



**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

**SEVENTH  
FIVE YEAR PLAN  
1985-90**

**STATE PLANNING BOARD  
TRIVANDRUM**

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# SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90

STATE PLANNING BOARD  
TRIVANDRUM

AUGUST 1987

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## CHAPTER I

### SECTION I

#### KERALA'S SIXTH PLAN—A REVIEW

The broad objectives of the Plan were maximisation of production in agriculture and industry, optimum utilisation of existing capacity and infrastructure, enhancement of employment opportunities, utilisation of indigenous material and manpower resources, bringing about balanced regional development, strengthening of public distribution system, amelioration of the living conditions of the poor, and distribution of the benefits of development to the weaker sections of the society.

The Draft Sixth Plan for the State envisaged a State sector outlay of Rs. 2175 crores. But the Planning Commission approved a State sector outlay of Rs. 1550 crores for the five year period 1980-85, against which the actual expenditure is Rs. 1755 crores. It was expected to achieve an over all annual growth rate of 5.2 percent (at 1979-80 prices) at the end of the Plan period.

#### A general review of the performance of the State's economy during the Sixth Plan period.

The major achievements in the different sectors of the economy during the sixth plan period are highlighted below. As the Sixth Plan covers the period 1980-85, the years 1979-80 and 1984-85 are reckoned as the base year and terminal year respectively for purposes of comparison.

#### Income and Employment

##### State Income and per capita income.

At current prices, the State incomes for the base year 1979-80, and the terminal year 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 3156 crores and Rs. 5637 crores respectively, registering an average annual growth of 12.3 per cent. The per capita incomes for the above years worked out to Rs. 1271 and Rs. 2076 indicating average annual growth of 10.3 per cent.

The contribution by the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors towards the State income at current prices during the base year 1979-80 worked out to 43.0, 20.3 and 36.7 per cent respectively, while the corresponding figures for the terminal year were 41.8, 19.4 and 38.8 per cent respectively. This indicates a decrease in the percentage contribution by the Primary and Secondary sectors and increase in that of the tertiary, over the plan period. The average annual growth rates of the incomes contributed by the three sectors worked out to 11.7, 11.3 and 13.5 per cent respectively.

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At constant (1970-71) prices, the State incomes for the base year and terminal year were Rs. 1522 crores and Rs. 1650 crores respectively with an average annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The corresponding per capita incomes worked out to Rs. 613 and Rs. 607 registering annual negative growth rate of 0.2 per cent.

#### Employment situation

The problem of unemployment is becoming acute in the State. While the number of job seekers at the end of December 1979 stood at 12.49 lakhs, it grew at an alarming proportion to 24.57 lakhs at the end of December 1984 registering an increase of 97 per cent. In the two categories of job seekers, with educational qualification 'below S.S.L.C. and 'SSLC and above' percentages of increase were found to be 107 and 87 respectively over the plan period. While the unemployed graduates increased by 30 per cent during the said period, the unemployed post-graduates registered a decrease of 3 per cent. The percentages of professional and technical work seekers were also on the increase. In respect of Medical graduates, Engineering graduates and Agricultural Graduates, the corresponding percentages of increase were found to be 50,66 and 345 respectively.

#### Prices, Cost of living etc.

The whole sale index (base 1970=100) of food crops rose from 417.2 in 1981-82 to 596.7 in 1984-85, registering an increase of 43 per cent. Considering all crops together, the corresponding indices stood at 513.1 and 918.1. The average consumer price index (cost of living index) rose from 177 in 1979-80 to 304 in 1984-85, indicating numerical increase of 127 points, and a percentage increase of 71.7.

The per capita availability of food grains increased from 188 gms. in 1979-80 to 293 gms. in 1984-85 registering an increase of 56 per cent during the sixth plan period.

#### Agriculture

##### Crop Husbandry

The per capita availability of good grains sown declined from 2195089 hectares to 2184423 hectares while the area sown more than once increased from 658966 hectares to 690220 hectares. In respect of total cropped area, an increase of 0.72 per cent was observed. As regards soil conservation, an additional 13000 hectares of land was protected during the Plan period.

The area under foodgrains decreased from 833873 hectares in 1979-80 to 764576 hectares in 1984-85. In the case of rice, the gross area under the crop declined from 801699 hectares to 730397 hectares. Though the total production of rice registered a decrease of 3.4 per cent during the period 1980-85, the productivity was found to go up by 5 per cent. There was fall in the area under high yielding varieties of paddy, its total production as well as productivity, as shown by the percentage of decline 21.9, 25.8 and 5.0 respectively. Though it was targeted to raise the rice production to 16 lakh tonnes in the terminal year of the plan, the highest level that could be achieved was 13.39 lakh tonnes in 1981-82.

The production of pulses declined by 13 per cent compared to the base year 1979-80, mainly due to the fall in area under this crop by about 18 per cent.

In the case of tapioca, the productivity marked a rise of 1.2 per cent. Regarding coconut, an increase in area under the crop (4 per cent), production (14 per cent) and productivity (9 per cent) was noticed during the plan period. There was increase in the area under ginger, sugarcane, rubber and coffee, and fall in area under pepper and tea. In respect of production, while sugarcane, tea, coffee, ginger and rubber registered increase, pepper registered a decline. The productivity of sugarcane, ginger, coffee and tea increased while that of pepper and rubber decreased.

The cropping intensity increased from 130 in 1979-80 to 132 in 1984-85. The highest cropping intensity attained during the plan period was 133 in 1981-82.

The offtake of inputs, especially fertilisers, pesticides, seeds and other planting materials in general increased considerably over the base year level. Consumption of Chemical fertilisers increased by 21 per cent from 105615 tonnes to 127645 tonnes during the plan period.

### Rural Development

Under the IRDP, 508985 families were assisted against a target of 440400 families during the Sixth Plan period. The physical coverage of 157789 SC/ST families works out to 31 per cent of the total families assisted. A sum of Rs. 4512.52 lakhs was disbursed as subsidy, out of which the share of SC/ST was Rs. 1184 lakhs (26 per cent).

Under the TRYSEM Programme, 26408 persons were trained during the Sixth Plan period against a target of 29360 persons. Out of the above, 28 per cent belonged to SC/ST and 62 per cent were women.

### Animal Husbandry

The various intensive development programmes implemented during the Sixth Plan period in the fields of cattle breeding, fodder production, milk marketing and veterinary services and

animal health care had increased the production of livestock to a considerable extent.

Three Intensive Cattle Development projects were established during the plan period. These projects with 350 sub centres provided artificial insemination facilities to cover 350000 breedable cattle and buffaloes additionally.

The poultry development programme aimed at increasing the annual egg production from 956 million in 1979-80 to 1160 million by the end of 1984-85. The target was exceeded and the annual egg production reached 1312 million during 1984-85. During the Sixth Plan period, there was considerable progress in the broiler production activity also.

During the above period, 29 veterinary polyclinics, 14 Veterinary dispensaries, and one District Veterinary Centre were established. Under the Scheme "Control of foot and mouth diseases", 6.68 lakh animals were vaccinated, inclusive of 0.47 lakh animals owned by SC/ST.

In order to encourage the farmers to rear improved cross bred cows and buffaloes, a scheme for cattle insurance was started during the Plan period. Under this scheme, 1,38,026 cattle and 27,646 ducks were insured.

### Dairy Development

Genetic improvement of local breeds of cattle, through systematic cross breeding programme, development of fodder cultivation and promotion of milk marketing facilities were the major schemes envisaged under Dairy Development in the Sixth Plan. As a result of this nearly 56 per cent of the local breedable cows had already been converted as 'cross-bred'. Consequently there was increased production of milk in the State. Milk production went up from 8.24 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 12.20 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, registering an increase of 48 per cent. In turn, the per capita availability of milk rose from 89 gms. to 122 gms. per day. In 1984-85, the total milk production in India was estimated at 388 lakh tonnes, and the State's share of all India production stood at 3.14 per cent.

### Forests

The area under forests in the State remained at 11.22 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan period. The land brought under forest plantations increased from 1.40 lakh hectares in 1979-80 to 1.53 lakh hectares in 1984-85.

Social Forestry Programme on a massive scale began operation in the State in 1981-82. The World Bank assisted Kerala Social Forestry Project was started in 1984-85. During the Sixth Plan period national parks were established at Eravikulam, and Silent Valley, Wild Life Sanctuaries were formed at Aralam, Chinjar, Chimoni, Shendurney and Peppara and a bird sanctuary was started at Thattekkad. A Wood Industries Complex as envisaged in the Plan was started at Nilambur. In order to

impart training to forest personnel, a new forest school was established at Arippa.

### Fisheries

Kerala has a total coast line of 590 k.m. This offers large scope for fishing activities. The aggregate fish production in the State went up from 3.46 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 3.98 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, registering an increase of 15 per cent. The export value of marine products in turn rose from Rs. 103.93 crores to Rs. 140.41 crores indicating a growth of 35 per cent.

### Irrigation and Power

#### Irrigation

The irrigation potential of Kerala is 16 lakh hectares (net) or 25 lakh hectares (gross). The total extent of land that can be brought under irrigation in the State through major and medium irrigation projects is estimated at 6 lakh hectares (net) or 14 lakh hectares (gross). During the Sixth Plan, an additional area of 55862 hectares (gross) was brought under irrigation against a target of 170728 hectares. Thus the gross irrigated area covered by major and medium irrigation projects till the end of the Sixth Plan stood at 3.57 lakh hectares. Minor Irrigation Schemes include diversion weirs across streams, regulators, tanks and reservoirs, irrigation and drainage channels, salinity control structures and lift irrigation works. At the commencement of the Sixth Plan, a cumulative area of 121944 hectares (net) or 142116 hectares (gross) had been brought under minor irrigation. At the close of the Sixth Plan, the above figures have increased to 162600 (net) and 192743 (gross) respectively.

#### Power

Kerala State is endowed by nature with vast potential of hydro-electric power, which is estimated at 3 million KW at 60 per cent load factor. The State's power system is purely hydro-based. Tapping of hydel power was therefore given top priority in the Five Year Plans of Kerala. The State has now an installed capacity of 1011.5 MW.

It is seen that the annual generation capacity had fallen from 5190 million units in 1979-80 to 4730 million units in 1984-85. Per capita consumption of power went up from 96 Kwh. to 123.5 Kwh., registering an increase of 29 per cent.

### Industries

Kerala is an industrially backward State. The State's industrial sector is dominated by units employing low level technology. Traditional industries like coir, cashew, handloom etc., account for the major share of employment in industry.

The contribution of the manufacturing sector towards State Income at current prices rose from Rs. 47387 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs. 80266 lakhs in 1984-85, registering an increase of 69 per cent. But at constant prices (1970-71 prices) it indicated a decrease of 2.10 per cent from Rs. 21825 lakhs to Rs. 21367 lakhs. The general index of industrial production (with the year 1970-71 as base=100) rose from 160.74 at the beginning of the Sixth plan to 183.57 at its end.

The number of registered working factories increased from 8491 to 10656 during the Plan period. Registered Small Scale Industrial Units increased from 15974 to 31499.

The performance of the traditional industries like Coir, Handloom etc. during the Sixth Plan period was not found to be encouraging. There was considerable decline both in quantity and value in respect of the export of coir and coir products. During 1984-85, 257879 quintals of coir and coir products worth Rs. 2,640.63 lakhs were exported as against 472240 quintals worth Rs. 3,712.00 lakhs in 1979-80. Production of Handloom cloth at the terminal year of the Sixth Plan was 82.5 million metres while it was 89 million metres in the base year 1979-80. During 1984-85 Rs. 145.52 crores worth of cashew products were exported as against Rs. 120.75 crores in the base year. The sale value of the products of Khadi and Village Industries registered an increase of 137 per cent, while employment (full time) generation recorded a growth of 37 per cent over the Sixth Plan period.

### Transport and Communications

#### Road Transport

The State had a total road length of 94000 km. at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. This increased to 109250 km. at the end of the plan, registering a growth of 16 per cent. The increase in the length of roads maintained by the State Public Works Department was found to be 15 per cent while that of Panchayat roads to be 23 per cent. At the end of the year 1979-80, about 75 per cent of the road maintained by the PWD was black topped, and this percentage had nominally increased to 77 at the end of 1984-85.

The number of motor vehicles registered in the State increased by 58 per cent over the Sixth Plan period. At the beginning of the Plan, the State had 449 vehicles per 100 sq. km. of area, or 674 vehicles per lakh of population while at the end of the plan the corresponding figures were 821 and 1164.

The major mode of passenger transport in Kerala is the road transport. Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) is responsible for the passenger transport operation in the public sector. Paucity of funds for replacing overaged vehicles has been one of



the main problems of the KSRTC. During the Sixth Plan period the Corporation purchased 1343 buses and scrapped/removed 1039 buses from the fleet. The fleet strength of the Corporation registered an increase of only 10 per cent over the plan period.

### Inland Water Transport

In Kerala's Transport system, inland navigation has a significant place. The State has about 1900 km. of navigable waterways which have considerable potential for both passenger and goods traffic. At the end of 1984-85 the State Water Transport Department had been conducting boat service in 69 routes covering a gross route distance of 7540 km. as against in 68 routes covering a gross route distance of 7300 km. at the end of 1979-80.

### Social Services

The Social Services sector in respect of Kerala State is fairly well developed, when compared with most of the States in India.

### General Education and University Education

During the Sixth Plan period there was increase in the number of U.P. Schools (4.3%) and High Schools (42.7%) while a decline of 1.7 per cent was registered in the number of Primary Schools. The Student strength of 55.81 lakhs in the base year 1979-80 increased to 56.71 lakhs in the terminal year 1984-85 of the Sixth Plan, registering a growth of 1.6 per cent. In the case of teachers, the increase was about 5.7 per cent.

Though vocationalisation was a major objective in the Sixth Plan, specific schemes could be implemented only from the fourth year of the Plan. By the end of 1984-85, this was introduced in 52 High Schools and 19 Junior Technical Schools in 26 trades and had a total student strength of 2840.

With the objective of eradicating illiteracy during the Sixth Plan period about 2843 adult education centres were opened by government as well as voluntary agencies benefiting 519,122 persons.

The number of Arts and Science Colleges in the State increased by 40 over the Sixth Plan period. Enrolment in these colleges went up from 2.12 lakhs to 2.92 lakhs indicating a rise of 38 per cent. An increase of 38 per cent was observed in the case of teachers in the above colleges.

During the Sixth Plan period government accorded sanction for starting 362 new courses of which 320 courses were in private colleges and 42 in government colleges. A new University (Gandhiji University) was established in the State in 1983.

The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 213.59 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 345.00 crores in 1984-85 registering an increase of

61.5 per cent. The growth in the per capita expenditure on education worked out to 73 per cent.

### Technical Education

The major thrust in technical education was on consolidation and strengthening of facilities in the institutions started prior to the Sixth Plan, improvement in standards of instruction and training and starting of institutions for technical education based on needs. The new institutions started during the Sixth Plan period include 6 polytechnics, 9 junior technical schools, 6 prevocational training centres, 6 commercial institutes, 9 tailoring and garment making training centres (SCP) and 2 Extension Centres of the Food Craft-Institute, Kalamassery.

A Science and Technology Museum was inaugurated in July 1984, and the first gallery of the museum was opened to the public, and the work on the "Priyadarsini Planetarium" was also initiated.

### Health

The high rate of literacy among the people of Kerala is most probably instrumental for the maintenance of their high standard of health and hygiene. The well known indicators of health, such as birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, expectation of life, bed-population ratio etc., reveal that this State occupies an enviable position among other Indian States in regard to health status.

The number of allopathic medical institutions in the State increased from 918 in 1979-80 to 1014 in 1984-85 registering an increase of 10.4 per cent during the sixth plan period. During the above period the bed strength in hospitals rose from 30220 to 35823. The bed-population ratio increased from 119 to 125.

### Water Supply

At the beginning of Sixth Plan only 72 per cent of the urban population and 29 per cent of the rural population enjoyed the benefit of protected water supply. But at the close of the plan, it was estimated that more than 80 per cent of the urban population and 50 per cent of the rural population were brought under the coverage of protected water supply.

### Housing

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the number of beneficiaries during the Sixth Plan period stood at 988, against a target of 1749. In respect of the scheme to allot house sites for landless workers in rural areas, 32137 house plots were distributed against a target of 17450. In addition to the above, 9853 rural workers were provided with financial assistance for construction of houses.

## Nutrition

In order to combat the problems of malnutrition and under-nourishment in the State, several programmes were put into operation from the Third Five Year Plan onwards. In 1979-80, all the programmes together had 176:10 feeding centres with a beneficiary strength of 18.43 lakhs. At the close of the Sixth

Plan, the number of feeding centres increased to 21064 and beneficiary strength increased to 21.81 lakhs. In respect of school meals programme in LP Schools, the number of feeding centres as well as beneficiary strength registered a decrease of 2.7 per cent and 21.0 per cent respectively at the close of the Sixth Plan.

## SECTION II

### SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### All India Plan (1985-90)

The guiding principles of Indian Planning are provided by the basic objectives of growth, modernisation, self reliance and social justice. Within this frame work, the Seventh Plan seeks to emphasise policies and programmes which will accelerate the growth in foodgrains production, increase employment opportunities and raise productivity. The Seventh Plan is set against a perspective of 15 years, 1985-2000. The aim is to create by the year 2000 the conditions for self sustaining growth in terms of both the capacity to finance growth internally and development of technology. In concrete terms this means the elimination of poverty and creating the conditions of near full employment, the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people in terms of food, clothing and shelter, attainment of universal elementary education and access to health facilities for all.

The Central element in the development strategy of the 7th plan is generation of productive employment. This will be achieved through increase in cropping intensity made possible by increased availability of irrigation facilities, through extension of new agricultural technologies, through measures to make the rural development programmes more effective in the creation of productive assets, through expansion of labour intensive construction activities, expanding primary education and basic health facilities and through changes in the pattern of industrial growth. Special attention will be given to increase the production of foodgrains, edible oils, sugar, textiles, cooking fuels and other articles of mass consumption and rapid expansion in housing in order to meet the corresponding expansion in the demand for these. Improvement in capacity utilisation and efficient project implementation in all areas especially in irrigation, power, transport and industry are essential for achieving the basic objectives of the Seventh Plan and for putting the Indian economy on a high growth path. Certain indicators are given below:

Emphasis is laid on efficiency, productivity and employment generation which are closely linked with measures for human resource development. The objective is to expand employment opportunities consistent with increases in productivity.

The growth rate of gross domestic product (at factor cost) is expected to be 5 per cent over the Seventh Plan period. To achieve this the sectoral growth pattern expected is: Agriculture 2.5 per cent, Mining and Manufacturing 6.8 per cent, Electricity, gas and water supply 7.9 per cent, Construction 4.8 per cent, Transport 7.1 per cent and Services 6.1 per cent. The Seventh Plan envisages a total investment of Rs. 3,22,366 crores of which Rs. 1,54,218 crores by public sector and Rs. 1,68,148 crores by private sector. The rate of domestic saving is expected to go up from 23.3 per cent of GDP in 1984-85 to 24.5 per cent in 1989-90.

Measures for employment generation and poverty reduction will bring about an important qualitative change in the economy. The Seventh Plan envisages continuance and expansion of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which were started in the Sixth Plan. The above employment programmes and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) constitute the major elements of the anti-poverty programmes. The development strategy of the Seventh Plan and the pattern of growth anticipated are expected to lead to a reduction of poverty at a faster rate. The percentage of population with a consumption standard below the poverty line is expected to come down from an estimated 36.9 per cent in 1984-85 to 25.8 per cent in 1989-90. Over the Seventh Plan, the employment potential is expected to increase by 40 million standard person years against an increase in labour force of around 39 million persons. Employment potential will grow at 4 per cent per year in labour force. The bulk of the growth in employment potential is in the agricultural sector (17.984 standard person years), and within the sector in subsidiary activities other than crop production.

During the Seventh Plan agricultural sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 4 per cent in terms of gross output and 2.5 per cent in terms of value added. The Seventh Plan envisages that a substantial part of the additional production will come from

small and marginal farmers and from rainfed and dryland areas. Foodgrains production is expected to be in the range of 178-183 million tonnes. The net area sown will be around 143 million hectares. With the increase in irrigation potential the cropping intensity will rise from 1.26 in 1984-85 to 1.33 in 1989-90. The gross cropped area is expected to go up from 180 million hectares in 1984-85 to 190 million hectares in 1989-90. Special efforts will be made for effecting a break-through in rice output in areas where rice production is very less at present. Programmes for afforestation will receive special attention during the Seventh Plan period.

The industrial strategy for the Seventh Plan lays special emphasis on:

- (a) improvement in infrastructural facilities particularly power;
- (b) greater attention to modernisation and maintenance of assets;
- (c) upgradation of technology;
- (d) improvement in productivity;
- (e) reduction in cost and improved competitiveness;
- (f) introduction of new products; and
- (g) a special effort at accelerated development in selected industries.

The attainment of the productive target set for the Seventh Plan depends on the availability and functioning of crucial infrastructural services like power supply and transportation. Seventh Plan lays great stress on ensuring that the investment and production target for critical infrastructural services are met.

The Seventh Plan lays great stress on human resources development. A major component in this is the expansion of the social infrastructure for education, health care, water supply and sanitation. There will be special emphasis on raising the quality of education and health care services. Enrolment in Elementary Education is expected to cover 92 per cent of the population in the age-group 6-14 years by 1989-90. Special emphasis will be laid on vocationalisation of education at the secondary level. Model schools will be set up in each district to impart quality education. Adult literacy programme will be pursued with the objective of covering all illiterates in the age-group 15-35 by 1990.

By the end of the Seventh Plan the infrastructure on Primary Health Care as required on present population norms would be fully operational. Programme for the control of communicable diseases, of health services research and of health education will be strengthened. The Plan envisages Universal immunisation under the expanded programme of immunisation. The Family Welfare Programme will be implemented with greater vigour so as to achieve couple protection rate of 42 per cent.

In keeping with the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91) the aim is to provide adequate drinking water facilities for the entire population both in urban and in rural areas and sanitation facilities for 80 per cent of the urban population and 25 per cent of the rural population.

The Seventh Plan aims at providing housing assistance to 2.71 million poor rural families. Around 9 million slum dwellers will benefit from a programme for the environmental improvement of slums.

The plan seeks to extend the benefit of electricity to 1.18 lakh villages and energise 23.9 lakh pump sets for irrigation. Specific schemes will be drawn up for the development of various sources of energy to meet the growing demand of energy in the rural areas. Supply of fuel-wood has been included as an additional component of the minimum needs programme.

With the above objectives the size of the public sector outlay has been fixed at Rs. 180,000 crores for the country's Seventh Five Year Plan. Sector-wise allocation of this outlay and pattern of financing are given in the following tables:—

TABLE I  
Public Sector Outlays during the Seventh  
Five Year Plan

(Rs. crores)					
Sl. No.	Head of Development	Total	Centre	State	U.T.s.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture	10573.62	4056.71	6248.40	268.51
2.	Rural Development	9074.22	4901.59	4142.84	29.79
3.	Special Area Programme	3144.69	..	3144.69	..
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	16978.65	834.93	15949.77	193.95
5.	Energy	54821.26	31492.14	22786.15	542.97
6.	Industry and Minerals	22460.83	18552.97	3785.88	121.98
7.	Transport	22971.02	16459.37	5772.50	739.15
8.	Communication, Information and Broad Casting	6472.46	6365.82	99.33	7.31
9.	Science and Technology	2466.00	2303.43	157.28	5.29
10.	Social Services	29350.46	10350.90	17182.88	1816.68
11.	Others	1686.79	216.14	1428.28	42.37
Total		180000.00	95534.00	80698.00	3768.00

The State-wise and union Territory-wise/sector-wise outlays allocated for the Seventh Plan are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
State-wise/Sector-wise Allocations for the Seventh Plan 1985-90  
Head of Development

States and Union Territories	Agriculture	Rural Development	Special Area Programmes	Irrigation & Flood control	Energy	Industry & Minerals	Transport	Communication, Information & Broadcasting	Science & Technology	Social Services	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>A. States</b>												
1. Andhra Pradesh	278.80	272.00	..	1488.10	1105.90	312.90	272.70	12.60	10.30	1385.90	60.80	5200.00
2. Assam	305.75	128.50	10.10	334.00	486.50	103.10	166.20	2.50	5.00	498.25	60.10	2100.00
3. Bihar	278.15	458.05	4.50	1724.00	1083.00	216.60	403.10	2.00	4.60	861.85	64.15	5100.00
4. Gujarat	386.40	135.49	..	1676.31	1447.50	259.67	377.40	16.07	8.00	1432.39	260.77	6000.00
5. Haryana	277.34	47.52	15.10	594.61	1012.75	56.55	201.32	4.80	17.34	549.71	122.96	2900.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	231.62	36.54	..	74.50	263.61	26.57	172.50	1.00	1.25	213.64	28.77	1050.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	156.25	42.12	95.90	120.36	279.32	72.75	160.70	2.03	2.00	449.07	19.50	1400.00
8. Karnataka	300.00	184.00	..	725.00	801.00	247.00	250.00	7.00	4.00	852.00	130.00	3500.00
9. Kerala	316.75	124.50	5.50	384.00	398.80	208.00	182.50	4.50	21.40	406.75	47.30	2100.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	434.43	305.87	..	1976.48	2660.00	165.04	353.38	3.24	23.34	1070.61	7.61	7000.00
11. Maharashtra	655.61	680.49	320.49	1890.61	3053.04	365.00	779.69	7.60	4.00	2656.47	87.00	10500.00
12. Manipur	56.60	19.35	..	78.00	36.42	24.30	72.50	1.00	2.50	120.87	18.46	430.00
13. Meghalaya	74.95	12.08	10.00	11.60	71.50	19.35	83.50	0.60	1.70	122.12	32.60	440.00
14. Nagaland	73.00	19.80	8.00	15.00	33.80	28.20	102.50	3.50	0.85	100.20	15.15	400.00
15. Orissa	239.55	202.65	21.10	696.00	788.50	140.35	193.50	3.00	4.00	386.80	45.65	2700.00
16. Punjab	325.98	65.99	..	370.00	1639.60	123.31	184.20	3.25	5.00	520.56	26.01	3285.00
17. Rajasthan	180.86	146.77	..	797.15	879.72	190.69	139.84	1.60	8.40	630.06	24.91	3000.00
18. Sikkim	48.50	3.97	..	16.05	34.94	8.72	46.68	0.47	0.80	62.96	6.91	230.00
19. Tamil Nadu	422.10	288.20	..	330.00	2010.00	285.00	282.00	3.00	8.70	2072.65	48.35	5750.00
20. Tripura	73.80	29.95	..	48.00	48.00	16.25	53.00	1.27	2.50	161.04	6.19	440.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	786.96	604.25	26.00	2200.00	3403.00	600.53	1077.99	12.50	15.00	1678.33	42.44	10447.00
22. West Bengal	345.00	334.75	69.00	400.00	1249.25	316.00	217.30	5.80	6.60	950.65	230.65	4125.00
23. Special Area Programme (Centrally/LIC funded)			2559.00*									(i) 2559.00*
24. Unallocated											42.00	42.00
Total—A. States	6248.40	4142.84	3144.69	15949.77	22786.15	3785.88	5772.50	99.33	157.28	17182.88	1428.28	80698.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>B. Union Territories</b>													
1. A & N Islands		26.06	0.55	..	2.70	25.02	2.06	176.52	0.65	0.37	45.04	6.03	285.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh		84.10	7.95	..	26.00	36.90	9.75	127.55	0.50	0.20	104.45	2.60	400.00
3. Chandigarh		4.98	1.27	..	0.60	28.58	2.27	10.55	0.40	0.20	154.13	0.02	203.00
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		9.71	0.89	..	6.38	3.22	1.49	8.61	0.15	0.24	14.40	1.08	46.17
5. Delhi		25.13	4.66	..	69.27	368.55	63.60	270.75	2.33	1.78	1187.35	6.58	2000.00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		33.37	3.99	..	70.45	36.25	15.60	54.89	1.10	1.55	134.19	8.61	360.00
7. Lakshadweep		12.00	1.86	..	1.00	4.00	1.52	9.20	0.88	0.25	12.38	0.74	43.83
8. Mizoram		50.40	3.70	..	8.50	28.20	13.35	59.55	0.70	0.20	81.70	13.70	260.00
9. Pondicherry		22.76	4.92	..	9.05	12.25	12.34	21.53	0.60	0.50	83.04	3.01	170.00
<b>Total—B. Union Territories</b>		<b>268.51</b>	<b>29.79</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>193.95</b>	<b>542.97</b>	<b>121.98</b>	<b>739.15</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>1816.68</b>	<b>42.37</b>	<b>3768.00</b>

\* Includes provision for Central funding of Special Area Development Programmes for

	(Rs. crores)
(a) Hill Areas	753.50
(b) Border Area Development Programme	200.00
(c) Western Ghat Development Programme	116.50
(d) Tribal Areas	756.00
(e) North Eastern Council	675.00
(f) Other Area Development Programmes	58.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2559.00</b>

(i) Includes LIC loan of Rs. 100 crores

TABLE 3  
Pattern of Financing the Seventh Plan

(Rs. crores at 1984-85 prices)

	Amount
1. Balance from current revenues at 1984-85 rates of taxes	(—)5249
2. Contribution of public enterprises	35,485
3. Market borrowings (net)	30,562
4. Small Savings	17,916
5. State Provident funds	7,327
6. Term loans from Financial Institutions	4,639
7. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	12,618
8. Additional Resource mobilisation	44,702
9. Net Capital Inflow from abroad	18,000
10. Deficit financing	14,000
11. Aggregate Resources	180,000

TABLE 4

Projected Sectoral annual rates of growth in terms of Gross Value Added at Factor Cost

(Per cent per annual compound)

Sl. No.	Sector	1989-90		1999-2000	
		1984-85	1989-1990	1984-85	1989-1990
11.	Agriculture	2.5	2.4		
22.	Mining & Manufacturing	6.8	6.9		
	(a) Mining	11.7	3.5		
	(b) Manufacturing	5.5	7.8		
33.	Electricity, gas and water supply	7.9	7.7		
4.	Construction	4.8	4.9		
5.	Transport	7.1	5.3		
6.	Services	6.1	5.8		
	Total	5.0	5.0		

**Kerala's Seventh Plan (1985-90)**

The State's Plan has been formulated in conformity with the objectives and strategies outlined in the national plan. It aims at deriving maximum gains from the infrastructural facilities already created in the field of Education, Health, Transport etc. Emphasis is laid on generation of productive employment and raising the productivity especially in the sectors of agriculture and industries by judiciously pursuing a rational policy of investment allocations and adopting an efficient management of the developmental activities. The poverty alleviation programmes especially those directly related to

the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society will be given due emphasis and carried on at an accelerated phase. The decentralisation of the planning process will be vigorously followed to achieve the twin objectives of effective implementation of the anti-poverty programme and ensuring a balanced regional development. Taking into account the recommendations of the various High Level Committees appointed by the State Government, the strategy and policy framework envisaged for the National Plan, the following objectives are laid down for the Seventh Plan of Kerala:

- (i) to reduce the percentage of population below poverty line to 25 by the end of the Seventh Plan period;
- (ii) to create employment opportunities with a view to progressively reducing the back-log of unemployed especially the educated unemployed, through growth of industry and rural development and Special Employment Programmes;
- (iii) to decentralise planning to the district and block levels to ensure integration of schemes and co-ordinated implementation in the field;
- (iv) to fully utilise the existing capacities and increasing production efficiency through better management;
- (v) to accelerate the development of backward regions through special programmes;
- (vi) laying greater emphasis on family welfare programmes, preventive health care and improving quality of health care facilities;
- (vii) to improve measures to assist vulnerable groups such as children and women by improving the health and feeding programmes;
- (viii) laying greater emphasis on technical and vocational education as well as improvement of the quality of education.
- (ix) increasing the share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in economic development schemes which will give them a higher and more stable income; and
- (x) bringing about a structural change in the economy through a gradual shift in investment policy towards strengthening the more promising fields of the industrial sector.

In the draft Seventh Plan the State Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 3300 crores. However, in the discussions subsequently held in Planning Commission, the outlay was reduced to Rs. 2100 crores.

**The Sectoral break-up of the approved plan outlay is given below:**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>VII Plan outlay (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	316.75	15.08
2.	Rural Development	125.50	5.98
3.	Special Area Programme	4.50	0.21
4.	Irrigation, and Flood Control	384.00	18.29
5.	Energy	398.80	18.99
6.	Industry & Minerals	207.00	9.87
7.	Transport	173.50	8.26
8.	Science & Technology	22.90	1.09
9.	General Economic Services	20.80	0.99
10.	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	73.00	3.48
11.	Health	50.50	2.40
12.	Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	209.00	9.95
13.	Information & Publicity	4.50	0.21
14.	Welfare of SC/ST	22.00	1.05
15.	Labour & Labour Welfare	5.75	0.27
16.	Social Welfare & Nutrition	45.00	2.14
17.	General Services	36.50	1.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Financing of the Plan Outlay**

The State Plan outlay of Rs. 2100 crores is to be financed by State's own resources of Rs. 963.09 crores and Central Assistance (net) of Rs. 1136.91 crores. The State's own resources include fresh additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 1002.96 crores during the plan period. The detailed scheme of financing is given below:

<i>I. State's own Budgetary Resources</i>	<i>(Rs. crores)</i>
(i) Balance from current revenues at 1984-85 rates of taxation	.. (—) 739.53
(ii) Share of Small Savings	.. 141.03
(iii) State Provident Fund	.. 332.58
(iv) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	.. (—) 308.25
(v) Adjustment of Overdrafts	.. (—) 174.50
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>(—) 748.67</b>
<b>II. Contribution of State Enterprises</b> <i>(at 1984-85 rates of tariffs)</i>	
(i) State Electricity Board	.. 96.11
(ii) Road Transport Corporation	.. (—) 148.77
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>(—) 52.66</b>
<b>III. Fresh Additional Resource Mobilisation</b>	.. 1002.96
<b>IV. Market Borrowing and Negotiated Loans</b>	.. 761.46
<b>V. State's Total Resources</b>	.. 963.09
<b>VI. Central Assistance (net)</b>	.. 1136.91
<b>VII. Aggregated Resources</b>	.. 2100.00

A detailed sector-wise strategies and objectives of the seventh Plan of the State is given in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER II

### SECTORAL STRATEGY

#### I. Agriculture

##### Review of Sixth Plan

Due to limited scope for expansion of area under cultivation, the Sixth Plan laid emphasis on improving the productivity of crops through appropriate changes in the cropping pattern and adoption of improved agricultural practices. In order to achieve this goal, an outlay of Rs. 104.64 crores was approved for this sector during the Sixth Plan period. However, the State could make available only Rs. 73.37 crores from its budgetary sources, resulting in a shortfall of about 30 per cent in the projected outlay. Despite some inter-crop disparities in growth, improvements in productivity could be achieved in rice, pulses, sugarcane, cocount, banana, tapioca, groundnut and coffee. Crops like pepper, cardamom, arecanut, cashewnut, sesamum and tea showed decline in productivity between the period 1979-80 (base year) and 1984-85 (terminal year).

2.2 In spite of the steady increase in productivity, the total production of rice in the State remained stagnant mostly due to a decline in area and lesser coverage under high yielding varieties of seeds. The area under rice in the State has been progressively declining due to conversion of rice fields for cultivating more remunerative crops and for other non-agricultural purposes. Similarly, as against a target of 6 lakh hectares projected for coverage under high yielding varieties of rice, the maximum coverage that could be achieved during the plan period was only 2.6 lakh hectares.

2.3 Coconut, one of the most important perennial oil seed and cash crop of Kerala, grown mostly in the small and marginal holdings, received top priority among the programmes as the production and productivity of this crop was steadily declining during the past. Due to various development programmes implemented by the Government, the area under this crop increased marginally from 6.6 lakh hectares (1979-80) to 6.9 lakh hectares (1984-85) while the total production increased from 3032 million nuts (1979-80) to 3395 million nuts (1984-85). The productivity of coconut also went up by 3 per cent during the plan period. However, the spread of the debilitating root (wilt) disease which has affected about 2.5 million small holdings covering 41 per cent of the palm population and the presence of a large number of old, senile and uneconomic trees in the State posed severe problems in getting through with the development programmes.

2.4 In the matter of fertilizer consumption, against the Sixth Plan target of 2.1 lakh tonnes

(technical grade material) the achievement was only 1.3 lakh tonnes registering a growth rate of 21 per cent compared to the base year. The adverse weather conditions, decline in area under rice, hike in price of fertilizers and stagnation in HYV coverage were some of the factors contributed to the slow growth rate.

2.5 With the objective of effectively transferring the technology to the field on the basis of training and Visit system of extension, the Kerala Agricultural Extension Project was introduced with the assistance from World Bank in the first year of the Sixth Plan in three districts in the State. The scheme was later extended throughout the State.

2.6 In the matter of agricultural research, the importance of a multi-disciplinary and crop system approach was recognised and a start was made in the Sixth Plan. In order to give due weightage to regional problems, research efforts were focussed on a regional basis also.

2.7 More than 87 per cent of the operational holdings in the State fall below one hectare in size. Majority of the farmers in the State are therefore small and marginal farmers. The highly fragmented nature of holdings renders agriculture economically non-viable to a large number of farmers. Besides unemployment, under employment and a high wage structure co-exist in this sector.

2.8 Though assured irrigation can bring about tremendous improvement in production, productivity and intensity of cropping in the State, only about 26 per cent of the gross irrigable area could be covered under irrigation till the end of the Sixth Plan.

2.9 Pepper, another export oriented crop, has shown a decline in area, production and productivity during the recent past. Horticulture potential of the State has yet remained under-exploited. Over and above, the thin spreading of the limited plan resources over a number of schemes in the past has rendered it impossible to strike any substantial impact of the programmes. It is against these backgrounds the objectives for the Seventh Plan are conceived.

##### Objectives and Strategies for the development of Agriculture in the Seventh Five Year Plan:

2.10 With limited scope for expansion of area under cultivation, the only alternative is to attempt vertical growth in agricultural production through enhanced productivity by employing the already available technologies which still remains to be exploited to a considerable extent. A short term feasible strategy for a better exploitation of the rice production



potential would be a break-through in HYV coverage supplemented by adequate fertilizer promotion and pest management activities. Against the trend of a shrinking area under this crop, some positive measures to concentrate the production efforts in selected areas with high potential, followed up by special attention to problem areas would be necessary to harness maximum returns from the investment made in this direction. Pulses and oil seeds production also needs to be stepped up substantially. A micro-watershed management approach to make maximum use of the available rainfall for agricultural production will be another major objective of the Plan. Adequate and timely availability of inputs of assured quality at stable prices and effective quality control measures especially on fertilizers, pesticides, HYV seeds and other planting materials will receive more emphasis during the Plan period. Proper use of inputs by the economically vulnerable groups like small and marginal farmers and SC/ST farmers needs to be encouraged. Horticulture Development, especially fruit and vegetable production needs further exploitation in order to diversify agricultural production as well as employment opportunities.

#### Agricultural Research

During the Seventh Plan period research efforts will be concentrated in the following areas:—

- (a) reducing the gap between potential and actual yields by evolving technologies acceptable to farmers and suited to different agro-climatic conditions.
- (b) conservation and planned exploitation of germ-plasm resources of plants, animals, and fisheries to broaden genetic base for improvements.
- (c) bring out economically viable technologies for inland fisheries and integrated farming involving crops, animals, birds and fish.
- (d) strengthening the research on biotechnology.
- (e) evolving improved agricultural implements designed to increase efficiency and reduce drudgery.
- (f) advanced studies in animal breeding, animal diseases, agro-energy, post harvest technology, socio-economic studies of farming community, agrostology, weed control etc.

2.12 The major objectives of the Seventh Plan in crop production are as follows:—

- (a) Step up rice production from 12.6 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 16.00 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.
- (b) Increase pulses production from 22,000 tonnes in 1984-85 to 36,000 tonnes in 1989-90.
- (c) Increase the production of seasonal oil seed crops like groundnut and sesamum

from 11,000 tonnes and 3500 tonnes in 1984-85 to 22,000 tonnes and 8000 tonnes in 1989-90 respectively.

- (d) Raise the level of coconut production to 3400 million nuts in 1989-90.
- (e) Increase the production and productivity of tapioca, cashew and pepper.
- (f) Encourage production of horticultural crops especially fruits and vegetables.
- (g) Step up chemical fertilizer consumption from 1.28 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 2.15 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.
- (h) Provide effective plant protection services through timely supply of plant protection chemicals and equipment.
- (i) Strengthen the information and communication services in the agricultural sector through mass media like the Press, All India Radio and Doordarshan.

2.13 The general strategy to achieve higher levels of agricultural output during the Seventh Plan period is to raise the crop productivity through intensive cultivation, adoption of HYV seeds and planting materials, manurial and plant protection practices, popularisation of scientific cultural practices through vigorous extension activities etc.

2.14 The major strategy followed to step up rice production is to increase productivity by extending the coverage of high yielding varieties of seeds. Inter-cropping as well as bringing large area of the summer rice fallows under pulses cultivation is expected to increase pulses production substantially. Increase in the production of seasonal oil seeds such as groundnut and sesamum is envisaged by bringing more area under these crops, distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds and popularisation of scientific cultivation practices through vigorous extension activities.

Short and long range measures are to be taken up to prevent the declining trend in the production and productivity of coconut.

2.15 Pepper productivity is to be raised by rejuvenating the existing pepper plantation through gap filling and replanting with improved varieties and scientific management practices as well as effective plant protection measures. An area of 3720 hectares is to be brought under cashew additionally during the Seventh Plan. Besides, its productivity will be increased through varietal improvement, plant protection, extensive cultivation, distribution of good quality planting materials and manurial practices.

Production of horticultural crops, especially fruits and vegetables, is to be encouraged through a comprehensive programme for supply of quality planting materials and other supportive measures.

## Soil Conservation

2.16 It is estimated that about 15 lakh hectares of arable land is prone to hazards of soil erosion in the State. So far only 5 per cent of the erosion prone area has been protected. The objective of the Seventh Plan is to tackle this problem by a two pronged approach, viz., (1) effective conservation measures and (2) scientific land use and management practices. During the plan period, it is proposed to bring an additional area of 13000 ha. of land under soil conservation measures. Apart from continuing the detailed soil surveys, the efforts towards the preparation of Land Use Plan for the State needs to be intensified. The entire State has to be covered by aerial photography in a phased manner in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad.

## Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

2.17 The major objectives under animal husbandry and dairy development are:—

- (1) intensification of efforts for increasing the availability of livestock products.
- (2) augmentation of milk production from 12.20 lakh tonnes (1984-85) to 15.00 lakh tonnes (1989-90) by increasing the percentage of cross-breds among the livestock population and reducing the intercalving periods and age at first calving through scientific management.
- (3) extension of prompt and effective animal health cover.
- (4) improvement of the economic status of the rural poor including the Harijans and Girijans by providing additional employment opportunities and income through programmes to promote milch draught cattle, buffalo, poultry, goat, pig and rabbit production.
- (5) development of indigenous breeds of goat.
- (6) provision of extension services for maximising livestock production.

## Fisheries

### Review of Sixth Five Year Plan

2.18 The Sixth Five Year Plan laid the following broad objectives for the development of the fisheries sector:—

- (i) Socio-economic development of traditional fishermen;
- (ii) Establishment of fishermen village societies both in marine and inland sectors;
- (iii) Increase the supply of fish for domestic consumption;
- (iv) Maximise the exploitation of off-shore and deep sea resources of our continental shelf;
- (v) Promotion of coastal agriculture and mariculture; and

- (vi) Revitalisation and restructuring of the organisations and institutions to promote exports.

2.19 Out of the total Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1550 crores of the State, the share of the fishery sector was Rs. 20 crores (1.3%). The fish production of the State was targeted to increase to 5.38 lakh tonnes by the end of the plan period (1984-85) from 3.54 lakh tonnes in the base year (1979-80).

2.20 Against the agreed outlay of Rs. 20 crores, the expenditure during the Plan period is estimated at Rs. 20.70 crores.

2.21 Fish production in the State in 1985 was estimated at 3.98 lakh tonnes, 3.70 lakh tonnes in the marine sector and 0.28 lakh tonnes in the inland sector. This represents an increase in production of 12.4 per cent over 1979-80 but was substantially less than the target. However in 1984 the fish production went up to 4.52 lakh tonnes. The foreign exchange earnings from the exports of marine products of the State had registered a phenomenal increase from Rs. 103.93 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 140.41 crores in 1984-85.

2.22 In the field of inland fisheries the potential has not been exploited properly. The share of inland fisheries in the total fish production is as low as 7 per cent though about 24 per cent of the total fishermen population is engaged in the sector. The area brought under inland fish culture consisted of about 6764 hectares of reservoirs, 5200 hectares of pokkali fields under prawn filtration and 300 hectares covered by Departmental farms. Apart from this the three Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the State have achieved a coverage of about 354 hectares. One handicap in propagating large scale inland fish culture hitherto being experienced was the inadequate supply of seeds. With the setting up of the two Chinese hatcheries which are under construction, this problem would be solved to some extent.

2.23 Exploitation of the off-shore and deep sea resources was neglected in the earlier Plan periods. The continental shelf area beyond the shallow waters extending upto 200 metres depth and the Wadge Bank lying south of Vizhinjam provide rich fishing grounds. The Kerala Fisheries Corporation was created with the intention of initiating a programme for deep sea fishing. During the Sixth Plan period the Corporation succeeded in making only a small beginning in this direction, by introducing a fleet of four Mexican trawlers. But the undue delay in the completion of the Vizhinjam, Neendakara and Beypore fishing harbours proved to be a major handicap for these trawlers to operate along the south-west coast.

2.24 In respect of the socio-economic development of traditional fishermen, programmes were initiated for distribution of country crafts, outboard engines and gear to 2010 fishermen.

insurance coverage was extended to 1064 fishermen, relief assistance for loss of houses and fishing equipment was given to 5791 persons, assistance for fish trade was given for 1340 fish vendors and scholarship was granted to 2927 students. In respect of the subsidised housing programme 18,346 houses have been sanctioned with financial co-operation from Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

2.25 As stated earlier the efforts for modernisation have not reached the traditional sector mainly due to techno-economic constraints including financial resources. Even though fishermen welfare societies were formed in all the 222 marine villages they were not able to function properly due to the absence of concrete programmes for implementation. It was in this context that the Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development (Matsyafed) was organised. The Matsyafed and the District Societies will provide the necessary organisational support for the integrated development of fisheries sector.

### Strategy and Objectives During the Seventh Plan

2.26. The potential of fishing resources in Kerala consists of 590 km of coast line having 38,000 sq. km. of fishable marine area, 242,600 hectares of backwaters, 24,000 hectares of reservoirs, 3300 hectares of ponds and tanks and 85,000 hectares of rivers. The fishing implements include 3400 mechanised boats, 7300 catamarans, 16,000 dug-out canoes and 10,800 plank-built canoes. The fishermen population is 8.64 lakhs, of which about 1.61 lakhs are active fishermen. The annual fish production in 1985 was 3.98 lakh tonnes and value of export of marine fish products amounted to Rs. 149.00 crores.

2.27 It is anticipated that by the end of 1989-90, the total fish production in the State will be 6.02 lakh tonnes, of which 5.65 lakh tonnes will be the contribution by marine sector. The main thrust to achieve this end will be exploitation of the continental shelf of Kerala by introducing deep sea fishing vessels. For improving the fishing activities of the traditional sector, sufficient number of country crafts, out-board engines and gears will be distributed to fishermen. The construction of on-going fishing harbours and landing centres will be intensified besides starting construction of new fishing harbours and landing centres. Priority will be given for construction of fish landing centres and sheltered basins for the benefit of traditional fishermen, in the inland and marine areas.

2.28 The developmental efforts at the village level will be channelised through the welfare societies which are federated to the district societies, which in turn are affiliated to the Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development (Matsyafed). The distribution of inputs, organisation of marketing infrastructure and

implementation of social programmes will be done by the Matsyafed through the village societies. The Matsyafed will function as an umbrella organisation for co-ordination of and co-operation with the village societies, district societies, State Government and the financing institutions.

2.29 Emphasis will be given for the development of inland fisheries by distribution of prawn and fish seeds through the prawn hatcheries and fish seed farms to be organised. Seed depots and nurseries will also be established. The activities of the Fish/Prawn Farmers' Development Agencies will be extended to all districts and brackish water fish farms will be established under private co-operative and corporate sectors.

2.30 Social programmes like housing, water supply, sanitation, electrification, roads, dispensaries etc., will be implemented on a massive scale for improving the living conditions of the fishermen. A welfare fund with the contribution of State and Central Government, fishermen, fish traders and agencies involved in fishing industry, will be constituted for implementing welfare programmes benefiting the fishermen.

2.31 Conservation of fish and fisheries in the marine sector and protection of the interests of the traditional fishermen will be ensured by strict enforcement of the Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act.

2.32 In view of the above strategy, the programmes chalked out for implementation under fisheries sector will have the following broad objectives:—

- (a) Enhance fish production both in the marine and inland sectors by adopting more efficient and intensive methods of exploitation;
- (b) Redress the existing imbalance between modern and traditional sectors;
- (c) Stimulate the flow of institutional finance for the economic and social benefit of the fishermen.
- (d) Introduce a structural change in the marketing system to ensure better return to the producers and fair price to the consumers;
- (e) Improve the physical quality of life of fishermen community; and
- (f) Conserve the fishery resources through better management.

2.33 The State sector outlay for fisheries development during the Plan period is Rs. 40.00 crores which represents 1.9 per cent of the State Plan. Besides, funds will also be provided to the tune of Rs. 9.75 crores by Central Government, Rs. 28.80 crores by National Co-operative Development Corporation, Rs. 8.10 crores by Shipping Development Fund Committee of Government of India, Rs. 0.10 crore by Marine Products Export Development Authority and Rs. 2.00 crores by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. Thus the total outlay for fisheries during the Plan period will be Rs. 88.75 crores.

2.34 The programmes envisaged in the fisheries sector may broadly be classified into five groups namely; infrastructure development, distribution of inputs, social security measures, welfare activities and others.

2.35 Under infrastructure development, the spill over works of the construction of the fishing harbours, landing centres, guide lights, roads etc. will be completed on a priority basis. Fishing harbours at Puthiappa, Munambam, Ponnani and Mopla Bay and landing centres in marine and inland areas, landing centres and sheltered basins for traditional sector will also be constructed during the Plan period. Besides, fish marketing will be restructured by providing a mechanism for marketing fish through the Co-operative network.

2.36 The distribution of in-puts envisages supply of craft, gear and outboard engines for traditional fishermen and distribution of fish and prawn seeds for promoting inland fish culture.

2.37 Construction of 10,000 houses under the third phase of the subsidised housing programme, rehabilitation of the fishermen displaced from the Vizhinjam harbour project area, provision for water supply, sanitation and electricity in the fishermen villages etc., are the social security programmes proposed in the Plan.

2.38 A fishermen Welfare Fund will be constituted for implementing welfare programmes such as insurance, old age pension, educational benefits, health care, relief for loss of house, fishing implements etc.

2.39 Introduction of multipurpose deep sea vessels, renovation of existing ice plants and enforcement of Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act are other major programmes envisaged in the Plan.

## Forestry and Wild Life

### Review of Sixth Plan

2.40 The major objectives set for the development of forestry sector in the Sixth Plan were:

- (i) development of social forestry;
- (ii) adoption of mechanised logging for extraction and marketing of timber and firewood;
- (iii) establishment of forest based industrial units;
- (iv) effective conservation and efficient management of forest areas, national parks and wild life sanctuaries;
- (v) Promotion and encouragement of tribal Co-operative for collection and marketing of forest produces.

2.41. Social forestry activities commenced on a massive scale in the State in 1981-82. Various schemes such as National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Fuelwood Scheme, Assistance

to Small and Marginal Farmers are implemented under the nomenclature "social forestry". The achievements under National Rural Employment Programme include raising of 2200 hectares of plantations in Government lands including reserve forests and 850 km. of road side plantation and distribution of 1800 lakh seedlings free of cost to the farmers for planting. Under Rural Fuelwood Scheme about 9000 hectares of plantations have been raised in reserve forest and Government lands and 380 lakh seedlings were distributed at free of cost to the public for planting. Besides, 500 lakh seedlings were distributed to the public for planting under the scheme. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers'.

2.42 During the Plan period forest plantations were raised to the extent of about 19,200 hectares with species like teak, matchwood, eucalyptus, wattle, cashew, pepper etc. Besides, cultural operations and fire protection activities were carried out to the newly raised plantations and plantations raised earlier.

### Strategy and Objectives during the Seventh Plan

2.43 The area under forests in Kerala is 9.33 lakh hectares which constitutes 24 per cent of the geographical area of the State. The coverage of forests is less than the area stipulated by the National Forest Policy. The forest plantations occupy 1.53 lakh hectares. The major species under plantations include teak, eucalyptus, softwood etc. There are two national parks and thirteen sanctuaries including one tiger project and one bird sanctuary. The total area covered by national parks and wild life sanctuaries is 2.25 lakh hectares which constitutes 24 per cent of the forest area in the State.

2.44 The emphasis so far given on forestry schemes was to enhance the area under manmade forests with species of economic importance and industrial use by converting the inferior natural forests. However, the plantations thus raised did not receive the required after care for various reasons. Attention is now paid to increase the productivity from plantations and natural forests by intensive management and effective protection and also giving due importance for restoration of the eco-system. Normally clearfelling of natural forests will not be resorted to and only the plantations which have attained the rotation age will be replanted. Denuded and barren areas will be taken up for afforestation. Mature and overmature trees from natural forests will be extracted under selection felling system by observing silvicultural principles.

2.45 In future, identification of realistic forest boundaries and survey, demarcation and erection of permanent cairns will be carried out on a massive scale.

2.46 Strict measures will be undertaken for effective protection and efficient management of the national parks and wild life sanctuaries. Facilities to tourists in the sanctuaries will be increased considerably.

2.47 The main limiting factor in the proper implementation of forest protection and developmental measures is the lack of residential quarters for the subordinate staff and inadequacy of forest roads for speedy communications. This aspect has been considered in the Seventh Plan.

2.48 The Kerala Social Forestry project will be continued so as to create goods and services for the primary consumption of the rural poor by systematically establishing plantations on every patch of barren land, in homesteads in conjunction with agricultural crops and on every field edge.

2.49 The broad objectives set for forest conservation and development wild life preservation and social forestry can be classified as follows:—

- (i) Optimum exploitation of forest resources by giving equal importance to forest conservation, ecological preservation and restoration.
- (ii) Intensive management practices of forests so as to increase the growing stock and its value.
- (iii) Departmental operations of timber extraction in order to gradually eliminate the contract system.
- (iv) Consolidation and preservation of forest areas by creation of permanent boundary and reorganisation of vulnerable areas for management into smaller units.
- (v) Development of infrastructure facilities.
- (vi) Effective prevention against forest fire and other evils, adversely affecting the natural reproduction and development of forests combined with artificial enrichment practices.
- (vii) Development of national parks and wild life sanctuaries consistent with the guidelines by the Government of India for wild life management.

2.50 Following are the general objectives of Kerala Social Forestry project.

- (a) increase the income of farmers and achievement of self sufficiency in fuel-wood, fodder and small timber for rural population through planting of trees in available farm lands;
- (b) increase the production of wood and wood products by establishing plantation on available Government lands, along railway tracks, canal banks, road sides, coastal belts, institutional compounds etc.;
- (c) ecological improvement by reducing the effects of water erosion, wind erosion etc., and also by betterment of degraded forests;
- (d) improved eco-preservation by reducing the pressure on existing forests;

- (e) provide gainful employment to the rural poor; and
- (f) improve the living conditions of the tribal people by involving them to create lasting assets for them.

2.51 The Plan outlay for the development of forestry and wild life is Rs. 70.00 crores (ie 3.3 per cent of the total plan size). Apart from this an outlay Rs. 6.67 crores will also be available as Central assistance as the wild life development programmes and certain other schemes will be implemented with 50 per cent assistance. Of the State outlay of Rs. 70.00 crores, an amount of Rs. 12.40 crores (18 per cent) is for the general forestry schemes, Rs. 6.60 crores (9 per cent) for wild life preservation and Rs. 51.00 crores (73 per cent) for the Kerala Social Forestry Project.

#### Sectoral Programmes

2.52 The activities envisaged for the development and protection of forests during the Plan period include survey of forest boundaries to the extent of 2500 sq. km., comprehensive survey of forest resources, revision of working plans in respect of nine divisions, fire protection activities over 3000 sq. km. and cultural operations in existing 23,000 hectares of forest plantations. The target set for replanting will be 1925 hectares with teak and 330 hectares with softwood species. Besides, cultural operations like weeding, tending, climber cutting etc, will be carried out in about 50,000 hectares of existing plantations consisting of teak, softwood, wattle, sandalwood, eucalyptus, bamboo, cashew, pepper etc. New roads will be constructed over 40 km. and maintenance and improvement will be done in respect of 150 km. of existing roads. Seventy-five new buildings for field offices and staff quarters will be constructed. The spill over works with regard to 50 buildings will also be completed.

2.53 Under wild life preservation, a Wild life Wing will be formed in the Department for the effective implementation of wild life management schemes. The following are the salient features of the wild life preservation programmes.

- (a) survey and demarcation of the boundaries of the wild life sanctuaries and national parks by erection of permanent cairns;
- (b) study on the flora and fauna of species;
- (c) study on the ecology, plants and animals association; and
- (d) providing facilities for habitat improvement, infrastructure development, staff quarters, recreation centres for tourists etc.

2.54 The main features of the Kerala Social Forestry Project are planting of trees equivalent to approximately 85,000 hectares including distribution of 34 crores seedlings (equivalent to 69,000 hectares of plantation), to private farmers and institutions, plantations in degraded forests in about 11,000 hectares, small block plantations

in available Government lands over 1000 hectares, strip plantations along road sides, railway tracks and canal banks over 2000 hectares and special plantation schemes for tribal welfare like tribal fuelwood plantations in 2000 hectares and tribal medicinal garden in 100 hectares, over a period of six years. Establishment of family operated small nurseries and departmental nurseries, intensive extension and publicity programme; training activities for the social forestry staff, research programmes with regard to social forestry are some other features of the project. The project will generate 90 lakh mandays of employment without taking the family operated nurseries into consideration.

### Co-operation

The main strategy under Co-operative sector is consolidation and strengthening of the Co-operatives, which now cover almost all the aspects of the economy, as a viable and democratic structure capable of catering to the various needs of the community. The credit programming, which constitute the most important aspect of the entire Co-operative structure is to be strengthened by providing share capital, managerial subsidy etc., to credit Co-operatives, in order to make them capable of meeting the growing credit requirements of the agriculture and other sectors. The consumer Co-operatives which showed little improvement in their business practices over the previous plan period, are also to be revitalised by continuing the schemes for providing loan-cum-subsidy to lead societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme. For augmenting the employment potential through co-operative ventures, the scheme "Co-operatives organised for promotion of Employment" is to be continued in the Seventh Plan also. In order to uplift the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Co-operatives organised for their well being are to be assisted by providing share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, working capital grant etc. Besides, Co-operative activities like construction of godown, processing etc., for which NCDC assistance is available in the form of loan, are to be stimulated by providing subsidy.

### Rural Development:

As a result of the various rural development and other economic development programmes the percentage of rural population below the poverty line in the State has come down from 47.4 per cent in 1977-78 to 26.1 per cent in 1983-84. It is presumed that by accelerating the pace of implementation of the asset endowment and wage employment programmes and making them more effective by better co-ordination, provision of infrastructure, minimisation of leakages and involvement of people, the rural poverty can be fully eradicated in the State by 1994-95. During the Seventh Plan in consonance with the Central approach, the State will also follow a three-pronged strategy in the rural development programmes; (a) Poverty alleviation programmes

will be implemented in a decentralised manner with the participation of people at the grass root level; (b) Measures will be taken for strengthening, proper training and orientation of the local administrative machinery within the framework of an integrated administrative organisation; (c) Emphasis will be given for group oriented activities for beneficiaries, through the promotion of Co-operatives, registered societies, informal groups, etc. Further, voluntary agencies will be increasingly involved in the formulation and implementation of poverty alleviation programmes.

### Irrigation

#### Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

#### Review of Sixth Plan

Irrigation plays a vital role in augmenting agricultural production and productivity. It is estimated that in Kerala a net area of 6 lakh hectares (14 lakh hectares gross) can be brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects. As against this the area brought under irrigation upto the end of Sixth Plan period was only about 3.74 lakh hectares. Though the Sixth Plan target was to create an irrigation potential of 1.71 lakh hectares (net) under major and medium irrigation schemes the achievement was only about 0.56 lakh hectares.

The major objective in the Sixth Plan was to complete the six ongoing irrigation projects viz. Pamba, Periyar Valley, Chitturpuzha, Kanhirapuzha, Kuttiady and Pazhassi. However, none of these projects could be completed during the plan period inspite of the fact that all of them were started in the early sixties. The irrigation potential of these six projects was estimated at 1.02 lakh hectares of net area (2.36 lakh hectares of gross area). However, the corresponding cumulative achievement till the end of the Sixth Plan was only 0.56 lakh hectares of net area. The original cost estimate of these projects amounted to only Rs. 30.17 crores whereas the revised estimates are of the order of Rs. 271.46 crores.

The overall performance of the medium and major irrigation schemes was not satisfactory during the Sixth Plan period. For example, against a target of creating irrigation potential for 1.71 lakh hectares of area, the achievement was only about 0.56 lakh hectares—i. e. less than thirty three per cent. Even the progress of the Command Area Development Programme aimed to ensure better and efficient utilisation of the irrigation potential already created at the field level was far from satisfactory.

There is a growing feeling that the benefits accruing from irrigation sector is not commensurate with the massive investment taken place in this sector so far, especially in the case of major and medium irrigation projects. This is

mostly due to the fact that a number of projects with massive investment could not be completed even partially with the result that their returns are negligible.

#### Strategy for Seventh Plan

The Seventh Plan outlay proposed for major and medium irrigation schemes in the State is Rs. 28000.00 lakhs to create an additional irrigation potential of 1.89 lakh ha. gross. It is proposed to complete all the major and medium irrigation schemes started prior to 1-4-1974. The outlay required for projects financed by the World Bank are fully provided and these schemes are expected to be completed during the Seventh Plan itself. Utilisation of the potential already created will be one of the important strategies of Seventh Plan. For extending the water courses upto blocks of 5 to 10 hectares the required outlay is provided under the Command Area Development Programme.

#### Energy

The Kerala Power Grid has an installed capacity of 1011.5 MW (540 MW firm) with an annual generation capacity of 4730 MU through nine completed generation schemes. The State has a power potential of about 3 million KW at 60 per cent load factor.

#### Power

##### Review of Sixth Plan

During the Sixth Plan the outlay was Rs. 312.73 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 318.86 crores. In the Sixth Plan (1980-85) the strategy proposed for Power Development was (1) to complete all continuing projects for load balancing, (2) to phase out the backlog in transmission and distribution work, (3) to balance load generation to reduce losses in transmission.

The Sixth Plan envisaged the commissioning of the following:—

1. Commissioning of Idamalayar in 1983-84,
2. Idukki II stage in 1984-85,
3. Idukki III stage and Sabarigiri augmentation in 1981-82,
4. Commissioning of Kallada by 1984-85,
5. Achievement of substantial progress in Kakkad project with the target of commissioning in 1985-86, and
6. Commencement of works on new schemes like Lower Periyar, Kuriarkutty-Karappara, Mananthavadi, Pooyankutty, etc.

Of the seven generation schemes under construction, the Idamalayar, Idukki Stage III and Sabarigiri Augmentation Schemes were scheduled for completion during the VI Plan. But due to contract failure, labour problems and difficulties in acquisition of forest lands particularly, after the enactment of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, these projects have over run their targeted dates of completion.

The percapita consumption of electricity has increased from 96 kwh in 1980 the base

year of Sixth Plan to 123.5 kwh at the end of the Plan period registering an increase of 29%. During the Sixth Plan 8.3 lakh new service connections were given and total number of consumers at the end of Sixth Plan was 21.25 lakhs, with a connected load of 1737.6 MW. 1.25 lakh street lights installed and 61682 irrigation pumpsets energised during the Sixth Plan period. 20 EHT substations were opened and 2930 distribution transformers were installed during the Sixth Plan period. 326.47 ctkm, 110 KV lines 302.93 ctkm, 66 KV lines, 3283 ctkm, 11 KV lines have been extended during the Sixth Plan period.

#### Strategy and Objectives for Seventh Plan

The Seventh Five Year Plan for the Energy Sector has been framed by taking into account the need for a generation mix comprising hydro and thermal system. The basis for demand has been taken as per the proposal for 12th Annual Power Survey with a cushion of about 10%. The load demand is based only on the internal requirement of the State and any surplus power availability for sharing or export will be only incidental and depending upon the abundance of monsoons. The approved outlay for the Energy Sector is Rs. 398.80 crores.

The strategy and objectives of power development during the Seventh Plan in respect of generation, transmission and distribution are given below.

#### Generation

The power demand by the end of Seventh Plan is estimated at 8682 million units. With the commissioning of the Idamalayar Project at the beginning of the Seventh Plan the system capacity will be raised to 5051 million units from 4730 million units. With the States share of power from the Central Projects in other States like Ramagundam STPS, Kalpakom Atomic Power Station and Neyveli TPS are made available the requirement of 5702 Million Units at the beginning of the Seventh Plan can be met. But the inter-State 400 KV transmission lines upto Trichur has to be completed as quickly as possible in order to facilitate Kerala to draw its share through this EHT line.

During the Seventh Plan all the other ongoing projects such as Sabarigiri Augmentation, Idukki Stage III, Kakkad, Kallada and Lower Periyar are proposed to be commissioned. This will raise the grid capacity to 6355 million units (1721.5 MW installed capacity). In addition to this, five small hydro electric projects as well as one Unit each of Pooyankutty Stage I and Adirappally schemes (Chalakydy Basin Development Stage II-Phase-I) are also proposed to be commissioned by the end of the Seventh Plan. With this the system capacity will be raised to 6898 million units (1917.5 MW installed capacity). Together with the share from the Central sector Power Stations (about 1935 Million Units expected) it will be possible to just meet the demand only. Considering the larger gestation periods of hydel projects and also to meet the expected vagaries of monsoons,

to meet the future energy demands as projected, it is essential that the thermal plant proposed in the Seventh Plan is also taken up.

### Transmission and Distribution

Plan allocation for Transmission and Distribution and Rural Electrification during the V and VI Plan were quite inadequate compared to actual requirements. This resulted in unsatisfactory supply conditions. Transmission and distribution system has to be built up in an adequate manner by making larger investments. At the end of the Sixth Plan works for about Rs. 80 crores programmed for execution during 4th, 5th and 6th Five Year Plan periods remained incomplete. Provision has to be made in the VII Plan for the completion of those works and for the execution of new works. Lines and substations for evacuation of power from new generating station will have to be constructed during the Seventh Plan period. It is also necessary to provide alternate feeding arrangement to important sub-stations so that supply could be maintained even when the normal arrangement of feeding power fail due to faults on lines, substation or generating station feeding such areas. The highest voltage level now prevailing in our State is 220 KV. We will have to introduce a higher voltage level of 400 KV in the Seventh Plan. Establishment of a 400 KV station at Trichur North is included in the Seventh Plan for drawing Kerala share of power from Central Power Project like Ramagundam, Kalpakam Atomic Station and Neyveli Second mine power house.

Also during VII Plan the commission of a Thermal Station with a first stage total capacity of 2 x 210 MW is contemplated.

At the end of Sixth Plan there are more than one lakh applications for new electric connection pending with the Board. Steps have to be taken to meet the backlog as well as the new applicants during the plan period. A large amount have to be invested for system improvement works to compensate for the deficiencies that have manifested. It is also programmed to complete the electrification of the remaining Karas of the State, and remaining Harijans and Grihan Colonies during the Seventh Plan period itself.

### Industry and Minerals Review of Sixth Plan

The major problem confronting the industrial sector of Kerala for a long time has been low level of investment and low growth rate. The share of the State in Central investment has also been consistently coming down. Traditional industries such as Coir and Cashew are dominated by primitive methods and inferior technology. The emphasis on industrial development in the past has therefore been on the promotion of a large number of labour intensive units of a small scale nature. Though the allocations in the State Plans for industrial development has been low, the Plans have brought into existence a large number of Public

Corporations and departmental undertakings. Many of them have, however been incurring losses. The State's Sixth Plan took note of these aspects of industrial development in the State and set out certain broad objectives for growth and development of this sector. The outlay provided for the industries sector was about Rs. 157 crores which worked out a little over 10 per cent of the State's Sixth Plan. About 32 per cent of this outlay was earmarked for village and small industries sector which includes all the traditional industries of the State as well.

The major thrust in the Large and Medium Industries Plan for 1980-85 was on completion of projects undertaken by the Public Sector Companies during the previous Plans. Three new companies viz. Malabar Cements Limited, Kerala Automobiles Limited and Kerala State Wood Industries Limited, commissioned their projects during the Sixth Plan period. Besides, most of the diversification/modernisation/expansion projects of the existing companies have been completed during this period. They include some of the projects taken up by Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, The Titanium Pigment Project of Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, first phase of the four stage expansion of Transformers and Electricals Kerala Limited and Vitamin 'A' Project of Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. During the Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 118 crores was spent for the development of Medium and Large Scale Industries which was about 71.2% of the total expenditure on industries sector and 6.7% of the total Plan expenditure.

The important sub-sectors coming under village and small industries are the modern small scale industries, the traditional industries comprising of handloom, coir and handicrafts and Khadi and Village industries and the powerloom industry.

In the successive Plans Government followed a policy of promoting small scale industries with the main objective of developing a modern small scale industry since it helps in the dispersal of industries and the removal of regional disparities, promotes entrepreneurship and above all affords employment opportunities with relatively small level of investment. During the Sixth Plan the Department of Industries and Commerce registered 15,525 small scale units. These units invested about Rs. 135.62 crores and provided employment to about 1.30 lakh persons. The emphasis in the Plan was on distribution of developed plots for setting up industrial units than on expansion and development of conventional type of industrial estates. Considerable emphasis was laid on providing state investment subsidy to units started in districts which were not eligible for central investment subsidy. An amount of Rs. 25 crores was provided for small scale industries during the Sixth Plan. The Plan expenditure was however only Rs. 19.3 crores which works



out to 11.59% of the expenditure for industry and minerals and to 1.1% of the total Plan expenditure. As a result of the promotional activities in the previous Plans there has been a significant increase in the number of small scale units. But a large number of these units are becoming sick or non-viable and a good number is being closed down. The situation is the result of lack of adequate and timely promotional assistance, lack of sufficient working capital, shortage of raw materials, marketing problems, inadequate infrastructure facilities such as power, managerial ability, lack of dedication of entrepreneurs and obsolescent technology.

The strategy adopted by the State Government for the development of traditional industries, especially, handloom, handicrafts and coir in the past has been (i) Co-operativisation of workers including the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to ensure better wages, improved productivity, easy marketing of products and (ii) modernisation and diversification of production and promotion of sale of products to the extent possible.

The outlay on handloom during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 800 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 878.94 lakhs. Government of India and the N. C. D. C. also helped the development of the sector by extending an assistance of Rs. 480.32 lakhs. Out of the total of 95,000 looms in the handloom sector, 34,000 looms have been brought under the co-operative fold at the time of launching of the Sixth Plan. During the Sixth Plan period 68 handloom societies were newly organised, 130 societies were expanded and 20,000 looms were brought under the co-operative fold bringing the total to 56.8% of the total looms. In spite of all efforts during the past Plans the main problems facing handloom industry are still persisting. They are facing stiff competition from other states where there is no fixed minimum wage for handloom weavers, lack of working capital, inadequate technology and lack of design facilities.

At the end of the Sixth Plan there were 2670 powerlooms in the state. Of this 880 were in the co-operative sector and the production was estimated to be 10.5 million metres of cloth. The expenditure during the Sixth Plan was only Rs. 8.96 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Schemes were also drawn up during the Sixth Plan with special emphasis on the development of the handicrafts of Kerala. These schemes were mostly for the benefit of workers in the corporate and co-operative sector. An amount of Rs. 209.30 lakhs has been spent against an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs. The problems confronting this industry are scarcity of raw materials such as wood, ivory and horn and lack of marketing facilities, lack of full employment and low wage rates to the workers.

An amount of Rs. 8 crores was provided for Coir development programmes during the Sixth Plan. But the actual expenditure was Rs. 13.27 crores. In addition to this Rs. 253.67

lakhs was received from Government of India and N. C. D. C. as assistance for Plan schemes during the period. The total membership in coir societies at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was 1.40 lakhs and at the end of the Plan it was 2.30 lakhs. In spite of the various measures taken up during the past Plans only a little over 50% of the coir workers could be brought under the co-operative fold by the end of the Sixth Plan. The workers in coir industry do not get regular work and reasonable wages. The other serious problems facing the industry are non-availability of raw husks in sufficient quantity and lack of demand for coir products in the internal as well as external markets.

### Strategy during the Seventh Plan

The High Level Committee for Industry and Minerals after considering the problems facing this sector recommended several programmes and policies for retrieving the Industries Sector of Kerala from the clutches of backwardness. In the light of their recommendations and on the basis of the above review the following strategies are laid down for the development of industries sector during the Seventh Plan.

- (i) Completion of the spillover projects and encouraging projects for maximising capacity utilisation of the existing State Public Sector Companies.
- (ii) Monitoring the working of the State Public Sector Companies with a view to making them economically viable and efficient in operation.
- (iii) Promotion of industrial ventures in the joint sector through Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation.
- (iv) Promotion of projects based on local resources and having maximum employment potential.
- (v) Attracting private investment by providing incentives including improved infrastructure facilities, industrial estates, developed plots and functional industrial complexes in selected growth centres.
- (vi) Promoting new small scale units specifically for women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs.
- (vii) Re-organising and re-structuring promotional organisations connected with small scale industries so as to render help in the areas of financial assistance, raw material supply and infrastructure development.
- (viii) Training and motivating more entrepreneurs through entrepreneurship development programmes.
- (ix) Discouraging projects with low and obsolescent technology and providing higher incentives to units with new technology and energy saving techniques of production.

- (x) Concentrate more on greater value added industries that require high skills while exploring possibilities for developing ancillary and component industries in the State sector and direct the package of incentives in such a way as to reduce regional imbalances.

In the case of traditional industries consisting of Handloom, Handicrafts and Coir the strategy adopted during the past Plans will be continued. They are mainly:

- (i) Co-operativisation of workers in these sectors to assure better wages, improved productivity, easy marketing of products and
- (ii) Diversification of production and promotion of the sales of the products both in the internal and external markets.

### Seventh Plan Outlay

With the above strategy in view a development Plan for Industry and Minerals sector has been drawn up for the Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs. 207 crores. This works out to a little less than 10 per cent of the total outlay in the Seventh Plan of the State. Outlay on large and medium industries account for about 60 per cent of total outlay for the industries sector.

#### (1) Medium and Large Scale Industry

An amount of Rs. 126 crores is provided in the Seventh Plan for the development of medium and large scale industries sector. Of this, an amount of Rs. 35.9 crores is earmarked for the promotional institutions and schemes. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation are assigned an important role in the promotion of industrial development activities in the State. Considering the importance in the promotion of large and medium industrial units in the State, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation is provided with an outlay of Rs. 20 crores. The role of Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation in the promotion of electronics industry, identified as the 'key sector' to be promoted during the Plan period, has been taken into account and an outlay of Rs. 35 crores is provided towards the projects of the Corporation. Provision has also been made for establishing special refractories setting up of four spinning mills, two each in the State and co-operative sectors, provision of incentives for the industrial units proposed to be set up in the Export Processing Zone at Cochin etc.

#### (2) Mining

The major thrust in mineral development during Seventh Plan period will be on exploration and commercial exploitation of the

important mineral deposits in the State such as mineral sands, China Clay, glass sand, limestone, limeshell, graphite, bauxite, iron ore, gold, tungsten, mica and gemstones. The responsibility of exploration and commercial exploitation of these minerals is vested with the Department of Mining and Geology and the Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project. The schemes on mining and mineral development in the Seventh Plan are drawn up with a view to strengthening the activities of these two organisations. The total outlay for mining during the Plan period is Rs. 4 crores of which Rs. one crore will be set apart for the Department of Mining and Geology and Rs. 3 crores for the Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project.

#### (3) Village and Small Scale Industries

##### (i) Small Scale Industry

In the Seventh Plan it is proposed that the State should promote about 20,000 new small scale units, the investment is estimated to be about Rs. 268 crores, and it is expected to generate additional employment to about 1.48 lakh persons. Among the new units it is hoped that 1000 units will be run by women entrepreneurs, 1700 units by scheduled caste entrepreneurs and 200 units by Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs and 85 units will be promoted by way of industrial co-operative societies. It is proposed to revive 700 sick units during the Plan period. The Department of Industries and Commerce has estimated that by the end of the Seventh Plan goods worth Rs. 682 crores will be produced by the new SSI units.

##### (ii) Handloom

An outlay of Rs. 10.60 crores has been provided for the development of handloom industry in the State sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is expected that Rs. 7.02 crores will be received as central assistance (Rs. 0.60 crores for 100% centrally sponsored schemes and Rs. 6.42 crores for 50% centrally sponsored schemes) and another Rs. 1.65 crores for N.C.D.C. schemes.

Out of the total State Sector outlay of Rs. 10.60 crores, Rs. 4.25 crores (40.8%) will be given for production oriented schemes. These schemes are implemented through the factory type and cottage type weavers co-operative societies and Handloom Development Corporation. Under this programme, it is proposed to strengthen the existing co-operative societies and organise new ones. Priority is given for organising factory type co-operative societies. 50% of the cost of most of the schemes which come under this programme would be met by Government of India.

For N.C.D.C. assisted schemes, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided as state share and assistance expected from N.C.D.C. is Rs. 165

lakhs. The other important programmes are also being continued in the Seventh Plan.

(iii) *Powerloom*

It is proposed to introduce 2000 looms in the state during the Seventh Plan Period. A production target of 50 million metres of cloth in powerlooms is proposed to be achieved by the year 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided for implementing the various schemes under powerloom industry.

(iv) *Handicrafts*

Taking into account the perpetual problems facing the industry, schemes are drawn up for implementation during the Seventh Plan mainly to benefit workers in the corporate and co-operative sector. It is proposed to spend Rs. 240 lakhs during this period for the various schemes under handicrafts industry. An amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for assisting handicrafts societies. An equal amount has been set apart for assisting the Handicrafts Development Corporation, Artisans' Development Corporation and Bamboo Corporation of the State, Rs. 55 lakhs have been earmarked for welfare measures and Rs. 30 lakhs provided for Special Component and Tribal Sub Plans. The amounts set apart for incentive schemes and marketing assistance are respectively Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs during the Seventh Plan. The assistance to the Corporation and the Societies also will help, to some extent, in alleviating the problems facing the industry viz., raw material scarcity and lack of marketing facilities.

(v) *Khadi and Village Industries*

A sum of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided for the programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries Board in the Seventh Plan. Of this an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs will be for programmes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Rs. 10 lakhs will be for programmes benefiting Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) *Coir*

In addition to the programmes intended to strengthen the co-operative movement in coir industry, programmes for sales promotion, product diversification, mechanisation and for the promotion of the general welfare of the coir workers are also included in the Seventh Plan. With a view to develop markets for coir and coir products Rs. 35 lakhs have been set apart in the Seventh Plan for opening sales depots and for carrying out publicity and propaganda including the conduct of trade exhibitions. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the Plan for starting mechanical processing units. The scheme is drawn up with a view to making a small beginning in introducing mechanisation and product diversification in coir industry. However, while introducing processing units additional care will be taken to see that this measure in no way affects the employment

potential in the industry. For the implementation of Welfare programmes only a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Plan. However, a proposal is included for the constitution of a Coir Development Fund. The amount collected through this Fund could be utilised for Welfare measures and programmes for Research and Development.

Besides, a scheme for the introduction of levy system for collection of raw husks is also included in the Seventh Plan. One of the major constraints to the successful working of the coir co-operatives is the shortage of raw husk. While the coir co-operatives require about 85 crores of husk in an year, their present annual collection comes to around 20 crores only. The scheme for the introduction of levy system in the collection of raw husk is included in the Plan with a view to solving the problem of shortage of husks to some extent in the co-operative sector.

As mentioned earlier strengthening of coir co-operatives continues to be the major plank during the Seventh Plan also and a substantial portion of the total outlay of Rs. 10 crores earmarked for the sector will be made available to the co-operatives by way of interest subsidy, working capital loan, loan and subsidy for the construction of godowns. The Coir Board schemes are also intended to strengthen the coir co-operatives. An amount of Rs. 147 lakhs is set apart for implementing the Coir Board schemes. An equal amount will be given as Central assistance through the Coir Board for implementing the programmes.

## Transport and Communications

### Sixth Plan Review

The State has a multi model transport infrastructure, both modern and traditional modes of transport are in existence in the State, though some of the traditional modes like the Waterways and coastal shipping are declining.

There are 13 minor and intermediate ports in the State of which only Neendakara, Calicut, Beypore and Azhikkal handled any significant traffic during the past few years. The traffic declined from 6.9 lakh tonnes during 1958-59 to 1.8 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. The number of ships calling at these ports have steadily declined over the years, mainly due to lack of berthing facilities. The objectives of the Sixth Plan was to concentrate on the development of the two ports of Neendakara and Beypore. Though more than Rs. 2 lakhs was spent on these ports adequate facilities have not yet been created.

During the past two decades the traffic density on roads and the demand for transportation have risen sharply. There has not been a commensurate increase in the length of roads, while quality of the available road net work was very poor. While motor vehicle

density with respect to area increased over 7 times the length of PWD roads increased only by 47 per cent during the period. At the commencement of the 6th Plan Kerala had a net work of 93000 km. of roads out of which 16569 km. was PWD roads. The main emphasis in the sixth plan was on development and improvement of the PWD road net work and development of link and lateral roads in the State. An expenditure of Rs. 87.6 crores was incurred during the Sixth Plan period on road development against an approved outlay of Rs. 66 crores. The major chunk of the outlay was spent on village roads while adequate attention was not given to State Highways. The total length of the PWD roads increased from 16569 km. at the beginning of the Plan period to 19107 km. at the end of the Sixth Plan, registering an increase of 2538 km. while the village roads alone recorded an increase of 1431 kms.

Though the road transport form the major medium of transport in Kerala the public sector State Road Transport Corporation accounts for only about a third of the total passenger fleet by road in the State. The main problem with KSRTC is paucity of funds for replacing overaged vehicles. During the Sixth Plan period the Corporation added 1343 buses to its fleet. At the end of the Sixth Plan it was having a fleet strength of 3239 buses operating 3075 schedules. The performance of the KSRTC is far from satisfactory due to various reasons.

The Inland Navigation as a mode of transport has been declining to the neglect of the natural waterways and severe competition from other modes especially Road Transport. Among the States in India, Kerala is placed in a very favourable position in regard to Inland Water Transport. The total length of the navigable route in Kerala is 1900 km. consisting of navigable rivers and canals (about 20 per cent of Inland Waterways in India). The West coast canal has to be provided with basic amenities and essential landing facilities to make it serviceable. The Inland Navigation Corporation, State Water Transport Department, Water Transport Wing of the KSRTC and the PWD (Irrigation) are implementing Water Transport schemes in the State. The State Water Transport Department, concerned with the passenger transport operations in the four districts of Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon initiated a scheme in the Sixth Plan to replace the old boats. 14 boats have been constructed in the Sixth Plan period. There are still 36 over aged boats as at the end of the Sixth Plan. During the Sixth Plan two major schemes Champakara canal stage I and Neendakara Cheriyaheekal canals were taken up for execution. While the first one was completed the second scheme spilled over to the Seventh Plan. Construction of new foot bridges across canals, improvement to the existing canals

deepening of shallow portions of inland canals etc., were undertaken during the plan period.

### Objectives and Strategies during the Seventh Plan

The trend in traffic handled by various modes in the State indicates that road transport will continue to carry a substantially higher share of the total traffic. According to the High Level Committee on Physical Infrastructure and Transport, the present rate of growth of traffic by road and rail will continue to increase at a faster rate while the role of inland waterways and coastal shipping will dwindle still further if corrective measures are not taken urgently. It is therefore necessary to adopt measures to achieve a more balanced distribution of traffic among various modes. While it is essential to improve the transport net work through a long term road development plan, efforts should also be made simultaneously to divert traffic to other energy efficient modes like inland waterways and coastal shipping. Besides efficient operation of the Public Transport system is indispensable for reducing the magnitude of personalised modes of transport such as cars, scooters and motor cycles which have reached alarming proportion in recent years.

A beginning is being made in the Seventh Plan towards achieving this long term objective. The Plan strategy adopted is

- .. to increase the capacity of the existing transport network by improving the individual modes.
- .. to give top priority to the completion of spill over works on roads and bridges.
- .. to improve the quality of the road net works substantially
- .. to give top priority for completing important canal works in the inland waterways.
- .. to exploit the potential of inland waterways for tourism development.
- .. to develop tourist circuits connecting important tourist centres.
- .. to equip selected minor ports fully.
- .. to give top priority to the replacement of old vehicles and the improvement of operational efficiency of the State Road Transport Corporation.

With this end in view an outlay of Rs. 173.50 crores is provided for Transport Sector which includes outlays for Roads and Bridges, Ports and Harbours, Road Transport and Inland Water Transport. This works out to about 8 per cent of the total state outlay of Rs. 2100 crores for the Seventh Plan. Of this, more than 70 per cent is earmarked for roads and bridges, 17 per cent to road transport, 7.5 per cent to ports and harbours and

the remaining 5.5 per cent to inland water transport.

A significant proportion (60%) of the total outlay under roads and bridges will be utilised exclusively for the improvement and strengthening of the existing road network including those of the bridges and culverts on them. Some of the existing roads will be upgraded to higher capacity, particularly the village roads to Other District Roads and some of the Other District Roads to Major District Roads.

In the Inland Water Transport sector more than two thirds of the outlay is earmarked for completing important canal works executed by the State Public Works Department including those implemented with central assistance. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs provided to State Water Transport Department about 68 per cent is for the replacement of old crafts.

In order to develop selected minor ports fully an outlay of Rs. 13 crores is provided in the Plan. Out of this, Rs. 4.25 crores is set apart for the construction of breakwaters and other development works at Neendakara and Beypore. An amount of Rs. 3.25 crores is earmarked for capital dredging and pipeline for dredging and Rs. 1.7 crores for the supporting hydrographic equipment and surveys. Outlay provided for the purchase of new supplementary equipment and the repair of existing ones is Rs. 3.15 crores. These equipments will strengthen the port operation, particularly at Neendakara and Beypore.

The main thrust in the Plan of the KSRTC is on the replacement of old vehicles and thereby improving the operational efficiency. About 86 per cent of the outlay for KSRTC is meant for the replacement of old vehicles. The Corporation has drawn up a Plan for Rs. 73.5 crores for the Seventh Plan of which Rs. 29 crores will be contributed by the State (including LIC loan of Rs. 10 crores).

#### Scientific Services and Research

The development of Science and Technology in Kerala has been largely guided by the Scientific Policy Resolution of Government of India (1958) and the Policy Resolution on Science and Technology of the State (1977). A State Committee on Science and Technology was set up in Kerala in 1971 to conduct "constant review of S & T policies in relation to objectives of the successive Five Year Plans". The efforts to integrate Science and Technology sector with development were started from Vth Five Year Plan onwards. A number of autonomous scientific and social research institutions were set up by the Government of Kerala during that period. These efforts have helped to create reasonable capabilities in the S & T sector in the State. However, these capabilities have not been felt

in full measure in the development process. This weakness will be redressed during the Seventh Plan.

The development of Science and Technology sector consists of (i) Strengthening the R & D activities of academic institutions by providing financial assistance from Scientific Research Fund to relevant and worthwhile Projects (ii) Strengthening the research facilities attached to Governments and other agencies through co-ordinated programmes.

(iii) Development of specialised expertise through already established R & D centres and the starting of new centres in areas of priority.

The activities of the various S & T institutions will be co-ordinated and specialised academic programmes will be initiated. The linkages between Centres and user departments will be strengthened. Emphasis will be laid on studies relating to the State's resources, its exploitation and use.

In addition to providing for the existing institutions outlay has been made under each head of development for R & D and related activities in the plan. The amount provided for schemes with R & D content, classified under broad sectors, is as follows.

#### Seventh Plan (1985-90) Science and Technology Component

		<i>Rs. in crores</i>
<i>Sector</i>	<i>Seventh Plan (1985-90)</i>	
I.	Agriculture and Allied Services	17.07
II.	Rural Development	1.10
III.	Irrigation and Flood Control	5.99
IV.	Energy	2.12
V.	Industry and Minerals	0.51
VI.	Transport	1.15
VII.	Science, Technology and Environment	22.90
VIII.	General Economic Services	3.50
IX.	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	5.88
X.	Health	0.68
XI.	Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	0.27
XII.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	0.78
XIII.	Labour and Labour Welfare	0.18
XIV.	Social Welfare and Nutrition	0.32
	Total	62.40

This outlay of Rs. 62.40 crores on S & T schemes and on those which have R & D content works out to a little over 2.9 per cent of the State's Seventh Plan outlay. The above percentage is significantly higher than the corresponding figure of 1.4 per cent in the National Plan. This emphasises the importance given to the application of science and technology in the development of the state.

Another area of science and technology towards which specialised efforts should be directed is environmental planning and protection. A proper long term planning and co-ordination of activities have not been attempted in the past. This has caused cumulative damage to the ecological system. A planned systematic approach has to be evolved and implemented so as to reduce environmental degradation in future. The State Committee on Science and Technology will undertake, in collaboration with Government Departments and other agencies enlisting people's involvement, ecological and environmental studies and engage in activities in areas and on issues of pollution and environmental degradation. It would identify institutions and individuals to work on environmental research projects of direct relevance to the State. During the Plan the Pollution Control Board will be given adequate support to perform its statutory functions in the area of pollution control. The Board will function in collaboration with the Centres of excellence such as CWRDM and CESS.

### Tourism

Despite many attractions-beaches, back waters and wild life, tourism development in the State had been relatively slow. The strategy for tourism development in the Sixth Plan was to develop travel circuits connecting important tourist centres catering to varied tourist interests. The two circuits proposed were the following:

- (1) Trivandrum-Veli-Kovalam-Ponmudi-Varkala-Quilon-Aranmula-Kottayam-Kumarakom-Thekkady-Munnar-Cochin.
- (2) Cochin-Trichur-Guruvayoor-Cheruthuruthy-Malampuzha-Kottakkal-Kozhikode-Sultanbattary-Ezhymala

The aim is to provide a package of facilities of tourist interest along these centres. This objective has not so far been achieved fully. The development of these centres should be completed in the Seventh Plan which should be viewed as part of the national economic development. Kerala excels in scenic beauty, wild life, beaches and other tourist attractions. The emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be to fully exploit these by providing better facilities and convenient tourist packages. Accommodation and transportation facilities will be enhanced. Tourist development will help the promotion of local crafts and industries also.

## Social and Community Services

### Education

#### General Education

#### Sixth Plan Review

##### A. General School Education

The major objectives of general school education in the Sixth Plan were—(i) improvement in quality of education, (ii) Universalisation of elementary education and (iii) introduction of vocationalisation at the secondary level. While formulating the Sixth Plan it was felt that there should be a great restraint in opening of new schools as the state had already achieved tremendous progress in that direction. However, in actual implementation only quantitative expansion had taken place in this sector. The total number of schools increased from 11590 in 1980-81, to 12102 in 1984-85. In 1980-81 there were 6861 L. P. Schools, 2753 U. P. Schools and 1976 High Schools. Of the total schools in 1984-85, 6849 were L. P. Schools, 2856 U. P. Schools and 2397 High Schools. In 1984-85 the student strength stood at 25.28 lakhs at the lower primary level, 17.88 lakhs in Upper Primary and 13.65 lakhs in the High School stage; and the teacher strength stood at 1.85 lakhs in 1984-85 corresponding figures for 1980-81 were 25.95 lakhs at the Lower Primary level, 16.94 lakhs at the Upper Primary level and 13.14 lakhs at the High School level and the teacher strength 1.74 lakhs. The State had achieved a higher enrolment ratio of 96 per cent in the age group 9-14 (91 per cent in the age group 6-14). Vocational education at the Secondary level was implemented from 1983-84 and was introduced in 11 Government High Schools and 8 Technical High Schools as a first step. In 1984-85 scheme was extended to 41 Government High Schools and 11 Technical High Schools.

During the Sixth Plan the outlay for School Education was Rs. 2850 lakhs. But the expenditure for the period 1980-85 amounted to Rs. 7279.9 lakhs which exceeded the outlay by 255.4 per cent. An analysis of the expenditure on programmes would indicate that Rs. 4432.55 lakhs was spent on expansion of existing schools and opening of new schools. Of this non departmental schools accounted for 34.46 per cent. Thus a major part of the expenditure has gone to new schools in the private sector. The number of private schools increased from 7222 in 1980-81 to 7638 in 1984-85. Out of the 512 schools started during the period 1980-85, 416 were in the private sector. Another major programme was construction of LP/UP and High School buildings and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1515.67 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 780 lakhs. The quality improvement programme as envisaged did not get priority mainly because of the fact that there was tremendous expansion in the number of schools during the Sixth Plan.

## Objectives during Seventh Plan

The formulation of the 7th plan is mainly based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee Report on Education and Employment and the Working Group on Education constituted for the preparation of the Seventh Plan. Priority is given to universalisation of elementary education. The major thrust is to raise the general enrolment rate to 100 per cent in the age group 6-14 by the end of the plan period. To achieve this the major strategies followed are (i) to raise the enrolment rate of girls from the present level of 89 per cent to 100 per cent by the end of the plan period. (ii) to raise the enrolment rate of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to 100 per cent by the end of the plan period. About 35 pockets have been identified as educationally backward in the districts of Kasaragode (7 pockets) Wayanad (3 pockets) Palghat (16 pockets) Idukki (4 pockets) Quilon (1 pocket), Trivandrum (2 pockets) and Malappuram (2 pockets). Once, the set targets are achieved in these pockets, other pockets, if any will be identified where such activities are to be intensified.

The Seventh Plan places greater restraint on opening of new schools. New schools will be opened only after assessing the local needs to find out whether the educational backwardness could be reduced by providing additional schooling facilities.

Quality improvement programmes are given high priority in the Seventh Plan. Since a major portion of the Plan funds during the Sixth Plan was utilised for meeting the salary cost of teachers, quality improvement programmes did not get adequate priority. The Seventh Plan will contain only those schemes that have a bearing on improvement of quality of education. The training of teachers, curriculum improvement and examination reforms are envisaged on a larger scale in the seventh plan. Also emphasis is given in providing more library facilities and science education with laboratory facilities.

In spite of planned efforts for decades, the state is still facing the problem of schools functioning in old and dilapidated buildings. According to the available data 1748 schools do not have proper building facilities of which 397 have neither land nor building, 173 have land but no building, 1033 require additional accommodation and 145 require construction. In the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 1059.14 lakhs is provided to complete the spill over construction works alone. Thus an over riding priority is given to construction of LP/UP and High School buildings during the 7th Plan.

In order to establish a closer link with employment and educational needs of the economy, a significant shift in the traditional type of education is envisaged. The adoption of curriculum to the needs of the employment market and vocationisation of secondary education would help to a certain extent to solve the

present problems of educated unemployment. The objective is to strengthen the schools started during the Sixth Plan with necessary facilities and to start vocational courses in new schools depending on the resource position. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for this in the Seventh Plan.

Another area of great concern in the Seventh Plan is pre-primary education. It is estimated that there would be about 14 lakhs children in the age group 3-5 in the State. The ultimate aim is to start model pre-primary school in each of the 156 educational sub-districts.

In the field of adult education the target is to eradicate illiteracy by the end of the plan period through governmental and non-governmental agencies involved in the programme. The number of illiterates in the age group 15-35 is estimated at 10 lakhs. The State Adult Education Department has targeted to cover 2.5 lakhs and the Development Department 2.5 lakhs during the period 1985-90. The remaining 5 lakhs is expected to be covered by voluntary agencies. In the Seventh Plan Adult Education is proposed as 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme with an anticipated central assistance of Rs. 350 lakhs.

## Higher Education

### Sixth Plan Review

The Sixth Plan policy on higher education aimed at opening of new colleges, introduction of more courses in the existing colleges and quality improvement of higher education in colleges. The Education Survey conducted by the UGC prior to the Sixth Plan indicated that Kerala needed more higher education facilities. In fact the existing colleges could meet only half of the demand. The State introduced the shift system in 104 colleges during the Sixth Plan, besides starting 9 Government Colleges and 28 private colleges. In 1980-81 there were 147867 students in PDC, 87467 students in degree classes and 5866 in post graduate classes. These went up to 188601 in PDC, 100606 in Degree classes and 8538 in Post Graduate classes respectively in 1984-85. In 1985, there were 43 colleges affiliated to Kerala University, 69 to Calicut University, and 56 to Gandhiji University. Of the total of 168 colleges 132 are in the private sector.

The Sixth Plan expenditure under higher education amounted to Rs. 2824.74 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 1045.00 lakhs. Construction works were given priority and eleven major construction works were completed during the Sixth Plan. The quality improvement programmes like library facilities, laboratory facilities, student amenities, improvement of other facilities including water supply, play grounds etc., did not receive sufficient attention as desired owing to inadequacy of funds. Another notable development during the Sixth Plan was the establishment of the Gandhiji University in

1983, which caters to the areas of Kottayam, Ernakulam and Idukki districts besides Kozhencherry, Mallappally, Thiruvalla and Ranni taluks of Pathanamthitta district and Kuttanad taluk of Alleppey district. During the Sixth Plan period several new Departments/Centres were started under the Cochin University. Special mention needs to be made on the Department of Computer Science, Centre for Microprocessor Research, Centre for Information Science, Nodai Centre for National Manpower Information System, Centre for Sponsored Research and Consultancy Centre for Training Services etc.

### Seventh Plan Objectives

The Seventh Plan aims at giving a big boost to improve the quality of education. No provision has been made for opening of new colleges in the Seventh Plan. As there was tremendous expansion in the opening of institutions and introduction of more courses during the sixth plan period consolidation and strengthening of the existing infrastructure is all the more essential in the exercise of planning of higher education in the state in the coming years.

During the Seventh Plan period efforts have to be made to complete the spillover works for which Rs. 500 lakhs is provided. Also more works are to be taken up with the UGC assistance. As the Gandhiji University does not have the basic facilities higher provision is made for the Gandhiji University in the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan aims at a gradual withdrawing of the shift system now going on in 104 colleges.

### Technical Education

#### Sixth Plan Review

Considerable importance is given for the development of technical education as there is great demand for technical manpower due to the expansion of industry and commerce. This is reflected in the opening of more technical institutions in the state during the Sixth Plan. During the early 1980's technical education and training in the areas like electronics, computer science etc., registered significant expansion. Four Polytechnics, 9 Junior Technical Schools, 6 Pre-vocational Training Centres, 6 Commercial institutes, 9 Tailoring and Garment making Training Centres, and 2 Extension Centres of the Food Craft Institute, Kalamassery were started. Another notable achievement was the opening of the Science and Technology Museum to the public in 1984 and the starting of the work on the 'Priyadarsini Planetarium'. Thus by end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the educational infrastructure under technical education sector comprised 6 Engineering Colleges, 25 Polytechnics (including one Institute of Printing Technology), 44 technical high schools, 47 tailoring and garment making training centres, 19 prevocational training centres, 17 commercial institutes, one college of fine arts, 2 fine arts institutes and one food craft institute with two extension centres. The intake in polytechnics increased from 2638

in 1980-81 to 3232 in 1984-85 and in engineering colleges from 1531 in 1980-81 to 1971 in 1984-85.

Special attention was given to the introduction of new courses in areas like electronics, computer science etc., at degree and diploma levels. Vocationalisation at plus 2 level was introduced in 19 technical high schools. Training programmes also received due emphasis during the Sixth Plan period under the various schemes like Apprenticeship Training, Supervisory Development Programme, Faculty Development etc.

### Objectives and strategies during the Seventh Plan

The main emphasis in the field of technical education during the Seventh Plan period is on consolidation of the infrastructure facilities already created and improvement of the quality of technical education. More educational and training facilities in emerging areas of technology including electronics and computer science will be provided in the Seventh Plan. An assessment made by the department of technical education shows that a sum of Rs. 60 crores is needed for meeting the requirements of the already created institutions according to standard norms and for implementing the new programmes contemplated in the Seventh Plan. However in view of resources constraints only Rs. 1550 lakhs is provided for the period 1985-90.

During the Seventh Plan Cochin University is to be converted into a full-fledged Science and Technology University for the development of higher education with special emphasis on post graduate studies and research in applied science and technology, industry and commerce. The University has drawn up a plan of Rs. 2174.50 lakhs for the five year period 1985-90. The State commitment is only of the order of Rs. 450 lakhs and the rest is to come from UGC, Government of India etc. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to start 2 more engineering colleges. Introduction of new courses in the existing engineering colleges are also contemplated. The development of human resources in electronics is planned on a large scale taking into account the demand for manpower both in the country as well as abroad. The existing facilities at the University of Cochin and Lal Bahadur Sastri Engineering Research and Consultancy Centre are to be fully utilised. Towards this objective, an Institute for Computer Science and technology has to be set up during the Seventh Plan. It is also envisaged to start 3 polytechnics in backward and unrepresented areas of the State during the Seventh Plan.

### Medical and Public Health

The health development policy of the State is in line with the objective of achieving "Health for all by 2000 AD" through comprehensive primary health care services. In the successive Five Year Plans considerable stress was laid in developing the Social infrastructure and services. The various programmes implemented have helped



the State in reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 36, death rate to 6.7 and birth rate to 24.9 (per 1000) where as corresponding all India figures are 110, 11.9 and 30.6 respectively. Also commendable progress has been made in the field of control of communicable diseases. The State has been rightly praised by commentators of the developed and developing countries for the attainment of good health standards.

### Sixth Plan Review

The major thrust on health development in the Sixth Plan was correction of regional imbalances in health infrastructure and improvement in quality of services and greater emphasis on preventive aspects. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan there were only 63 Primary Health Centres (PHC), 136 Primary Health Centres were started during the period 1980-85 thus making the total to 199 by the end of Plan period. The total number of medical institutions and beds in 1979-80 were 918 and 30,220 respectively which rose to 1014 and 35,823 respectively in 1984-85. The other notable achievements include starting of casualty services in all the district hospitals, conversion of Trivandrum Medical College Hospital into a referral hospital, starting of medical college at Trichur, establishment of the Directorate of Medical Education, starting of the Dental College at Calicut etc. Also new specialities including neurology and gastro-enterology and a Centre for respiratory allergy and antigen manufacture were started in the medical education field. The total number of institutions under ayurveda and homoeopathy were 495 and 171 in 1979-80 which increased to 551 and 226 respectively in 1984-85. In the homoeopathy sector a second medical college was started at Trivandrum in 1982.

As against the outlay of Rs. 3655 lakhs for the sector, the actual expenditure on the various programmes during the Sixth Plan period amounted to Rs. 5149.41 lakhs. The increased investment and consequent strengthening of infrastructure and services have influenced the birth rate to fall from 26.8 in 1980 to 24.9 in 1984-85, death rate from 7 to 6.7 and IMR from 42.5 to 36.

### Objectives during the Seventh Plan

Briefly speaking major objectives are as follows: (i) Strengthening of the Primary Health Care Infrastructure and services by opening of new primary Health Centres and sub centres with necessary facilities for the attainment of health for all by 2000 AD. An additional number of 800 Primary Health Centres will be opened and each Primary Health Centre will cover a population of 20,000-25,000. It is proposed to open 2833 sub centres also. Thus the ultimate aim is to have one Primary Health Centre and 5 sub centres for every Panchayat by the end of the VII Plan; (ii) Further reducing the regional imbalances in facilities available at the different levels of institutions; (iii) Shifting of

emphasis from curative based medicine to preventive medicine, sanitation, nutrition support, provision of water supply etc. (iv) Making improvement of facilities available in institutions and to put the existing institutions to their optimal use and (v) Improving the quality of medical education, training and research in the State.

The Seventh Five Year Plan lays greater emphasis in the provision of urban health services and an amount of Rs. 751 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose. It is proposed that taluk headquarters hospitals are to be equipped with 200 beds and district hospitals with 500 beds. An outlay of Rs. 1986 lakhs is provided in the plan for the development of medical colleges and for other schemes under medical education. Priority is being accorded for the completion of spill over schemes.

For the Development of Ayurveda sector an amount of Rs. 345 lakhs is provided in the plan. Of this Rs. 180 lakhs is for the Ayurveda Colleges at Trivandrum and Thripunithura. During the Seventh Plan effort will be more on completion of building works and strengthening of the various faculties as per all India norm for improving the education facilities. It is proposed to open 55 dispensaries during the Seventh Plan and by the end of 1990 the State will have 512 ayurveda dispensaries. As regards the development of homoeopathy sector, priority is given in the Seventh Plan for improving the facilities of the Homoeo Colleges Particularly the newly started one at Trivandrum. Of the outlay of Rs. 304 lakhs provided Rs. 180 lakhs is for the homoeo colleges. It is proposed to open 140 dispensaries during the 7th Plan.

### Family Welfare Programme

Against the Plan outlay of Rs. 5040 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 4673.98 lakhs was spent on these programmes during the Sixth Plan period. The policy on family welfare during Seventh Plan is in line with the objective of the attainment of New Reproduction Rate of 1 by 2000 AD and birth rate at the level of 21 per 1000 population. The Seventh Plan Policy is directed on the following lines: (i) steps to consolidate the existing schemes for improving efficiency; (ii) expansion of infrastructure facilities; (iii) strengthening of training to personnel and (iv) developing research and evaluation programmes. The proposals for the Seventh Plan include improvement of the functional efficiency of the mass media division, strengthening of the D and E cell attached to the State Family Welfare Bureau, establishment of rural FW centres in PH. centres where there are no such centres at present, opening of sub centres, expansion of sterilization facilities in rural areas, establishment of health posts in urban slums (as an experiment in one or two slums in Trivandrum Corporation) and Training Programmes like female health workers training, female health supervision training etc. The anticipated outlay

for the Seventh Plan period for the scheme is Rs. 10039.77 lakhs. The India Population Project III was started in the districts of Idukki, Malappuram, Wayanad and Palghat with World Bank assistance in April 1984, at an estimated cost of Rs. 48 crores, will substantially boost the health service delivery system in the State.

### Sewerage and Water Supply

Providing protected water has been a major concern of the State since the inception of planned development. This is well reflected in the policies and programmes pursued during the last 35 years of development and the achievements attained therein. For implementing programmes on a large scale, resources from LIC, World Bank and other international agencies have been tapped so as to supply protected water to as many problem villages as possible within the shortest possible time. The rural water supply programme received the momentum with the implementation of the 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme' from 1977-78. The inclusion of the scheme 'supply of drinking water to problem villages' in the new 20 point programme has further strengthened the sector.

The decade 1981-90 is being observed as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The objectives and targets set for the decade are: (i) to cover 100 per cent of the population (both urban and rural) with the basic minimum needs of water supply; (ii) to cover 80 per cent of the towns including all the class I Cities with sewerage treatment facilities and other towns with low cost sanitation methods; (iii) to cover at least 25 per cent of the rural population with sanitary toilet facilities.

The Sixth Plan programme were formulated on the basis of the targets proposed for the decade 1981-90. The Sixth Plan had an outlay of Rs. 9050 lakhs but the actual expenditure for the period amounted to Rs. 13533.35 lakhs. This was mainly due to implementation of many new schemes during the Sixth Plan.

The State had to face an unprecedented drought in 1983 and efforts were made on a warfooting to provide drinking water by extensions and improvements to existing water supply schemes and digging additional tube wells with handpumps in collaboration with the Ground Water Department. The share of urban population provided with drinking water went up from 72 per cent to 80 per cent and that for rural population from 29 per cent to 50 per cent during the Sixth Plan period.

It is estimated that in order to achieve the objectives of water decade, an outlay of Rs. 600 crores is needed. But due to serious resource constraints an outlay of only Rs. 119 crores is provided in the State sector during the 7th Plan. Under the 100 per cent centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme, an amount of Rs. 150 crores is anticipated during the 7th Plan period.

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### Objectives and strategies during the Seventh Plan

While formulating the Seventh Plan programmes, effort has been made to provide for the spillover schemes, MNP schemes, World Bank and Bilateral Schemes. Of the State sector outlay provided, Rs. 944 lakhs is for the urban water supply schemes including Rs. 700 lakhs for the LIC Aided schemes. There are 16 Rural Water Supply Schemes under implementation with LIC assistance which need Rs. 550 lakhs for completion and is fully provided in the Plan. There are 17 schemes under implementation with the assistance of the World Bank and Bilateral Agencies for which an amount of Rs. 7050 lakhs is provided. During the Seventh Plan period Trivandrum, Calicut, Quilon and Guruvayoor Sewerage Schemes are to be completed. There are 38 water supply schemes under implementation in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 920 lakhs for the benefit of Harijans. The outlay needed for completion of these scheme is fully provided in the plan. Adequate provision is made in the plan for implementing water supply schemes for tribals. Also, utilisation of ground water resources is envisaged on a large scale in the problem areas giving priority to selected harijan and girijan colonies.

### Housing

#### Sixth Plan Review

During the Sixth Plan period there has been a tremendous expansion in housing activity in the state both in the public as well as in the private sector. In public housing there is a shift in approach towards housing for economically weaker sections. The minimum needs programme of providing house sites and houses to landless workers in rural areas, co-operative housing scheme for the E.W.S., and subsidised aided self help housing scheme are some of the schemes which received priority. The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation and its 204 affiliated societies, and the Kerala State Co-operative Bank have played a vital role in constructing houses for the Economically weaker sections. The expenditure incurred on various housing schemes during the Sixth Plan period amounted to Rs. 6012 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 4800 lakhs.

#### Seventh Plan Objectives

During the Seventh Plan greater emphasis is laid on implementing schemes for the benefit of weaker sections. It is felt that mere budgetary resources available would not be sufficient to implement schemes of a larger magnitude. Institutional finance is contemplated in a bigger way in the Seventh Plan. Accordingly Kerala State Housing Board, Kerala School Teaching, Non-teaching Staff's Welfare Society, Kerala State Housing Co-operative Federation are given a substantial step up of outlay to facilitate them avail of higher amounts from institutions and other sources. During the Seventh Plan the Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation has proposed to assist construction of 20,000 houses. Also Construction of quarters, and barracks under police housing are to be taken up with assistance from HUDCO.

During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to distribute house-sites to 30,000 landless workers in rural areas. The subsidised aided selfhelp housing scheme for economically weaker sections with the co-operation of voluntary agencies is implemented from 1982-83. The scheme received greater popularity and a target of constructing 70,000 houses is proposed for the Seventh Plan period.

The year 1987 is declared as the International year of shelter for the Homeless (I.Y.S.H.) and a special project will be initiated for achieving the objectives of the I.Y.S.H. with World Bank Assistance. The project has been formed to support all round improvement of the three major regions of Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut by developing residential and small business plots, upgrading slums, improving water supply, sewerage etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores. The cost will be shared in the ratio of 50:25:25 by World Bank, HUDCO and State Government respectively. A token provision of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided in the plan for this purpose.

Considering the magnitude of the housing problem in the state an outlay of Rs. 65 crores is proposed for various housing schemes in the Seventh Plan. It is estimated that institutional finance to the tune of Rs. 200 crores will be forthcoming to the various housing schemes proposed in the plan resulting in an overall construction activity worth Rs. 265 crores under housing sector apart from the beneficiary participation.

#### Urban Development

Kerala has an urban population of 4.8 million as per 1981 census and this forms about 18.5 per cent of the total population. Of this, the slum population in the cities is estimated at 4 lakhs. A close look at the settlement pattern in the state would indicate that the rural urban differences do not exist in Kerala as in the case of other States. The spread of education, development of health, infrastructure, communication facilities etc., helped to make available the so called urban facilities in rural areas as well.

#### Review of Sixth Plan

The Town Planning Department, Municipalities and Townships and the Development Authorities are involved in urban development programmes in the State. The expenditure on urban development schemes during the Sixth Plan amounted to Rs. 1789.5 lakhs against the plan provision of Rs. 1900 lakhs. During the period 1980-85, 45 non-remunerative town improvement schemes were assisted in different municipal areas. Under the slum improvement programme 50,000 persons were covered. The centrally sponsored scheme—Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was being implemented in 9 towns in the state from 1979-80. During the 6th Plan an amount of Rs. 293.75 lakhs was received as Central assistance for this programmes. The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation has disbursed Rs. 960 lakhs to various local bodies during 1980-85.

#### Seventh Plan Objectives

The Trivandrum, Calicut and Greater Cochin Development Authorities have drawn up a plan of Rs. 5577 lakhs, Rs. 2431 lakhs and Rs. 9400 lakhs respectively for the Seventh Plan period. The Development Authorities have proposed land acquisition, land development and housing programmes on a large scale during the Seventh plan. The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation is assisting various local bodies by way of giving loan and advances. There are 136 panchayats in the state satisfying urban criteria and an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for preparation of outline development plans and DTP Schemes during the Seventh plan. The schemes implemented by the Town Planning Department are further strengthened to plan and help promote a balanced urban development in the state. The Town and Country Planning Board has already been set up in the state to guide and advise on urban development matters.

The major objectives of urban development in the Seventh Plan are as follows: (i) improvement of Small and medium towns by increased investment on the provision of infrastructure and other essential services, (ii) Assisting the municipal towns for undertaking non-remunerative town improvement schemes (iii) implementing schemes like land acquisition in major cities, land development and housing by availing institutional finance by the Development Authorities (iv) To cover about one lakh slum population during the Seventh Plan and (v) To promote a balanced development of urban centres in the state.

#### Information and Publicity

Kerala has a well developed mass communication system with more than 80 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, 4 radio stations and a few TV transmitting centres. The high literacy coupled with high socio-economic and political consciousness of the people, besides raising their level of awareness and aspirations, generates demand for information. The Public Relations Department with its district offices is catering to the needs of the people in this direction. The major schemes implemented include advertisement on the welfare and developmental activities of the state, supply of information, organising exhibitions, press tours, cultural programmes, publication of books of cultural importance etc. The Press Academy at Cochin organises inservice training to press men, research programmes and also publishes books and periodicals. Also, short films, documentaries, feature films and newsreels on different aspects of the socio-economic life of the State are produced.

During the 6th plan the expenditure under information and publicity amounted to Rs. 212.61 lakhs as against the provision of Rs 90 lakhs made in the plan. The steep increase in expenditure was due to the expenditure incurred by participation of the State in exhibitions organised at Delhi, cultural

programmes presented during ASIAD etc. During the Seventh Plan more emphasis will be laid on exhibitions, production of films, publication of books and journals and supply of community viewing sets. For implementing the various programmes contemplated, an outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

## **Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes**

### *A. Welfare of Scheduled Castes*

The population of scheduled castes in Kerala, according to 1981 Census, is 25.49 lakhs. They constitute about 10 per cent of the total population of the State in 1981 as against only 8.3 per cent in 1971. The percentage of literacy among them according to 1981 census is 56 against the State's total literacy rate of 70 per cent. The corresponding percentages as per 1971 census were 40 and 60 respectively. In the earlier Five Year Plan the Government laid special emphasis on educational programmes of the Scheduled Castes and as a result there had been notable increase in the enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students. The enrolment ratio of Scheduled Caste Students in primary classes has reached almost the same level as that of the general category. Besides maintaining this tempo in enrolment, the Seventh Plan will have to give emphasis on programmes aiming at reducing the rate of dropouts. Pre examination Training Centres will be strengthened by providing adequate facilities and teaching staff so as to help needy students equip themselves for competitive examinations. The system of giving special coaching to Scheduled Caste students in different classes will be encouraged.

The Harijan Welfare Department implements development schemes meant exclusively for scheduled castes and other backward classes. The Department has District Welfare Officers and Taluk Welfare Inspectors at field level to implement the schemes. The Seventh Plan programmes of the Harijan Welfare Department have been drawn up taking into account the changed role of the Department with the introduction of decentralised planning in respect of Special Component Plan Programmes.

### *B. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

The Scheduled Tribe Population constitute about 1 per cent of the total population of the State. The five Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State cover 46 per cent of the tribal population. Primitive tribes like Cholanaiakans, Kurumbas, Kattunaickens and Kadars account for 3 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the State.

The literacy rate among the Scheduled tribes is 32 per cent against the general literacy rate at 70 per cent of the State. The literacy rate among the females is as low as 26 per cent. The isolation of the tribal people may be one of the reasons for their low literacy level, which is a

constraint for diversifying the skills and occupational pattern to enable them to absorb the benefit of overall development and bring them to the main stream of national life.

The Tribal sub-plan has a two-fold thrust, the socio-economic development of tribal areas and that of the tribal families so as to make the ITD Project areas on par with other areas in the matter of infrastructural facilities and to alleviate poverty. For the dispersed tribes, individual family approach to give employment and income to cross over the poverty line is followed. For the primitive tribes, the strategy is to consider each primitive community as a whole as a target group and adopt individual family approach for economic development. This strategy will be continued in the Seventh Plan.

## **Labour and Labour Welfare**

### **Review of Sixth Plan**

The Schemes for the development of craftsmen training, general labour welfare and employment schemes of the Directorate of employment are implemented in this sector. The industrial training institutes impart training in 25 engineering trades and 4 non-engineering trades of which 14 trades are of one year duration and 15 of two years duration. There are 21 industrial training institutes under Government, of which three are exclusively for women. In the mean time there are 232 ITI's in the private sector. The annual intake capacity of all the institutions put together is 42388 of which 10132 are accounted by government institutions and the remaining 32256 in the private institutions. During the Sixth Plan 18 Town Employment Exchanges were started. Employment exchanges at Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Cannanore have been strengthened. Vocational Guidance Units have been started in all Divisional and District Employment Exchanges except in Pathanamthitta District.

### **Seventh Plan Objectives**

In the Seventh Plan, emphasis is laid on the consolidation and modernisation of the training activity in different trades imparted in the industrial training institutes. The facilities for apprenticeship training in areas with inadequate facilities will be further strengthened. Staff training facilities will be provided within the state by upgrading and diversification of facilities available in institutions like advanced vocational training institutes and in centrally run institutions like Regional Vocational Training Institute and Model I.T.I.'s. Employment oriented post I.T.I. courses and intensive training courses which have proved to be successful and are in high demand are to be diversified into new areas and trades.

In the Seventh Plan there is substantial step up in outlay when compared to earlier plans for ITI's because several ITI's are located in rental buildings and in temporary sheds. Also additional workshop sheds, hostel buildings, staff quarters, new machinery and equipment

as per the norms fixed by the N.C.V.T. and replacement of old and obsolete machinery and equipment are proposed to be implemented in the Seventh Plan in a phased manner. Priority is given for the civil works of the ITI's. The Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women at Kazhakuttom set up by the Government of India with the assistance of Swedish International Development Agency needs buildings and other facilities.

During the 7th Plan 15 Town Employment Exchanges will be started in a phased manner at the rate of 3 units in an year. Special units for the placement of physically handicapped persons will be started in all the districts. The additional share capital contribution necessary for the Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation is fully provided in the plan. The other welfare schemes for the benefit of coir workers, cashew workers and coconut, palmyrah and arecanut climbers are given higher provisions so as to enable payment of pending claims and to cover more workers during the 7th plan period.

### **Social Welfare**

#### **Sixth Plan Review**

The weaker sections, particularly the poor children, women, handicapped, aged and destitutes have to be protected from starvation and social exploitation. Towards this end, several schemes were introduced in the successive Five Year Plans which could be broadly classified into (a) welfare of the handicapped, (b) welfare of women and children, (c) correctional services and (d) social security. The social welfare programmes of the past were mostly curative or ameliorative in nature and the preventive and developmental aspects were not given adequate attention. In the Sixth Plan, preventive, developmental and social security schemes were given emphasis in the development of social welfare services with particular reference to development of women and children.

During the Sixth Plan Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was the most important scheme under this sector which provided a package of services like supplementary feeding, health education, immunisation, medical check-up and referral services. Another major scheme was the provision of pre-matric scholarships to the physically handicapped students. The target was to cover 22000 physically handicapped students, but the actual coverage was 17500 during the Sixth Plan. During the same period 1640 persons were benefited by the self employment programme for the disabled. More than 3000 women were assisted under self employment and socio-economic projects for women. For implementing the above programmes an outlay of Rs. 462 lakhs was provided and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 631.99 lakhs for the period 1980-85.

#### **Objectives and Strategies during the Seventh Plan**

During the Seventh Plan period due emphasis will be given to programmes of health-care, education, training and employment and rehabilitation of women and other vulnerable

sections of the society. The following schemes viz., self employment for women, employment and development projects for women and training and rehabilitation of women, are to benefit about 2800, 800 and 3000 women respectively during the 7th Plan. Giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations for establishing multi category workshops for employment and training of handicapped persons is envisaged. The orphanages will be continued to be assisted for the benefit of about 1850 inmates in different homes.

The strategy in the Seventh Plan is to expand social welfare activities giving importance to preventive and developmental programmes. The scheme for expansion of vocational training facilities under industrial units in destitute homes is also envisaged as a part of the strategy for the involvement of destitutes in developmental programmes. Similarly industrial units attached to the Children's Homes and Special Schools for imparting vocational training to the juvenile delinquents will be expanded and the schemes for the welfare of prisoners will be strengthened.

For carrying out the various programmes under social welfare services sector, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided in the seventh plan. Of this outlay Rs. 178.95 lakhs is for the 7 state sector ICDS projects in the plan. The activities of the Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation will be further strengthened to cater to the needs of the handicapped. The corporation has drawn up a plan of Rs. 93 lakhs for the 7th plan of which Rs. 53 lakhs has to come from institutional sources.

### **Nutrition**

A number of nutrition programmes were introduced in the state over a period of time to combat malnutrition and undernourishment among children and pregnant and lactating women. During the Sixth Plan period considerable attention was laid on the nutrition programmes of pre-school children. Various Nutrition Programmes such as Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP), One Meal A Day Programme, Special Nutrition Programme, World Food Programme and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and an Integrated Health Package Programme, were implemented during the 6th plan period. For implementing the above programmes during the sixth plan period an outlay of Rs. 1900 lakhs was provided and the corresponding expenditure amounted to Rs. 1582 lakhs.

All the nutrition programmes together had 18545 feeding centres and the number of beneficiaries stood at 19.26 lakhs in 1980-81. The number of centres increased to 21064 and beneficiaries to 21.81 lakhs in 1984-85. During the period 1980-85, there was substantial expansion in ICDS programme and the number of anganwadis increased from 1384 in 1980-81 to 6106 in 1984-85 and the beneficiaries of ICDS from

1.11 lakhs to 6.06 lakhs during the period. The School Mid day Meals Programme with CARE assistance covered all the needy children in LP Schools and all recognised pre-primary schools including nursery schools run by Harijan Welfare Department.

During the VI Plan period various Departments/Agencies were involved in the implementation of the nutrition programmes resulting in overlapping of efforts and duplication of beneficiaries.

To streamline this a Task Force was appointed to go into the functioning of the programmes. On the recommendation of the Task Force these programmes are being integrated during the 7th Plan period, by merging various nutrition programmes with I. C. D. S. For implementing the nutrition programmes in the State during the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided. The bulk of the outlay is for implementing the School meals programmes in LP Schools.

## CHAPTER III

## SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90

## SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

## I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

More than 87 per cent of the operational holdings in the State fall below one hectare in size. Majority of the farmers in the State are therefore marginal farmers. Unemployment, under employment and a high wage structure co-exist in the agricultural sector. All efforts have to be made in the Seventh Plan to increase rice production in the State because it remained more or less stagnant during the Sixth Plan period. Pulses and oilseeds production also needs to be stepped up substantially. A disturbing trend noticed in the matter of the important commercial crops in the State is a decline in their productivity. The unprecedented drought in 1983-84 caused severe damage to the perennial crops. The task of revival of these cash crops especially coconut, arecanut, cashew, pepper and other spices has to be undertaken in the Seventh Plan. The objective should be reversal of the declining trend in productivity of these crops. Conjunctive use of surface water and ground water, establishment of community wells and tanks for irrigation etc., are required so that an optimum cropping pattern could be resorted to for increasing income and employment in the agricultural sector. A micro-water-shed management approach to make maximum use of the available rainfall for agricultural production will be another major objective of the Plan. Adequate and timely availability of inputs of assured quality at stable prices and effective quality control measures especially on fertilizers, pesticides, HYV seeds and other planting materials will be given top priority during the Plan period. Proper use of inputs by the economically vulnerable groups like small farmers, marginal farmers and SC/ST farmers needs to be encouraged. Horticulture development especially fruit and vegetable production needs further exploitation in order to diversify agricultural production as well as employment opportunities.

The major objectives of the Seventh Plan in Crop production are:—

(a) increase rice production through greater coverage of the high yielding varieties programme,

(b) increase production of pulses through intercropping as well as bringing larger area of the summer rice fallows under pulses cultivation,

(c) increase the production of seasonal oil seed crops like groundnut and sesamum by bringing more area under these crops, distributing high yielding varieties of seeds and popularising scientific cultivation practices through intensive extension activities,

(d) arresting the declining trend in production of coconut by short and long range measures and by increasing productivity and production of this crop in a phased manner,

(e) increase the profitability of tapioca cultivation through increase in productivity,

(f) increase productivity and production of pepper by rejuvenating the existing pepper plantations through gap filling and replanting with improved varieties and by scientific management practices, as well as effective plant protection measures,

(g) increase the area under cashew and improve productivity and production of the crop through varietal improvement, plant protection, extensive cultivation, distribution of good quality planting materials and manurial practices,

(h) encouragement of production of horticultural crops especially fruits and vegetables through a comprehensive programme for supply of quality planting materials and other supportive measures,

(i) provision of effective plant protection service through timely supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments, pesticides and imparting necessary guidance especially on quality control measures,

(j) Promotion of indigenous manurial resources by encouraging cultivation of green manure crops and recycling of agricultural wastes; and

(k) strengthening of information and communication service in the agricultural sector with the aid of mass media like the Press, All India Radio and Television.

**1.1 Crop Husbandry****1. Direction and Administration**

(a) *Kerala Agricultural Extension Project (KAEP)*

(Outlay Rs. 1936.00 lakhs)

The World Bank assisted Kerala Agricultural Extension Project (KAEP) based on the Training and Visit System of extension is being implemented in the State. The extension machinery under this system is to be geared to achieve the goal of increased production through rapid dissemination of technology. Apart from streamlining the extension net work, it is envisaged that the construction of 582 office-cum-residences to the field staff, taken up under

the project, is to be completed in 1985-86. The KAEP is to complete its term by September 1985 as per the agreement. The staff cost of the Department of Agriculture which is borne under the Project during the Project period is therefore to be met from the State Plan until alternate arrangements for the continued extension services under NAEP are finalised. The provision is for the above purpose.

(b) *National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP)*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

It is conceived at national level that the future projects for follow up activities, on completion of the Agricultural Extension Projects, will be in the form of National Agricultural Extension Projects (NAEP) to be negotiated with World Bank. Under NAEP III it is being envisaged to provide follow-up assistance to States completing extension reform projects, so as to increase the effectiveness of extension activities already initiated. The provision is for implementing NAEP in Kerala where KAEP will be completed in 1985-86.

## 2. Seeds

(a) *Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds (HYV paddy seeds) through Registered Seed Growers Programme, Procurement and Distribution of Seeds from NSC and other Agencies*

(Outlay Rs. 517.50 lakhs)

Distribution of high yielding varieties of paddy seeds at reasonable cost is vital for spreading HYV which is one of the surest short term measures for increasing production of rice. Seeds once supplied have to be replaced once in three years for maintaining purity. In order to achieve this, HYV seeds have to be supplied to at least one third of the area targeted to be covered under HYV every year. This is sought to be achieved by (i) increasing the productivity in existing seed farms by providing adequate infrastructure facilities (ii) organising registered seed growers in potential areas and (iii) purchasing and distributing HYV seeds from NSC and other authorised agencies. The outlay is meant for improving infrastructure facilities in seed farms, incentive for providing subsidies and bonus for seed producers and suppliers, compensatory grant to distributing agencies to make good the loss due to undisposed seeds, subsidies for sale of seeds to farmers at reasonable cost, as well as meeting the cost of seed treatment and handling and processing charges. It is envisaged that a total area of 6 lakh hectares should be brought under HYV coverage progressively by the end of Seventh Plan period.

(b) *Organisation of Seed Certification and Quality Control (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay Rs. 3.50 lakhs)

The scheme envisages quality control of paddy seeds, maintenance and strengthening of the Seed Testing Laboratory at Alleppey, to ensure the quality of paddy seeds produced, procured and supplied to farmers, and also to enforce the provision of the Seed Act. The construction of Seed Testing Laboratory at Alleppey is also to be completed. The outlay is the State Share of 50 per cent towards the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(c) *Establishing a Buffer stock of Certified and Foundation seed to meet Natural Calamities*

(Outlay Rs. 31.00 lakhs)

Natural calamities have become a regular feature in recent years. In order to meet the requirements on such occasions, keeping a buffer stock of certified and foundation seeds of paddy, pulses etc., is envisaged under this programme. The outlay is for purchase of seeds and to meet the subsidy involved in the distribution of the same to farmers. A minimum target of 140 MT of seeds per year is envisaged.

## 3. Agricultural Farms

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The 34 State Seed Farms, 9 District Agricultural Farms, 5 other Farms require improvements of infrastructure facilities, construction of buildings including staff quarters, on-farm development, fencing, irrigation etc. District Agricultural Farms in the new Districts of Kasaragod, Wayanad and Pathanamthitta are also to be started during the Seventh Plan period. Intensification of the production of seeds and other planting materials of fruit plants, spices, vegetables, etc., in all the farms is also envisaged. The outlay is meant for payment of pending claims on completed works, completion of spill over works, construction of staff quarters, starting of new farms, and for meeting the cultivation expenses.

## 4. Manures and Fertilizers

(Outlay Rs. 320.00 lakhs)

Besides augmenting local manurial resources, a vigorous policy for promoting fertilizer input has to be pursued in the Seventh Plan to reverse the declining trend in productivity noticed in all the crops. A target of two lakh tonnes of fertilizer off-take in terms of nutrients is envisaged in the terminal year of the Plan assuming an annual growth rate of 11 per cent in the fertilizer off-take.



Distribution of mini-kits of green manure seeds at subsidised cost free of cost to farmers, promoting the use of soil ameliorants, micro-nutrients etc., in deficient areas by distributing the same at subsidised cost for paddy and coconut crops, soil sample collection and analysis on a campaign basis as a support for low cost technology, pre-season training camps for promoting fertilizer use, mobile fertilizer shops in collaboration with fertilizer firms to distribute small packets of fertilizers to make available fertilizers in time to all rural areas, effective publicity on fertilizer use are the essential components of this programme. In order to advise farmers on micronutrient use to correct thereby the critical constraints on soil fertility, the micro-nutrient laboratory already set up needs to be strengthened with competent staff. To ensure the quality of the fertilizer distributed by a large net work of agencies in the State and to prevent malpractices and adulteration by enforcing the fertilizer control order, it is necessary to strengthen the quality control measures. The existing two fertilizer testing laboratories can analyse only 2000 samples per year where as the requirement by the terminal year of the plan will be 20,000 samples per year for analysis. To achieve this the present laboratories have to be strengthened. It is also important to keep vigilance on the quality of pesticides distributed by the large number of pesticides selling points by collecting samples and analysing the same. The pesticides analysis programme in the existing pesticides testing laboratory also needs to be strengthened. The outlay is for meeting the subsidy portion of the cost of green manure seeds, soil ameliorants, micro-nutrients, and expenditure on soil analysis, micro-nutrient analysis, fertilizer promotion programmes, establishment of new laboratories, purchase of vehicles for mobile laboratories, equipment and chemicals, strengthening the organisational set up, construction of buildings to accommodate laboratories, continuing the soil testing service, fertilizer quality control service and the cost on additional staff required under these programmes.

##### 5. Food Grains Crops

###### (a) Pulses Development (State Share 25%)

(Outlay Rs. 35.70 lakhs)

In order to increase the total production of pulses in the State it is proposed to (a) increase the total area under pulses, and (b) increase the productivity of pulses through better management practices, use of improved varieties of seeds etc. The major components of the programme envisaged are:—

- (i) Laying out demonstration plots,
- (ii) Distribution of improved seeds at subsidised rate,
- (iii) Supply of plant protection equipment at 25 per cent subsidy to promote plant

protection practices among pulses growers,

- (iv) Maintenance and strengthening of the micro-biological laboratory at Pattambi for production and distribution of rhizobium culture,
- (v) Continuance of the Head Quarters staff under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and
- (vi) Distribution of pulses mini-kits of improved varieties for trial.

The outlay is the State Share of expenditure for implementing the above programmes.

###### (b) Development of rice cultivation in low yield areas

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

A pilot project of minimum yield guarantee in selected compact areas of 10 hectares each in the traditionally low yielding taluks will be undertaken giving special extension efforts and incentives to farmers for scientific inputs and location specific on-farm-development works. It will include 50 per cent subsidy on HYV seeds, fertilizers based on soil test data, and plant protection chemicals (need based) as well as incentive for on-farm-development at the rate of Rs. 250 per hectare. Similarly, the rice tracts in the high altitude areas (Waynad and Idukki) which face problems of a different nature have to be tackled by providing irrigation and drainage facilities as well as on-farm-development works. The outlay is for giving incentives to rice growers under the above programme.

##### 6. Commercial Crops

###### (1) Coconut Development

The most important perennial oil seed in Kerala is coconut which is substantially grown in the small holder sector. In the recent years, coconut production and productivity have been declining. This adversely affects the economy of not only 2.5 million small holdings but also employment in the primary and secondary sectors. Drought in recent years has worsened the already deplorable situation of this crop further. Measures to arrest the declining trend in production and productivity and improve the performance of this crop in the State therefore need top priority. It has been established that this crop responds well to irrigation, fertilizers and management. The debilitating root (wilt) disease of coconut, for which no remedial measures have so far been found, has to be dealt with special attention, as the above disease is supposed to be mainly responsible for declining trend in the productivity of the crop. In the absence of proven remedial measures, programmes to counter it, like, removal of diseased trees and replanting with quality seedlings need to be taken up in the identified disease tracts. Out of the 59 million

bearing palms in the eight districts from Trivandrum to Trichur, it has been estimated in a recent Survey (1985) conducted by CPCRI, Kasaragod in collaboration with State Government that about 41 per cent of palm population is affected by the root (wilt) disease. The incidence of the disease is in an early stage in 30% of the palms and is in advanced stage in about 11% of the palms. These trees in an advanced stage of disease have to be cut and removed urgently. Seedlings for replanting these vacancies have to be produced and distributed at subsidised rate. About 64.9 lakhs of seedlings are required for this purpose. A large number of old, senile and uneconomic trees in the State also contribute substantially to the declining trend in productivity. These trees also have to be removed and replanted. Farmers have to be compensated for the trees so cut and removed. Coconut leaf diseases which contribute to the low productivity of this crop could effectively be controlled by proper plant protection measures.

In all, at least 2 per cent of the coconut trees in the State need to be replanted every year. About 34 lakh coconut seedlings are required for this against a total population of 170 million trees in the State. The present level of production of coconut seedlings in the departmental nurseries in the State is about 16 lakhs per year. This is to be increased to at least 25 lakhs per year. The remaining is to be produced by private nurseries. The development of indigenous manurial resources, especially growing of green manure crops in coconut gardens and incorporating it in situ, also requires to be popularised to improve the fertility of soil. A comprehensive programme for the development of coconut is therefore essential to tackle the problems of coconut growers. The programmes are detailed below:

(a) *Production and Distribution of T x D Hybrid Coconut Seedlings (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme for the hybridisation, production and distribution of 50,000 T x D hybrid coconut seedlings per year operated at Neeleswar. The outlay is the 50 per cent State share towards the implementation of the scheme.

(b) *Rejuvenation of diseased/uneconomic Plantations (State share 50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 145.00 lakhs)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme for removal of diseased/uneconomic trees in a phased manner. The farmer will be supplied with hybrid coconut seedlings for underplanting and also fertilizer and other inputs for the first three years for the underplanted seedlings at 50 per cent subsidy. The outlay is the 50 per cent State share towards the above programme.

(c) *Package Programme for Coconut (State share 50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The outlay is the state share of 50 per cent for continuing the centrally sponsored package programme for coconut development in the State.

(d) *Production and distribution of quality Coconut Seedlings*

(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The Department maintains 22 coconut nurseries. The seed nuts procured from selected mother palms are sown in these nurseries where seedlings are raised scientifically and distributed to farmers. About 16 lakh seedlings are being distributed to farmers annually from these nurseries. The present capacity utilisation of these nurseries is only 75 per cent. Full utilisation can be achieved by providing additional infrastructure facilities. The demand for hybrids as well as other quality coconut seedlings in the State is ever increasing. The present level of production is quite inadequate for meeting the demands under the various committed programmes. It is proposed to increase the level of production from 16 lakh seedlings to 25 lakh seedlings annually in a phased manner. Since this activity brings back revenue by way of sale proceeds of the seedlings produced, it is proposed to introduce a revolving fund which will take care of the recurring expenditure on seedling production. The outlay proposed is for meeting the cost of production and distribution of quality coconut seedlings, infrastructure development until the revolving fund is introduced.

(e) *Coconut Board—Financial assistance to Coconut growers for the removal of root (wilt) affected palms (State share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The Coconut Board has sponsored a scheme for cutting and removing the root (wilt) affected coconut trees in Kerala State. Under this programme a compensation of Rs. 75 per root (wilt) affected tree cut and removed is given to the farmer. The outlay is the 50 per cent state share for the implementation of the above scheme.

(f) *Coconut Board scheme for Providing Irrigation Facilities to Coconut Growers (State share 50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Lack of irrigation is a major constraint for increasing the coconut production and productivity in the State. Experiments have proved that 60 to 100 per cent increase in yield could be achieved by providing irrigation to coconut. Irrigation to coconut gardens also provides wider scope for intercropping and mixed farming which would increase the total income per unit

area as well as more employment opportunities. The Coconut Board has therefore sponsored a scheme for providing assistance for installation of pumpsets for irrigation in coconut gardens. Twenty-five per cent of the cost limited to Rs. 1000 per pumpset will be given to the farmer under the scheme as subsidy which is to be shared by Coconut Board and State Government on 50:50 basis. The outlay is the 50 per cent state share for the above purpose.

### *Cashew Development*

Area expansion and productivity increase are the two major strategies envisaged to achieve increase in production of cashew in the State. While the area expansion will be achieved under the Multi-State Cashew Project implemented with the World Bank Aid, the short term measures aimed at achieving increase in productivity will include programmes to promote scientific management, fertilizer uses and effective pest management practices in private sector and departmental areas. A programme for improvement of cashew by adoption of *in situ* vegetative propagation techniques was in vogue from Fifth Five Year Plan onwards. However this programme did not make much headway due to non-availability of adequate scion materials. Improvement of cashew through vegetative means has become a successful method of perpetuation. To adopt such improvements on a large scale, the availability of scion materials is a limiting factor. In order to overcome this limitations, establishment of Budwood nurseries at convenient locations is necessary to form an adjunct of the major programme of improvement of cashew by adoption of *in situ* propagation work, to be managed on a massive scale from the third year of Seventh Five Year Plan onwards. It is therefore proposed to establish Budwood nurseries in the departmental farms. Clonal progenies of approved varieties for large scale multiplication will be planted in these nurseries, and maintained for production of scion materials for future use. In order to administer the usefulness of adoption of improved agronomic practices in cashew plantations in the private sector it is proposed to lay out demonstration plots. The size of demonstration plots is proposed to be reduced from 0.8 hectares to 0.4 hectares during the Seventh Five Year Plan with the intention of involving large number of small and marginal farmers. Cashew in Kerala is heavily attacked by tea-mosquito. Crop damage to the extent of 30 per cent is estimated by the incidence of this pest on an average. Effective control measures have emerged from research in this regard. In view of the severity of this problem, Government of India have undertaken a programme for intensive pest management practices in the private plantations and departmental area by providing full central assistance from 1985-86 onwards. The progeny garden for cashew established at Adhur in Kasargod district under the centrally sponsored scheme in the past also

needs to be maintained under the State Plan sector, since central assistance will not be available for the same during the Seventh Plan period.

#### (a) *Multi-State Cashew Project*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The term of the multi-state cashew project has to be completed by September 1985. It is expected that the project will be extended by two more years. The spill-over target of the area expansion and construction of roads will be undertaken during this period. The outlay is for the above purpose.

#### (b) *Maintenance of progeny garden for cashew in Kasargod district*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The department had established 80 hectares of progeny garden for cashew in Kasargod district under a centrally sponsored scheme in the past. Since no assistance from the centre is envisaged during the Seventh Plan for this purpose, the maintenance of this progeny garden has to be taken care of under the State Plan sector. The outlay proposed is for meeting the cost of staff and maintenance charges towards the continuance of the progeny garden.

#### (c) *Package Programme for Cashew (State Share—50 per cent)*

#### (i) *Programme for laying out Demonstration Plots in Ryots Holding (State share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This programme is intended to demonstrate the usefulness of adoption of improved agronomic practices in Cashew plantations held under the private sector. Demonstration plots of 0.4 hectare size consisting of 80 trees will be selected in the private sector, where recommended schedule of package of practices will be adopted. The estimated cost for the above (Rs. 400 per plot per year) will be given as subsidy for three consecutive years. The outlay proposed is the State share of 50 per cent of the cost towards the implementation of the above programme.

#### (ii) *Programme for improvement of cashew by in situ vegetative propagation techniques (establishment of budwood nurseries) (State share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The programme envisages establishment of closely planted budwood nurseries in the departmental farms where clonal progenies of approved varieties will be planted for large scale production of scion materials which is a limiting factor in the large scale improvement of cashew plantation through vegetative propagation. A total of nine budwood nurseries will be established (5 for Department of Agriculture and 4 for,

Plantation Corporation of Kerala). One unit of nursery of 0.4 hectare is expected to cater to 100 hectares of fresh plantations for conversions. This also includes provision for staff contingencies of the Department of Agriculture. The cost of planting and maintenance of these nurseries will be shared equally by Government of India and the State. The outlay proposed is to meet the State share towards the above programme.

(iii) *Subsidised area expansion programme under Multi-State Cashew Project (State Share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The area expansion brought out under the multi-state cashew project is followed up with a centrally sponsored scheme which provides input subsidies for a period of three years at the rate of Rs. 300 per hectare during the first year for fresh planting and at the rate of Rs. 300 per hectare during the second and 3rd year in private holdings and Rs. 200 per hectare in the 2nd and 3rd year for departmental plantations. The outlay is the state share of 50 per cent towards the above programme.

(i) *Rapid Multiplication of Hybrid Pepper and Other Promising Local Varieties and Development of Tree Spices*

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

Hybrid Pepper—Pamiyoor I and other promising local varieties of pepper vines are grown in Rapid Multiplication Plots in all the District Agricultural Farms for production of sufficient vine materials for further multiplication and production of rooted pepper cuttings.

Apart from this, vines of promising local varieties will also be procured from selected pepper gardens for multiplication and production of rooted pepper cuttings. The present level of production of around 18 lakh rooted pepper cuttings annually is found to be inadequate to meet the demand. It is therefore proposed to increase the production to 40 lakhs rooted cuttings per year. So also the demand for seedlings of tree spices, which are high value crops, is on the increase. Quality seeds of tree spices will be procured from selected plantations and the seedlings will be raised in nurseries attached to District Agricultural Farms. These rooted pepper cuttings and other planting materials of tree spices produced in the Departmental nurseries will be sold to farmers at nominal price. The outlay is for meeting the multiplication charges, nursery expenses and other contingencies involved in the programme.

(b) *Package Programme for Pepper—Rejuvenation of pepper Gardens*

The scheme aims at increasing the productivity of pepper gardens and bringing

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

additional area under the crop. Components under this programme are:

- (i) Rejuvenation of existing gardens by replanting and gap filling with high yielding varieties of rooted pepper cuttings, adoption of plant protection measures for control of Pollu beetle and wilt diseases, promoting the use of fertilizers and other crop management practices.
- (ii) Expansion of area through fresh plantation as mixed crops or pure crops.

The following incentives are proposed under the programme:

- (i) For replanting, free supply of rooted pepper cuttings @ 3 per standard.
- (ii) For plant protection, 50 per cent subsidy on cost of chemicals limited to Re. 1 per standard.
- (iii) For application of fertilizers 50 per cent subsidy on cost of fertilizers limited to Rs. 1.50 per standard.
- (iv) For area expansion 25 per cent of the cost of cultivation limited to Rs. 2400 per ha. as subsidy for pure plantations and Rs. 1.50 per standard as subsidy for mixed crops.

## 7. Plant Protection

A comprehensive policy for need based application of plant protection measures guided by exhaustive pest surveillance is envisaged in the Seventh Plan. It is aimed at bringing 20 lakh hectares (two third of the gross area) under effective plant protection coverage. The major components of the programme are:—

(a) *Plant Protection Service*

(Outlay Rs. 153.00 lakhs)

The following programmes are envisaged under plant protection service:

- (i) Supply of plant protection equipment to farmers at subsidised cost.
- (ii) Replacement and maintenance of departmental stock of plant protection equipment for extending custom service.
- (iii) Replacement of unserviceable vehicles for emergency squad.
- (iv) Strengthening of parasite breeding stations.
- (v) Weed control using modern chemicals by giving 50 per cent subsidy on cost of chemicals.
- (vi) Training to artisans, agricultural labourers, and farmers on plant protection methods, maintenance and repair of plant protection equipment, and safe use of poisonous plant protection chemicals.

(vii) Popularising the use of storage pesticides by distributing them at 50 per cent subsidised cost.

(viii) Detection of the spread of coconut root (wilt) disease through aerial photography.

The outlay is for implementing the above programme.

(b) *Eradication of Pest and Diseases in Endemic Areas—Control of Brown Plant Hopper and Leaf Folder (State share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 19.00 lakhs)

Severe crop damages are caused by Brown Plant Hopper and Leaf Folders on Rice, in traditional rice growing areas. Close pest surveillance will be made to identify endemic areas, where plant protection measures will be taken once the pest population exceeds the economic threshold level. The scheme provides for subsidy @ Rs. 45 per hectare for chemicals and @ Rs. 15 per hectare for operational charges. The total expenditure is shared equally by the Centre and State.

(c) *Spraying for control of Coconut Leaf Diseases*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Coconut leaf diseases, for which effective control measures are available, cause considerable damage to coconut palms in the State. This disease substantially contributes to the decline in productivity of the crop apart from predisposing the palms for coconut root (wilt) disease. The scheme therefore envisages to organise massive spraying on coconut palms by giving chemicals at 50 per cent subsidised cost. The outlay is for giving subsidy to farmers on cost of chemicals and also for maintenance of plant protection equipment for the purpose by the department.

(d) *Control of Mahali Disease on Arecanut*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Incidence of Mahali Disease on Arecanut is a regular feature which causes severe damage to this crop. Effective control measures are available against this disease. The scheme, envisages supply of copper sulphate and other fungicides at 50 per cent subsidised cost to arecanut growers for control of this disease.

(e) *Rodent Control (State share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The programme envisages conduct of rodent control campaigns in pre-determined areas both during Kharif and Rabi seasons. Rodenticides will be distributed to the farmers free of cost. The outlay is for the above purpose.

## 8. *Extension and Training*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Periodic training to Departmental officers is necessary to keep them abreast of the latest developments in technology in this sector. Besides, officers have to be sent for specialisation in different disciplines by deputing them for courses in Agricultural Universities and other institutions. The outlay is for meeting the training cost of departmental officers in and outside the State.

## 9. *Agricultural Engineering*

(a) *Centrally sponsored scheme for Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements (State share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 6.30 lakhs)

The programme is for the popularisation of improved agricultural implements like mould board ploughs, seed drills, hoes, soil compactors, levelling boards, hand tools etc., by supplying such implements at 50 per cent subsidised cost. The provision is for meeting the state share of 50 per cent towards implementing the above scheme.

## 10. *Horticulture and Vegetable Crops*

### *Development of Horticulture*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

In order to improve the nutritional standard of people, the production of fruits and vegetables has to be stepped up substantially.

The following are the major programmes envisaged:

- (i) Establishing close planted progeny orchards in departmental farms.
- (ii) Training to malees and permanent labourers in departmental farms in vegetative propagation techniques.
- (iii) Training to unemployed youths in vegetative propagation techniques, and nursery practices for helping them in self-employment projects.
- (iv) Expansion of fruit processing unit in the Orange and Vegetable Farm, Nellyampathi.
- (v) Replanting of orange and cardamom plantations, which are about 40 years old, in the departmental farm.
- (vi) Production and distribution of vegetable seeds of improved varieties, and other planting materials of fruit plants, from the departmental farms.
- (vii) Participation of students in vegetable production programmes.
- (viii) Mini-kit programme for promoting vegetable cultivation by giving free

minikits containing improved varieties of vegetable seeds and other inputs to cover one cent of land per farmer as an incentive.

- (ix) Giving aid to Agri-Horti-Societies in District and Municipal Headquarters to promote production and distribution of planting materials of fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants, and also for organising fruit, vegetable and flower shows in urban area.

#### 11. Crop Insurance

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

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

#### 12. Small and Marginal Farmers Programme

(State share—50 per cent)

(Outlay Rs. 1887.50)

This programme, implemented with financial assistance of 50 per cent from Central Government aims at increasing agricultural production of small and marginal farmers, in each of the 151 IRD-Blocks. Annual outlay for each Block is Rs. 5 lakhs. The component wise break-up of the annual outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per IRD-Block is as follows:

	Rs.
(a) Subsidy on minor irrigation works	3.50 lakhs
(b) Distribution of mini-kits of seeds for oil-seeds, pulses and coarse grains	0.50 lakh
(c) Land Development including cost of staff	1.00 lakh
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.00 lakhs</b>

#### 13. Investment in Public Sector and other undertakings

##### (a) Land Stock Improvement

##### (i) Kerala Land Development Corporation

(Outlay Rs. 1520.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Land Development Corporation Ltd., has undertaken two massive land development projects, one in Kuttanad and the other in Trichur Kole lands. The Kuttanad Development Project envisages the construction of 2000 kms. of permanent submergible bunds and ancillary works in around 51737 hectares of low lying paddy lands for stabilising the existing single crop paddy and also for raising a second crop. Planting of coconut palms on the constructed bunds to augment the income of the cultivators is also envisaged. The Trichur Kole Project envisages the development of about 15,500 hectares of low lying fields which are water logged for more than seven months in an year. The works include improvements

of drainage facilities, diversion of excess flood discharges from the rivers and streams directly into the sea, construction of bunds, pumping platforms, flood inlets, regulators etc. New programmes for reclamation at Ponnani, Onattukara, Kattampally and land improvement at Kottarakkara, Marayoor etc., are also envisaged during the Seventh Plan. The outlay is the State contribution.

##### (b) Oil Palm India Ltd.—Equity contribution

(Outlay Rs. 105.00 lakhs)

The outlay is the equity contribution to Oil Palm India Ltd., as per the approved Project Report.

##### (c) Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation—Share Capital Contribution

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

The outlay is the share capital contribution to the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation towards establishment of a solvent extraction plant.

#### Other Expenditure

##### (1) Special Component Tribal Sub Plan

(Outlay Rs. 1410.00 lakhs)

Self-employment programmes and programmes for giving income earning assets to SC/ST will carry priority among the programmes envisaged for the development of this section of population. Unemployed youths will be given training in the departmental farms, orchards, agricultural engineering workshops etc., in horticultural techniques, nursery practices and skilled agricultural works based on their aptitudes. These trained youths, it is hoped, will find self-employment in any of the following areas.

(a) Private nurseries for production and sale of planting materials of fruit, vegetable and ornamental plants as well as garden tools and other inputs on a commercial scale by taking loans from SC/ST Corporation or other institutional sources for purchase of land and other capital investments. In order to help them in creating the required capital assets, capital investment subsidy will be given for economically viable projects.

(b) Agricultural Service Centres for undertaking agricultural works on contract basis like ploughing with power-tillers/tractors, spraying with hand-operated or power sprayers, repairs of agricultural implements, equipment etc. In such cases the required capital and equipment could be procured by the SC/ST beneficiaries from SC/ST Corporation or other institutional sources. In order to help them in creating the capital assets a capital investment subsidy will be given under this programme.

In the matter of training, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 500 per head per month will be given for a period, the duration of which will be fixed

according to the type of training selected by the beneficiaries. However in order to give flexibility to implement need-based programmes, the outlay will be allocated to the districts for implementing suitable location-specific schemes under the District Plan.

(2) *Farm Information and Communication*

(Outlay Rs. 105.00 lakhs)

The farm information and communication service in the agriculture sector has to be geared to improve its information output through mass media like the Press, All India Radio and Television. In particular the television media has to be exploited to a great extent for the transfer of technology to the farming community. The following programmes are therefore envisaged during the Seventh Plan:

(a) *Farm News Service*

Preparing farm news bulletins for All India Radio, production of the farm journal 'Kerala Karshakan' and Farm Guide, Wall Newspapers and other information materials, providing telex facilities to the two regional offices, enhancing the production of information materials, and providing two additional printing units and supporting staff for it are involved.

(b) Organising 100 rural exhibitions per year.

(c) Production of instructional films, slides and purchase of audio-visual aids and other photographic equipments and materials etc.

(d) Organising Farm Book Corners in rural libraries at the rate of 50 numbers per year and supply of steel racks at 50 per cent subsidised cost to these libraries.

(e) Distribution of T. V. Sets at two third subsidised rate to outstanding rural libraries with Farm Book Corners at the rate of one T. V. set per district per year.

(f) Farm feature service through news papers, organising four days' workshops on farm feature service etc.

(g) Participation in major exhibitions including India International Fair.

(h) Organising Kisan Melas, Maramadi Festival etc.

(i) Providing communication support to Doordarsan Programmes.

(j) Establishing a Central Farm Library.

(3) *Dry Land/Rainfed Farming*

(a) *Development of Selected Micro Water Sheds*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Water-sheds comprising approximately 2,500 hectares in each District will be selected and divided into five blocks for intensive micro-water shed development in a phased manner at

the rate of one block annually. Each such block will be delineated into micro-water sheds for development. The Soil Survey, Soil Conservation and Agriculture Departments will simultaneously work in co-ordination on this selected area. The Soil Survey Wing will carry out the base-line survey of the selected area. The Soil Conservation Department will prepare estimates for soil and moisture conservation works and arrange for execution of such works. The Department of Agriculture will assess the pre-project cropping pattern and prepare, based on the Soil Conservation Works proposed, location specific schemes for development of the micro-water shed cropping pattern and implement the same. Incentive for improving the cropping intensity, farm forestry etc., will be given to the farmers. The outlay is for the above purpose.

(b) *Adoption of Dry/Rainfed farming practices in and outside the Selected Micro-Water Sheds*

(Outlay Rs. 43.00 lakhs)

Land development works which may not involve major soil conservation structures, in individual land holdings in the small farmers sector not necessarily on water shed basis, will be undertaken for increasing the cropping intensity and production per unit area. The outlay is for giving aids to the selected small farmers for undertaking land development works.

(c) *Popularisation of Seed-cum-fertilizer Drills and Other Improved Implements in Dry Land Areas (State share—50 per cent)*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The seed-cum-fertilizer drills for sowing seeds and placement of fertilizer at proper depth and other improved implements for compaction of soil for moisture preservation etc., need to be popularised for better agronomic practices in the dry land areas. Crop demonstrations using improved implements are also envisaged under this programme. The outlay is for giving 50 per cent subsidy on the distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drills and for meeting the demonstration charges.

(5) *Special Agricultural Development Units (SADU)*

(Outlay Rs. 314.50 lakhs)

The World Bank Assisted Kerala Agricultural Development Project for tree crop development implemented in the State was to complete its activities by 1984-85. Extension of the programme for one more year is necessary to achieve the objectives. The outlay is for extension of the programme for 1985-86 as well as the continuance of the Project Evaluation Unit set up for this purpose under the State Planning Board. This unit is likely to continue beyond 1985-86.

## 1.2 Soil and Water Conservation

### *Soil Survey and Soil Conservation*

#### 1. *Direction and Administration*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to bring an additional 13,000 hectares of erosion prone area under soil conservation measures. The major portion of the area in the State will be covered by detailed soil survey with a view to work out suitable soil management and cropping practices. Both the soil conservation unit and the soil survey unit are to be reorganised to cope with the work proposed to be undertaken and to meet the requirements of decentralised planning envisaged in the Seventh Plan. Effective follow up measures are to be adopted for achieving the full benefit of different programmes. The recovery of soil conservation loans which is very slow, needs to be accelerated. Reorganisation will be made by redeploying the present staff.

#### A. *Soil Survey and Testing*

##### (i) *Reconnaissance Soil Survey*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to prepare small scale soil maps for the purpose of planning and formulation of development programmes at the District or Regional levels. Reconnaissance soil survey of the State has to be speeded up so that the area requiring urgent soil conservation measures can be identified on macro watershed basis. This survey will help to identify and codify the watersheds systematically and will be the basis for the preparation of a map showing the watersheds in the State. The outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs proposed for the scheme in the Seventh Plan period is intended to meet the expenditure towards the existing units and for the purchase of equipment etc.

##### (ii) *Detailed Soil Survey*

(Outlay Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to cover gradually, the whole State by a detailed soil survey programme with a view to obtain basic data for the preparation and implementation of integrated land use planning and prepare and publish large scale village-wise soil maps. During the Seventh Plan, soil survey will be done in conjunction with land use survey of the State Land Use Board so that the same area will be covered by soil survey as well as land use survey together.

The field units attending to the schemes such as (i) Soil Survey in Command Areas and Problem areas (ii) Soil Survey in Government Lands and Forest Lands and (iii) Soil Survey in Soil Conservation Areas are proposed to be brought under the Detailed Soil Survey Scheme by redeploying the existing field units. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that there is co-ordination at all levels of the activities of different agencies concerned with land and soil use to avoid duplication and overlapping.

An amount of Rs. 65 lakhs is proposed for the Detailed Soil Survey programmes for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

##### (iii) *Soil Correlation, Interpretation and Bench Mark Study*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The schemes 'Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation' and 'Identification and Bench Mark Study of Soils' in the Sixth Plan have been clubbed together and titled as "Soil Correlation, Interpretation and Bench Mark Study".

During the plan period, field correlations of all the area surveyed will be undertaken. The mineralogical and Micromorphological study on the physical and chemical characteristics of Bench Marked Soils will be carried out in conjunction with CWRDM, KAU and other allied agencies. Studies on soil temperature will be undertaken at different Research Stations and Agricultural Farms in association with the Kerala Agricultural University and the State Agricultural Department for fixing soil temperature regime. It is proposed to associate with the Kerala Agricultural University to undertake experiments on cultivators' fields on 'Identified Bench Mark Soils' to find out optimum inputs required for sustained Agricultural Production based on particular soil characteristics. The results will be applied to similar soils identified elsewhere. The experimental data under AICARP will be collected and interpreted to suggest the best treatment combinations for the paddy growing soils of the State.

##### (iv) *Land Use Demonstration*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Land use demonstration plots will be laid out in cultivators' fields to convince them of the benefits of adoption of optimum cropping patterns and land management practices based on the results of soil survey. During the plan period it is proposed to lay out land use demonstration plots on watershed basis in each district. Recommended package of practices based on the soil data will be demonstrated in the micro watersheds selected for intensive development. The results obtained will be correlated with the soil characteristics to predict the response of each type of soil to different management practices. As an incentive, a subsidy of Rs. 2000 per hectare is recommended. The yield data before and after the introduction of the scheme will also be collected to assess the impact of the programme.

##### (v) *Laboratories*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to set up a Central Soil Analytical Laboratory at Trivandrum to meet the requirements of analysis of soil samples and Micro-morphological studies in connection with the bench mark studies of soil and the soil correlation works in the Southern Region. The outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs proposed for the Seventh Plan period is intended to meet the expenses towards the establishment of a Central



Laboratory at Trivandrum, strengthening of existing Laboratories at Thiruvambadi and Konni, purchase of equipment chemicals etc.

### III. *Extension and Training*

#### (1) *Soil Conservation, Research and Training*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The training and education programme will be strengthened during the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to impart training in soil survey and soil conservation to the concerned staff at Dehradun, Ooty, Nagpur, etc. Organisations such as CWRDM and KAU will also have a dominant role in the Research, Education and Training Programme. Training to field staff and farmers will also have to be arranged during the Seventh Plan period.

#### B. *Soil Conservation*

##### (i) *Soil and Water Conservation in Arable Lands:*

(Outlay Rs. 246.00 lakhs)

Soil conservation schemes on watershed basis in agricultural lands covering all the districts of the State are taken up on 25 per cent grant and 75 per cent loan basis. In the Seventh Plan, no new programmes will be taken up under Arable Land Scheme. The plan provision is for completion of the schemes already taken up during the previous plan period.

The scheme also envisages reclamation of waterlogged areas. Provision is also made for the maintenance of Kandakadavu and Maruvakkad padasekharams in Ernakulam district. Soil conservation works in the catchment of river valley project, Idukki as envisaged in the Sixth Plan will be completed during Seventh Plan. As a pilot demonstration project, agronomic and agrostological measures of conservation, either separately or in combination with engineering methods, will be undertaken in the Bharathapuzha basin of Trichur district. It is also proposed to take up investigation and preparation of a draft plan for soil conservation work in the catchment (Kerala portion) of Kabani project as advance action with the intention of including this as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme also envisages soil conservation and integrated development of land on watershed basis by availing institutional finance and includes pilot demonstration project for control of River/Stream bank erosion.

##### (ii) *Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan:—*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

During the Seventh Plan period integrated soil and water conservation measures in the selected Harijan Girijan colonies/settlements will be undertaken on watershed basis on 100 per cent grant. The work includes construction of stone-pitched contour bunds, trenches etc., along with check dams and gully plugging. Reclamation of water logged areas by construction of

bunds, sluices etc. is also envisaged to benefit Harijans/Girijans. Of Rs. 150 lakhs proposed in the Seventh Plan, Rs. 125 lakhs will be spent on schemes under Special Component Plan and Rs. 25 lakhs for schemes under Tribal Sub Plan.

#### *The State Land Use Board*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The State Land Use Board will act as the apex organisation, co-ordinating the activities of the different State Departments in the field of land management, giving policy directions which have a bearing on land use, forests, soil and water conservation. During the Seventh Plan period, efforts will be intensified firstly for completing the land use survey of the State and next towards working out optimum land use patterns. The activities proposed to be undertaken by the Land Use Board during the Seventh Plan period is as follows:

(1) Remote sensing techniques will be used for acquisition of data for comprehensive district-wise land use planning in the State. Data for the entire State is proposed to be collected by aerial photography, in a phased manner in collaboration with the NRSA, Hyderabad.

(2) A user cell agency under the National Natural Resources Management System has already been established in the State Land Use Board. It will gather information from the proposed Indian Remote sensing Satellite Programme and make it available to the various departments.

(3) A few joint projects in collaboration with the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad under IRS programme, in the areas of forestry and crop production forecasting are proposed to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan period.

(4) The Photo Interpretation Laboratory and Cartographic unit in the State Land Use Board need to be modernised for enabling the interpretation of aerial photographs, 'Land sat imageries' and preparation of maps required for land use planning. The User Cell agency in the Land Use Board will also cater to the requirements of other departments/agencies for printing, supplying, etc. of maps and reports.

(5) The State Land Use Board needs a separate office complex and building to accommodate the laboratory and other equipment.

### 1.3 *Animal Husbandry*

The Animal Husbandry development programmes during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) envisage a total outlay of Rs. 1450 lakhs. A short description of the various schemes proposed is given below:

#### 1. *Extension and Training*

##### (a) *Extension Service:*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing extension support to farmers to maximise livestock production. Three extension workers will be

appointed in every taluk to provide extension support to farmers on a panchayat basis. The activities will be co-ordinated at taluk and district level by technical experts and subject matter specialists. The extension workers will be in close liaison with the Livestock Management Training Centres and the farmers for propagating better cattle management practices. With proper extension service and propaganda the inter-calving period of cross-bred cows and age of first calving could be reduced considerably. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for conducting group discussions, film shows, rallies and seminars for educating farmers. During the plan period the scheme will be implemented in eight districts and for this purpose an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is earmarked.

(b) *Training*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

During the plan period one more Livestock Management Training Centre will be established and the existing training Centres functioning at Kudappanakunnu, Mundayad and Alwaye will be strengthened. It is proposed to give training to 1000 livestock assistants and other para veterinary personnel. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles and creation of other infrastructural facilities. Departmental Officers will also be trained to improve their technical knowledge. The outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs. 30 lakhs.

2. *Veterinary Service and Animal Health*

(a) *Strengthening of Veterinary Services*

(Outlay Rs. 210.00 lakhs)

The programme is to improve veterinary aid facilities in rural areas and to intensify veterinary aid facilities in intensive areas of livestock production at district headquarters. At the end of the Sixth Plan there were 66 veterinary hospitals, 49 veterinary polyclinics, 461 veterinary dispensaries and 113 veterinary subcentres in the State. Veterinary institutions are yet to be opened in 455 panchayats. In accordance with the policy of establishing one veterinary institution in each panchayat 50 veterinary dispensaries will be established and 25 veterinary sub centres will be upgraded as veterinary dispensaries during the Plan period. The programme will be implemented in a phased manner. Ten district veterinary centres will be established during the Plan period.

In selected growth centres, 12 veterinary polyclinics will be established during the plan period to provide domiciliary service to farmers on payment of prescribed charges. District veterinary centre and polyclinics will be equipped with additional equipment, drugs, diagnostic facilities, vehicles and other infrastructure required for providing improved veterinary service. A portion of the outlay is earmarked for construction of buildings.

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(b) *Organising Infertility Camps*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under the programme, 1500 camps will be organised to manage infertility problems in cross-bred cattle in the identified agro-climatic regions of the State.

(c) *Eradication of Rabies*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for controlling rabies in the State. 42000 dogs will be vaccinated and 40 dog catchers will be trained to destroy stray dogs.

(d) *Disease Free Zone*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The amount is for purchase of equipment and chemicals required for the Livestock and Marine Products Inspection-cum-Certification Laboratory.

(e) *Expansion of Disease Investigation Laboratory*

(Outlay Rs. 18.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at taking up systematic investigation of livestock disease and control measures to eradicate them. During 1985-90, the existing laboratories will be strengthened and a Central laboratory will be established to investigate and control various animal diseases. This centre will be equipped with laboratory facilities for tissue culture. There will be a mobile laboratory attached to this. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for taking up programmes for controlling rabies, tuberculosis, cattle infertility and mastitis.

(f) *Biological Production Complex*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

A Veterinary Biological Institute is being established at Palode. The civil construction will be completed during the plan period. The provision is for meeting the spill over expenditure required for completing civil constructions and for improving other infrastructural facilities like equipment, library, vehicles etc.

(g) *Systematic Control of Livestock Disease of National Importance (State Share)*

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The programme for creation of a Disease Free Zone in the three southern districts viz., Trivandrum, Quilon and Pathanamthitta has been taken up. Under this programme cattle and goats are being vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease and Rinderpest so as to eradicate the diseases from the area. A buffer Zone will be established on a 40 km. width in the area north of the Disease Free Zone. The creation of the Disease Free Zone will pave the way for promoting export of livestock and livestock products from the State. The Poultry Diseases Diagno-

stic laboratory and the canine rabies control programme will also be continued as a part of the scheme. The building for the poultry diseases diagnostic laboratory will be constructed during the Plan period. The provision is for meeting the state share of expenditure of this Centrally Sponsored scheme.

(h) *Rinderpest Eradication—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the State share of the Centrally Sponsored Rinderpest Eradication Programme. The Rinderpest Eradication Programme is being implemented throughout the State. It has been decided to wipe out the disease from the State by the end of the 7th Plan. The mobility of the field staff has to be increased by providing vehicles. Equipment additionally required, vaccine and vehicles will be purchased during the plan period.

(i) *Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. The scheme aims at controlling and preventing the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease among cattle. Foot and Mouth Disease has been causing considerable loss in milk production resulting in heavy economic loss to farmers. According to the scheme 50 per cent of the cost of the vaccine required to protect animals against Foot and Mouth Disease will be subsidised. In areas of outbreak of the disease the animals will be protected with monovalent vaccine and the cost of the monovalent vaccine will be shared by the State and Central Governments. During the Plan period, it is proposed to vaccinate 2.2 lakh cattle against Foot and Mouth disease.

(j) *Animal Disease Surveillance—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. The Epidemiological Unit established under the scheme will collect data on various epidemiological facts of important diseases for dissemination, which shall form the basis for developing a Disease Intelligence System. The outlay proposed is for continuing the scheme.

(k) *Indian Veterinary Council—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. The State has adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Accordingly the State Veterinary Council will be formed. The State Veterinary Council will undertake registration of veterinary practitioners and enforce rules for regulating veterinary practice.

(l) *Production of Vaccine by Cell Culture—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for meeting the state share of expenditure for strengthening the Biological Production Centre by providing modern facilities in the latest technique of cell culture for production of viral vaccines. Reagents required for diagnosing various diseases will also be produced under the scheme. This is a new Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India.

(m) *Mobile Veterinary Units—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

This is a new Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. According to the scheme Mobile Veterinary Units will be established at important places so as to provide domiciliary support to farmers in providing Veterinary aid facilities at farmsteads. The outlay is for purchase of vehicles, equipment, drugs and for appointment of staff.

(n) *Provision of Life Saving Drugs—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

This is a new Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. The scheme envisages to procure life saving drugs and distribute to various veterinary institutions. The outlay is for meeting the State share of expenditure

(o) *A. I. C. R. P. on Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the State share of the I.C.A.R. scheme (with 75 per cent assistance from the I.C.A.R.) for continuing the All India Co-ordinated Research Project (A. I. C. R. P.) for Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease and to establish a Virus Typing Centre to type the strain of virus responsible for outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease so as to adopt immediate control measures against this disease.

3. *Administrative Investigation and Statistics*

(a) *Animal Husbandry Statistics and Sample Survey—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is for continuing the sample survey for estimation of production of milk, egg and meat and estimation of cost of production of livestock products. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. Under the programme, new sample surveys on estimation of area under and production of fodder grasses and assessment of the impact of animal husbandry projects will be taken up during the Plan period. The outlay is for meeting the State share of expenditure.

**(b) Livestock Census**

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Livestock Census is being taken on quinquennial basis. The 13th quinquennial Livestock Census was conducted during 1982. The 14th quinquennial Livestock Census will be taken in 1987, with reference date as on 15-4-1987. The provision is for appointment of staff and other related re-expenditure for the census.

**4. Cattle and Buffalo Development****(a) Expansion of Cross-breeding Facilities**

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

There are six Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the State. Under these projects there are 611 I. C. D. P. sub centres which provide artificial insemination facilities to cattle and buffaloes. It is envisaged to extend the artificial breeding facilities to the entire State during the Plan period and sub centres will be established at the rate of one centre for every 750 breedable cattle. During the Plan period 400 breeding centres will be established additionally. The I. C. D. P. sub centres will provide inputs necessary for successful implementation of cattle development programme. A portion of the outlay will be earmarked for the construction of buildings for the I. C. D. Ps. already established during the previous Plan period.

**(b) Calf Feed Subsidy Programme**

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at assisting the economically weaker sections of farmers to rear the cross-bred female calves to production stage. It is beyond the reach of the farmers to rear a cross-bred female calf to production stage, considering the high cost involved for feeding them. It has been considered necessary to assist the vulnerable group of farmers in rearing the cross bred calves so that the valuable germ plasm generated through cattle breeding programmes will not go waste. Under the programme cross-bred female calves owned by economically weaker sections of farmers will be given feed at subsidised price, to rear them from 4th month to 32nd month. Small farmers and marginal farmers will be given subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of feed while agricultural labourers will be given 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent subsidy. The pattern of subsidy is in accordance with the subsidy available under the centrally sponsored special livestock production programme. The programme is being implemented in Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Palghat, Kohzikkode and Cannanore districts. Besides continuing the assistance to the calves enrolled during 1984-85, 5000 calves will be additionally enrolled under the scheme during the 7th Plan.

**(c) Development of Indigenous Buffaloes**

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is for continuing and strengthening the programmes taken up for the development of indigenous buffaloes. Artificial

insemination will be provided to improve indigenous buffaloes. A portion of the outlay will be earmarked for constructing buildings and providing necessary infrastructure at the Buffalo Breeding Farm, Kuriottunala.

**5. Poultry Development****(a) Poultry Farms and Central Hatchery**

(Outlay Rs. 26.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at strengthening the poultry farms and Central Hatchery for: (i) assisting the rural farmers to take up back-yard poultry production as a source of additional income, and (ii) promoting quail farming as a source of income to the farmers. The infrastructural facilities of the poultry farms and central hatchery will be strengthened to enhance the production of layer chicks for distribution to farmers. The farmers around the poultry farms will be supported to rear pullets. They will be given feed concentrates, extension support and health cover to make poultry production remunerative. A pilot project for quail production will be established at central hatchery. Quail chicks produced at the central hatchery will be distributed to farmers. A portion of the outlay will be earmarked for construction of buildings required for the poultry farms and Central Hatchery.

**(b) Broiler Production**

(Outlay Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages enhancement of broiler chick production for supply to the farmers. The broiler chick production capacity of the existing broiler farms will be enhanced to 2 lakhs per annum from the present level of 1 lakh. The establishment of broiler farm at Mattannur will be completed during the Plan period.

**(c) Duck Production**

(Outlay Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages production of improved varieties of ducklings for enhanced yield of eggs and meat. Every year 50,000 ducklings will be produced additionally. The Duck Farm at Niranam will be strengthened to take up this activity and the establishment of the Duck Farm at Thiruvalla will be completed. Health cover and extension support will be given to farmers to promote backyard duck production.

**(d) Poultry Club in Schools**

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at creating enthusiasm and giving vocational exposure to students in poultry production activities. During the Plan period, 200 poultry clubs will be established in selected schools. Five chicks be given to each student who is a member of the Poultry Club.

Extension support and health cover will be provided and competition among the clubs will be arranged.

(e) *Poultry Development through Farmers' Organisation*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This scheme was taken up for implementation during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to form 15 co-operative societies of Poultry Farmers in the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam and Cannanore. The outlay is for meeting the spillover expenditure of the scheme.

(f) *Poultry Development Agency*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

This new scheme envisages setting up of an agency which can take up all commercial and marketing activities required to augment Intensive Poultry Production in the State. The agency will obtain funds from Government of India, NDC, NABARD and other financing institutions to take up the activities. The outlay is for meeting the State's contribution of share capital required for the Agency.

6. *Sheep and Wool Development*

A. *Establishment of Goat Breeding Farm—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at establishing a farm for breeding Malabari goats so as to preserve and improve the genetic material. Conservation of this indigenous breed is expected to maintain purity of the genetic material and selection will be made for improvement. A part of the outlay will be used for construction of buildings, fencing, silvipastoral development, farm machinery, equipment and staff. The provision is for meeting the State's share of expenditure.

7. *Piggery Development*

(a) *Pig Breeding Farm*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims to produce high quality piglings required by farmers in the pig-belt areas. The construction of the Pig Breeding Farm at Kanjirappally will be completed during the Plan period. The outlay is for construction of farm buildings, purchase of parent stock and equipment and enhancement of other infrastructural facilities.

(b) *Intensive Pig Development Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at assisting pig farmers to take up pig development activities. Under the scheme, piglings will be distributed to farmers at cost price for fattening. Exotic boars and

sows will be distributed at subsidised rates for breeding purposes and for grading up local pigs.

8. *Fodder and feed development*

(a) *Enforcement of Quality Control of Compounded Feed and Strengthening of Feed Analytical Laboratory—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at enforcing quality control of compounded livestock feed by periodically analysing the contents of cattle poultry and other livestock feed sold in the State. Necessary legislative measures will be formulated to enforce the quality control on livestock feeds. The feed analytical laboratory will be strengthened to analyse samples of feed collected from distributors and selling agents to check the quality of compounded livestock feed. The scheme will assist the farmers in procuring good quality feed, and in checking adulteration of livestock feeds.

9. *Insurance of Livestock and Poultry*

*Cattle Insurance*

(Outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

As the cross-bred animals are prone to many fatal animal diseases the farmers become reluctant to rear such animals despite their high yield. Financing institutions have offered financial assistance for encouraging dairy farmers to take up cattle rearing. But the farmers are still hesitant to avail such facilities for fear of animals being affected by fatal diseases causing morbidity or mortality. Therefore it is considered necessary to encourage poor cattle owners to insure their high yielding cows and crossbred calves with subsidy from Government by meeting 50 per cent of the insurance premium. This scheme has been taken up since the commencement of the 6th Five Year Plan and has shown encouraging results. Therefore, it is necessary to continue the programme with a reduced outlay only to assist the poorest of the poor. During the Plan period, it is proposed to assist 10000 farmers under the programme.

10. *Other expenditure*

*Special Livestock production Programme (State Share)*

(Outlay Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

The special live stock production programme now being implemented in Trivandrum, Trichur and Cannanore districts, will be continued during the plan period (1985-90). Under the programme for rearing of cross-bred heifers, 10000 calves will be additionally enrolled and they will be given feed at subsidised rates. Small and marginal farmers will be given 50 per cent subsidy while agricultural labourers will be eligible for 66½ per cent subsidy. Under the programme for establishment of poultry units, 7500 farmers will be assisted to start poultry units.

Small farmers will be given 25 per cent subsidy while marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be given 33½ per cent subsidy towards the cost of establishing the poultry units.

Under the programme for establishment of piggery units 1000 farmers will be assisted to establish pig fattening units. Small farmers will be given 25 per cent subsidy while marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be given 33½ per cent subsidy for establishing the piggery units. The outlay is the state's share of expenditure for continuing the centrally sponsored special livestock production programme.

(b) *Establishment of Rabbit Breeding Farm (State Share)*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at producing quality rabbit breeding stock which will be distributed to farmers for further multiplication. The foundation stock will be imported and the rabbitory will be constructed. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for fencing, pasture development, farm machinery, equipment, staff and transport.

(c) *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

The provision is for assisting Scheduled Castes to take up animal husbandry and livestock production activities to augment their daily income. Veterinary institutions and breeding centres will be established in Harijan colonies. Training and extension support to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries providing assistance to grow crossbred female calves, goat, poultry, rabbit and ducks and insuring the livestock assets owned by them are the activities envisaged under the programme. The programmes will be formulated and implemented at the district level. During the Plan period, 10000 Scheduled Caste families will be assisted to take up animal husbandry programmes.

(d) *Special Component Plan—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting State Share of expenditure for continuing the feed subsidy to calves and subsidy for establishing poultry and piggery units under Special Livestock Production Programmes. Expenditure incurred for vaccinating the cattle owned by Scheduled Castes, against foot and mouth disease will be debited to the scheme.

(e) *Tribal Area Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for establishing veterinary institutions and breeding centres in tribal colonies providing training and extension support to tribals, assisting them to establish poultry and goat units and for insuring their livestock assets. During the Plan period 2000 tribal families will be assisted under this programme.

## 1.4 Dairy Development

### 1. *Extension and Training*

(a) *Rural Dairy Extension and Farm Advisory Services*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing extension support to maximise milk production in the rural areas. Under the programme one lakh house visits, 5000 group discussions, 500 seminars, 125 cattle shows calf rallies, 250 anti-sterility camps and film shows are proposed to be arranged throughout the State. Construction of 1000 cattle sheds and establishment of 100 dairy farm units are also envisaged. Minerals and vitamin supplements will be distributed to farmers at subsidised rates and mini-exhibition units will also be organised at panchayat/block/district levels. About 2 lakh calves will be dewormed. Twenty extension service units will be established during the Plan period. A part of the outlay will be utilised for the continuance of dairy extension units already started.

(b) *Improving Milk Production Potential of Cows and Augmenting Milk Production*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision is to meet the incentives to the Cattle Improvement Assistants who are engaged in extension as well as Artificial Insemination in Cows and Buffaloes.

(c) *Dairy Training Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting the expenditure towards salaries of the staff, maintenance of vehicle and payment of bata, honorarium, stipend etc., of participants of two dairy training centres at Calicut and Kottayam.

(d) *Training of Departmental Personnel*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The training of departmental officers, including deputation for higher studies in dairy, refresher training and management training are envisaged under the scheme. During the Plan period 500 officers will be deputed for training.

### 2. *Cattle-Cum Dairy Development Projects*

(i) *Production and Supply of Inputs for Cattle Breeding Programme of KLD & MM Board*

(Outlay Rs. 347.00 lakhs)

The scheme covers the production and supply of inputs for the cattle breeding programme which includes the expenditure on four cattle breeding farms (Mattupatti, Peerumade, Kulathupuzha and Dhoni) three bull stations, three central frozen semen processing stations, six regional semen banks, eleven liquid nitrogen plants and the extension net work for the distribution of frozen semen and liquid nitrogen (LN2) at periodical

intervals to all Artificial Insemination (AI) Centres spread throughout the State. Now the Board is operating only 1400 centres. During the Seventh Plan period, 2000 AI centres will be supplied with frozen semen for which the existing infrastructural facilities are to be strengthened and expansion programmes are to be taken up. It is envisaged to produce and distribute 16 lakh doses of frozen semen at the end of the plan period. The quantum production and distribution of liquid nitrogen is fixed at 4.50 lakh litres and 2.5 lakh litres respectively during the period 1985-90. A part of the outlay is set apart for the continuance of training centre at Mattupatti, payment of salary, wages, feeding and maintenance cost of animals and meeting the expenses relating to the distribution of frozen semen.

(ii) *Production of Buffalo Frozen Semen*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The production of frozen buffalo semen has now reached 1 lakh doses. The annual requirement in the State is about 2 lakh doses. There is high demand for frozen buffalo semen. Therefore, the scheme is to be strengthened in the Seventh Plan. The outlay is for the maintenance and feeding cost of 40-45 best buffalo breed, for the collection of 1.5 lakh doses of frozen semen, annually. A portion of the outlay will be utilised for procuring good quality Murrah buffalo bulls as replacement stock and purchase of laboratory consumables.

(iii) *Herd Book Organisation*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

This is complementary to the Progeny Testing scheme. The programme envisages the establishment of a herd book registry for field animals and also farm stock. The productive and reproductive performance of the cows will be entered in individual cards and periodical evaluation undertaken to assess the improvements made through cross-breeding programme. It is proposed to record complete pedigree details of 50000 animals in the Herd Book during the Seventh Plan period.

(iv) *Operation Flood II Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Operation Flood II Programme is implemented by the Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation. Under the programme, the land for the project is provided by Government free of cost, as per the agreement entered into between the Government and Indian Dairy Corporation. The provision is for the payment of land acquisition charges.

(v) *Dairy Development Project for Northern District with Swiss Assistance*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Similar to Operation Flood II Programme, the land for the proposed Swiss assisted project for northern districts, is provided by the Government free of cost. The provision is for meeting the land acquisition charges of the project.

3. *Assistance to Co-operatives and other Bodies—Subsidy to Milk Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme for assisting dairy co-operatives in the State. As at the end of the Sixth Plan there were 1370 Milk Co-operative Societies in the State under the administrative control of dairy development department. The number of milk societies will increase to 2000 by 1990. Most of the societies need financial and technical help to become viable and effective. It is proposed to give the following assistance during the Seventh Plan period:

(No. of Societies)

(i) Can subsidy 2000 (Nos. of Can)	
(ii) Managerial Subsidy	125
(iii) Furniture Subsidy	125
(iv) Milk Testing Equipment and Chemicals	500
(v) Building Grants	75
(vi) Supply of Cycle	600
(vii) Working Capital	200

4. *Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings—Investment Assistance to KLD & MM Board.*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The programme of introduction of frozen semen in the State was taken up under a collaborative venture with swiss assistance. The existing phase of collaboration with Swiss Government will be over by the end of March 1985. Therefore, additional funds will be required under the programme. The outlay provided is for investments of capital nature in the farms, payment of customs duty, and meeting the replacement cost of transport containers, refrigerators used for carrying frozen semen and liquid nitrogen to field units by the KLD & MM Board.

5. *Other Expenditure*

(i) *Fodder Seed Farms and Certified Seed Production (KLD & MM Board)*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The amount provided is for meeting the expenditure towards the maintenance of fodder seed farms, production of foundation seeds, maintenance of seed testing laboratory, seed store and establishment charges. The procurement cost of fodder seeds through the registered seed growers is also to be met under this programme. Production of 200 MT fodder seed, 3550 seed sample tests and 100 field trials are envisaged during the Plan period. This scheme is implemented by the KLD & MM Board.

(ii) *Organisational set up for Fodder Development of KLD & MM Board*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The amount provided is for payment of salaries and allowances of the staff and wages to workers engaged in the organisation of demonstration plots, seminars etc., of the KLD & MM

Board. Distribution of 150 MT of fodder seeds and establishment of 200 demonstration plots are envisaged during the plan period. This scheme is implemented by the KLD & MM Board.

(iii) *Improvement of Sewage Farm, Valiathura*  
(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to bring the uncultivated area at Valiathura under fodder cultivation for which land development, provision of irrigation channels, and underground drainage pipes etc., have to be undertaken. The provision is for meeting the balance payment of the construction of compound walls already completed, and purchase of vehicles and pumpset and improvement of other infra-structural facilities.

(iv) *Establishment of Fodder Demonstration Plots and Nurseries*  
(Outlay Rs. 62.00 lakhs)

This is an ongoing scheme. The outlay is for meeting the expenditure towards seed and fertilizer subsidy in connection with raising different varieties of fodders from 100000 ha. during the Seventh Plan period. Seed subsidy of 50 per cent and fertilizer subsidy ranging Rs. 300 to Rs. 750 per ha. are extended to farmers for the cultivation of cowpea, grass legume mixtures, hybrid maize and high yielding perennial grasses. Planting materials of perennial grasses and subabul seeds will be distributed free of cost to the farmers.

(v) *Conservation of Fodder as Silage and Hay*  
(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

Surplus fodder produced during the monsoon season can be profitably preserved as silage for feeding the cattle during the lean summer months. Assistance for conservation of silo-pits and handling charges have been provided under the ongoing scheme. It is proposed to give subsidy for construction of silo-pits and for hay making. Assistance for ensiling 1500 Mts. and for hay making in 400 ha. will be extended to farmers during the Plan period.

(vi) *Feed and Fodder Godowns (Fodder Banks)*  
(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for extending assistance to 30 milk societies for the construction of godowns and hay stores. Seventy five per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000 per society is given as subsidy.

(vii) *Special Component Plan*  
(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

Under the programme about 10000 harijan families will be provided with milch cows and other inputs to help them for improving their subsidiary income. About 2000 harijan beneficiaries will be brought under the co-operative fold and such harijan milk co-operative societies will be provided with production inputs, credit, marketing facilities etc. It is also intended for

imparting higher professional training in dairying to Scheduled Caste candidates to enable them to become eligible for appointment as Dairy Officers in the Dairy Development Department.

(viii) *Tribal Sub Plan*  
(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

On the same lines of bringing harijans under the co-operative fold, the Girijan farmers will also be brought under the co-operative fold. This scheme will benefit 500 girijan farmers who will be given assistance for the purchase of cows, construction of cattle sheds etc., through co-operative societies. It is also proposed to train 500 girijan farmers in dairy production methods and 50 tribal camps will be organised in their hamlets to give them practical training.

**1.5 Fisheries**

*Extension and Training*

1. *Extension*  
(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme relates to promotion of aquaculture on a large-scale in fresh water and brackish water areas. Effective extension support for disseminating scientific farm management practices among the prospective farmers is a pre-requisite for the success of the programme. The present skeleton extension machinery in the department will be adequately equipped with for the purpose. Setting up of demonstration units, organisation of film shows, camps, seminars and exhibitions, distribution of reading materials and organisation of mass contact programmes will be the functional responsibilities of the extension unit. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

2. *Education and Training*  
(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The completion of the construction works of buildings for the Regional Fisheries Technical High Schools at Chowghat, Tanur, Bepore and Ernakulam, taking up the construction of schools newly sanctioned at Quilon, Alleppey and Cannanore and providing necessary instructional materials for the Fishermen Training Centres at Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Ernakulam, Bepore and Cannanore are the major components of the scheme. Besides, a Fisheries Management Technical Institute will be established at Ernakulam as a central institute, affiliating the existing fishermen training centres and the staff training centre at Ernakulam. The plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

3. *Research*  
(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Detailed survey of the inland water resources, setting up of a Resource Management Cell and organisation of adaptive tests for craft and gear are the programmes included under the scheme.



Large Scale development of inland fish culture, particularly of brackish water fisheries, will be a major programme implemented with financial assistance from Government of India and external agencies. Detailed survey of the water bodies by a competent team of experts is a preliminary exercise for the economic exploitation of the inland water resources. For the survey team a central laboratory for the analysis of the water and soil samples and provision of necessary support facilities are required. The survey work is to be carried out by the department in association with the Harbour Engineering Department and with the technical support of central agencies like the Marine Products Export Development Authority.

A Resource Management Cell will be organised in the department with the objective of helping Government to plan future fishing management strategy. The cell will provide information on present level of exploitation, resource potential available for further development with reference to depth, area and time, the type of craft and gear suitable for most economic exploitation, the resources which require conservation and the nature of regulatory measures to be adopted etc. The cell will collaborate with the Land Use Board for making use of the remote sensing techniques for resources assessment.

A unit for conducting adaptive tests in respect of the craft and gear technology evolved from time to time by institutions like the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), and Central Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering Technology (CIFNET) will also be organised. The unit will work in close liaison with the Resource Management Cell, Extension Wing, Matsyafed and the central institutions.

The outlay provided for the above research programme is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

#### *Inland Fisheries*

##### 4. *National Fish Seed Farms—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme implemented with 50 per cent Central assistance. Under the scheme the construction of fish seed farms at Malampuzha and Polachira will be completed and construction of another farm at Kadungalloor will be taken up. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

##### 5. *Fish Farmers' Development Agencies—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

This is also a continuing scheme with 50 per cent Central assistance. The activities of the existing Fish Farmers' Development Agencies at Palghat, Trichur and Quilon will be continued and two more agencies with headquarters at Alleppey and Calicut will be established. The idea is to cover the entire State with the activities

of the agencies. The State share for the scheme will be Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

##### 6. *Prawn Farmers' Development Agencies—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This is new scheme which aims to organise Prawn Farmers' Development Agencies as in the pattern of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies. Under the scheme prawn seed farms will also be established. Three agencies with 50 per cent Central assistance will be organised in the State. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

##### 7. *Reservoir Fisheries*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme 10,000 hectares of reservoir area will be additionally brought under fish culture. Advanced technologies of reservoir fish culture will be adopted for the scheme. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

##### 8. *Seed Depots*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

With the commissioning of the hatcheries set up as part of the National Fish Seed Farms, production of fish seed in the State will increase many fold. In order to ensure proper distribution of the seeds produced, seed depots with necessary support facilities such as compressors, packing materials etc. will be established in important districts as intermediate stocking points. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

##### 9. *Nurseries*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

A major handicap in the promotion of inland fish culture is non-availability of sufficient nursery area in the departmental hatcheries for rearing the hatchlings up to the fry and fingerling stages. As a solution to this, private nurseries will be organised by providing the necessary incentives. The hatchlings reared in the nurseries will be distributed through the seed depots. The provision for the scheme will be Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

##### 10. *Culture of Air Breathing Fishes*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages popularisation of the culture of locally grown air breathing species like murrels *clarius*, etc., in areas like Kuttanad, kole lands etc., where the commonly cultured carp varieties do not survive due to peculiar soil characteristics. The scheme is contemplated in order to evolve a proper method for seed multiplication and also to study the adaptability of the fishes to varying environmental conditions. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

*Brackish Water Fisheries***11. Brackish Water Fish Farms in Public Sector—State Share**

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme under which 50 per cent financial assistance is available from Government of India for setting up fish farms. Under the scheme, construction of new farm at Poyya and augmentation of the existing farms at Ayiramthengu, Njarakkal, Malippuram and Palaikkari are envisaged. Besides, an additional extent of 300 hectares of brackish water areas will be brought under fish culture. The State share for the scheme will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

**12. Brackish Water Fish Farms in Private Sector**

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages promotion of brackish water fish culture in private sector by providing with necessary incentives like interest subsidy, technical guidance, supply of seed etc. Two types of promotional programmes will be launched under the scheme. Under the first programme, under-employed persons possessing culturable areas will be given assistance by way of interest subsidy, training and subsidised supply of seeds to set up their own farms. Under the second scheme relatively rich farmers who come forward for taking up fish culture will be given training and extension support only. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

**13. Prawn Hatcheries—State Share**

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme for which 50 per cent Central assistance is available. Promotion of prawn culture envisaged in the Plan, would necessitate setting up of new hatcheries as at present there is only one hatchery in the State. Therefore, new prawn hatcheries will be set up at Cannanore, Kozhikode, Thottappally and Neendakara and the existing hatchery at Azhikode will be augmented. The State share for the scheme will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

**14. Patrolling of Backwaters**

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Patrolling of the backwater areas have to be intensified in order to effectively check the illicit fishing operations of unlicensed chinese and stake nets, the number of which at present is estimated as three times the licensed ones. The patrolling carried out at present from Quilon, Alleppey and Ernakulam bases is inadequate due to shortage of staff and boats. Therefore, the scheme is intended for strengthening the existing patrolling units. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

*Marine Fisheries***15. Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam—State Share 50%**

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

On completion of the first stage of construction, the second and third stages of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour have to be commenced and completed. The works so far completed include construction of the main break water, its extension and construction of leeward break water. The remaining works of the project comprises of dredging boat basin, construction of landing queys, auction hall and other shore facilities.

**16. Fishing Harbour at Neendakara—State Share 50%**

(Outlay Rs. 140.00 lakhs)

The project is a continuing one with 50 per cent financial assistance from Central Government. The work which is being implemented directly by the Department of Harbour Engineering is expected to be completed by the end of 1987-88.

**17. Fishing Harbour at Puthiappa—State Share 50%**

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Puthiyappa, near Kozhikode, is a very important fishing centre with a concentration of machanised boats. At Puthiappa, a fishing harbour, in accordance with the project report prepared jointly by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries and the Harbour Engineering Department, will be set up with 50 per cent Central assistance. The State share for the project is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

**18. Fishing Harbour at Munambam—State Share 50%**

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Munambam is an estuary from where about 500 fishing boats regularly operate. Detailed investigations and model studies have been conducted for the construction of a fishing harbour at Munambam. The Central Water and Power Research Station has also recommended the construction of a break-water at Munambam. The construction will be taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent assistance. The provision made for the scheme is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

**19. Fishing Harbour at Ponnani—State Share 50%**

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Nearly 300 mechanised boats are operating from Ponnani Port area. Due to severe siltation the existing port wharf is not suitable for landing machanised boats. Therefore, a fishing harbour with 50 per cent financial assistance from Government of India will be constructed at Ponnani. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

20. *Fishing Harbour at Mopla Bay—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Construction of a fishing harbour at Mopla Bay was started sometime back as a cent per cent Centrally assisted project with Norwegian support. Following severe siltation noticed consequent on the construction of the backwaters the work was stopped for a fresh model study. The work will be resumed during the Seventh Plan with 50 per cent Central assistance. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

21. *Mini-Fishing Harbour—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of mini-fishing harbours at Chombal, Muthalapozhi, Kayamkulam and Thangasserry. Necessary investigations and model studies relating to these centres are in progress. The construction work will be undertaken under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 per cent assistance. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

22. *Landing Centres for Mechanised Boats State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Establishment of fish landing centres with 50 per cent Central assistance is a continuing scheme. The scheme envisages making final payments of the on-going works at Kanhangad, Neeleswaram and Munakkakadavu and taking up the work of new centres at Palacode, Cheruvathur, Dharmadom, South Paravoor and Thottappally. The state share for the scheme is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

23. *Landing Centres for Traditional Fishermen—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Landing centres established hitherto in the State were exclusively for the mechanised sector. With the activation of the fishermen village societies and supply of more fishing inputs an intensification of fishing efforts in the traditional sector is anticipated. Keeping this in view, investigations have been done for providing landing facilities in a few selected traditional fish landing centres. The scheme will be implemented with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India. The State outlay for the scheme is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

24. *Sheltered Basins for Traditional Fishermen*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

In many places along the coastline of Kerala traditional crafts need protection for beach landing through out the year. This scheme envisages construction of breakwaters and maintenance and dredging. The on-going anti-sea erosion work can be linked with the construction of sea walls where sheltered basins are provided. The sheltered basins will be constructed at Chombal, Bakal, Thottappally and Quilandy. The outlay for implementing the scheme is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

25. *Landing Centres in Inland Areas.*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of common landing centres in inland areas for the country canoes with facilities such as sandy sloping ground for landing the crafts, repair facilities for nets and canoes, provision for supply of ice and water, auctioning, approach road etc. The approximate cost of one landing centre is estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh. The provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is for establishing 20 such centres.

26. *Fisheries Terminal Authorities*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Fisheries Terminal Authorities will be set up in the major fishing harbours like Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Beypore etc., for looking after the administration of the harbours and the connected fishing operations. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

27. *Guide lights*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme for establishing guide lights in all the important fish landing centres will be continued and for the same the outlay will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

28. *Deep Sea Fishing—State Share 10%*

(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages effective exploitation of the unexplored fishery resources in the deep sea areas as the potential of fishery resources of the Kerala coast is concentrated mainly in the deeper areas. In order to exploit these resources, a fleet of deep sea trawlers will be introduced under the management of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation. Accordingly, 15 new multipurpose deep sea vessels with on board processing facilities will be pressed into service. The scheme will be implemented with 90 per cent financial assistance from the Shipping Development Fund Committee of Government of India. For implementing the scheme tie-up managements with foreign and Indian collaborators will also be made. The contribution by the State Government for the scheme is Rs. 90.00 lakhs for the initial capital investment and overhead expenditure

*Processing and Preservation*

29. *Renovation of Existing Ice Plants*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The existing ice plants at Vizhinjam, Thalayi, Kanhangad, Blangad etc., are inoperative due to inordinate delay in repair and maintenance. The construction of ice plant at Baliapattom has been completed but the final payment of the bill has not been made. Under this scheme the balance of the construction cost of Baliapattom ice plant will be made and the machinery and equipment in other ice plants will be replaced. For the scheme an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided.

30. *Community Peeling Centres—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Provision of proper peeling centres is a long-felt need for preventing spoilage in handling of the prawn catches at important centres such as Purakkad, Cochin etc. The scheme envisages construction of community peeling centres with 50 per cent financial assistance from the Marine Products Export Development Authority. The State share for the scheme Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

*Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertaking*

31. *Assistance to Fisheries Corporations*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

As the development and welfare activities carried by the Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation and the Kerala Inland Fisheries Development Corporation have been transferred to Matsyafed, these institutions have become inoperative and have to be wound up. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made for payment of the liabilities of these institutions.

32. *Continuance of Package Projects*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

A few package projects have been started during the previous Plan periods for promoting mechanised fishing, conferring the benefits on the traditional fishermen. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for completing the balance of work of the package projects.

*Fisheries Co-operatives*

33. *Managerial Grant and Share Capital Contribution to Matsyafed and District Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development, the District Societies and the welfare societies at the village level have to play a significant role in carrying out the development schemes in the fisheries sector. Improvement of traditional sector, marketing of fish, promotion of inland fish culture and implementation of welfare programmes are the main functions entrusted with the Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development (Matsyafed). The welfare societies look after the development activities and welfare programmes at the village level. The district societies function as intermediate agency between the Welfare societies and the Matsyafed. As the income generating programmes of the Matsyafed will take some more time to pick up, the Matsyafed and the village societies need assistance from Government for meeting the expenses of their establishment. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is set apart for assisting these State sponsored units. Of this, an amount

of Rs. 300.00 lakhs will be managerial subsidy to the Matsyafed for running the village societies. The rest of Rs. 150.00 lakhs will be share capital contribution to the Matsyafed and the district societies.

*Others*

34. *Fishermen Welfare Fund*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The State Government had recently made an enactment for constituting a welfare fund for fishermen, raising contributions from active fishermen, Government of India and State Government. The fund will be used for implementing such welfare programmes as insurance, old age pension, educational benefits, health cover, compensation for loss of house and fishing equipment and for other relief measures. The fund will be administered by the Fishermen Welfare Fund Board. The contribution by State Government to the fund will be Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

35. *Enforcement of Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act was enacted in 1980, with the intention of regulating the operation of fishing vessels along the Kerala coast, primarily to protect the interests of the traditional fishermen. Rules formed under the Act subsequently demarcated the area of operations of mechanised and non-mechanised crafts. In the absence of a well equipped machinery, enforcement, of the regulatory measures could not be made as effective as intended in the Act. Regular patrolling along the 590 km. sea coast is possible only with adequate number of speed boats and staff. The scheme envisages to introduce an enforcement machinery consisting of full units with operating staff including patrolling officers and fisheries guards headed by an Inspector of Police. Altogether nine patrolling units will be pressed into service to operate from Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Purakkad, Cochin, Azhikode, Ponnani, Bepore, Cannanore and Kasaragod. For purchasing six new boats and meeting the establishment charges the outlay is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

36. *Housing*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

A scheme for providing low cost houses to the fishermen families in the coastal areas is being implemented with the financial assistance of Housing and Urban Development Corporation. In the first two phases of the programme, covering 10,000 houses each, the houses constructed were of a uniform design costing Rs. 5,000 per unit. Assistance was provided in the form of Rs. 2,000 as grant and Rs. 1,000 as loan by State Government and Rs. 2,000 as loan by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The remaining houses of the second

phase will be completed and construction of 10,000 houses in the third phase will also be taken up. The cost of house in the third phase will be Rs. 6,000 as the Corporation has agreed to raise their contribution to Rs. 3,000. The implementation of the subsidised housing programme will be entrusted to Matsyafed.

Another component of the housing programme is the rehabilitation of the fishermen displaced from the Vizhinjam harbour site. The cost of a house under this component will be Rs. 15,000.

The outlay for the housing scheme will be Rs. 500.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 200 lakhs will be the share for the subsidised housing programme and Rs. 300.00 lakhs for the Vizhinjam Rehabilitation Scheme.

#### 37. *Water Supply*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

About two-thirds of the 222 fishermen villages in the marine sector do not have piped water supply. The available sources of drinking water, mostly wells, are unhygienic. In order to solve this critical problem a scheme for digging tube wells and installation of public taps will be launched in about 100 fishermen villages. The Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

#### 38. *Sanitation*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Most of the thickly populated villages occupied by fishermen lack the minimum basic sanitary facilities. Provision of community latrines is, therefore, conceived as a priority scheme. A total number of 10,000 community latrines covering as many fishermen villages as possible will be constructed. The Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

#### 39. *Electrification*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

A programme for providing electricity to the fishermen villages is included with a target of electrifying 40 villages with the co-operation of the Kerala State Electricity Board. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

#### 40. *Roads*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is intended only for completing the spill-over items of road works already taken up in the fishermen villages.

#### 41. *Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 43.00 lakhs)

The Provision of Rs. 43.00 lakhs is for completing the construction of buildings for the dispensaries started during the earlier Plan periods in the fishermen villages.

#### 42. *Sea Rescue Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

A scheme for helping sea going fishermen for safe conduct of fishing is in operation. Under the scheme, life buoys, life jackets and R-flags are provided to the fishermen villages. Also a two band radio set will be installed at appropriate places in all fishermen villages for monitoring weather warnings and other messages broadcasted over the All India Radio from time to time. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

#### 43. *Non-Formal Education*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Illiterates constitute a major segment among fishermen population. While the production oriented programmes will bring about improvement in the earnings and employment of fishermen, an all round improvement in their life style and general outlook can be attained only through a programme for promoting non-formal education. Therefore a non-formal education programme will be implemented with the co-operation of Kerala Association for Non-Formal Education. The organisational support for the programme will be extended by the village societies. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

#### 44. *Statistical Unit*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

With the formation of the Resource Management Cell the need for collecting elaborate data on fish catches on a regular basis assumes great importance. At present the statistical unit in the department do not have field staff for the collection of field data. With regard to inland fish production no attempt has so far been made for conducting a base line survey in order to evolve a methodology for collection of data. The quinquennial census of fishermen families is another major item of work to be attended by the statistical unit. Apart from all these, conduct of problem oriented studies in the fisheries sector from time to time is inevitable to evolve proper strategies of development. Keeping in view these requirements the statistical unit is to be strengthened and for the purpose an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided.

#### 45. *Fisheries Project Cell*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Fisheries Project Cell of the Department of Fisheries and Ports has to be strengthened by appointing a team of technical officers belonging to different disciplines in order to enable the cell to conduct detailed techno-economic feasibility studies and prepare project reports. The provision for strengthening the cell is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

46. *Integrated Pilot Project for Fisheries Development—State Subsidy for the NCDC Assisted Programmes*

(Outlay Rs. 720.00 lakhs)

The past efforts for modernisation of fishing industry have not been much beneficial to the traditional fishermen due to non-availability of infrastructure facilities and financial resources. Considering this it has been decided to bring the entire development activities in the fisheries sector under the co-operative fold. It envisages an area development approach encompassing the entire activities starting from production to marketing.

With this end in view, a pilot project will be implemented with financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation. The activities to be initiated include provision of infrastructure facilities, organising extension services at the district and village levels and introducing a progressive marketing mechanism.

For successful compliance of the above objectives 90 village societies will be taken up under the project to provide the basic infrastructure facilities for landing, handling and marketing of fish, distributing production inputs like craft, gear and outboard engines to traditional fishermen and implementing the welfare programmes. For implementing the project, there will be a three-tier structure of fishery co-operatives comprising of the Matsyafed at the State level, the district societies at the district level and the fisher men welfare societies at the village level.

The over all magnitude of investment for the pilot project works out to Rs. 3,600.00 lakhs. Of this Rs. 2,160.00 lakhs (60 per cent) as loan and Rs. 720.00 lakhs (20 per cent) as grant will be received from the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The remaining amount of Rs. 720.00 lakhs (20 per cent) will be matching provision by the State Government for payment of subsidy.

The physical targets set for the programmes included under the pilot project are the following:—

- (a) Development of brackish water fish farms in co-operative sector to the extent of 500 ha.;
- (b) Distribution of 4000 out board engines to groups of traditional fishermen formed in the programme villages
- (c) Supply of 2000 country crafts to groups of active fishermen constituted in the programme villages;
- (d) Distribution of 10,000 gears (nets) to fishermen groups in the programme villages, which will be fabricated in the net making factories of the Matsyafed and

in the cottage production units to be organised in the fishermen villages;

- (e) Establishing three permanent service centres with mobile workshops for outboard engines at Neendakara, Chowghat and Cannanore;
- (f) Introducing twenty 15 meter boats for fishing operations in the off shore areas of depth range between 40 and 100 metres mainly concentrating on long lining;
- (g) Introducing a mechanism for marketing of fish through the co-operative net work by means of auction, internal distribution, regulated marketing and export;
- (i) Establishing of cold chain and wholesale and retail outlets with necessary supporting facilities;
- (j) Construction of auction halls in major fishing centres with facilities for washing, sorting and auctioning of fish; and
- (k) Establishing product development units for commercial scale production of value added fish products for making use of the surplus landings during the peak seasons and helping the consumers in the urban centres to get quality products.

47. *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 240.00 lakhs)

Payment of subsidy and loans to the Scheduled Caste fishermen engaged in fishing processing, fish culture, marketing and allied activities and assisting Scheduled Castes co-operatives engaged in fish culture in fresh and brackish water, marketing of fish and production of fishing implements are the schemes included under Special Component Plan. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 240.00 lakhs.

48. *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribe fishermen to pursue manufacture and supply of fishing implements and opening of fish marketing stalls in Scheduled Tribe habitats and assisting Scheduled Tribe co-operative societies for developing fresh water fish culture. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

1.6 *Forestry & Wild life*

*Extension and Training*

1. *Research Including Collaborative Research*  
(Outlay Rs. 67.00 lakhs)

The activities of the Silvicultural Research Division include species elimination trial, introduction of exotic species, experiments on

regeneration methods and cultural operations, experiment trials on crop improvement etc. Besides, research projects relating to the fungal disease of eucalyptus, studies on teak skeletoniser and teak defoliator, forest ecology etc., will also be taken up in collaboration with institutions like Kerala Forest Research Institute, Eucalyptus Fungus Investigation Unit, Kerala Agricultural University etc. The outlay for the scheme will be Rs. 67.00 lakhs.

## 2. *Contribution to Kerala Forest Research Institute*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is for giving financial assistance to the Kerala Forest Research Institute for strengthening its research activities.

## 3. *Education and Training*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages development of forest education and training on a systematic basis with the primary focus on preparing the forestry personnel for regulatory functions of protection, management and rehabilitation of forests. The scheme has three components, namely institutional training, foreign training and inservice training. Under institutional training the programmes included are, training of IFS Officers in the Indian Forest College, State Service Officers in the State Forest College, Rangers in the Forest Rangers Colleges and Foresters and Forest Guards in the Forest Schools at Arippa and Walayar. Under this programme 15 IFS Officers, 20 State Forest Service Officers, 60 Rangers, 400 Foresters and 650 Forest Guards will be deputed for training in the respective institutions. In regard to foreign training, forest officers will be sent for short term courses on special subjects such as project formulation, operational research, logging and saw milling, wood technology and industry, remote sensing technique, preparation of working plans, social and agro-forestry, energy problems, wild life management etc. Inservice training is intended for giving training to the accountants in the department for preparing the accounts properly. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

## *Survey of Forest Resources*

### 4. *Survey of Forest Boundaries—State Share—50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 43.00 lakhs)

The existing boundaries of forests are not in conformity with the notified boundaries due to reasons like encroachments and assignment of forest land for various purposes. Hence, re-survey and re-fixation of forest boundaries and preparation of forest maps are absolutely necessary. The target is to survey and demarcate 2500 sq. km. of forest area by the end of the Plan period. Central assistance to the

tune of 50 per cent will be available for the scheme. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 43.00 lakhs.

### 5. *Forest Resources Survey—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 11.50 lakhs)

Only two thirds of the forest area of the State have so far been covered by Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources. The rest of the area have to be surveyed in order to ascertain district/division-wise information on growing stock of forest resources, availability of forest land for afforestation, supply and demand for forest produces etc. The advanced techniques such as aerial photography and remote sensing shall be adopted for assessing forest resources. Fifty per cent Central assistance is anticipated for the scheme. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

### 6. *Working Plans*

(Outlay Rs. 6.75 lakhs)

The working plans relating to forest divisions are prepared to provide comprehensive data on resources in the forest area. Working plan reports in respect of Kothamangalam, Munnar, Malayattoor, Vazhachal, Trichur, Wayanad, Trivandrum, Nenmara, Palghat, Nilambur and Kozhikode have to be revised. The Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 6.75 lakhs.

### 7. *Planning, Evaluation, and Statistical Cell—State Share 50 Per cent*

(Outlay Rs. 12.50 lakhs)

Reliable information on location and content of the forests, composition of the growing stock, growth losses, removals, extent of regeneration, plantations in terms of species, area etc., have to be collected, compiled and analysed for evolving the strategy of forest development. Hence, the statistical unit in the department will be strengthened suitably so as to undertake problem oriented studies, prepare development programmes and conduct evaluation studies. The scheme will receive 50 per cent assistance from Central Government. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

## *Forest Conservation and Development*

### 8. *Forest Protection*

(Outlay Rs. 160.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to reorganise larger ranges, sections and beats into small units so as to enable effective protection and supervision and to engage additional protective staff including police personnel. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 160.00 lakhs.

## 9. Fire Protection

(Outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

The protected forests in the State is nearly 7000 sq. km. Of this nearly 3000 sq. km. comprising moist and dry deciduous forests are subject to fire hazards which cause considerable loss to the forest wealth. The scheme envisages expansion of the fire training centre at Kulamavu, providing fire preventing equipment and strengthening the fire fighting activities. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 125.00 lakhs.

## 10. Cultural Operations

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to carry out activities such as weeding, tending and climber cutting in plantations over 3 years old. The area of plantations which require cultural operations include 10,900 hectares for tending operations and 13,400 hectares for climber cutting activities. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

### Social and Farm Forestry

#### 11. (a) Kerala Social Forestry Project

(Outlay Rs. 4400.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Social Forestry Project is aided by the World Bank. The objectives of the project are the following:—

- (i) Increase farmer's income and self sufficiency in wood products through plantation of trees;
- (ii) Increase production of fuelwood, small timber and poles by establishing plantations on available government lands, along rail roads, canal banks, roadsides and coastal belts and on the grounds of educational and other institutions;
- (iii) Reduce the effects of water and wind erosion and lessen pressure on existing forests; and
- (iv) Strengthen the social forestry wing and related institutions to conduct a State wide social forestry programme which would yield benefits in the long term.

The components of the project consists of the following:—

- (a) Plantation of 85,000 hectares including:—
  - (i) Farm forestry to the extent of 69,000 hectares through distribution of 340 million seedlings to individuals and institutions;
  - (ii) Block plantations on government land totalling 12,000 hectares on degraded natural forest reserves, failed teak plantations and unproductive grass lands;

(iii) Strip plantations totalling 2000 hectares along canal banks, railroads, roadsides and coastal belts; and

(iv) Special plantation schemes for tribal people totalling 2000 hectares;

(b) Establishment of small family operated nurseries and larger nurseries serving departmental plantations;

(c) An intensive programme of extension and publicity, strengthening the linkages between social forestry and agricultural extension;

(d) Training for social forestry wing staff, voluntary organisations, farmers and strengthening of selected institutions for social forestry training.

(e) Carrying out research studies relating to forestry and evaluation of planting programmes;

(f) Institutional development of the social forestry wing; and

(g) Monitoring and evaluation of the project in accordance with approved guidelines.

The plan provision for the project will be Rs. 4400.00 lakhs. This amount is intended for implementing the Kerala Social Forestry Project in the general sector.

#### (b) Kerala Social Forestry Project—Special Component Plan

(Outlay Rs. 665.00 lakhs)

This is a component of the Kerala Social Forestry Project implemented with World Bank assistance. A provision of Rs. 665.00 lakhs is earmarked for implementing the project solely for the benefit of Scheduled Caste people.

#### (c) Kerala Social Forestry Project—Tribal Sub Plan

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

This also is a component of the Kerala Social Forestry Project. A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is given for implementing the planting programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes as part of the project.

#### 12. Rural Fuel Wood Scheme—State Share 50 Per Cent

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is the State share for continuing the rural fuel wood scheme with 50 per cent Central assistance.

#### 13. Plantations

##### Teak

(Outlay Rs. 121.00 lakhs)

As a matter of policy, clear felling of forests for raising teak plantations will be discouraged in future except in denuded and degraded areas. The activities under teak plantations comprises of raising nursery, first year operations such as site preparation, planting, weeding, casualty



replacement and maintenance of second and third year plantations. The planting activity will be confined to areas from where mature plantations have been harvested. About 1925 hectares of teak plantations will attain the rotation age and this area will be replanted, besides carrying out maintenance activities in 14,200 hectares of existing plantations. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 121.00 lakhs.

(b) *Softwood*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

About 330 hectares of softwood plantations will be clearfelled on attaining maturity and the area will be replanted. Besides, maintenance activities will also be carried out in 22,800 hectares of existing softwood plantations. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(c) *Wattle*

(Outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is for maintenance of about 2700 hectares of wattle plantations existing in Munnar division.

(d) *Sandal wood*

(Outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is for carrying out intensive operations like regeneration, fencing, and cultural operations in 400 hectares of existing sandal wood plantations in Marayoor.

(e) *Miscellaneous Hardwood Species*

(Outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The highly degraded natural forest areas with scattered tree growth or failed or poorly stocked plantations will be supplemented by planting various hardwood species like Anjily, Venga, Irul, Maruthy etc. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

(f) *Quick Growing Species*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages augmentation of regeneration in coppiced eucalyptus plantations including gap planting wherever necessary and maintenance of existing plantations. About 9300 hectares of eucalyptus plantations will be felled and the area will be regenerated by coppice growth. The work involves only weeding and restocking plantable gaps. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(g) *Bamboo and Reeds*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under this continuing scheme, bamboo and reeds will be planted along the fringes of rivers and lakes of river valley projects to the extent of 60 km. The provision is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

(h) *Cashew*

(Outlay Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

The scheme involves new planting as well as maintenance of existing cashew plantations by manuring, prophylactic spraying etc., for improving the productivity. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

(i) *Vanalekshmi—Pepper*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is for maintaining the existing 400 hectares of pepper plantations raised under Vanalekshmi programme.

*Forest Produce*

14. *Departmental Logging*

(Outlay Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is for purchasing modern logging equipment for continuing the timber operations directly by the department.

*Communication and Buildings*

15. *Forest Engineering Wing*

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is for continuing the Forest Engineering Wing in the department.

16. *Roads*

(Outlay Rs. 95.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages formation of adequate infrastructural facilities like roads, bridges, culverts etc., for the effective protection, development and exploitation of forest resources. The target is to construct 40 km. of new metalled roads and improve 150 km. of existing roads. The provision for the purpose is Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

17. *Buildings*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme construction of office buildings in the circle headquarters, inspection bungalows and staff quarters will be taken up in a phased manner. The Plan provision is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

*Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings*

18. *Kerala Forest Development Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The provision is for payment of share capital contribution to the Kerala Forest Development Corporation for raising new plantations.

19. *Kerala Wood Industries Ltd.*

(Outlay Rs. 1.75 lakhs)

The Plan provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is for assisting the Kerala Wood Industries Ltd., for producing decorative veneers, teak furniture, doors, windows, etc.

*Environmental Forestry and Wild Life*20. *Wild Life Preservation Division*

(Outlay Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

The wild life conservation programmes will be implemented in line with the guidelines issued by Government of India which stipulates establishment of a representative network of protected areas, management of protected areas and habitat restoration, rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species, captive breeding programmes, wild life education and interpretation, etc. The wild life preservation programmes in conformity with the above guidelines will be implemented by the wild life wing. The provision for the scheme is Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

*National Parks*21. *Eravikulam—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Eravikulam National Park covering an area of 97 sq. kms. is situated in Idukki District. The activities envisaged for the development of the national park include:—

- Survey, demarcation and erection of permanent cairns along the boundary of the park area;
- A comprehensive survey of the flora and fauna in the area so as to evolve a long term strategy for the effective management;
- Conducting scientific research on ecology, plants and animals association and animal behaviour in collaboration with the Kerala Forest Research Institute;
- Undertaking fire protection works, habitat improvement activities and establishing a wild life interpretation centre; and
- Setting up of wireless communication system and construction of staff quarters etc.

The scheme will be continued as a Centrally Sponsored one with 50 per cent assistance. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

22. *Silent Valley—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

The objectives of the development plan for Silent Valley are the following:—

37/1540/MC.

- (a) To protect and preserve the complex tropical rain forest eco-system of Silent Valley in its totality;
- (b) To provide special protection to flora and fauna of the locality and to promote survival of the endemic and endangered species; and
- (c) To make scientific studies of the animals and plants in the area.

The development plan envisages establishment of wireless communication system and its maintenance, intensive fire protection works, scientific study of the flora and fauna and strengthening of protection activities.

As the scheme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored one, an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is provided as 50 per cent State share. Sanctuaries

23. *Periyar Tiger Reserve—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 145.00 lakhs)

The Periyar Tiger Reserve Project covering an area of 777 sq. km. in Idukki District is a continuing scheme with 50 per cent Central assistance. The balance of work to be undertaken in the project are the following:—

- (a) Strengthening the administration so as to provide absolute protection to the project;
- (b) Enlarge the core area and buffer zones and establish satellite mini-cores;
- (c) Intensify the activities for the conservation, improvement and development of the habitat including fire protection;
- (d) Research activities such as eco-monitoring of flora and fauna and special studies of habitat and animals;
- (e) Construction of the second stage of buildings and roads;
- (f) Periodical census of the species in the project area; and
- (g) Finalise the action for acquisition of private holdings within the core area and buffer zone of the project.

The State share for the scheme is Rs. 145.00 lakhs.

24. *Parambikulam—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

The objectives of the development of Parambikulam sanctuary with an area of 285 sq. km. in Palghat District are the following:—

- Maintenance of viable population of flora and fauna in the sanctuary for scientific, economic, aesthetic and ecological values;
- Utilisation of the area for integrated scientific and educational purpose;

— Promote public awareness among all sections of people of the value of indigenous species, and ensure absolute protection of wild life and its habitat.

The activities to be undertaken include:—

- (a) Survey, demarcation and erection of cairns along the boundary;
- (b) Survey of the species;
- (c) Research on forest ecology, plants and animals association, animal behaviour, etc.;
- (d) Fire control measures;
- (e) Eradication of unpalatable grass, lantana and expatorium and planting of fodder species and fruit bearing trees;
- (f) Preparation of water holes, salt licks etc., and improvement of infrastructure facilities like roads, communication systems, office buildings and staff quarters; and
- (g) Protection of tribal settlements within the sanctuary.

The scheme is being implemented with 50 per cent Central assistance. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

25. *Neyyar—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The Neyyar Game Sanctuary covers 128 sq. km. Survey, demarcation and erection of cairns along the boundary, protection from encroachment and forest fire, planting of fodder species and fruit bearing trees, habitat improvement activities like artificial water sources and salt licks and infrastructure development activities including roads, buildings, quarters and communication systems are the programmes which will be undertaken in the sanctuary. Besides, the crocodile rearing and deer breeding centres will be maintained properly and a tiger safari park and a sanctuary interpretation centre will be established under the scheme.

A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is made as 50 per cent State share for the scheme.

26. *Wayanad—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The sanctuary extends over 344 sq. km. in Wayanad District. The area will be developed as a wild life sanctuary as part of the network of sanctuaries in the State. The routine activities such as protection of the sanctuary area, development of habitat suitable for animals, improvement of infrastructure facilities and fire controlling activities will be undertaken in the sanctuary. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 60.00 lakhs which represent 50 per cent contribution.

27. *Conservation of Lion Tailed Monkey (Neyyar)—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme is to be implemented over an area of 163 sq. km. of forests in Trivandrum Forest Division. The object of the scheme is to ensure absolute protection of the lion tailed monkeys, one of the World's rarest and most beautiful animals which face the threat of extinction. The viable population of the species is necessary for scientific, economic, aesthetic and ecological values and also for preserving its natural habitat as a national heritage. For the effective protection of the habitat, anti poaching squad have to be engaged for day and night patrolling, pickets at vulnerable points have to be established and fire protection activities and habitat improvement programmes have to be undertaken. As the scheme will be continued as Centrally Sponsored, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided as State share.

28. *Idukki—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Idukki Sanctuary extends over an area of 70 sq. km. The area will be developed as a sanctuary with 50 per cent assistance from Central Government. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

29. *Peechi-Vazhani—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The sanctuary is extended over 124 sq. km. in Trichur District. Top most priority will be given for consolidation of the boundaries of the sanctuary and effective protection of the area. In addition, habitat improvement works such as fire protection, raising of fruit bearing and fodder species, development of water holes and salt licks will be undertaken. As the scheme will be a Centrally Sponsored one, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided as 50 per cent State share.

30. *Peppara—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The peppara Wild Life Sanctuary extends over an area of 53 sq. km. The area will be fully developed so as to preserve and protect the animals and attract tourists to the centre. The scheme will be implemented with 50 per cent Central assistance. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

31. *Shendurney—State Share 50 Per Cent*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Shendurney is a place located in Quilon District. It extends over an area of 100 sq. km. A wild life sanctuary will be developed at Shendurney with 50 per cent Central assistance. The State share for the scheme will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

32. *Chimmony—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The sanctuary at Chimmony is in Trichur District covering over an area of 10 sq. Km. The Plan provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is 50 per cent State share for developing the sanctuary area.

33. *Aralam—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Aralam Wild Life Sanctuary extends over an area of 55 sq. km. in Cannanore District. The sanctuary will be developed so as to ensure absolute protection of the area, to preserve the species available and to promote awareness among the public about the value of the indigenous flora and fauna. The scheme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored programme. The State share for the scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

34. *Chinnar—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Chinnar Wild Life Sanctuary situated in Idukki District extends over an area of 90 sq. km. The development activities envisaged for the sanctuary include survey, demarcation and consolidation of boundary, prevention of encroachment and forest fire, improvement of habitat by providing fodder species, fruit trees, salt licks and water holes and providing the required infrastructure facilities like roads, buildings, quarters, communication system etc. As the scheme will be implemented with 50 per cent Central assistance an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is given as State share.

35. *Thattakkad—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Thattakkad Bird Sanctuary is situated in Ernakulam District, covering an area over 25 sq. km. The sanctuary will be developed by providing protection activities and habitat improvement works such as planting of fruit bearing trees. Facilities for bird watching will be provided and an aviary will be established at the entrance of the sanctuary. The scheme will be implemented with 50 per cent Central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided as State share.

*Public Gardens*36. *Recreation Forestry*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages development of tourists attractive centres in places like Adirappally, Palaruvi, Meenmutty etc., and setting up of wild life parks. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

*Others*37. *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is for providing social amenities in the Scheduled Caste colonies located in the forest areas.

38. *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 115.00 lakhs)

The Tribal Sub Plan is to provide infrastructure facilities including link roads, community halls, wells, ponds, water supply, electricity etc., in tribal habitats. Financial assistance will be given to tribal co-operatives for development of cottage industries, wood based industries and collection, processing and marketing of minor forest produce. An integrated development plan for the Idamalakudy Tribal Colony in Mannar will be implemented. The existing 477 hectares of coffee plantations in Sultan Battery will be improved by engaging tribal people, so as to increase their employment opportunities. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 115.00 lakhs.

1.7 *Food, Storage and Warehousing*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

*Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings—State Warehousing Corporation*

Kerala State Warehousing Corporation has been providing scientific storage and warehousing facilities to the farmers, traders, co-operatives and Government institutions in the State, since February 1959. At present the capacity of godowns owned by the Corporation is 101678 metric tonnes. In the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to construct godowns with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes. The provision of Rs. 100 lakhs made in the State plan is towards the share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation.

*National Grid of Rural Godowns for Agricultural Produce—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 24.00 lakhs).

To be shared by Government of India and Government of Kerala on 50:50 basis.

1.8 *Agricultural Research & Education**Kerala Agricultural University*

(Outlay Rs. 1390.00 lakhs)

Research, education and training in the field of agriculture have to be streamlined so as to make available qualified personnel for manning the developmental activities in this sector.

(a) *Education:* Apart from the continuance of the on-going courses in the Agricultural University, it is proposed to start under-graduate courses in Home Science, Forestry and Dairy Technology and post-graduate courses in Fisheries and Co-operation and Banking during the Plan period. Improvement of laboratory and library facilities, strengthening of various departments under the College of Agriculture, College of Horticulture and College of Veterinary and Animal Science are also envisaged under this programme.

(b) Agricultural research in the Seventh Plan will give more stress to evolve a system of farming so as to increase the net income per unit area. It is proposed to strengthen the research activities in fisheries especially to evolve economically viable technologies for inland fisheries and integrated farming involving crops, animals, birds and fish. Advanced studies in animal breeding and animal diseases, studies on agro-energy, post-harvest technology, socio-economic studies of farming community and cost-benefit analysis of the different research programmes are proposed to be taken up. Centres of advanced studies on humid tropical trees, plant protection, oil seeds and pulses, research on agrostology, weed control etc., will also be established. A multi-faculty-multi-disciplinary centre for biotechnology research is also proposed to be set up.

### 1.9 Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions

#### *Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank—Purchase of Debentures*

(Outlay Rs. 800.00 lakhs)

In order to enable the Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank to raise resources from institutional agencies for implementing the agricultural development schemes during the Plan period both under the ordinary lending programmes and Special Agricultural Development Schemes, the State Government will give necessary support by purchase of debentures floated by the KSCADB. The provision set apart is for giving State Government's contribution towards the debentures floated by the KSCADB during 1985-90 as per approved pattern.

### 1.10 Marketing and Quality Control

#### (i) *Marketing (Marketing Wing of the Agriculture Department)*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The State Department of Agriculture is operating schemes for grading of agricultural commodities and popularising "AGMARK" graded products among the consumers since the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan period State "AGMARK" grading laboratories were established in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Trichur. Establishment of additional laboratories was further pursued during Fifth and Sixth Plan periods. Grading laboratories are now functioning in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Trichur, Calicut, Palghat, Kottayam and Ernakulam. Commodities graded under "AGMARK" in Kerala for internal consumption are coconut oil, spices and honey.

In the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to cover at least six commodities under "AGMARK" grading scheme. The existing laboratories may

not be in a position to provide the laboratories and analytical support for obtaining this objective. It is proposed to establish new laboratories in the districts of Cannanore and Pathanamthitta.

Establishment of regulated markets has been accepted as a major strategy for improving the efficiency of marketing of agricultural commodities. In Kerala, regulated markets function only in the Malabar area of the State. There are about 2000 agriculture markets in Kerala and most of them do not have essential requisites like compound wall, storage facilities, cattle shed, vehicle parking space etc. This often leads to wastage and losses. A number of malpractices like short weighments, unauthorised deductions, high rates of commissions and brokerage are prevalent in most of the agricultural markets. Fair prices to producers can be ensured by bringing the markets under regulation through the enactment of Agriculture Produce Markets Act. Government of Kerala have been considering the possibility of introducing a composite Marketing Bill in the legislature to cover the entire State.

The Seventh Plan outlay for the schemes of the marketing wing of the Agriculture Department is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

#### (ii) *Kerala Agricultural Marketing Project*

(Outlay Rs. 2601.00 lakhs)

This Project posed for World Bank assistance envisages comprehensive development of agricultural marketing in the State and covers both crop and livestock sectors. Apart from promoting the activities of co-operative and State owned corporate institutions in the area of marketing including processing, the project provides for term-loan assistance to the private trade also. The likely investment cost of the project is around Rs. 150 crores. Some of the components of the project are:—

- (1) Additional storage facility for the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation;
- (2) Additional storage facilities for the Kerala Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation;
- (3) Additional storage and showroom facilities for the Kerala State Coir Marketing Federation;
- (4) Development of market yards of the Malabar Market Committee;
- (5) Copra processing facilities for the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation;
- (6) Copra processing facilities for the Coconut Development Corporation;
- (7) Fruit processing facilities for the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation;
- (8) Value added processing facility for the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation;

- (9) Cocoa processing facility for the Kottayam District Cocoa Marketing Co-operative Society.
- (10) Tea Processing facility for the Teekoy Co-operative Tea Factory;
- (11) Market Research;
- (12) Training;
- (13) Cattle markets;
- (14) Storage facilities for the private trade;
- (15) Spices processing facilities for the private trade at Cochin;
- (16) Vegetable and fruit markets for local bodies;
- (17) Organisation and management.

In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 2601 lakhs is set apart for this project.

## Co-operation

### 1. Audit of Co-operatives

(Outlay Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages to strengthen and diversify the Audit Wing of the Department in order to cope with the expansion of the activities of the co-operatives especially by availing assistance from Government of India, NABARD, NCDRC, RBI etc. The outlay provided is for meeting the cost of staff appointed in the Audit Wing and also in the Department for effective co-ordination of the work of the sector.

### 2. Education

#### (i) Co-operative Education, Study Tours and Orientation Courses

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This scheme contemplates payment of grant to State Co-operative Unions for meeting the cost of Educational Instructors, Sahayaks etc., engaged in co-operative education and payment of allowances to participants under Member Education Programme. This provision is also intended for meeting the expenditure towards conduct of seminars, conferences and study tours of departmental as well as institutional personnel, and award of prizes.

### 3. Training

#### (i) Expansion of Co-operative Training College (NCCT) Trivandrum

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The aim of this scheme is to enhance the facilities of the Co-operative Training College, Trivandrum to enable it to organise new in-service training courses. The outlay is also for construction of hostel building and purchase of furniture, library books etc.

#### (ii) Grant to Circle Co-operative Unions

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for payment of grant to Circle Co-operative Unions for meeting a

portion of the cost of Departmental Inspectors posted as full time Secretaries in such Unions and also for paying grant to Circle Co-operative Unions for construction of building.

#### (iii) Junior Officers' Training Centres

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay set apart for this scheme is for meeting the expenditure towards the maintenance of the existing Junior Personnel Training Centre and the Centres to be started.

#### (iv) Training of Higher and Intermediate Personnel

(Outlay Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for meeting the expenses towards TA and DA of Co-operative Departmental Personnel deputed for approved training courses and also the expenses involved in conducting refresher courses.

#### (v) Grant to State Co-operative Union for construction of buildings for Junior Personnel Training Centres

(Outlay Rs. 7.50 lakhs)

The amount provided for this scheme is meant for construction of buildings to accommodate Co-operative Training Centres.

### 4. Information and Publicity

#### (1) Publication of Co-operative Journals—Capital and Revenue Expenses

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for meeting the capital and revenue expenses in connection with the publication of the Co-operative journal 'Sahakaran Veedhi' and other periodicals, pamphlets and manuals published by the Department.

### 5. Assistance to Credit Co-operatives

#### (1) L. T. O. Fund Financed Scheme—Share Capital Contribution to Credit Co-operatives

(Outlay Rs. 260.00 lakhs)

The proposed outlay is for payment of share capital contribution to District Co-operative Banks, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies Farmer's Service Co-operative Banks, Co-operative Urban Banks, Kerala Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank and Primary Agricultural Development Banks, by borrowing from the National Rural Credit (LTO) Fund of NABARD, which enables to strengthen the share capital base of the credit Co-operative so as to command adequate borrowing capacity to implement loaning programmes.

#### (ii) Managerial Subsidy and Other Support Programmes to Credit Co-operative

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for providing managerial subsidy to credit Co-operatives including

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Primary Land Development Banks, Urban Banks and Farmers Service Societies etc.

(iii) *Outright grant for Special Bad Debt Reserve Fund/Risk Fund*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The outright grant provided is intended for offsetting the risk involved in financing weaker sections for consumption purposes and it will be credited to the Special Bad Debt Reserve of the societies. Assistance will be provided under this scheme to District Co-operative Banks, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Girijan Service Co-operative Societies and Urban Co-operative Banks.

(iv) *Incentive Grant for Mobilisation of Deposits and Deposit Guarantee Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for payment of grants to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies as an incentive for mobilisation of deposits particularly in rural areas. The quantum of grant shall be ten per cent of the increase in fixed deposits. The amount proposed is for payment of incentive grants to PACS and also for government contribution for the constitution of a Deposit Guarantee Fund to Credit Co-operatives not coming under Deposit Insurance Scheme.

6. *Assistance to other Co-operatives*

(a) *Storage and Marketing Societies*

(i) *Primary Marketing Societies—Managerial Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The amount provided is for payment of managerial subsidy to primary marketing societies for expanding their business.

(ii) *Subsidy for Construction of Godown—Against loan availed from NCDC*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The objective of this scheme is to provide subsidy for construction of godowns by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Marketing Societies and Tribal Co-operatives by availing assistance from NCDC. The NCDC provides 60 per cent of the estimated cost of construction by way of loan and the State Government have to provide 20 per cent of the cost by way of subsidy. The balance is to be met by the society from its own funds. The provision is for meeting the subsidy portion.

(iii) *Share Capital Contribution to Marketing Co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for payment of share capital contribution to Marketing Co-operatives for expansion and diversification of their activities.

(iv) *Strengthening of Marketing Activities—Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

Subsidy is provided to Agricultural Marketing and Credit Co-operatives for purchasing vehicles, meeting part of the cost of opening new fertiliser retail outlets and improving the distribution of agricultural requisites etc. The outlay is for meeting the expenditure towards the above items as well as for providing incentives to these societies for promotion of fertiliser distribution.

(v) *Revitalisation of Marketing and Processing Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for payment of share capital contribution to Marketing and Processing Co-operatives for revitalisation of their activities.

(vi) *Incentives for sales through Marketing Co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages giving incentives to the individual members of credit Societies in proportion to the sale of agricultural produce through Marketing Co-operatives and awards for their outstanding performance. The amount provided is for this purpose.

(vii) *Price Fluctuation Fund*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The outlay set apart is for providing Governments' contribution to the Price Fluctuation Fund of Marketing Co-operatives.

(viii) *Managerial Subsidy to Marketing/Processing Co-operatives and cost of Departmental Secretaries*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Managerial subsidy is to be paid to Primary Marketing and Processing Co-operatives towards the cost of supervisory and technical staff as well as the cost of departmental officers appointed as Chief Executives for a period of five years.

(ix) *Strengthening of Marketing Activities—Loan*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The amount provided is for giving financial assistance to Marketing Co-operatives by way of loan for purchasing trucks, weighing machines and other equipments for primary processing of agricultural produce in order to improve the efficiency of marketing societies.

(x) *Loan to KSM Federation for taking shares in KRIBCO*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for payment of long term loans to the Kerala State Co-operative

Marketing Federation for enabling it to take shares in KRIBCO. A portion of the outlay is to meet the subsidy portion towards the cost of construction of godowns.

(xi) *Implementation of Scheme Financed by NCDC—State Share (CAMPCO)*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The outlay under this scheme is for providing assistance to the cocoa processing and manufacturing unit at Puthur in Karnataka State. The amount set apart is the State Governments' contribution as share capital to this unit against loan availed from NCDC.

(xii) *Assistance to Co-operatives for taking shares in IFFCO and KRIBCO*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for providing assistance to Primary Marketing Co-operatives to enable them to take shares in IFFCO and KRIBCO.

(b) *Processing Co-operatives—Share Capital contribution against Loan Assistance from NCDC—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 95.00 lakhs)

For installation of new processing units or rehabilitation of existing units, NCDC provides 65 per cent of the block cost by way of loan and the balance is to be shared by the State Government and the Society concerned. The State Government provides assistance upto 30 per cent of the cost by way of share contribution. The outlay earmarked is for share contribution of the State Government towards the cost of new processing units as well as spill over assistance payable to societies assisted in previous years.

(c) *Consumer Co-operatives*

(i) *Re-organisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for payment of managerial subsidy to primary consumer stores and lead and linked societies, under Rural Consumer Development Scheme, purchase of vehicles and construction of godowns by consumer co-operatives.

(ii) *Re-organisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution*

(Outlay Rs. 135.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for payment of share capital contribution to primary consumer Co-operatives, wholesale co-operative stores and Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation. The amount provided is for this purpose.

(iii) *Re-organisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Loan for Purchase of Additional Trucks*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The aim of the scheme is payment of loan for purchase of vehicles to Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation, Whole Sale Co-operative Stores and Lead Societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme. The outlay provided is for payment of loan.

(iv) *Re-organisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Loan for Construction of Additional Godowns*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance for construction of godowns or purchase of godowns for the Kerala State Co-operative Consumer Federation, Whole sale stores and primary stores. The amount provided is for this purpose.

(v) *Students Stores*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing working capital grant, managerial subsidy and equipment grant to school and college-co-operative stores. A portion of the outlay can be used for meeting the cost of Extension Officers appointed for strengthening and supervising the stores.

(vi) *University Co-operative Stores—Share Capital Contribution*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The amount set apart is for payment of share capital contribution to University Co-operative Stores for expansion and diversification of their business.

(vii) *Loan-cum-Subsidy to Lead Societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme for Office-cum-Godown—(Subsidy)*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme assistance will be provided in the form of loan-cum-subsidy to consumer co-operatives and others, brought under Rural Consumer Development (RCD) Scheme. The outlay provided is the subsidy portion of the assistance to lead societies under RCD scheme for construction of office-cum-godown.

(viii) *Loan-cum-subsidy to Lead Societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme for Office-cum-godown (Loan).*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is the loan portion to lead societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme for construction of office-cum-godown and also for purchase of vehicles.



**(ix) School Co-operatives—Share Capital contribution**

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

School Co-operative Stores are depending on the members' share capital for their working capital requirements. Dearth of sufficient working capital is a serious problem being faced by these societies. Hence it is suggested to provide assistance by way of share capital contribution to these societies. School societies with a minimum membership of 100 and paid up share capital of Rs. 1000 and sales turnover of Rs. 15,000 per annum may be paid Government share capital contribution in the ratio of 1:5 subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per society. The amount provided is for meeting this expenditure.

**(d) Housing Co-operatives****(i) Managerial Subsidy to Housing Co-operatives**

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for providing managerial subsidy to Primary Housing Co-operatives for a period of five years.

**(ii) Share Capital Contribution to Primary Housing Co-operatives**

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The objective of this scheme is to provide share capital contribution to Primary Housing Co-operatives for diversification and expansion of their activities in order to undertake purchase of sites and allot the same to members of the societies, to provide finance for repairing and renewals of buildings, supply of building materials etc. The outlay provided in the Seventh Plan is for this purpose.

**(iii) Subsidy for Reimbursement of Rent and Furniture Grant to Government Servants' Co-operative Societies**

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for payment of subsidy to Government Servants' housing societies as reimbursement of a portion of rent for a period of five years and for providing furniture grant.

**(e) Labour Contract Co-operatives****(i) Managerial Subsidy and Equipment Grant to Labour Contract Co-operatives**

(Outlay Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The amount provided is for payment of managerial subsidy and equipment grant to Labour Contract Co-operative Societies.

**(ii) Share Capital Contribution to Labour Contract Co-operatives**

(Outlay Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

The amount earmarked is for payment of share capital contribution to Labour Contract Co-operative societies.

**(f) Farming Co-operatives****(i) Purchase of Farm Equipment-Subsidy**

(Outlay Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The outlay provided is for payment of subsidy to Farming Co-operatives for purchase of farm equipments.

**(ii) Managerial Subsidy**

(Outlay Rs. 0.30 lakh)

The outlay is meant for providing Managerial subsidy to Farming Co-operatives.

**(iii) Subsidy for Constructing Office-cum-Godown**

(Outlay Rs. 0.70 lakh)

This outlay is meant for payment of subsidy to farming co-operatives.

**(iv) Share Capital Contribution**

(Outlay Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

The proposed amount is for payment of share capital contribution to farming co-operatives.

**(g) Other Co-operatives****(i) Women's Co-operatives—Subsidy**

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages payment of managerial subsidy, equipment grant, building grant, furniture subsidy and working capital grant. The amount provided is for meeting the expenditure on the above items.

**(ii) Women's Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution**

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The amount set apart for this scheme is for providing share capital contribution to Women's Co-operatives.

**Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries**

(Outlay Rs. 85.00 lakhs)

For the various schemes being implemented for extending financial support to co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries so as to make them capable of rendering efficient medical services to the members and the public the following outlays are provided:

	Rs.
(iii) Managerial Subsidy	4.00 lakhs
(iv) Subsidy for Construction of Building	30.00 lakhs
(v) Subsidy for purchase of Ambulance	15.00 lakhs
(vi) Linkage between Co-operative Hospitals and Dispensaries	0.50 lakh
(vii) Share Capital Contribution	20.00 lakhs

(viii) Share for dealing in Drugs	.. 2.50 lakhs
(ix) Loan for construction of Building to Co-operative Dispensaries	.. 5.00 lakhs
(x) Loan for construction of Building to Co-operative Hospitals	.. 5.00 lakhs
(xi) Loan for dealing in Drugs	.. 3.00 lakhs
Total	<u>85.00 lakhs</u>

#### *Employees Co-operatives*

##### (xii) *Managerial Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay set apart is for providing managerial subsidy to Employees Co-operatives.

##### (xiii) *Rent Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The outlay is for providing rent subsidy to the Employees Co-operative Societies.

##### (xiv) *Share Capital Contribution*

(Outlay Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

For expanding the activities of the Employees' Co-operatives the capital base of these societies is to be strengthened. The outlay earmarked is for providing share capital to these societies.

##### (xv) *Assistance to Co-operatives Undertaking Minor Irrigation*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Irrigation Co-operatives are to be assisted by providing share capital contribution, loan and subsidy for installation of irrigation system, subsidy for purchase of land and construction of godowns, managerial subsidy etc., for undertaking minor irrigation works. The amount provided is for this purpose.

##### *Co-operatives organised for Promotion of Employment*

(Outlay Rs. 151.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for payment of financial assistance in the form of subsidy, loan and share capital contribution to co-operatives organised for self employment activities such as Co-operative Educational Societies, Taxi

Drivers' Co-operative Societies, Motor Transport Co-operative Societies, Autorikshaw Drivers' Co-operative Societies, Co-operative Printing Presses, Literary Writers' Co-operative Societies, Balwadi Co-operative Societies, Job Workers' Co-operative Societies and other such Co-operatives. The outlay is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
(xvi) Subsidy	5.00 lakhs
(xvii) Share Capital Contribution	125.00 lakhs
(xviii) Loan	21.00 lakhs

##### (xix) *Technical and Promotional Cell for Formulating Projects for Institutional Finance*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay set apart is for meeting the expenditure on salaries and other costs of officers appointed in the technical and promotional cell attached to the department.

##### (xx) *Special Component Plan—Financial Assistance to Harijan Co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 360.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for payment of share capital grant, managerial subsidy, interest subsidy, share capital contribution etc. to Harijan Co-operative Societies.

##### (xxi) *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The outlay earmarked is for providing working capital grant, managerial subsidy, share capital grant, interest subsidy, share capital contribution etc. to Girijan Co-operative Societies. The outlay is also meant for meeting the expenditure on salaries of the Inspectors of the Department deputed to Girijan Co-operatives on free service terms.

##### (h) *Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

A State level Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund will be constituted. Under the stabilisation arrangements, in times of natural calamities, relief by way of postponement of recovery of loans, (short term and medium term) is allowed. The funds required will be mobilised by the District Banks, State Co-operative Bank and the Government apart from NABARD. The outlay is to meet the State's share of the expenditure for conversion of short-term loans as instalments of Medium Term loans.

## II Rural Development

### 2.1 Special Programme for Rural Development

#### (a) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) State share—50 per cent*

(Outlay Rs. 4700.00 lakhs)

During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to assist a minimum of 5.01 lakh poorest families by providing them with suitable capital assets along with supportive infrastructure and other essential inputs so as to enable them to earn a living from the investment. A fair number of target families will be those already assisted during the Sixth Plan but could not rise above poverty line for no fault of theirs. The rate of subsidy under the programme will continue to be 25 per cent for small farmers, 33 per cent for marginal farmers and 50 per cent for scheduled tribes. The amount of subsidy in the case of new families and families already assisted during the Sixth Plan will be on an average of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. During the Seventh Plan, steps will be taken to step up activity in the Industries, Service and Business sector. Of the total provision, Rs. 1925 lakhs will be utilised for the benefit of SC/ST families.

To ensure sustained income generation from the beneficiary schemes under IRDP, attention will be given to infrastructure development and also co-ordination between different agencies. To take care of the input requirement and marketing of IRDP products, District Supply and Marketing Societies will be established in the State.

During the Seventh Plan the training of youths under TRYSEM will be on the basis of actual need and requirement. A scheme to develop Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres in each district around the existing Polytechnics, ITI's etc., as nodal institutions for training and dissemination of technology is envisaged in the Seventh Plan. Emphasis will also be given for the settlement of the trained by taking necessary follow up measures. The establishment of group enterprises can be encouraged even at the time of training.

During the Seventh Plan period Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) Programme will be strengthened and extended to more Blocks. At present nearly 150 women groups are functioning in the 15 Blocks in Palghat and Wynad. Each group consisting of 15 to 20 women is encouraged to undertake various income generating economic activities. The scheme also envisages provision of health and child care facilities to poor families. UNICEF assistance is also available for the implementation of the programme.

#### (b) *Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The rural areas in the State face severe shortage of fuel and energy. During the Seventh Plan measures will be taken to utilise and integrate the use of various sources of energy available in the rural areas. The IRE Programme will be implemented in selected Blocks. The programme in the Seventh Plan will consist of (i) developing institutional mechanism (ii) training (iii) Project preparation (iv) Project implementation (v) provision of financial incentives and (vi) monitoring. Central assistance is anticipated for staff support, training and monitoring.

The IRE Programme was already initiated in two blocks of the State viz., Thrithala and Wadakanchery during 1985-86. Rural energy survey and research studies are also being conducted as part of the programme. Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology will be the State organisation for implementing IRE Programme.

### 2.2 Rural Employment

#### *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)—State Share 50 per cent*

(Outlay Rs. 5,300.00 lakhs)

Both in employment generation and asset creation, the NREP will be directed to benefit the members of the target group including those indentified under IRDP. Group housing particularly to benefit members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, provision of minor irrigation, soil and water conservation measures, rural roads according to well defined techno-economic norms, construction of buildings for schools and other infrastructure such as workshops for target-group beneficiaries, etc., are the schemes envisaged in the Seventh Plan. Out of the total outlay, less than 50 per cent will be used for rural roads programme. Twenty per cent of the outlay will be earmarked for Social Forestry Programmes. From the State provision, Rs. 2,010 lakhs will be given for the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.

The Panchayat Raj Organisations will also be involved in asset creation programmes. Priority will be given for completion of unfinished but essential rural works started in the Sixth Plan. With a total investment of Rs. 106.00 crores from the State and the Centre it is anticipated that the programme will generate at least 339 lakh mandays of employment.

## 2.3 Land Reforms

### *Financial Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land—State Share 50 per cent*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land for the development of land assigned to them. The scale of assistance is Rs. 2,500 per hectare in the form of grant to beneficiaries. Fifty per cent of the proposed outlay will be set apart for SCP and TSP.

The scheme Resurvey of the State and preparation of Records of Rights is transferred to Non-Plan from the Second Year of the Seventh Plan.

## 2.4 Community Development and Panchayat

### (a) *Panchayat Raj*

In the employment generation and asset creation programmes both the Panchayat and the Block have to co-ordinate their activities. Moreover, these organisations have to look-after a number of residual activities (other than the poverty alleviation programmes) such as village paths, drainage, sanitation and rural environmental protection.

#### (i) *Training Institutions in Local Administration*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

There are two training institutions which give training to officials and non-officials in panchayat administration. Part of the outlay proposed under this scheme is for meeting the training expenses of these institutions. It is also proposed to construct permanent buildings to house these training institutions for which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided.

#### (ii) *Publication of Panchayat Raj Journal*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Panchayat Raj Journal is a monthly publication conveying information on rural development. The main objective of the publication is to convey information on the progress and achievements in the socio-cultural and developmental activities of the Panchayats. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to increase the circulation of the publication.

#### (iii) *Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institutions*

(Outlay Rs. 525.00 lakhs)

During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to provide Rs. 100 lakhs as loan and Rs. 400 lakhs as grants to Panchayats.

Loans are given to Panchayats under sub rule 6 of Kerala Local Authorities Loans Act for the creation of remunerative community assets. Grants are provided to Panchayats for the co-ordination of development activities and implementation of the Seven Point Programme. Of the Seven Programmes, during Seventh Plan

period, importance will be given to construction of (i) burial and burning grounds, (ii) mini stadia and (iii) community halls; kalyana mandapams. Priority will also be given to extension of electricity and water supply and provision of latrines in One Lakh Housing Scheme colonies. The programmes are expected to be financed partly by contributions from Panchayats and the Public. In asset creation programmes such as construction of community halls and mini stadia, the Panchayats will collaborate with the Blocks and utilise the facilities under NREP RLEGP. From the provision for Grants, Rs. 65 lakhs will be set apart for SCP & TSP.

#### (iv) *Environmental Amenities to the Poor*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

With a view to providing living amenities to the poor, especially those belonging to SC/ST, phased programme of providing drinking water, power supply, sanitary facilities, roads to colonies etc., is proposed to be implemented through the Panchayats in the State. The outlay proposed for the scheme in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 75 lakhs out of which Rs. 35 lakhs is for SCP and TSP.

#### (b) *Rural Development Board*

##### *Market Borrowings for Remunerative Development Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The Rural Development Board implements remunerative development schemes such as construction of shopping centres, market stalls, lodges, bus stands, community halls etc., in Panchayats. The completed schemes are handed over to Panchayats and the cost of the scheme is realised from the Panchayats in 24 half yearly instalments. The funds required for the scheme are being raised by floating debentures in open market. During the Seventh Plan period the Rural Development Board proposes to raise Rs. 500 lakhs through market borrowings.

#### (c) *Community Development*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The Community Development Programmes will be concentrating only on the weaker sections of the society including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The provision for C. D. pattern schemes is Rs. 85 lakhs out of which Rs. 70 lakhs is set apart for schemes benefiting SC/ST.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided to construct own buildings for those Blocks which are housed in rented buildings. It is also proposed to provide vehicles to Blocks which do not possess them, in order to have proper supervision of the different programmes. The provision for this purpose is Rs. 25 lakhs. Another amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is included for meeting the expenditure in connection with the publications "Gramabhoomi" and "Development Guide" released by the Rural Development Department.

(d) *Training*

- (i) *Scheme for Strengthening the State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development (IMG) State share 50 per cent*  
(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Institute of Management in Government is recognised as the apex institute for research and training in rural development. According to the terms of Government of India, recurring grant is to be paid by the Centre and the State for the Institute for carrying on research and training in rural development. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided as State's share for the scheme.

- (ii) *Establishment of State Institute for Rural Development and Strengthening of Extension Training Centres—State Share 50 per cent*  
(Outlay Rs. 95.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to set up an Institute of Rural Development for training people involved in rural development. The existing Extension Training Centres at Kottarakara, Mannuthy and Thaliparamba are also to be strengthened to meet the training requirements of the lower level development functionaries. The Government of India, under the EEC aid programme, have consented to share the expenditure. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has already been sanctioned by the Centre under EEC aid programme. The outlay includes allocation for buildings, equipment, teaching aids, faculty, etc.

(e) *Others*

- (i) *Social Input in Area Development (UNICEF Assisted Programme) State Share 25 per cent*  
(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at integrating provision of social inputs with ongoing economic development activities in selected coastal Blocks of Trivandrum, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Malappuram

and Kozhikode districts. The scheme is financed by the UNICEF and the State Government in the proportion 75:25. In the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed as State share. The anticipated assistance from UNICEF is Rs. 270 lakhs. Beneficiary contribution is also expected for certain programmes. Provision of sanitation facilities and drinking water, conducting immunisation camps, Oral Rehydration Therapy camps, provision of equipments and toys to balwadis, training to Block level functionaries, etc., are schemes being implemented under the programme.

- (ii) *People's Action for Development (PAD) (Kerala)*  
(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Corresponding to the national level organisation PAD (India), a Society, PAD (K) has been registered at the State level to function as a nodal agency for voluntary organisations in the State. The objective of the organisation is to assist the voluntary organisations technically, managerially and financially in the preparation of projects which will promote rural development. The voluntary organisations are also represented in the governing council of PAD (K).

Assistance from PAD (India) is available to voluntary organisations for undertaking projects of various rural development activities related to agriculture, animal husbandry, social forestry, fisheries, rural and cottage industries, health and family planning etc. The beneficiaries of these projects should be the weaker section of the society such as small farmers, landless agricultural labourers, fishermen, artisans, SC/ST who live below poverty line in rural areas. Besides arranging assistance to voluntary organisations from PAD (India), PAD (K) can also raise its own resources and fund projects, independent of PAD (India).

During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to meet the administrative expenditure of PAD (K).

### III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

#### (i) *Development of Backward Areas*

(Outlay Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

There are a number of social and economic constraints which prevent the progress of certain regions in the State. Wynad, Malappuram, Idukki and Kasargod are backward regions without having the necessary infrastructure and basic amenities to induce growth. To remove these constraints and induce economic growth a number of schemes such as provision for communication, transport and market facilities, electrification, development of minor irrigation and soil conservation, drinking water and health facilities, rehabilitation of tribals, etc., are envisaged by the Government. Since construction of rural roads is a major programme under NREP, other infrastructure and economic development schemes will be given higher emphasis under the backward area development. The outlay proposed for Seventh Plan under this scheme is Rs. 450 lakhs.

Out of the total outlay for the Seventh Plan Rs. 100 lakhs is set apart for Special Component

Plan and another Rs. 100 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan.

#### (ii) *Accelerated Development of Western Ghats*

(Outlay Rs. 2380.00 lakhs)

The Western Ghat regions in Kerala comprise about 28000 sq. km. covering 29 taluks with a population of about 124 lakhs. In the Sixth Plan, under Western Ghat Development Programme, though eco-development was emphasized in practice sectoral approach was followed. In the Seventh Plan, the emphasis will be on socio-economic growth, development of infrastructure and promotion of ecology. Watershed development, soil conservation, forestry programmes, horticulture development and irrigation schemes etc., will be implemented in Western Ghat regions. The programmes will be implemented in an integrated manner without adversely affecting the eco-system and co-ordinating the different implementing agencies. The anticipated special Central assistance for the programme during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 23.80 crores.

## IV IRRIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL AND ANTI-SEA EROSION

The works under the following schemes are proposed to be carried out during the Seventh Plan period. For this an amount of Rs. 28000.00 lakhs is proposed.

### 4.1 Major and Medium Irrigation

Schemes to be completed/terminated by 1986-87.

#### Major Schemes

#### 1. Kuriarkutty—Karappara

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme was originally conceived to irrigate the drought stricken areas of Palghat District, utilising the tail race water from Kuriarkutty Hydro Electric Project. In view of the objections raised by the Environmental Department of Government of India and the low priority given by the Kerala State Electricity Board for Kuriarkutty Hydro Electric Scheme, it is now proposed to terminate the work on the scheme. An alternate scheme depending on the surplus in Chitturpuzha is under preparation. The expenditure on the scheme till the end of March 1985 is Rs. 115.82 lakhs.

#### 2. Kuttiady

(Outlay Rs. 359.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a masonry dam across Kuttiady river at Peruvannamuzhi with a canal system to irrigate an area of 35850 ha. in Kozhikode District. The work was started in 1962, with an estimated cost of Rs. 496.00 lakhs. In 1973, the scheme was partially commissioned. The revised estimated cost of Rs. 4485 lakhs has been approved by the Central Water Commission and the latest estimate is Rs. 5000 lakhs. The expenditure till March 1985 is Rs. 4616.87 lakhs. The ayacut achieved till June 1985 is 34051 ha. The proposed outlay of Rs. 359.00 lakhs is to complete the scheme in all respects by completing the remaining works of one branch of R. B. canal, the Azhiyur branch canal, distributaries and, field channels.

#### 3. Chitturpuzha—Moolathara

(Outlay Rs. 387.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of the Moolathara regulator, Kunnakkattupathy weir and Thembaramadakku weir in place of the old anicuts and remodelling and extending the canal system for sufficient water distribution in Palghat District. The scheme was started in 1964 with an estimated cost of Rs. 106.00 lakhs. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 17631.00 lakhs for irrigating a revised ayacut of 26970 ha. The expenditure of the scheme till March 1985 is Rs. 1406.49 lakhs and an ayacut of

24579 ha. have been achieved till June 1985. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 387.00 lakhs to complete the balance work of the scheme in all respects.

#### 4. Pamba

(Outlay Rs. 326.00 lakhs)

The project comprises a barrage at Maniyar across Kakkad river and a net work of canals to irrigate an area of 49456 ha. 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. 383 lakhs. The latest approved cost (Planning Commission) of the scheme is Rs. 4297 lakhs and the present anticipated cost is Rs. 5400 lakhs. The investment made on the scheme till the end of March 1985 is Rs. 4858.51 lakhs. The achievement of ayacut till June 1985 is 46033 ha. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 326.00 lakhs to complete the balance canal works and effect payments.

#### 5. Pazhassi

(Outlay Rs. 1112.00 lakhs)

This is a diversion scheme across Valapattanam river to provide irrigation in 23050 ha. of land for two crops in Cannanore District. The preliminary work of the scheme was started in 1962 and major works in 1964 at an estimated cost of Rs. 442 lakhs. The revised cost of the scheme as in 1980 is Rs. 4200.00 lakhs. The ayacut achieved till June 1985 is 13468 ha. and expenditure upto the end of March 1985 is Rs. 4950.49 lakhs. The outlay provided during Seventh Plan is Rs. 1112.00 lakhs to complete the balance work of the main canal and distributaries and branch canals in all respects.

#### 6. Periyar Valley

(Outlay Rs. 1086.00 lakhs)

The scheme comprises construction of a barrage at Bhoothathankettu across Periyar River and a system of canals and distributaries to irrigate an area of 79460 ha. of land in Ernakulam District by utilising the tail race discharge from the completed hydel scheme in Muthurapuzha, a tributary of Periyar together with the controlled releases from the Ennakkal Dam. The scheme as originally conceived was only a fair weather diversion scheme estimated to cost Rs. 348 lakhs as per 1951 schedule of rates. The works on the scheme commenced in 1956 and partial commissioning was effected in 1967. The latest approved cost (by Planning Commission) is Rs. 3971 lakhs and the present anticipated cost is Rs. 5749 lakhs. The expenditure upto March 1985 on the scheme is Rs. 4635.56 lakhs. The ayacut achieved till June 1985 is 74973 ha. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 1086.00 lakhs to complete the absolutely essential balance work in the distributaries and canal system and complete the scheme in all respects.

*On going schemes*7. *Kallada*

(Outlay Rs. 9817.00 lakhs)

The scheme consists of a masonry dam across Kallada River in Quilon District with a pick up weir at Ottakkal 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. 1328 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 16357 lakhs (1980). An agreement has been signed for external assistance from World Bank for works costing Rs. 13633 lakhs. The expenditure on the scheme till March 1985 is Rs. 12737.09 lakhs and ayacut achieved is 1245 ha. Since the scheme is programmed for completion in all respects during 1987-88, the outlay proposed for Seventh Plan is Rs. 9817.00 lakhs.

8. *Chimoni—Mupli*

(Outlay Rs. 1803.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a dam across Chimoni river at Echippara. No network of canals is intended for this scheme. The scheme was started in 1975 with an estimated cost of Rs. 633 lakhs (1976). The latest revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 2343 lakhs and ultimate potential is 26200 ha. of Trichur Kole land. The intention is to stabilise the first crop and to take an additional crop from the low lying area, the fresh water requirement of which is proposed from Chimoni reservoir. This is an infrastructure work to be provided by the NABARD assisted Trichur Kole Development Scheme. The expenditure till March 1985 is 1094.43 lakhs. Since the scheme is programmed to be completed by 1987-88, the outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 1803.00 lakhs.

9. *Kanhirapuzha*

(Outlay Rs. 677.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisage the construction of an earth dam with a masonry spill way across Kanhirapuzha to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 21853 ha. in Palghat District. The scheme was started in 1961 and the estimated cost is Rs. 365.00 lakhs. The latest estimate in Rs. 4456.00 lakhs. The expenditure till March 1985 is Rs. 364.84 lakhs. The achievement of ayacut till June 1985 is 15487 ha. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 677.00 lakhs for completing the dam, R. B. main canal and distributaries and major part of L. B. canal and distributaries, so that the scheme will be completed by the end of this Plan period.

10. *Muvattupuzha*

(Outlay Rs. 3834.00 lakhs)

The scheme consists of a dam across Thodupuzha river at Malankara and a system of canals and distributaries at an estimated cost of Rs. 2086 lakhs as in 1975. The revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 4808 lakhs as per 1980 schedule of rates. The anticipated target is to irrigate an area of

18616 ha. (net) in Idukki, Ernakulam and Kottayam Districts. The expenditure upto March 1985 on this scheme is Rs. 2166.84 lakhs. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 3834.00 lakhs to carry out the major part of the work relating to dam and main canals.

11. *Idamalayar*

(Outlay Rs. 1600.00 lakhs)

The partial use of the tail race waters of Idamalayar H. E. Project for irrigation was originally envisaged under this scheme. The scheme was originally estimated to cost Rs. 1785 lakhs. The revised cost is Rs. 6147 lakhs for a targeted potential of 39380 ha. The expenditure, till March 1985 on this scheme is Rs. 1275.18 lakhs. The outlay provided for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 1600.00 lakhs.

12. *Beyporepuzha (Chaliyar River Valley Scheme)*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The revised scheme envisages construction of a storage reservoir by constructing a dam across Chalipuzha at Pothukal. It also makes use of the tail race waters from the various Hydro Electric Projects, that are being constructed in Chaliyar and Pandiyar Punnappuzha. The scheme when completed will have benefits such as irrigation, protection from flood damages, drinking water supply, water for industrial use and generation of Hydro Electrical energy. Till March 1985 the expenditure on the old scheme was Rs. 32.94 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs provided for Seventh Plan, is for undertaking the preliminary works for the revised scheme.

13. *Kakkadavu*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The old scheme consists of a dam at Kakkadavu across Karingode river to irrigate an area of 41760 ha. in Cannanore and Kasargod Districts. Till March 1985 Rs. 151.36 lakhs have been spent on the old scheme. The scheme is being revised. The amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs provided for Seventh Plan is for finalising the report for the new scheme.

**Medium Schemes**14. *Karapuzha*

(Outlay Rs. 725.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of an earth dam across Karapuzha at Vazhavatta. This involves the construction of a storage reservoir and canal system to irrigate an area of 9300 ha. The original estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 760.00 lakhs, revised to Rs. 1200.00 lakhs in 1980. The expenditure on the scheme till March 1985 is Rs. 667.36 lakhs. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 725.00 lakhs is to carry out the work of the earth dam.

15. *Attappady*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a masonry dam at Chittur in Attappady and a canal



system to irrigate 4500 ha. of paddy and 3878 ha. of sugarcane and cash crops. The scheme is located in a tribal area. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2600.00 lakhs. The expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 504.48 lakhs. The outlay provided in the Seventh Plan for the scheme is Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

#### 16. *Vamanapuram*

(Outlay Rs. 1600.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a dam at Valayanki across Kallar, a tributary of Vamanapuram river and a net work of canals to irrigate an area of 18014 ha. of land in Trivandrum District. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3712 lakhs. The expenditure till March 1985 on the scheme is Rs. 78.28 lakhs. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 1600.00 lakhs.

#### 17. *Meenachil*

(Outlay Rs. 1715.00 lakhs)

The scheme consists of constructing a reservoir in Meenachil basin at Cherripad and a system of canals. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4956 lakhs and the ultimate irrigation potential is 22000 ha. The expenditure till March 1985 on the scheme is Rs. 27.40 lakhs. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan for the scheme is Rs. 1715.00 lakhs.

#### 18. *Banasurasagar*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The scheme consists of a dam across Karamanathodu, a tributary of Panamaram river and a canal system to irrigate 4800 ha. by using the tail race waters of the anticipated power project of K. S. E. B. The estimated cost of the scheme as in 1980 was Rs. 800 lakhs including the share fixed towards the cost of reservoir to be constructed by K. S. E. B. The expenditure of the scheme till March 1985 is Rs. 114.89 lakhs. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

#### 19. *Bridge-cum-Regulator at Kanakkankadavu*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a bridge-cum-regulator at Kanakkankadavu, across Chalakudy river at a cost of Rs. 235.00 lakhs. The regulator is intended to benefit an area of 2600 ha. of paddy fields by preventing the entry of saline water. A bridge across Chalakudy river will increase the communication facilities and help the development of the locality. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs to carry on the work of the project.

#### 20. *Bridge-cum-Regulator at Chamravattom*

(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of a regulator-cum-bridge at Chamravattom across Bharathapuzha at an estimated cost of Rs. 1600 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential is 9928 ha. The main objectives behind the project are (1) to make sufficient quantity of water available for the

lift irrigation schemes upstream so that the 2nd crop in these lands can be stabilised and an additional 3rd crop can be raised for an area of 400 ha; (2) to prevent intrusion of saline water upstream and (3) to connect the coastal towns Ponnani and Tirur. The Project report has already been prepared and the preliminary works started during the Seventh Plan. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 600.00 lakhs to carry on the work of the scheme.

#### 21. *Thanneermukkom Project*

(Outlay Rs. 485.00 lakhs)

Thanneermukkom Salt Water Barrier, which forms part of the Kuttanad Development Scheme was taken up in 1958. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1350.00 lakhs. The first stage consisting of  $\frac{1}{3}$  portion of the regulator, and allied structures in Thanneermukkom was completed in 1965. The Second Stage consisting of  $\frac{1}{3}$  portion of the regulator, and allied works on the Vechoor side was completed in 1975. The work in the central portion is in progress. The outlay provided for Seventh Plan is Rs. 485.00 lakhs to carry out the work of the scheme.

#### 22. *Kattampally Project*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

This is a multipurpose scheme for irrigation, prevention of salt water intrusion, flood control, navigation and communication. The first stage of the scheme was already completed. The second stage, a pilot project, costing Rs. 22.00 lakhs and envisaging reclamation of 410 ha. of marshy areas remains to be done. About 40% of the bund formation has been completed by spending Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The balance work is proposed to be completed during the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan to carry out the work.

#### 23. *Other Expenditure*

(a) *Research, Survey and Investigation including the Share of KERI and CWRDM*

(Outlay Rs. 474.00 lakhs)

The outlay for Research, Survey and Investigation of water resources and its utilisation for the Seventh Plan period is Rs. 474 lakhs. It is proposed to carry on studies for optimum development and utilisation of water for irrigation and other purposes. A share is earmarked for the studies conducted by KERI and to conduct hydrological and meteorological studies and surveys in the river basins for formulating integrated river valley projects and for CWRDM to carry out studies on water management and its utilisation.

#### 4.2. *Minor Irrigation*

Minor Irrigation Schemes are quick yielding and require only low capital investment besides possessing considerable employment potential, especially for unskilled and semi skilled labour. Owing to the undulating topography of the State it is not possible for the major projects to supply

water to every pocket of arable land. The answer to this problem is provision of minor irrigation facilities. The objective of the Sixth Plan was to bring an additional area of 47,640 ha. (net) or 56,930 ha. (gross) under minor irrigation for food and cash crops. By the end of the Sixth Plan 1.62 lakh ha. (net) or 1.92 lakh ha. (gross) has been brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes with an investment of Rs. 6539 lakhs. In the Seventh Plan it is envisaged to extend irrigation facilities to an area of 48,200 ha. (net) or 63,450 ha. (gross) additionally with an outlay of Rs. 5000 lakhs. The State Ground Water Department is also engaged in the exploration and exploitation of ground water in the State for irrigation, water supply and other purposes.

A brief account of the programme under minor irrigation schemes for the Seventh Plan is given below:—

The objective of the Seventh Plan is to bring an additional area of 48,200 ha. (net) or 63,450 ha. (gross) under minor irrigation for food and cash crop cultivation. The following strategy will be adopted in the planning of minor irrigation schemes during the Seventh Plan period:—

- (a) in order to preclude the possibility of areas taken up under minor irrigation being subsequently brought under major irrigation in future resulting in duplication of effort, minor irrigation schemes will be concentrated only in areas, where major irrigation schemes cannot command. Also more lift irrigation schemes are planned;
- (b) top priority will be given for restoration of completed schemes which have been damaged;

(A field verification of ayacut conducted in 1976 revealed that 1845 minor irrigation schemes were damaged. The approximate cost for repairing them and making them serviceable is about Rs. 550 lakhs. The number of defunct schemes at present is still higher and the cost for repairing all of them is therefore estimated at Rs. 750 lakhs. This can be correctly assessed only when the joint verification of the Irrigation and Revenue Departments is over).

- (c) at present Lift Irrigation schemes are taken up departmentally, only if the area benefited is 100 acres (40.50 ha.) and above. This has been so fixed, as otherwise, it is not economical to maintain the lift irrigation schemes departmentally, in view of the poor returns, as well as the high per acre cost of maintenance. At the same time, Government are desirous of helping agriculturists by taking up schemes in areas where the benefited area will be below 40.50 ha. subject to maintenance being done by beneficiaries or other suitable set up;
- (d) 10% of the outlay for minor irrigation schemes is proposed to be utilised on scheme benefiting scheduled castes/scheduled tribes;

- (e) in selecting schemes under minor irrigation the policy is to give top priority those districts where the proportion of irrigated area is comparatively low and the potential for minor irrigation is high; and

- (f) basin-wise master plans identifying new schemes for tapping the remaining resources by way of minor irrigation schemes are also proposed to be prepared with the help of the existing surface water investigation organisation. These master plans will serve as guidelines for taking up new schemes from the Seventh Plan onwards.

#### *Development of Ground Water*

The programmes included in the Seventh Plan for the development of ground water in the State are the following:—

#### *Ongoing Schemes*

##### *1. Ground Water Survey, Investigation and Development*

(Outlay Rs. 425.00 lakhs)

This continuing scheme is for pinpointing locations for wells, preparing report on the ground water condition of the remaining districts, preparation of hydrogeological map of Kerala, collection of data on water levels of selected observation wells and to execute deposit works of construction of different types of ground water structures etc. During the Seventh Plan period 5000 well sites will be located, hydrogeological map of Kerala will be completed, and 750 tube/bore wells will be constructed. An outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan to undertake the above items of work.

##### *2. Scheme for Strengthening the Ground Water Organisation in the State—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The ground water organisation in the State has been developed to have a District-wise set up except in the recently formed Districts namely, Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragod. Shortage of drilling rigs and other equipment is a major constraint for large scale utilisation of ground water resources. It is proposed to provide machinery and equipment on 50% Central assistance especially for shallow tube/bore wells in all the Districts to cope with the demand of farmers. The Seventh Plan outlay for the scheme is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

##### *3. Scheme for Strengthening Hydrology and Design Wing, other ongoing and new schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at conducting water balance studies and engineering research for the large scale development of ground water resources of the State. The outlay provided in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 125.00 lakhs. The outlay is also intended to carry on the ongoing schemes and to take new schemes on priority basis.

## Surface Water

### 1. Lift Irrigation Scheme

(Outlay Rs. 1300.00 lakhs)

Works involving drawal of water by mechanical means from rivers, tanks etc., are classified under this category. Only works benefiting over 40.50 hectares are taken up at Government cost. The works covering less than 40.50 hectares are to be executed by Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies or other organisations. In respect of works benefiting scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, this limit is not insisted upon by the Department. It is proposed to bring an area of 19,050 ha. (net) or 28,575 ha. (gross) by lift irrigation schemes during the Seventh Plan period. The total outlay for the scheme in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 1300 lakhs.

### 2. Minor Irrigation Class I Works

(Outlay Rs. 1200.00 lakhs)

Works costing above Rs. 2.00 lakhs and upto Rs. 35 lakhs are classified under this category. The upper limit is Rs. 45 lakhs in hilly areas. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to bring an area of 19,050 ha. net or 28,575 ha. gross under irrigation through Minor Irrigation Class I Schemes. The Seventh Plan Provision for this scheme is Rs. 1200 lakhs.

### 3. Minor Irrigation Class II Works—P. W. D.

(Outlay Rs. 745.00 lakhs)

Works other than petty works, costing upto Rs. 2 lakhs are classified under this category. From 1982-83 all the Minor Irrigation Class II works are ordered to be executed with Government funds by the P. W. D.

During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to complete all the ongoing M. I. Class II works taken up by P. W. D. and to complete the new schemes to bring an area of 9525 ha. (gross) under irrigation through these schemes. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for implementation of M. I. Class II works executed by District Collectors with people's participation to carry out the spill over works alone. The outlay for Seventh Plan is Rs. 745.00 lakhs.

### 4. Minor Irrigation Class II with people's participation

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

For M. I. Class II works with people's participation an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided to carry out the spill over works already taken up by the Development Department.

### 5. Minor Irrigation Works in I. P. D. Units

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at the provision of minor irrigation facilities to selected areas where Intensive Paddy Development Schemes of Agricultural Department are implemented. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to cover an area of 1450 hectares. The Seventh Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 200 lakhs.

### 6. Repairs to Damages caused to Minor Irrigation Structures

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

A large number of minor irrigation schemes require repairs for the full utilisation of the irrigation potential. It is proposed to rectify the damages and restore irrigation facilities to 8,570 ha. of area during the Seventh Plan period. The outlay for the scheme is Rs. 200 lakhs.

### 7. Minor Irrigation—Special Component Plan

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs provided in the Seventh Plan is for providing irrigation facilities to 3330 hectares predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The programme includes Lift Irrigation and Class II Minor Irrigation Works.

### 8. Minor Irrigation—Tribal Sub Plan

(Outlay Rs. 85.00 lakhs)

The amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs earmarked in the Plan is for providing irrigation facilities to 1000 hectares of area predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes.

### 9. Detailed Investigation of Minor Irrigation Works and Preparation of Integrated Plants

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided to meet the expenditure in connection with the survey and investigation of M. I. works and strengthening the surface water organisation.

### 4.3 Command Area Development (State's Share)

(Outlay Rs. 2900.00 lakhs)

Command Area Development Programme with 50 per cent Central Assistance aims at reducing the gap between irrigation potential created and utilised. Command Area Development Programme envisages construction of on-farm works and the provision of machinery necessary for efficient water management. The major activities proposed are:

- (1) Construction of field channels from spouts in the canal systems to individual holdings
- (2) Introduction of Warabandi with a view to assure equitable water distribution among the beneficiaries and
- (3) Land levelling and shaping to reduce deep percolation losses within individual farms.

A comprehensive C.A.D. Bill, 1983 has been approved by the State Council of Ministers on 11-5-1983. The Draft Bill has been sent to Government of India for obtaining the Prior sanction of the President to introduce the same in the State Assembly. The sanction of the President for the Introduction of the Bill in the State Assembly has not been received so far. In the meanwhile action

was initiated to implement the work of formation of field channels utilising the provisions of K.L.D. Act, 1964 pending enactment of C.A.D. Bill. Under C.A.D. Programme 110 schemes covering an area of 4009.53 hectares have been approved by the State Land Development Board. Another 74 schemes covering 2516.15 hectares have been approved by the District Land Development Committee and are to be placed before the State Land Development Board. A third batch of 45 schemes have since been prepared covering 1756 hectares.

The total outlay provided in the Seventh Plan for Command Area Development and allied works is Rs. 2900 lakhs. Of this an amount of Rs. 1000 lakhs is for Command Area Development and Rs. 500 lakhs is earmarked for the construction of field channels to take water upto 10 hectares 5 hectares block level mainly in the projects Malam-puzha, Peechi, Chalakudy, Periyar Valley, Pamba and Neyyar.

#### 4.4 Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion

##### *Flood Control*

(Outlay Rs. 750.00 lakhs)

The high incidence of rainfall causes floods and damages to agricultural lands, public property, roads, canals etc. Owing to deforestation and silting of river beds, the problem of floods will only accentuate in future unless flood control measures are planned and implemented as a time-bound programme. The flood control works done in the Sixth Plan included construction of retaining walls, bed bars, permeable groynes etc., to protect the thickly populated banks of rivers, works for protection of schools, places of worship, roads, canals etc.

The Seventh Plan strategy is based by and large on a short range plan to fit in with the long range Master Plan prepared by the Department during 1963. The completion of works in hand, and protection of river basins are given priority. Widening and deepening the leading channel of Thottappally Spillway to control the flood problems in the low lying Kuttanad basin, completion of the works for providing better drainage cities, completion of works of improving Amayizhanchan Thodu to mitigate floods in Trivandrum City, completion of the balance work of the new cut connecting Keeranalloor and Puraparamba rivers, Onambalam cut in Kallada area of Quilon District, provision for the purchase of three dredgers to augment the existing fleet for deepening river mouths and back waters for quick discharge of flood waters, purchase of spares for renovation of existing old dredgers and construction of dry dock and workshop at Ernakulam in addition to the reconstruction of the existing dry dock at Alleppey are the activities proposed in the Plan.

In the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to commence a scheme as a result of which valuable land on either side of the rivers are reclaimed by protecting the banks with standard rubble packed retaining walls with top layer cement pointed upto a suitable level, after giving sufficient ventway in the rivers

at those places, for flood discharges. The ventway required will be ascertained after actual model studies. A rough evaluation to assess the feasibility of this scheme has been done in a few reaches in Bharathapuzha and it has been found that cost of land so reclaimed will be about Rs. 5 lakhs per hectare. The outlay proposed is Rs. 100 lakhs for the scheme. Moreover a separate provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for conducting model studies for preparing schemes in all river basins.

The details of the Seventh Plan proposals are given below:—

<i>Item of work</i>	<i>Plan outlay (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1. Spill over works	100.00
2. Identified works on Zonal basis—	
(i) Southern rivers—Karamana, Neyyar, Vamanapuram, Ithikara and Kallada	35.00
(ii) Kuttanad rivers—Achencoil, Pamba, Manimala and Meenachil	45.00
(iii) Periyar, Chalakudy and Moovattupuzha	35.00
(iv) Karuvannoor and Keecheri basins	10.00
(v) Bharathapuzha, Tirur, Poora-puzha, Kadalundi, Chaliyar, Bepore and Kallai	35.00
(vi) Northern rivers — Valapatanam, Kuttiadi, Mahe, Tellicherry, Ancharakandi, Payhwin, Chandragiri, etc	35.00
3. Deepening and Widening the leading channels of Thottappally Spillway	135.00
4. Purchase of dredgers	70.00
5. Purchase of spares for renovation of existing dredgers	25.00
6. Construction of Dry Dock and Workshop	25.00
7. Improvements to river channels, controlling the opening of bars	35.00
8. Reclamation of river banks	35.00
9. Cut-off, inter-connecting rivers, embankment etc.	5.00
10. Provision for model studies	5.00
11. Preparation of Master Plan for flood control works	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>750.00</b>

The outlay provided for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 750.00 lakhs to take up the works on a priority basis and to complete them and for the payment of pending bill for the works which were already completed.

*Anti-sea Erosion*

(Outlay Rs. 1750.00 lakhs)

Under Anti-sea erosion priority is given for completing the Phase-I Programme which consists of construction of new sea walls of 18.3 km. and reforming 46.6 km. of old damaged sea-walls. The cost per kilometre for new construction and reforming of old damaged sea walls is estimated at Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively. The outlay required is estimated at Rs. 25.20 crores. Phase I is to be completed by the third year of the Seventh Plan. Phase II which consists of construction of sea walls for 143 km. of beaches and reforming of 10 km. of damaged sea walls, is proposed to be taken up on completion of Phase I. For this an amount of Rs. 28.00 crores is required. Also for the stabilisation of inlets and protection of coasts adjacent to inlets, a provision of Rs. 1 crore is made in the Plan.

A number of coastal inlets in Kerala are to be developed as fishing harbours and minor ports. Large quantity (3.5 million m<sup>3</sup>) of beach material is to be dredged by capital dredging and maintenance dredging in the near future. The outlay (Centre and State together) during the VII Plan for different schemes is given below:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Plan Outlay State and Centre (Rs. Crores)</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Construction of new sea walls as Phase—I programme	10.00
2. Reformation of old damaged sea walls as per Phase—I programme	12.00

(1)	(2)
3. Construction of new sea wall as per Phase—II programme	21.00
4. Reformation of damaged sea walls as per Phase—III programme	2.00
5. Stabilisation of inlets and Protection of coasts adjacent to inlets	1.00
Total	46.00

For anti-sea erosion scheme Central loan assistance in the ratio of 2:1 (Central and State respectively) is provided to the State Government since the Fourth Plan period, for implementation. This has been modified from 1983-84 onwards in respect of reformation of damaged sea walls. Only assistance in the ratio of 1:1 is provided for this, whereas for the new works, old ratio is retained. The Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 28.50 crores will be forthcoming.

As Phase—II programme is only a continuation of Phase—I programme, assistance of Government of India may be continued in the same pattern as it exists now. The programme of Anti-sea Erosion works during 1984-85 includes 70 schemes spilled over from 1983-84 with balance commitment of Rs. 1,295 lakhs for their completion and 64 new works with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,734 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1,100 lakhs is required in 1985-86 for these works alone. The physical target consists of construction of 11 kms. of new sea walls and 13 kms. of reformation works. The proposed outlay also includes provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for coastal erosion studies.

During the Seventh Plan period the State Sector outlay is Rs. 1,750 lakhs and the anticipated Central assistance is Rs. 2,850 lakhs.

## V. ENERGY

## 5.1 Power

The salient features, present status, programme of commissioning etc., of the various ongoing generation schemes during the VII Plan are given below:

(i) *Idamalayar Project*

This multi-purpose project in the Periyar basin covering power and irrigation envisages construction of a 91 m. high concrete dam, a power tunnel 1.6 km. long together with associated surge shaft and LPP, two penstocks of 165 m. length each, and a power station with two generating units of 37.5 MW each. The firm power potential is 36.5 MW equivalent to 320 m. Units of energy per annum. The tailrace water from the power house flows through Idamalayar river for partial diversion at Bhoothathankettu Barrage off Periyar Valley Irrigation scheme and to ensure a steady minimum flow of 28.32 cusecs to the lower reaches of Periyar for salinity control industrial and other uses.

The project was approved by Planning Commission in 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,340 lakhs. The latest revised cost is Rs. 8,900.00 lakhs. The total expenditure for the project till March 1985 is Rs. 6,910.00 lakhs. It is expected that the two units of the Power Station can be commissioned by May/June 1986 on completion of the rectification works in the tunnel. The power portion of the project has been completed.

(ii) *Idukki Stage III*

(Outlay Rs. 48.00 lakhs)

This project envisages augmentation of Idukki reservoir by diversion of waters of the adjacent Kallar and Erattayar streams, tributaries of Perinjankutty river, to yield additional energy of 376 Million units annually at Idukki Power Station. The project comprises (i) a masonry concrete gravity dam 12 m. high across Kallar, (ii) an unlined tunnel of length 2.9 km. to divert the water from Kallar to Erattayar, (iii) 20 m. high masonry concrete gravity dam across Erattayar and (iv) 3.8 km. long unlined tunnel from Erattayar to Idukki to divert the combined waters of Kallar and Erattayar to Idukki reservoir.

The project was approved by Planning Commission in March 1975 at an estimated cost of Rs. 410 lakhs. Latest assessed cost of the project is Rs. 1,300.00 lakhs. The total expenditure on the Project till March 1985 is Rs. 11,26.00 lakhs.

The Kallar-Erattayar tunnel has been completed. The Kallar diversion dam is nearing completion. The Erattayar dam work was held up from August 1981 due to labour problems, obstruction from local settlers, non-availability of forest land for setting the evictees from the project area, and also due to contract failures. The work has been retendered and programmed for completion by

37/1540/MC.

1987-88. The outlay of Rs. 48.00 lakhs provided for VII Plan is meant for completion of the project.

(iii) *Sabarigiri Augmentation*

(Outlay Rs. 48.00 lakhs)

Augmentation of Pamba and Kakki reservoirs of existing Sabarigiri Hydro Electric Project by diversion of adjacent streams to generate about 125M. Units of energy per annum at Sabarigiri Power Station, is contemplated by the Sabarigiri Augmentation Project. The project consists of two diversions viz. (i) diversion of Upper Moozhiyar waters into the Kakkad reservoir by constructing a diversion dam across Upper Moozhiyar and a diversion tunnel to lead the waters to the Kakki reservoir and (ii) diversion of waters to the Pamba reservoir from the adjacent Kallar, Gaviar, Meenar-I and Meenar-II streams by constructing small diversion dams across the streams and 2 open channels and two tunnels of total length 2.6 kms. interlinking the diversion structures across the streams with the Pamba reservoir.

The Project was approved in 1972 at a cost of Rs. 127 lakhs as part of the Sabarigiri Hydro Electric Project. The latest assessed cost of the project is Rs. 760.00 lakhs. The works on the project, even though started in 1974, could be brought in full swing only from 1976.

The total expenditure for the project till 3/85 is Rs. 607.00 lakhs. As per the present programme, the project works are expected to be completed by 2/87. The outlay of Rs. 48.00 lakhs is provided for VII Plan to complete the project in all respects.

(iv) *Kakkad*

(Outlay Rs. 2,822.00 lakhs)

The Kakkad H. E. Scheme is a tailrace development of the existing Sabarigiri H. E. Project. The scheme envisages construction of a 7512 m. long power tunnel, a 3036 m. long inter-connecting tunnel, a diversion dam about 30 m. high at Moozhiyar, a small forebay dam at Veluthodu, an underground pressure shaft and a surface power house, housing 2 units of 25 MW each at Seethathodu. The annual energy generation from the scheme will be of the order of 262 million units.

The scheme was approved by the Planning Commission in 1976 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1860 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5,000 lakhs. The works started from 1978-79.

The total expenditure till 3/85 for the project is Rs. 1,109.00 lakhs and the outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 75 lakhs. The outlay provided in the VII Plan is Rs. 2,822 lakhs to complete the work of the Project.

(v) *Idukki Stage II*

(Outlay Rs. 2,547.00 lakhs)

This Canadian aided 390 MW Project envisages addition of 3 more units of 130 MW each to the existing Idukki power station to meet the peak demand of power in the State. The main works involved are: (i) erection of steel liner inside the second pressure shaft including concrete filling around and (ii) erection of units 4, 5 and 6 in the space already provided in the Power House.

The Planning Commission approved the scheme in 11/1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.68 crores. Latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6,000.00 lakhs. The project is aided by the Government of Canada. The loan agreement between the Government of India and Canada was signed on 12-2-1981 by which the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will finance the Project by way of a long term interest free loan of 52 million Canadian Dollars (to be repaid in 80 half yearly instalments commencing from 31-3-1991) and a grant of 7.3 Million Dollars. The loan is meant for import of Generating Plant and auxiliary equipment. The grant is meant for Project engineering and to cover the expenses of the Canadian personnel. Works on the Project commenced from 1981-82 after signing the Aid Agreement between the Governments of Canada and India. Almost all the works have been completed and trial run of the fourth unit was successfully, taken on 20-9-1985.

The total expenditure for the project till March 1985 is Rs. 5,063.00 lakhs. Fourth and fifth units will be commissioned soon and the sixth unit by June 1986. An amount of Rs. 2,547 lakhs is provided for VII Plan to complete the project.

(vi) *Kallada Hydro Electric Project*

(Outlay Rs. 1,081.00 lakhs)

This is a low headed scheme 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 dam with 2 units of 7.5 MW each to generate 53 million units of energy per year.

The 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 project is Rs. 1,250.00 lakhs.

Though the Scheme was approved in September 1981 and funds allocated in the VI Plan, nothing appreciable could be achieved due to delay in taking decision at Government of India level regarding the choice of the equipment (whether to be imported or indigenously manufactured at BHEL) and delay in getting the work site for power house duly dewatered by plugging the construction of sluice by the Irrigation department. Preliminary work commenced in 1983.

The expenditure of the project upto March 1985 is Rs. 37 lakhs. The outlay provided for VII Plan

is Rs. 1,081.00 lakhs. It is programmed to complete the work and commission the 1st unit by 1987-88.

(vii) *Lower Periyar H. E. Project*

(Outlay Rs. 6,720.00 lakhs)

This is a tailrace development project in the Periyar basin just below the Neriamangalam Power Station. The Project envisages construction of a 32 M. high diversion dam across Periyar just below the existing Neriamangalam Power Station, a 12.8 km. long power tunnel with associated surge and pressure shafts and a power station with 3 units of 60 MW capacity each to generate 493 million Units of energy per annum.

Planning Commission accorded sanction to this project on 3-2-1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,843 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14,209.00 lakhs. Preliminary and enabling works on the project are almost over. Active commencement of major works on the project are in force from 1983-84. The project is posed for World Bank Aid and the Aid Agreement has been finalised.

The outlay provided for the VII Plan 6,720.00 lakhs, is to complete the Project during VII Plan period.

(viii) *Pooyankutty H. E. Project*

The Pooyankutty H. E. Project envisages integrated development of Pooyankutty, Upper Idamalar, Kudalar and Thottiyar rivers, tributaries of Periyar for optimum power generation and for incidental water benefits.

Under stage I (240 MW-623 MU), the main Pooyankutty part will be taken up with the first two units of 120 MW each at the Pooyankutty Power Station. The project report of Stage I has been cleared by CEA, on technoeconomical aspects. It is proposed to commence works on Stage I by 1985-86/1986-87 aiming at commissioning of the first unit early in Eighth Plan period. Under Stage II the remaining 2 units at the Pooyankutty Power Station together with all other individual schemes will be taken up.

*Small Hydro Electric Projects*

(Outlay Rs. 7,200.00 lakhs)

(i) *Madupetty Small H. E. Project (2 MW - 6.4 MU)*

This project envisages construction of a dam toe power station at the existing Madupetty Dam and the utilisation of the free water releases from this reservoir to the Munnar Head Works, frequently use at the Pallivasal H. E. Project for additional power generation. It is planned to commence works in 1986-87 and complete them by 1988-89.

(2) *Malampuzha Small H. E. Project (2.5 MM - 6.6 MU)*

Irrigation releases from the existing Malampuzha Dam are proposed to be utilised for power generation under this scheme by constructing a

power station at the toe of the dam. It is proposed to commence preliminary works on the scheme by 1986-87 and complete the works by 1988-89.

(3) *Malankara H. E. Project (6 MW-42 MU)*

This scheme also known as "Power Generation scheme under Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project" envisages utilisation of the tailrace releases from the Idukki Power House and the inflow from 153 sq. kms. catchment of Thodupuzha River, less the irrigation utilisation for producing power at a station located on the right bank of the river down stream of the Irrigation Dam at Malankara, which is now under construction.

(4) *Power Generation Scheme under Chimoni Dam Project (2.5 MW 6.6 MU)*

The project envisages utilisation of the regulated irrigation release from Chimoni reservoir during December to May, to produce about 6.5 MU of energy at a dam toe power house with an installed capacity of 2.5 MW.

(5) *Power Generation Project at Peppara Dam (3 MW-11.5 MU)*

The storage reservoir at Peppara is intended for Trivandrum Water Supply. The power generation scheme envisages utilisation of the water supply releases and the surplus yield to generate 11.5 MU of energy annually at a dam toe power house with an installed capacity of 3 MW.

(6) *Mananthavady Multi-purpose Project (240 MW-720 MU)*

This multi-purpose project in Kabini Basin, a tributary of Cavery envisages utilisation of 18.6 TMC of water for power generation and irrigation in the adjacent Valapattanam Valley. The scheme consists of the construction of an earthen dam across Mananthavady River and nine saddle dam to form a reservoir of capacity 6211 Mm<sup>3</sup> a water conductor system consisting of a 2.34 km. long power tunnel and associated surge shaft and penstocks and a power house with 4 units of 60 MW each. The scheme report was forwarded to Central Electricity Authority in April 1980. Detailed survey for collection of all data required by the Central Government for clearance of the schemes submitted, is being conducted in addition to collection of the regular Hydra Meteorological data.

(ix) *Adirappally H. E. Project (Chalakuudi Basin Development State II-Phase-I 120 MW-337 MU)*

This is mainly a tailrace development in Chalakudy River, below the Poringalkuthu Left Bank (existing) and Right Bank (proposed) schemes. The scheme envisages the creation of a forebay in Chalakudy River with the diversion dam located about 3 KM downstream of the Poringalkuthu Left Bank Power Station, to pick-up the tail waters of the Poringalkuthu Left Bank and Right Bank Power Stations and also the yield from its own catchment and utilise the water for power generation at a power station located on the left bank of Kannakkuzhi

Thodu, a tributary of Chalakudy River. The scheme report has been submitted to Central Electricity Authority in July 1982.

*Thermal Power Station*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

In order to stabilise power generation and to meet the ever-increasing demand for power a Thermal Power Station is required to be established in Kerala. Since the State is dependent fully on hydro electric projects for power any drought as experienced recently, will lead to chronic power shortage. Hence the necessity for a Thermal Plant is all the more great.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the plan for preliminary works to establish a Thermal Plant in the State. The first stage of the Thermal Station with a capacity of 420 MW is proposed for commissioning in the State.

The State visualises full Central assistance for this project, since the State does not have resources for investment in a thermal plant. If the Central assistance as expected is not available, the plan may be started as a Central Sector Scheme in view of the importance of such a plant in the State.

*Survey, Investigation and Research*

(Outlay Rs. 212.00 lakhs)

In order to supply necessary details relating to World Bank aided projects and for provision of data to the Central Electricity Authority on the various projects submitted to it for clearance, the investigation machinery has to be strengthened. Also, it is proposed to conduct intensive research to find out ways and means to reduce power losses and to bring about economy in all aspects relating to power generation, transmission and distribution. The Seventh Plan provision for survey, investigation and research is Rs. 212 lakhs.

*Transmission, Distribution and Electrification*

(Outlay Rs. 16,147.00 lakhs)

*Transmission*

A huge backlog of transmission work remains to be completed in the Seventh Plan. In order to maintain the power supply without any break of supply alternate feeding arrangements to important sub-stations are required to be made. Lines and sub-stations will have to be constructed for feeding new industries with extra-high voltage level for which the facility now prevailing in the State is 220 K. V. A 400 K. V. line is to be installed to Trichur north in the Seventh Plan period for drawing Kerala's share of power from central power projects like Ramagundam and Neyveli.

To divert power generated from Pooyankutty to the north of Kerala, a 400 K. V. line is to be established at Trichur at the earliest. The Super Grid Directorate of the Central Electricity Authority has approved this proposal.



In order to minimise power losses and solve voltage problems, schemes are formulated for the installation of a static var compensation to the extent of 330 MVAR in the 220 K. V. sub stations during the Seventh Plan.

To cope with the increasing demand for power and to rationalise transmission works, it is proposed to introduce computer methods for system operation and load despatch. An outlay of Rs. 8000.00 lakhs is proposed in the VII Plan to carry out and complete the works on a priority basis.

*Distribution and Rural Electrification*

At present one lakh applications for power connections are pending with the K.S.E.B. When the lines are connected more people will come forward for electric connections. Even in the case of existing consumers the supply conditions have to be improved considerably. Overloading of lines can be avoided only by increasing the web of the 11 K. V. network so that the L. T. line system will get considerably reduced and the loads will be fed more or less directly from the 11 K. V. distribution transformers. Again, this will help to reduce losses in the distribution system considerably.

Even though all the villages in the State have been provided with electricity, because of the dispersed settlement pattern in Kerala, there are places in the villages still to be provided with electricity. All such hamlets or Karas or desams are proposed to be provided with electricity during the Seventh Plan period. It is also proposed to provide electricity to all scheduled caste and tribal colonies in the Seventh Plan itself.

It is necessary to give power connections to a large number of agricultural pumpsets over and above the programme for energisation of pumpsets utilising institutional finance outside the plan.

For improving the distribution system of the three Metropolitan cities of Trivandrum, Cochin and Kozhikode the following schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Seventh Plan:

*Trivandrum*

In addition to the existing three sub stations, two 110/11 K. V. gas-filled sub stations fed by 110 K. V. cables are proposed to be started at Cantonment and Fort. In addition to the above, 22 switching stations at important city centres are planned to stabilise supply conditions.

*Ernakulam*

One 110/11 K. V. sub station and one gas-filled sub station fed by 110 K. V. cables and 29 switching stations at various centres are also proposed.

*Calicut*

One 110/11 K. V. sub-station and one gas-filled sub-station fed by 110 K. V. cables and 20 switching stations are proposed. The distribution

transformers are proposed to be standardised with ratings of 400 and 250 K. V. A.

The estimated amount for the master plan of the three cities comes to Rs. 6000 lakhs (transmission Rs. 2300 lakhs and distribution Rs. 3700 lakhs). It is proposed to start the works of the programme during the VII Plan period.

Taking into consideration all the above item of work an amount of Rs. 11097.00 lakh is proposed in the VII Plan for Distribution and Rural Electrification Programmes. Of this Rs. 1947.00 lakh is earmarked for R. E. programmes under minimum needs programme. An outlay Rs. 2710.00 lakhs is earmarked for Special Component Plan and an amount of Rs. 240.00 lakhs is earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan Programme.

**5.2 New and Renewable Sources of Energy (including Integrated Rural Energy Development Programme)**

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Very little has been done in the State for the development of other forms of energy in the past. It is intended to develop new forms of energy in addition to the already accepted forms of biogas energy development.

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has worked out a number of programmes for funding and giving incentives to non-conventional energy programmes. The State Government proposes to set up an Agency for Non-Conventional Energy Resources and Rural Technology (ANERT) for promoting and implementing research and development programmes relating to non-conventional energy resources and rural technology in the State. In addition to the expected financial assistance from the centre, an amount of Rs. 250 lakhs is allocated in the State sector for tapping these resources of energy during VII Plan. Following are some of the areas which can be explored during the Seventh Plan period.

(i) *Development of Wave Energy including setting up of a Pilot Plant*

Kerala has a long coastal line of over 580 kilometres. Methods of tapping tidal wave energy are being studied. Production of electric power by escalating water column type wave energy converters can be organised during the Seventh Plan in two stages:

(a) Erecting a laboratory model of 100 K. W. output followed by

(b) Setting up Pilot Plants of 100 K. W. near Trivandrum.

(ii) *Setting up of a Solar Village*

A model Solar Village of 100 families to be created which is to be supported by Solar energy in the crease of agriculture, agricultural processing, cattle and poultry farming, animal husbandry etc.

(iii) *Development of Wind Power*

Wind energy forms a cheap source of energy for irrigation, water supply and electricity production. A battery of small wind turbines is proposed to be installed as a pilot project for tapping energy on a decentralised fashion. Research and Development Work will have to be strengthened and pilot plant monitored.

(iv) *Setting up of two Pilot Plants for Mini/Micro hydel*

Several suitable sites have been identified in Kerala for setting up micro/mini power plants of capacity below 2 MW. Pilot Plants could be set and the scheme monitored.

(v) *Integrated Rural Energy Development*

Availability of sufficient energy is the key to future economic growth. The means for generating and for supplying energy and power are more or less totally absent in small villages. The necessary infrastructure for communication and Transport is either absent or under developed. Villages need energy for many different uses and this can be met from different sources. An integrated approach for rural energy development can be tried out in different agro-climatic zones of the State based on the results of a comprehensive energy survey.

(vi) *Energy Conservation-Pilot Programme*

Energy conservation in commercial and small industrial sectors does not receive adequate attention. It is proposed to initiate pilot projects sector-wise to effect energy conservation in small sectors.

(vii) *Biogas from Weeds*

The State-sponsored Research Centre have developed a method of producing biogas from Salvinia and other weeds. This should be developed further into small domestic/Community plants for large scale implementation.

(viii) *Solar Device/Cookers, etc.*

Solar thermal and solar photovoltaic systems have large scope in the country for street lighting, chilling, cooking, stand by power supply, water pumping, etc. Marketable systems are being developed. These systems need to be propagated and developed to suit community requirements.

(ix) The scarcity of fire-wood owing to forest denudation, irregular supply of costly petroleum products, etc., have laid the emphasis on proagation of improved wood stoves. The related technology has to be further developed and transferred to village community for this purpose.

## VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

### 6.1 Village and Small Industries

The schemes and outlays proposed under small scale sector during the Seventh Plan are briefly described below:

#### *Direction and Administration*

The following schemes are to be implemented under this programme.

#### 1. *Training of Departmental personnel*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The departmental officers responsible for implementing the small scale development programme are proposed to be sent for training in institutions like Institute of Management in Government (IMG) Trivandrum, Small Industries Extension Training Institute (SIET) Hyderabad, and National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE) Bombay, and to be deputed to attend workshops and seminars on industries. It is expected that about 300 officers will be trained under this scheme and this will help the speedy implementation of rural industries and rural artisans' programme.

#### *District Industries Centre—Salary and Allowances—(State Share 50%)*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The strength of the staff in the existing 14 DIC's was about 770 at the end of the Sixth Plan. By the end of the Seventh Plan it would be necessary to enhance the staff strength to about 900, including the additional posts of project managers, credit managers and other technically qualified people. The major portion of the expenditure is incurred from non-plan provision. The provision of Rs. 150 lakhs under plan programme is for meeting the salary of extension officers working in C. D. blocks for which 50 per cent central assistance is available.

#### *District Industries Centres—Construction of Buildings*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The construction of buildings for DIC's in the districts of Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur and Alleppey has already been completed. It is proposed to take up the construction of buildings in the remaining ten districts during the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

#### *Information Services*

#### *Kerala State Small Industries Association*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

There are small industries associations at the State and district levels, and also an association

for women industrialists. The provision is for giving grant-in-aid to these associations to meet part of their establishment expenses and also for conducting seminars, exhibitions, etc.

#### *Industrial Information Centre*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The amount is meant for the purchase of books, periodicals, newspapers and other miscellaneous equipment for the information centres functioning in the District Industries Centres and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

#### *Documentation Centre*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

There is a documentation centre attached to the Directorate of Industries and Commerce where books and periodicals relating to industries and management are purchased and important items of information relevant to industry are documented. The provision will be utilised to meet the cost of books and periodicals as well as the establishment charges of the documentation centre including rent and equipment.

#### *Subsidy for Publication of Directory, Pamphlets, periodicals, etc., for guidance of entrepreneurs*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

Pamphlets, periodicals, etc., meant for dissemination of information to entrepreneurs formats for collection of data etc., are prepared through Government owned promotional organisations like SIDECO and the cost of the same is reimbursed to them under the scheme.

#### *Technical Assistance*

#### *Subsidy for Technical know-how*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme the small scale industrial units will be given subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per unit for acquiring technical know-how developed by national laboratories and other recognised organisations. It is proposed to assist about hundred units during the plan period.

#### *Entrepreneurship Development and Training Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme training will be imparted through organisations like KITCO and CMD to about 2000 prospective entrepreneurs and existing industrialists in various aspects of management of industrial units.

Job oriented in-plant training will also be arranged on a limited scale through training institutions and small scale industrial units. It is proposed to train about 1500 entrepreneurs during the plan period. Under this scheme women and SC/ST entrepreneurs participating in such training courses are given stipend.

#### *Loan to small scale Entrepreneurs*

#### *Seed Capital Loan to Entrepreneurs to Start Industries*

(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The department extends soft loans at concessional rate of interest to the extent of 50 per cent of the margin money demanded by banks and other financial institutions for term loans as well as working capital loans to industrial units which are not beneficiaries of the centrally sponsored margin money loan schemes, and entrepreneurs getting composite loans and substantial grants on investment. 4000 units will be assisted during the plan period.

#### *Interest Subsidy*

#### *Recoupment of the Loss of Interest on Loans by K.F.C.*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme interest subsidy at the rate of 3.5 per cent is made available to borrowers, who are prompt in repayment, on loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs from the Kerala Financial Corporation.

#### *Marketing Assistance*

#### *Trade Fairs and Exhibition*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The Department is participating in the India International Trade Fair at New Delhi, Trade Fairs abroad and also in exhibitions conducted in and outside the State. It is proposed to participate in 35 fairs and exhibitions during the plan period.

#### *Subsidy for setting up of Quality Control Laboratories for ISI and other Recognised Standards*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

A 50 per cent subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 per unit will be given to SSI units for purchasing equipment for setting up quality control laboratories to qualify for ISI and other recognised standards. About 200 small scale units are proposed to be assisted during the Seventh Plan period.

#### *Assistance for Marketing through SIDECO*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Marketing Division of SIDECO proposes to boost up the sales of goods produced by SSI units for which they will be given an incentive at the rate

of 1 per cent of the sales turnover. A sales target of Rs. 10 crores worth of products is suggested in the Seventh Plan for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is given as grant.

#### *Industrial Programme for Women*

#### *Scheme for Industries Managed by Women*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for organizing 1000 new industries by women which will give employment to about 5000 women. The assistance will be in the form of tapering grant towards salary of managers and technical experts, rent, etc., subject to monetary ceilings provided the units are owned and managed by women and the units have at least 80 per cent of women employees. In addition to this, they will be paid grant towards cost of machinery, tools and equipment to the extent of 50 per cent, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25,000 and also grant to meet training expenses.

#### *Industrial Co-operatives including Beedi Co-operatives, Co-operatives of Women and Other Co-operatives*

The following programmes are proposed to be implemented under the scheme.

(i) Share Participation in Beedi Industrial Co-operative Societies

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

(ii) Grant to Beedi Industrial Co-operative Societies

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

(iii) Share Participation in Co-operative Societies started by Women

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

(iv) Grant to Co-operatives started by Women

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

(v) Share Participation in Industrial Co-operative Societies started by others

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

(vi) Grant to Co-operatives started by others

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to assist 185 Industrial Co-operative Societies during the Seventh Plan period, of which 25 will be primary and central beedi co-operatives, 60 co-operative societies run by women entrepreneurs and the rest run by others. Out of the above 185 societies about 100 will be existing societies and the remaining will be new. The assistance will be in the form of grant and share participation in these three types of societies. Grant upto 50 per cent of the cost of machinery/equipment, 50 per cent of the rent for the first two years and managerial grant for a period of four years are given on a

tapering basis. With a view to strengthening the equity base of these industrial co-operative societies, promoters and Government will participate in the equity of these societies in the ratio of 1:4.

#### *Industrial Estates*

##### *Functional Industrial Estate for Rubber at Malappuram*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

A Common Facility Service Centre (CFSC) for rubber based industries is proposed to be set up at Malappuram, wherein common machinery, testing equipment, etc., will be installed. The small scale rubber units to be set up around the CFSC can make use of this machinery. The provision will be utilised to meet the preliminary and pre-operative expenses and for construction of buildings, purchase and erection of machinery, etc., in the CFSC.

##### *Industrial Growth Centres and Infrastructure Development*

(Outlay Rs. 650.00 lakhs)

The provision will be utilised for establishing development plots in all districts (excluding the two 'No Industry Districts') in identified growth centres to meet the cost of land for new growth centres and for providing infrastructural facilities in them. It will also be utilised for balance/additional facilities in the old development plots.

#### *Rural Industrialisation*

##### *District Industries Centre—Rural Artisans' Programme (State Share 50%)*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme rural artisans will be given subsidy for the purchase of tools and equipment to the extent of one-third of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. The purchase of tools and equipment should be made by availing bank finance and the cost should not exceed Rs. 10,000. About 5000 artisans will be assisted during the Plan Period.

##### *District Industries Centre—Margin Money (State Share 5%)*

(Outlay Rs. 140.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme, Government of India provides Rs. 2 lakhs per district for giving margin money loan to units in rural areas. The amount provided is matching contribution to be given by the State Government. The amount of margin money provided to entrepreneurs will be limited to 50 per cent of the amount demanded by banks and other financial institutions subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh to obtain term loan as well as working capital loan. About 600 entrepreneurs will be assisted utilising both the state and central share.

#### *Development of Infrastructure in No Industry Districts (State share 33.3%)*

(Outlay Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme, Government of India will provide one third of the expenditure for the development of infrastructure in the 'no industry districts' of Idukki and Wynad subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 lakhs per 'no industry district'. The outlay is provided to meet the balance requirements of what had been given in the Sixth Plan period and to meet the state's share of the expenditure under the scheme during the Seventh Plan period.

#### *Revitalisation of Sick SSI Units*

There were 31,499 registered SSI units in the state as on 31-3-1985, of which 1755 were sick units and 5907 units were closed down due to sickness or some other reasons. So efforts will be continued during the Seventh Plan period also to revive the viable units by implementing the comprehensive sick unit rehabilitation scheme consisting of the following programmes:—

- (i) *Subsidy for sick SSI units for preparation of Rehabilitation Project Reports and Other Purposes*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Before extending financial assistance to sick SSI units as loan, a rehabilitation report is to be got prepared by a consultancy organisation acceptable to the major financing institution of the concerned sick unit. The cost of this rehabilitation report is subsidised subject to the monetary ceiling fixed by the Government. 1000 rehabilitation reports will be prepared and it is hoped that 700 of these units can be revived by extending financial assistance under the scheme.

- (ii) *Assistance for Revitalisation of Sick SSI Units*

(Outlay Rs. 285.00 lakhs)

Margin money loan as well as term loan for purchase of equipments and for paying off sales tax arrears of sick units will be provided under the scheme in order to bring back them to production. Cases involving Government assistance upto Rs. 50,000 will be taken up by District Industries Centres. Units requiring above Rs. 50,000 will be taken up by SIDECO availing finance from industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. About 700 units will be revived during the Plan period.

#### *State Investment Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The State Government provides 10 per cent subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs on capital investment in all the districts (15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs in Quilon District)

where central investment subsidy is not available. At present the scheme is implemented in six districts. It is estimated that about 2000 units will be benefited by the scheme.

#### *Departmental Units*

##### *Common Facility Service Centre in Functional Type Industrial Estate at Changanacherry*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The amount provided is for meeting the establishment charges of the existing CFSC for rubber at Changanacherry.

##### *Quality Marking Depot for Starch at Perinthalmanna*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

A quality marking depot will be established at Perinthalmanna to revive the sick starch units in Malappuram District. The provision will be utilised to meet the capital expenditure for setting up of the units as well as the establishment charges.

#### *Special Component Plan*

The following schemes will be implemented for the development of the small scale industrial units of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs.

##### *(i) Grant Schemes under Harijan Development Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

It is the Special Component Share of General Sector Schemes and will be implemented for schemes approved by District Level Working Group. One of the important schemes under this is entrepreneur development and training which will benefit about 1500 SC entrepreneurs.

##### *Industrial Estate for Harijans*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The provision will be utilised to meet the spill-over expenditure on the industrial estate for Harijans at Thonnakkal in Trivandrum District and also to set up two more industrial estates.

##### *Loan Schemes under Harijan Development Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The amount is for extending loan assistance to Harijan entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in accordance with schemes approved by the District Level Working Group or Government. It is proposed to assist 1700 entrepreneurs under the scheme.

##### *Share participation in industrial Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

Government will participate in the share capital of about 25 industrial co-operative societies of Harijans in the ratio of 1:10.

#### *Grant to Industrial Co-operative Societies by Harijans*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme, managerial grants, share grants, and other types of grants under approved schemes to co-operative societies of Harijans will be taken up.

#### *Tribal Sub Plan*

The following schemes will be implemented under Tribal Sub Plan.

##### *(i) Grants to Tribal Entrepreneurs*

(Outlay Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

##### *(ii) Loans to Tribal Entrepreneurs*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

##### *(iii) Share Participation in Industrial Co-operative Societies of Tribals*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

##### *(iv) Grants to Industrial Co-operative Societies of Tribals*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to promote 200 units run by entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled tribes. Besides assistance in the form of grant and share participation in 30 industrial societies including 10 proposed by Scheduled tribes will be made available during the plan period.

#### *New Schemes*

##### *Special Assistance to units in Cochin Export Process Zone*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Cochin Export Process Zone is being established. There will be both SSI and medium and large units in CEPZ. It is proposed to give a special incentive by way of subsidy of 25% of the cost of indigenous machinery and equipments installed by the small scale units in CEPZ. The outlay for Seventh Plan is Rs. 25 lakhs and 25 units are proposed to be assisted.

##### *Soft Loan for Installing Equipments for Preservation of Energy*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to give soft loan for installing energy saving equipment for existing units. The amount provided for the scheme is Rs. 20 lakhs during the plan period. About 20 units will be assisted.

*Setting up of Pilot Plants in Collaboration with National Laboratories*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The general tendency on the part of Small Scale entrepreneurs is to go in for units with conventional technology. This often results in unhealthy competition and sickness. At the same time several new processes are being developed by the National Research and Development Laboratories. The Department of Industries and Commerce, therefore, proposes to set up pilot plants with technologies/processes developed by these organisations with their involvement. Once these units work well they are handed over to entrepreneurs on hire purchase or outright purchase basis. As a beginning it is proposed to start 5 such units during the Seventh Plan.

*Handicrafts*

Ivory carving, wood and horn carving, bell metal casting, lapidary works, screw pine mat weaving, bamboo and reed weaving, cane and rattan work, coconut shell carving and paddy straw picture making are the major handicrafts of Kerala. At present in the State nearly 50,000 craftsmen are engaged in this industry. The major problem facing the workers of this industry is that they are not getting full employment throughout the year. Scarcity of raw materials especially rosewood and ivory, difficulty in marketing of products and unwillingness of craftsmen to adopt new techniques and methods of production are the main reasons for this state of affairs. Since the craftsmen are poorly paid, they seek alternate employment and consequently, there arise scarcity of craftsmen in some trades. Hence for giving full employment to the craftsmen, the marketing facilities have to be developed. Taking into account the above mentioned problems facing the industry at present the following schemes are taken up for implementation during the Seventh Plan.

I. *Assistance to Co-operatives*

1. *Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at revitalising the existing handicraft co-operatives in the State. Tapering grant will be given to handicrafts co-operative societies to meet the expenses towards the salary of the staff and the rent of office for four years. Lump-sum grant for the purchase of machinery/equipment, purchase of land and building and for renovation of showrooms will also be given. Assistance will also be given to apex and primary societies for taking part in exhibitions.

2. *Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Society*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Handicrafts Apex Society was organised mainly for marketing the products of primary societies. The Apex Society will purchase raw materials

in bulk and distribute them to the primaries. For the proper functioning of the Apex Society, its capital base has to be strengthened. The amount earmarked is for Government share participation in the Society.

3. *Share Participation in Primary Handicrafts Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

For expanding the activities of the primary handicrafts co-operative societies, their capital base has to be strengthened. Since the members' contribution in share capital investment is not adequate to sustain many of these societies, Government have to assist them by taking shares. Government participation in shares would be up to four times the paid up share capital from members. However the maximum amount that could be given to a society under this scheme is Rs. 50,000. This can be utilised by the society as working capital or for creating assets

4. *Interest Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a scheme sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India. Under this, loans are given to handicrafts societies at 6½% interest through the District Co-operative Banks. This is 5% less than their normal lending rate. Therefore, District Co-operative Banks will be given a subsidy of 5% for the loss of interest, incurred by them consequent to lending at reduced rates under this scheme.

II. *Incentives to Craftsmen*

5. *Training in Handicrafts*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

One of the reasons for poor demand of handicraft products is the reluctance and inability on the part of the craftsmen to introduce new designs and patterns to suit the changing tastes of the consumers. This can be overcome by giving advanced training to members of handicrafts societies in developing new designs and patterns under master craftsmen. The amount allocated is for payment to trainers and trainees in handicrafts and for the purchase of raw materials for this purpose.

6. *Incentive to Craftsmen Including Mechanisation and Introduction of modern Tools and Equipments*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

A majority of the Craftsmen are not in a position to purchase modern machines and tools, without liberal assistance from the Government. Under the scheme, individual Craftsmen are given 50% subsidy by way of reimbursement for the purchase of tools and machines in accordance with the rules framed for this purpose.

### III. Departmental Units

#### 7. Documentation and Reproduction of Temple Carvings, Folk Crafts etc.

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended to document selected temple carvings and folk arts like Theyyam, Pava-koothu, Koodiyattom etc., and to reproduce them in wood and papier mache. The temple carvings and folk arts when reproduced in wood and papier mache will have a good market potential also. This scheme will be implemented through the departmental centre at Trivandrum.

### IV. Marketing Assistance

#### 8. Propaganda and Publicity

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handicrafts Apex Society are participating in exhibitions and are selling their products by giving rebate for the sales during the annual handicrafts week. The expenditure incurred for giving the rebate will be reimbursed under this scheme. The amount allocated will be utilised for giving the rebate and for conducting exhibitions and seminars and other sales promotion activities.

### V. Assistance to Corporations

#### 9. Kerala State Handicrafts Development Corporation

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Handicrafts Development Corporation purchases products directly from craftsmen offering fair prices. Corporation also arranges for selling these products through its various emporia located at different parts of the country. It also exports handicraft products and explore the markets outside the State. Major source of funds of the Corporation is the share capital contribution from the Government. Rs. 25 lakhs will be the investment of the Government in the Corporation during the Seventh Plan.

#### 10. Kerala Artisans' Development Corporation

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This Corporation was registered in October 1981 to render a package of assistance to the poor artisans belonging to Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Bronze, Coppersmithy, Goldsmithy, Stone masonry, Pottery and Shoe making trades. For this, it has undertaken a programme of setting up of primary production units in different trades to accommodate 10 artisans in each centre as a self employment programme. The concept of a primary production unit is that it will be a small industrial establishment equipped with modern intermediate tools and equipments. A total of 3200 primary production units are to be set up all over the State in a phased programme over a period of 10 years. The cost of setting up of one unit is estimated to be Rs. 1 to 3 lakhs. The investment is to be shared by the beneficiaries, the Corporation and the Banks in the ratio of 1:40:50 respectively.

As the first stage, the corporation plans to implement this scheme in the three districts of Kottayam, Cannanore and Malappuram (subsequently the programme would be extended to other districts). The Corporation could set up a Development Centre at Kottayam for organising the primary production units under its guidance. The organisational work on the setting up of 15 primary production units is also complete. Governmental assistance is required to expand the activities of the Corporation. This assistance will be in the form of increased share capital contribution. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

#### 11. Kerala State Bamboo Corporation

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Bamboo Corporation is a fully Government owned company. The major activity of the Corporation is to collect bamboo and reeds in bulk from the forest coupes and to stock them in its raw material depots for distributing them to the workers engaged in bamboo and reed industry. The corporation also undertake marketing of finished goods. During the Seventh Plan, financial assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs will be given to the Corporation by way of loan and share capital contribution.

### VI. Welfare Measures

#### 12. Oldage Pension to Craftsmen

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Master craftsmen above 60 years of age who have distinguished themselves in any one or more traditional crafts of Kerala are eligible for oldage pension. Pension is given at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem.

#### 13. Subsidy for Raw Materials sold through Depots of Handicrafts Development Corporation and Apex Society

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, raw materials are purchased in bulk by the Handicrafts Development Corporation, Handicrafts Apex Society and Lapidary Central Co-operative Society. These are stocked in their depots and distributed to craftsmen and member societies at 75% of the cost. The balance 25% would be given to the concerned institutions as subsidy by the Government under this scheme.

#### 14. Craftsmen Welfare Fund

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to form guilds of craftsmen and to give assistance to them through the Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Apex Society. The Welfare Fund will be created with contributions from Government and craftsmen members.

### VII. Special Component Plan

(Outlay Rs. 24.00 lakhs)

For assisting artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes, an amount of Rs. 24 lakhs has been



earmarked in the Seventh Plan. Provision for development of Scheduled Castes has been made under almost all major programmes included in handicrafts sector. Handicrafts Co-operative Societies will be organised exclusively for Scheduled Castes. And other major schemes like incentives to individual craftsmen, assistance for acquisition of modern tools, training in handicrafts, taking shares in Scheduled Castes handicrafts co-operative societies and granting of oldage pension to artisans belonging to Scheduled Caste will also be undertaken exclusively for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

#### VIII. Tribal Sub Plan

(Outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Under this programme, all the major schemes included in handicrafts sector are being implemented exclusively for the benefit of the artisans belonging to Scheduled Tribes. An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is set apart in the Seventh Plan for this purpose.

#### Handloom Industry

According to the estimates of the Handloom Directorate, there are about 95,000 handlooms in Kerala, providing direct employment to about 1.5 lakh persons and indirect employment to about 1 lakh persons. At the end of the Sixth Plan 54,000 looms (56.8 per cent) were brought under the Co-operative Sector and there were 578 Handloom Co-operative Societies producing 42.5 million metres of handloom cloth. The production of handloom cloth was estimated to be 82.5 million metres at the end of the Sixth Plan including 40 million metres in the unorganised sector. The main problems facing the industry are stiff competition from other States where there is no fixed minimum wage for handloom weavers, lack of working capital, inadequate technical innovation and lack of design facilities. The strategy to be followed in the Seventh Plan for tackling these problems is given below:

- (i) Increase in productivity to maintain and stabilise the present level of employment with higher wages prevalent in the State;
- (ii) Educating the weavers of the realities of the problem and encouraging them to concentrate on high value items including those for exports;
- (iii) Technological upgradation of looms in a phased manner in order to increase productivity and reduce physical strain on the weavers.
- (iv) Proper and timely distribution of yarn and ensuring the availability of sufficient finance to weavers from the Apex Society and Handloom Development Corporation;
- (v) Starting of more common facility service centres to facilitate dyeing and processing of yarn and cloth;
- (vi) Re-establishment of export market for Kerala handloom, efforts for which include

the setting up of an efficient market intelligence system;

- (vii) Re-organisation of the closed private handloom factories in Cannanore district as workers' co-operatives;
- (viii) Bringing 90% of the looms in the State under the organised sector consisting of the co-operative societies and the Handloom Development Corporation by the end of the Seventh Plan and extending assistance in the form of loan and grant to the remaining 10% of the looms under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

It is proposed to achieve a production target of 100 million metres of handloom cloth by the end of the Seventh Plan of which 93 million metres will be in the co-operative sector and the rest in the unorganised sector. It is also expected that there will be 70,000 looms in the Co-operative Sector and 11,000 in the corporate Sector, by that time. The assistance for the looms under the Corporate Sector will be through the Handloom Development Corporation. During the Seventh Plan period, in order to make the Handloom Co-operative Societies more efficient in their functioning, it is proposed to give the societies a package of assistance consisting of share capital loan to member weavers, share capital contribution by Government, ensuring availability of finance from NABARD, managerial assistance, assistance for modernisation and acquisition of fixed assets etc. Provision has also been made for modernisation of looms, starting of processing facilities, warehouses etc., in order to increase productivity and to introduce new designs. It is proposed to open Raw Material Banks by Apex Society and Handloom Development Corporation in order to make available hank yarn of requisite count and quality at proper time and at reasonable prices to the weavers. Sufficient marketing infrastructure would be built by the Apex and Primary Societies. Schemes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan have been drawn up exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Handloom Development Corporation proposes to create additional production and marketing infrastructure facilities so as to complete the spill over schemes under Intensive Handloom Development Programme. The Corporation also proposes to open new production centres in clusters during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to organise 62 A class, 62 B class and 65 C class marketing depots of which a few depots in major cities would be run directly by the Corporation and the remaining on agency basis. It is expected that the export sales would be enhanced to Rs. 3 crores per annum by the end of the VII Plan. The Kerala Garments Ltd., a subsidiary of the Corporation would be expanded and an additional unit set up. A Research and Development Centre and a technical library would be set up at Trivandrum for facilitating advanced training, research and technology, marketing, etc.

It is proposed to implement the following schemes during Seventh Plan period to achieve the objectives laid down for handloom development.

*Production Oriented Schemes**Co-operative Sector**Factory type Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

This is a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme having the 4 components shown below.

- (i) Share capital loan to weavers.  
(Outlay Rs. 3 lakhs)
- (ii) Government participation in the share capital  
(Outlay Rs. 16 lakhs)
- (iii) Managerial grant  
(Outlay Rs. 3 lakhs)
- (iv) Assistance for acquisition of fixed assets—land, building, looms and accessories and processing facilities.  
(Outlay Rs. 83 lakhs)

There were 96 factory type societies at the end of Sixth Plan period of which two are under liquidation. It is proposed to organise 25 new factory type societies and to expand 50 existing ones during Seventh Plan period. In the factory type weaving centres 50 to 100 weavers who do not possess looms of their own are provided employment under a common roof by organising them into a co-operative society. Assistance will be given to the weavers as share capital loan. Government will also participate in the share capital of the societies and assistance will be given to meet capital cost like purchase of land, construction of buildings, acquisition of looms and accessories, processing facilities etc. Managerial assistance will be given to the societies to appoint qualified managers. Total State share in the Seventh Plan for organising factory type societies is Rs. 110 lakhs.

*Cottage type primary weavers Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 178.00 lakhs)

Though there were 482 cottage type weavers Co-operative Societies at the end of Sixth Plan period, the number of working societies was only 355. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to revitalise cottage type societies by supplying raw materials and other production and marketing infrastructure facilities. The following are the programmes under this scheme:

- (i) Share Capital loan to Weavers—State Share  
(Outlay Rs. 4 lakhs)
- (ii) Government participation in the Share Capital—State Share  
(Outlay Rs. 32 lakhs)
- (iii) Managerial assistance—State Share  
(Outlay Rs. 8 lakhs)
- (iv) Assistance for acquisition of fixed assets—Supply and modernisation of looms and accessories, purchase and distribution of looms to loomless Weavers etc.—State Share  
(Outlay Rs. 125 lakhs)

- (v) Expansion of dye house and establishment of new ones

(Outlay Rs. 9 lakhs)

All the schemes except that for dye houses will get 50% Central assistance. The provision will be utilised for acquisition of fixed assets—modernisation of looms, purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers, setting up pre-loom processing facilities and for construction of warehouses for cottage type societies.

*Corporate Sector**Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 137 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 137 lakhs will be utilised for implementing the following four schemes:

	Rs.
1. Share Capital Contribution (50% CSS)—State Share ...	40 lakhs
2. Intensive Handloom Development Projects ...	50 lakhs
3. Financial assistance for setting up Raw Material Bank ...	37 lakhs
4. Interest Subsidy to Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation on account of Special Credit accommodation for Working Capital loan ...	10 lakhs

An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for giving share capital contribution to the Corporation. An equal amount will be given by Government of India. Two intensive handloom development projects one at Cannanore and another at Trivandrum were entrusted for implementation with the Corporation. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs including the spill over items of VI Plan is provided for this purpose. The Corporation has established one yarn bank each in Cannanore and Trivandrum for which an outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs is provided in the Plan and Rs. 10 lakhs is for giving interest subsidy.

*Handloom Apex Society**Share Capital Contribution (50% CSS)—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 38 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 38 lakhs is provided for giving share capital contribution to Apex Society during VII Plan period for enhancing its activities of production and marketing of handloom cloth. An equal amount will be provided by Government of India.

*N. C. D. C. Scheme (75% NCDC assistance)—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 50 lakhs)

Of this Rs. 15 lakhs will be as share and Rs. 35 lakhs will be subsidy. With this provision, it is proposed to construct 30 worksheds and 45 showrooms to primary and Apex Societies and for establishing

10 processing centres. The spill over expenditure for godowns to Apex Society will also be met from this provision. The financing pattern is 75% loan from NCDC and the rest from State Government. In the case of Apex Society, the pattern of assistance will be 75% loan and 25% as share or grant and for Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, it will be 50% loan, 25% as share 20% as grant and 5% will be contribution from the beneficiary societies.

#### *Export Oriented Development Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 38 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to set up a unit for the manufacture of specially processed handloom fabrics like fire proof cloth for export as well as local market. Government will start the unit fully equipped with modern machinery and later on, if necessary, transfer it to Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation or Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (Apex Society).

#### *Training and Extension*

(Outlay Rs. 34 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 34 lakhs is for continuing the following 4 programmes.

- (i) Training of weavers  
(Outlay Rs. 3 lakhs)
- (ii) Training of employees of Weavers Co-operative Societies  
(Outlay Rs. 3 lakhs)
- (iii) Weavers Common facility Service Centre  
(Outlay Rs. 4 lakhs)
- (iv) Establishment of an Institute of Textile Technology  
(Outlay Rs. 24 lakhs)

It is proposed to give training to handloom weavers in modern techniques of weaving, improved design etc., and also to the employees of handloom co-operative societies in modern methods of management of the societies. The common facility service centre at Balamapuram under the Apex Society will be continued during Seventh Plan period. Preliminary steps have already been taken to establish an Institute of Handloom Technology at Cannanore.

#### *Marketing Schemes*

Total VII Plan provision for marketing schemes is Rs. 38 lakhs. The following are the programmes to be continued to promote marketing of handloom fabrics.

- (i) Publicity and propaganda (Rs. 15 lakhs)
- (ii) Supply of mobile van and trucks (Rs. 20 lakhs)
- (iii) Assistance for handloom house (Rs. 3 lakhs)

Government extend assistance to Hantex, Hanveev, and primary societies for meeting expenditure on advertisement and for participation in exhibitions. Assistance will also be given to Hanveev

and Primary Societies for acquiring mobile van and trucks for transportation and sale of handloom cloth.

An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for the period 1985-90 to primary weavers co-operative societies to meet the expenses of their marketing depots and to provide loan and grant to Apex society to set up handloom houses.

#### *Incentive Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 135 lakhs)

There are two schemes under the head which are given below.

- (i) Subsidy to Co-operative banks  
(Outlay Rs. 132 lakhs)
- (ii) Grant to Apex Society for giving awards  
(Outlay Rs. 3 lakhs)

Subsidy is given to co-operative banks for compensating the loss of interest while they extend finance to primary societies and Apex society at the same rate of interest at which they get refinance from NABARD.

Provision is also made to give assistance to Apex Society for giving prizes to those societies which introduce new design and pattern.

#### *Welfare Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 127 lakhs)

There are three schemes under this head

- (i) Construction of house-cum-worksheds (50% CSS)—State Share  
(Outlay Rs. 100 lakhs)
- (ii) Contributory thrift fund (50% CSS)—State share  
(Outlay Rs. 25 lakhs)
- (iii) Stipend to children of weavers to undergo training in National Institute of Handloom Technology.  
(Outlay Rs. 2 lakhs)

The scheme of renovation of weavers' houses is proposed to be modified in accordance with the scheme of Government of India viz., 'Construction of house cum worksheds'. The target is to construct 2750 houses in places where there is concentration of weavers. Of these, number of rural house-cum-worksheds will be 500, Urban house-cum-worksheds 250, and worksheds 2000.

Contributory thrift fund was formed in the weavers co-operative societies by depositing 3% of the wages of weavers subject to a maximum of Rs. 90 in a year.

Stipend is being given to children of weavers for undergoing textile technology course in the Institute of Textile Technology at Salem. It is proposed to give stipend to 30 students during VII plan period.

#### *Direction and Administration*

(Outlay Rs. 15 lakhs)

Following are the two schemes under this head.

- (i) Strengthening of staff in the Directorate and Sub Offices  
(Outlay Rs. 11 lakhs)

- (ii) Establishment of market research and Export Promotion

(Outlay Rs. 4 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 11 lakhs is provided for VII Plan for meeting expenses of continuing staff in the Directorate and Sub offices for effective implementation of the various handloom development programmes.

Outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs will be utilised for meeting the expenses of the staff in the Planning and Monitoring Cell in the Directorate.

*Special Component Plan (50% CSS)—State share*

(Outlay Rs. 140 lakhs)

The following schemes are included under special component plan:

- (i) Organisation and expansion of factory type societies for harijans, acquisition of fixed assets  
(Outlay Rs. 88 lakhs)
- (ii) Training of SC in handloom weaving  
(Outlay Rs. 25 lakhs)
- (iii) Government share participation  
(Outlay Rs. 16 lakhs)
- (iv) Share Capital Grant  
(Outlay Rs. 5 lakhs)
- (v) Modernisation of looms  
(Outlay Rs. 1 lakh)
- (vi) Purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers  
(Outlay Rs. 3 lakhs)
- (vii) Managerial grant  
(Outlay Rs. 1 lakh)
- (viii) Construction of house cum worksheds  
(Outlay Rs. 1 lakh)

All production oriented schemes in the co-operative sector, included under general sector plan will be implemented exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes for which separate outlay has been proposed. Provision has also been made for implementing the programmes like training to weavers and for constructing house cum worksheds. The Government of India will contribute an equal amount for implementing these schemes.

*Tribal Sub Plan (50% CSS)—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 20 lakhs)

The following are the tribal sub plan programmes

- (i) Organisation and expansion of factory type societies, acquisition of fixed assets  
(Outlay Rs. 14 lakhs)
- (ii) Government share participation  
(Outlay Rs. 3.25 lakhs)
- (iii) Share Capital grant  
(Outlay Rs. 1 lakh)

- (iv) Training of Scheduled tribes in handloom weaving

(Outlay Rs. 1 lakh)

- (v) Purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers

(Outlay Rs. 0.75 lakh)

Separate provision is made for implementing production oriented schemes in the Co-operative Sector exclusively for Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is earmarked for imparting training to Scheduled Tribes in handloom weaving. An equal amount will be available as Central assistance.

*Power loom*

At the end of the Sixth Plan, there were about 2670 powerlooms in the state, of which 880 functioned in the Co-operative sector. Of the 32 powerloom weavers' co-operative societies, 15 are handloom weavers' societies with powerlooms, one society is dormant and another one is under liquidation. Production of cloth in powerlooms of co-operative sector was estimated to be 10.5 million metres at the end of the Sixth Plan. During Seventh Plan period it is proposed to introduce 2000 looms in the state. A production target of 50 million metres of cloth in powerlooms is proposed to be achieved by the year 1989-90.

The following schemes are proposed under Powerloom Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1. *Training in Powerloom weaving*

(Outlay Rs. 10 lakhs)

The provision will be utilised for giving stipend to 80 trainees per year and for providing additional facilities for training more powerloom weavers at Trivandrum.

2. *Service Centre for Powerloom*

(Outlay Rs. 5 lakhs)

A Service Centre for Powerloom is functioning at Trichur under the auspices of Government of India. The State Government has a commitment for providing a permanent building for the centre. The provision will be utilised for this purpose.

3. *Strengthening of existing powerloom processing Centres—Warping and sizing*

(Outlay Rs. 10 lakhs)

The amount will be utilised for modernising the existing machinery and adding new ones in the two processing Centres at Palghat and Cannanore. Capacity of the processing facilities has also to be expanded.

4. *Managerial grant to powerloom weavers' industrial Co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 17 lakhs)

During the initial years of working of the societies, managerial assistance would be given on a tapering basis, 100% of the cost in first year, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for the Second year and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % for the third year respectively.

5. *Revival of dormant powerloom weavers' co-operative societies*

(Outlay Rs. 25 lakhs)

Dormant societies have to be revitalised in order to fully utilise the capacity of powerlooms already installed and to give full employment to the workers. The provision will be utilised for this purpose.

6. *Starting of new powerloom processing Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 80 lakhs)

The outlay will be utilised for giving assistance to start new powerloom processing centres.

7. *Organisation of new powerloom weavers' co-operative societies—Investment subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 37 lakhs)

It is proposed to give investment subsidy to powerloom units as in the case of small scale industrial units during the Seventh Plan Period. The provision will be utilised for this purpose.

8. *Organisation of powerloom weavers' Apex Co-operative society*

(Outlay Rs. 25 lakhs)

It is proposed to organise an Apex society for co-ordinating the activities of the powerloom weavers co-operative societies. The outlay is for share participation by Government and for giving managerial assistance during initial years of its working.

9. *Share participation of Government in new powerloom co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 150 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for share participation by Government in the new powerloom co-operative societies.

10. *Organisation of new powerloom co-operatives—Margin money loan*

(Outlay Rs. 4 lakhs)

Provision has been made for giving margin money loan to societies to enable them to avail loan from financial institutions like NSIC, KFC and NABARD.

11. *Share capital loan to new powerloom weavers' co-operative societies*

(Outlay Rs. 37 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 37 lakhs is provided for loan to members of powerloom weavers' co-operative societies in order to enable them to fully subscribe the share capital.

*Coir*

In the past plans, the strategy adopted for the development of Coir industry in the State was one of organising a large number of coir co-operatives and bringing more and more coir workers into the co-operative fold. In spite of the various measures introduced in these plans, only a little over 50% of the coir workers could be brought under the co-operative fold. Neither regular work nor reasonable wages could be given to those who

become members in the co-operatives. The internal and external markets have not expanded sufficiently to absorb the production in the industry and enable it to fully employ all the coir workers. This is the most crucial problem facing the industry. Recently there has been a sharp decline in the demand for coir products in the foreign markets, mainly due to competition from synthetic substitutes and cheaper Chinese made grass mats. If the industry is to successfully withstand the acute competition in the international markets, steps like gradual mechanisation of the industry may have to be encouraged. As in the case of all other consumer goods industries, only product diversification and modernisation will ensure the survival of the industry. Another serious problem facing the coir industry is the non-availability of raw husks in sufficient quantity. Retting and fibre extraction are carried out mainly by women workers under the most dreary and unhygienic conditions. Steps will have to be taken to improve the health and general welfare of the workers engaged in these activities.

The Seventh Plan therefore lays emphasis on programmes for sales promotion, product diversification, mechanisation and promotion of general welfare of coir workers. The scheme-wise details and outlay for coir development in the Seventh Plan are furnished below:

*Coir Co-operatives*

1. *Interest subsidy to Coir Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 198.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation and coir co-operative societies which satisfy the norms prescribed by the NABARD are given cash credit accommodation for their working capital requirements at concessional rate of interest. Interest subsidy is paid to District Co-operative Banks and to the State Co-operative Bank to enable them to extend financial assistance to societies at concessional rate of interest. The outlay of Rs. 198.00 lakhs provided in the plan is for meeting this expenditure.

2. *Godowns for Primary Coir Co-operative Societies and Coir Marketing Federation*

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

Subsidy for the construction of godowns not exceeding Rs. 125000 per godown is given to the Coir Marketing Federation and Rs. 5000 each to the Primary Societies. Under the NCDC scheme, the maximum subsidy payable to the Marketing Federation is Rs. 4 lakhs and to Primary Societies is Rs. 20,000. The State Government has to make necessary provision in the budget for getting reimbursement of NCDC assistance. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme in the Seventh Plan.

3. *Working capital Loans to Coir Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 163.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 163 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan for giving working capital loans to

the newly registered societies as well as other societies which are not ripe for availing themselves of institutional finance. The requirements of the potentially viable societies are assessed before sanctioning loans to them.

4. *Loans to Coir Marketing Federation and Co-operatives for construction of Godowns*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance by way of loan is given up to a maximum of Rs. 3,75,000 for each godown to Marketing Federation and Rs. 15,000 each to primary societies for construction of godowns. Under the NCDC scheme, the maximum loan to be paid to the Federation is Rs. 6 lakhs per godown. The plan provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is intended for giving loans to Marketing Federation and Primary Societies for construction of godowns.

5. *Grant for wiping off Loss of Coir Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Many coir societies are not eligible for refinance due to heavy accumulation of loss and their inability to provide margin money. In order to help these societies to wipe off their losses, and to enable them to avail themselves of refinance facilities they have to be given assistance. According to the scheme a special fund with contribution from State and Central Governments on a matching basis to wipe off the accumulated losses of identified societies has to be created. Assistance from the fund extended to a society for wiping off its loss should be strictly a one-time operation.

6. *Establishment of Mechanical Processing Units under Co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Coir co-operatives will be given financial assistance for establishing processing units with facilities for dyeing of yarn, mechanical extraction of coir fibre, and spinning and weaving under a common roof. This scheme is implemented with the assistance of NCDC. According to the scheme, 65% of the cost will be reimbursed to the State Government by NCDC by way of loan. Of the balance amount 26% is to be paid by the State Government as share capital and the remaining 9% will be member's share. The plan provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is for payment of the share capital portion of State Government.

*Coir Corporation*

(i) *Kerala State Coir Corporation Share Capital Investment*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The provision is for share capital contribution to Kerala State Coir Corporation, a fully Government owned undertaking, mainly engaged in the production and marketing of coir products. The corporation plays an important role in the development of coir industry in the State and marketing of coir products of small scale producers. Other development programmes undertaken by the Corporation include starting of coir factories, opening

of sales rooms and emporia and promotion of Research and Development.

(ii) *Loans to Kerala State Coir Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving margin money loan to Kerala State Coir Corporation for raising loans from banks and other financial institutions.

*Coir Board Schemes (50% CSS)—State Share*

(i) *Opening of Sales Depots*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Financial assistance as grant to manufacturing societies and the Marketing Federation is provided for opening and running sales depots within the country for marketing the products of coir co-operatives. According to the scheme of co-operativisation approved by the Coir Board, financial assistance at the rate 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. The existing depots have also to be provided with grant for the recurring expenditure. However, in the case of recurring expenditure, the assistance will be given only for a maximum period of four years.

(ii) *Grant-in-aid to Coir Co-operatives towards Managerial Expenses*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

As a part of the coir development programme in the State, the coir co-operatives have to be strengthened. In the absence of competent managers, co-operatives cannot be made efficient. Therefore managerial subsidy is proposed to be paid on a tapering basis for a period of three years under the scheme.

(iii) *Subsidy for purchase/Modernisation/Renovation of Ratts, Looms, Equipments etc.*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Under the co-operativisation scheme approved by Government of India, 50% central assistance is available for the purchase/modernisation/renovation of ratts and willowing machines to the primary coir co-operative societies in the yarn sector at the rate of Rs. 400-1000 per ratt and Rs. 6500 for willowing machine subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh per society. Assistance for the purchase of sharing units, looms and warping unit will also be provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 5.5 lakhs. One third of the assistance will be given as subsidy. The amount set apart is the state's share of this scheme.

(iv) *Loans for Purchase/Modernisation/Renovation of Ratts, Looms, Equipments etc.*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

According to the scheme approved by Government of India, financial assistance is made available to the primary societies and manufacturing societies to undertake modernisation programmes. Under the scheme, the maximum amount given to the primary societies is Rs. 1 lakh and to the manufacturing societies is Rs. 5.5 lakhs. Two thirds of

the assistance will be given as loan. The State Government will have to meet the 50% of the amount given as loan and the outlay provided is for this purpose.

(v) *Share Capital Contribution to Coir Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The provision is for share participation by the State Government in the Coir Societies in order to strengthen their share capital base. The existing societies and the societies to be newly registered during the plan period will be eligible for share participation by Government subject to a maximum of 15% of the optimum resources necessary. According to scheme evolved by central Government for assisting coir industry, 50% of the expenditure for giving share capital assistance will be met by Central Government by way of loan and the remaining 50% is to be met by the State Government. Share Capital Contribution is made only at the rate of Rs. 180 per member in respect of manufacturing societies.

(vi) *Rebate Sale and Discount Sale of Coir Products*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Government of India have agreed to allow 20% rebate on the sale of coir products upto 60 days in an year. The State Government and the Central Government are to meet the expenditure on this account on a 50:50 basis. In respect of discount sale, Government of India have suggested that the proposal for allowing discount on sale of coir yarn may be included in the plan. A scheme for one time discount of 15% to 25% for clearance sale of the accumulated stock of coir yarn of Coir Federation is also to be implemented.

(vii) *Assistance for construction of worksheds—  
(New Scheme)*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

Under the scheme grant will be given to small scale units manufacturing coir products under the co-operative fold to meet the non-recurring expenditure for the construction of worksheds. However the assistance will not exceed Rs. 6,000 per shed. Assistance will be given to 230 worksheds during the Seventh Plan period.

*Other Schemes*

(i) *Development of coir Industry and Husk Control*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The Department of Coir Development is not fully equipped to handle activities other than issue of financial assistance, raw material control and organisation of co-operatives. There are other fields where proper attention is needed, such as quality enforcement at production stages, marketing and market development activities, information service including market intelligence, collection of statistics and planning. Some assistance to private sector is also essential. It is difficult to attend to these activities in the existing set up. Strengthening of the Department is therefore essential in order to undertake the various activities.

(ii) *Training to the Personnel of Coir Co-operative Societies/Department*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing training to the supervisory staff of the coir co-operative societies. The training programme will be designed in consultation with the Coir Board and Co-operative institutions. Expertise on quality control is also proposed to be created by training suitable hands.

(iii) *Introduction of Levy System for Collection of Raw Husks*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The major constraint to the successful working of the coir co-operatives is the shortage of raw husk. If the primary societies are to provide their members with regular work and satisfy the norms fixed by the Government of India under the co-operativisation schemes, they will require about 85 crores of husk in an year. Under the present set up the average annual collection of husk is only around 20 crores. Unless regular and adequate supply of husk is ensured, the societies will not be able to utilise their production capacities fully. Therefore the question of introduction of levy system is to be considered seriously. For the implementation of the levy system, sufficient staff support is required. The plan provision is towards the 50% cost of staff support under the scheme.

(iv) *Publicity and Propaganda including Trade Fairs and Exhibitions*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The coir manufacturing societies and the Coir Marketing Federation are given assistance to carry-out sales promotion activities in and outside the country. Assistance is also provided to take part in trade fairs and exhibitions. For taking part in fairs and exhibitions they are given grants not exceeding Rs. 15,000 for a trade fair and Rs. 5,000 for an exhibition.

(v) *Price Fluctuation Fund*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Creation of the price fluctuation fund is a condition precedent to institutional finance insisted by the Reserve Bank of India, in order to compensate the loss that may be incurred by Marketing Federation due to price fluctuation. The scheme envisages contribution by Government at 5% of the value of outright purchase by Coir Marketing Federation from primary and manufacturing societies.

(vi) *Welfare Measures*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Assistance for setting up and running of nurseries and creches is given to the societies which have large number of women coir workers. Cost of construction of building and cost of equipment will have to be met, salary and other expenses will be subsidised. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the plan for establishing few welfare centres during the Seventh Plan.

(vii) *State Contribution to Coir Development Fund*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

For the healthy development of coir industry, research and development efforts should be encouraged, new products and implements have to be developed, working facilities have to be improved and the existing welfare measures have to be continued beyond the currently accepted period of assistance. But the weak financial position and budgeting constraints often stand in the way of launching specific programmes to realise these goals. Hence finance have to be found outside the budgetary resources for such schemes. It is therefore suggested that a Fund called "Coir Development Fund" might be created by collecting a cess from wholesale fibre yarn at production stage at half per cent of the turnover every year. Annual turnover to be accounted for such collection of cess would come to above Rs. 100 crores and the yearly cess collection is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. With this amount Research and Development and Welfare programmes could be regularly implemented. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the scheme in the Seventh Plan to meet the initial expenses.

*Khadi and Village Industries*

(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board runs Khadi and Village Industries centres and provides gainful employment to rural artisans engaged in these industries. In addition, the Board extends financial assistance and technical guidance to 19 village industries. The funds required for the implementation of the Khadi and Village industries programmes are provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) whereas the administrative expenditure is met by the State Government.

One of the major objectives of the schemes implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board is to create additional employment opportunities to the rural poor. The main thrust of the programme is on starting of departmental Khadi production centres in land donated by the public or Government or Panchayat for this purpose with a view to creating more employment opportunities. New industries like rubber-based village industries, stone cutting for construction purposes, arecanut processing, processing of Ayurvedic herbs and plants etc., are proposed to be included in the schedule of KVIC.

The funds required for the organisation of village industries will be provided by KVIC and expenditure for building construction and other items are to be met by the State. The working capital necessary for the programme except in tribal areas, is to be availed from nationalised banks.

The major portion of the funds provided by the State Government under Plan schemes is used for the construction of Khadi Worksheds, Kerala State Warehousing Corporation, SIDECO, Kerala State Construction Corporation and Kerala Sarvodaya Sangh are agencies that carryout the construction work for the Board. However, due to paucity of funds necessary infrastructure could not be

created in time. A sum of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided for the programmes of the Board in the Seventh Plan. Of this, an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs will be for programmes benefiting scheduled castes and Rs. 10 lakhs for scheduled tribes.

**6.2 Medium and Large Industries***Promotional Institutions and Schemes*1. *Kerala Financial Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The main activities of the Kerala Financial Corporation include rendering loan assistance to small and medium scale industrial units and arranging refinancing facilities from Industrial Development Bank of India. The Corporation has assisted 5326 projects as on 31-3-1985 and disbursed an amount of Rs. 8718.73 lakhs as loans and advances towards these projects. The amount required for expending its promotional activities during the Seventh plan is proposed to be mobilised as share capital contribution from the State Government and refinance and matching share capital contribution from Industrial Development Bank of India. The Corporation has taken active steps to recover arrears from assisted units. This action will enable the Corporation to finance more projects during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State's share contribution to the Corporation.

2. *Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 2000.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation is engaged in the promotion of medium and large scale industries in the State. As on March 1985 the Corporation has assisted 121 units in the large and medium sector, including 41 units promoted by it in the joint sector. The Corporation proposes to assist 172 projects during the Seventh Plan period. Of these, 156 projects are new and 16 are spill over projects. The 156 projects proposed to be assisted include textiles, chemicals, engineering, mineral based and rubber based. Total cost of these projects would be of the order of Rs. 626 crores. The Corporation has to invest an amount of Rs. 5925 lakhs in these projects by way of share capital (Rs. 2055 lakhs) and loan (Rs. 3870 lakhs). An amount of Rs. 2000 lakhs is provided in the Plan as share capital contribution.

3. *State Investment Subsidy*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The State Government announced a 'Package of incentives' in 1979 in order to attract new industries to the State. One of these incentives is to provide investment subsidy to the industrial projects proposed to be set up in the large and medium sector. All the districts in the State except those in which Central investment subsidy scheme is in operation, are covered under this scheme. The extent of assistance is limited to 10 per cent of the capital invested subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs. In Quilon and Pathanamthitta districts the rate of subsidy has been raised to 15 per cent or



Rs. 15 lakhs whichever is less. This scheme will continue during the Seventh Plan period. Considering the anticipated increase in the number of projects to be assisted under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for its operation during this period.

#### 4. *Preparation of Feasibility/Project Reports*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation is operating a scheme, on behalf of the State Government, according to which 50 per cent of the cost of preparation of project/feasibility/market survey reports for the industrial units proposed to be established in the State will be met by the Corporation. An amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided in the Plan towards this scheme.

#### 5. *Centre for Management Development*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Centre is imparting training to the functional managers of the public and private sector units in various fields of industrial management. The Centre has a programme for the expansion of its activities including setting up of additional facilities such as a reference library during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is included in the Plan for meeting the expenses connected with its activities during this period.

#### 6. *Export Processing Zone at Cochin*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

Action has already been initiated by the State Government for the establishment of an Export Processing Zone at Cochin. As per the understanding with the Government of India, the State Government has to provide the infrastructure facilities such as water supply, electricity and roads. The expenditure will be met by different implementing departments. Besides this, the State Government have announced a package of incentives to the units proposed to be set up in the Zone. They include subsidy on feasibility study, capital subsidy, exemption from stamp duty and registration charges. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is earmarked in the Plan for meeting the expenses connected with the implementation of these incentive schemes.

#### 7. *Kerala State Export Trade Development Council*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This council is formed as a co-ordinating agency to study the problems of export from the State and to evolve appropriate measures for enhancing exports. The Council proposes to expand its activities during the Seventh Plan period. A

Five Year Action Plan is being prepared for the enhancement of exports from Kerala with the help of Trade Development Authority, New Delhi. The Council has proposed to set up three divisions for discharging the functions relating to (i) information services, (ii) marketing and product promotion and (iii) training programmes. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State's assistance towards the implementation of the expansion activities of the Council during the plan period.

#### 8. *Industrial Development Areas*

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

A new 'Industrial Development Area' is being established at Puduerry in Palghat District. Action has been initiated to acquire an area of about 878 acres for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided in the Plan for meeting the expenses connected with the establishment of industrial development area at Puduerry.

#### *Holding Companies*

#### 9. *Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 3500.00 lakhs)

The High Level Committee on Industry, Trade and power' constituted by the Government of Kerala has identified the electronics industry as one of the key sectors to be developed during the Seventh Plan period. A strong foundation for the growth of this industry has already been laid in the State with the establishment of the Research and Development Centre, Testing and Development Centre and the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation. During the Seventh Plan period emphasis will be given on three major areas viz. (i) communication equipment and systems, (ii) computers and data processing and (iii) process control instrumentation. With this background, the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation has drawn up certain projects for implementation during the Plan period. Twenty five projects costing Rs. 120.87 crores have been proposed for implementation with State's assistance. Among these, nine projects, including revitalisation of subsidiary companies, are on-going projects. An amount of Rs. 1062 lakhs has been spent on these projects by the end of March 1985. The remaining sixteen projects include those for the expansion/diversification and modernisation of existing projects. (Project-wise details are given separately). The State Government will invest an amount of Rs. 3500 lakhs (Rs. 2000 lakhs as equity contribution and Rs. 1500 lakhs by market borrowings) in these projects during the Seventh Plan period. Details such as cost, State sector investment and the employment potential of the projects are furnished in Table-1.

TABLE—1

**Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.**  
**Project-wise outlay (1985-90)**

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Project	Project cost	Estima- ted in- vest- ment during VI Plan	Cost of spill over in VII plan	Proposed state sector outlay during VII plan	Capacity per Annum	Employ- ment by 1990 (Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A. SPILL OVER PROJECTS</b>						
1. Cybernetic systems Project	336	100	236	160	Rs. 15 Crore worth system	300
2. P.C.M. Multiplexing Terminals	400	80	320	120	500 Terminals	300
3. Analytical Instruments	100	28	72	36	500 numbers	100
4. Data Acquisition systems	200	50	150	75	10 systems	200
5. Binary process controllers	100	28	72	36	150 Nos.	100
6. Central Tool Room	100	50	50	50	..	50
7. Control valves (Joint Sector)	500	200	300	..	3000 Nos.	500
8. Sidkel Television (Joint Sector)	75	25	50	50	10,000 Nos. B & W TV 10,000 colour TV	200
9. Keltron Component Complex	150	120	30	30	48 million pieces	..
10. Revitalisation of Subsidiary Companies						
(a) Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	210	142	68	68	..	..
(b) Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	186	131	55	55	..	..
(c) Keltron Counters Ltd.	39	38	1	1	..	..
(d) Keltron Resistors Ltd.	29	22	7	7	..	..
(e) Dielectro Magnetics Ltd. (Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd.)	110	48	62	62	..	..
Total A	2535	1062	1473	750	—	1750
<b>B. NEW PROJECTS</b>						
1. Telephone Instruments	500	..	..	100	5 lakhs pieces	500
2. Electronic Rural Automatic Exchange	500	..	..	100	50,000 lines	500
3. Colour TV/VCR	800	..	..	100	1,00,000 Nos.	500
4. Computer centre and Soft Ware Development	1000	..	..	500	..	3000
5. Joint Sector Projects already identified						
(i) Ceramic capacitors	300	..	..	35	100 million Nos.	300
(ii) Ceramic substrates	145	..	..	15	2000 million Nos.	50
6. Electronic PABX system	500	..	..	100	40,000 lines	500
7. Other Joint Sector Projects	1000	..	..	150	..	1000
8. Medical Electronics Projects	300	..	..	150	Rs. five crore worth equipments	300
Total B	5045	..	..	1250		6650

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>C. EXPANSION, DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNISATION PROJECTS</b>						
1. Keltron Controls Division	1000	..	..	300	Rs. 100 crore worth systems	1000
2. Cybernetics Systems Division	400	..	..	135	Rs. 30 crores worth systems	300
3. Industrial Electronics Division	202	..	..	150	Rs. 10 crores worth systems	50
4. Consumer Electronics Division	300	..	..	100	..	500
5. Mass Communication Division	300	..	..	100	Product Diversification	300
6. Printed Circuit Board Division	75	..	..	25	4000 M2	200
7. Special Products Division	200	..	..	70	Rs. 10 crores worth systems	200
8. Components Division						
1. Keltron Component Complex Ltd.	300	..	..	100	100 million Nos.	500
2. Keltron Crystals Ltd.	100	..	..	35	Five million Nos.	200
3. Keltron Magnetics Ltd.	50	..	..	20	..	100
4. Keltron Resistors Ltd.	80	..	..	25	100 million Nos.	100
5. Keltron Power Devices Ltd.	1000	..	..	260	105 Million Nos.	700
6. Keltron Rectifiers Ltd.	700	..	..	70	Million Nos.	500
7. Keltron Electroceramics Ltd.	100	..	..	35	Product Diversification	200
8. Keltron Counters Ltd.	100	..	..	35	do.	400
9. Keltron Projectors Ltd.	50	..	..	20	do.	150
10. Keltron Entertainment System	50	..	..	20	do.	150
Total—C.	4507	..	..	1500		5550
Grand Total	12087	1062	1473	3500		13950

Brief description of the projects proposed by the Corporation for implementation during the plan period are given below:—

(A) *Spill Over Project*

1. *Cybernetics Systems Project*

The Corporation has taken up a number of high technology products such as computer systems for various applications, view data systems colour graphic terminals, cash registers and micro-processor based card attendance system. The corporation proposes to take up these products on commercial basis during the seventh plan period, through its cybernetics division. In view of the need to have full-fledged facilities to take up the production of these items the Corporation has finalised a project for setting up a unit at Trivandrum. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 336 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs would be spent by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Of the balance investment of Rs. 236 lakhs, the State will contribute an amount of Rs. 160 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period.

2. *PCM Multiplexing Terminals*

The Corporation proposes to establish a unit for the manufacture of communication equipment with indigenous technology. Project work has already been started in 1984-85. The project cost is estimated at Rs. 400 lakhs. The State Government will contribute Rs. 120 lakhs as share capital contribution towards this project.

3. *Analytical Instruments*

The Corporation is establishing production facilities for on-line analytical instruments at Keltron Controls, Aroor. This project costing Rs. 100 lakhs is implemented in technical collaboration with M/s BBC Kent of United Kingdom. The State has to contribute Rs. 36 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period, as share contribution towards this project.

4. *Data Acquisition System*

The Corporation is implementing a project at Aroor in technical collaboration with M/s Hitachi

Limited of Japan for the manufacture of computer based data acquisition systems required for thermal power plants. Technology transfer has already been started. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 200 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been spent on this project. During the plan period the State Government will invest Rs. 75 lakhs in this project.

#### 5. Binary Process Controllers

This project is implemented in technical collaboration with M/s CGEE Alstom of France as a complementary to existing activities of Keltron controls at Aroor. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 100 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 28 lakhs has been invested during the Sixth Plan period. The State will invest Rs. 36 lakhs by way of share capital contribution towards this project during the Seventh Plan period.

#### 6. Central Tool Room

The first phase of the Central Tool Room for electronics industry set up by the Corporation at Trivandrum came into operation during the Sixth Plan period. It is proposed to take up the second phase for creation of additional facilities for tool making during Seventh Plan period. In view of the proposed expansion of production of electronic equipment, there will be substantial requirement for precision tooling and this is proposed to be met through this central facility. An investment of Rs. 50 lakhs, is proposed during the Seventh Plan period.

##### 1. Control Valves Project

The implementation of the project for the manufacture of control valves has already been started. The corporation is setting up this project in the joint sector through a new company viz. Masoneilan (India) Limited, in Trichur District. Indigenous manufacture of valves will be taken up in this unit in a phased manner during the Seventh Plan period. No State sector outlay is proposed towards this project as the project financing will be from other sources.

##### 8. Sidkel Television

This is a joint venture of the Corporation with SIDECO and another public sector undertaking of Government of Kerala. The first phase of the project has already been implemented and manufacture of Black and White television sets started at Manjeri in Malappuram District. The company will commence production of colour television sets during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the plan towards this project.

##### 9. Keltron Component Complex Limited

As part of its indigenisation programme, this associate company of Kerala Electronic Development Corporation proposes to set up etching and forming facilities to make etched and formed aluminium foils. This project of the Company would cost Rs. 150 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 120 lakhs has been invested during the Sixth Plan period. The balance cost of Rs. 30 lakhs is earmarked in the Plan as State Share towards this project.

#### 10. Revitalisation of Subsidiaries

Some of the subsidiary companies of the Corporation are experiencing serious production problems for a long period. The Corporation has submitted a proposal for the revitalisation of its five subsidiary companies viz. Keltron Counters Limited, Keltron Power Devices Ltd., Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Keltron Resistors Ltd. and Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd. (Dielectro Magnetics Ltd.). The revitalisation programme would cost Rs. 573 lakhs of which the State's assistance will be of the order of Rs. 200 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 193 lakhs is provided in the Plan towards the revitalisation of the above five subsidiaries.

##### (B) New Projects

##### 1. Telephone Instruments

The Corporation has obtained a letter of intent for the manufacture of 5,00,000 telephone instruments per annum. This project which is proposed to be implemented in the joint sector is estimated to cost Rs. 500 lakhs. The State Government will invest an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs in this project as share capital contribution.

##### 2. Electronic Rural Automatic Exchange

In view of the proposed expansion of the telecommunication net work in the country, the corporation has taken decision to implement a letter of intent received for the manufacture of 50,000 lines of rural automatic exchanges per annum. The technology required for this project has already been purchased by a Sub Committee appointed by the Government of India for this purpose. The project proposed to be established in the joint sector would cost Rs. 500 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs would be provided as State's assistance towards this project during Seventh Plan period.

##### 3. Colour Televisions/VCR

The demand for colour television receivers has increased substantially with the expansion of the television network in the Country. A project for setting up of a most modern plant with an annual capacity of 1,00,000 television receivers is conceived and negotiations are underway for getting the production technology from a foreign firm. It is also proposed to manufacture VCRs. in this plant. The project, costing Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed to be established in the joint sector with participation of non-resident Indians. The State Government contribution towards this project during the Seventh Plan period will be Rs. 100 lakhs.

##### 4. Computer Centre and Software Development

The software development has been one of the fastest growing sectors in the electronics industry. Considering the large number of educated manpower available in the State, the Corporation has conceived a project for establishing a large computer centre for data processing and software development. The project would cost Rs. 10 crores. Of this, the State Government will contribute Rs. 500 lakhs during the Plan period.

## 5. Identified Joint Sector Projects

### (i) Ceramic Capacitors

The Corporation has negotiated with M/s. Murata Manufacturing Company, and a formal technology assistance agreement has been signed for establishing a project for the manufacture of ceramic disc capacitors. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 300 lakhs. The State assistance towards this project will be Rs. 35 lakhs.

### (ii) Ceramic Substrates

The Corporation has promoted a company in the joint sector viz., Elcera Substrates Ltd., at Perinthalmanna in Malappuram district for implementing a project for the manufacture of ceramic substrates such as cores for resistors etc. An agreement with M/s. Y. S. Porcelain Tubes Manufacturing Company of Japan for technical and financial collaboration has been signed in May, 1985. The cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 145 lakhs. The State will invest an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs in this project during the Seventh Plan period.

## 6. Electronic PABX System

The demand for electronic PABX system is expected to increase substantially in view of the expansion programme proposed by the Government of India in the telecommunication field. The Corporation has proposed to implement a project in the joint sector during the Seventh Plan period for manufacturing this item. The State will contribute Rs. 100 lakhs towards this project costing Rs. 500 lakhs.

## 7. Other Joint Sector Projects

The Corporation has a proposal to promote joint ventures taken up by private entrepreneurs in the field of electronics, as one of its corporate objectives during the Seventh Plan period. Development of small scale ancillary units is also proposed by the Corporation. It is expected that a number of projects would require assistance from the Corporation during the plan period. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided in the plan towards this scheme.

## 8. Medical Electronics Projects

The Corporation has made a beginning in the manufacture of medical electronic equipments and developed equipments like foetal heart monitor, ECG etc. Now the Corporation proposes to take up the production of these items on commercial lines. This project would cost Rs. 300 lakhs. The State's assistance towards this project will be Rs. 150 lakhs.

## (C) Expansion, Diversification and Modernisation Projects

### 1. Keltron Controls

Process Control instrumentation systems have been identified as one of the major thrust areas for further development during the Seventh Plan period. The Corporation has already established a modern

plant at Aroor in Alleppey district for the manufacture of this item. Now the Corporation proposes to upgrade the technology in this plant so as to offer the process control instrumentation with State-art technology. This programme would cost Rs. 1000 lakhs of which the State Government has to contribute Rs. 300 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period.

### 2. Cybernetics Systems Division

The Corporation proposes to expand the present product mix of the cybernetics division by adding a number of computer based systems and micro processor based systems. Technology development in this direction has been initiated at its Electronic Research and Development Centre. Products based on new generation of technology will be taken up for diversification of this unit during the plan period. This expansion programme would cost Rs. 400 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 135 lakhs is provided as State's assistance towards this project.

### 3. Industrial Electronics Division

The Corporation proposes to expand the capacity of this division, through manufacturing industrial electronic products such as UPS systems, speed control systems, battery chargers, electrostatic precipitates etc., during the Seventh Plan period. The project cost is revised to Rs. 202 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs provided in the plan as State assistance towards this project.

### 4. Consumer Electronics Division

The Corporation has a proposal to expand the manufacturing and marketing capacity of this division during the Seventh Plan period. It is also proposed to add new products such as digital television, VCR, Colour Television monitors, educational video products etc. This project would cost Rs. 300 lakhs. The State will invest an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs in this project during the Seventh Plan period.

### 5. Mass Communication Division

The Corporation proposes to expand this division to have a capacity to manufacture communication systems like colour TV, FM transmitters, low power TV transmitters etc., worth Rs. 15 crores per annum. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 300 lakhs of which the State Government has to share Rs. 100 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period.

### 6. Printed Circuit Board Division

The Corporation has set up a unit at Kulathur in Trivandrum district for the manufacture of printed circuit boards. This unit is now engaged in the manufacture professional grade PCBs. Now it has a proposal to diversify into the manufacture of multi-layer printed circuit boards during the plan period. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 75 lakhs. The State Government's contribution towards this scheme during the Seventh Plan period will be Rs. 25 lakhs.

### 7. Special Products Division

The division is presently engaged in supplying special products to the Defence, Space departments

etc., for meeting their special requirements. In view of the increase in the projected demand for these items, the Corporation proposes to expand the capacity of this unit during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided in the plan towards this scheme.

#### 8. *Components Division*

The Corporation has set up a number of units for the manufacture of components through its associate/subsidiary companies. Considering the requirements for components in the coming years, the Corporation proposes to expand the capacities of the existing component manufacturing units and to take up new products for diversification. Accordingly ten manufacturing units viz., Keltron Component Complex, Keltron Crystals Ltd., Keltron Magnetics Ltd., Keltron Resistors Ltd., Keltron Power Devices Ltd., Keltron Rectifiers Ltd., Keltron Electro Ceramics Ltd., Keltron Counters Ltd., Keltron Projectors Ltd., and Keltron Entertainment systems Ltd., have drawn up expansion/diversification programmes. These projects together would cost Rs. 2030 lakhs. The State assistance towards this programme during the Seventh Plan period will be Rs. 620 lakhs.

#### 10. *Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 765.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Industrial Enterprises, the holding company of the State Government is

managing six Government owned companies viz., the Kerala Ceramics Ltd., Kerala Electrical and allied engineering Company Ltd., Kerala Scaps and Oils Ltd., Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Ltd., and Travancore Plywood Industries Ltd.,. The Company has drawn up a number of projects for implementation through its subsidiaries with a view to improve their performance in the coming years. Of these, ten new projects will be taken up for implementation during the Seventh Plan period. In addition to these, the Aspirin Project, taken up by Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, will be completed during this period. The total cost of the ten new projects proposed by the company is estimated at Rs. 2783 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 636 lakhs is provided in the plan as State's share contribution towards these projects. In addition to this, the spill-over requirement of Rs. 129 lakhs for the Aspirin Project costing Rs. 1131 lakhs is also provided in the plan. Altogether an amount of Rs. 765 lakhs is provided in the plan as State assistance towards these projects,

Details of the projects proposed by the subsidiary companies of KSIE Limited, for implementation during the Seventh Plan period, are given in Table-2 followed by brief write up on each of the proposed projects.

TABLE 2

**Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd.**  
**Scheme-wise State Sector Outlays—1985-90**

Name of Scheme/Project	Project cost (Rs. lakhs)	State Sector Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Capacity per Annum	Employment Potential (Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>(i) KERALA CERAMICS LIMITED</b>				
(a) Mechanisation of China Clay Mine	214	86	1,00,000 Tonnes	400
(b) Expansion of China Clay Processing Plant	115	46	Additional 9,000 Tonnes	100
(c) Rationalisation of Porcelain Division	80	32	Additional 1,440 Tonnes	250
(d) Diversification of Sanitaryware Division	153	62	Additional 1,000 Tonnes	100
Sub Total	562	226		850
<b>(ii) KERALA ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED ENGINEERING Co., LTD.</b>				
(a) Brushless Alternators for General Purpose	500	100	1200 Nos.	234
Sub Total	500	100	..	234
<b>(iii) KERALA SOAPS AND OILS LTD.</b>				
(a) Expansion of Vanaspathi Plant	200	80	Expansion from 3000 MT to 15000 MT	80
(b) Fatty Acid Splitting Plant	200	80	3600 MT	26
Sub Total	400	160	..	106
<b>(iv) KERALA STATE DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., SPILL OVER</b>				
(a) Aspirin Project	1131	129	Salicylic Acid 1000 tonnes Acetylc Salicylic Acid 1000 tonnes Sodium Salicylate 100 tonnes	257
(b) B. T. Bottles	40	20	Expansion—4.5 lakhs Nos. to 20.5 lakh Nos.	90
(c) Bulk Drugs	200	80	..	100
Sub Total	1371	229	..	447
<b>(v) KERALA STATE DETERGENTS AND CHEMICALS LTD.</b>				
Sodium Hydro Sulphite and Liquid Sulphur Dioxide Project	150	50	300 Tonnes	20
Sub Total	2983	765	..	1657

(i) *Kerala Ceramics Limited*

The Kerala Ceramics Limited proposes to implement certain expansion|diversification projects during the Seventh Plan period. The four projects included in the Plan are (a) mechanisation of china clay mines, (b) expansion of china clay processing plant (c) rationalisation of porcelain division and (d) diversification of sanitary ware division. The Company proposes to acquire new mining area and to purchase required earthmoving machinery. Mechanisation of china clay mines will enable the company to enhance production of china clay to one lakh tonnes. The capacity of the china clay processing plant will be enhanced by 9000 tonnes and an additional capacity of 1440 tonnes will be created in the porcelain division by rationalisation. The company also proposes to double the capacity of the sanitary ware division (functional industrial estate for ceramics, Quilon taken over by the company), during the plan period. Total cost of these projects has been estimated at Rs. 562 lakhs. The State's assistance provided towards these projects in the plan is Rs. 226 lakhs.

(ii) *Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Co. Ltd.*

The company proposes to implement a project for the manufacture of brushless alternators for general purposes for which the company has obtained a letter of intent. This project, on completion, will have an annual capacity of 1200 nos. The project costing Rs. 500 lakhs will be implemented in technical collaboration with M/s Leroy Somer of France. A Memorandum of Understanding has already been signed for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State assistance towards this project.

(iii) *Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.*

The company has two proposals for implementation during the Seventh Plan period. The first project is for the expansion of its vanaspathi plant at a total cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. An application for licence for expansion of its capacity to 15000 MT. per annum has been submitted to Government of India. The second project envisaging manufacture of fatty acid is estimated to cost Rs. 200 lakhs. The State Government's contribution to these two projects during the Seventh Plan period will be Rs. 160 lakhs.

(iv) *Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.*

The Company has taken up a project for the manufacture of Aspirin in 1982. This project costing Rs. 1131 lakhs will be completed during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 129 lakhs is provided in the plan towards the spill over requirement of this project. In addition to this the company proposes to take up two projects, one for the expansion of its B. T. bottling plant and another for the manufacture of bulk

drugs, for implementation during the plan period. The cost of the former project is estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs. The bulk drugs manufacturing unit will cost Rs. 200 lakhs. Altogether an amount of Rs. 229 lakhs is provided in the plan as share assistance to these projects during the plan period.

(v) *Kerala State Detergents and Chemicals Limited*

The Company has plans to manufacture sodium hydrosulphite and liquid sulphur dioxide during the plan period. The investment during the plan period, on this project is Rs. 150 lakhs. The State sector outlay during this period will be Rs. 50 lakhs.

*Chemicals*11. *Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 800.00 lakhs)

The plan proposals of the company include two projects, one for the expansion of the capacity of its mineral separation plant to 1,20,000 MT per year and another for the manufacture of titanium sponge metal with an annual capacity of 1000 tonnes. The company has received an industrial licence for the former project which is estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores. The company proposes to implement this project in two phases. The first phase of the project, envisaging expansion to one lakh tonnes per year is estimated to cost Rs. 1284 lakhs. The State's share assistance towards this project will be Rs. 300 lakhs. The balance is proposed to be mobilised from industrial financing institutions such as IDBI, IFCI, etc. The implementation of the Rs. 35 crore titanium sponge metal project will be taken up during the plan period. A letter of intent has been received from the Government of India. The State Government will contribute Rs. 500 lakhs towards this project during the Seventh Plan period. Altogether an amount of Rs. 800 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State's assistance to the company for implementing the above projects.

12. *Malabar Cements Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

The company has set up a cement plant, with an installed capacity of 1200 MT per day, at Walayar in Palghat district which commenced commercial production in May 1985. As against the original estimated cost of Rs. 33.50 crores, an amount of Rs. 54 crores has been spent on this project. The overrun cost has to be met by the State Government as per the undertaking given to the financing institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India. Besides, the Company is faced with some problems in the availability of its major raw material viz., limestone. The diversion of "Cheemanthi Nalla", which is a threat to the mining operations of the company, has to be done urgently. A portion of the amount (Rs. 500 lakhs) provided in the Plan



as State's assistance to the company during the plan period, will be utilised for this purpose.

#### *Electricals and Cables*

#### 13. *Transformers and Electricals Kerala Limited* (Outlay Rs. 368.00 lakhs)

The company is implementing its fourth stage expansion programme envisaging enhancement of the transformer manufacturing capacity from 3000 MVA to 6000 MVA. Works connected with the first phase costing Rs. 725 lakhs has almost been completed and the capacity has been enhanced to 4500 MVA. The second phase of the project, costing Rs. 300 lakhs will be implemented during the Seventh Plan period. The Company has also proposals to update the circuit breaker technology and to take up manufacture of metal clad switch-gear vacuum and SF6 breakers, control and relay panels etc., during this period. These programmes will cost Rs. 260 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 368 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State's assistance to complete the second phase of the expansion programme and to update the switchgear technology.

#### 14. *Traco Cable Company Limited* (Outlay Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

The Company has obtained an industrial licence for setting up a project for the manufacture of 5000 Linear Kilometres (L. K. M) of jelly-filled telephone cables per annum. The total cost of the project as per the revised project report, is Rs. 1840 lakhs, which is financed by way of share capital assistance of Rs. 525 lakhs from the State Government long term loan of Rs. 1300 lakhs from industrial financing institutions and investment subsidy of Rs. 15 lakhs. Land has been acquired at Thiruvalla in Pathanamthitta district and agreement has been signed with Messrs. General Cable International of USA for technical collaboration. Another agreement for supply of plant and machinery has been concluded with Messrs. De-Angeli Industry of Italy. An amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided in the plan as share capital contribution towards this project.

#### 15. *United Electrical Industries Limited* (Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Company is implementing an expansion programme for the enhancement of its meter manufacturing capacity to 3,24,000 numbers per annum. Owing to some financial constraints the company decided to expand the capacity only upto 2,50,000 numbers for the present. By the end of March, 1984 the company created a capacity of 2,00,000 numbers. It is proposed to create a capacity of 3,00,000 numbers per annum during the plan period. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 70 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided in the plan as State's assistance towards this project.

#### *Refractories and Ceramics*

#### 16. *Chalakydy Refractories Limited* (Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This company is implementing an expansion project for increasing its manufacturing capacity to 10,000 tonnes of refractories per annum. As per the project report revised in 1982, this programme would cost Rs.146 lakhs. The company has spent an amount of Rs. 64.65 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided as State assistance for the completion of this programme during the Plan period.

#### 17. *Kerala Special Refractories Limited* (Outlay Rs. 1300.00 lakhs)

The State Government have taken steps to implement a Letter of Intent received by Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a project for the manufacture of 12,000 tonnes of special refractories per annum. A new company in the name, Kerala Special Refractories Limited has been registered for this purpose. Technical collaboration for the project has been concluded with Messrs Tyazhpromexport of USSR. As per the project Report prepared by MECON the project would cost Rs. 59.97 crores. The Company proposes to implement the project in two phases. The first phase costing Rs. 49.93 crores is proposed to be financed by way of share capital contribution of Rs. 16.63 crores from State Government and term loan of Rs. 33.30 crores from financial institutions. The company has acquired the land required for the project. An amount of Rs. 1300 lakhs is provided as State assistance towards this project during the Seventh Plan period.

#### *Steel*

#### 18. *Steel Industrials Kerala Limited* (Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

This company established in 1975 has set up a steel fabrication unit at Shertallai with a capacity to fabricate 3000 tonnes of steel per annum, a ship breaking unit with a capacity to generate ferrous scrap by breaking ships of 20000 LDT per annum, at Beypore and Steel forging unit at Athani, with an annual capacity of 4500 tonnes. Other two projects, taken up by the company during the Sixth Plan period are under advanced stages of implementation. They are the Autokast Limited for the manufacture of 18000 tonnes of steel SG iron castings per annum and the ship breaking unit at Azhikkal with a capacity to generate 15000 tonnes of ferrous scrap per annum. The company requires an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs for the completion of these two projects during the Plan period. Moreover, the company has proposed to enhance the capacity of its steel fabrication unit from 3000 TPA to 5000 TPA and that of steel and industrial forgings unit from 4500 TPA to 8750 TPA. These expansion projects would cost

Rs. 600 lakhs of which the State Government will bear Rs. 200 lakhs. Altogether an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided as State's assistance towards the projects proposed by the company for implementation during the plan period.

19. *Metal Industries Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Company has a proposal to implement the Stage II expansion project in its forgings and castings unit, as part of its revitalisation programme. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 76.70 lakhs. The State Government will invest an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs in this project. The balance will be raised as term loan from nationalised banks.

*Textiles*

20. *Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 410.00 lakhs)

The State Government have approved the proposal of this Corporation for establishing two new spinning mills, one at Uduma in Kasaragod district and another at Edaricode in Malappuram district. Active steps have already been initiated for the completion of these mills during Seventh Plan period with an installed capacity of 25000 spindles each. These mills together would cost Rs. 1,526 lakhs as per the Project Reports approved by the State Government. The State's share contribution to these mills is Rs. 733 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 227.75 lakhs has been released by the end of March 1985. Another major project proposed for inclusion in the plan is the second phase of the modernisation programme being implemented by the Corporation for the revitalisation of three sick textile mills taken over by State Government in 1984. This programme is estimated to cost Rs. 414.47 lakhs. Altogether, an amount of Rs. 410 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State assistance towards the above two projects.

21. *Co-operative Spinning Mills*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The State Government have accorded sanction to set up two spinning mills having an installed capacity of 25000 spindles each in the Co-operative sector, one at Trichur and another at Kayamkulam in Alleppey district. The implementation of the Trichur Co-operative Spinning Mills is in the advanced stage of completion. As per the project report approved by the State Government, the project would cost Rs. 780 lakhs. Of this, the State will bear Rs. 347 lakhs as share capital contribution. The balance will be mobilised by way of share capital from member societies, institutional finance etc. The Alleppey Co-operative Spinning Mills has initiated action to set up a project at Kayamkulam. This is estimated to cost Rs. 775 lakhs. Moreover, the Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mill has taken up a project for the expansion of its spindleage

from the present level of 28000 to 50,000 numbers for which the Company has received an Industrial Licence. This expansion project would cost Rs. 600 lakhs. Of this, the State has to contribute Rs. 200 lakhs. Altogether, an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided in the Plan towards the projects of the Co-operative Spinning Mills. This will be shared by Trichur Co-operative Spinning Mills (Rs. 120 lakhs), Alleppey Co-operative Spinning Mills (Rs. 100 lakhs) and Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mills (Rs. 80 lakhs).

*Sugar*

22. *Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Company has a proposal to set up a distillery unit for the manufacture of 10,000 bulk litres of rectified spirit per day. According to the detailed project report approved by the State Government, the project would cost Rs. 100 lakhs. The State has to invest an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs in this project by way of share capital and loan assistance. The balance will be mobilised from industrial financing institutions as long term borrowings. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided in the plan as State's assistance towards this project.

*Others*

23. *State Farming Corporation of Kerala Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

The Corporation is raising rubber plantation in an area of 2000 hectares of land available with it. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 1,100 lakhs. The State Government has to invest an amount of Rs. 129.11 lakhs in this project. Of this, the Government have released an amount of Rs. 84.57 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period. The balance share capital of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided in the Plan. The Corporation will get assistance under the Western Ghat Development Programme for this project. In addition to this, the Corporation has approached financial institutions for term loans.

24. *Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers Welfare Corporation Limited.*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Corporation was registered in 1985 with a view to implementing certain projects for the socio-economic uplift of the workers engaged in the palmgur industry in the State. The plan proposals of the Corporation include the setting up of three units viz., (i) brush factory (ii) palmyrah fibre export unit and (iii) soft drinks factory. The Corporation has taken steps to prepare project reports on the projects. These projects together would cost Rs. 118.35 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is set apart as State assistance to the Corporation during the Seventh Plan period.

25. *Reorganisation of Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd.*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd, declared as a relief undertaking by the Government, is managed by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation. The Company has drawn up a revitalisation programme for implementation during the Seventh Plan period. The programme would cost Rs. 150 lakhs which is proposed to be met through State assistance. Hence, an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided in the Plan for the revitalisation programme of the company.

26. *Meat Products of India Limited*

(Outlay Rs. 32.00 lakhs)

The Company has a proposal to implement an expansion programme envisaging expansion of its poultry farm, pig farm, installation of equipment for large animal slaughter plant etc. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 51.65 lakhs. The State Government will invest an amount of Rs. 32 lakhs in this project during the Seventh Plan period.

6.3 **Mining**

The major thrust in mineral development during Seventh Plan period will be on exploration and commercial exploitation of the important mineral deposits in the State such as mineral sands, China clay, glass sand, limestone, lime-shell, graphite, bauxite, iron ore, gold, tungsten, mica, and gemstones. The responsibility of exploration and commercial exploitation of these minerals is vested with the department of Mining and Geology and the Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project. The schemes on mining and Mineral development in the Seventh Plan are drawn up with a view to strengthening the activities of these two organisations.

*Department of Mining and Geology*

1. *Direction and Administration*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The department proposes to strengthen its district level offices in order to implement the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and development) Act and rules made thereunder effectively. The department has at present three district Offices. Some more district level offices will be set up during the plan period. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the plan to meet the expenditure connected with the working of the district offices and the Directorate including salaries, allowances and rent.

2. *Strengthening of Chemical Laboratory*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The Department has already established a chemical laboratory for conducting quality tests

on the mineral samples being collected in the course of field investigation. The department proposes to strengthen the laboratory by installing additional facilities in order to enable it to conduct the tests more effectively. An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs is set apart in the plan for this purpose.

3. *Training of Personnel*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The scheme of imparting training to the technical Officers of the Department on various aspects of mineral exploration will be continued during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided in the plan for meeting the expenses connected with the operation of the scheme during the plan period.

4. *Mineral Investigation*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Department undertakes mineral investigation on priority basis for meeting the raw material requirement of mineral based industries in the state. It is proposed to continue the detailed exploration programmes for refractory and kaolinic clays limestone, limeshell, silica sand etc., during the Seventh Plan period. The Department is often confronted with the non-availability of drilling accessories required for the conduct of mineral investigation. The outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs provided in the Plan is for meeting the expenditure connected with the continuation of this programme including acquisition of required drilling accessories for the purpose.

5. *Setting up of clay Testing Laboratory*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Department is the only agency which is engaged in the exploration of clay deposits in the State. It undertakes surveys for locating clay deposits in various parts of the State. The Department has initiated action to establish a clay testing laboratory for conducting chemical and physical tests and testing of bulk samples for identifying their end use and thereby minimising under utilisation of this valuable mineral. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided in the Plan for this scheme.

6. *Setting up Kerala Mineral Squad.*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Government have accorded sanction for the setting up of a mineral squad for checking clandestine mining and transport of valuable minerals in the State. The squad is working with limited facilities. It is proposed to strengthen the squad with additional facilities such as staff, vehicles etc., during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the Plan for this scheme.

### 7. *Rock cutting and Polishing Unit*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The importance of exploitation of rocks conforming to the grade of dimension and decorative stones has been identified and emphasised by the Kerala State Geological Programming Board. Accordingly the Department has included the survey of dimension and decorative stones as one of the items in the field programme, as a prelude to the proposed export-oriented rock cutting and polishing unit. The survey for locating the said type of rocks is progressing in Kasargod and Cannanore districts. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State assistance towards this unit.

### *Mineral Development*

#### *Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project.*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The project has completed two phases of UN assistance by September, 1984. At present this

project is functioning as an exploration unit of the State Government under the administrative control of Centre for Earth Science Studies.

As directed by the Government, the Project undertakes mineral exploration in the specified fields of primary gold, placer gold, scheelite investigation and geochemical follow up. The gem testing facility has also been established under this project. The project proposes to expand its activities during Seventh Plan period including detailed geological mapping, drilling, pitting, trenching and bulk sample collection operations, exploratory mining for placer gold, primary gold etc. Moreover the project stands committed to institutionalise the UN inputs. A building is being constructed at Trivandrum to institutionalise all the equipments and laboratory facilities available with the project. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided in the Plan as State assistance towards this project.

## VII. TRANSPORT

## 7.1 Ports and Harbours

The traffic through intermediate and minor ports of Kerala has been declining over the past two decades. Import-export traffic is at present handled mainly through the two ports at Neendakara and Beypore. The main emphasis in the Seventh Plan is to develop these two ports. Adequate provision has been made to equip them with necessary infrastructure. At Neendakara, facilities for vessels upto 3.85 m. draft initially and to 6m. draft later, will be provided. Development schemes at Beypore include the completion of breakwaters, deepening the approach channel to 5 m. draft and construction of wharf and transit shed. Adequate provision is made to meet the expenses in connection with the dredging operations. Purchase of sea-going vessels and necessary electronic equipments for hydrographic survey are also envisaged in the plan.

Details of the various schemes included in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) are given below:

1. *Investigation, Planning and Engineering Studies*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Investigation for the development of Vizhinjam and Azhikkal Ports is proposed to be completed during the Seventh Plan period. Investigations that are necessary during the construction work at Neendakara and Beypore Ports are also to be carried out. The Harbour Engineering Department is to be strengthened to take up project works. It is also necessary to impart training to technical staff. The provision is meant to carry out the above programmes.

2. *Construction and Repairs*(a) *Development of Minor Ports*(i) *Neendakara Cargo Harbour*

(Outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to equip Neendakara Port with necessary infrastructure during the Seventh Plan to facilitate efficient handling of cargo. It is proposed to develop the port to cater to vessels upto 3.85 m. draft initially and 6 m. draft later. The following items of work costing Rs. 125 lakhs are proposed to be taken up and completed during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90).

1. Wharf of 210 m. length with cranes	Rs. 70 lakhs
2. Dredging the approach channel	Rs. 20 lakhs
3. Handling systems, storage bins etc.	Rs. 30 lakhs
4. Buildings	Rs. 5 lakhs

On completing the above development programmes, the traffic through this port is expected to increase substantially.

(ii) *Beypore Cargo Harbour*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to make Beypore an all-weather port and increase cargo traffic by providing basic infrastructure facilities at the port. With the above objective in view, the following items of work costing Rs. 300 lakhs are included in the Seventh Plan.

Spillover works for completing breakwaters	Rs. 180 lakhs
Construction of wharf of 240 m. length	Rs. 60 lakhs
Construction of one Transit shed	Rs. 10 lakhs
Construction of link road connecting Calicut and Beypore	Rs. 10 lakhs
Dredging approach channel to 5 m. draft and terminal basin	Rs. 40 lakhs
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 300 lakhs</b>

The construction of wharf would be continued during the VIII Plan also. On completing the above works, the traffic through this port could reach 4 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) *Capital Repairs*(i) *Capital Repairs and Major Additions to Piers and other structures*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Piers at Alleppey, Tellicherry, Calicut and Trivandrum are quite old and in order to keep them in working condition regular capital repairs have to be undertaken. The godowns at all the minor ports also require frequent repairs. The provision is made to undertake the above items of work.

(ii) *Capital Repairs and Major Additions to Equipments and Floating Crafts*

(Outlay Rs. 88.00 lakhs)

Most of the Crafts owned by the Department are very old and require extensive repairs and overhauling every year to keep them in working condition. The provision is for undertaking major repairs to existing floating crafts during the Seventh Plan period. The cost of stores items like M. S. plates, paints, welding rods etc., and other spares for machinery are also to be met from this provision.

3. *Dredging and Surveying*(i) *Purchase of New Supplementary Equipments for Ports and Dredging*

(Outlay Rs. 152.00 lakhs)

A fleet of good and serviceable floating crafts fitted with modern navigational equipments is required for the efficient functioning of ports. The

old crafts now available in the Department are therefore to be replaced. During the Seventh Plan two self propelled barges (Rs. 50 lakhs), one speed launch (Rs. 15 lakhs), one 400 H. P. Tug (Rs. 45 lakhs) and one dump barge (Rs. 11 lakhs) are proposed to be acquired. In addition an amount of Rs. 31 lakhs is provided for the balance payment for the tug already constructed including cost of spares and provision for payment of tax. Thus a total provision of Rs. 152 lakhs is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(ii) *Purchase of Pipelines for Dredging*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

In order to get full utilisation of the dredgers, sufficient length of pipelines are to be procured. Therefore 1100 m. of pipelines (600 m. for 'Meena Kerala' and 500 m. for Neendakara) are proposed to be procured at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period.

(iii) *Capital Dredging at Minor Ports*

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

Yearly maintenance dredging is quite essential for all ports in Kerala. A provision of Rs. 250 lakhs is necessary to meet the expenditure on maintenance dredging at minor ports during the Seventh Plan period. This includes expenditure on fuel, stores and maintenance of dredgers and tugs.

(iv) *Tugs for Surveying and Dredging Operations*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

During the Sixth Plan period a powerful tug was ordered for purchase and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was paid. Subsequently it was decided to procure one small tug instead, costing Rs. 55 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided in order to meet the above expenditure.

(v) *Hydrographic Survey Unit for pre-dredging and post dredging Surveys*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Consequent on the increase in harbour engineering works, the hydrographic survey requirements have also gone up. In order to conduct the surveys successfully one more survey unit is necessary. Hence a unit at Cannanore is proposed in the Seventh Plan. The existing unit at Beypore is also to be strengthened. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for strengthening the existing Hydrographic Survey Unit at Beypore and to create an additional unit at Cannanore during the Seventh Plan period.

(vi) *Replacement of Engine and Other Equipments of Survey Vessels*

(Outlay Rs. 105.00 lakhs)

There are four vessels under the Survey Wing which are very old and require capital repairs and replacement of engine, hull and other parts. An outlay of Rs. 105 lakhs is earmarked for undertaking these works.

(vii) *Purchase of Survey Vessel, Electronic Equipments and Survey Instruments*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

For the successful conduct of the Hydrographic Survey, a good sea going vessel is required. One of the existing survey vessels, with a wooden hull is 16 years old, and has to be replaced immediately. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made in the plan for the purchase of a survey boat.

An amount of 15 lakhs is also provided for the purchase of 10 transceiver sets and other electronic equipments and survey instruments for speedy and accurate surveying. Thus a total provision of Rs. 45 lakhs is made under this scheme for the Seventh Plan period.

(viii) *Extension of Office Building*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Offices of the two field units of the Hydrographic Survey Wing at Quilon and Beypore are functioning in Government buildings. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made to extend the building at Quilon and to make some modifications to the one at Beypore.

*Others*

(i) *Housing for Port Staff*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision has been made for continuing the construction works of residential quarters for Port Staff. Priority will be given to construction of flats to the Officers and dormitory to the crew, and seamen of rescue tugs to be stationed at Neendakara and Beypore.

(ii) *Establishment of a Central Workshop and Stores Organisation*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Department has two workshops, one at Beypore and the other at Neendakara. These Workshops are equipped to attend to repairs of flat bottomed vessels and to the overhauling of machinery. To haul up tugs and barges, a slipway is proposed to be constructed at Neendakara during the Seventh Plan period.

## 7.2 Roads and Bridges

Eventhough the State has a fairly good network of about 1.09 lakh km. of roads, PWD roads constitute only 19,946 km. The high density of population in the State and the increasing demand for transport facilities have placed a heavy burden on these roads. While motor vehicle density with respect to area increased over seven fold, the increase in the length of P.W.D. roads was less than 50%. Moreover the condition of many of these roads is not at all satisfactory. The strategy in the Seventh Plan is therefore, to improve and

upgrade the existing road net work. Prime importance is given to complete spill-over works particularly on State Highways and Major District Roads. The plan lays more emphasis on development and improvement rather than on new construction. The main objective is to improve the capacity of the existing network. While taking over Panchayat roads priority will be given to such roads where the density of vehicular traffic is more or to those which will form missing links in the road system. With the above objectives in view a road development plan requiring an outlay of Rs. 122 crores during 1985-90 is envisaged.

### 1. State Highways

(Outlay Rs. 1300.00 lakhs)

Out of 2039 km. of State Highways in the State about 60% require improvement. There are also a number of weak bridges on these roads which require reconstruction. An amount of Rs. 1,300 lakhs is proposed under State Highways, of which Rs. 900 lakhs is for undertaking development and improvement works and the remaining for the construction of bridges and culverts. About 150 km. of State Highways are expected to be improved during the plan period.

### 2. Machinery and Equipment

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

Available machinery in the department is quite insufficient for carrying out road works efficiently and economically. It is therefore proposed to purchase new equipments such as asphalt mixing plants, road rollers, road pavers and concrete mixers during the Plan period. Gradual mechanisation is proposed to improve the quality and speed of works. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the Plan period.

### 3. Major District Roads

(Outlay Rs. 1650.00 lakhs)

The State has about 5,660 km. of Major District Roads. More than half of these roads require considerable improvement. Also there are many weak bridges all along these roads which require either improvement or reconstruction. It is proposed to undertake development works in a phased manner. A length of 220 km. of roads under this category is proposed to be improved during the Seventh Plan period for which an amount of Rs. 1,100 lakhs is provided. In addition, an amount of Rs. 550 lakhs is provided for the construction of bridges and culverts. Thus a total provision of Rs. 1,650 lakhs is made under this scheme.

### 4. Other District Roads

(Outlay Rs. 1800.00 lakhs)

Massive investment would be required to bring the existing road length of about 8,025 km. under this category to proper standards. It is proposed

to undertake selected works from among the on-going works, with a view to adding substantially to the capacity of the net work. About 230 km. of Other District Roads is proposed to be improved during the Seventh Plan period. Of this 120 km. is to be upgraded to Major District Road standards. An outlay of Rs. 1,200 lakhs is provided for this purpose. In addition an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs is earmarked for the construction of bridges and culverts. Thus a total provision of Rs. 1,800 lakhs is made for works under Other District Roads during the Seventh Plan.

### 5. Minimum Needs Programme—Village Roads

(Outlay Rs. 2500.00 lakhs)

Kerala Public Works Department is maintaining about 3,380 km. of Village Roads as on 31-3-1985. Most of these roads are of poor standard and having insufficient width. An amount of Rs. 1,400 lakhs is set apart for upgrading about 350 km. of village roads to Other District Road standards, and Rs. 400 lakhs for improving 100 km. of village roads including widening, macadam surfacing and black topping. The remaining Rs. 700 lakhs will be for the construction of bridges and culverts. Under this scheme a portion of the total outlay will be utilised for the construction of roads benefiting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

### 6. Special Component Plan—Roads in Harijan Settlements

(Outlay Rs. 1800.00 lakhs)

The Scheme envisages construction of approach roads to schools, market places, hospitals and dispensaries from Scheduled Castes settlements to improve their accessibility. An outlay of Rs. 1800 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme in the Seventh Plan. About 720 km. of road length is proposed to be constructed/improved during the Plan period.

### 7. Tribal Sub Plan—Roads in Tribal Areas

(Outlay Rs. 440.00 lakhs)

The deficiency in communication facility in tribal areas is proposed to be made good by providing roads connecting tribal areas with schools, market places, hospitals etc. An amount of Rs. 440 lakhs is included for this scheme to construct/improve 160 km. of roads during the Seventh Plan period.

### Other Expenditure

### 8. Planning, Research, Survey and Investigation

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

Training and research facilities, now available at Kerala Highway Research Institute, are to be expanded by equipping the institution with adequate technical personnel and laboratory facilities. Information on roads and road transport enabling to develop well conceived road net works, at the lower levels, has not been built up adequately. It is proposed to undertake studies on the various aspects of road development during the Seventh Plan. A

provision of Rs. 80 lakhs is earmarked for the scheme, of this Rs. 40 lakhs is set apart for initiating studies and Surveys on traffic and transportation to be conducted by the National Transportation Planning and Research Centre on behalf of the Science and Technology Committee.

#### 9. *Railway Safety Works*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

Many of the railway level crossings in the State are unmanned and are prone to serious accidents. Hence construction of road, over bridges/under bridges, manning of unmanned level crossings according to prescribed norms and other works connected with railway crossings along major roads in the State are to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is earmarked for the Seventh Plan period to take up the above works.

#### 10. *Roads of Economic Importance—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided as the State's share for development and improvement of roads of economic importance. Matching central assistance will be available for this scheme which is implemented by the National Highway wing of the Kerala Public Works Department. Improvement works to Trivandrum-Kovalam road and M. C. road are proposed to be taken up under this scheme.

#### 11. *Roads in Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut Cities*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The roads within the city limits of Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut need considerable improvements to carry the present traffic. The provision is exclusively for the development and improvement of roads in Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut Cities.

#### 12. *Approach road to Cochin Export Processing Zone*

(Outlay Rs. 180.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for the improvement/construction of approach roads in the Cochin Export Processing Zone. Improvement works of Palari-vattom-Kumarapuram Road up to civil station (6 km.), Portion of Irimpanam-Kalamassery Road third reach (5.2 km.) and Irimpanam—Kalamassery Road second reach (2.9 km.) are proposed to be taken up under this scheme.

#### 13. *Roads for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Project*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the construction of road from Nedumangad to the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Project site at Valiyamala. Improvements

to the road starting from 16th mile T. P. road leading to Karingayil Colony through the boundary of Valiyamala reserve forest (2.14 km.) and Nedumangad—Karipoor road (5.9 km.) will be taken up under the scheme.

#### 14. *Construction of Helipads and Approach Roads*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for the construction of Helipads and approach roads at important locations.

#### 15. *Spillover payments for Road Works*

(Outlay Rs. 1150.00 lakhs)

A number of road works have been taken up in the past and owing to insufficient budget provision many bills are pending payments. An amount of Rs. 1150 lakhs is allocated in the Seventh Plan for spillover payments.

### 7.3 Road Transport

#### *Kerala State Road Transport Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 2900.00 lakhs)

Kerala State Road Transport Corporation owns about a third of the total stage carriage fleet in the State. As on 1-4-1985 the corporation was operating 3239 buses, with 3804 routes under operation, earning a revenue of Rs. 25.6 lakhs daily. It may be mentioned that the Corporation started functioning with 661 buses earning a revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs per day in 1965.

During the Seventh Plan period the Corporation proposes to invest Rs. 73.50 crores for its developmental activities, which includes Rs. 19 crores as the share capital contribution from the State Government and Rs. 10 crores by way of loan from L. I. C. of India. It is proposed to replace 1682 over aged buses during 1985-90. Improvement of infrastructure facilities by constructing new bus stations, workshops offices etc., is also envisaged. The source-wise details of outlay to be raised are indicated below:

	(Rupees in Crores)
(i) Capital contribution by State Government	19.00
(ii) Capital contribution by Central Government	9.50
(iii) Loan from L. I. C.	10.00
(iv) Loan from I. D. B. I.	30.00
(v) Internal resources	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.50</b>



The sectoral outlay envisaged for the development activities is as follows:

	<i>(Rupees in Crores)</i>
(i) Land	0.25
(ii) Buildings and Fixtures	6.50
(iii) Plant and Machinery	3.50
(iv) Vehicles	63.09
(v) Others	0.16
Total	73.50

#### 7.4 Inland Water Transport

Details of schemes to be implemented under this are given below.

##### 1. *Training, Survey and Research*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for conducting traffic surveys hydrographic studies, and training of personnel especially the new recruits to the Department such as syringes, drivers, mechanics and fitters. The scheme will be implemented by the Public Works Department (Irrigation). Strengthening of the technical wing of the Water Transport Directorate is also proposed under this scheme.

##### 2. *Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation (KINCO)*

(Outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

The Corporation is mainly engaged in the transportation of raw materials for FACT from Cochin harbour to their factories at Udyogamandal and Ambalamedu and the operation of ferry services to and from the islands around Cochin. The Corporation possesses 8 barges with a total carrying capacity of 1900 Mts. per day on a single trip and 8 passenger boats each having passenger capacity ranging from 60 to 150. The Corporation proposes to expand its activities by acquiring few more crafts for the development of cargo as well as passenger transport. It is also proposed to construct a marine workshop with drydock and slipway for the repair of barges, tugs and other vessels. The construction of an office building is also envisaged in the Plan. Steps are being taken to amalgamate Kerala Shipping Corporation Ltd., with Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation and to take over M/s. T. K. Pareekutty & Co. (P) Ltd., Cochin, as a wholly owned subsidiary of KINCO. An amount of Rs. 125 lakhs is proposed as State Contribution to the Corporation in the Seventh Plan.

##### 3. *State Water Transport Department Schemes*

###### (i) *Land & Buildings and Terminal Facilities*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages the construction of boat station at Alleppey, office buildings at Vaikom Changanacherry, Muhamma and a few other important stations, and a parcel office at Alleppey boat station. Of the total outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs is to be utilised for providing fender posts in the 71

approved boat jetties and 94 jetties proposed for approval by the Irrigation Department. The construction of a car shed at the Directorate is also to be taken up under this scheme.

###### (ii) *Acquisition of fleet and Augmentation of ferry services*

(Outlay Rs. 95.00 lakhs)

With a fleet of 74 boats, the Department operates 54 schedules in 68 routes covering a total route distance of 7840 kms. More than 30,000 passengers utilise the boat services daily. An average quantity of 8000 tonnes of cargo is also transported in the passenger boats annually. The State Water Transport Department initiated a scheme in the previous plan for procuring 20 new boats for the augmentation of the ferry services. Of these, 18 boats have already been constructed before this plan period. The remaining 2 boats are to be constructed during the Seventh Plan. A scheme is also initiated for replacement of the old boats in a phased manner since about 20 boats owned by the Department are above 35 years old. An amount of Rs. 95 lakhs is earmarked under this scheme for the Seventh Plan period.

###### (iii) *Workshop Facilities*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The workshop owned by the State Water Transport Department at Alleppey requires considerable improvement. Since the SWTD fleet is fairly old the demand for repair is very high. On an average, 15 to 18 boats are to be withdrawn from service for major repairs annually. The facilities available at present is not sufficient to meet the demand. Hence an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is suggested for the expansion of the drydock and workshop facilities. The appointment of a Dock Superintendent in the Dock and Repair Section and a skeleton mechanical staff at important stations for speedy execution of minor repairs is also included as part of this scheme.

##### 4. *Inland Canal Schemes—Public Works Department*

###### (a) *Inland Canal Schemes—Central Sector State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 360.00 lakhs)

###### (i) *Neendakara-Cheriazheekal Canal*

This is a Fourth Plan scheme to widen the Canal portion from Neendakara Port to Cheriazheekal at a minimum width of 23 m. and to deepen the portion to a minimum depth of 2.5 m. at LWL. Side protection is also proposed either with random rubble or with pile and slab. The revised project is estimated to cost Rs. 89.75 lakhs. The scheme is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1986-87.

###### (ii) *Cochin-Udyogamandal Canal*

The scheme envisages to improve the water transport operation between Cochin and Udyogamandal by providing water transport means to the

factories located at Udyogamandal area. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 190.00 lakhs. The cost of the project includes provision for dredging the canal to provide a uniform draft of 2.5 m. at L.W.L. This scheme is proposed to be completed during the Seventh Plan period itself.

(iii) *Procurement of Dredger and Water Hyacinth Harvester*

The State Public Works Department (Irrigation) has a fleet of seven dredgers. These dredgers are very old, above 38 years, and as such they have outlived their economic life. One dredger is already out of order and the remaining six dredgers are being utilised at present for dredging works of Government and Private Parties. Hence it is proposed to purchase a new cutter suction dredger and allied equipment. All the existing dredgers will be maintained in good operating condition and cannibalize the other worst dredgers. It is also proposed to improve the workshop and docking facilities at Alleppey and to procure a water hyacinth harvester to clear the waterways. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.20 crores of which Rs. 3.29 crores will be contributed by Netherlands. The balance amount is to be met by State and Central Governments (50 per cent each). The scheme is expected to be completed during the Seventh Plan.

(iv) *Improvement to West Coast Canal—Quilon—Cochin Section—Hydrographic Survey*

The scheme is to conduct hydrographic survey of the West Coast Canal from Quilon to Cochin Section. This stretch qualifies to be declared as a National Waterway and the proposed survey should facilitate identification of improvement works on this stretch. The Survey, costing Rs. 18.5 lakhs is proposed to be taken up and completed during 1986-87.

(v) *Champakkara Canal—Stage II*

Champakkara canal with a length of 20 kms. connects Cochin Port with the industrial region at Ambalamugal. The 1st stage of the scheme was the deepening of the whole length to provide a minimum draft of 2.5 m. below L. W. L. It has been completed by the end of June 1983 at a cost of Rs. 235 lakhs. The Second Stage of the project envisages further improvement to the canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. The scheme is expected to be completed during the VIII Plan.

The outlays for schemes under Central Sector in the Seventh Plan are given below:

(i) Neendakara-Cheriazheekkal	
Canal—Rs.	42.00 lakhs
(ii) Cochin-Udyogamandal	
Canal—Rs.	190.00 „
(iii) Procurement of Dredger and	
Water Hyacinth Harvester—Rs.	290.00 „
(iv) Improvement of West Coast	
Canal—Quilon—Cochin Section	
Hydrographic Survey —Rs.	18.50 „
(v) Champakkara Canal—	
Stage II—Rs.	179.50 „
	Rs. 720.00 „

The State share of the outlay for the above schemes is Rs. 360 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 360 lakhs is to be provided by the Centre.

(b) *Inland Canal Schemes—State Sector*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

Under this sector renovation of old jetties and construction of new ones, construction of foot bridges, petty improvements to the existing canals by providing side protection, deepening shallow portions to enable easy plying of country and mechanised boats etc., are envisaged to be taken up. There are 55 spill over inland canal works to be completed including Badagara-Mahe Canal Project which is a Third Plan Scheme under Central sector now transferred to State sector. It is proposed to complete as many spill over works as possible during the Plan period. Some more new works are also proposed to be taken up to improve the existing canals at vital reaches so as to facilitate the plying of modern mechanised crafts. A provision of Rs. 300 lakhs is made under this scheme.

5. *Inland Water Authority*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to form an Inland Water Authority in the State to co-ordinate the activities of different agencies engaged in inland water transport operations. The outlay is to meet the initial expenses in connection with the formation of the Authority.

## VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICE AND RESEARCH

**8.1 Scientific Research****1. State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment**

(Outlay Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

The State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment, co-ordinating the activities of Science and Technology Institutions in the State, functions through its Executive Committee and Task Groups. Three groups of activities are envisaged for the Seventh Five Year Plan period:

- (i) Science and technology promotion programmes
- (ii) Entrepreneur development programmes based on science and technology
- (iii) Popularisation of science

The first group includes sponsored research projects, assistance to scientific institutions, programmes for the promotion of scientific interests in youth, development of appropriate technologies for rural development and the organisation of seminars and symposia. Establishment of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks form the activities under the second category. Support for research and development projects and publications of scientific literature for mass consumption are envisaged for the popularisation of Science. Voluntary organisations engaged in such activities will also be supported.

**2. Formation of a Department of Science, Technology and Environment**

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

A separate Department of Science, Technology and Environment will be formed in the Secretariat to co-ordinate the activities of agencies involved in Science, Technology and Environment programmes in the State.

*State Institutions***3. Lal Bahadur Sastri Engineering Research and Consultancy Centre**

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 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 provided in the plan is to extend the activities of the Centre to new areas and to improve the infrastructural facilities of the Centre.

**4. Sree Chithra Thirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology**

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The objectives of the Institute consist of the promotion of bio-medical engineering and technology, demonstration of high standards of patient care and the development of integrated programmes of training in medicine and technology. The activities of

the Institute will be expanded to new areas during the Seventh Plan. The technologies developed in the Institute will be transferred to commercial production. The Institute is financed by the Department of Science and Technology at the Centre. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided as the state contribution to the Centre's activities.

**5. (a) Electronic Research and Development Centre**

(Outlay Rs. 220.00 lakhs)

The plan for technology development at ER & DC is drawn to achieve excellence in the field of electronics, focussing specific attention on three major thrust areas namely Computers and Data Processing, Control Instrumentation and Industrial Electronics and Communication.

It is proposed to develop the following Groups in the Centre during the Seventh Plan period:

- (i) Cybernetics Group
- (ii) Power Electronics Group
- (iii) Mass Communication Group
- (iv) Medical Electronics Group
- (v) Defence Electronics Group
- (vi) Materials Development Centre
- (vii) Government Data Centre
- (viii) Product and Systems Engineering Group

Library and other support services will also be developed during the Seventh Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs is provided for the Centre. For implementing the development plan, agencies such as Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, Department of Electronics, Ministry of Defence and the Department of Science and Technology are also expected to contribute to the Centre.

**(b) Centre for Information Research & Advancement**

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Electronics Research and Development Corporation proposes to set up a Division to initiate new projects in the area of information. The objectives of the Centre constitute:—

- (i) Structured design of informatics systems
- (ii) Development of state of the art computers
- (iii) Research in advanced topics in software
- (iv) Development of knowledge information processing systems
- (v) Promotion of informatics in Government sectors
- (vi) Linkages with educational institutions

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan to initiate the activities of the Centre.

**6. Kerala Forest Research Institute**

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The principal objective of the Institute is to undertake research and advanced studies on forestry,

wood science and technology and forest environment. In the coming years the Institute will concentrate on social and environmental forestry also. The following programmes are planned by the Institute during the Seventh Five Year Plan:—

- (i) Techno-economic assessment of plantation forestry
- (ii) Management of evergreen and semi-evergreen forests
- (iii) Studies on minor forest produce with special emphasis on the cultivation of medicinal plants, canes, reeds and bamboos
- (iv) Studies on wild life management
- (v) Studies on social forestry, especially agro-forestry
- (vi) Studies on utilisation of wood
- (vii) Environmental studies
- (viii) General studies

The outlay earmarked for the Institute in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 250.00 lakhs. The outlay will also be used for the development of infrastructure at Peechi and the extension Centre at Nilambur. A field station is also proposed to be established at Parambikulam for undertaking wild life studies.

#### 7. *Centre for Water Resources Development and Management*

(Outlay Rs. 180.00 lakhs)

The Centre has undertaken several research projects on water resources potential of the state and has initiated studies on the utilisation and management of surface and ground water. The outlay is for the continuation and expansion of research activities and for the completion of civil works in the campus. Two regional centres will be established at central and south Kerala and the Peruvannamuzhi Campus will be developed as a field experiment station. Centralised workshop and laboratory facilities will also be created.

#### 8. *Centre for Development Studies*

(Outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

The Centre for Development Studies is engaged in research and training in disciplines relevant to development by establishing collaborative relationship with planning and developmental agencies as well as technical, scientific and research institutions. In the Seventh Five Year Plan the Centre proposes to take up research studies on the economy of Kerala and India and also on international economics with particular reference to the hitherto neglected areas and on subjects of current interest. The Centre will continue its M. Phil. and Ph. D. Degree programmes and other short term training courses. The Centre will undertake a training programme for the participants from developing countries under the auspices of UNFPA. The outlay will also be utilised for such requirements of the Centre as the expansion of library, the establishment of a micro-filming unit and the improvements of Campus facilities.

#### 9. *Centre for Earth Science Studies*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 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. In addition to the ongoing projects the Centre proposes to take up new studies during the Seventh Plan period. A computer based Data Bank will be created incorporating all the oceanographic and marine geological data collected by CESS. The new campus of the Centre at Akkulam will be developed fully. The outlay will also be used for the development of library, documentation centre and laboratory.

#### 10. *National Transportation Planning and Research Centre.*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The centre carries out studies on various aspects of transportation. The Centre proposes to take up a number of studies during the Seventh Plan in traffic and transportation and related fields. The outlay provided for the Centre will also be used for creating essential infrastructural facilities in the institution.

#### 11. *Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 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. The Centre proposes to develop its Campus at Palode with research laboratories, herbarium, library, artificial reservoir and office complex. It is also proposed to construct a guest house for visiting scientists and extend water supply facilities to the Campus. During the Seventh Plan period the Centre proposes to expand its research activities to new areas of plant biotechnology. The Institute will undertake a floristic and taxonomic survey of Kerala and develop an arboretum at Palode. A comprehensive collection of rare indigenous and exotic species and their preservation by soil and test tube culture is planned during the next five years. The Institute also proposes to introduce new plants and start a seed and pollen bank. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the Institute in the Seventh Plan.

#### 12. *Indian Institute of Regional Development Studies*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Centre proposes to take up studies in areas such as regional development, foreign trade, industrial and agricultural development, irrigation, energy and social forestry. Library facilities will be improved and an Information Division with computer facilities will be started. Additional buildings are proposed to be constructed in the campus.

13. *Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT)*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

This Agency is set up to co-ordinate and assist projects in the areas of rural technology and non-conventional energy. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for meeting the expenditure connected with the establishment of the Agency and for the organisation of its activities.

14. *Kerala Statistical Institute*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Institute undertakes research studies and organises training programmes, conferences and seminars, in the field of applied statistics. Outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided in the Seventh Plan is for continuing these activities and to expand the infrastructural facilities of the Institute. A programme for monitoring development will be carried out during the Seventh Plan period with the support of the State Government.

15. *Centre for Mathematical Studies*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Centre is presently engaged in research studies and in organising training programmes in the field of mathematical sciences. The outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs provided in the Seventh Plan is to extend financial support to the Institution for carrying out its activities.

16. *Regional Cancer Centre*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs provided in the Plan is for continuing the construction of the Centre in the new premises. It is also proposed to improve the existing facilities of the Centre, including the procurement of new equipment.

**8.2 Ecology and Environment**

17. *Ecology and Environmental Programmes*

(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

(i) *Environmental Development Schemes of the State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment*

The State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment proposes to initiate activities and undertake studies in collaboration with Government departments and other agencies and with people's participation. It is proposed to bring about a detailed report on environment. Training programmes will be initiated to provide expertise for environmental impact-assessment studies. It is also proposed to conduct eco-development camps of school and college students and voluntary agencies.

(ii) *Environment Development Schemes—Other Institutions*

The State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment would identify institutes and individuals to work on environmental research projects of direct relevance to the state. A number of such

environmental research programmes have been identified for the purpose. Environmental education programmes will be planned through formal and non-formal systems of education. A curriculum development cell will be formed for production of teaching aids, books and literature.

A number of research projects has been identified and proposed by Institutions like the Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Agricultural University, CWRDM, CESS and the Directorate of Agriculture.

An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided in Plan for ecology and environmental programmes to be undertaken by the State Committee and other agencies.

18. *Prevention and Control of Pollution*

(Outlay Rs. 350.00 lakhs)

Emphasis has been laid on the prevention and Control of Pollution in the Seventh Plan. The Kerala State Pollution Control Board will be given adequate support so that it can perform all its statutory functions under the Water Act, Water Cess Act and Air Act. Attempts will be made to co-ordinate the activities in the field of environmental research of the Pollution Control Board, academic institutions and other centres such as the CWRDM and CESS.

The following schemes are proposed to be undertaken by the Pollution Control Board during the Plan period:--

- (i) Augmentation of infrastructure of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board
- (ii) Establishment of Water and Air Monitoring Stations
- (iii) Air Quality Studies in Industrial Areas
- (iv) Setting up of a squad for checking air pollution from distributed sources
- (v) Pollution status survey and classification of Water bodies
- (vi) Setting up of a Data Bank and a Research and Development Wing
- (vii) Demonstration plants for effluent emission treatment for small scale industries
- (viii) Land pollution control schemes
- (ix) Identification of noise pollution sources and vulnerable areas and formulation of control measures
- (x) Encouraging research relating to environmental protection
- (xi) Incentive for pollution control
- (xii) Coastal pollution control
- (xiii) Study of changes in eco-system of Kuttanad
- (xiv) Setting up of a training institute
- (xv) Study of pollution from coconut husk retting
- (xvi) Study of pollution of Cochin backwaters, study of effluent from rubber and allied industries
- (xvii) Pilot study of water pollution by agricultural run off
- (xviii) Environmental map of Kerala
- (xix) Mass education programme

## IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

## 9.1 Secretariat Economic Services

*Planning Board*

The State Planning Board is the central agency in the State charged with the responsibility of formulation of long term, medium term and annual plans and annual review of the economy of the State. The Board also undertakes surveys and studies on the various socio-economic aspects including the financial and material resource potential of the state with a view to improving the planning process. The Headquarters Office of the State Planning Board has to be strengthened suitably in order to enable it to carry out effectively the increasing responsibilities which devolve on it.

The Government of Kerala has recently issued orders for the phased decentralisation of planning functions to the district and lower levels. In the first phase the formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes have been decentralised to the District Level. The District Planning Units will have to shoulder heavy responsibilities as a result of this. The units in the districts will have to be further strengthened to take up the functions now envisaged. The following schemes are, therefore, proposed under the Planning Board.

1. *Strengthening of the State Planning Board and District Planning Units*

(Outlay Rs. 170.00 lakhs)

The State Planning Board at present has the following divisions—

1. Agriculture Division
2. Project Division
3. Industries Division
4. Transport Division
5. Social Service Division
6. District Planning Division
7. Evaluation Division
8. Economic Division
9. Perspective Planning Division
10. Resources & Data Bank Division

The Perspective Planning Division is entrusted with the fixation of drawing up of long range plans for the State.

The Project Division is responsible for scrutiny and appraisal of Project Report of major development programmes prepared by the different departments in the State. The District Planning Division provides guidance to the District Level Planning units for the drawing up of District Plans for sectors and programmes which are being brought under the purview of decentralised planning in a phased manner. It is also proposed to monitor the progress of implementation of district level schemes. Review

37,1540/MC.

of the Economy of the State and co-ordinating the plan preparation exercise are the major functions of the Economic Division. Agriculture, Industry and Social Service Divisions undertake plan formulation and relevant studies relating to the respective sectors. Evaluation Division takes up Evaluation studies relating to important development programmes in the State. A Resources Division has been created to keep a constant watch on the financial resources of the State and take up studies relating to taxation, fiscal policies, price behaviour etc.

The Social Service Division at present attends to the work relating to a large number of sub-heads such as education, health, water supply, housing, nutrition, welfare of backward classes and social welfare. It is necessary to organise separate divisions at least for major areas of health and education and to develop specialisation in these areas. The Data Bank also has to be strengthened.

2. *Electronic Data processing Unit in the Planning Board*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

At present, the Data Bank functioning in the State Planning Board, has to be modernised in respect of storage and retrieval of information. During the First Year of the Seventh Plan a mini computer has been installed in the Planning Board. This facility is proposed to be further enlarged so as to facilitate quick analysis of data collected through surveys and studies conducted by the Board.

The outlay proposed is for the installation of Personal Computers and peripheral equipment.

3. *Surveys and Studies of State Planning Board/ District Planning Unit*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

It is necessary to conduct in-depth studies on various economic and social aspects so that the findings of such studies could be made use of in the preparation of the medium term and short term plans for the State and in the better implementation of plan. With the implementation of decentralised planning, such studies will have to be undertaken to understand specific problems relating to the different districts. A complete enumeration of Scheduled Caste families in the State has been taken up during this year (1986-87). Basic data will become available from 5.5 lakhs Scheduled Caste households. In order to quicken the processing of the data it is necessary to enlarge the computer facilities which have been created in the Planning Board. The outlay provided is for the above purpose.

4. *Plan Publicity*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The State Planning Board has been carrying on Plan Publicity in a limited manner by publishing

and distributing publicity materials and by partaking in exhibitions. It is necessary to adopt more modern techniques of publicity. It is desirable to acquire a projector and develop visual aids for plan publicity. The outlay proposed is for implementing the above programmes during the Plan Period.

5. *Acquisition of Land and Construction of a Building*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The Planning Board is at present housed in two different rented buildings which make day-to-day working of the Department difficult. It is therefore proposed to acquire requisite land for construction of a building for the Department. The outlay provided is for the above purpose.

6. *Printing Unit in the State Planning Board*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Considerable difficulty is now being experienced in getting printed the reports, research papers and statistical information emanating from the State Planning Board, owing to the increasing pressure of work in the Government Presses. It is therefore necessary to install an electronic typewriter and an offset printer in the State Planning Board. The Plan Provision is for this purpose. During the first year of the Seventh Plan an Electronic Typewriter and an Offset Printer have been acquired and put into operation.

*Monitoring and evaluation*

7. *Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery in the State Planning Board*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Evaluation Division of the State Planning Board at present, conducts evaluation studies on selected plan projects and programmes. The headquarters unit has to be strengthened to take up more evaluation studies during the Seventh Plan Period. Also it will be necessary to add to the number of investigation staff at the District Level.

8. *Strengthening of Monitoring Units*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The Central Planning and Monitoring Unit attached to the Planning and Economic Affairs Department attends to the work relating to the monitoring of plan programmes. There are also monitoring units which are working in major departments. It is necessary to strengthen the monitoring units to cope with the increasing workload. It is also necessary to set up monitoring unit in a few more departments implementing plan schemes. The provision is for strengthening the CPMU and other units so as to enable them to discharge their functions efficiently during the plan period.

9. *Manpower Planning Units*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Manpower planning units are now functioning in six major departments of Government implementing plan schemes. There is also an apex unit in

the Department of Economics and Statistics charged with responsibility of guiding and co-ordinating the work of the different departmental units. It is necessary to provide more staff to the existing units and also to set up such units in few other departments. The outlay provided is for strengthening the Manpower Planning units in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and in other major departments.

*Secretariat*

10. *District Development Council*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for meeting the expenditure towards travelling allowance of Members of District Development Councils.

11. *Publication of District Plans and Other District Level Reports*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

Annual District Plans prepared on the basis of annual plan budgets are published every year in all the districts. The outlay provided is for the publication of district plans and reports at the district level.

12. *Institute of Management in Government*

(Outlay Rs. 94.00 lakhs)

The Institute of Management in Government imparts management education and training to the officials of the various Government departments and other agencies. It is also an approved research institute, carrying on research studies in Management and related problems. It is necessary to support this Institute and develop it into a self-sufficient unit. The provision is for faculty improvement, development of educational schemes, improvement of library facilities, purchase of office equipments and teaching equipments, purchase of land, renovation of building (Annexe) and Regional Centre, Calicut.

13. *Implementation of Malayalam as Official Language*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The programme 'Implementation of Malayalam as official language' is yet to achieve progress up to required level owing to reasons such as paucity of funds to provide Malayalam Typewriters in Government Offices. The provision is for implementing this scheme during the plan period.

9.2 *Tourism*

Scheme-wise details are furnished below:

1. *Assistance to Kerala Tourism Development Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Tourism Development Corporation is mainly concerned with the task of providing better accommodation facilities to both domestic and foreign tourists. It provides tourist transport services also. The Corporation proposes to conti-

nue the work of hotel projects already started in the Sixth Plan at Cochin and Kumarakom. It is proposed to put up cottage rooms at Bolghatty and motels at important locations. Efforts will be made to modernise and provide additional facilities in the existing hotels. The construction of staff quarters at important locations and office building at Trivandrum is also envisaged in the Plan. Replacing old vehicles and adding new coaches for the Transport Division are also proposed. The publicity wing will be strengthened towards better tourism marketing. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided as share capital contribution to the corporation to take up the above schemes during the VII Plan.

## 2. *Tourist Accommodation and Tourist Centres* (Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages construction of guest houses at important places for providing better accommodation to the tourists visiting the State. To promote wildlife tourism, accommodation and other facilities are proposed to be provided in all National Parks/Wildlife sanctuaries in the State. It is also proposed to improve the facilities at Malampuzha gardens. Construction of Youth Hostels and dormitories for budget tourists is also envisaged. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is made for the schemes in the VII Plan.

## 3. *Tourist Information and Publicity* (Outlay Rs. 87.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to open new information centres in leading cities within and outside the State for tourist information and publicity. Provision is also made for the maintenance of the existing information centres at New Delhi, Madras and Trivandrum. The Scheme also envisages production of high quality tourist literature, films and audio visual presentations, purchase of audio visual equipments, mobile publicity units and media advertisements. It is proposed to participate in important exhibitions in and outside the State and extend hospitality to members of the travel trade, travel press, T. V. Teams and film units.

## 4. *Tourist Transport Services* (Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to purchase boats and other equipments for water sports and mini coaches for wildlife sanctuaries. Facilities for water sports of various types like scuba diving, water skiing, para sailing and boating will be provided at centres such as Malampuzha, Kovalam, Quilon, Alleppey-Pathiramanal and Cochin. The T. S. Canal (Veli-Kovalam linkage) will be given priority while providing boats and equipments for water sports.

## *Survey and Statistics* (Outlay Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

Collection of tourist statistics is vital for formulating tourism policy and schemes. The provision is meant to strengthen the statistics wing

functioning under the Department of Tourism and develop it as a research division equipped to undertake feasibility studies of hotel projects to be financed by State agencies. It should also be possible for the wing to advise Department on granting approval of hotels and their star classification.

## 6. *Other Schemes* (Outlay Rs. 270.00 lakhs)

### I. *Schemes sponsored by the Central Department of Tourism*

The Department of Tourism, Government of India, is sponsoring a number of schemes during the Seventh Plan for providing accommodation and amenities for the tourists. The State Department of Tourism has proposed the following schemes to be implemented with central assistance during this period.

- (i) Construction of Yatrika at Kalady.
- (ii) Youth hostels at Ernakulam, Calicut, Nelliampathy, Devikulam and Kalpetta.
- (iii) Yatriniwas at Quilon.
- (iv) Economy class hotel at Trivandrum.
- (v) Development of beaches of Kappad at Kozhikode, Muzhappilangad at Cannanore and Thirumullavaram at Quilon.
- (vi) Trekking huts.
- (vii) Wayside amenities at Kottarakara, Alleppey, Palghat and Cannanore.
- (viii) Forest lodges at Parambikulam and Nelliampathy.
- (ix) Viewing towers at Thekkady, Ponmudi, Munnar and Nelliampathy.

The provision is to meet the share of State Government to provide infrastructure facilities like land, approach road, external electricity and water connection in respect of the above schemes.

### II. *Development of Veli as a Leisure-cum-tourist Complex*

It is proposed to develop Veli into a full fledged leisure-cum-tourist complex. Under this scheme a children's park, swimming pool, gardens, restaurant, artificial lake, foot bridges across the lake, public comfort stations, a mini aquarium and water sports will be provided. Various other Departments and agencies are also associating in this endeavour.

### III. *Development of Ponmudi*

Even though ample accommodation facilities are provided for tourists at Ponmudi, the flow of tourists has been below optimum. The schemes envisaged for the development of Ponmudi during the VII Plan are the organisation of a Botanical Garden, Deer Park, Walk-in-Aviary, Orchidorium, Viewing towers, Telescopes and Video Parlour. By providing such facilities the tourist inflow can be increased substantially.



#### IV. *Training of staff and tourism personnel*

The object of the scheme is to impart training in various facilities of tourism to the departmental and other personnel.

#### V. *Preparation of Area Development Plans, Project Reports, Feasibility studies etc.*

The outlay is necessary for meeting consultancy charges of expert agencies for preparation of project reports, studies etc.

#### VI. *Strengthening and organisation of the Department*

It is proposed to re-organise and strengthen the Department of Tourism in a more scientific and systematic way.

#### VII. *Promotion of Local Cultural Programmes, Boat races, Festivals etc.*

It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to those agencies organising cultural programmes, boat races, festivals, etc., which are attractive to tourists.

#### VIII. *Subsidy for organisation of tour for youth and college/school students*

The scheme envisages giving of subsidy to those Colleges and Schools who organise tours as per the norms prescribed by the Department of Tourism.

#### IX. *Observation posts, Life Guards, Life Saving Equipments etc.*

Adequate life-saving services have to be provided at popular bathing beaches like Kovalam. Apart from erecting warning boards, observation posts along the beach manned by trained life guards and provision of life saving equipments etc., are essential measures in this regard. While providing observation posts, first priority will be given to Kovalam.

#### X. *Cleaning of Beaches*

The scheme envisaged is to clean the beaches popular with tourists and to provide beach benches, umbrellas, toilet etc.

#### XI. *Toilet facilities alongside NH/MC road*

The scheme will be implemented through Corporations/Municipalities/Panchayats etc.

#### XII. *Organisation of cultural programmes in and outside the country*

Under this scheme it is proposed to send cultural troops to various parts of the country and even abroad to present aspects of our rich cultural heritage in music, classical folk and tribal dances and temple arts in general.

#### XIII. *Ropeways*

It is proposed to introduce a passenger rope way across the Malampuzha gardens connecting the Guest House with Garden House to attract Tourists. It is proposed to arrange for this facility through

private investment. Provision is necessary to meet the share of State Government in the implementation of the scheme.

#### *Economic Advice and Statistics*

The Department of Economics and Statistics is the agency responsible for the collection and compilation of data on the different aspects of the States Economy. It functions as the agency for systematic collection, compilation and analysis of statistics relating to the different sectors of the economy. Though significant progress has been made in developing the State statistical system during the earlier Plan periods, there are still gaps in the availability of quality data on a wide range of subjects. Such data gaps become apparent when attempts are made to formulate development programmes at the district and block levels. Therefore some schemes and surveys have to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period to fill the urgent data gaps and to improve the quality of data.

#### *Improvement of Data Collection*

(Outlay Rs. 123.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme the following programmes are to continue during the plan period:

District Statistical Units

State Income Unit

Purchase of Vehicles

Design of Surveys and Studies Unit

Strengthening of Prices Unit

Mechanical Tabulation Unit

In service Training of Statistical Personnel.

Other programmes envisaged under the scheme during the plan period are detailed below:

#### (1) *Setting up of a Computer Division in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics*

One of the major problems faced by the Department is the processing, storage and retrieval of the large volume of data collected. There is undue delay in processing the data collected through census and surveys, and in most cases the tabulation is not done in a comprehensive manner. Further, due to practical difficulties in keeping the schedules and records in safe storage, reliable data are often lost with the passage of time. To overcome these difficulties it is proposed to set up a computer Division with a small computer in the place of the existing mechanical tabulation unit.

#### (2) *Setting up of a Training Unit in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics*

The functioning of a sound and efficient statistical system in the State depends to a great extent on the technical efficiency of the personnel employed in the Department. With the expansion in the activities of the Department during recent years, there has been a large intake of new staff and it is necessary to upgrade the skills of these personnel, through training. Based on the commendations of the Central Statistical Organisation it is proposed to conduct, annually 8 training

courses, each of six weeks' duration for the staff of and below the level of statistical Inspector. In each course 40 persons will be trained. For this purpose a regular training unit is proposed to be set up in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The outlay is for establishing a training unit and for conducting the training courses in the Seventh Plan.

### (3) *Re-organisation of Library*

The Department of Economics and Statistics not only supplies data generated by it through surveys and studies, but also collects data from secondary sources and make them available to various departments, Public undertakings, research institutions, research scholars etc. The staff of the Directorate have to equip themselves for the conduct of studies and preparation of reports. This calls for a good library manned by qualified persons. The outlay provided is for purchase of books and publications for the library.

### (4) *Housing Statistics Cell*

At present data on housing/house construction are collected from Municipalities and Corporation areas only. It is proposed to extend this scheme to rural areas as well. It is also proposed to construct index numbers of building cost for each district as suggested by the National Buildings Organisation and the Ministry of Housing. The outlay provided is for implementing this scheme.

### (5) *Setting up of a Social Statistics Division*

The Department has no Social Statistics Division for the collection and interpretation of data relating to education, health, social welfare, culture, community development etc. Such a unit is necessary to maintain a data bank on social statistics, to fill up the data gaps and to prepare social indicators. The committee to review the National Statistical System recommended the need for a full fledged Social Statistics Division in the State Department of Economics and Statistics.

### (6) *Industrial Statistics Unit*

At present the major source of Industrial Statistics in the State is the Annual Survey of Industries and it covers only the factories registered under the Factories Act. The major gap in the data base in this sector pertains to the unregistered units which account for a substantial proportion of production and employment. To fill this gap the existing Industrial Statistics Unit in the Directorate has to be suitably strengthened. The outlay earmarked is for this purpose.

### (7) *Co-ordination and Publication Division*

The co-ordination and Publication Division of this Department is primarily concerned with the co-ordination of the work in the statistical units of other departments and preparation of various publications. The Division needs to be strengthened so as to meet the increasing demand for data from the various departments of the Central and State governments, Universities, Research Organisation,

Research Scholars, etc. The section should be provided with facilities for taking photocopy of important papers and reports.

### (8) *Vital Statistics Unit—Extension of the System of Spot-check to all Municipalities and Townships*

A system of spot check was introduced in the Corporations, Municipalities and Towns to estimate the correct vital rates, after taking into account the extent of under-registration and events occurring out-side. At present, the system of spot checks is carried out only in the three Corporations, 30 Municipalities and Guruvayoor Township. This system needs to be introduced in the remaining 13 Municipalities/Townships.

## 9.3 Surveys and Studies

(Outlay Rs. 49.00 lakhs)

### A. *Continuing Schemes*

#### *Survey on the cost of Cultivation and Marketing Surplus of Important Agricultural Commodities*

The main objective of the scheme is to build up estimates of the Cost of Cultivation and Marketable Surplus of important crops viz., paddy, coconut, arecanut, pepper, tapioca, banana, ginger and cocoa. The scheme has added importance in view of the decision of the Government to appoint a Prices Commission in the State. The outlay provided is for the continuance of the scheme.

### B. *New Schemes*

Besides the regular surveys undertaken by Department, it is necessary to take up ad-hoc studies and surveys for obtaining data on important aspects of the State's economy. A list of such studies/surveys is given below:

- (1) Survey on capital formation in the unorganised sector.
- (2) Survey on the utilisation of foreign remittances to Kerala.
- (3) Study of self employment ventures.
- (4) Survey on small Industrial units.
- (5) Unemployment Survey.
- (6) Goods Traffic Survey.
- (7) Household Consumption Survey.

#### *Timely Report of Agricultural Statistics* (Outlay Rs. 325.00 lakhs)

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme aims at the estimation of land used for various purposes, area under different crops and the production of crops. The design adopted for the survey provides estimates at taluk level for paddy, and at district level for other crops. Estimates for lower units such as village, firka or block are now being demanded by various agencies. Therefore the present set up of the EARAS scheme has to be modified in such a way as to provide estimates at the lower levels. The State's share for the continuance of the scheme would be Rs. 325 lakhs in the Seventh Plan.

*Sample Survey for the Study of Constraints in the Transfer of New Technology under Field Conditions*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) came into operation in 1984-85. The project aims at developing a suitable methodology for studying the effect of different components of new technology for achieving higher productivity of land, determining the extent to which the potential of high yielding varieties has been achieved under field conditions and identifying and investigating constraints and difficulties in the transfer of new technology and suggesting remedial measures.

#### 9.4 Civil Supplies

*Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings--Civil Supplies Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs  
1985-90)

The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation was incorporated under Public Sector in the year 1974, under the Companies Act, 1956. The Corporation's role is to regulate the market prices of essential commodities so that essential commodities reach the ultimate consumers at reasonable prices. The Corporation distributes commodities through its depots located in all the taluks of Kerala. The

sale of consumer items is made through 140 Mavelli Stores including 3 Mobile Stores, 1135 Sahakarana Maveli Stores, 150 Kerala Stores, 12000 A. R. Ds., 102 three wheelers and Super-Market in Ernakulam. The Corporation has also three outlets for vegetables, five petrol bunks, two outlets for kerosene oil and one for cooking gas. During festival seasons like Onam, Christmas and Bakrid, through the temporary festival markets, the Corporation opens special sales counters in order to check the rise in prices of essential goods. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan for the execution of essential infrastructure facilities such as transport, storage etc., by the Corporation.

#### 9.5 Weights and Measures

*Regulation of Weights and Measures*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The Department of Weights and Measures is the agency authorised to regulate the Weights and Measures in the State and to enforce the various provisions of the Act and Rules. The various Divisions and District Inspectorates in the State are carrying the work of verification of Weights and Measures in the various trading establishments, initial verification of new weights, verification of working standard for carrying out surprise and routine inspections of trading and other premises etc. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the operation of the Department during the Seventh Plan period.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

## X. EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE

## 10.1 General Education

## (a) Elementary Education

## Formal Education

## 1. Pre-Primary Education (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

The aim of the scheme is to start one model Pre-primary School in each of the 156 Educational Sub-Districts in pursuance of the Government policy of restructuring the pre-primary education system by introducing a uniform syllabus and by imparting training to teachers. During 1984-85, 31 schools were started. The outlay is for starting Model Pre-primary Schools in the remaining 125 Educational Sub-Districts during the period 1985-90. The provision is also for organising short term training programmes.

## Primary and Middle Schools

## Teacher Training

## 2. Inservice Training of Primary School Teachers

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to conduct training programmes for primary school teachers in all subjects. The provision is for imparting training to 10,000 teachers during the period 1985-90.

## Buildings and Equipment

## 3. Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters (Tribal sub Plan) (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced in 1978-79. Of the 21 L. P. schools in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas, only three school buildings are completed. The outlay provided is for completion of 18 school buildings which are now under different stages of construction.

## 4. Construction of Buildings for LP/UP Schools (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 828.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at construction of class rooms and buildings for LP/UP schools. An estimate made for the scheme which indicates that for completion of the building works now in progress an amount Rs. 466.27 lakhs is necessary for the period 1985-90. Of the outlay provided Rs. 466.27 lakhs is for completion of the spill over works and the rest is for taking up new construction activities.

## 5. Improvement of Facilities in Primary Schools (Provision of teaching aids other than laboratory equipment) (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at supplying science kits costing approximately Rs. 2,000 to each U. P. School. During 1985-90, it is proposed to cover all the 906 U. P. Schools at a total cost of Rs. 18.12 lakhs. The balance amount of Rs. 11.88 lakhs is for supplying other teaching aids in schools.

## 6. Improvement of Science Education, including supply of Laboratory Equipment to Primary Schools

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at developing a scientific attitude among children at the primary level itself by providing necessary laboratory equipment, and arranging correspondence-cum-contact course for science teachers of Primary Schools, as well as inservice course for junior science club sponsors etc. It is proposed to train 10,000 teachers during 1985-90 and the outlay earmarked is Rs. 15 lakhs for this purpose. Also, laboratory equipment costing approximately Rs. 2000 per school will be supplied to 750 departmental schools.

## 7. Supply of furniture to LP/UP schools (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for the supply of furniture to LP/UP schools.

## Other Expenditure

## 8. Removal of Backwardness including Education of Girls (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme was initiated in 1971 with the objective of identifying educationally backward pockets and intensifying activities to raise the enrolment of students, especially of girls. The provision is meant for implementing programme like, one day conference of parents and Headmasters, meeting of extension officers and supply of educational materials in the 35 pockets identified (by the end of March 1985) in the districts of Kasaragode (7 pockets), Wynad (3 pockets), Palghat (16 pockets), Idukki (4 pockets), Quilon (1 pocket), Trivandrum (2 pockets) and Malappuram (2 pockets).

### 9. *Institute of Primary Education (MNP)*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at imparting training in core subjects with duration of 5 to 20 days to primary school teachers and headmasters. Basic mathematics, science, social science and work experience will be covered. The outlay also includes provision for the Journal published by the Institute of Primary Education and booklets brought out for the use of teachers. Of the outlay provided Rs. 35 lakhs is for programmes and Rs. 10 lakhs for construction.

### 10. *NCERT Assisted schemes—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced in 1977-78 with the object of improving the professional competence and efficiency of teachers through inservice training programmes, discussions, camps, symposia etc. At present there are seven centres of Continuing Education functioning in seven revenue districts. Though 50:50 is the sharing pattern between NCERT and State Government, the NCERT assistance is limited to a maximum of Rs. 29,700 per centre. The approximate expenditure per centre is worked out at Rs. 59,400 and about 800 teachers are benefited by each centre. During 1985-90, the programme will be extended to all other revenue districts. The provision made is for meeting the state share of the scheme.

### 11. *UNICEF Assisted Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation (DACPE) and Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE) are the two schemes implemented with UNICEF assistance programmes under the scheme include orientation courses for Community Workers, Workshops for preparing learning materials for use in the centres, training courses for Community Workers in pre-primary education and purchase and distribution of toys and play materials for centres. Though the whole expenditure is borne by the UNICEF, the provision made is for meeting initial expenditure connected with the programmes.

### 12. *Work Experience Programme (other than MNP) including Introduction of Socially Useful Productive Work)*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to integrate work and education at all levels. The Work Experience Programme is now introduced in 1078 primary schools and the socially useful productive work in 717 schools both U. P. and High Schools. The content of these programmes include training in workshop, agriculture, coir craft, weaving fishnet making, book binding, tailoring and embroidery work, paper and cardboard work, modelling with clay, plaster of paris, wax etc. An amount of Rs. 200 is allotted to each of the 157 educational sub

districts and Rs. 1,000 to each of the 31 educational districts every year. Also state level work experience seminars and exhibitions are conducted every year which will cost about Rs. 1 lakh. The outlay is for implementing the programme in more schools and also for taking up construction of sheds in schools, wherever it is absolutely necessary.

### 13. *Improvement of Facilities in Special Schools*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

There are at present 15 Special Schools, running standards upto VII for imparting education to the deaf and the blind. Of these, facility for education of deaf exists in 8 schools, and for blind in 11 schools. The provision made is for improvement of these facilities in the existing schools.

### 14. *Opening of Special Schools*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is to start one school each for the deaf and the blind in districts where there are no such schools at present.

### 15. *Experimental Project for Non-Formal Education—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

In the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for non-formal education.

### b. *Secondary Education*

#### *Research and Training*

#### 1. *Educational Research and Training*

(Outlay Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is imparting training to the educational administrators at different levels so as to improve the efficiency in implementing various plan and non-plan programmes. The outlay provided is towards payment to the Institute of Management in Government for training the candidates sponsored by the Education Department and for encouraging research on plan and non-plan programmes. During 1985-90 the programme will benefit about 3000 persons.

#### *Teacher Training*

#### 2. *Inservice Training to Secondary School Teachers including Language Teachers*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The conduct of training programmes for high school teachers including language teachers is the objective of the scheme. About 4000 teachers will be covered under this programme during 1985-90. Also it is proposed to conduct summer institutes in mathematics and geography covering 500 teachers and to depute 400 teachers (English) for the 4 months course in the Regional Institute of English. The outlay is also for bringing out hand books on various subjects.

*Scholarships*3. *Creation of Scholarship Unit and enhancement of Scholarships.*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for creation of a scholarship unit for co-ordinating the activities of the scholarship programme and to enhance the rate of scholarships.

4. *Award of Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students -Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

Scholarships are awarded to two boys and two girls among Scheduled Caste Students of each standard in all UP and High Schools based on their performance in the annual examination of the previous year. The rates of scholarship per annum are Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 for High School and UP School respectively.

5. *Award of Scholarships to Scheduled Tribe Students -Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Scholarships at Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 per annum are paid to the Scheduled Tribe Students of High Schools and Upper Primary Schools respectively based on the performance of the annual examination in the previous year. The programme will benefit about 300 students every year.

*Examination*6. *Examination Reforms*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Programme envisages preparation of model question papers in all subjects from Std. I-X, conduct of workshops, training to teachers etc. It is also for the conduct of first level National Talent Search Examination for screening the children for the National Talent Search Examination conducted by the NCERT for award of Scholarships and for giving coaching to the students.

*Buildings and Equipment*7. *Buildings and Facilities*

(Outlay Rs. 369.00 lakhs)

The spill-over works of 238 High School buildings have been estimated to cost of Rs. 592.88 lakhs. The amount provided is for completing the spill-over works in as many High Schools as possible during the Seventh Plan.

8. *Improvement of Science Education including supply of Laboratory Equipment to Departmental Schools.*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to develop attitude for science studies at high school level. The

programmes implemented include conduct of training programmes, workshops, seminars, summer institutes, inservice courses for science teachers, audio-visual training programme, science club sponsors courses etc. It is proposed to cover 2000 teachers during 1985-90. The outlay is also for the conduct of district and state science fairs.

*Other Expenditure*9. *Furniture*

(Outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for supplying furniture to departmental schools.

10. *Work Oriented Education*

(Outlay Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at imparting work oriented education in subjects like garment making, home science, tailoring, printing, agriculture, electronics, photography, fruit preservation, book binding etc. Under the new syllabus, prevocational training is introduced in 781 High Schools and the provision is for organising training courses to teachers, purchase of raw materials, tools and equipment, and towards working capital.

11. *Vocational Guidance Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Providing occupational information to students through trained career masters is the objective of the scheme. Towards this end, a Guidance Clinic at the State Institute of Education and information Centres in all the 31 Educational Districts are established. It is proposed to give training to teachers of high schools for 21 days as career masters during 1985-90. The provision is also meant for Career Day Celebration for which Rs. 600 is given to each educational district.

12. *Development of School Libraries*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme provides for supply of books for school libraries based on the recommendations of the Library Committee. About 100 books will be supplied to each school and the provision is to cover 1200 schools during 1985-90.

13. *Popularisation of Science Literature*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at bringing out publications useful to students in science subjects. The provision is meant to prepare and publish booklets (Sasthra Grandhavalii) during 1985-90.

14. *Vocational Education in High Schools and Technical High Schools*

(Outlay Rs. 500.00 lakhs)

Vocationalisation has been introduced with the objective of strengthening the technical content of the educational system by imparting training in

various trades which include agriculture, fisheries, electronics and farm mechanics. This is a two year course equivalent to Pre-degree. At present the scheme is being implemented in 52 Government High Schools and 19 Technical High Schools. The total enrolment of students per year is about 2840. The intake per course is between 20 and 25 per school.

The provision of Rs. 500 lakhs is for supply of equipment, furniture, chemicals, payment of salary and honoraria of staff in 71 schools already started, and for starting the programme in more schools.

15. *Library Movement—Contribution to Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation and Allied Matters.*

(Outlay Rs. 18.00 lakhs)

The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation sponsored by the Central Government is implementing various schemes for the development of Public library movement through the State Library Planning Committee. Major programmes of the Foundation are donation of books to libraries, assistance to start mobile library service, assistance towards binding and preservation of rare books and manuscripts, assistance for purchase of shelves or racks and assistance for organising seminars, workshops, training courses and book exhibitions. For carrying out these programmes, the Foundation gives a matching grant to the State and the outlay proposed is towards state share. It also includes salary of the temporary establishment of the State Central Library.

16. *State Institute of Education*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Institute, being the academic development wing of the Education Department, organises seminars and inservice programmes for Headmasters, AEOs, DEOs etc., with the aim of re-orienting them with regard to academic improvement programmes, effective supervision and inspection, administrative matters etc. It is proposed to cover 1500 teachers during 1985-90. The outlay is also meant for conducting courses for 600 teacher librarians.

17. *Institute of Science*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Institute was established in 1964 as a wing of the State Institute of Education for fostering qualitative improvement of Science Education. The outlay is meant for the Programmes of the Institute which include inservice courses, conduct of state level science fair, equipping science museum etc.

18. *Population Education—State share (50%)*

(Outlay Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at introduction of population education in School Curriculum, incorporation of suitable lessons in the new text books and training of teachers to make them conversant in this subject. The outlay provided is for implementing

the programme and meeting the salary cost of the population education cell.

19. *Development of Sanskrit Education*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

Award of scholarships to students of Sanskrit schools, orientation courses for teachers, sanskrit festivals at District and State Levels, grants to District Sanskrit Councils and financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances are the major programmes implemented. The rates of scholarship are Rs. 150 and Rs. 120 respectively for High School and UP classes. Of the provision of Rs. 35 lakhs made, Rs. 10 lakhs is needed for the 64 Sanskrit Pandits who are given financial assistance. The balance amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is for payment of scholarship to students and for organising training programmes.

20. *Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking Areas—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the improvement of teaching of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking states. Amount is towards the salary cost of teachers.

21. *Coaching classes for Scheduled Caste Students—Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

At present special coaching classes are being conducted for the benefit of Scheduled Caste Students of standard X during November, January and February every year. It is proposed to extend the scheme to standard IX also and to increase the duration to 5 months. The outlay is for payment of allowances to teachers and for meeting other expenditure.

22. *Coaching classes for Scheduled Tribe Students—Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Special coaching classes are conducted for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe students of Standard X for 3 months every year. It is proposed to extend the scheme to standard IX, and also to increase the duration to 5 months. The outlay is meant for payment of remuneration to teachers and for meeting other expenditure.

23. *Revision of Curriculum*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is revision of curriculum and syllabus at the school level and preparation of study materials. Syllabus has been revised for Standards V and VIII in 1984-85. It is proposed to revise the syllabus for VI and IX in the coming years in respect of core subjects viz., basic mathematics, basic sciences and social sciences. The provision is intended for introduction of text books in core subjects in Standard VII and Standard X, conduct of workshops, and translation of books into Malayalam, Tamil and Kannada.

*(c) University and Higher Education**Assistance to Universities*1. *Development of Kerala and Calicut Universities*

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to the Kerala and Calicut Universities for consolidation/expansion of their existing departments. The outlay provided is also intended for completion of the spill-over works of the Universities and for taking up new construction works.

2. *Development of Gandhiji University*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The Gandhiji University, though functioning from 1983, does not have adequate facilities even now. Therefore, buildings and other facilities need to be provided. Of the total outlay shown above, an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is earmarked for construction of essential buildings for the University and the balance amount is meant for establishing new departments, strengthening the existing departments and for carrying on other activities.

3. *Construction of Buildings for Colleges and Hostels*

(Outlay Rs. 510.00 lakhs)

There are 10 colleges still functioning either in school buildings or polytechnics or in temporary sheds. The total estimated cost of 30 works including buildings for the above which are in progress and those for which administrative sanction has been accorded amounts to Rs. 558.98 lakhs. Of the outlay of Rs. 510.00 lakhs provided, an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is meant for completion of the spill-over works, and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for repairs and maintenance of colleges and hostels.

4. *U.G.C. Assisted Construction Works*

(Outlay Rs. 31.25 lakhs)

The assistance from the University Grants Commission is available at the rate of 50 per cent of the estimated cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.75 lakhs per building construction of which is intended to provide class rooms, laboratories, workshops, library, etc. The state has to contribute an equal amount in order to avail the U.G.C. assistance for construction works. The outlay provided above is for meeting the state share of the cost of such construction works to be taken up during the Seventh Plan Period.

5. *Minor Construction Works*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at providing additional class rooms, toilet facilities, minor repair works etc., in colleges. The funds are operated by the Director of Collegiate Education who is competent to issue administrative sanction upto Rs. 3 lakhs for original works. The outlay is for taking up such works to be carried out urgently in colleges.

6. *Purchase of Furniture for Deputy Directorates*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for purchase of furniture for the five zonal offices.

7. *Expansion of Libraries in Government Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The 15 Junior Colleges, 2 newly upgraded colleges and 4 evening colleges are to be provided with more books. Also books are required in major colleges consequent on the starting of new courses. The outlay is for the above purpose.

8. *Purchase of Furniture for Government Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The Colleges started during in the Sixth Plan require additional furniture. The outlay is for purchase of furniture in colleges, and priority will be given to the colleges started during the Sixth Plan.

9. *Expansion of Laboratory Facilities in Government Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

There are 17 colleges in the state including 3 Junior Colleges having Science Courses. The outlay is for converting the temporary laboratories in junior colleges into full fledged ones and also for the purchase of equipments for existing laboratories.

10. *Students' Amenities*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at improvement of facilities in class rooms and also for providing TV sets in the hostels attached to Government Colleges. The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is for the above purpose.

11. *Maintenance of Playgrounds and Sports Facilities*

(Outlay Rs. 2.30 lakhs)

The outlay is to assist the colleges with sports facilities.

12. *Purchase of Sports and Games Equipment*

(Outlay Rs. 2.30 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for providing assistance to the colleges to purchase the required sports and games equipment for carrying on more intensive sports activities.

13. *Planning Forums*

(Outlay Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

It is intended to implement the scheme in selected colleges with category 'B' Planning Forums by providing an annual grant of Rs. 1,600 per college. The Planning Forums are expected to conduct socio-economic



surveys and organise seminars and discussions on Five Year Plans. During 1985-90 the scheme will benefit 19 colleges with a grant of Rs. 1,600 each per year.

14. *Study Tours*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Study tours are conducted for students of faculties such as Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics and Home Science, in Colleges. The outlay is for the continuance of the scheme in 1985-90.

15. *Development of Undergraduate/Post-Graduate Education Facilities with U.G.C. Assistance*

(Outlay Rs. 17.00 lakhs)

The University Grants Commission assists the colleges for purchase of books and laboratory equipment under three schemes viz., Basic assistance; under graduate educational facilities, and post-graduate educational facilities. There is 100 per cent assistance from the U.G.C. except for the scheme, under-graduate educational facilities, for which 25 per cent of the approved cost is to be met by the State Government. The provision is for meeting the state share of the schemes to be taken up during 1985-90.

16. *Starting of New Courses in Government Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for starting new courses at the Pre-degree, Degree and Post-graduate levels.

17. *Upgradation of Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision of Rs. 1 lakh is for the salary of staff newly appointed in connection with the upgradation of Government Colleges.

18. *Law Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The Outlay is for the development of facilities in the Law Colleges at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut.

*Special Component Plan*

19. *Remedial Courses*

(Outlay Rs. 25.75 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced in 1981-82 with the objective of giving coaching to SC/ST students in science subjects, English and Commerce at Pre-degree level and for Mathematics at Degree level, so as to enable them to come out successfully in competitive examinations. Also it is proposed to extend the scheme to more science subjects during 1985-90 and the outlay is meant for the above purpose.

20. *Special Coaching in Sports and Games*

(Outlay Rs. 4.75 lakhs)

It is proposed to introduce this scheme with the objective of giving special coaching in sports and games to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Arts and Science Colleges. The outlay is for payment of remuneration to physical education teachers, stipend to students, purchase of sports goods etc.

*Institutions of Higher Learning*

21. *The State Institute of Languages*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

The State Institute of Languages was started in 1968 as a grant-in-aid institution with a view to developing the regional language as a medium of instruction at the University level. Production and publication of books are the major activities of the Institute. The outlay provided is for production of literature, publication of dictionaries and reference books, expansion of library facilities etc. Of the outlay provided, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is earmarked for construction works.

22. *State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Institute, started in 1961, is now engaged in the preparation of Malayalam Encyclopaedia in 20 volumes and Encyclopaedia of Literature. Seven Volumes of Encyclopaedia have been published till now and the work relating to the 8th volume is in progress. Besides the Publication of general Encyclopaedia, it is proposed to publish five different kinds of subject-wise encyclopaedia. The proposed outlay is for the documentation system, special library for the Encyclopaedia of Literature and for printing and publishing of Malayalam Encyclopaedia and Encyclopaedia of Literature.

23. *State Institute of Children's Literature*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Institute, started in 1981, has the objective of promoting good literature for children. The major schemes of the Institute are production of books, publication of children's encyclopaedia in Malayalam, publication of children's illustrated dictionary, co-curricular magazine, mass education and communication and production of pre-recorded tapes. The Institute has so far published seven books and three more are under print. The outlay provided is for carrying on the activities of the institute which mainly include the publication of the first volume of the children's encyclopaedia in Malayalam, publication of children's illustrated dictionary, production of pre-recorded tapes etc.

*Faculty Development Programme***24. Faculty Development and Research**

(Outlay Rs. 14.15 lakhs)

The scheme aims at development of research in major government colleges and strengthening of facilities for training to teachers. The outlay provided is for organising work shops and inservice training for teachers, and extending financial aid to expert teachers to go outside the State to present papers in national seminars and conferences. It is proposed to train 200 teachers during 1983-90. Also guest lectures are arranged to P. G. Students.

*Scholarships***25. Renewal of Scholarships and District Merit Awards to Students**

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Scholarships are granted to students of Sanskrit and Music Colleges who secure 45 per cent or more marks in annual examinations and whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 2000 and Rs. 5000 respectively. Merit awards are given to the first 5 rank holders in the state as well as in the districts in SSLC, PDC and under graduate examinations. Of the outlay provided, Rs. 1 lakh is meant for scholarships and Rs. 9 lakhs for merit awards.

*Text Books Development***26. Book Bank Scheme in Government Colleges**

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for supplying additional books for book banks already set up in Government Colleges and for setting up book banks in other colleges. Under this scheme, students belonging to socially and economically backward communities are given text books and reference books on loan basis.

*Other Expenditure***27. Visiting Professorship in Malayalam Culture-University of Texas**

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The amount provided is the State's contribution to the University of Texas for instituting a Professorship in Malayalam Culture at the University of Texas.

**28. National Cadet Corps**

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

In order to ensure fuller and effective utilisation of the opportunities which will be available with the establishment of the Southern Air Command and the Naval Academy, more state support is necessary to the National Cadet Corps. The construction of a boat house at Calicut and Quilon is to be taken up. The Programmes envisaged include expansion of NCC programme in Idukki, Malappuram, Wynad and Kasaragode districts, purchase of equipment, construction of boat house and opening of a battallion Headquarters for better command and control. The outlay is for the above programmes.

**10.2 Technical Education***Assistance to Universities for Technical Education***1. Cochin University**

(Outlay Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

The Cochin University is converted into a full fledged Science and Technological University for the development of higher education with special emphasis on Post-graduate studies and research in applied science, technology, industry and commerce. Several schemes are envisaged during the Seventh Plan with a total financial outlay of Rs. 2174.50 lakhs of which the state contribution is Rs. 540 lakhs only. It is expected that about Rs. 1724 lakhs will be available from UGC and Government of India. During the period 1982-86, the University received an assistance of Rs. 720.68 lakhs from external agencies other than the State Government for its various programmes. The outlay provided above is for consolidation and strengthening of the existing science and technology departments/schools of the University and for starting new courses of study and research in various emerging areas of technology and development including M. Phil in applied chemistry, M.Sc. in biotechnology, M. Tech. in radar and microwave electronics, M. Tech. in ocean engineering, M. Tech. in remote sensing technology and Post B. Sc. Diploma course in consumer electronics and T. V. Technology

## Technical Schools

### 2. Government Technical High Schools

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

There are at present 47 Technical High Schools and 19 Pre-vocational Training Centres in the state. Additional facilities are needed in the 21 Government Technical High Schools and 19 Pre-vocational Training Centres. The schools started during the sixth Plan period need acquisition of land, construction of building and purchase of equipment. Also necessary staff have to be provided on the basis of accepted norms. The outlay is also for starting new technical schools in backward and unrepresented areas of the state.

### 3. Government Polytechnics

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The facilities in the 16 Polytechnics including 3 Women's Polytechnics and one Institute of Printing Technology established prior to the Sixth Plan have to be improved by replacing obsolete and old equipment. Besides, amounts have been earmarked for providing land and buildings for Polytechnics at Kalpetta, Palai, Vennikulam and Kalamassery and buildings for Polytechnics at Palghat, Muttom and Kothamangalam. Considering the large demand for admissions to Polytechnics and the need for giving representation to backward and unrepresented areas of the State, it is proposed to start Polytechnics at Alleppey and Kasargode and Women's Polytechnic at Kottayam. In order to implement the above schemes an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided in the plan.

## Engineering/Technical Colleges

### 4. Government Engineering Colleges

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The facilities available in the two Government Engineering Colleges at Trivandrum and Trichur are inadequate. Also the obsolete and old equipments have to be replaced and more equipments are needed to the new laboratories and workshops. The programmes like centralised facilities, industrial liaison, industrial residency, management education, part-time M. B. A. Course and part-time Degree Course have to be continued. The outlay is for the above schemes of the engineering colleges.

### 5. Assistance to Regional Engineering College, Calicut.

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The Regional Engineering College at Calicut needs a compound wall, renovation of water supply system, development of roads and erection of diesel generator. The Plan provision is to meet the cost on campus development committed by the state. Also it is intended to give scholarships/prizes to students getting first and second places in University Youth Festivals.

### 6. Starting of New Engineering Colleges

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The provision is towards establishing two new engineering colleges in the Government sector during the Seventh Plan.

## Institutes

### 7. Food Craft Institutes

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Food Craft Institutes at Kalamassery, Calicut, Trivandrum and Kottayam conduct certificate courses, in hotel reception, restaurant and counter services cooking, bakery and confectionary, canning, food preservation etc. The above outlay is for acquisition of land, construction of buildings, supply of equipment and for meeting other costs.

### 8. Extension Centre of Technical Teacher's Training Institute.

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The Extension Centre of the Technical Teacher's Training Institute is now functioning in the Government Polytechnic, Kalamassery. The Institute offers short term courses in subject updating, curriculum development, short and long term training programmes and preparation of study materials and text books. The provision is for construction of a separate building for the centre and for the curriculum development schemes of the Institute.

### 9. Kerala State Science and Technology Museum

(Outlay Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Science and Technology Museum was registered as a society and is functioning in the old Engineering College campus, Trivandrum with 3 buildings in 2 hectares of land. The first stage of construction of buildings was over and the museum was opened for the public in July 1984. The outlay provided is for the development programmes of the Museum, which include gallery and mobile educational programmes, fabrication of exhibits landscaping, construction of buildings for space science gallery, completion of science gallery and mechanical power gallery, setting up of Children's Science Park, purchase of a projector and other equipment.

### 10. College of Fine Arts and Fine Arts Institutions

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The college of Fine Arts in Trivandrum and the institutes at Mavelikkara and Trichur offer courses in drawing, painting, sculpture, modelling, engraving, etc. The outlay provided is for improvement of studio, library, audio visual facilities, construction of auditorium and art gallery buildings, introduction of new courses in textile printing and ceramic arts, construction of hostel for students in the College of Fine Arts, Trivandrum and consolidation of facilities in the two institutes. Of the above outlay Rs. 10 lakhs is for construction and Rs. 20 lakhs for implementing other programmes.

11. *Institutes for Commercial Practice*

(Outlay Rs.10.00 lakhs)

There are at present 19 commercial institutes (including one part-time) in the state. These institutes offer diploma courses in typewriting and shorthand. The outlay is for purchase of additional typewriters, and furniture as well as payment of salary.

12. *Tailoring and Garment Making Training Centres and Industrial Schools*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Tailoring and Garment Making Training Centres and Industrial schools impart vocational education to girls who do not have opportunities for higher education. There are at present 47 such centres and schools. The outlay is for providing additional facilities in the existing institutions.

**Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutes.**13. *Assistance to Private Polytechnics*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The assistance is for consolidation and improvement of laboratory and workshop facilities, provision of students amenities and introduction of industrial residency schemes in the existing 6 private polytechnics.

14. *Assistance to Private Engineering Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs.)

The State Government gives grants to the three private engineering colleges at Quilon, Kothamanagalam and Palghat for maintenance activities. The grant, proposed is for maintenance of buildings, equipment modernisation of laboratories, library, diversification of courses etc. in the Engineering Colleges in the private sector.

**Training**15. *Apprenticeship Training*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Apprenticeship Training, supervisory development programme for engineering apprentices in industries, career guidance programmes, training of diploma holders, etc., are the programmes implemented under the scheme. The implementing agency is the Placement and Training Wing of the Technical Education Department. Of the outlay provided an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is meant for construction of Supervisor Development Centre, Kalanasserry and Rs. 10 lakhs for apprenticeship training.

**Other Expenditure**16. *Construction of Building for the Directorate*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Technical Education at Trivandrum is housed in rented building. The outlay provided is for the construction of the Directorate building which is estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs.

17. *Diversification of Courses*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

To keep pace with the manpower requirements in emerging areas of technology it will be necessary to start new courses at post graduate, under graduate, diploma, post diploma and certificate levels during the Seventh Plan period. Degree courses in computer science, computer technology, building technology, transportation, engineering, textile engineering, ceramic and glass technology cinematography, art ceramics, Textile design and environmental engineering and diploma /post diploma courses in mineral sand technology, pulp and paper technology, production engineering, maintenance engineering, welding technology fertilizer technology, plastics technology etc., are proposed to be started.

18. *Matching Grant for Central Schemes—State share*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision made is to meet the recurring expenditure of the post diploma course in Computer Applications at the Central Polytechnic, Trivandrum.

19. *Construction of Staff Quarters.*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is meant for construction of staff quarters in selected institutions.

20. *Faculty Development*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The outlay is meant for deputation of engineering college teachers for M. Tech. and Ph. D. Programmes continuation of the doctorate programme in the Trivandrum and Trichur Engineering Colleges, training staff in emerging areas of technology, deputation of staff to attend international conferences and seminars and deputation of polytechnic teachers for degree and Post-graduate courses and for training them in emerging areas of technology.

21. *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objectives of the scheme are free supply of text books, instruments, uniforms, calculators, sewing machines, typewriters, tool kits etc., to Scheduled Caste students. Also, remedial courses and special training programmes are conducted for them. The outlay is also for strengthening of existing Tailoring and Garment Making Training centres for SC/ST and starting of new centres during 1985-90

22. *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for implementing schemes which include free supply of text books, instruments, uniforms, etc., to the Scheduled Tribes students. Also, special training programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe students are organised under the scheme.

23. *Development of Human Resources- Electronics*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

Taking into account the rapid expansion of electronics and allied industries envisaged in the state as well as in the country, it is proposed to conduct training programmes of a self sustaining nature in centres like Lal Bahadur Sastri Engineering Research and Consultancy Centre, Cochin University and in the proposed institute to be set out for Computer Science and Technology. These centres are expected to contribute substantially for the development of the Programme as experts in large numbers will be needed in the country as well as in other countries in the coming years. Towards this end, the existing facilities at the University of Cochin and Lal Bahadur Sastri Centre will be fully utilised. The outlay provided is for providing necessary equipment to the existing centres and to establish the Institute of Computer Science and Technology.

**10.3. Art and Culture****Promotion of Art and Culture**1. *Music Colleges and Academies.*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

There are three government music colleges in the State viz., The Swati Thirunal College of Music Trivandrum, Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar Memorial Music College, Palghat and the RLV College of Music and Institute of Fine Arts, Thrissur. Besides these, Women's College, Trivandrum and Government College, Chittur also offer degree courses in music. The outlay provided is for purchase of furniture and utensils, payment of remuneration to visiting professors, payment of salaries of staff newly appointed and for purchase of books and musical instruments in music colleges and meeting other related expenditure.

2. *Kerala Sahitya Academy*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Sahitya Academy was set up at Trichur in 1956 for the promotion of Malayalam literature. The outlay is intended for production of literature including translation of books from other Indian languages into Malayalam, translation of Malayalam books into other Indian languages and English and Publication of Standard works on literary history and criticism.

3. *Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

The Sangeetha Nataka Academy was established in 1958 for the development of dance, drama and music of Kerala. Of the outlay provided Rs. 20 lakhs is for the payment of outstanding claims of the Kerala Construction Corporation and for completing the construction work of building. The remaining outlay is for continuance of other activities of the Academy during the Seventh Plan period.

4. *Kerala Lalithakala Academy*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Lalithakala Academy was set up in 1962 at Trichur for the promotion of fine arts like painting and sculpture. The provision is for continuance of the activities of the Academy, purchase of the building in which the Academy is housed now, and for payment of higher emoluments to the artists attached to the Academy.

5. *Kerala Kalamandalam*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Kalamandalam was started in 1930 at Cheruthuruthy, Trichur, to promote arts like Kathakali, Koodiyattom, Mohiniyattam, Thullal and other traditional arts of Kerala. The above outlay is for construction of Kalari buildings, Vallathol museum, payment of higher emoluments to the artists attached to the Kalamandalam and for carrying in other activities.

6. *Financial Assistance to Men of Arts and Letters*

(Outlay Rs. 85.00 lakhs)

The provision is meant for giving pension to writers and artists who live in poor financial circumstances.

7. *Cultural Publications Department*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Department was established in 1983 as an institutional agency and has the following schemes viz., Publication of books of cultural and classical value, Publication of comprehensive and authentic biographies of eminent Keralites in Malayalam, Publication of a monthly journal, compilation of the complete musical works of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal and other Kerala Composers, Publication of a detailed cultural history of Kerala, Publication of complete works of Sankaracharya, Melpathoor Bhattachiripad, Vilvamangalam Swamikal etc., and payment of financial assistance to authors for publication of books of cultural and classical value.

8. *Kathakali (Thekkan Kalari) and Koodiyattam at Trivandrum.*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Margi, Trivandrum is running schools for Thekkan Kalari in Kathakali and Koodiyattom. The outlay provided is towards grant for the continuance of activities during the Seventh Plan.

9. *Non-recurring Grants to Cultural Activities*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for payment of non-recurring grants to institutions for promotion of art and cultural activities.

10. *Irayimman Thampi Rengasala*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Irayimman Thampi Rengasala is contemplated as an art complex with training facilities in Gurukula Style for traditional art forms with a theatre of medium size for Kathakali, a mini size theatre for Koodiyattom and an open air theatre for other performing arts. The amount provided is for land acquisition and building of the Rengasala.

11. *Assistance to Kerala State Film Development Corporation*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for completion of the theatre projects of Calicut and Trivandrum, promotion of Children's Films, production of films on Art and Culture and carrying on other programmes of the Corporation.

12. *Documentation of Kerala Style of Vedas*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Kerala has a unique style in the recitation of Vedas which needs to be preserved. Chanting of the Vedas should be video taped and filmed both for preservation and for teaching. This should be done urgently as there are only very few people left in the State who can recite in the traditional way. Assistance should be given to those who teach vedas. In the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this Scheme.

13. *Bharath Bhavan*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to set up a "Bharath Bhavan" at Trivandrum for promoting national integration, as people from different parts of India work in Trivandrum. This will help to promote the culture of different groups and work for unity and integration. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is earmarked in the Seventh Plan for this scheme.

14. *Kshetra Kala Peetam, Vaikom*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is towards "Kshetra Kala Peetam" (Institute of Temple Arts) at Vaikom to popularise and impart training in all aspects of temple arts. The Institute will also organise workshops and seminars on various aspects of temple arts and help to compile authentic treatises on these disciplines.

15. *Kerala Grandhasala Sangham*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Grandhasala Sangham has nearly 4100 libraries affiliated to it. The outlay provided is for extending financial assistance to the affiliated libraries, purchase of books, conducting library classes, production of literature for the neoliterates, organising seminars and cultural functions, arranging inservice

training to library workers, organising reference centres in selected village libraries and publication of the Weekly 'Sakshara Keralam'.

16. *Kerala Gazetteers.*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Department of Kerala State Gazetteer has prepared District Gazetteers for all districts of Kerala except Malappuram. Also, volume I, and Part I of Volume II of State Gazetteer have been completed. The outlay provided is for the continuance of the work in completing the part II of Volume II and Volumes III & IV of the State Gazetteer.

17. *Zonal Culture Centre-Thiruvayyar (State contribution)*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The provision is towards state contribution to the Zonal Culture Centre established at Thiruvayyar in Tanjavur district of Tamil Nadu one of the Seven such centres all over India.

18. *Archives*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The Archives Department has three regional offices located at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut. During the Seventh Plan period it is contemplated to implement the following programmes:

(i) Completion of construction work of modern archival buildings. (ii) Acquisition of records of historical value from other states and Delhi. (iii) Purchase of equipment and materials for better preservation of records. (iv) Air-conditioning of a portion of the building so that old records could be preserved properly. (v) Publication of certain important Gadjan Palmleaf records. (vi) Exhibition of historical records at certain selected centres.

(vii) Providing facilities archival research and (viii) Providing additional accommodation in regional offices at Ernakulam and Calicut.

Of the outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs provided, Rs. 25 lakhs is for air-conditioning, Rs. 5 lakhs for electrification and the remaining amount for other activities including Staff commitment.

19. *Development of Museums and Zoos*

(Outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

The Department of Museums and Zoos has under its control Museums and Zoo complexes at Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut. The major continuing schemes of the Department are, construction of a building for Sree-Chitra Art Gallery, sprinkler water supply to botanical garden in Trivandrum, construction of art Museum at Calicut, construction of compound wall for the acquired land at Calicut, improvements to Trichur Zoo etc. Also it is proposed to take up new schemes which include a Mini Zoo at Calicut, a Zoological park at Malampuzha, a Mini Zoo and Park near Kottayam. Moreover, there is a proposal to shift the present zoo at Trivandrum to a sub-urban area. An Outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for the schemes of which Rs. 75 lakhs is for capital works.

## 20. *Public Library Trivandrum.*

(outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The major programmes envisaged for the development of Public Library are the construction of the building for Children's Library, purchase of reprographic equipment for the State Central Library and introduction of the scheme of inter-library loan of books between the Central Library and District Libraries. The present public Libraries at Ernakulam and Calicut will be given financial assistance with a view to developing them as good Regional Libraries. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme in the Seventh Plan.

## 21. *Archaeology*

(Outlay Rs. 158.00 lakhs)

The Archaeology Department has five museums under the control, viz., Padmanabhapuram Palace, Krishnapuram Palace and the Archaeological Museums at Ernakulam, Trichur and Calicut. The Department has also taken up the organisation and development of the following centres:

- (i) Numismatic Study Centre, Kottarakara.
- (ii) Pazhassi Kudeeram Project, Mananthody.
- (iii) Ethnological Museum, Hill Palace, Trippunithura.
- (iv) Rural Arts Centre, Ettumanoor.
- (v) Archaeological Workshop, Mavelikara.
- (vi) Maintenance Unit, Trivandrum.
- (vii) Kottarakkara Thampuran Memorial Museum.
- (viii) Hill Palace, Trippunithura.
- (ix) Folk Arts Centre, Kanhangad.
- (x) Folk Arts Centre, Kovalam.

It is also proposed to take up new schemes which includes (i) development of the Kottarakara Thampuran Memorial Museum of Classical Arts, Kottarakara, for which necessary land has to be acquired and the building constructed and facilities for the display of articles have also to be developed; (ii) development and maintenance of Hill Palace, Trippunithura and (iii) maintenance and upkeep of the protected monuments including Mangaladevi.

Of the outlay provided in the Seventh Plan, Rs.100 lakhs is for capital works and the remaining amount for other programmes.

## 22. *Memorials to Eminent Men of Arts and Letters.*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

There are now five memorial financed by the Government viz; Thunchan Memorial at Tirur, Kunchan Memorials at Ambalapuzha and Kiliikurisingalm, Asan Memorial at Thonnakkal and Govinda rai Memorial at Manjeswar. These Memorials should be developed and preserved as centres of study and research with special emphasis on those branches of literature in which these eminent men distinguished themselves. The Asan Memorial Committee has already drawn up schemes along these lines and is

doing good work to popularise the works of Asan. The progress is slow in the case of other memorials. Some urgent work like repairing of the old buildings is very essential. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is set apart for this scheme in the Plan.

## 10.4 Sports and Youth Services

### Physical Education

#### 1. *Physical Education Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

Programmes envisaged under this scheme are development of playgrounds and purchase of sports goods and library books. The outlay is also intended to meet expenditure on setting up a physiotherapy unit in the Physical Education College, Calicut.

#### 2. *Physical Education Programmes in Schools*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Organising games and sports at district and state levels, sending the winners to national meet, development of scouting and guiding etc., are the activities envisaged under this scheme. The outlay for 1985-90 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

### Youth Welfare Programmes for Students

#### 3. *Youth Welfare Programmes for students*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The scheme is intended for the conduct of youth festivals at the school, sub-district, district and state levels. The provision for 1985-90 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs

### Youth Welfare Programmes for Non-students

#### 4. *Youth Welfare Programme for Non-students*

(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for continuance of the programmes of the Youth Welfare Board. Under this, Youth Clubs are proposed to be organised in each village. Grants are given to clubs for their activities such as self employment scheme, adult education, social and cultural activities etc.

### Sports and Games

#### 5. *Assistance to Kerala Sports Council*

(Outlay Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Sports Council is the agency to implement 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 1300 boys and girls. There are also 33 Sports hostels attached to 33 colleges and 127 coaches under the sports council. The outlay is towards payment of stipend to National Institute of sports trainees, pension to sportsmen

purchase of equipment and furniture, state team expenses to be met for national meets south zone national and All India coaching camp for the selected players from the State in the Indian team, boarding expenses to sports hostels, sports schools and divisions, grant to District Sports Councils, State level/district level summer coaching camps, maintenance of playgrounds of Regional Coaching Centre, Trivandrum and Six district coaching centres and for construction works.

## Medical and Public Health

### A. Urban Health Service-Allopathy-Hospitals and Dispensaries

#### 1. Improvement of Health Care and Delivery System—State, District and Rural Levels

(Outlay Rs. 656.00 lakhs)

The major thrust in the field of health care and delivery system in the Seventh Plan is on rectification of the regional imbalances by raising bed strength and improvement of other facilities. The objective is to provide a minimum of 200 beds to taluk headquarters hospitals and 500 beds to district hospitals. An additional number of 3400 beds is required to raise the bed strength of 34 taluk headquarters hospitals to 130 each and of 5 district hospitals to 500 each. Further, taluk headquarters hospitals are to be opened at Mallappally, Ranai and Adhoor (Kasargode District). There are 13 fisheries dispensaries run by the Fisheries Department of which Six will have to be taken over during the plan period. The outlay also includes provision for the introduction of the three shift system for nurses in hospitals, improvement of beach hospital and other hospitals of Kozhikode and improvement of hospitals at Kuttanad area. There is a spill over commitment of Rs. 55 lakhs which is fully provided in the plan. The break up of the outlay is given below.

Name of the Schemes	Outlay in Rs. lakhs
1. Taking over the Six dispensaries from the Fisheries department by the DHS (at the rate of recurring expenditure of Rs. 0.65 lakh/Year)	20.00
2. Improvement of hospitals, rectifying the regional imbalances by raising bed strength at Taluk and District hospitals, improvement in Specialities including physical and Medical rehabilitation units, provision for the commission of already sanctioned hospitals, introduction of 3 shift system in hospital for nurses, improvement at beach hospital and other hospitals at Kozhikode and improvement of hospitals including mobile dispensaries at Kuttanad area.	345.00
3. Opening of District Medical Stores with vehicles at Trivandrum and for the new district formed during the Sixth Plan	15.00

Name of the Schemes	Outlay in Rs. lakhs
4. Opening of three new taluk headquarters hospitals and district hospitals	75.00
5. To improve the existing facilities by providing laundries to the District hospitals and major special hospitals	15.00
6. X-ray plants in taluk headquarters hospitals	15.00
7. Other major equipments to hospitals	50.00
8. Blood bank for 4 district hospitals and 2 or 3 taluk headquarters hospitals	21.00
9. Ambulance van to District and Taluk Headquarters hospitals	25.00
10. New mobile Repair and Maintenance units	10.00
11. Spill over schemes—cost of completion	55.00
12. Limb fitting centres at district hospitals, Trivandrum and Calicut	10.00
Total	656.00

#### 2. Mental Hospitals at Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut—Improvements

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

The schemes proposed are given below:

##### (a) Mental Hospital—Trivandrum

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Of the outlay provided a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is set apart for construction of an overhead tank, improvement of the drainage facilities and for kitchen improvement works. The reminding outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is earmarked for the purchase of an ambulance van, providing intercom telephones and for providing other facilities.

##### (b) Mental Hospital—Trichur

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Of the outlay given above, Rs. 15 lakhs is for construction works, Rs. 5 lakhs for rehabilitation and Rs. 5 lakhs towards purchase of TV, Video set, ambulance van and provision of other facilities including intercom telephones.

##### (c) Mental Hospital—Calicut

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

For the construction of an overhead tank, providing toilet facilities and for rehabilitation programmes a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is earmarked. It is proposed to provide intercom telephone facilities, purchase of an ambulance van and creation of other facilities including watch and ward for which Rs. 10 lakhs is set apart.



### 3. *Employees State Insurance (State Share)*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided as State share for the ESI schemes during the Seventh Plan. Full time dispensaries at Neyyattinkara, Ezhukone, Chingavanam and Mavelikkara and Part-time dispensaries at Thiruvalla and Chengannur etc., are envisaged for expanding the coverage. The dispensaries at Koothuparamba, Muvattupuzha, Thaliparamba, Wadakkancherry and Payyannur for which administrative sanction has already been accorded by Government have to be opened during the Seventh Plan. Further, the expenditure on equipment and staff of the three hospitals at Feroke, Thotada and Palghat has to be met by the State Government.

### 4. *Health Card for School Children*

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

This scheme of Health Card for School Children started in 1980-81 for the comprehensive physical examination of the entire school going children of the State and for the provision of curative and corrective measures. At present school medical examination is undertaken by 13 district hospitals and 9 Taluk Headquarters hospitals. The existing facilities, which can cater to only 60 per cent of the requirements, are quite insufficient. A minimum number of 300 doctors and 22 vehicles are required against the existing 186, doctors and 15 vehicles. At least 114 doctors, 35 nursing assistants and 7 vehicles are additionally required during the Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided.

### **Other Health Schemes**

#### 5. *Nursing Education*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The present annual intake of nurses is 270 and the nurse bed ratio of 1:6 has to be raised to 1:5 for which 4271 nurses are additionally required. In this connection it is to be mentioned that 1:6 ratio has not been achieved. It is proposed to open two more schools of nursing in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The provision is for the payment of stipend to 1080 nursing trainees at Rs. 150 per trainee per month every year and also for meeting the expenditure.

#### 6. *Health Statistics and Research*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for strengthening the health intelligence system at the Directorate and peripheral levels for effective planning and development of health activities.

#### 7. *Chemical Examiner's Laboratory*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratory caters to the need of Judiciary in the prosecution of crimes. Examination of about 15,000 articles involved in various crimes are being carried out in a year in this

laboratory. The scheme pertaining to the Department are (1) construction of a separate building for the Central Chemical Examiner's laboratory at Trivandrum, and (2) establishment of 2 Regional laboratories at Ernakulam and Calicut. Administrative sanction has been accorded for the above and the work has already been started. The construction work of the Regional Laboratory, Calicut is nearing completion and it has to be equipped in the Seventh Plan so that it can start functioning. Similarly the construction of Regional Laboratory, Ernakulam is expected to be over by 1985-86 and it has to be equipped. The provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is intended for the above and also for the purchase of a departmental vehicle for the use of Chief Chemical Examiner to Government.

### **B. Urban Health Services—Other Systems of Medicine—Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries**

*Improvement of Health Facilities in State, District and Rural Levels*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

There are Six schemes under urban health services in the ayurveda sector. They are detailed below:

(a) *Construction of Buildings for the Directorate and strengthening the Administrative wing*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Indian systems of Medicine is now functioning in a building in the campus of the Ayurveda College; Trivandrum. As it is necessary to construct a building to accommodate the office an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for construction of building during the plan period. The remaining outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is meant for strengthening the administrative wing of the Directorate.

(b) *Opening of District Offices at Pathanamthitta, Kasargode and Wynad*

(Outlay Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

At present there are only eleven District Offices. Three more District Offices have to be opened one each at Pathanamthitta, Kasargode and Wynad during the plan period. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for the Scheme.

(c) *Starting of a Mental Hospital and improvement of Mental Hospital, Kottakkal.*

(Outlay Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

The Mental Hospital, at Kottakkal is the only mental hospital under Ayurveda in the State. Acquisition of land as well as construction of building for the Mental Hospital is urgently needed. The provision has been made for the above purpose and also for starting a new mental hospital.

(d) *Raising the status of Ayurveda Hospitals in to District Hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

The aim of the scheme is (i) to establish district hospital with a bed strength of 100 at district head quarters

where there are no District hospitals at present and (2) to raise the bed strength of existing District hospitals to 100. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided for implementation of this scheme during the seventh plan.

(e) *Establishment of Siddha Vaidya Hospitals and Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to open Siddha Vaidya dispensaries. The outlay is for meeting the initial expenditure to be incurred for starting a Siddha Vaidya college in Kerala.

(f) *Providing equipments such as Dharappathi Vasthiyanthram etc., in hospital and development of specialities*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The amount earmarked is for providing equipments for Panchakarma treatment and other specialities such as Marma, Netra, Visha, Balachikilsa etc.

### **Homoeopathy—Hospitals and Dispensaries**

*Improvement of Health Facilities in State, District, Taluk and Rural Levels*

(Outlay Rs. 54.00 lakhs)

(a) *Starting and improvement of District Office*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

At present there are two district offices functioning at Ernakulam and Calicut. It is proposed to start 3 district offices during the 7th plan and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

b) *Opening of Taluk Hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to start 25 bedded hospitals in all the taluks in the State as a phased programme. At present there are 9 taluk hospitals in the State, which were opened during the Sixth Plan. It is proposed to open three taluk hospitals during the 7th plan for which the above outlay is provided.

*Increasing Bed Strength in District and Taluk Hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to enhance the bed strength in existing hospitals, and to provide modern equipments and facilities such as Clinical laboratory, X-ray, E.C.G. etc., in these hospitals so as to facilitate easy diagnosis of diseases. The target fixed for the Seventh Plan is enhancement of bed strength in the District and Taluk Hospitals to 200, starting of one Clinical Laboratory and one X-ray clinic. The outlay provided above is for achieving this target.

(d) *Starting of District Hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

At present there are no District Hospitals in Pathanamthitta, Calicut and Kasargode Districts. It is intended to start District Hospitals with 25 beds each in those Districts during Seventh Plan Period. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

(e) *Construction of Building for Existing Hospitals and Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

At present the construction works in respect of one hospital building and 7 dispensary buildings are nearing completion. In addition to the above, it is proposed to construct one hospital building and 5 dispensary buildings during the Seventh Plan period.

(f) *Providing Modern Equipments and other Facilities in hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to provide facilities like clinical laboratories, refrigerators, etc., to existing hospitals. At present clinical laboratories exist in Government Homoeo hospitals at Trivandrum, Kurichy and Ernakulam. It is proposed to purchase refrigerators for the Homoeo hospitals at Trivandrum and Ernakulam and to start clinical laboratories in the hospitals at Palghat, Quilon and in other hospitals.

2. *Co-operative Society for the manufacture of homoeo medicines*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Homoeopathic Co-operative Pharmacy Ltd., at Alleppey is supplying the homoeopathic drugs required for the Department. Fifty-one per cent of the authorised share capital of the pharmacy is reserved for Government contribution. The provision made is for contribution to the share capital.

3. *Starting of Regional Medical Stores*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

At present medicines are supplied to the hospitals and dispensaries from the Central store attached to the Directorate. As this is more expensive and time consuming, it is proposed to start two regional medical stores at Ernakulam and Calicut during the 7th plan for which the outlay is provided.

4. *Conducting Refresher courses to Homoeo Departmental Officers*

(Outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision for organising refresher courses to Medical Officers, Nurses, Pharmacists etc., and the target is to train 50 persons during 1985-90.

5. *Starting of Nurse-cum-Pharmacists Training Centre*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to conduct a one year training course for 120 candidates in the Government Homoeo hospitals at Attingal, Quilon, Alleppey, Kurichy, Palghat and Nileswar. The provision is for payment of stipend to the students at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem for an year and also for payment of additional remuneration to the staff.

**C. Rural Health Services—Allopathy**1. *Sub Centre—Drugs for Existing Sub Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 85.00 lakhs)

The existing provision for the purchase of medicine for a sub centre is Rs. 2000. As per the recommendations of the Tenth Joint Conference the amount has to be enhanced to Rs. 5000. The outlay provided for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 85 lakhs.

2. *Subsidiary Health Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Subsidiary Health Centres take care of not only curative but also preventive and educative aspects of the health delivery system for a population of 20,000. It is proposed to start 12 subsidiary health centres during 1985-90. One of the above centres would serve the tribal population.

3. *Primary Health Centres—Strengthening of existing P.H. Centres and opening of new Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 650.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at strengthening the existing P.H. Centres as well as opening of new centres. It is proposed to open 800 primary Health Centres both by opening of new ones, and by conversion of Government rural dispensaries. The new Primary Health Centres will serve a population of 20,000 to 30,000. It is proposed to convert 600 dispensaries into Primary Health Centres including the SCP and TSP provisions. In addition to this separate provisions are made under SCP/TSP to achieve the total target mentioned.

4. *Community Health Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The object of this scheme which was started in the Sixth Plan, is to have one Community Health Centre for every four primary centres. Since new primary Health Centres each of which is envisaged to serve a population of 20,000 to 30,000 are proposed to be started on a massive scale, expansion of community health centres is not contemplated. But an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the 7th plan.

**Other Expenditure**5. *Community Health workers Scheme State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme introduced by the Government of India envisages the training of members of the local community in health and health delivery, so as to impart the basic knowledge about health care to the local people. During the Sixth Plan period a modified form of Community Health Workers' Scheme was introduced in two districts. On reconsideration, it is suggested to have the original community health workers' scheme in all the districts except those selected for IPP, in a phased manner.

6. *Multipurpose Health workers Scheme—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The provision is for training and employment of multipurpose health workers. The norm is, one female health worker for every 5000 population in plain areas and one for every 2000 population in hilly areas. The provision is also meant to meet the expenditure towards salary of staff working under this scheme. There are supervisory training schools for training ANMs at Trivandrum and Kozhikode. There are Health and Family Welfare Training Centres to impart six weeks' training to doctors and paramedical staff. For male health workers there is one school at Trivandrum. From the above outlay, it is also intended to meet the expenditure in connection with the payment of Scholarships, stipends etc.

**Special Component Plan (Allopathy)**7. *Strengthening of existing Primary Health Centres, Opening of new Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres, Drugs for Existing Sub Centres and Dispensaries in Backward areas*

(Outlay Rs. 94.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to open 57 primary Health Centres of which seven are new and 50 by conversion of the existing Government Dispensaries/Government Rural Dispensaries.

Of the proposed outlay Rs. 50 lakhs is for conversion and Rs. 44 lakhs is for 7 pre Primary Health Centres.

8. *Multipurpose Health workers Scheme—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the continuance of the two schools for training multipurpose health workers at Trivandrum and Calicut and for payment of Salary and allowances of staff under this scheme.

9. *Mass immunisation Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the continuance of the programme during the 7th Plan period.

**Tribal Sub Plan (Allopathy)**

10. *Strengthening and opening of New Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres, Drugs for existing Sub Centres Dispensaries in Backward areas and Mobile Medical Unit for Tribal Block Attappady, Nilambur Wynad MCH Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to open 4 New Primary Health Centres and open 30 Primary Health Centres by conversion of existing Government Dispensaries/Government Rural Dispensaries during the Seventh Plan. The outlay is for meeting the construction charges of the four New Primary Health Centres and recurring expenditure of the proposed Primary Health Centres.

11. *Multi purpose workers Scheme—State Share 50%*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The provision is for payment of pay and allowances to Staff, Scholarships, stipend etc., in respect of the School at Neumara, Palghat District.

12. *Mass immunisation Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 1.00 lakh)

The provision is for continuance of the schemes during the Seventh Plan.

**D. Rural Health Services—****Other Systems of Medicine****Ayurveda**

1. *Opening of New Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The objective is to establish an Ayurveda Dispensary in every Panchayat within the shortest time possible. At present there are 581 dispensaries in the State. Considering the huge outlay required for the scheme it is proposed to achieve the target within a span of 25 years. Accordingly 45 dispensaries (35 in general sector and 5 each for SCP and TSP), will be opened during the Seventh Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided.

2. *Upgrading of Dispensaries into Hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

It is necessary to upgrade dispensaries in the remote rural areas into hospitals with inpatient facilities, in order to meet the requirement of the rural population. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the plan period for upgradation of dispensaries.

3. *Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospitals in Rural Areas/Opening of Taluk Hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

A large number of Taluks in the State do not have a taluk headquarters hospital. It is proposed to open 6 hospitals with bed strength of 50 each during the Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

4. *Starting of Mobile Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

Mobile Dispensaries are more beneficial in remote rural areas where travelling facilities for the public are inadequate. At present there are three mobile dispensaries under the department of Indian Systems of Medicine. It is proposed to start one mobile unit during the Seventh Plan, for which Rs. 2 lakhs is provided.

**Special Component Plan—Ayurveda**

5. *Opening of Ayurveda Dispensaries and Hospitals in Rural Areas*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to open 12 dispensaries during the Seventh Plan period for the benefit of areas predominated by Scheduled Castes.

**Tribal Sub Plan—Ayurveda**

6. *Opening of New Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for opening 12 new dispensaries during 1985-90 for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

**Homoeopathy—Rural Health Service**

1. *Opening of Homoeo Rural Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

There are Homoeo dispensaries in 191 Panchayats in the State, at present. The cost of starting a dispensary is worked out at Rs. 52,000. The outlay provided is for starting 100 dispensaries and meeting other related expenditures during the Seventh Plan.

2. *Special Component Plan—Opening of Homoeo Rural Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Seven Homoeo Dispensaries were opened during the Sixth Plan under Special Component Plan. It is proposed to open 20 more dispensaries in the State during the Seventh Plan period, and an amount, of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

3. *Tribal Sub Plan—Opening of Homoeo Rural Dispensaries*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

In order to ensure better medical facilities to tribal settlement areas 4 dispensaries were opened under Tribal Sub Plan in the Sixth Plan. The outlay provided above is for opening 20 Homoeo Dispensaries in the tribal colonies of Achancoil, Munderi and Ncervaram in Quilon, Malappuram and Wynad districts respectively, and in other areas predominated by Scheduled Tribes.

## E. Medical Education, Training and Research— Allopathy

### Education

#### 1. Directorate of Medical Education

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The Directorate of Medical Education was formed in 1983 for the purpose of bringing the Medical Colleges in this State under unified control, and co-ordinating the medical education and training programmes in these colleges. It is now housed in a rented building. The site for a permanent building for the Directorate has been located and building plans already drawn. The Plan provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is for construction of the building for the Directorate and creation of additional facilities.

#### 2. Medical College, Trivandrum

(Outlay Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 175 lakhs made in the Plan is for completing the capital projects including auditorium cum-examination hall, additional block of ladies hostel, casualty block of the collegiate hospital, extension to paediatrics block, starting of a unit in Paediatric Pathology, Centre for Respiratory Allergy, staff quarters etc., and for consolidating and developing the existing facilities of the Departments of the College, including the improvement of Post-graduate training facilities and expansion of the press.

#### 3. Medical College, Kottayam

(Outlay Rs. 260.00 lakhs)

The Outlay of Rs. 260 lakhs for the Medical College, Kottayam, is meant for construction work essential for the development of the College. Construction of the various blocks of the college building, roads, additional block to Ladies Hostel, workshop, staff quarters etc., and consolidation and development of facilities in the various Departments of the College (including improvement in post-graduate training facilities) are envisaged.

#### 4. Medical College, Alleppey

(Outlay Rs. 260.00 lakhs)

New construction works necessary for the development of the college have to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan period. The programmes include construction of hospital building, additional floor to college building, ladies hostel, staff quarters, men's hostel etc. Of the outlay of Rs. 260 lakhs, Rs. 200 lakhs is for capital works and the remaining outlay is for other programmes. Consolidation and development of the various Departments, including improvement in Post-graduate training facilities is also envisaged.

#### 5. Medical College, Calicut

(Outlay Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs is for the construction of hospital for Chest Diseases, staff quarters and for

completion of construction works already in progress. The outlay is also meant for the consolidation and development of existing facilities, including improvement of post-graduate training facilities. Of the outlay provided, Rs. 90 lakhs is for capital works.

#### 6. Medical College, Trichur

(Outlay Rs. 380.00 lakhs)

The Medical College, Trichur started functioning in the year 1982-83. The outlay of Rs. 380 lakhs, earmarked in the Seventh Plan is for the construction of college and collegiate hospital buildings, hostels, staff quarters, roads etc., and for the purchase of equipments and provision of facilities for this newly started college in order to meet the standards prescribed by the Medical Council of India. For construction purpose an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is earmarked.

#### 7. Regional Limb Fitting Centres—Trivandrum, Calicut, and Kottayam

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is for enhancement of facilities for the existing centres and construction of a building for the Centre at Kottayam. Three new centres at the District Hospitals are to be brought under the control of the limb fitting centre attached to the Medical College.

#### 8. Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for continuance of the activities of the Institute and construction of building for the Institute.

#### 9. Nursing Education

(Outlay Rs. 110.00 lakhs)

There are three nursing colleges functioning in the State, at Trivandrum, Calicut and Kottayam. The outlay provided is for the construction of College buildings and accommodation for the nursing students at Kottayam and Calicut, starting of M.Sc. (Nursing) course at Trivandrum purchase of equipment for the newly started colleges and continuing the nursing education programmes. Of the outlay provided Rs. 45 lakhs is for capital works.

#### 10. College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Trivandrum

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for the construction of additional floor to the college and improvement of existing facilities of the College of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

#### 11. Dental Colleges, Trivandrum and Calicut

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

There are two dental colleges in the state, one at Trivandrum and the other at Calicut. The Dental College at Calicut has to be equipped as a fullfledged

one. The provision is for equipping this new college and also for improving the facilities at Dental College, Trivandrum. Of the outlay provided Rs. 50 lakhs is for the Dental College, Calicut and 30 lakhs for the Dental College, Trivandrum.

### Training

12. *Reorientation of Medical education and upgradation of the department of Ophthalmology in Medical Colleges*  
—State Share

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant to re-orient Medical Education to give a rural bias, instead of the present urban and hospital based training. For this purpose, students and faculty are to be stationed at primary health centres for training. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided, of which Rs. 30 lakhs is for construction of dormitory type accommodation as envisaged in the scheme and for improvement of facilities at the concerned primary health centres and the remaining outlay is for other activities.

13. *Training of Teachers in Specialities and Continuing Medical Education*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

For enabling teachers in Medicine to attend conferences, training courses etc., within and outside the country in order to keep abreast of new knowledge and techniques in medical sciences and communicate the results of the own research, the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made.

### Research

14. *State Board of Medical Research*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

At present, adequate attention is not given on medical research in Kerala. Medical Research should be related to the common health problems of the State. The results of research can be utilised to modify constantly the health care delivery systems in the State. Therefore it is proposed to set up a State Board of Medical Research and create a fund for research, which will be operated by the Board.

### Other Expenditure

15. *Providing Generators in the Medical College Hospitals*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is for installation of small generators in Medical College Hospitals.

16. *Establishment of Sports Medicine Laboratory*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Though Kerala has a good record in sports, performance in the international arena has not reached the desired level. The performance level can be bettered further if scientific methods of training, sports physiology and Biochemistry are imparted. Evaluation of individuals is necessary in a Sports Medicine

Laboratory for designing or modification of training schedules, to attain maximum level of performance. At present there exists no such evaluation. Coaches, athletes, physical educators, officials, and doctors have little knowledge of the concept and the importance of sports medicine in improving performance levels. Nations which rank high in the international sports arena have well developed speciality of sports medicine. Trained doctors in Sports Medicine are not available in Kerala. It is therefore proposed to establish a Sports Medicine Laboratory at the Medical College, Trivandrum and to train two doctors in this speciality, for which the outlay is provided.

17. *Establishment of Infectious Diseases Units*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

In the medical colleges of Kerala, there are no full fledged Units of infectious diseases. The scheme aims at establishment of infectious diseases units in all Medical Colleges of the State, which should ultimately become full-fledged departments, development of one of the Centres into a full-fledged department with an Infectious Disease Hospital, development of the units as Research Centres, starting of Post-graduate course in the subject and conducting orientation courses for doctors to update their knowledge on this subject.

### Ayurveda

#### Education

1. *Ayurveda College, Trivandrum*

(Development of Ayurveda College)

(Outlay Rs. 22.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at the development of the college which includes provision of additional facilities and staff to BAMS Degree Course, provision of laboratory facilities and staff.

2. *Construction of Hostels, staff quarters, pharmacy building, hospital buildings etc., for Ayurveda College, Trivandrum*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for the construction of additional building for the college, collegiate hospital, Ayurveda pharmacy, hospital, staff quarters etc.

3. *Expansion of Collegiate Hospital, Trivandrum*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at improvement of facilities in Ayurveda College Hospital, Trivandrum by increasing the bed strength and also that of the Ayurveda College Maternity Hospital, Poojappura. The outlay is also intended for installation of power laundry, and strengthening of staff in the medical and para medical wings of the college.

4. *Paywards for Collegiate Hospital, Trivandrum*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

There is increasing demand for accommodation in hospitals. The outlay is for construction of paywards

in Ayurveda College Hospital, Trivandrum and Ayurveda College Maternity Hospital, Poojappura.

5. *Acquiring and Preserving manuscripts, Preparing Text books and expanding college library at Trivandrum*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

In the ayurveda section, records and valuable materials are to be procured during the seventh plan. The provision is for the continuance of the scheme.

6. *Specialisation in Ayurvedic branches, condensed Degree course and continuing Degree course in Pharmacy*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The outlay is intended for meeting deputation allowances of teachers for undergoing post graduate courses and also for payment of remuneration to visiting professors and experts. The outlay is also meant for continuation of the scheme of condensed degree courses as well as B. Pharm, and to start new courses like B. Sc. Nursing.

7. *Publication division in Ayurveda College, Trivandrum*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The Publication Division, attached to the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum is engaged in writing, printing and publishing of text books required for ayurveda education. It is necessary to strengthen the division and the outlay provided is for that purpose.

8. *Government Ayurveda College, Trippunithura*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is for strengthening the teaching departments of the college for under graduate education, which have to be developed according the Syllabus of the Central Council of the Indian Systems of Medicine.

9. *Payward facilities for Collegiate Hospital, Trippunithura*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The proposed outlay is for the provision of facilities in the paywards and purchase of equipments for them.

10. *Acquiring and Preserving manuscripts, preparing text books and expanding college library at Trippunithura*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is intended for developing the college library by acquiring and purchasing of books, records and materials pertaining to Ayurveda.

11. *Acquiring land and construction of building for Mens Hostel, staff quarters and 350 bedded hospital at Trippunithura*

(Outlay Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

A larger provision is made in view of the construction works contemplated. The provision is for construction of buildings for the hostel, accommodation for various departments, auditorium and an Administrative Block. The provision is also intended for acquisition of land and to establish a hospital with 350 beds.

12. *Post Graduate-cum-Research Centre in Ayurveda, Poojappura*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for continuing the activities of the Post Graduate-cum-Research Centre in Ayurveda, Poojappura. The P. G. Wards now accommodated in the Ayurveda College Hospital have to be shifted to the newly constructed Panhcakarma building at Poojappura. As a part of upgrading the centre as an Institute for Advanced Studies and Research in Ayurveda, the State Government have decided to construct a 60 bedded hospital which would roughly cost about Rs. 29 lakhs. The outlay provided above is for the model demonstration garden, construction works and other activities.

13. *Training of Pharmacists and Nurses (Ayurveda College, Trivandrum)*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at imparting training to Nurse, Pharmacists etc. The outlay is for payment of stipend to trainees and for meeting the cost of staff.

14. *Training in Prakriti Chikitsa, Ayurveda College, Trivandrum*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The plan outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is intended for imparting training in the counterparts of Indigenous Medicines, such as Prakriti Chikitsa, Siddha etc., in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum and to award stipends to the trainees.

15. *Refresher courses for medical teaching and paramedical staff, Ayurveda College, Trivandrum*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving refresher training in the different subjects to the para-medical staff, teachers and medical officers working in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum and the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine.

#### Others

16. *Grant-in-aid to private Ayurveda Colleges at Shoranur and Ollur and assistance to Ayurveda College, Kottakkal*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The private Ayurveda Colleges in Kerala, situated at Kottakkal, Ollur and Shoranur are admitting students from the common selection list of the Entrance Examination for Medical Education. The outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is for providing grant-in-aid to these Colleges, and to meet the expenditure on account of direct payment to the teaching and non-teaching staff of these colleges, and to strengthen the administrative wing in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum to supervise the work concerned.

17. *Continuance of ISM Pharmacies*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

This scheme was a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme till 1984-85. The Government of India has

recently instructed that additional expenditure in the running of the ISM pharmacy including cost of equipments etc. is to be borne by the State Government. The scheme aims at the development of the existing pharmacies.

## Homoeopathy

### Education

#### 1. Degree College and Hospital in Homoeopathy, Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Trivandrum

(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The homoeopathic degree college and collegiate hospital are not provided with the basic facilities needed. According to the minimum standards prescribed by the Central Council and approved by the Government of India, each Homoeopathic Medical College requires in all 63 teachers in 12 disciplines. Also, at present the two Homoeopathic medical colleges at Trivandrum and Calicut are manned by teachers with Diploma or Degree qualification. It is necessary that teaching should be done by post-graduate teachers.

Of the proposed outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs, Rs. 40 lakhs is for capital units and Rs. 35 lakhs is for development of the college and starting of P. G. Course. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for the development of collegiate hospital.

#### 2. Development of Existing Homoeopathy Degree College, Calicut—College Buildings and Hospital Buildings

(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the development of the college including starting of post graduate courses, construction of buildings for the college and collegiate hospital. Out of the provision made Rs. 30 lakhs is for the development of facilities of the College including starting of post graduate courses, Rs. 15 lakh for collegiate hospital and Rs. 45 lakhs for construction works of the college.

## F. Public Health

### Prevention and Control of Diseases

#### Control of Communicable Diseases

In spite of the impressive progress in the field of control and eradication of communicable diseases, leprosy, filaria, T. B. etc., still prevail in the state. There is also high incidence of diarrhoeal diseases. Health problems like respiratory illness of the children, diseases due to parasites etc, should also be taken up during the Seventh Plan period. Besides 100% Centrally Sponsored Programmes, there are a number of 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes under this category.

The State share of implementing the schemes to combat communicable diseases in the State is Rs. 215 lakhs in the Seventh Plan. Of this the outlays pertaining to the general sector schemes and schemes coming under SCP and TSP are Rs. 209 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively.

#### 1. National T. B. Control Programmes—State Share (including operational cost)

(Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This scheme is included under 20 point programme. It is conducted through District T. B. Centres and T. B. Clinics. At present the State has 10 T. B. Centres. In the Sixth Plan 3 T. B. clinics with 36 beds have been opened. The objectives of the programme in the Seventh Plan are:

- (i) detection of cases from all level i.e. from the lowest basic unit.
- (ii) strengthening the treatment activities so that cure rate can be raised from the existing 40% to 80%.
- (iii) arranging supply of sufficient anti-TB drugs to the patients through District TB Centres and clinics and other institutions.
- (iv) Opening district TB Centres for the newly formed districts. (Wynad, Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Kasargode).
- (v) meeting the additional requirement of equipments and replacing the old set of major equipments. (State share - 50%).

The provision to be set apart for the above in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 50 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is towards additional operational cost and Rs. 45 lakhs as state share.

#### 2. National Malaria Eradication Programme

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The programme is in the maintenance phase in Kerala though there are recent cases of incidence in Malappuram and Alleppey Districts. The active and passive surveillance, preventive measures and follow up are the main components of the programme. It is proposed to carry out the surveillance and spray operations through the multi purpose workers during the Seventh Plan period. Moreover, strengthening of peripheral services including laboratory services and inter state meetings to discuss the important cases are also intended to be undertaken during the plan period. The requirement of funds will be as follows:

1985-90 (Rs. lakhs)

Operational cost (Additional Zonal Malaria organisation)	50.00
For medicine, equipments etc., excluding operational cost 50% Central assistance	25.00

Altogether an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided for the scheme during 1985-90.

#### 3. National Filaria Control Programme (NFCCP)

(Outlay Rs. 29.00 lakhs)

Out of the 6 million endemic population of the State, 2 ½ million could be covered through NFCCP. The objective of the programme is to cover the entire population exposed to the risk of this infection. During the Seventh Plan period 60 more clinics are required to ensure the antilarval measures detected and for the treatment of micro-filarial carriers.



The amount required is shown below:

	1985-90 (Rs. lakhs)
Operational cost	20.00
Medicines and equipment (50% Central assistance)	9.00

#### 4. Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Acute diarrhoeal disease is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in children below the age of 5. The objective of the scheme is to achieve effective control of the disease through proper and effective implementation of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), training of medical and para medical personnel, and education to the mother and community. The aim is to bring down the mortality rate resulted by this disease to 50%. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for 1985-90.

#### 5. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The programme includes serological screening of all pregnant women in suspected cases, training of medical and para medical personnel, provision for health education and periodical survey to assess the magnitude of the problem. Clinics for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases have to be established especially at the hospital in tribal areas. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90.

#### 6. Mass Immunisation Programme

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The immunisation programme was started in the State in 1982-83. The programme covered all the NES Blocks in the State. The object of the programme is to protect the children against communicable diseases like diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, polio and T.B. from infancy. The target is to immunise 80% of the infants every year. An amount of Rs. 16 lakhs is allocated in the Seventh Plan of which an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh are allotted for SCP and TSP respectively to carry out the programmes.

#### 7. Prevention of Food Adulteration (Aug.)

(Outlay Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

In order to exercise effective food adulteration control measure, there is an additional requirement of 30 Food Inspectors with necessary staff. Expenditure towards this item will have to be met during the Seventh Plan, for which an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs is proposed.

#### 8. Government Analysts' Laboratory

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The State Analyst's Laboratory and the Regional Analytical Laboratories is a Central subject enforced by the State Government through Health Services

Department. It has been included under the new 20 Point Programme as item 19. A proper machinery is needed which consists of enforcement machinery, laboratory services and prosecution of offenders. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

#### 9. Drugs Control

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

Drugs Control Department plays a vital role in the health care of the people by ensuring availability of quality drugs. Control over quality of drugs has to be exercised through enforcement of law which necessitates licensing of all drugs manufacturing and selling units, testing the quality of drugs manufactured, sold and distributed and prosecution against offenders. The major activities contemplated during 7th plan are strengthening the Inspectorate on the lines recommended by the Task force appointed by the Central Government, providing vehicles and telephones to all Drugs Inspector's offices in a phased manner, strengthening the intelligence branch and construction of animal houses for the Drugs Testing Laboratory and converting the laboratory into a full fledged one.

#### 10. Health Education and Publicity

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Scheme is to strengthen the existing Health Education Bureau. Community participation has to be enlisted through wide spread and intensive mass media activities. The outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the 7th plan period.

#### 11. Public Health Laboratory

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The laboratory services form an integral part of general health services. It consists of State Laboratory Complex, district laboratories attached to T.H.Q. hospitals, PH Centres and Government dispensaries. It is proposed to develop the laboratory services at regional, district, T.H.Q. and PH Centre level, during the Seventh Plan for which additional staff, equipments, chemical and other facilities are required. Modification of the calfshed to an animal house and maintenance of workshop is an immediate necessity. Out of the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 8 lakhs is for development of State Laboratory, Rs. 4 lakhs for the development of Regional Laboratory at Trivandrum and Calicut Rs. 30 lakhs for opening of laboratories in the 5 newly formed districts and the rest for opening of laboratories in one Taluk each in new districts and the development of existing laboratories in Taluk Hospitals.

#### Water Supply and Sanitation

##### 1. Survey, Investigation Planning and Design Units

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

There are a large number of schemes under implementation, including the LIC aided schemes, World Bank and Bilateral aided schemes. It is proposed to take up for implementation several schemes during

the 7th Plan period with assistance from World Bank, and bilateral agencies such as the Netherlands and Danish Governments. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen the investigation, planning and design units. The outlay is also strengthening the KW & WW Authority with necessary staff and for the purchase of vehicles.

2. *Research and Training*

(Outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

There is a research wing attached with KW&WWA for undertaking research on the various aspects such as water quality control, operation and maintenance problems. It is essential that some training is imparted to personnel attached with the resource units on the water quality and related problems. Of the outlay provided an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is meant for purchase of machinery and equipment.

**Urban Water Supply Schemes (LIC aided)**

3. *Cranganore Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1979 with a target to benefit a population of 50000. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 414.50 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 252.50 lakhs was spent by the end of the 6th plan. The outlay provided is for the continuance of the scheme during the 7th plan by 1987.

4. *Angamaly Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 44.00 lakhs)

The Scheme was started in 1980 and is proposed to be completed by 1986. The total revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 164.70 lakhs of which Rs. 121 lakhs was spent by the end of VI Plan. The outlay provided above is for completion of the scheme in 1986. The scheme on completion will benefit a population of 27,500.

5. *Pathanamthitta Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

This scheme was started in 1980, with a target to cover a population of 36000. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 135 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 95.58 lakhs was spent by the end of Sixth Plan. For completion of the scheme by 1986, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided in the plan.

6. *Thodupuzha Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1980, is designed to cover a population of 37500. The total estimated cost (revised) of the scheme is Rs. 292 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 145.92 lakhs was spent upto 1984-85. The outlay provided is for continuance of the scheme during the Seventh Plan.

7. *Trippunithura Water Supply Scheme.*

(Outlay Rs. 76.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1980 is to target to benefit a population of 42400. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 264 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs was spent by the end of Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 76 lakhs is provided for the continuance of the scheme during the seventh plan period.

8. *Nedumangad Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985, is to benefit a population of 70000. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 344 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided for implementing the scheme during the Seventh Plan.

9. *Kothamangalam Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The scheme, started in 1985, is targeted to be completed by 1989. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 246 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is provided for the scheme during 1985-90. It is designed to benefit a population of 50000.

10. *Chowghat-Kunnankulam Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The scheme was started in 1985. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 409 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is earmarked in the Seventh Plan for implementing the scheme which will cover a population of 80000.

11. *Mangeri Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is targeted to cover a population of 70000. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 453 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is provided for implementing the scheme during 1985-90.

12. *Ponnani Water Supply Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is targeted to benefit a population of 60000 at an estimated cost of Rs. 325 lakhs. The outlay provided is for continuance of the scheme during 1985-90.

13. *Augmentation schemes and completion of partially Commissioned Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 244.00 lakhs)

The proposed outlay is for completion of the augmentation schemes viz., Chalakudy, Punalur, Tirur, Peppara Dam, Vaikom, Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram,

Kayamkulam, Shertallai and Palai. The provision is also for completing the works on the partially commissioned schemes and taking up new augmentation schemes on a priority basis during the 7th Plan period.

### Rural Water Supply

#### Minimum Needs Programme

##### 14. L.I.C. Aided Rural Water Supply Scheme (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 850.00 lakhs)

There are 16 rural water supply schemes under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 794.10 lakhs with L.I.C. assistance. Upto the end of the Sixth Plan an amount of Rs. 241.25 lakhs was spent. Of the outlay provided above, an amount of Rs. 550 lakhs is earmarked for completion of the schemes under implementation, and the remaining outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is for taking up new schemes.

##### 15. Other Rural Water Supply Schemes (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

There are 37 other continuing Rural Water Supply Schemes now under execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 365 lakhs. By the end of Sixth Plan an amount of Rs. 77 lakhs was spent on these schemes. The proposed outlay is for continuing the work on these schemes and also for meeting the expenditure on extension of water supply from Municipal schemes.

##### 16. Improvements to existing Schemes (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is for making improvements to some of the existing schemes which are in urgent need of improvements.

#### World Bank Aided Water Supply Schemes (MNP)

##### 17. Quilon Water Supply Scheme (Augmentation)

(Outlay Rs. 1,076.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is targeted to benefit a population of 4.29 lakhs at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,008 lakhs. The scheme aims at augmenting the present Water Supply System in Quilon town which is quite inadequate and also for providing water supply to 6 adjacent panchayats. An amount of Rs. 1,076 lakhs is provided for the scheme during the Seventh Plan Period.

##### 18. Kottayam Water Supply Scheme (Augmentation)

(Outlay Rs. 674.00 lakhs)

The scheme, started in 1985 is to benefit a population of 1.86 lakhs and is targeted to be completed by 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 674 lakhs. It is designed to provide water supply facility to 4 adjacent panchayats of Kottayam Municipal Town and outlay needed for completion of the scheme is fully provided in the Plan.

##### 19. Water Supply to G.C.D.A.-South-West Zone and Central Zone (Rural)

(Outlay Rs. 1,100.00 lakhs)

The Scheme commenced in 1985 is targeted to benefit a population of 5 lakhs at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,101 lakhs. It is designed to provide water supply facility to 12 panchayats within the Greater Cochin Development Area and the outlay provided is for implementing the scheme during 1985-90.

##### 20. Vilappil Water Supply Scheme

(Outlay Rs. 132.00 lakhs)

This scheme which commenced in 1985 is proposed to be completed by 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 132 lakhs. The scheme is intended to provide Water Supply to Vilappil Panchayat and the entire cost of the Scheme is fully provided in the Plan. The scheme on completion will benefit a population of 34600.

##### 21. Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Chithara and Adjoining Panchayats

(Outlay Rs. 529.00 lakhs)

The scheme which started in 1985, is proposed to be completed by 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 529 lakhs. It envisages to provide Water Supply to Chithara and 3 adjoining Panchayats.

##### 22. Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Adoor and Adjoining Panchayats

(Outlay Rs. 757.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is proposed to be completed by 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 757 lakhs. It is designed to provide Water Supply facility to Adoor and 5 other panchayats. The outlay required for completion of the scheme is fully provided in the Plan. The scheme will benefit a population of 1.5 lakhs.

##### 23. Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Puthencruz and Adjoining Panchayats

(Outlay Rs. 382.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985, is proposed to be completed in 1989 at an estimated cost of Rs. 382 lakhs. The scheme is designed to provide Water Supply facility to 4 panchayats which will cover a population of 1.16 lakhs. The outlay provided above is for completing the works and commissioning the Project at the Scheduled time.

#### Bilateral Schemes with Netherlands Government Assistance (M.N.P.)

At present there are 7 schemes under implementation with financial assistance from Netherlands Government, and 2 more schemes are under negotiation.

##### 24. Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Vakkom-Anjengo

(Outlay Rs. 99.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1980, is scheduled to be completed in 1986 at an estimated cost of Rs. 422.25

lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 323.58 lakhs was spent upto the end of 6th Plan. The provision of Rs. 99 lakhs is for the completion and commissioning of the scheme during 1986-87.

25. *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Nattika Firka*  
(Outlay Rs. 723.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1982 is to be completed by 1987-88 at an estimated (revised) cost of Rs. 1,140 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 416.38 lakhs was spent upto 1984-85. The outlay required for the completion and commissioning of the scheme is provided in the plan. The Scheme will benefit a target population of 4 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 723 lakhs provided above is for completion of the scheme in the 7th Plan period.

26. *Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Kundara and adjoining Panchayats*  
(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985, is to benefit a population of 218000 at an estimated cost of Rs. 712 lakhs. It is designed to provide water supply to Kundara and adjoining panchayats.

27. *Koipuram Water Supply Scheme*  
(Outlay Rs. 92.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985, is proposed to be completed by 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 92 lakhs. The outlay needed for completion of the Project is fully provided in the Plan. The Scheme on completion will benefit a population of 44450.

28. *Water Supply Scheme to Mala and adjoining Panchayats*  
(Outlay Rs. 340.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985, is scheduled to be completed by 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 341 lakhs. The scheme is designed to serve Mala and adjoining Panchayats. The target is to cover a population of 203750.

29. *Cheriyannadu Water Supply Scheme*  
(Outlay Rs. 42.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985, is proposed to be completed by 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42 lakhs. The target is to benefit a population of 34748.

30. *Thrikunnapuzha Water Supply Scheme*  
(Outlay Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

The scheme started in 1985 is proposed to be completed in 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. It is designed to benefit a population of 10800.

31. *Comprehensive Water Supply to Pavaratty and adjoining Panchayats*  
(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing Water Supply to Pavaraty and adjoining Panchayats. The Netherlands

Government have agreed to finance this scheme and the provision of Rs. 90 lakhs is for commencing the scheme during the 7th Plan. The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 5.22 lakhs in 19 Panchayats.

#### **Bilateral Schemes with Danish assistance (M.N.P.)**

Negotiations are in advanced stages with Danish Government for getting financial assistance to implement three water supply schemes viz. Kolachery, Edappal and Pavaratty.

32. *Comprehensive Water Supply to Kolachery and adjoining panchayats*  
(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The scheme is expected to commence during 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 668.57 lakhs. It is designed to benefit 8 Panchayats. The outlay provided is to implement the scheme during the 7th Plan. The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 248920.

33. *Comprehensive Water Supply to Edappal and adjoining Panchayats*  
(Outlay Rs. 120.00 lakhs)

The scheme designed to serve 5 panchayats is expected to commence during 1986. The target is to cover a population of 195800. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 330.04 lakhs, for which an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

34. *Comprehensive Water Supply to Cheekode and adjoining Panchayats*  
(Outlay Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

The scheme is proposed to be taken up in 1986 at an estimated cost of Rs. 264 lakhs for which an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs is provided. The scheme is designed to benefit a population of 294130.

35. *Water Supply Schemes benefiting Harijans (SCP)*  
(Outlay Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)

There are 38 water supply schemes under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 920.84 lakhs benefiting Harijans. An amount of Rs. 120 lakhs was spent by the end of Sixth Plan. The outlay proposed is for completion of the ongoing schemes, and for taking up new schemes during the 7th Plan.

36. *Water Supply Schemes benefiting Tribals (TSP)*  
(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

There are 59 Water Supply Schemes now under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 144.55 lakhs, for the benefit of tribals. An amount of 20 lakhs was spent during the Sixth Plan. The outlay provided is for continuing the works on these schemes and for taking up new schemes.

37. (a) *Open Dug Wells*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages provision of drinking water facilities through open dug wells in areas not served by piped water supply. Wells will be provided in all SC/ST Colonies, colonies under One Lakh Housing Scheme, remote backward villages, and places where there is concentration of economically weaker sections of the community. It is also intended to provide financial assistance to Harijans and other weaker sections to construct parapet-walls to prevent contamination of wells.

(b) *Open Dug Wells—Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The provision is for implementing the scheme—Open dug Wells exclusively for the benefit of Harijans during the 7th Plan period.

(c) *Open Dug Wells—Tribal Sub-Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The provision is for implementing the scheme exclusively for the benefit of Tribals during the seventh Plan period.

38. *Bore wells with Handpumps/Shallow Tube Wells.*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

Utilisation of ground water resources on a large scale is a recent development in the State especially after the unprecedented drought of 1983. The programme envisages the construction of deep/medium/shallow bore wells or shallow tube wells. The provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is for constructing bore wells/tube wells in the identified areas of the State giving priority to selected Harijan/Girijan colonies. The provision is also for revitalisation of existing open wells by putting up bore in open wells.

**Assistance to Public Sector and other undertaking**39. *Water Supply to Export Processing Zone-Cochin*

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The provision is for providing water supply facility to the Export Processing Zone, Cochin during 1985-90.

**Other Expenditure**40. *Other works to be taken up with World Bank Assistance*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

The provision is for meeting costs on minor schemes like consultancy studies, establishing meter repairing workshop, tools and plants in connection with the implementation of World Bank Projects.

**Sewerage and Sanitation Sanitation Services**41. *World Bank aided low cost Sanitation Programme***Urban***U.N.D.P. Low Cost Sanitation (Urban)*

(Outlay Rs. 220.00 lakhs)

As a part of the U.N.D.P. programme for providing low cost pour flush water seal latrines, it is proposed to implement the scheme in the following ten Municipal towns during 1985-90. (i) Attingal, (ii) Badagara (iii) Kasargode, (iv) Mavelikkara, (v) Moovattupuzha, (vi) Palai, (vii) Ponnani, (viii) Punalur, (ix) Shoranur and (x) Trichur. The outlay is for implementing the scheme in the above towns.

**Rural**(a) *U. N. D. P. low cost sanitation (SCP)*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The provision is for implementing the scheme for the benefit of Harijans in rural areas during 1985-90.

(b) *U. N. D. P. low cost sanitation (TSP)*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The provision is for implementing the scheme for the benefit of Tribals in rural areas during 1985-90.

42. *Distribution of E. S. P. type latrines*(a) *Distribution of E. S. P. type latrines (Urban)*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The low cost sanitation programmes have to be extended to towns other than Class-I cities for attaining the target set for the decade. The provision is for the supply of ESP type squatting slabs at subsidised rates to the economically weaker sections, especially the Harijans.

**Rural**(b) *Distribution of E. S. P. type latrines (SCP)*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The provision is for implementing the scheme exclusively for the benefit of Harijans in rural areas.

(c) *Distribution of E. S. P. type latrines (TSP)*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The provision is for implementing the scheme for the benefit of Tribals in rural areas.

**Sewerage Services****Continuing/original schemes—(LIC aided Urban Schemes)**43. *Calicut Sewerage Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 135.00 lakhs)

The Calicut Sewerage Scheme was started in 1979 with LIC loan assistance. The estimated cost (revised) of the scheme is Rs. 610 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 277 lakhs was spent upto the end of 6th

Plan. The scheme is proposed to be completed during the seventh Plan.

#### 44. *Quilon Sewerage Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 135.00 lakhs)

The Quilon Sewerage scheme started in 1979 with LIC loan assistance, is estimated to cost (Revised) Rs. 585 lakhs of which Rs. 250 lakhs was spent by the end of 6th Plan. The scheme is targeted to be completed by 1989. The scheme is designed to benefit a portion of Quilon town.

#### 45. *Trivandrum Sewerage scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

The Trivandrum Sewerage scheme was started in 1979 with LIC assistance. It is proposed to be completed by 1988. The estimated cost (Revised) of the scheme is Rs. 605 lakhs of which Rs. 430 lakhs was spent during the 6th Plan. The amount needed for completion is fully provided in the plan.

#### 46. *Guruvayoor Sewerage Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 55.00 lakhs)

The Guruvayoor Sewerage scheme started in 1975 is expected to be completed by 1986. An amount of Rs. 58 lakhs was spent upto 1981-85 and the provision made is for completing the scheme positively by 1987.

### Housing

#### A. Government Residential Buildings

##### (1) *Rental Housing Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced in 1959 to construct houses or flats and give them on rent to state government employees. At present the scheme is operated by the Public Works Department and the Kerala State Housing Board. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan (i) to complete the works already taken up by the two implementing agencies (ii) to take up new housing schemes in all district headquarters with a view to expanding the coverage of scheme and (iii) to under-take construction of multi-storied walk-in flats at the P.M.G. office compound and observatory hill compound at Trivandrum in accordance with the master plan already prepared for the same. The payment of annuity to the Kerala State Housing Board for the houses already constructed is also to be met from the above allocation.

##### (2) *Government Residential Quarters*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

Government are providing residential quarters to certain categories of officers at their places of work. The outlay provided is to complete the construction works of residential quarters already taken up in the

37/154/MC.

earlier plans and to take up new works on priority basis. The construction of quarters to High Court judges, District judges, Sub judges and Chief Judicial Magistrates is also envisaged under this scheme.

##### (3) *Working Men's Hostel for Government Employees.*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

This scheme is for the construction of working men's hostels for government employees. At present male employees are finding it difficult to obtain accommodation at district and taluk headquarters. An assessment made by the Government through the District Collectors revealed that 38 hostels to accommodate 6835 persons are urgently required. Government lands for this purpose have been identified in certain localities. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the Seventh plan to undertake construction of hostels in Government lands at district and taluk headquarters where the accommodation problem is acute.

##### (4) *Police Housing*

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

Government provided house/barrack accommodation to police personnel on certain agreed norms. The scheme is implemented with Plan and non-plan funds as well as special assistance from Government of India. The provision made in the plan is for completion of the ongoing works, to take up new works, and also to pay annuity to the Kerala State Housing Board for the flats constructed under this scheme. New works under the scheme will be taken up by availing financial assistance from HUDCO, which has expressed its willingness to provide upto 70 per cent of the estimated cost of the projects.

#### C. Rural Housing

##### (1) *House sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas (MNP)*

(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing developed plots in small and medium colonies having access to roads, drinking water, drainage, individual sanitary latrines etc., to landless families in rural areas. The scheme is implemented at present in selected panchayats and 50 per cent of the house sites will be distributed to persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided for continuing the scheme in the Seventh Plan period. The average cost of development of infrastructure facilities per house would be approximately Rs. 2,000 and the target is to distribute 30,000 house sites during the 7th plan period.

##### (2) *Construction of Huts/Houses to Rural Workers (MNP)*

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance for the construction of houses to people who have been allotted house sites under the scheme "house sites to landless workers in rural areas". An assistance of Rs. 4,000 per houses involving loan and grant components at Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively is given.

The loan amount is to be repaid in 25 years with 8 per cent interest. It is proposed to modify the content of the scheme in the Seventh Plan so as to bring this category of applicants within the purview of the subsidised aided self help housing scheme for the economically weaker sections, with the co-operation of the voluntary agencies.

(3) *Village Housing Projects*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance for house construction to residents of villages on an aided self help basis. As identical schemes with greater advantages to the beneficiaries are implemented, physical achievement reported was low under the scheme during the Sixth Plan period. Hence as a prelude to the discontinuance of the scheme, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made to abide by the commitments made earlier under the scheme.

(4) *Upgradation of Marginal Settlements and improvements to Houses under the One Lakh Housing Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme is implemented by the Government through the local bodies. The Government give loans and grants to families in rural areas for the upgradation of their existing sub standard houses. While retaining the status quo in the Seventh Plan, the scheme will concentrate mostly for the upgradation of houses constructed under the one lakh housing scheme. There are approximately 48,000 houses now under the 'One Lakh Housing Scheme' of which about 25 per cent require improvements or repairs. Besides, common facilities wherever necessary have to be provided. It is estimated that Rs. 2000 per house is necessary for repairs/improvements and the target is to cover 2500 houses during the 7th plan period.

## D. General

### Planning & Research

1. *Applied Research in Low Cost Housing*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for encouraging research in low cost housing and for constructing and demonstrating experimental houses.

### Assistance to Housing Board

2. *Kerala State Housing Board*

(Outlay Rs. 1000.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Housing Board was constituted in 1971 with the objective of implementing the public housing schemes by availing resources from financial institutions. The Board has several schemes which are important from the point of view of serving the housing needs of the community, but some of the schemes do not qualify for assistance from HUDCO due to the operation of their rigid norms. Hence market borrowing has assumed vital importance in implementing the scheme.

## Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings

3. *Co-operative Housing Scheme for E.W.S.*

(Outlay Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The scheme sponsored jointly by the Government of Kerala, Kerala State Housing Board and the Kerala State Co-operative Bank was started in 1978 for the construction of houses to economically weaker sections of the community in rural areas. Any person whose annual income is less than Rs. 4,200 and who owns a house site, but does not possess a house of his own is eligible for assistance under the scheme. The pattern of assistance is that a HUDCO loan of Rs. 3000, co-operative bank loan of Rs. 800 and Government grant of Rs. 500 is paid to the beneficiary. An amount of Rs. 1,700 is beneficiary's contribution towards the estimated construction cost of Rs. 6000 per house. It is proposed to construct 40,000 houses under this scheme, and a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is made in the plan towards Government's contribution as grant.

4. *Assistance to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST—Financial Assistance for Housing.*

(Outlay Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has implemented four housing schemes. These schemes were implemented with financial assistance from HUDCO and subsidy from Government. The Corporation has drawn up a fifth housing scheme for the construction of 10,000 houses, to be implemented during the seventh plan period. An amount of Rs. 450 lakhs is provided for giving financial assistance for the implementation of the scheme in the form of subsidy, interest on loans and for administrative and supervision charges.

5. *Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation*

(Outlay Rs. 450.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation, registered in 1970, is raising funds from financial institutions and distributing to the 205 affiliated primary housing societies which in turn advance to the individual members for the construction of houses. The federation has a programme to assist the construction of 20,000 houses during the seventh plan period at an estimated loan commitment of Rs. 6000 lakhs as given below:—

Year	No. of houses	Loan commitment in Rs. lakhs
1985-86	3330	1000
1986-87	3660	1100
1987-88	4000	1200
1988-89	4340	1300
1989-90	4670	1400
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>

The Government have to contribute towards the share capital base of the Federation in order to enable it to borrow the required funds from L.I.C. of India which is the major source of finance. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for its share capital contribution and Rs. 400 lakhs for its market borrowing.

### 3. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The scheme, started in 1954, envisages financial assistance by way of loan to persons who do not own a house and whose income does not exceed Rs. 7200 per year. The maximum loan admissible is 80 per cent of the cost of building and site subject to a ceiling of Rs. 14,500. In the initial years the scheme was quite popular, but with the introduction of many other housing schemes it failed to evoke adequate response. Hence as a step to discontinue the scheme, a lumpsum provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is earmarked to honour prior commitments already made under the scheme.

### 4. *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme launched in 1959 was to provide housing loans to people whose annual income falls between Rs. 7,200 and Rs. 18,000. The loan amount is restricted to a maximum of Rs. 27,500 or 80 per cent of the cost of the house and is repayable in 300 monthly instalments with 8 per cent interest. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the plan for the continuation of the scheme during the seventh Plan period.

### 5. *Housing scheme for M.L.As.*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The House Committee of the Kerala Legislative Assembly has recommended a housing scheme for the members of the Legislative Assembly. The Government have accepted the recommendation. The scheme envisages provision of a loan of Rs. One lakh or 75 per cent of the cost of construction whichever is less, to a member for constructing a new house if he does not have a house of his own. The provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is for implementing the scheme during the Seventh Plan.

### 6. *Land Acquisition and Development*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing developed house sites at reasonable price in selected urban areas to economically weaker sections. It will solve to a certain extent the housing and slum clearance problems besides stabilising urban land prices. At present the scheme is implemented in Ernakulam and Calicut districts only. It is proposed to extend the scheme to other districts also for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided.

### 7. *World Bank Project*

(Outlay Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

The State Government has formulated a project in housing and urban development to be implemented with World Bank assistance for the all round improvements of the three major regions of Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut. The Project envisages the

### 5. *Government Servants/Police Men's Housing Co-operative Societies*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs provided in the plan is for the share capital contribution and loans to Government Servants/police men's housing co-operative societies. The outlay also includes interest subsidy to the members of these societies.

### 7. *Kerala School Teaching and Non-teaching Staff Welfare Society for Housing*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in the plan is for providing margin money to the society in order to strengthen its capital base so as to enable the society to borrow from HUDCO and other financial institutions.

## **E. Other Schemes**

### 1. *Slum Clearance and Housing—Completion of Chengalchoola Housing Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

The Chengalchoola slum improvement scheme aims at providing flat type accommodation to 700 families. Nearly 330 flats have already been completed and handed over for accommodation. The remaining flats are in different stages of completion. The provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is for completing the scheme during the Seventh Plan period.

### 2. *Subsidised Aided Self Help Housing Scheme for EWS with the Co-operation of Voluntary Agencies*

(Outlay Rs. 700.00 lakhs)

The Subsidised Aided Self Help Housing Scheme for economically weaker sections, was implemented from 1933-84 with the Co-operation of Voluntary Agencies. According to this Scheme a beneficiary will be given a loan of Rs. 3000 by HUDCO through the Housing Board a grant of Rs. 1000 by the State Government and a contribution of Rs. 1000 by voluntary agencies for the construction of a house costing not less than Rs. 6000. The balance amount will have to be met by the beneficiary concerned by way of cash, labour or material. The beneficiary should possess own land of area at least 60 square metres, and construct the house based on approved plan and specifications. The voluntary agencies have to sponsor at least ten beneficiaries at a time and offer their contribution in advance. The HUDCO loan is repayable over a period of nine years with five per cent interest. A physical target of constructing 70,000 houses at an overall cost of Rs. 4200 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period and the State commitment amounts to Rs. 700 lakhs.



development of about 37000 serviced residential and small business plots, upgrading the slum areas benefiting 29000 households, and improving water supply, sewerage, sanitation drainage, urban transport etc. The total project cost is estimated at Rs. 100 crores. According to the proposed funding pattern World Bank will give a loan of Rs. 50 crores, HUDCO and the State Government will provide Rs. 25 crores each. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Seventh Plan as State's share.

#### 8. Various Housing Schemes under Tribal Areas

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The scheme is for providing houses to all tribal families in the state in a phased manner. However preference will be given for the construction of houses in the five tribal project areas of Attappady, Mananthody, Nilambur, Idukki and Punalur.

#### 9. House Building Advance to Government Servants

(Outlay Rs. 1020.00 lakhs)

All state Government Employees completed five years of service are eligible for advance under the house building advance scheme. As the procedure for obtaining the loan, interest rate and repayment schedule are favourable, there is considerable demand for this advance. The actual need is assessed at about Rs. 70 crores and due to resource constraints an outlay of Rs. 1020 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

### Urban Development

#### A State Capital Development

Assistance to Local Bodies, Corporations, Urban Development Authorities, Town Improvement Boards etc.

#### 1. Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation (KUDFC)

(Outlay Rs. 400.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation is a public limited company giving financial assistance by way of loans and advances to urban local bodies for remunerative schemes like construction of shops, market centres etc., as well as for non-remunerative scheme like construction of roads, parks etc., and beautification schemes. The Corporation raises funds for its lending activities through the issue of debentures.

#### 2. Assistance to Greater Cochin Development Authority

(Outlay Rs. 325.00 lakhs)

The provision is towards assistance to the Greater Cochin Development Authority for its comprehensive development plan costing Rs. 94 crores envisaged to be implemented during the Seventh Plan period. The major sources of funds of the Authority include resources raised by floating debentures, assistance from HUDCO, LIC etc. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to acquire and develop 174.13 hectares of land. Also it is envisaged to construct 1002 houses

and make available developed house plots to about 2200 beneficiaries. Besides 14000 persons will be benefited through housing loans. The other major schemes of the Authority include Cochin Marine Drive II and detailed town planning schemes of Rameswaram West, vicinity area of the Cochin shipyard, Ernakulam East etc.

#### 3. Assistance to Calicut Development Authority

(Outlay Rs. 325.00 lakhs)

The major programmes of the Calicut Development Authority are land acquisition and development, housing, urban renewal etc. The Authority has drawn up a plan, costing an amount of Rs. 2431 lakhs for the period 1985-90.

#### 4. Assistance to Trivandrum Development Authority

(Outlay Rs. 325.00 lakhs)

The Trivandrum Development Authority has prepared a plan with an estimated cost of Rs. 5577 lakhs for the seventh plan.

### C. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

#### 5. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (State share)

(Outlay Rs. 300.00 lakhs)

The scheme was introduced in 1979-80 as a Centrally Sponsored scheme and it aims at development of small and medium towns so as to enable them to act as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland, and thereby reduce migration to cities. The scheme is applicable to towns with a population below one lakh as per 1971 census. During the Sixth plan period nine towns in the State were selected and an amount of Rs. 293.75 lakhs was received as central assistance for implementing the programme. During the seventh plan period it is proposed to implement the scheme in the following fifteen towns: (i) Palghat (ii) Pathanamthitta, (iii) Kasargod, (iv) Muvattupuzha, (v) Kothamanglam, (vi) Perumbavoor, (vii) Neyyattinkara, (viii) Varkala, (ix) Punalur, (x) Thodupuzha (xi) Manjeri, (xii) Ponnani, (xiii) Chalakudi (xiv) Palai and (xv) Cannanore.

### D. Slum Area Improvement

#### 6. Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)

(Outlay Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

The slum clearance/improvement scheme is being implemented in the State since 1957. The schemes are formulated by the local bodies in consultation with the Town Planning Department and implemented with the approval of State Government. A good number of beneficiaries under this scheme belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Hence from the year 1980-81, this scheme has been included under the special component plan. It is also an item under the New Twenty Point Programme (10-a). Based on the

directive received from Government of India more emphasis is now given to slum improvement schemes than slum clearance activities. The works usually undertaken include construction/improvement of roads, lanes, drains, providing sanitary type latrines and extension of water supply and street lighting. The target is to cover one lakh slum dwelling population during the Seventh Plan period.

#### E. Other Urban Development Schemes

##### 7. *Financial Assistance to Other Urban Local Bodies for Non-remunerative Town Improvement Works*

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to extend financial assistance to urban local bodies in the form of loans and grants for undertaking their non-remunerative schemes such as construction of office buildings, townhalls, roads, drainage, maternity and child welfare centres, libraries, parks, stadia etc. The outlay is for implementing about 70 schemes of the Municipalities during the 7th Plan period on a priority basis.

##### 8. *Financial Assistance for Establishment Charges of all Development Authorities other than Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum (Grant-in-aid)*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

There are nine Development Authorities in the State. The outlay provided is for giving financial assistance to six of them excluding the Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum Development Authorities towards their establishment charges.

##### 9. *Financial Assistance to Development Authorities other than Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum for implementing Statutory Town Planning Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The outlay provided is for giving financial assistance to the Six Development Authorities of the State, other than Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum for implementing statutory town planning schemes. The pattern of assistance is 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant. The loan component is for construction and grant is for land acquisition schemes of the Development Authorities.

##### 10. *Financial Assistance to Municipalities and Township Committees for implementing sanctioned Town Planning Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for giving financial assistance to municipalities and township committees to implement town planning schemes already sanctioned. The pattern of assistance is 50% loan and 50% grant. The loan component is for construction activities of the municipalities and other local bodies and grant is meant for meeting the land acquisition charges. Of the land acquisition cost, 80% is met by the State and 20% by the concerned local bodies.

##### 11. *Financial Assistance to Urbanising Panchayats*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

There are 136 urbanising panchayats in the State which are facing problems identical to that of Municipalities. The proposed outlay is for implementing the following schemes in urbanising panchayats. Of the outlay provided Rs. 5 lakhs is for preparation of development plans and DTP schemes and Rs. 25 lakhs is towards financial assistance for implementation of sanctioned DTP schemes.

#### F. General

##### 1. Training and Research

##### 12. *Training and Research*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The provision of Rs. 12 lakhs is made for imparting training to the Engineering/Architect graduates and the diploma holders in the department of Town Planning and providing training facilities to the apprentices. The target during 1985-90 is to train 40 persons and the outlay is for payment of fees, salary and for meeting other related expenditure.

##### 13. *Evaluation and Monitoring Cell*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

There is an Evaluation and Monitoring Cell functioning in the Town Planning Department for the evaluation of master plans and other town planning schemes. The outlay is for meeting the cost of staff and other items of expenditure.

##### 14. *Urban and Regional Information system including Preparation of Maps for urban planning through Aerial Photography*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The provision is made for the continuance of the scheme, Urban Land Use Surveys and Urban Regional Information Cell. The scheme aims at conducting aerial survey of urban areas for obtaining aerial photographs to be taken up along with the survey by Land Use Board for establishing a proper urban information system. The aerial survey has been entrusted to the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad and the outlay is for making payment for photographs and meeting other items of expenditure.

##### 2. Other Expenditure

##### 15. *District Planning Units*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

There are eleven District Planning units functioning in the State, classified under Non-Plan schemes. Though sanction for the Alleppey unit has been accorded as early as in 1981, it has not yet started functioning. It is proposed to start units at Alleppey, Wayanad and Kasargod during the Seventh Plan period. The outlay is meant for starting the above new units as well as strengthening the units already started which are not fully equipped with staff and other facilities.

16. *Master Plan for Agro-industrial and Urban Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The master plans serve as the broad frame-work for evolving suitable development projects/programmes for the overall growth of the concerned region. The Town Planning Department has already completed preparation of 16 master plans. It is proposed to take up preparation of master plans for 19 Municipal areas and centres during the Seventh Plan period.

17. *Preparation of Traffic and Transportation plans to synchronise with urban land use plans and preparation of Traffic Operation plans for Urban Areas*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

At present Urban Traffic and Transportation plans are prepared by NATPAC on the basis of a contract executed by the Government of Kerala. As traffic and transportation planning is a part of urban development planning which is the responsibility of the Town Planning Department, it is proposed to create the urban traffic and transportation cell in the Town Planning Department and the provision is for the above purpose.

18. *Reorganisation of Headquarters Office*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to reorganise the headquarters office of the Town Planning Department into seven functional divisions such as Development Plan Division, Project Division, Research and Standards Division, Detailed Plan Division, Local Area project Division, Planning Administration Division and Traffic and Transportation Division. The outlay provided is for the above purpose.

19. *State Town and Country Planning Board*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The State Town and Country Planning Board was constituted to guide, control and monitor in the formation of the State Spatial Development Plan. The provision is for the continuance of the Board.

20. *Scheme for the Development of Growth Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to undertake research studies for identifying growth centres in the backward districts of the State. Creation of employment opportunities, provision of infrastructure facilities, as well as other amenities in the backward districts can be planned only on the basis of such studies.

**Information and Publicity**

**A. Films**

1. *Production of Films*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at production of short films, documentaries, feature films and newsreels on different

socio economic aspects of the population. The outlay is for payment of pending bills to KSFDC, production of newsreels, establishment of short film unit in Trivandrum and also for other activities.

**Training**

2. *Training of Field Publicity Officers*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving training to the Officers of the Public Relations Department in mass communication, advertisement, printing and layout and exhibitions.

**B. Others**

**Advertisement and Visual Publicity**

1. *Display Advertisement*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The welfare and developmental activities of the State are given wider publicity through advertisements in popular dailies, periodicals and other publications in and outside the State. The provision is for meeting the display advertisement charges and other costs.

2. *Information Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Information Centres of the Department are functioning in Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram and Calicut. It is proposed to start information centres at Alleppey, Idukki, Pathanamthitta, Cannanore and Kasargode and to strengthen the existing units. Opening of information counters attached to the showrooms of "Kairali" in Madras, Bombay and the Tourist Complex at Kovalam is envisaged during the Seventh Plan.

**Press Information Service**

3. *Press Tours*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to organise tours for pressmen to places of developmental and cultural importance, exchange of journalists between States and also for encouraging press coverage on special occasions. The provision is for payment of pending bills to the KSRTC, payment of higher charges for buses on special occasions like the visit of President of India, Prime Minister and other high dignitaries.

4. *Press Academy*

(Outlay Rs. 105.00 lakhs)

The Press Academy at Cochin is an autonomous body. The activities of the Academy include inservice training to pressmen, research programmes, publication of books and periodicals etc. The Academy is constructing a building and the revised estimated cost is Rs. 75 lakhs. Of this Rs. 35 lakhs has been

spent earlier and the remaining Rs. 40 lakhs needed for completion of the Academy building is fully provided in this Plan. Additionally, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for continuance of the schemes of the Academy.

### Field Publicity

#### 5. *Strengthening of Field Publicity Organisation*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

At the district level field publicity serves as an effective medium for educating the people on the various programmes of the State. The outlay is for purchase of vehicles, projectors, films, and for meeting other expenses.

#### 6. *Exhibitions*

(Outlay Rs. 90.00 lakhs)

The department participates in Exhibitions and Fairs to give wide publicity of the achievements and various activities of the State. The department also organises and co-ordinates the participation of the State Government and the Kerala Pavilion at New Delhi. The State has a permanent area, to house the Kerala Pavilion. The State Government have to build the structures, decorate it and maintain it. Of the outlay provided Rs. 30 lakhs is for payment of rent to the Trade Fair Authority for the space allotted to Kerala Pavilion, and Rs. 60 lakhs is for other programmes relating to exhibitions including construction works.

#### 7. *Songs and Drama Services (Cultural Affairs)*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for interstate exchange of cultural troops jointly sponsored by the Government of India and the State Government, granting of awards for professional drama and mohiniyattom, conduct of floats and folk dance for the Republic Day celebrations at New Delhi. Organising programmes on special occasions, participation in National Integration Cultural festival and for the folk arts centre.

#### 8. *Photo Services*

(Outlay Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for modernising the existing photographic unit attached to the Directorate and for starting a video unit and colour processing units. The outlay is also meant for starting of photographic units at Quilon, Kottayam, Trichur and Cannanore, and purchase of Photographic materials like films, paper, cameras and other accessories.

### Publication

#### 9. *Publicity Materials*

(Outlay Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for the production of posters, pamphlets, booklets, wall calendars, table calendars, media handbooks, photo cards, etc., in large quantities for bulk distribution among the urban and rural population. The outlay is also meant for meeting the

expenditure on production and distribution of the departmental journals—'Kerala Calling' (English) and 'Janapadham' (Malayalam) and publication of information series on different aspects of plan formulation, implementation etc., as well as level of socio-economic development in the State.

#### 10. *Publication of Books*

(Outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

The Department has brought out several books including 'Kerala through the Ages' and 'Legacy of Kerala', 'Poetic Trinity of Kerala' and 'Short History of Malayalam Literature'. The provision is for publication of two books—'Mohiniyattom' and 'Women of Kerala' and for meeting other expenses.

### Other Expenditure

#### 11. *Welfare Fund for Journalists (Government contribution)*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The provision is towards Government contribution to the Journalist's Welfare Fund intended for giving financial assistance to Working Journalists/dependents in distress. There are 137 persons now receiving the assistance which ranges from Rs. 150 to 250 per month per person.

#### 12. *Welfare Fund for Cine Artists (Government contribution)*

(Outlay Rs. 11.00 lakhs)

The provision is for giving financial assistance to the Cine Artists in distress at the rate of Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month per person.

### Community Radio and Television

#### 13. *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 4.50 lakhs)

The scheme is for giving subsidy to Panchayats for installing Radio/TV sets in areas predominantly occupied by Harijans.

#### 14. *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 0.50 lakh)

The outlay is for payment of subsidy to panchayats for installing Radio/TV sets in Tribal areas.

#### 15. **Installation of Community Viewing Sets—Grant of Subsidy to Panchayats**

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Television has a great potential as an instrument of social communication. The provision of community viewing sets in rural areas will benefit the rural masses with socially relevant messages, educational programmes, cultural programmes etc. The State Government have formulated a massive scheme of envisaging grant of subsidy to panchayats for installation of T. V. sets, and during the Seventh Plan 600 panchayats will be given grants to purchase and install T. V. sets. The scheme is that 50 per cent of the cost of the T. V. set will be met by the concerned panchayat.

## **Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes**

### **Welfare of Scheduled Caste**

#### *Educational Programmes*

##### 1. *Pre-matric Scholarships and Stipends*

(Outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for the payment of lump sum grants and stipends to scheduled caste students in the pre-matric classes to meet the expenses for study materials, dress, etc. At present a lump sum grant of Rs. 10 per month is paid to a child at the pre-primary level, Rs. 30 at standards I to III and amounts ranging from Rs. 35 to 105 at standards from IV to X. It is expected that there will be a substantial increase in the number of scheduled caste students in the coming years. Taking these factors into account an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Seventh Plan.

##### 2. *Special Incentives to Talented Students*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at encouraging the scheduled caste students to achieve higher levels of performance in public examinations as well as in sports and games. The incentives at present vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per student depending on the course of study. It is intended to raise these rates in view of the increased costs. Besides, it is proposed to extend the award of these incentives to students in standards VIII, IX and X and also to students securing second class in arts subjects at the college level. Special incentives will also be given to scheduled caste students showing outstanding performance in sports and games. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

##### 3. *Boarding Grants*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

This scheme is for the payment of boarding grants to scheduled caste students residing in hostels which provide subsidised food and lodging facilities. The present monthly rate per incumbent is Rs. 85. It is proposed to increase the rate of grant in view of the increase in the cost of living. This together with the increase in the number of hostels will require an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for this programme in the Seventh Plan.

##### 4. *Cosmopolitan and Welfare Hostels*

(Outlay Rs. 176.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 176 lakhs is earmarked in the Seventh Plan for the running of the Cosmopolitan and Welfare Hostels under the Harijan Welfare Department. Starting of 8 new Cosmopolitan Hostels (of which four will be for girls) and 25 Welfare Hostels (10 for girls) is also envisaged under the scheme. Also, funds for the construction of six more Cosmopolitan Hostels and ten more Welfare Hostels for boys are to be provided from this outlay. The rates of assistance will also be increased corresponding to the rise in cost of living.

In order to improve the standards of these hostels the introduction of an efficient management system with full time resident tutors, wardens etc., is envisaged. An Advisory Committee consisting of Headmasters of feeder schools, representatives of parents of inmates and departmental officers will visit the hostels periodically with a view to improving their functioning.

##### 5. *Adult Education*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

In addition to raising the literacy level of the adult population, it is necessary to impart social education to them. The existing Adult Education Centres in the State will be renamed as Centres of Audio-Visual Education (CAVE). Additional centres will also be started during the Seventh Plan period. These centres will be supplied with modern audio visual aids of learning. Conduct of seminars, camps for adults and repairs to centres will also be necessary. Study tours for selected groups of people are necessary to expose them to developments and achievements made in the rest of the country. The plan provision is Rs. 4 lakhs.

##### 6. *Tutorial System in Schools and Colleges*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

This scheme replaces an earlier schemes for special coaching classes, the scope of which was limited to Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. Henceforth this scheme will have larger coverage comprising schools (from VIII standard onwards) as well as arts, science and professional colleges and polytechnics. In Arts and science colleges, professional colleges and polytechnics, Professors with the assistance of other teachers, and in schools teachers will organise special coaching classes to students in the subjects in which they fail or are below the average. In addition to remuneration, incentive awards will be given to the college and school teachers who conduct the classes and ensure success of the students in the examinations. Special awards for those who help students for getting first class is also envisaged. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

##### 7. *Establishment of Model Residential Schools*

(Outlay Rs. 37.00 lakhs)

Scheduled Caste students do not get opportunities for undergoing the type of training and education that are imparted in high standard residential schools like the public schools though quite a number of them are functioning in the State and outside. To fill this gap the establishment of two model residential schools in the pattern of the public schools is proposed under the Seventh Plan. One school will be set up in North Kerala and the other in South Kerala. An amount of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme in the Seventh Plan.

##### 8. *Dormitories and Study Facilities*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The environment in many of the Scheduled Caste homes is admittedly not conducive to children undergoing studies. This is considered as the main reason for the high level of drop-outs among the scheduled

caste students. One way of reducing the problem is to offer enough reading facilities to these children outside their homes. Dormitories or common buildings with a minimum of necessary facilities should be provided in as many harijan concentrations as possible. The students will be under the control and supervision of a warden or a senior teacher who will help them in their studies.

During the Seventh Plan period a modest beginning will be made in this direction by starting one dormitory in each District. It is planned to construct pucca sheds for such dormitories in harijan concentrations where land is available. It will also be necessary to improve the atmosphere and facilities in the Scheduled Caste homes. The outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs provided is intended for the above purposes.

### Centrally Sponsored Scheme

#### 9. *Girls' Hostels—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs)

At the beginning of the Plan period 39 hostels are housed in rented buildings. During the 7th Plan period it is proposed to construct four Cosmopolitan Hostels and 10 Welfare Hostels for girls. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for this programme.

#### 10. *Book Banks in Professional Colleges and Polytechnics—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

Under this programme costly text books and study materials would be made available to scheduled caste students attending professional colleges. Some of the professional colleges were brought under this scheme during the Sixth Plan period. It is now proposed to extend this scheme all the remaining professional colleges and polytechnics in the State during the Seventh Plan period. It is also intended to provide revised editions of the books already available and also new books for these colleges. The Seventh Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 12 lakhs.

#### 1. *Coaching and Allied Schemes—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is provided in the State Sector for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme covers the Pre-examination Training Centres intended for training candidates who appear for competitive examinations. During the Seventh Plan period, all the Pre-Examination Training Centres in the State will be brought under this scheme and will be strengthened suitably. The standard of instruction given in these Centres will be improved during the plan period. Also, a focal agency having control over all the Pre-Examination Training Centres in the State will be established. This agency will appoint competent persons to handle classes and give training to needy scheduled caste candidates. Hostel facilities for students undergoing training will also be provided

### Economic Programmes

#### 12. *Harijan Co-operatives*

(Outlay Rs. 37.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages organisation of new co-operatives for Harijans besides developing the existing co-operatives. Multipurpose service co-operative societies will be organised. These will include societies for undertaking essential domestic services like plumbing and wiring etc., societies for conducting Mini Bus Services wherever possible and societies for the purchase and cultivation of agricultural land (especially relatively cheap wet lands) by traditional scheduled caste agricultural labourers. An outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs is provided in the seventh Plan for this scheme.

#### 13. *Financial Assistance as Margin Money for Self-employment Ventures.*

(Outlay Rs. 147.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at assisting all technically or traditionally trained scheduled castes in various crafts skill/trades, to set up self-employment ventures. The outlay of Rs. 147 lakhs in the Seventh Plan is also meant for providing assistance to Harijan families engaged in traditional occupations like mat weaving, basket making etc., and to professionally qualified persons like doctors, engineers, dentists, advocates, laboratory technicians etc., for setting up their own practice/business. The maximum amount of assistance in all cases will be Rs. 5000 but this will be limited to 50% of the project cost. The amount so released will have to be utilised as margin money for obtaining institutional finance. No direct financing from Department is envisaged. Any venture will be assisted only after a detailed project report is prepared with ensured forward and backward linkages and viability ascertained.

#### 14. *Integrated Development of Most Backward Harijan Habitats*

(Outlay Rs. 29.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages identification of the most backward Harijan habitats in each district on the basis of socio-economic indicators and drawing up and implementing development plans for these habitats, after assessing their specific problems and needs. The first phase viz., identification of habits, assessment of problems and needs and preparation of plans will take place during 1985-86, the first year of the plan period. The actual implementation of schemes will begin from the second year of the plan (1986-87). While the primary responsibility for the first phase of the programme rests with the Harijan Welfare Department, participation of relevant departments under Special Component Plan is also envisaged under the scheme. The outlay of Rs. 29 lakhs in the plan is meant for the aforesaid tasks and subsequent co-ordination efforts.

#### 15. *Production and Training Institutes*

(Outlay Rs. 37.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs provided in the plan is for running and re-organising production-cum-training Institutes and Training Institutes on the lines

envisaged by the Technical Committee constituted by the Government for reorganising the training programmes of the Harijan Welfare Department. This committee suggested introduction of modern trades which will open up new avenues of self-employment. Cost of modernising the existing trades and starting of new trades will be met from the plan provision.

#### 16. *Training in Trades*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages imparting of training to scheduled caste persons in areas having adequate employment opportunities for the skilled people. Training can be imparted in heavy duty driving, PBX/Telex operation, automobile repairs (especially two/three wheeler repairs), repair of agricultural tools, machinery and equipments, compute programming and console operation, stuffed toy making, cosmetology etc. Imparting training in entrepreneurial skill development, conduct of market surveys and product design, etc., could also be done. In the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided for the above purpose.

#### 17. *Programmes for Development of Adaptive Technology for Scheduled Castes*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The main planks of these programmes are (i) field programmes on technology demonstration and utilisation and (ii) technology generation and adaptation. Since this is a new approach there is need for evolving programme specially suited for scheduled castes. Initially it is proposed to start the task of identifying scheduled caste occupation groups, their present tools and techniques. The available schedule of improved tools and techniques, the gap between the two and possible ways of enabling adoption of the better technology by the occupation groups. The last of these items would entail field demonstration as well as other publicity efforts.

Secondly, there will be efforts to develop better technology and tools for the identified occupation groups. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided to meet the expenditure on this scheme in the Seventh Plan.

### **Social Programmes**

#### 18. *Construction of Houses*

(Outlay Rs. 147.00 lakhs)

The provision of financial assistance by way of grant and loan to scheduled castes for construction of houses is envisaged under this scheme. The assistance will be restricted to scheduled caste families having an annual income of less than Rs. 4200. The implementing agency will be the Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At present the cost of a house is fixed at Rs. 6000. It is proposed to enhance this amount to Rs. 10,000. Out of this amount Rs. 4000 will be subsidy, Rs. 5000 loan and the balance amount of Rs. 1000 will be beneficiary's contribution. The amount of subsidy and loan will be released in three

instalments viz. Rs. 2000 (as advance), Rs. 4000 (basement level), and Rs. 3000 (roof level). An outlay of Rs. 147 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan period for this scheme.

#### 19. *Improvement of Housing Facilities, Environment and House sites, Including Raising and Strengthening of the Base in Water-logged Areas.*

(Outlay Rs. 115.00 lakhs)

The Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 115 lakhs is for providing financial assistance by way of grant and subsidy to improve housing facilities (like hygienic laboratories, bathrooms, electrification and drinking water) in scheduled caste habitats or in individual households. Improvement of house sites including raising the level and strengthening the basement of the houses in water logged regions like Kuttanad, Kole lands etc., is also included under this scheme. The provision is also for environmental improvement of scheduled caste habitats.

#### 20. *Inter Caste Marriage Grant*

(Outlay Rs. 24.00 lakhs)

The Scheme is meant for assisting couples in inter caste marriage who suffer hardships. The rate of assistance now given is Rs. 2000 and it is proposed to enhance this assistance to Rs. 5000. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

#### 21. *Provision of Common Facilities in Areas of Harijan Concentration*

(Outlay Rs. 37.00 lakhs)

The outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs made in the Seventh Plan is for construction of common facility centres like community halls in harijan concentrations. Expenditure for construction of kiosks for installing radios or television sets and such other buildings serving a common purpose for the community, will also be met from the plan provision.

#### 22. *Block Level Extension Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 18.00 lakhs)

The Harijan Welfare Department has at present Block Extension Officers in 68 Blocks where the S.C. population is more than 15,000 for monitoring the progress of implementation of scheme benefiting scheduled castes. The outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs provided in the plan will be utilised for setting up general information centers for the benefits of S.Cs in selected blocks.

#### 23. *Assistance for Marriage, Major Ailments etc.*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

Many scheduled caste families surrender their assets for paltry amounts in order to fulfill family obligations like marriage of girls, medical treatment etc. In order to render financial help to extremely poor scheduled caste girls to get married, the scheme envisages to provide a grant of Rs. 2000 to the parents

guardians of the girls to cover the expenses for conducting the marriage. The outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs in the plan will also be used to assist extremely poor scheduled castes to meet the expenses incurred in connection with major medical treatment. Actual expenses subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per family, incurred for medical treatment will be reimbursed.

24. *Provision of Colour Television Sets in Harijan Habitats*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The provision is for installing television sets in common facility centres in the Harijan Habitats. An outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed in the Seventh Plan.

25. *Audio Visual Equipments etc. and setting up an Electronic Data Processing unit in the Harijan Welfare Department.*

(Outlay Rs. 26.00 lakhs)

The publicity wing of the Harijan Welfare Department will have to be provided with a vehicle, necessary audio visual equipments, public address systems etc. It also proposed to set up an electronic data processing unit including a micro processor for compilation and analysis of data and efficient management of information flow. Besides, it is proposed to procure an electronic typewriter, photo-copier, filing cabinets and other modern office equipments. Necessary provision is also included for the introduction of beneficiary cards system through out the States in a phased manner for monitoring the progress of Special Component Plan programmes. Conduct of training for the personnel of the Department for skill upgradation and exposure to modern approaches to administration and management is also envisaged under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs is provided for implementing the above programmes during the Seventh Plan period.

26. *Seasonal Day Care Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages provision of seasonal Day care Centres for the upkeep of children of agricultural labourers who work in waterlogged areas of Kole lands of Ponnani and Trichur and Punja lands of Kuttanad during the agricultural operations. Such day care centres will generally function during peak seasons of agricultural operations. The centres will function in rented houses near the work places and will be in charge of persons engaged on contract. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

27. *Enforcement of PCR Act—State Share*

(Outlay Rs. 24.00 lakhs)

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme aims at promoting social and cultural integration of the scheduled castes with the rest of the society and bringing them into the mainstream. It is found that even with the posting of the Special Police Squad, enforcement of PCR Act has not been possible in a satisfactory way in Chittur and Kasargod taluk of the border districts of Palghat and Kasargod. The main reason for this is the inability of scheduled castes in approaching the Police with complaints, partly arising from their

inherent inhibitions. To help these people it is essential that two special officers of the Harijan Welfare Department are posted in Chittur and Kasargod. The scheduled caste victims can approach those officers with their complaints and the officers can directly deal with the police to effect remedial measures. The officers may themselves initiate action in deserving cases besides propagating on protection of civil rights.

Exhibition of heardings depicting the evils of untouchability, staging of dramas, conduct of seminars, conscientisation campaigns, assistance to voluntary organisations etc. are also envisaged as part of the programme.

The present functioning of the publicity wing of the Department from Trivandrum and Calicut is insufficient and lacks co-ordinated efforts. It is therefore necessary to re-organise the publicity Wing. A periodical publication is to be started to highlight the issues involved in the process of social integration. Expenditure relating to the observance of Social Solidarity Fortnight, Tourism Week celebrations, folk arts festival grants to artists literary workshops assistance for the publication of the works of scheduled castes, production and purchase of films etc. connected with social and cultural integration of the scheduled castes with the rest of the society, could be met from the outlay. A total provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the seventh plan

## B. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

### Education

#### *Tribal Hostels*

(Outlay Rs. 51.00 lakhs)

The Scheme aims at providing boarding and lodging facilities to Scheduled Tribe students. At present, there are 108 hostels, under the Scheduled Tribes Development Department, which provide boarding and lodging facilities to S. T. students studying in schools. Out of the 108 hostels, only 21 hostels have pucca buildings and eight are functioning in temporary buildings. The remaining 79 hostels are functioning in rented buildings. 31 hostel buildings are in the different stages of construction. The outlay of Rs. 51 lakhs is for the completion of these buildings and to take up new construction of a few more hostel buildings during the plan period.

#### *Balawadies and Creches*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at construction of permanent buildings for the balawadies and creches under the Department. At present, there are 180 Balawadies under the Department, of which only 6 have permanent buildings. The outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs provided is for meeting the expenses in connection with the construction of buildings for 100 balawadies under RLEGP by the Development Department.



*Assistance to students studying in Tutorials*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, scheduled tribe students who have failed in SSLC Examination will be given financial assistance to get tuition for 4 months in Tutorial Colleges for reappearance. The outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is for giving lumpsum grant for purchase of books and dress and also for giving stipend and tuition fee to 1500 students during the plan period.

*Girls' Hostel (State share)*

(Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs)

At present, there are 108 hostels including 23 girls hostels under the Department of Scheduled Tribes Development. Of this only 7 have permanent buildings and the remaining hostels are functioning in rented buildings or temporary sheds. It is proposed to construct buildings for 15 hostels during the Seventh Plan period. The outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is the State share for the construction of these hostel buildings.

*Tutorial system*

(Outlay Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

This scheme aims at giving special tuition to Scheduled Tribe Students studying in Schools. It is linked up with giving some incentives to teachers as follows, (1) At the 8th and 9th standards level, standard remuneration will be calculated according to the number of Students (2) At the S.S.L.C. level, a standard remuneration and incentive will be fixed for the teachers conducting the tuition classes and for the Headmaster based on the percentage of pass of scheduled tribe students at the S. S. L. C. Examination and on the number of first classes. (3) Separate awards to the best school, best students and rank holder in all the districts. (4) Incentive awards to teachers who prepare students to National Talents Search Examination. The plan provision is Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

*Special incentives to Brilliant Students*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The Scheme envisages giving special incentives to brilliant scheduled tribe students securing highest marks in S. S. L. C. , Pre-Degree and Degree Examinations in each educational district as well as at the State level. A total outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for this Scheme during the plan.

*Model Residential School*

(Outlay Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

This scheme envisages establishment of Model Residential School for Scheduled tribes children in the pattern of Public Schools. The type of education and training that is being imparted in high standard residential schools will be introduced in the proposed school at Manantoddy in Wynad district. The scheme will be implemented in a phased manner, starting

from L. K. G. The plan outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is for the construction of building for the school and to start the course.

*Pre-Examination Training Centre*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to start a pre-examination Training Centre at Wynad for coaching Scheduled Tribe Students appearing for competitive examinations conducted by Banking Service Commission, Public Service Commission and admission tests to professional courses like Medicine, Engineering etc. The proposed centre will provide free residential facilities to 50 Scheduled Tribe candidates at a time. The Plan outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is for the purchase of land, construction of building and for the establishment of the Training Centre.

**Economic Development***Production-cum-Training Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

There are 3 Production-cum-Training Centres functioning under a the Department, which provide training to Scheduled Tribes in weaving, rattanworks and Carpentry. Each of the above Centres conducts two year certificate courses. Diversification of trades in these Centres is under consideration. It is proposed to start separate Training Centres to train educated scheduled tribe youths for self employment. The plan outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is for the construction of building for the new centres and for the continuance of the above three centres.

*Training in Popular Trades*

(Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for giving training to tribal youths in motor driving, autorikshaw driving, repair and servicing of two/three wheelers, carpentry, repairing and servicing of electronic and electrical devices like radios, TV, tape recorder, battery eliminator etc., and repair of pumpsets etc. The trainees will be selected in consultation with the Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, who will provide margin money assistance for starting self employment ventures. The duration of training is six months normally, and according to the requisites of the trade, the period of training will be extended and the training will be conducted on a regional basis. The outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is for continuing the scheme.

*Hamlet Development Scheme*

(Outlay Rs. 105.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at the integrated development of tribal hamlets, for which selected programmes will be implemented in the individual hamlets. Programmes like supply of goats, construction of wells, provision of electricity etc., will be implemented in accordance with the necessity of individual hamlets. Detailed Project report will be prepared for the development of each hamlet. The scheme also envisages

housing component, which will be included under the housing scheme. During the Seventh Plan period, 20 hamlets are proposed to be taken up for implementation of the scheme. The plan outlay is Rs. 105 lakhs.

*Financial Assistance to Small Entrepreneurs.*

(Outlay Rs. 21.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended to provide assistance to small entrepreneurs to seek self employment by starting petty shops, side shops, chapal making units, paper cover making units etc. A grant up to a maximum of Rs. 2000 will be given for this purpose under this scheme. This will be linked to the margin money scheme implemented by the Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs is provided, with which a maximum of 1050 tribal entrepreneurs can be assisted.

*Colonisation*

(Outlay Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for settling Seminomadic tribals such as Kadars, Kurumbas, Cholanaickens, Kattunaickens etc., in forest lands or lands set apart for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is given in the plan, which will be spent during the first year itself.

*Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal families*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Some of the Scheduled tribe families which have been displaced consequent on the construction of major irrigation and power projects in the state are yet to be properly rehabilitated. It is proposed to draw up appropriate programmes.

**Health**

*Benefit oriented Camps*

(Outlay Rs. 0.90 lakh)

It is proposed to organise medical camps and campaigns in tribal settlements for health check up and also to make them aware of their rights and privileges in society. An outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh is provided in the plan to organise 20 benefit-oriented camps, which will be spent during the first year of the plan.

*Training of Tribal Women*

(Outlay Rs. 5.50 lakhs)

As the Seventh plan lays special emphasis on programmes of Women's development, it is proposed to give training to women belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The plan provision is for arranging training at the Womens College, Trivandrum and at the Extension Training Centre, Kottarakkara and also for organising training camps in tribal settlements.

The scheme also includes the Component, on Non-formal Education for Tribal Women, which will be implemented from 1986-87 onwards through

KANFD, the resource organisation for non-formal education in the state. The Seventh Plan outlay for the two Components of the Scheme is Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

*Housing*

(Outlay Rs. 186.00 lakhs)

The Scheme is intended for providing assistance to Scheduled Tribe families for construction of houses. The Scheduled Tribes Development Department have so far given assistance for the construction of more than 8000 houses for Scheduled tribes. Of this about 4500 houses are not completed. The Public Works Department have Surveyed these houses to take up their completion work. It is proposed to construct the houses using local available materials. About 1500 new houses are proposed to be constructed during the period 1985-90 in addition to the above spill over works. The plan outlay for spill over works as well as new construction under this scheme is Rs. 186 lakhs.

*Repairs of existing houses and wells.*

(Outlay Rs. 10.60 lakhs)

A large number of houses have already been constructed for scheduled tribes under various housing schemes. As the tribals are not able to attend to major repair works, periodical repairs and maintenance are not done. It is therefore necessary to provide funds for the repair of the existing houses and wells owned by scheduled tribe families. The scheme is to give assistance at the rate of Rs. 1000 per family to the repair of their houses and wells. An outlay of Rs. 10.60 lakhs is provided in the plan.

*Residential Quarters*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for the construction of residential quarters for the field staff of the Department. The plan outlay is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

**Assistance to Voluntary Organisation**

*Grants to voluntary organisations*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for giving assistance to voluntary organisations for the construction of buildings for hospitals, residential schools, balawadies etc., in tribal area for the benefit of scheduled tribes. The assistance is limited to 50 per cent of the total cost of construction. The plan outlay is Rs. 5 lakhs.

**Other Schemes**

*Mini-Theatres/Community Centres*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The Scheme is intended for the construction of Mini-Theatres/Community Centres in areas of Scheduled tribe concentration. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs as provided for the construction of 5 mini-theatres/community centres.

*Assistance to Co-operative Societies for giving medical and Educational facilities to tribals*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to Co-operative Societies for giving medical and educational facilities to the tribals living in the interior areas. It is proposed to encourage the Co-operative sector to take up suitable programmes.

*Assistance for meeting electrical charges of Scheduled Tribes Households*

(Outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages giving financial assistance to S.T. households for meeting electrical charges.

**C. Welfare of Other Backward Classes**

*Educational Concessions and Boarding Grants*

(Outlay Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

The plan provision of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is for giving educational concessions to students belonging to Other Backward Classes for pursuing pre-matric studies and also for the payment of boarding grants to such students residing in subsidised hostels.

**D. Others**

1. *Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to extend financial assistance to the Corporation by way of share contribution, grants and loans. The Seventh Plan provision under the scheme is Rs. 7 lakhs.

2. *Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Developmental Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS)*

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The Institute was established in 1979 as a successor to the Tribal Research and Training Centre established in 1970. This specialised centre for research and evaluation is entrusted with the task of (i) conducting action oriented anthropological studies on culture, life and developmental problems of various tribal communities in the State. (ii) imparting training to officials and non-officials working particularly in tribal areas to understand the life and culture of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. (iii) evaluating programmes undertaken for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and (iv) classification of communities. The workload of the Institute (KIRTADS) has increased considerably. KIRTADS has been attending 300 to 400 cases of classification of communities including a number of petitions every year. Therefore KIRTADS will have to be reorganised and strengthened by appointing experienced and competent persons. In 1983-84 land for the construction of the headquarters office building

was acquired. The outlay provided is the state share for the scheme and will be utilised for the construction of the headquarters building, strengthening the Department, and for taking up following studies:-

- (i) Displacement of tribals on account of construction of dams (hydroelectric projects, irrigation projects and industrial projects)
- (ii) Socio-eco-cultural constraints in the development of Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities in Kerala.
- (iii) Functions of Girijan co-operative societies of Wynad.
- (iv) Studies on the primitive tribes
- (v) Tribal health and medicines among scheduled tribes of Kerala.
- (vi) Ethnological study on various groups among scheduled tribes.
- (vii) Eradication of untouchability
- (viii) Bonded labour system
- (ix) Evaluation study on ITD Projects at Mananthody, Idukki and Nilambur.
- (x) Studies suggested by Government of India.

State outlay proposed for individual items in the Plan is indicated below:—

	<i>State Share</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Headquarters office and staff headquarters (construction)	35.00
2. Furniture	2.50
3. Vehicle	1.00
4. Typewriters, stencil duplicator and calculators	0.50
5. Workshop and Seminars	2.50
6. Salary etc.	10.50
7. Strengthening the Department	4.50
8. Research wing and Fellowship	4.00
9. Training Wing	4.00
10. Auxiliary Wing	10.50
Total	75.00

3. *Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

(Outlay Rs. 370.00 lakhs)

The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was registered as a Government Company in 1972 with its headquarters at Trichur. The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 2 crores, but was raised to Rs. 10 crores in 1980-81. Central Governments' Contribution as grant-in-aid to State Government for investment in the capital and State Governments contribution are in the ratio 49:51. At present there are five regional offices of the Corporation functioning at Trivandrum, Kottayam, Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore. The Corporation has taken up housing programmes and other programmes for the economic

development of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. The outlay of Rs. 370 lakhs provided in the plan is for giving assistance to the Corporation by way of share capital contribution of the State Government as well as the State share of grants to match with the grants provided by government of India for promotional activities of the corporation.

The Corporation has proposals for taking up the following schemes during the Seventh Plan period with funds from the various sources such as institutional finance, HUDCO etc.

- (i) Supply of autorickshaws on hire purchase system
- (ii) Loan for small business, trades etc.
- (iii) Loan for the purchase of agricultural land
- (iv) Assistance to co-operative societies
- (v) Loan for the purchase of machinery
- (vi) Supply of sewing machines
- (vii) Foreign employment scheme
- (viii) Margin money for starting industries in the mini industrial estates.
- (ix) Housing scheme
- (x) Starting of vehicle body building unit
- (xi) Establishment of lorry service stations
- (xii) Construction of Office buildings
- (xiii) Strengthening of the administration of the Corporation.

## Labour and Labour Welfare

### A. Labour

#### 1. Working Condition and Safety-Industrial Hygiene Laboratory

(Outlay Rs. 10.35 lakhs)

Industrial Hygiene Laboratory is to be set up under the U.N.D.P. Project of ILO to monitor hazards in industries and help the management and workers in minimising hazards and to undertake industrial hygiene studies. The proposed outlay is for meeting the cost of staff, purchase of equipments, payment for the film supplied on credit and for meeting other expenditures of the laboratory.

### General Labour Welfare

#### 2. Welfare Fund for Cashew Workers

(Outlay Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at giving assistance for education and medical treatment (including maternity) of cashew workers and their dependents. The assistance varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1500. The scheme also provides for exgratia payment of Rs. 5000 to dependents in the event of a worker meeting with a fatal accident. The proposed outlay is for the continuance of the programme during 1985-90.

#### 3. Welfare Fund for Coir Workers

(Outlay Rs. 9.90 lakhs)

The scheme aims at giving financial assistance for education and medical treatment (including maternity) to coir workers and their dependents. The assistance varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1500. The scheme also envisages lumpsum payment of Rs. 5000 to dependents in the event of death of a worker due to accident.

### Social Security of Labour

#### 4. Machinery for Enforcement of Agricultural Labourers' Minimum Wages—State share

(Outlay Rs. 2.25 lakhs)

This is a 50 per cent centrally sponsored scheme for the enforcement of the provisions of the Agricultural Workers' Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Kerala Agricultural Workers' Act 1974. The scheme is implemented in certain areas in Chittur, Kasargode, and Hosdurg Taluks and interior parts of Idukki district. The outlay is for the continuance of the scheme during 1985-90.

#### 5. Kerala Coconut, Palmyrah and Arecanut Tree Climbers' Welfare Scheme

(Outlays Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

The scheme which came into force with effect from 1-4-1979, provides exgratia financial assistance of Rs. 5000 to cases of total disability or death following accident while performing duty. The larger provision made above is for payment of pending claims and for continuance of the scheme in the Seventh Plan.

### B. Training

#### Industrial Training Institute

#### 6. Strengthening of ITIs including Diversification of Trades and advanced Courses (Post ITI) and Opening of New ITIs

(Outlay Rs. 248.32 lakhs)

##### (i) Machinery and Equipment

NCVT affiliation is necessary for the six ITIs started in the sixth plan. The 137 units in the ITIs started during the fifth and sixth plan periods need more machinery. Therefore importance is given in providing equipment as per the standard pattern. Of the outlay of Rs. 248.32 lakhs provided, Rs. 115.32 lakhs is for the purchase of machinery and equipments.

##### (ii) Civil works

The institutes at Kasargode, Areacode, Calicut, Kalpetta, Mala, Pallickathode, Kattappana, Chennickerara and women's I.T.Is at Calicut, Quilon and Kazhakuttom are now housed in temporary sheds and rented buildings. Land has been acquired for the I.T.Is at Calicut, Areacode, Pallickathode and Kattappana. Land has been donated for the I.T.I. Kalpetta by Krishnameenon Trust. The Quilon Municipality has agreed to donate the required land

for the women's ITI, Quilon. Land needs to be acquired for the ITIs at Kasargod, Mala and Chenneerkara and the women's ITIs at Calicut and Kazhakuttom. Buildings are required for the ITIs at Kasargode, Arcacode, Calicut, Kalpetta, Pallikathode Kattappana, Mala, Chenneerkara and women ITIs at Calicut, Quilon and Kazhakuttom. Additional workshop buildings and class-rooms are required for the ITIs at Dhanuvachapuram, Trivandrum, Attingal, Quilon, Chengannoor, Ettumanoor, Kalamassery, Chalakudi, Malappuram and Cannanore. Besides, hostel buildings are necessary for the ITIs at Trivandrum, Attingal, Chenneerkare, Pallickathode, Kattappan, Kalpetta, Calicut, Kasargod and womens ITIs at Kazhakuttom, Quilon, and Calicut. Staff quarters are required for the ITIs at Trivandrum, Attingal, Chenneerkara, Pallickathode, Kattappana Mala, Arcacode and Calicut and womens ITIs at Kazhakuttom, Quilon and Calicut. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for civil works.

(iii) *Expansion of Existing I.T.Is.*

The I.T.Is. at Chenneerkara, Pallickathode, Kattappana, Mala, Arcacode, Kalpetta and Kasargode and women's I.T.Is at Kazhakuttom, Quilon and Calicut have intake capacity of less than 250. In most of the other I.T.Is, the intake capacity is more than 600. Therefore minor institutes have to be upgraded to the status of major institutes in the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for the purpose in the Seventh Plan.

(iv) *Starting of new I.T.I.*

Government have sanctioned a new I.T.I. at Quilandy. The outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs provided is for the establishment of the newly sanctioned I.T.I.

(v) *Post I.T.I. Courses.*

It is necessary that several trades are modified to incorporate the advancement in technology in the industrial sector and Rs. 6.50 lakhs is provided for this purpose. The provision is also meant for continuance of the post I.T.I. courses in Plumbing and Television and to start new courses in advanced welding, diesel mechanism etc.

(vi) *Model I.T.I.*

The model I.T.I. at Calicut is sponsored by the Government of India. The Government of Kerala have agreed to provide adequate land and temporary building facilities. The outlay of Rs. 1.5 lakhs provided is for payment of rent at Rs. 12000 per month to the Calicut Development Authority for the building taken on rent and for land acquisition.

7. *C.T.I. Orientation and curriculum Improvement.*

(Outlay Rs. 14.00 lakhs)

There are 120 instructors who have not undergone the C.T.I. training and they have to be deputed to foreman training institutes for the one year course. It is proposed to train all the instructors during the period 1985-90.

8. *Advanced Vocational Training System*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

This scheme for specialised training for industrial workers is implemented with the assistance from U.N.D.P. and I.L.O. Machinery worth about Rs. 2 crores have already been supplied by sponsoring bodies. It is proposed to introduce new trades like engineering technology, maintenance of automotive equipment, engineering inspection and other new trades as suggested by N.C.V.T.

9. *Regional Vocational Training Institute for women*

(Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

This is a project set up by the Government of India with the assistance of Swedish International Development Agency. Under the project, the R.V.T.I. has been started at Kazhakuttom in Trivandrum. At present there are 4 trades with an intake of 120 trainees in electronics, secretarial practice, stenography etc. It is proposed to introduce computer training course from 1986-87.

10. *Development of Mill-Wright works*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

As a large number of equipments in I.T.Is. remain defective, Mill Wrights are to be developed for the proper and timely repair of the machinery which are mostly electrical and mechanical. It is proposed to start 5 Mill wrights units during the Seventh Plan.

11. *Apprenticeship Training Schemes*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

In order to provide facilities for implementing the apprenticeship training scheme, Related Instruction Centres have been set up in eight districts. The outlay is for establishing R.I. centres in the remaining districts and for introducing basic training facilities to selected trades in the centres.

12. *Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Tribes*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

This is a scheme for giving special training for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates. At present there is a scheme to provide training to 144 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students in nine trades in 9 I.T.Is. There is also another scheme for giving training to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates for the two year diploma course in foremanship training in Production and Industrial Management in the Foreman Training Institute, Bangalore. It is proposed to start special training schemes for the benefit of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates during the Seventh Plan.

**C. Employment****Employment Services**13. *Establishment of Town Employment Exchanges*

(Outlay Rs. 16.00 lakhs)

There are 18 Town Employment Exchanges functioning in the state. It is proposed to start another 15 Town Employment Exchanges during the Seventh Plan period in a phased manner at 3 units per year.

14. *Strengthening of Employment Market Information Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 6.50 lakhs)

The data collected under Employment Market Information Programme form major source of employment data all over the country and is used even by the Planning Commission. It is proposed to strengthen the information units at Alleppey, Kottayam, Idukki, Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram during the Seventh Plan period and the outlay provided is for that purpose.

15. *Establishment/Strengthening of vocational Guidance Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 6.50 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to render assistance to individuals in solving problems related to vocational planning and occupational choice. Vocational guidance units have been started in all Divisional/District Employment Exchanges except in Pathanamthitta and Wynad. It is proposed to strengthen the units in Alleppey, Idukki and Malappuram districts and to start new units in Pathanamthitta and Wynad during the Seventh Plan.

16. *Establishment of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

This is a 50 per cent centrally sponsored scheme which aims at giving coaching-cum-guidance to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants. The outlay proposed is for the continuance of the centres started in Emakulam and Calicut and also for starting special cells for this category in other employment exchanges.

17. *Self Employment Guidance unit at the District Employment Exchanges*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The provision is for the continuance of the Self Employment Guidance unit started in 1984-85 in the District Employment Exchange, Quilon. The Government of India will meet the cost of Staff subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per annum. The provision is for meeting the State commitment on the scheme.

18. *Establishment of Special Units for the Placement of Physically Handicapped Persons*

(Outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

This is a 50 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme and special units were started at Quilon, Kottayam

and Trichur District Offices and at the Divisional Employment Exchange in Kozhikode during the Sixth Plan period. It is proposed to set up such units in the remaining districts during the Seventh Plan.

**D. Other Expenditure**19. *Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment*

(Outlay Rs. 17.50 lakhs)

The Institute is organising training programmes and also conducting research on various subjects relating to labour and employment. The outlay proposed is for continuance and strengthening the research and training programmes of the Institute, and for establishing new departments during the Seventh Plan.

20. *Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Ltd.*

(Outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Ltd., is a joint stock company registered in 1977 fully owned by the Government, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. The Company aims at promoting employment in foreign countries, backing up industrial ventures abroad, raising the necessary financial resources from Indians working abroad for projects in India and promoting exports from India. The proposed outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is for payment of service charges to the company for its placement services and also for providing margin money to the Company for undertaking its ventures.

21. *Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. (Share Capital)*

(Outlay Rs. 66.68 lakhs)

The Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Limited was started as a registered Company with equity participation by Government of Kerala and Government of India with a capital outlay of Rs. 477 lakhs. The major objective of the scheme is to settle 675 families of Srilanka repatriates by providing employment to them. Now due to cost escalation the project cost has gone up by Rs. 370.12 lakhs, and an additional share capital contribution of Rs. 66.68 lakhs has been approved by the Government of Kerala. The committed amount of Rs. 66.68 lakhs is fully provided in the Plan.

22. *Labour Welfare Fund Board*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Labour Welfare Fund Board is a statutory body constituted for promoting the welfare of the workers coming under the purview of the Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1975. The employees covered by the Act have to contribute fifty paise and every employer should contribute Re. 1 per worker every half year. Such contributions and the matching contribution by the Government constitute the resources of the Board for its welfare programmes. The programmes to be

implemented by the Board are (i) award of scholarships for higher education to the children of workers, (ii) payment of compassionate relief to the dependents of employees dying in harness, (iii) provision of vocational training to children of workers, (iv) opening of welfare centres etc.

### 23. SAHARA Plan.

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for Safety and Health Accident Reduction Action Plan during the Seventh Plan period.

## Social Security and Welfare

### A. Welfare of Handicapped

#### 1. Assistance to Mentally Retarded Children in Private Institutions

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to assist the mentally retarded children studying in private institutions run by voluntary organisations. The nature of assistance is that scholarship of Rs. 60 p.m., dress allowance Rs. 40 and school requisite allowance Rs. 20 per annum are being paid to the children, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 6000. The scheme provides 50 percent of such assistance to children whose annual family income is between Rs. 6000 and Rs. 8000. The outlay provided will benefit about 150 students every year.

#### 2. Self Employment Programme for the Handicapped/ Assistance to Orthotic and Prosthetic.

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

The object of the scheme is to assist the physically handicapped persons for undertaking petty trades or business suited to their capacity in order to enable them earn their livelihood. The target is to assist 1800 handicapped persons at Rs. 500 each during the 7th plan.

#### 3. Home for the Handicapped—Aged—Programme initiated during the International year of Disabled

(Outlay Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

The proposed outlay is for meeting the maintenance cost of inmates of the two homes at Ernakulam and Calicut and for meeting other expenditures.

#### 4. Grant-in-aid to the Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

During the 7th Plan period the Corporation has planned to implement the following schemes and the proposed outlay is Rs. 40 lakhs.

##### (i) Mechanised Bakeries.

It is proposed to start two projects and the cost including buildings will be Rs. 16 lakhs. These units

can provide employment to 30 handicapped persons. Of the total cost of Rs. 16 lakhs, only Rs. 6 lakhs is from plan funds.

##### (ii) Building for Bakery at Trivandrum

The present bakery at Trivandrum is housed in a rented building. A permanent building is proposed at the Industrial Development plot at Kulathoor, Trivandrum. The cost of the building estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs is fully provided in the plan.

##### (iii) Wood Working Unit

The scheme aims at manufacture of wooden furniture required for Government Departments. The unit can provide employment to 12 handicapped persons. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs of which Rs. 3 lakhs is from institutional sources and Rs. 1 lakh from Government.

##### (iv) Sheltered Workshops; Production-cum-training Centres for the Disabled.

The objective of the scheme is to provide training and employment to disabled by establishing multi-category workshops. Each workshop will offer employment to 50 disabled persons. It will also provide training facilities to 15—20 disabled persons. The investment cost for one workshop is worked out at Rs. 10 lakhs. The Corporation will obtain bank loan for the working capital and part of the fixed capital. Of the outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for the two projects to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period, Rs. 11 lakhs is under plan funds and the rest is from institutional sources.

##### (v) Production Centres

Three production centres for the manufacture of consumable items is proposed during the 7th plan period. These centres can together provide employment to 45 handicapped persons. The outlay provided is Rs. 4 lakhs.

##### (vi) Housing Scheme for the Handicapped Persons.

This scheme is proposed to be implemented for families in the low income group having 2 cents of land of their own. An amount of Rs. 6,000 is estimated for the construction and financing pattern is Rs. 4,000 by HUDGO, Rs. 1,000 as loan from Corporation and Rs. 1,000 as contribution of the beneficiary. The proposed outlay in the 7th plan will benefit 1500 persons.

##### (vii) Assistance to Co-operative Societies and Small Scale Industrial Units run by Handicapped Persons

This scheme envisages payment of financial assistance by way of hire purchase of machinery to co-operative societies and small scale industrial units run by Voluntary organisations and handicapped persons at the rate of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per unit.

The total investment for the seven schemes proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation during the plan period is worked out at Rs. 93 lakhs out of which

Rs. 53 lakhs will be raised from institutional sources and participation by beneficiaries and the balance of Rs. 40 lakhs has to be contributed by State Government under the plan. Expenditure on the projects by source is given below:

#### Expenditure on the Projects by Source

(Rs. in lakhs)

Projects	From Institutions and members	From Government under Plan	Total cost
1. Production Centres	4	4	8
2. Sheltered Workshops	9	11	20
3. Bakery (Mechanised)	13	3	16
4. Building for bakery at Trivandrum	..	3	3
5. Wood Working Unit	3	1	4
6. Housing Scheme for handicapped persons	24	15	39
7. Assistance to Co-operative Societies and S. S. Units run by Handicapped persons	..	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>93</b>

#### B. Women's Welfare

5. *Self-Employment Programme for Women/Socio-Economic Programme for Women.*

(Outlay Rs. 28.00 lakhs)

The schemes aim at supporting Women in the low income strata for starting petty trade or business with an assistance of Rs. 1000 each provided under the scheme. The target is to assist about 2800 Women during the 7th Plan who will be selected from the most backward areas of the State.

6. *Employment and Developmental Projects for Women*

(Outlay Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The objective of the Scheme is to assist the voluntary organisations involved in generating employment opportunities to poor women. It is proposed to organise Women's Development Societies at the block level so as to promote different activities including tailoring and garment making, food processing, vegetable, fish and egg marketing etc. The target is to promote employment to about 800 women during the 7th Plan period.

7. *Scheme for Training and Rehabilitation of Women in Distress (State Share)*

(Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme which provides grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for starting

training-cum-rehabilitation units for Women in distress. The voluntary agencies will have to bear 10 per cent of the cost and the rest 90 per cent will be shared by the State Government and central Government on a fifty fifty basis. The Kerala Working Women's Welfare Society is now involved in implementing such schemes. It is proposed to assist 50 units during the 7th Plan and the target is to benefit about 3000 Women during the period 1985-90.

#### C. Child Welfare

8. *Day Care-cum-Creches in unorganised Sector*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide better care and feeding to children below three years and to enable the poor mothers to undertake gainful outdoor work to supplement their family income. The provision is for giving grant to the already functioning creches organised by the voluntary organisations at Rs. 6700 each.

9. *Integrated Child Development Services*

(Outlay Rs. 178.95 lakhs)

The I.C.D.S. programme was started in 1975 with the objective of providing supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkup, referral Services, nutrition education, pre-school-education etc., to the children in the age group 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers. Of the 24 State sector projects, only seven projects are in the plan and rest are under non-plan. The outlay proposed is for meeting the staff cost and other costs in the Seven State sectors projects in the Plan.

#### D. Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Destitute

10. *Grant-in-aid to Orphanages (State Share)*

(Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs)

The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for the care, protection, education and training to orphans and destitute children and also for payment of grant-in-aid for the construction of buildings. There are 250 institutions taking care of about 1850 inmates for which maintenance grant at the rate of Rs. 60 per child per month has to be paid. The provision also includes payment of salaries, rent of buildings etc.

11. *Industrial Units in Destitute Homes/Abalamandirs*

(Outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to enable the inmates of Government run social welfare institutions to participate in production activities by providing vocational training etc. The existing facilities are inadequate to cope with the increased number of inmates in destitute homes, abalamandirs, home for the aged, foster homes etc. During the 7th plan it is proposed to start 15 additional units and Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for the same.



12. *Home for the cured Mental Patients*

(Outlay Rs. 12.50 lakhs)

The relatives of the cured mental patients are reluctant to receive them back after their prolonged life in mental hospitals. Moreover the mental health of the cured persons is liable to constant deterioration due to co-existence with other mental patients. In fact this has become a social problem. Therefore, it is proposed to start two homes — one at Trivandrum and the other at Calicut with a capacity for 50 persons in each home during the 7th plan period.

**E. Correctional Services**13. *Strengthening of Probation Services*

(Outlay Rs. 10.50 lakhs)

The probation service is rendered under provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act. Twenty-nine posts of Probation Officers have been sanctioned so far and the service has to be strengthened in accordance with the Government of India directive to appoint at least one Probation Officer for every two criminal courts. Accordingly fifteen posts of Probation Officers are to be additionally provided with supporting staff in the Seventh Plan period.

14. *Industrial Units in Balamandirs*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to accelerate the process of rehabilitation of the inmates in Government Children's Homes and Balamandirs by expanding the existing training facilities, in the six industrial units attached to the Children's homes. In addition to the existing industrial units, it is proposed to start a printing and book binding unit in the Government Children's Home and Special School, Calicut. The target is that about 350 children will get the benefit of training in these institutions.

15. *Welfare of Prisoners*

In view of strengthening the welfare and development schemes for prisoners, three more schemes are proposed in the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is provided as given below for implementing the three new schemes.

(a) *Correctional work units in the three central prisons (State share)*

(Outlay Rs. 0.75 lakh)

It is proposed to start correctional work units in the three central prisons at Trivandrum, Calicut and Cannanore to take up study diagnosis as well as counselling and guidance for adolescents and women in the prisons. The annual cost of implementing the programme is worked out at Rs. 50,000 for all the three units. The total cost of the scheme during the remaining three years of the plan will be Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Of this Rs. 0.75 lakh will be the central share and the state commitment is Rs. 0.75 lakh.

(b) *Educational Welfare Programme (State share)*

(Outlay Rs. 0.25 lakh)

It is proposed to start the educational welfare programme in the two central prisons at Trivandrum and Cannanore with the objective of providing educational facilities to the prisoners by utilising the services of the protected teachers in the concerned districts. The amount provided is towards purchase of equipments etc., for the starting of programme in the central prisons.

(c) *Vocational Training Programme (State share)*

(Outlay Rs. 1.50 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to start a motor vehicles repair unit in Trivandrum Jail. It is proposed that the motor vehicles of various government offices can be repaired in this unit. Besides imparting training to the long term prisoners, the centre is proposed to be run on profit. Of the total project cost of Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 1.46 lakhs is for equipments and the rest is for salary and other costs. The State commitment for this amounts to only Rs. 1.5 lakhs during the 7th plan.

16. *After Care and Follow-up Services*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The scheme aims at assisting the deserving ex-convicts and probationers enabling their social rehabilitation by starting trade or business. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 1500 to 2000 will be paid to each beneficiary. The outlay provided is to benefit about 60 persons every year during the 7th plan.

17. *Implementation of Children's Act.*

(Outlay Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

The Kerala Children's Act 1972 and the Kerala Children's Rules 1976 were brought in to force with effect from 1-4-1978. According to the Kerala Children's Act and Kerala Children's Rules, Government have to maintain children's Homes and Special Schools, Observation Homes etc. There are children's courts in all the districts except two. In order to speed up the implementation of the provisions of the Act and the Rules a special unit has been formed at the headquarters. The outlay provided is for continuance of the scheme during the 7th Plan period.

**F. Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings**18. *Working Women's Hostel (State-Sector)*

(Outlay Rs. 12.55 lakhs)

The amount proposed is to honour the earlier commitment made by the Government fully to Voluntary Agencies for the construction of Working Women's Hostels. Of the proposed amount Rs. 2.66 lakhs is for Kerala Working Women's Association, Trivandrum Rs. 4.16 lakhs for Mangalam Mahila Samajam,

Kottiyam Rs. 2.46 lakhs to Sree Bhakti Samvardhini Yoghani, Cannanore and Rs. 3.25 lakhs to S. N. V. Samajam, Quilon.

19. *Grant-in-aid to Working Women's Welfare Society*

(Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

This is a registered society sponsored by the Government of Kerala to construct and run hostels for working women availing the grant-in-aid schemes. Of the total cost of construction, the Central Government will meet 75 per cent, and the society has to contribute 25 per cent. As the society finds it difficult to raise the required amount it is proposed to assist, such institutions and the amount proposed is for that purpose.

**Other schemes**

20. *Special Component Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 46.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to implement the following programmes under special component plan—the socio-economic programme for women, employment and development project for women, training and rehabilitation of women and for creches and day care centres run in predominantly scheduled caste areas.

21. *Tribal Sub Plan*

(Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The provision is for assisting the socio-economic schemes intended for the benefit of scheduled tribes.

22. *Building for Social Welfare Institutions*

(Outlay Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The outlay is for construction of buildings for Anganwadis now accommodated in rented buildings. The state contribution per building is worked out at Rs. 6,000 and the target is to construct 250 Anganwadi buildings during the 7th plan period.

**16.2 Nutrition**

**B. Distribution of Nutritious Food and Beverages Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)**

1. *Integrated Child Development Services*

(Outlay Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs)

There are 37 Integrated Child Development Service projects in the Central sector which have to be financed by the State Government under the Minimum Needs Programme. Aided food (WFP/CARE) has been introduced for general feeding and purchased food (rice and green gram) is used for secondary feeding of pre-school children. An outlay of Rs. 1,000 lakhs is provided for the continuance of the existing projects and for starting new projects during the Seventh Plan.

**Special Nutrition Programme (Outside ICDS)**

2. *SNP in Urban Areas*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The objective of this scheme is to supplement the diet of eligible beneficiaries with 5 to 6 gms of protein and 250 to 300 calories of energy per day at a rate of 30 paise per beneficiary. SNP will here after be continued only in urban areas not covered by ICDS programme. Therefore the upgradation of the SNP centres will be made giving priority to the 27 Non ICDS and Non-ANP blocks. In the Seventh Plan, 2200 SNP Centres are proposed to be upgraded as Anganwadies involving 2,20,000 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

3. *Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP) and Composite Programme for Women and Pre-school Children (CPWP)*

(Outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs)

The objective of ANP is to provide education in nutrition, child care, family planning, production of nutritionally valuable local foods like vegetables, fruits, eggs etc., and supplementary feeding to pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers. There will be 1.9 lakh beneficiaries spread over the remaining 63 Non-ICDS Blocks under ANP. There is also CPWP programme in 27 Non-ICDS Non-ANP blocks. The outlay provided in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 100 lakhs towards the running of CPWP programme and Rs. 50 lakhs for ANP programme.

4. *Integrated Health Package Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

The objective of the scheme is to provide supplementary feeding, conduct of baseline survey, immunisation, medical checkup, referral services, education in health, nutrition and environmental sanitation etc. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for supplementary feeding in 27 blocks (other than ICDS and ANP blocks) and continuance of other activities.

5. *School Mid-day-Meal Programme*

(Outlay Rs. 1,450.00 lakhs)

The food materials for the school meals programme in operation since 1961 were supplied by the CARE. The CARE has informed its decision to withdraw its assistance to 9 lakhs beneficiaries. Therefore in order to continue the school-mid-day meal programme for the 9 lakhs children who will not get CARE food assistance, an amount of Rs. 1450 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan. Separate provision is made for the scheme under special component plan.

6. *Special Component Plan*

‡(Outlay Rs. 1,093.00 lakhs)

Under the Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS and outside ICDS, special feeding centres are functioning in areas predominated by scheduled castes.

Necessary provision to continue the programme is made under school mid-day-meal programme. About 30 per cent of the beneficiary children belong to scheduled castes. An outlay of Rs. 1,093 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

#### 7. Tribal Sub-Plan

(Outlay Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

The following four programmes are proposed under Tribal Sub Plan.

##### (i) Nutrition Kitchen in Tribal Areas under State Nutrition Bureau

The object of this scheme is to establish nutrition kitchens in tribal concentrated blocks, disseminate knowledge on nutrition, etc. It is proposed to start the programme in 10 Primary Health Centres. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan.

##### (ii) Tribal ICDS at Attappady

The nutrition component of the Tribal ICDS at Attappady has to be met from the resources under State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is required for the scheme during the plan period at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum.

##### (iii) Tribal Sub-Plan under School Mid-day-Meal Programme

In order to continue and strengthen this programme so as to cover 11700 tribal children, an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is required in the Seventh Plan.

##### (iv) Tribal Sub-Plan under ANP

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in Tribal Sub-Plan under ANP for supplementary feeding for the exclusive benefit of 800 beneficiaries.

#### Others

#### 8. State Nutrition Bureau

(Outlay Rs. 32.00 lakhs)

The programmes initiated by the Nutrition Bureau during the previous plans have to be continued in the Seventh Plan. The total outlay earmarked for State Nutrition Bureau in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 32 lakhs.

##### (i) Building for Nutrition Bureau

The Nutrition Bureau proposes to construct a building to accommodate the Nutrition Laboratory, Nutrition Museum, class room, audio-visual room etc. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs is provided in Seventh Plan for this purpose.

##### (ii) Purchase of Equipment, Chemicals and Books for Nutrition Bureau

For accelerating and rationalising the activities of the Bureau, equipment such as UV spectro photometer, reaction rate photometer, automatic food analyser, refrigerator, microwave oven etc., are

necessary. The equipment will enable measurement of cholesterol among people, and help study the effect of coconut protein on cholesterol, loss of nutrients on cooking and vitamin 'A' status of people etc. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan for this Scheme.

##### (iii) Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anaemia

The prophylaxis programme against Vitamin 'A' deficiency and anaemia, started in 1970 is to be continued, as moderate and severe anaemia (haemoglobin level below 9 and 7 g/dl) are still as high as 30 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is required to undertake proper monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

##### (iv) Nutrition Education

It is necessary to provide nutrition education film through shows, newspaper advertisements, publication of pamphlets, holding of seminars, conducting study classes for various categories of people etc. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for this item.

#### Stationery and Printing

(Outlay Rs. 650.00 lakhs)

A decision has been taken by the Government to start the Mannanthala Press at the earliest. Government have accorded sanction for the construction of the press building at Mannanthala. It has entered into an agreement with HMT Ltd. for setting up of the Press with their help. Other items of work proposed to be taken up during the plan period include construction of stores and building for Stationery Department, Trivandrum. It is also proposed to make a comprehensive study of the working of the Government Presses in the State.

#### Public Works

##### Public Building Programme

(Outlay Rs. 3,000.00 lakhs)

Public Building Construction Programme includes building construction activities of all Government departments such as judiciary, Legislature, Sales Tax, Revenue, Police, Excise, Fire Force, Treasury etc., which do not have separate plan proposals. Expenditure for construction of additional blocks for Vikas Bhavan and Government Secretariat is also to be met from this plan provision. Many Government Offices are housed in rented buildings which do not have adequate facilities to accommodate the staff. Substantial sums of money are paid every year as rent by the Government. In addition, some of the Government Offices are functioning in buildings which require urgent reconstruction. As a result of the increased tempo of development activities, many of the Departments are expanding. These Departments need additional accommodation. All these factors point to the need for a scientific and systematic programme of public building construction in the State. An outlay of Rs. 3,000.00 lakhs is allotted for Public Works Building Programmes in the Seventh Plan.

## STATEMENT GN—1

## HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT—STATE SECTOR OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>				
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</b>				
1. 1 Crop Husbandry	9019.00	6796.59	10470.00	2658.00
1. 2 Soil and Water Conservation	1029.00	947.52	705.00	..
		(+)50.00*		
1. 3 Animal Husbandry	1517.00	1732.20	1450.00	264.00
		(+)30.00*		
1. 4 Dairy Development	721.00	897.65	750.00	130.00
		(+)3.00*		
1.5 Fisheries	2000.00	2070.04	4000.00	2072.00
1.6 Forestry and Wild Life	1862.00	1850.77	7000.00	2052.75
1.7 Food, Storage & Warehousing	570.00	93.30	100.00	100.00
1.8 Agricultural Research and Education	1300.00	1099.39	1390.00	625.00
1.9 Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	1100.00	530.22	800.00	800.00
1.10 Marketing & Quality Control	125.00	51.11	2650.00	..
1.11 Co-operation	2200.00	3810.17	2360.00	1287.20
		(+)46.93*		
Total—I	21443.00	19878.96	31675.00	9988.95
		(+)129.93*		
<b>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
2.1 Special Programme for Rural Development				
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	2450.00	2648.32	4700.00	..
(b) Small Farmers' Development Agency (Scheme discontinued)	..	117.15	..	..
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	..	..	150.00	..
2.2 National Programme like National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	2400.00	3856.97	5300.00	..
2.3 Land Reforms	3070.00	3167.46	900.00	..
2.4 Community Development and Panchayats	1750.00	2760.80	1500.00	575.00
Total—II	9670.00	12550.70	12550.00	575.00

\*Special Central Assistance for SCP &amp; TSP

## STATEMENT GN-1

## HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT—STATE SECTOR OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</b>	250.00	393.09	450.00	..
	1400.00**	1821.86**	2380.00**	..
<b>IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>				
4.1 Major and Medium Irrigation	25605.00	26206.16	28000.00	27526.00
4.2 Minor Irrigation	4000.00	3993.40	5000.00	4750.00
4.3 Command Area Development	725.00	154.03	2900.00	2900.00
4.4 Flood Control Projects	2500.00	1791.11	2500.00	2500.00
(including Anti-Sea Erosion etc.)	3000.00**	1635.49**	2850.00**	2850.00**
<b>Total—IV</b>	32830.00	32144.70	38400.00	37676.00
	3000.00**	1635.49**	2850.00**	2850.00**
<b>V. POWER</b>				
5.1 Power	31273.00	32179.62	39780.00	39568.00
5.2 Non-conventional sources of Energy	..	..	100.00	75.00
<b>Total—V</b>	31273.00	32179.62	39880.00	39643.00
<b>VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS</b>				
6.1 Village and Small Industries	4980.00	4615.08	7700.00	5067.15
		(+ )17.16*		
6.2 Industries (Other than Village and Small Industries)	10545.50	11848.69	12600.00	12262.00
6.3 Mining	150.00	166.45	400.00	200.00
<b>Total—VI</b>	15675.50	16630.22	20700.00	17529.15
		(+ )17.16*		
<b>VII. TRANSPORT</b>				
7.1 Ports and Harbours	825.00	714.36	1300.00	1250.00
7.2 Roads and Bridges	6600.00	8760.77	12200.00	12160.00
7.3 Road Transport	2000.00	1397.50	2900.00	..
7.4 Inland Water Transport	575.00	431.31	950.00	945.00
<b>Total—VII</b>	10000.00	11303.94	17350.00	14355.00
<b>VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT</b>				
8.1 Scientific Research (including S & T)	1250.00	1699.37	1850.00	1125.00
8.2 Ecology and Environment	70.00	63.68	440.00	235.00
<b>Total—VIII</b>	1320.00	1763.05	2290.00	1360.00

\*\* Special Assistance.

\* Special Central Assistance for SCP.

## STATEMENT GN—1

## HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT—STATE SECTOR OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>				
9.1 Secretariat Economic Services	309.00	216.75	505.00	..
9.2 Tourism	675.00	556.80	900.00	810.00
9.3 Survey and Statistics	266.00	287.32	500.00	..
9.4 Civil Supplies	..	..	75.00	..
9.5 Weights and Measures	50.00	47.34	100.00	..
Total—IX	1300.00	1108.21	2080.00	810.00
Total—A	123761.50	127952.49	165375.00	121937.10
	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
	4400.00**	147.09*	5230.00**	2850.00**
		3457.35**		
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>				
<b>X. EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART &amp; CULTURE</b>				
10.1 General Education	3890.00	10102.41	4243.00	2046.25
10.2 Technical Education	700.00	1192.90	1550.00	553.00
10.3 Art & Culture	200.00	247.71	850.00	288.00
10.4 Sports and Youth Services	235.00	286.26	657.00	35.00
Total—X	5025.00	11829.28	7300.00	2922.25
<b>XI. HEALTH</b>				
11.1 Medical and Public Health	3595.00	5044.68	5050.00	2121.00
		(+)	(+)	
		153.38@	240.00@	
<b>XII. WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
12.1 Water Supply and Sanitation	8990.00	13475.72	11900.00	7799.00
12.2 Housing (including Police Housing)	4800.00	6012.02	6500.00	4811.00
12.3 Urban Development (including State Capital Projects)	1900.00	1789.50	2500.00	1790.00
Total—XII	15690.00	21277.24	20900.00	14400.00
<b>XIII. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY</b>				
	90.00	212.61	450.00	50.00
<b>XIV. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES</b>				
	2500.00	2240.91	2200.00	563.00
		284.07*	(+)	2125.98*
		(+)		623.25*
<b>XV. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE</b>				
15.1 A. Labour (includes Welfare and Training)	193.00	321.17	407.82	277.00
B. Employment	104.00	1945.52	167.18	..
Total—XV	297.00	2266.69	575.00	277.00

@ Share of ESI Corporation

\* Special Central Assistance for S G P &amp; T S P

\*\* Special Central Assistance

## STATEMENT GN—1 (Contd.)

## HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT—STATE SECTOR OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>XVI. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION</b>				
16.1 Social Security and Welfare	462.00	631.99	500.00	61.80
16.2 Nutrition	1700.00	1582.02	4000.00	15.00
Total—XVI	2162.00	2214.01	4500.00	76.80
Total—B	29359.00	45085.42	40975.00	20410.05
		(+)907.32*	(+)2125.98*	
		(+)153.38@	(+)240.00@	
<b>G. GENERAL SERVICES</b>				
<b>XVII. GENERAL SERVICES</b>				
17.1 Stationery and Printing	400.00	210.94	650.00	..
17.2 Public Works	1520.00	2246.45	3000.00	..
Total—C	1920.00	2457.39	3650.00	..
Grand Total	155040.50	175495.30	210000.00	142347.15
	(+)4400.00**	(+)1054.41*	2125.98*	
		(+)3457.35**	(+)5230.00**	
		(+)153.38@	(+)240.00@	(+)2850.00**

## STATEMENT GN—2

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>				
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>				
1.1 Crop Husbandry				
1. Direction and Administration	1350.00	1099.57	..	..
(a) Kerala Agricultural Extension Projects (KAEP)	..	..	1936.00	636.00
(b) National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP)	..	..	80.00	30.00
2. Seeds				
(a) Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds (HYV Paddy Seeds) through Registered Growers Programme, Procurement and Distribution from NSC and other Agencies etc.	116.17	124.21	517.50	..
(b) Organisation of Seed Certification and Quality Control (State Share 50%)	..	..	3.50	2.00
(c) Establishment of Buffer Stock of Certified and Foundation Seeds to meet Natural Calamities	..	..	31.00	..
3. Agricultural Farms	150.00	64.29	250.00	130.00
4. Manures and Fertilizers	209.00	178.94	320.00	50.00
5. Food Grains Crops				
(a) Pulses Development (State share 25%)	24.81	11.57	35.70	..
(b) Pulses Development	50.00	23.02	..	..
(c) Development of Rice cultivation in Low Yield Areas	..	..	20.00	..

\* Special Central Assistance for SCP &amp; TSP

\*\* Special Central Assistance

@ share of E S I Corporation



## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Commercial Crops				
(i) Coconut Development				
(a) Production and Distribution of T × D Hybrid Seedlings (State Share 50%)	12.00	14.62	25.00	..
(b) Rejuvenation of Diseased and Uneconomic Plantation (State Share 50%)	60.00	83.27	145.00	..
(c) Package programme for [Coconut (State share 50%)	84.07	111.69	100.00	..
(d) Production and Distribution of Quality Coconut Seedlings	375.00	344.86 1.10	600.00	90.00
(e) Coconut Board Scheme-Financial Assistance to Coconut Growers for the Removal of Root (wilt) affected palms (State share 50%)	..	16.18	200.00	..
(f) Coconut Board scheme for providing irrigation facilities to coconut growers (State share 50%)	..	..	25.00	..
(g) Development of Oil Palm	9.64	14.16	..	..
(h) Comprehensive Coconut Development Programme	900.00	309.00	..	..
(ii) Cashew Development				
(a) Multi-State Cashew Project (M S C P)	165.71	293.43	60.00	25.00
(b) Maintenance of Progeny Garden for Cashew in Kasargod District	6.95	9.63	25.00	..
(c) Package programme for Cashew (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) Programme for laying out demonstration plots in Ryots Holdings (State share 50%)	20.22	17.76	15.00	..
(d) Programme for Improvement of Cashew by in situ Vegetative Propagation Techniques (Establishment of Bud Wood Nurseries) (State share 50%)	..	..	10.00	..
(e) Subsidised Area Expansion Programme under Multi State Cashew Project (State share 50%) (Cashew Cultivation in Private Sector)	30.50	42.76	50.00	..
(f) Adoption of Plant Protection Measures for Cashew	50.00	50.46	..	..
(g) Cocoa Development	118.20	10.67	..	..
(h) Cotton Development	20.00	4.23	..	..
(iii) Spices Development				
(a) Rapid Multiplication of Hybrid Pepper and Other Promising Local Varieties and Development of Tree Spices (Spices Nurseries)	70.40	55.69	70.00	..
(b) Package Programme for Pepper-Rejuvenation of Pepper Gardens (Pepper Development Programme)	147.19	152.84	30.00	..
(c) Development of Ginger, Turmeric and Garlic	15.70	1.30	..	..

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7. Plant Protection				
(a) Plant Protection Service	172.10	58.56	153.00	..
(i) Operational Research for Integrated Pest Control	7.00	6.97	..	..
(ii) Development of Tuber Crops	15.71	2.92	..	..
(iii) Sugar Cane Development	67.00	26.68	..	..
(iv) Ground Nut Development Programme	60.00	22.96	..	..
(v) Sesamum Development Programme	15.00	5.24	..	..
(b) Eradication of Pests and Diseases in Endemic Areas—Control of Brown Plant Hopper and Leaf Folder—(State share 50%)	25.00	19.50	19.00	..
(c) Spraying for Control of Coconut Leaf Diseases	675.00	110.37	15.00	..
(d) Control of Mahali Disease on Arecanut	..	..	8.00	..
(e) Rodent Control (State share 50%)	..	0.01	8.00	..
8. Extension and Training				
(a) Training of Departmental Officers	9.56	4.43	20.00	..
(b) Extension and Farmers Training	42.78	44.12	..	..
9. (a) Agricultural Engineering	55.00	60.71	..	..
(b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements (State share 50%)	..	..	6.30	..
10. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops—Development of Horticulture	21.19	23.54	100.00	..
(a) Agricultural--Horticultural Societies	1.85	0.72	..	..
(b) Vegetable Production Programme	47.00	5.37	..	..
(c) Development of Fruit Crops in Selected Areas	33.50	2.81	..	..
(d) Mini kit Programme for Cultivation of High Altitude Vegetables	..	6.27	..	..
11. Crop Insurance	10.00	8.78	30.00	..
(a) Contingency plan to meet Natural Calamities	36.48	68.54	..	..
(b) Scheme for Development of Subsidiary Food Crops	..	..	..	..
12. Small and Marginal Farmers Programme (State share 50%)	50.00	549.21	1887.50	..
13. Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings				
(a) Land Stock Improvements—Kerala Land Development Corporation (KLDC)	590.00	806.19	1520.00	1520.00
(b) Equity Contribution to Oil Palm India Limited	125.00	77.52	105.00	105.00
(c) Share Capital Contribution to Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation	148.00	191.06	70.00	70.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(d) Kerala Agro Industries Corporation	45.00	46.60	..	..
(e) State Farming Corporation	75.00	94.64	..	..
(f) Plantation Corporation of Kerala	200.00	48.00	..	..
(g) Establishing Departmental Sales Depots	18.60	4.82	..	..
(h) Changing Cropping Pattern	38.81	14.40	..	..
(i) Students Participation in Agricultural Programme	..	6.53	..	..
(j) Adaptive Research	..	0.49	..	..
14. Other Expenditure				
(a) Special Component Plan/Tribal Sub Plan	922.47	615.88	1410.00	..
(b) Farm Information and Communication	132.00	62.00	105.00	..
(c) Dry Land/Rainfed Farming				
(i) Development of Selected Micro-Watersheds	..	0.19	100.00	..
(ii) Adoption of Dry/Rainfed Farming Practices in and outside the Selected Water Sheds	..	..	43.00	..
(iii) Popularisation of Seed-Cum-Fertilizer Drills and Other Improved Implements in Dry Land Areas (State share 50%)	..	..	7.00	..
(d) SADU	926.00	626.96	314.50	..
(e) Scheme for Development of Dry Land Agriculture, Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills, Growing of Improved Crop Varieties and Application of Fertilizer	..	1.26	..	..
Schemes deleted/modified	468.39	137.09	..	..
<b>Total—Crop Husbandry</b>	<b>9019.00</b>	<b>6796.59</b>	<b>10470.00</b>	<b>2658.00</b>
1.2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION				
1. Direction and Administration	50.00	28.38	4.00	..
2. Soil Survey and Testing	67.00	62.88	..	..
(i) Reconnaissance Soil Survey	..	..	15.00	..
(ii) Detailed Soil Survey	..	..	65.00	..
(a) Soil Survey in Command Areas and Problem Areas	..	..	..	..
(b) Soil Survey in Government Lands for Distribution to landless Agriculturists	..	..	..	..
(c) Soil Survey in Soil Conservation Areas	..	..	..	..
(d) Soil Survey Follow up Activities and Printing of Soil Survey Reports	..	..	..	..
(iii) Soil Co-relation, Interpretation and Bench-mark Study of Soils	..	..	30.00	..
(iv) Land Use Demonstration	..	..	5.00	..
(v) Laboratories	5.00	2.09	10.00	..
3. Extension and Training				
(i) Soil Conservation, Research and Training	25.00	31.31	30.00	..

## STATEMENT GN—2\_(Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Soil Conservation				
(i) Soil and Water Conservation in Arable Lands	310.00	405.52	171.00	..
(ii) Soil Conservation in Irrigated Lands	..	..	10.00	..
(iii) Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Projects	..	..	20.00	..
(iv) Soil Conservation and Integrated Development of Land on Watershed Basis by Availing Institutional Finance	..	..	25.00	..
(v) Special Component Plan	169.00	222.11	125.00	..
(vi) Tribal Sub Plan	..	(+)50.00*	25.00	..
5. Land Reclamation and Development				
(i) Reclamation of Water logged Areas	..	..	10.00	..
(ii) Pilot Scheme for River Training and Control of Stream Bank Erosion	..	..	10.00	..
6. Other Expenditure				
(i) Land Use Board	38.00	36.63	150.00	..
7. Other Schemes	210.00	78.19	..	..
8. Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology in the Rainfed Dry Land Areas in Palghat District				
State Share	..	2.79	..	..
9. Schemes deleted/Modified	155.00	34.72	..	..
Total—Soil and Water Conservation	1029.00	947.52 (+)50.00*	705.00	..
<b>1.3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>				
1. Extension and Training	51.50	53.58	90.00	10.00
Sub Total	51.50	53.58	90.00	10.00
2. Veterinary Services and Animal Health				
(a) (i) Strengthening of Veterinary Services	218.00	577.66	210.00	60.00
(a) (ii) Special Component Plan	2.00		..	..
(b) Organising Infertility Camps	4.20		5.00	..
(c) Eradication of Rabies	17.00		15.00	..
(d) Disease Free Zones	15.50		12.00	..
(e) Expansion of Disease Investigation Laboratory	32.00		18.00	..
(f) Biological Production Complex	55.00	..	50.00	45.00
(g) (i) Systematic Control of Live Stock Diseases of National Importance—State share	18.00	}	200.00	25.00
(g) (ii) Special Component Plan	2.75			
(g) (iii) Cattle Insurance	30.50			6.00
Special Component Plan	6.00			

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(h) Rinderpest Eradication—State share	5.20		10.00	3.00
(i) Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Diseases—State share	7.00		5.00	..
Special Component Plan	0.75			
(j) Animal Disease Surveillance—State share	..		4.00	..
Control of Avian Disease	16.00		..	..
(k) Indian Veterinary Council—State share	..		4.00	..
(l) Production of Vaccines by Cell Culture—State share	..		10.00	5.00
Mobile Farm Aid Units	75.00		..	..
Special Component Plan	5.00	..	..	..
(m) Mobile Veterinary Units—State share	..	..	8.00	6.00
Mastitis Control	4.10	..	..	..
(n) Life Saving Drugs—State share	..	..	8.00	4.00
(o) Expansion of Central Veterinary Stores	15.00	..	..	..
(p) AICRP on Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease—State share (ICAR Scheme)	1.15	..	2.00	..
<b>Sub Total—(Veterinary Services and Animal Health)</b>	<b>530.15</b>	<b>577.66</b>	<b>567.00</b>	<b>148.00</b>
3. Administrative Investigation and Statistics	3.75	..	..	..
(a) Animal Husbandry Statistics and Sample Survey- State share	24.75	58.89	20.00	..
(b) Livestock Census	18.40	..	20.00	..
<b>Sub Total (Administrative Investigation and Statistics)</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>58.89</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>..</b>
4. Cattle and Buffalo Development				
Distribution of Cross Bred Heifers and Assistance to Economically Weaker Sections to take up Cattle Rearing	32.40	11.38	..	..
Special Component Plan	30.00			
Expansion of Cross Breeding Facilities	..	458.93	100.00	20.00
Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Project	75.00			
Special Component Plan	7.00			
Calf Feed Subsidy Programme	180.75	..	150.00	..
Jersey Breeding-cum-Cross bred Farms	125.00	..	..	..
Special Component Plan	15.00	..	..	..
Development of Indigenous Buffaloes—Expansion of Livestock Farms	11.00	..	20.00	10.00
<b>Sub-Total (Cattle and Buffaloes Development)</b>	<b>476.15</b>	<b>470.31</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>5. Poultry Development</b>				
(a) Poultry Farms and Central Hatchery	46.00	..	26.00	10.00
Poultry Training Institute	9.00	..	..	..
(b) Broiler Production	28.00	..	16.00	6.00
Chick Sexing Schools	5.75	..	..	..
(c) Duck Production	12.25	..	16.00	8.00
(d) Poultry Clubs in Schools	9.00	..	10.00	..
Distribution of Poultry to Economically Weaker Sections	15.00	..	..	..
Special Component Plan	11.00	130.92	..	..
(e) Poultry Development through Farmers Organisation	32.00	..	2.00	..
(f) Poultry Development Agency	..	..	8.00	..
Sub Total (Poultry Development)	167.50	130.92	78.00	24.00
<b>6. Sheep and Wool Development</b>				
(a) Establishment of Goat Breeding Farm—State share	..	..	10.00	5.00
(i) Expansion of Goat Farm	16.50	16.70	..	..
(ii) Special Component Plan	2.00	..	..	..
(c) Goat Villages—SCP	12.60	..	..	..
Sub Total (Sheep and Wool Develop- ment)	31.10	16.70	10.00	5.00
<b>7. Piggery Development</b>				
(a) Pig Breeding Farm	24.70	40.29	30.00	15.00
(b) Intensive Pig Development Programme	12.50	..	5.00	..
Assistance to Meat Product of India for Pig Development	5.00	..	..	..
Sub Total (Piggery Development)	42.20	40.29	35.00	15.00
<b>8. Fodder and Feed Development</b>				
(a) Fodder Development	4.00	1.88	..	..
(b) Enforcement of Quality Control on Compounded Feed and Strengthening of Feed Analytical Laboratory—State share	..	..	15.00	5.00
Sub Total (Fodder and Feed Development)	4.00	1.88	15.00	5.00

## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>9. Other Expenditure</b>				
(a) Special Livestock Production Programme— State share	110.00	185.54	175.00	20.00
Karshika Vinjan	5.50	3.76	..	..
(b) Establishment of Rabbit Breeding Farm— State share	—	..	5.00	2.00
Modernisation of Slaughter Houses and Estab- lishment of Meat Board	5.00	..	..	..
(c) Special Component Plan	11.00	139.81 +30.00*	120.00	..
(d) Special Component Plan—State share	—	14.60	25.00	5.00
(e) Tribal Sub Plan	36.00	38.26	20.00	..
Sub Total (Other Expenditure)	167.50	381.97 (+) 30.00*	345.00	27.00
Sub Total—Animal Husbandry	1517.00	1732.20 (+) 30.00*	1450.00	264.00
<b>1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>1. Extension and Training</b>				
(a) Rural Dairy Extension and Farm*Advisory Service	44.00	201.33	40.00	5.00
(b) Scheme for Improving Milk Production Potent- ial of Cows and Augmenting Milk Production	..		10.00	..
(c) Operation Flood II Pogramme and Swiss Aided Project for Malabar Areas	61.00		..	..
(d) Production and Supply of Inputs for the cattle Breeding Programmes of KLD & MM Board	278.00		..	..
(e) Quality Control Programme	5.00		..	..
(f) Production of Buffaloe Frozen Semen	6.00		..	..
(g) Herd Book Organisation	10.00		..	..
(h) Dairy Training Centres	..		20.00	10.00
(i) Training of Departmental Personnel	..		5.00	..
Sub Total	404.00	201.33	75.00	15.00
<b>2. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project/Programmes Implemented by KLD &amp; MM Board</b>				
(i) Production and supply of Inputs for Cattle Breeding Programmes of KLD & MM Board	..	..	347.00	37.00
(ii) Production of Buffaloe Frozen Semen	..	..	10.00	1.00
(iii) Herd Book Organisation	..	..	8.00	..
Sub Total	..	..	365.00	38.00

\*Special Central Assistance for SCP.

## STATEMENT—GN 2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>3. Education and Training-Dairy Development Department</b>				
(i) Training of Personnel	11.50	7.20	..	..
(ii) Dairy Training Centres	10.00		..	..
Sub Total	21.50	7.20	..	..
<b>4. Programmes Implemented by Dairy Development Department</b>				
(i) Operation Flood II Programme	..	..	20.00	20.00
(ii) Dairy Development Project for Northern Districts with Swiss Assistance	..	..	10.00	10.00
Sub Total	..	..	30.00	30.00
<b>5. Assistance to Co-operatives and other Bodies— Subsidy to Milk Co-operative Societies</b>	..	..	40.00	..
<i>Milk Schemes</i>				
(a) Elakkad (Marangattuppally) Milk Chilling Plant	..	..	..	..
(b) Mananthody Milk Chilling Plant	..	..	..	..
(c) Meenangady Milk Chilling Plant	..	..	..	..
Sub Total	..	..	40.00	..
<b>6. Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings</b>	30.00		35.00	35.00
<b>7. Other Expenditure</b>				
(a) Programmes implemented by KLD & MM Board				
(i) Fodder Seed Farms and Certified Seed Production	27.00		30.00	..
(ii) Organisational set up for Fodder Development			10.00	..
(iii) Improvement of the Existing Fodder Farms	10.00		..	..
(iv) Fodder Extension Schemes	95.50		..	..
(v) Assistance to Dairy Co-operatives	53.00	657.49	..	..
(b) Programmes Implemented by Dairy Development Department	..	(+) 3.00*	..	..
(vi) Improvement of Sewage Farm, Valiathura			12.00	10.00
(vii) Establishment of Fodder Demonstration Plots & Nurseries			62.00	2.00



## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(viii) Conservation of Fodder as Silage and Hay			3.00	..
(ix) Feed and Fodder Godowns (Fodder Banks)			3.00	..
(x) Fluid Milk Plants	20.00		..	..
(xi) Special Component Plan	37.50		75.00	..
(xii) Tribal Sub Plan	7.50		10.00	-
Sub Total (6 + 7)	280.50	657.49 (+) 3.00*	240.00	47.00
Direction and Administration Dairy Development Staff	15.00	31.63	..	..
Grand Total	721.00	897.65 (+) 3.00*	750.00	130.00
<b>1.5 FISHERIES</b>				
<i>Extension and Training</i>				
1. Extension	10.00	14.64	10.00	..
2. Education and Training	57.00	61.94	200.00	150.00
3. Research	10.00	4.05	40.00	10.00
Sub Total (Extension and Training)	77.00	80.63	250.00	160.00
<i>Inland Fisheries</i>				
4. National Fish Seed Farms—50% CSS	50.00		50.00	40.00
5. Fish Farmers' Development Agencies—50% CSS	15.00		40.00	5.00
6. Prawn Farmers' Development Agency—50% CSS	..		10.00	..
7. Reservoir Fisheries	15.00	39.33	10.00	..
8. Seed Depots	..		10.00	2.00
9. Nurseries	..		5.00	..
10. Culture of Air Breathing Fishes	20.00		5.00	..
Sub Total (Inland Fisheries)	100.00	39.33	130.00	47.00
<i>Brackish Water Fisheries</i>				
11. Brackish Water Fish Farms in Public Sector— 50% CSS	46.50		100.00	75.00
12. Brackish Water Fish Farms in Private Sector	..		10.00	..
13. Prawn Hatcheries—50% CSS	10.00	114.32	25.00	20.00
14. Patrolling of Backwaters	6.50	..	20.00	..
Sub Total (Brackish Water Fisheries)	63.00	114.32	155.00	95.00

\*Special Central Assistance for SCP.

## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85	1985-90	1980-85	1985-90
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Marine Fisheries</i>				
15. Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam—50% CSS	307.00		250.00	250.00
16. Fishing Harbour at Neendakara—50% CSS	185.00		140.00	120.00
17. Fishing Harbour at Puthiappa —50% CSS			100.00	100.00
18. Fishing Harbour at Munambam —50% CSS			50.00	50.00
19. Fishing Harbour at Ponnani—50% CSS			25.00	25.00
20. Fishing Harbour at Mopla Bay—50% CSS			15.00	15.00
21. Mini-Fishing Harbours—Thangassery—50% CSS			20.00	20.00
22. Landing Centres for Mechanised Boats—50% CSS	50.00		50.00	50.00
23. Landing Centres for Traditional Fishermen—50% CSS	..		100.00	100.00
24. Sheltered Basins for Traditional Fishermen	..		50.00	50.00
25. Landing Centres in Inland Areas	..		20.00	20.00
26. Fisheries Terminal Authorities	7.50	359.33	5.00	..
27. Guide Lights	..		2.00	2.00
28. Deep Sea Fishing	50.00		90.00	80.00
Sub Total (Marine Fisheries)	599.50	359.33	917.00	882.00
<i>Processing and Preservation</i>				
29. Renovation of Existing Ice Plants	..	47.88	20.00	15.00
30. Community Peeling Centres	..		10.00	10.00
Sub Total (Processing and Preservation)	..	47.88	30.00	25.00
<i>Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings</i>				
31. Assistance to Fisheries Corporations	105.00	161.68	50.00	..
32. Continuance of Package Projects	100.00	127.64	10.00	..
Sub Total (Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings)	205.00	289.32	60.00	..
<i>Fisheries Co-operatives</i>				
33. Managerial Grant and Share Capital Contribution to Matsyafed and District Societies	68.00	116.38	450.00	50.00
Sub Total (Fisheries Co-operatives)	68.00	116.38	450.00	50.00
<i>Others</i>				
34. Fishermen Welfare Fund	234.00	50.66	150.00	
35. Enforcement of Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act	..	24.51	100.00	25.00
36. Housing	250.00	558.85	500.00	500.00
37. Water Supply	..	..	40.00	20.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project (1)	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
38. Sanitation	..	..	40.00	20.00
39. Electrification	..	..	40.00	20.00
40. Roads	..	192.66	80.00	80.00
41. Dispensaries	30.00	5.11	43.00	43.00
42. Sea Rescue Scheme	..	..	10.00	..
43. Non - Formal Education Programme	..	..	5.00	..
44. Strengthening of Statistical Unit	20.00	21.81	10.00	..
45. Strengthening of Fisheries Project Cell	..	..	10.00	..
46. Integrated Pilot Project for Fisheries Development (NCDC Aided)	327.00	25.41	720.00	..
47. Special Component Plan	16.00	88.08	240.00	100.00
48. Tribal Sub Plan	5.00	4.56	20.00	5.00
49. Other Expenditure (schemes deleted)	5.50	51.20	..	..
Sub Total (Others)	887.50	1022.85	2008.00	813.00
Total—Fisheries	2000.00	2070.04	4000.00	2072.00
<b>1.6 FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE</b>				
<b>A. Forestry</b>				
<i>Extension and Training</i>				
1. Research Including Collaborative Research	40.00	36.12	67.00	..
2. Contribution to Kerala Forest Research Institute	..	..	3.00	..
3. Education and Training	45.00	21.79	75.00	50.00
Sub Total (Extension and Training)	85.00	57.91	145.00	50.00
<i>Survey of Forest Resources</i>				
4. Survey of Forest boundaries—State share	45.00	..	43.00	30.00
5. Forest Resources Survey—State share	15.00	..	11.50	..
6. Working Plans	5.00	121.84	6.75	..
7. Planning, Evaluation and Statistical Cell— State share	24.00	..	12.50	..
Sub Total (Survey of Forest Resources)	89.00	121.84	73.75	30.00
<i>Forest Conservation and Development</i>				
8. Forest Protection	213.00	154.63	160.00	..
9. Fire Protection	110.00	91.66	125.00	..
10. Cultural Operations	55.00	114.04	60.00	..
(Sub Total Forest Conservation & Development)	378.00	360.33	345.00	..

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Social and Farm Forestry</i>				
11. (a) Social Forestry	136.00	389.82	4400.00	1400.00
(b) Social Forestry-Special Component Plan	..	..	665.00	..
(c) Social Forestry-Tribal Sub Plan	..	..	35.00	..
Sub Total (Social Forestry)	136.00	389.82	5100.00	1400.00
12. Rural Fuel Wood Scheme—State share	84.00	120.68	5.00	..
13. Plantations				
(a) Teak	208.00		121.00	..
(b) Soft wood	62.00		35.00	..
(c) Wattle	15.00		1.00	..
(d) Sandalwood	12.00	214.82	1.00	..
(e) Miscellaneous Hardwood	70.00		6.00	..
(f) Quick Growing Species	59.00	31.79	10.00	..
(g) Bamboo & Reeds	11.00	..	5.00	..
(h) Cashew	73.00	105.46	9.00	..
(i) Vanalekshmi Pepper	30.00	..	3.00	..
Sub Total-Plantations	540.00	352.07	191.00	..
Sub Total (Social and Farm Forestry)	760.00	862.57	5296.00	1400.00
<i>Forest Produce</i>				
14. Departmental Logging	27.00	29.53	0.50	..
Sub Total (Forest produce)	27.00	29.53	0.50	..
<i>Communication and Buildings</i>				
15. Forest Engineering Wing	50.00	55.57	70.00	..
16. Roads	200.00		95.00	95.00
17. Buildings	150.00	136.92	150.00	150.00
Sub Total (Communication and Buildings)	400.00	192.49	315.00	245.00
<i>Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings</i>				
18. Kerala Forest Development Corporation	5.00	15.00	3.00	3.00
19. Kerala Wood Industries Limited	..	..	1.75	1.75
Sub Total (Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings)	5.00	15.00	4.75	4.75

## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expendi- ture	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>B. Environmental Forestry and Wild Life</b>				
20. Wild Life Preservation Division	..	51.51	65.00	..
<i>National Parks</i>				
21. Eravikulam—State Share	..	..	10.00	3.00
22. Silent Valley — State Share	..	..	65.00	30.00
<i>Sanctuaries</i>				
23. Periyar Tiger Reserve-State Share	..	..	145.00	45.00
24. Parambikulam—State Share	..	46.72	65.00	30.00
25. Neyyar—State Share	..	..	60.00	25.00
26. Wynad—State Share	..	..	60.00	25.00
27. Conservation of Lion Tailed Monkey— Neyyar—State Share	..	..	10.00	3.00
28. Idukki — State Share	..	..	15.00	5.00
29. Peechi-Vazhani — State Share	..	..	10.00	2.00
30. Peppara — State Share	..	..	50.00	20.00
31. Shendurney — State Share	..	..	50.00	20.00
32. Chimmmony — State Share	..	..	15.00	5.00
33. Aralam — State Share	..	..	20.00	5.00
34. Chinnar — State Share	..	..	10.00	3.00
35. Thattekkad — State Share	..	..	10.00	2.00
Sub Total (Environmental Forestry and Wild Life)	100.00	98.23	660.00	223.00
<i>Public Garden</i>				
36. Recreation Forestry	10.00	..	10.00	..
Sub Total—Public Garden	10.00	..	10.00	..
<i>Others</i>				
37. Special Component Plan	..	60.53	35.00	20.00
38. Tribal Sub Plan	8.00	52.34	115.00	80.00
Sub Total—Others	8.00	112.87	150.00	100.00
Total Forestry and Wild Life	1862.00	1850.77	7000.00	2052.75
<b>1.7 FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING</b>				
Storage and Warehousing— Assistance to Public Sector and other undertakings (State Warehousing Corporation)	70.00	52.00	100.00	100.00
	500.00*	41.30*	..	..
Total	570.00	93.30	100.00	100.00

\*Food

## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION</b>				
Agricultural Research and Education (Kerala Agricultural University)	1300.00	1099.39	1390.00	625.00
<b>1.9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>				
Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank (Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank)	1100.00	530.22	800.00	800.00
<b>1.10 MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL</b>				
(i) Marketing (Marketing Wing of the Agricultural Department)	125.00	51.11	25.00	..
(ii) Kerala Agricultural Marketing Project	..	..	2625.00	..
Total	125.00	51.11	2650.00	..
<b>1.11 CO-OPERATION</b>				
1. Adult of Co-operatives	5.00	0.05	175.00	..
2. Education				
Co-operative Education, Study Tours and Orientation Courses	19.00	12.66	15.00	..
3. Training				
(i) Expansion of Co-operative Training College (NCCIT) Trivandrum	10.00	11.06	15.00	..
(ii) Grant to Circle Co-operative Union	8.00	2.31	10.00	..
(iii) Junior Officers Training Centres	..	..	20.00	..
(iv) Training of Higher and Intermediate Personnel	..	..	2.50	..
(v) Grant to State Co-operative Union for Con- struction of Building for Junior Personnel Training	..	..	7.50	..
(vi) Co-operative Training Centres for Scheduled Castes	..	16.75	..	..
(vii) Research & Training in Co-operation	23.00	14.60	..	..
Sub Total (Training)	41.00	44.72	55.00	..
4. Information and Publicity				
Publication of Co-operative Journal	5.00	0.76	3.00	..
5. Assistance to Credit Co-operatives				
(i) I.T.O. Fund financed scheme—Share Capital Contribution to Credit Co-operatives	330.00	323.60	260.00	260.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(ii) Managerial Subsidy and Other Support Programmes	100.00	1062.89	60.00	..
(iii) Outright Grant for Special Bad Debts Reserve Fund/Risk Fund	40.00	27.75	35.00	..
(iv) Incentive Grant for Mobilisation of Deposits	90.95	41.11	40.00	..
(v) Urban Co-operative Banks—Subsidy for construction of buildings	20.00	2.25	..	..
(vi) Interest Subsidy on Agricultural Loans	210.00	..	..	..
(vii) Interest Relief on Loans to Small Farmers	60.00	..	..	..
Sub Total (Assistance to Credit Co-operatives)	850.95	1457.60	395.00	260.00
<b>6. Assistance to other Co-operatives</b>				
(a) Storage and Marketing Co-operatives				
(i) Primary Marketing Co-operatives—Managerial Subsidy	35.00	19.92	5.00	..
(ii) Subsidy for Construction of godown against loan availed from NCDC	55.00	33.84	80.00	80.00
(iii) Share Capital Contribution to Marketing Co-operatives	150.00	50.21	25.00	25.00
(iv) Strengthening of Marketing Activities—Subsidy	20.00	..	35.00	..
(v) Revitalisation of Marketing and Processing Societies—Share Capital Contribution	60.00	139.27	12.00	12.00
(vi) Incentives for Sales through Marketing Co-operatives	..	..	25.00	..
(vii) Price Fluctuation Fund	10.00	4.46	8.00	..
(viii) Managerial Subsidy to Marketing/Processing Societies and Cost of Departmental Secretaries	..	..	40.00	..
(ix) Strengthening of Marketing Activities—loan	50.00	..	40.00	40.00
(x) Loan to KSM Federation for taking shares in KRIBCO	..	6.22	25.00	25.00
(xi) Implementation of Schemes financed by NCDC—State Share (CAMPGO)	..	..	100.00	100.00
(xii) Assistance to Co-operatives for taking shares in IFFCO and KRIBCO	..	..	20.00	20.00
Sub Total (Storage and Marketing Co-operatives)	380.00	253.92	415.00	302.00
(b) Processing Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution against loan Assistance from NCDC.	..	..	95.00	95.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>(c) Consumer Co-operatives</b>				
(i) Reorganisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Subsidy	..	..	35.00	..
(ii) Reorganisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution	..	..	135.00	135.00
(iii) Reorganisation of Consumer Co-operatives—Loan for purchase of Additional Trucks	206.00	88.45	15.00	..
(iv) Reorganisation of Consumer Co-operative—Loan for Construction of Additional Godowns				
(v) Students stores	54.35	38.56	40.00	15.00
(vi) University Co-operative Stores—Share Capital Contribution	..	..	10.00	10.00
(vii) Loan-Cum-Subsidy to Lead Societies under Rural Consumer Development Scheme for Office cum godown—subsidy	35.00	30.73	10.00	8.00
(viii) Loan-cum Subsidy to Lead Societies Under Rural Consumer Development Scheme for Office-Cum Godwon—Loan				
(ix) School Co-operatives—Share Capital Contribution	..	..	30.00	30.00
Sub Total (Consumer Co-operatives)	295.35	157.74	305.00	213.00
<b>(d) Housing Co-operative</b>				
(i) Managerial Subsidy to Housing Co-operatives	30.00	11.18	150.00	150.00
(ii) Share Capital Contribution to Primary Housing Co-operatives				
(iii) Subsidy for re-imburement of Rent and Furniture Grant to Government Servants Co-operative Societies	..	..	2.00	..
Sub Total (Housing Co-operatives)	30.00	11.18	162.00	150.00
<b>(e) Labour Contract Co-operatives</b>				
(i) Managerial subsidy and Equipment Grant to Labour Contract Co-operatives	5.50	0.68	0.50	..
(ii) Share Capital Contribution to Labour Contract Co-operatives	2.00	2.28	2.50	2.50
Sub Total (Labour Contract Co-operatives)	7.50	2.96	3.00	2.50
<b>(f) Farming Co-operatives:</b>				
(i) Purchase of Farm Equipment—Subsidy	29.20	6.21	0.70	0.70
(ii) Managerial Subsidy				
(iii) Subsidy for Construction of Office-cum-godown				
(iv) Share Capital Contribution	..	..	2.50	2.50
Sub Total (Farming Co-operatives)	29.20	6.21	4.00	3.20



## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(g) Other Co-operatives				
(i) Women's Co-operatives—Subsidy			5.00	
(ii) Women's Co-operatives—Share	5.00	3.53	12.00	12.00
(iii) Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries—Managerial subsidy			4.00	..
(iv) Co-operative Hospital/Dispensaries—subsidy for construction of building			30.00	..
(v) Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries—subsidy of purchase of Ambulance			15.00	..
(vi) Linkage between Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries—subsidy			0.50	..
(vii) Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries—Share Capital Contribution	55.00	64.45	20.00	20.00
(viii) Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries—Additional Share for dealing in drugs			2.50	2.50
(ix) Loan for Construction of Buildings for Co-operative Dispensaries			5.00	5.00
(x) Loan for construction of buildings for Co-operative Hospitals			5.00	5.00
(xi) Loan to Co-operative Hospitals/Dispensaries for dealing in drugs			3.00	3.00
(xii) Employees Co-operatives—Managerial subsidy			10.00	..
(xiii) Do. Rent Subsidy			1.00	..
(xiv) Do. Share Capital Contribution	8.00	12.40	9.00	9.00
(xv) Assistance to Co-operatives undertaking Minor Irrigation Works	20.00	..	5.00	4.00
(xvi) Co-operatives Organised for Promotion of employment—Subsidy	..	..	5.00	..
(xvii) Do. Share	..	..	125.00	125.00
(xviii) Do. Loan	39.00	208.66	21.00	21.00
(xix) Technical and Promotion Cell for formulating projects for Institutional finance	..	..	10.00	..
(xx) Special Component Plan—Financial Assistance to Harijan Co-operatives	160.00	1301.97 46.93	360.00	40.00
(xxi) Tribal Sub Plan	53.00	42.37	80.00	15.00
Sub Total (Other Co-operatives)	340.00	1633.38	728.00	261.50

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(h) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	2.00	3.26	5.00	..
(i) Other Expenditure Direction and Administration	195.00	225.73	..	..
Total—Co-operation	2200.00	3810.17 (+)46.93*	2360.00	1287.20
Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	21443.00	19878.96 (+)129.93*	31675.00	9988.95

**II. Rural Development****2.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT****(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme  
(State Share—50%—Subsidy to DRDA)**

(i) Agriculture	..	..	300.00	..
(ii) Animal Husbandry & Dairing	..	..	1300.00	..
(iii) Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..
(iv) Village & Small Industries	..	..	675.00	..
(v) Road Transport	..	..	650.00	..
(vi) Others	..	..	500.00	..
(vii) Training (TRYSEM)	..	..	377.50	..
(viii) Special Livestock Production Programme	..	..	..	..
(ix) Scheme for Strengthening Administration	..	..	377.50	..
(x) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	..	..	50.00	..
(xi) Other Programmes	..	..	470.00	..
Sub Total IRDP—State Share	2450.00	2648.32	4700.00	..
(b) Scheme discontinued (SFDA)	..	117.15	..	..
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	..	..	150.00	..

**2.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT****National Rural Employment Programme**

(i) Housing	..	..	430.00	..
(ii) Minor Irrigation	..	..	240.00	..
(iii) Soil & Water Conservation	..	..	200.00	..
(iv) Forestry	..	..	1060.000	..
(v) Water Supply and Sanitation	..	..	170.00	..
(vi) Community Centres	..	..	345.00	..
(vii) Roads	..	..	2640.00	..
(viii) Other Expenditure	..	..	215.00	..
Sub Total NREP—State Share	2400.00	3856.97	5300.00	..

\*Special Central Assistance for SCP.

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>2.3 LAND REFORMS</b>				
(i) Financial Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land—State Share 50%	50.00	34.73	100.00	..
(ii) Other Schemes (Schemes transferred to non-plan)	3020.00	3132.73	800.00	..
Sub Total—Land Reforms	3070.00	3167.46	900.00	..
<b>2.4 OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</b>				
(a) Panchayat Raj				
(i) Training Institutions in Local Administration	25.00	21.20	30.00	10.00
(ii) Publication of Panchayat Raj Journal	10.00	8.98	15.00	..
(iii) Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institutions (Loans and Grants)	500.00	1524.11	525.00	..
(iv) Environmental Amenities to Poor	444.00	236.02	75.00	..
(v) Other Schemes	..	0.62	..	..
Sub Total—Panchayat Raj	979.00	1790.93	645.00	10.00
(b) Rural Development Board				
Market Borrowings for Remunerative Development schemes in Panchayats	500.00	558.00 21.94	500.00	500.00
(c) Community Development				
(i) Community Development	245.50	201.81	80.00	15.00
(ii) Special Component Plan	15.50	41.81	60.00	..
(iii) Tribal Sub Plan	..	10.34	10.00	..
Sub Total—Community Development	261.00	253.96	150.00	15.00
(d) Training				
(i) Scheme for strengthening States Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development (IMG)—State Share 50%	..	4.57	10.00	..
(ii) Establishment of a State Institute of Rural Development and Strengthening of ETCs—State Share 50%	..	..	95.00	50.00
Sub Total—Training	..	4.57	105.00	50.00

## STATEMENT GN—2(Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(e) Others				
(i) Social Input in Area Development (UNICEF assisted).—State Share 25%	10.00	131.40	90.00	..
(ii) Peoples' Action for Development (Kerala)	..	..	10.00	..
Sub Total—Others	10.00	131.40	100.00	..
Sub Total—Other Rural Development Programmes	1750.00	2760.80	1500.00	575.00
Total—Rural Development	9670.00	12550.70	12550.00	575.00

**III. Special Area Programmes**

(a) Development of Backward Areas	250.00	393.09	450.00	..
(b) Accelerated Development of Western Ghats	1400.00*	1821.86*	2380.00*	..

**V. Irrigation and Flood Control****5.1 MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION**

1. Kuriarkutty-Karappara	140.00	107.71	50.00	50.00
2. Kuttiady	680.00	1393.82	359.00	359.00
3. Chittoorpuzha-Moolathara	340.00	470.77	387.00	387.00
4. Pamba	1500.00	2070.00	326.00	326.00
5. Pazhassi	1850.00	2630.41	1112.00	1112.00
6. Periyar Valley	1250.00	2093.68	1086.00	1086.00
7. Kallada	14000.00	10116.30	9817.00	9817.00
8. Chimmoni	660.00	817.96	1803.00	1803.00
9. Kanhirapuzha	1510.00	2007.14	677.00	677.00
10. Muvattupuzha	1320.00	1699.96	3834.00	3834.00
11. Idamalayar	600.00	1410.58	1600.00	1600.00
12. Beyporepuzha	75.00	31.58	50.00	50.00
13. Kakkadavu	200.00	124.55	50.00	50.00

*Medium Schemes*

14. Karapuzha	375.00	433.86	725.00	725.00
15. Attappady	375.00	259.59	500.00	500.00
16. Vamanapuram	55.00	61.62	1600.00	1600.00
17. Meenachil	45.00	26.75	1715.00	1715.00
18. Banasurasagar	75.00	72.75	500.00	500.00
19. Bridge-cum-Regulator at Kanakkankadavu	..	..	100.00	100.00
20. Bridge-cum-Regulator at Chamravattom	..	..	600.00	600.00
21. Thaneermukkom	..	..	485.00	485.00
22. Kattampally	..	..	150.00	150.00

\*Special Central Assistance

STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Others</i>				
23. Research, Survey and Investigation including the Share for 'KERI' water balance study (Dutch aided) Centre for Water Resource Development and Management (CWRDM)	555.00	377.13	474.00	..
Total—Major and Medium Irrigation	25605.00	26206.16	28000.00	27526.00
<b>4.2 MINOR IRRIGATION</b>				
Investigation and development of Ground Water resources	500.00	510.54	425.00	300.00
Strengthening of Ground Water Organisation	..	73.90	150.00	100.00
Scheme for Hydrology and design wing and other ongoing and new schemes	..	..	125.00	100.00
<i>Surface Water</i>				
Lift Irrigation Schemes	860.00	699.39	1300.00	1300.00
Minor Irrigation (Class I)	750.00	899.00	1200.00	1200.00
Minor Irrigation (Class II PWD)	100.00	195.13	745.00	745.00
Minor Irrigation (Class II) (with peoples participation)	435.00	126.63	20.00	20.00
Strengthening of surface water organisation and investigation	100.00	40.26	..	..
Construction and deepening of wells and tanks	5.00	531.74	..	..
IPD (Yelah Development)	500.00	360.80	200.00	200.00
Repairs to damages caused to M. I. Structures	250.00	188.47	200.00	200.00
<i>Others</i>				
Supply of pumpsets to Panchayats	200.00	32.26	..	..
Punja de-watering	..	95.39	..	..
Special Component Plan	300.00	155.34	500.00	500.00
Tribal Sub Plan	..	31.00	85.00	85.00
Schemes deleted and modified		48.80 4.75	..	..
Detailed Investigation of MI Works and preparation of plans	..	..	50.00	..
Total—Minor Irrigation	4000.00	3993.40	5000.00	4750.00
<b>4.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Command Area Development	725.00	154.03	2900.00	2900.00
Total	725.00	154.03	2900.00	2900.00

STATEMENT GN—2  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project (1)	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>4 FLOOD CONTROL AND ANTI-SEA EROSION</b>				
Flood Control	1000.00	530.84	750.00	750.00
Anti-Sea Erosion	1500.00	1260.27	1750.00	1750.00
	**3000.00	**1635.49	**2850.00	**2850.00
Total:	2500.00	1791.11	2500.00	2500.00
	**3000.00	**1635.49	**2850.00	**2850.00
<b>Total-IV Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	<b>32830.00</b>	<b>32144.70</b>	<b>38400.00</b>	<b>34851.00</b>
	<b>3000.00**</b>	<b>1635.49**</b>	<b>2850.00**</b>	<b>2850.00**</b>
<b>5. Energy</b>				
<b>5.1 POWER</b>				
<b>Generation</b>				
1. Idamalayar	1267.00	2971.42	..	..
2. Idukki Stage-III	303.00	370.10	48.00	48.00
3. Sabarigiri Augmentation	10.00	197.15	48.00	48.00
4. Sabarigiri VI Unit replacement	86.00	39.06	..	..
5. Kakkad	1500.00	1062.18	2822.00	2822.00
6. Idukki Stage-II	3000.00	4647.95	2547.00	2547.00
7. Silent Valley	..	31.00	..	..
8. Kallada	..	203.20	1081.00	1081.00
9. Lower Periyar	..	634.15	6720.00	6720.00
10. Malampuzha, Madupetty, Malankara, Adirappally, Pooyankutty etc. and Others.	3000.00	278.23	7200.00	7200.00
11. Modernisation of load despatch	..	30.93	..	..
12. Capital Repairs and improvement to existing generation schemes.	..	309.07	..	..
13. Thermal Plant	..	..	5.00	5.00
14. Survey and Investigation	435.00	369.35	212.00	..
15. Transmission, distribution, R.E.C. and Rural Electrification	8000.00	5660.67	16147.00	16147.00
16. Special Component Plan	..	5746.16	2710.00	2710.00
17. Tribal Sub Plan	13672.00	65.00	240.00	240.00
<b>5.2 NON—CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY</b>				
New Source of energy including IREP.	..	..	100.00	75.00
Total—Energy	31273.00	25170.62	39880.00	39562.00
		7009.00+		
		32179.62		

\*\*Special Central Assistance

+Scheratic break-up has not been furnished by KSEB.

## STATEMENT GN—2

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan					
	1980-85		1985-90					
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
<b>VI. Industry and Minerals</b>								
<b>6.1 VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES</b>								
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>								
<b>I. Direction and Administration</b>								
1. S.S.I. Organisation and Supervision including Taluk set up.	295.00	367.75	5.00	..				
2. Training of Departmental Personnel								
3. District Industries Centre, Salary and Allowances—State Share 50%					..	..	150.00	..
4. District Industries Centre, (Construction of D.I.C. Buildings).					..	..	100.00	100.00
5. Strengthening of Industries Directorate and Taluk set up.								
Sub Total—Direction and Administration	295.00	367.75	255.00	100.00				
<b>II. Information Services</b>								
6. Kerala State Small Industries Association	37.00	13.87	15.00	..				
7. Industrial Information Centre					..	..	3.00	..
8. Documentation Centre					..	..	5.00	..
9. Subsidy for Publication of Directory, Pamphlets and Periodicals for guidance of Entrepreneurs					..	..	12.00	..
10. Revitalisation of Sick Units—Comprehensive Survey					..	..	..	..
Sub Total—Information Services.	37.00	13.87	35.00	..				
<b>III. Technical Assistance</b>								
11. Development of Proto-types in Small Scale Industries.	55.00	23.19	..	..				
12. Subsidy for Technical Know-how					..	..	5.00	..
13. Entrepreneurship Development and Training Programme					..	..	20.00	..
14. Study on Requirement and availability of Raw Materials for SSI Units.					..	..	..	..
15. Subsidy for the Preparation of Project Reports and Technical Know-how.					..	..	..	..
16. Subsidy for Modernisation	..	..	..	..				
Sub Total—Technical Assistance	55.00	23.19	25.00	..				

STATEMENT GN—2  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan					
	1980-85		1985-90					
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
<b>IV. Loans to Small Scale Entrepreneurs</b>								
17. Seed Capital Loan to Entrepreneurs to Start Industries.	450.00	345.01	600.00	375.00				
18. Interest Free Loan to Young Entrepreneurs.								
19. Sales Tax Loan to Small Scale Units.					..	8.35	..	..
Sub Total—Loans to Small Scale Entrepreneurs	450.00	353.36	600.00	375.00				
<b>V. Interest Subsidy</b>								
20. Recoupment of the loss of Interest on Loan by KFC.	45.00	82.62	10.00	..				
21. Interest Subsidy to SSI Units.								
Sub Total—Interest Subsidy.	45.00	82.62	10.00	..				
<b>VI. Marketing Assistance</b>								
22. Trade Fairs and Exhibition.	160.00	66.54	40.00	..				
23. Subsidy for Advertisement and Publicity and other Market Support for SSI Products.								
24. Subsidy for setting up of Quality control laboratories for I.S.I. and other Recognised Standards.					..	..	20.00	20.00
25. Measures for Export Promotion					..	..	10.00	..
26. Assistance for Marketing through SIDECO.					..	..	10.00	..
Sub Total—Marketing Assistance	160.00	66.54	70.00	20.00				
<b>VII. Industrial Programme for Women</b>								
27. Scheme for Industries Managed by Women.	60.00	65.55 +5.00*	150.00	75.00				
28. Share Participation in Primary and Central Vanitha Societies.								
Sub Total—Industrial Programme for Women	60.00	65.55 +5.00*	150.00	75.00				
<b>VIII. Industrial Co-operatives including Beedi Co-operatives, Co-operatives of Women and other Co-operatives.</b>								
29. Share Participation in Beedi Industrial Co-operative Societies.	..	..	25.00	25.00				
30. Grant to Beedi Industrial Co-operative Societies								
31. Share participation in Co-operative Societies started by Women.					..	..	15.00	..
32. Grant to Co-operatives started by women					..	..	30.00	30.00
33. Share participation in Industrial Co-operative Societies started by others					..	..	10.00	..
34. Grants to Co-operatives started by others.					..	..	100.00	100.00
35. Revitalisation of Beedi Industries Co-operative Societies.					..	..	20.00	..



## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
36. Loans to Beedi Industrial Co-operatives.	..	..	..	..
37. Recoupment of the loss of interest by the Co-operative Bank on account of RBI credit to Co-operative societies other than Handloom Societies.	73.00	115.45		
38. Managerial and Technical Assistance to SSI Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..
39. Share Participation in the Central and Primary Beedi Co-operatives.	..	..	..	..
40. Share Capital Loan to New Primary Beedi Societies and Harijan Societies.	..	..	..	..
<b>Sub Total—Industrial Co-operatives including Beedi Co-operatives, Co-operatives of Women and other Co-operatives</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>115.45</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>
<b>IX. Industrial Estates</b>				
41. Functional Industrial Estate for Rubber at Malappuram	..	..	150.00	125.00
42. Industrial growth centres and Infrastructure Development.	..	..	650.00	650.00
(a) New Development Plots	262.00	91.52	..	..
(b) New Development Plots in backward areas.				
(c) Providing Additional Facilities in the existing Development plots.				
43. Functional Type Industrial Estates.				
44. Functional Industrial Estate for Ceramics at Mangattuparamba.				
45. Building Material Complex				
46. Nucleus Industrial Complex Investment				
47. Functional Industrial Complex.				
<b>Sub Total—Industrial Estates</b>	<b>262.00</b>	<b>91.52</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>775.00</b>
<b>X. Rural Industrialisation—State Share</b>				
48. District Industries Centre—Other Development Schemes (RAP) (CSS 50%)	147.00	105.21	50.00	50.00
49. Supply of Machinery under H.P. (RIP)	..	..	..	..
50. District Industries Centre—50% Margin Money—State Share.	..	..	140.00	140.00
51. Loans to Kasargod Unit.	..	..	..	..
<b>Sub Total—Rural Industrialisation</b>	<b>147.00</b>	<b>105.21</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>190.00</b>

STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the Scheme /Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>XI. Development of Infrastructure in No Industry Districts (C.S.S. 1/3 assistance)</b>				
52. Development of Infrastructure in No Industry Districts (State share)	..	..	400.00	400.00
Sub total—Development of Infrastructure in No Industry Districts	..	..	400.00	400.00
<b>XII. Revitalisation of sick S. S. I. Units.</b>				
53. Subsidy for sick SSI Units for preparation of Rehabilitation project Reports and other purposes	100.00	17.31	20.00	..
54. Assistance for Revitalisation of sick SSI Units	..	..	285.00	200.00
Sub Total—Revitalisation of sick SSI Units	100.00	17.31	305.00	200.00
<b>XIII. State Investment—Subsidy</b>				
55. State Investment subsidy	385.00	273.11	600.00	600.00
Sub Total --State Investment Subsidy	385.00	273.11	600.00	600.00
<b>XIV. Departmental Units.</b>				
56. Common Facility Service Centre in Functional Type Industrial Estate at Changanacherry			40.00	
57. Quality Marking Depot for Starch at Perinthalmanna			20.00	
58. Common Facility Service Centre in Functional Type Industrial Estates.				
59. Central Tool Room at Palghat and Ernakulam	13.00	5.54	..	..
50. Ceramic Service Centre, Mangattuparamba				
Sub Total—Departmental Units	13.00	5.54	60.00	..
<b>XV. Electronic Testing Development Centre—Keltron.</b>				
61. Electronic Testing Development Centre, Keltron	..	3.00	..	..
Sub Total --Electronic Testing Development Centre—Keltron	..	3.00	..	..
<b>XVI. Special Component Plan</b>				
62. Grant Schemes under Harijan Development Programme	..	..	100.00	..
63. Industrial Estate for Harijans	..	..	40.00	40.00
64. Loan Schemes under Harijan Development Programme	..	..	300.00	160.00
65. Share participation in Co-operative Societies	125.00	171.84	45.00	45.00
66. Grant to Industrial Co-operative Societies by Harijans	..	(+)3.80*	200.0	
67. Stipendary Training for S.C/S.T. Entrepreneures				
68. Harijan Development Programme				
69. Interest Free Loan to young Entrepreneurs				
Sub Total—Special Component Plan	125.00	171.84 (+)3.80*	505.00	245.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>XVII. Tribal Sub Plan</b>				
70. Entrepreneur Development and Training	..	..	..	..
71. Tribal Sub Plan and Dispersed Tribes	..	..	..	..
72. Tribal Sub Plan—Share Participation	5.00	9.56	..	..
(i) Grants to Tribal Entrepreneurs	..	..	55.00	20.50
(ii) Loans to Tribal Entrepreneurs	..	..	25.00	12.50
(iii) Share participation in Industrial Co-operative Societies of Tribals	..	..	30.00	30.00
(iv) Grants to Industrial Co-operative Societies of Tribals	..	..	15.00	5.00
Sub Total—Tribal Sub plan	5.00	9.56	125.00	68.00
<b>XVIII. Cashew and Bricks</b>	33.00	..	..	..
Sub Total—Cashew and Bricks	33.00	..	..	..
<b>XIX. Welfare Schemes</b>				
73. Educational grant to children of workers in Traditional Industries	..	..	*	..
Sub Total—Welfare scheme	..	..	..	..
<b>XX. New Schemes</b>				
74. Special Assistance to units in Cochin Export processing Zone	..	..	25.00	15.00
75. Soft Loan for Installing Equipments for Preservation of energy	..	..	20.00	20.00
76. Setting up of Pilot plants in collaboration with National Laboratories	..	..	25.00	25.00
77. Industries Estates for Non Resident Indians	..	..	..	..
78. Common Facilities in large Industrial Areas	..	..	..	..
79. Maintenance of Infrastructure in Industrial Areas/Estates	..	..	..	..
Sub Total—New Schemes	..	..	70.00	60.00
Schemes included in the Sixth Plan but not implemented during the subsequent years	255.00	162.26	..	..
Total—Small Scale Industries	2500.00	1927.68 (+) 8.80 *	4400.00	3263.00

- \* New Scheme included in 1986-87 Outlay will be diverted from other schemes after getting Government orders.  
 \* Special Central Assistants for S.C.P.  
 \* Special Central Assistants for S.C.P.

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Handicrafts</b>				
<i>Assistance to Co-operatives</i>				
1. Grants to Handicrafts Industrial Co-operative Societies	45.00		35.00	14.00
2. Investment in Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Society	10.00		5.00	5.00
3. Share participation in Primary Handicrafts Societies	30.00		15.00	15.00
Loan to Handicrafts Co-operative Societies Additional working capital loans	..	56.73 (+)6.00*	..	..
4. Interest Subsidy (Recoupment of the loss of interest by Co-operative Bank on account of RBI credit to co-operative societies)	5.00	..	5.00	..
Sub Total (Assistance to Co-operatives)	90.00	56.73 (+)6.00*	60.00	34.00
<i>Incentive to Craftsmen</i>				
5. Crafts Training	10.00	6.01	10.00	..
Incentive to Individual Craftsmen Mechanisation and Introduction of modern tools and equipments on subsidised basis to Craftsmen	5.00	3.27	..	..
6. Incentive to Craftsmen including mechanisation and introduction of tools and equipments	..	..	10.00	5.00
Sub Total (Incentive to Craftsmen)	15.00	9.28	20.00	5.00
<i>Departmental Units</i>				
7. Setting up of Common Facility Service Centre	10.00	..	..	..
8. Documentation and reproduction of temple carvings folk crafts, etc.	5.00	0.49	5.00	..
9. Craft Museum	15.00	..	..	..
Sub Total (Departmental Units)	30.00	0.49	5.00	..
<i>Marketing Assistance</i>				
10. Propaganda and Publicity	10.00	..	10.00	..
11. Raw material Depot for Ivory, Rosewood etc.	10.00	..	..	..
12. Survey of Handicrafts	3.00	5.27	..	..
13. Market Research	3.00	..	..	..
Sub Total (Marketing Assistance)	26.00	5.27	10.00	..

\*Special central assistance for S. C. P.

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Assistance to Corporations</i>				
14. Kerala State Handicrafts Development Corporation	75.00		25.00	10.00
15. Kerala Artisans Development Corporation	5.00	105.81	15.00	7.50
16. Kerala State Bamboo Corporation	35.00	..	20.00	10.00
Sub Total (Assistance to Corporations)	115.00	105.81	60.00	27.50
<i>Welfare Measures</i>				
17. Oldage Pension to Craftsmen	5.00		10.00	..
18. Subsidy for raw materials sold through depots of Handicrafts Corporation and Apex Societies	50.00	20.53	40.00	..
19. Craftsmen Welfare Fund	2.00		5.00	..
Sub Total (Welfare Measures)	57.00	20.53	55.00	..
<i>Special Component Plan/Tribal Sub Plan</i>				
20. Harijan Development Programme		7.94	24.00	..
21. Tribal Sub Plan	17.00	(+)2.36* 3.25	6.00	..
Sub Total (Special Component Plan/Tribal Sub Plan)	17.00	11.19 (+)2.36*	30.00	..
Total (Handicrafts)	350.00	209.30 (+)8.36*	240.00	66.50
<i>Handloom Industry</i>				
<i>I. Production Oriented Schemes</i>				
<i>Co-operative sector</i>				
<i>Factory type industrial Handloom weavers Co-operative Societies</i>				
1. Share capital loan to weavers—State Share		..	3.00	..
2. Government participation in the Share Capital State Share	50.00	..	16.00	16.00
3. Managerial assistance State Share		..	3.00	..
4. Assistance for acquisition of fixed assets—Land, building, looms and accessories and processing facilities—State Share	..	..	88.00	80.00
Sub Total—Factory type Societies	50.00	..	110.00	96.00

\* Special Central Assistance for S.C.P.

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Cottage Type Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies</i>				
5. Share capital loan to weavers—State Share	5.00	..	4.00	..
6. Government participation in the share capital—State Share	45.00	..	32.00	32.00
7. Managerial assistance—State Share	25.00	..	8.00	..
8. Assistance for acquisition of fixed assets—Supply and modernisation of looms and accessories purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers etc.—State share	40.00	120.39	125.00	125.00
9. Expansion of dye house and establishment of new ones	3.00	..	9.00	9.00
Sub Total—Cottage type societies	118.00	..	178.00	166.00
Sub Total—Co-operative sector	168.00	120.39	288.00	262.00
<i>Corporate Sector</i>				
<i>Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation</i>				
10. Share capital contribution—State share	30.00	21.24	40.00	40.00
11. Intensive handloom development projects	133.50	195.41	50.00	35.00
12. Financial assistance for setting up Raw Material Bank	..	..	37.00	30.00
13. Interest subsidy to Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation on account of special credit accommodation for working capital loan	2.00	4.60	10.00	..
Sub Total—Corporate Sector	185.50	221.25	137.00	105.00
Sub Total—Production Oriented Schemes	353.50	341.64	425.00	367.00
<i>II. Handloom Apex Society</i>				
Share capital contribution—State share	40.00	26.41	38.00	38.00
<i>III. N. C. D. C. Schemes—State Share</i>				
Construction of godown/workshed processing centre/showroom of Apex and Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative societies under NCDC—Share and Subsidy	40.00	17.56	15.00 35.00	15.00 35.00
Sub Total—NCDC Schemes	40.00	17.56	50.00	50.00
<i>IV. Export Oriented Development Scheme</i>				
	..	..	38.00	38.00

## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>V. Training and Extension</b>				
1. Training of Weavers	4.00	1.70	3.00	..
2. Training of Employees of Weavers Co-operative Societies	1.50	0.02	3.00	..
3. Weavers Common Facility Service Centre	4.00	0.80	4.00	..
4. Establishment of an Institute of Textile Technology	2.00	..	24.00	19.00
Sub Total—Training and Extension	11.50	2.52	34.00	19.00
<b>VI. Marketing Schemes</b>				
1. Publicity and propaganda	30.00	10.80	15.00	..
2. Supply of mobile van & trucks	8.00	3.82	20.00	20.00
3. Marketing depots by Primary Societies	0.50	..	..	..
4. Assistance for handloom house by Apex Society	..	11.23	3.00	3.00
Sub Total—Marketing Schemes	38.50	25.85	38.00	23.00
<b>VII. Incentive Schemes</b>				
1. Subsidy to co-operative banks against loss of interest	25.00	73.27	132.00	..
2. Grant to Apex Society for giving award to Handloom Weavers co-operative societies	0.50	..	3.00	..
Sub Total—Incentive Schemes	25.50	73.27	135.00	..
<b>VIII. Welfare Schemes</b>				
1. Construction of house cum-worksheds—State share	..	..	100.00	100.00
2. Renovation of weavers houses	8.00	20.88	..	..
3. Contributory Thrift Fund—State share	4.00	2.14	25.00	..
4. Stipend to Children of Weavers to undergo training in National Institute of Handloom Technology	1.00	0.18	2.00	..
Sub Total—Welfare Schemes	13.00	23.20	127.00	100.00
<b>IX. Direction and Administration</b>				
1. Strengthening of staff in the Directorate and sub offices	7.00	14.57	11.00	..
2. Planning and Monitoring Cell	6.00	3.80	..	..
3. Establishment of Market Research and Export Promotion	..	..	4.00	..
Sub Total—Direction and Administration	13.00	18.37	15.00	..

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>X. Special Component Plan—State Share</i>				
1. Organisation and expansion of factory type societies for harijans, acquisition of fixed assets land, building, looms and accessories	30.00	..	88.00	88.00
2. Cottage type societies				
3. Training of S. C. in handloom weaving	12.00	..	25.00	..
4. Government share participation	..	..	16.00	16.00
5. Share capital grant			5.00	..
6. Modernisation of looms			1.00	..
7. Purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers		54.40	3.00	..
8. Managerial grant			1.00	..
9. Construction of house-cum worksheds			1.00	..
Sub Total—Special Component Plan	42.00	54.40	140.00	104.00
<i>XI. Tribal Sub Plan—State Share</i>				
1. Organisation and expansion of factory type societies, acquisition of fixed assets land, building, looms and accessories	..		14.00	10.00
2. Government share participation	..	22.73	3.25	3.25
3. Share capital grant	..	..	1.00	..
4. Training of scheduled Tribes in handloom weaving	..	..	1.00	..
5. Purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers	..	..	0.75	..
6. Renovation of weavers houses	..	..	..	..
7. Tribal Sub Plan	..	..	..	..
8. Construction of house cum worksheds	..	..	..	..
Sub Total—Tribal Sub Plan	..	22.73	20.00	13.25
<i>XII. Schemes discontinued</i>				
	223.00	272.99	..	..
Total—Handloom	800.00	878.94	1060.00	752.25
<i>Powerloom</i>				
1. Training in powerloom weaving	6.00	0.24	10.00	..
2. Service Centre for powerloom	..	0.58	5.00	4.00
3. Strengthening of existing powerloom processing centres (Warping & Sizing)	1.00	..	10.00	5.00
4. Managerial grant to powerloom weavers industrial co-operatives	..	1.32	17.00	..
5. Revival of dormant PWICS	23.00	1.00	25.00	20.00

§Internal resource

\*Includes Internal Resources Rs. 5.50 lakhs.



## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Starting of new powerloom processing centres	..	..	80.00	60.00
7. Organisation of new PWICS—investment subsidy	..	..	37.00	..
8. Organisation of powerloom weavers Apex Co-operative Society	..	2.49	25.00	20.00
9. Share participation of Government in new powerloom co-operatives	..	3.33	150.00	150.00
10. Organisation of new powerloom co-operatives—Margin money loan	..	..	4.00	4.00
11. Share capital loan to new PWICS	..	..	37.00	37.00
<b>Sub Total—Powerloom</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>
<i>Coir Co-operatives</i>				
1. Interest Subsidy	80.00	98.43	198.00	..
2. Godowns for Marketing Federation and Primary Societies—Subsidy	50.00	10.03	70.00	70.00
3. Working capital loan for Coir co-operatives	50.00	..	163.00	..
4. Loans for Coir co-operatives and Marketing Federation for construction of godowns	202.00	183.62	50.00	50.00
5. Interest free loan to Coir Marketing Federation for distress purchase of Coir Products	..	210.00	..	..
6. Grants for wiping of loss of Coir Societies	..	..	10.00	..
7. Establishment of processing Units	..	..	50.00	35.00
<b>Sub Total—Coir Co-operatives</b>	<b>382.00</b>	<b>502.08</b>	<b>541.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>
<i>Coir Corporation</i>				
8. Kerala State Coir Corporation Investment	25.00	18.01	25.00	25.00
9. Loans to Kerala State Coir Corporation	20.00	4.00	20.00	..
<b>Sub Total—Coir Corporation</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>22.01</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
<i>Coir Board Schemes (State share)</i>				
10. Opening of sales depots	15.00	64.94	10.00	..
11. Fact finding survey	..	..	..	..
12. Expansion of Coir co-operatives—Grant in aid for Managerial assistance	15.00	20.75	15.00	..
13. Subsidy for purchase, modernisation, renovation of ratts, looms, equipments etc.	..	42.82	20.00	20.00
14. Loans for purchase, modernisation, renovation of ratts, looms, equipments etc.	..	459.33	40.00	40.00
15. Share Capital investment in Coir Co-operatives	175.00	47.75	50.00	50.00
16. Rebate-discount sale of Coir products	..	1.43	5.00	..
17. Assistance for Construction of worksheds	..	..	7.00	..
<b>Sub Total—Coir Board Schemes</b>	<b>205.00</b>	<b>637.02</b>	<b>147.00</b>	<b>110.00</b>

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME—WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Other Schemes</i>				
18. Development of Coir Industry and Husk Control	50.00	..	150.00	..
19. Training to the Personnel of Coir Co-operative/ Department			2.00	..
20. Introduction of Levy System for collection of Husks	..	..	25.00	..
21. Publicity and Propaganda including Trade Exhibitions	8.00		25.00	..
22. Price Fluctuation Fund	50.00		50.00	..
23. Welfare Measures	40.00	165.68	10.00	..
24. State Contribution to Coir Development Fund	..		5.00	..
25. Formation of Coir Projects	20.00		..	..
26. Survey of the Status of Coir Industry	..	..	..	..
Sub Total—Other Schemes	168.00	165.68	267.00	..
Total—Coir Industry	800.00	1326.79	1000.00	290.00
<i>Khadi and Village Industries</i>				
(a) Industries (Other than Village and Small Industries)	500.00	240.41	500.00	330.00
(b) Special Component plan	..	20.00	90.00	60.00
(c) Tribal Sub Plan	..	3.00	10.00	6.00
Sub Total (Khadi & Village Industries)	500.00	263.41	600.00	396.00
Total—Village and Small Industries	4980.00	4615.08 (+)17.16**	7700.00	5067.75
<b>6.2 MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES</b>				
<i>Promotional Institutions and Schemes</i>				
1. Kerala Financial Corporation	200.000	157.00	200.00	200.00
2. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	1100.00	450.00 813.00*	1500.00 500.00*	1500.00 500.00*
3. State Investment Subsidy	500.00	234.67	500.00	500.00
4. Preparation of Feasibility /Project Reports	20.00	39.71	75.00	50.00
5. Interest Free Sales Tax Loan	150.00	6.40	..	..
6. Centre for Management Development	24.00	18.01	15.00	..
7. Export Processing Zone at Cochin	..	..	500.00	250.00
8. Kerala State Export Trade Development Council	..	..	50.00	12.00
9. Industrial Development Areas	400.00	95.39	250.00	240.00
Total	2394.00	1814.18	3590.00	3252.00

\*\* Special Central Assistance for SCP.

## STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i> Holding Companies </i>				
10. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	1650.00	1880.00 580.00*	2000.00 1500.00*	2000.00 1500.00*
11. Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd.	1000.00	1271.74	765.00	765.00
Total	2650.00	3731.74	4265.00	4265.00
<i> Chemical </i>				
12. Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	1000.00	1244.26	800.00	800.00
13. Malabar Cements Ltd.	435.00	650.00	500.00	500.00
14. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	20.00	20.00	..	..
15. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	40.00	40.00	..	..
16. Travancore Cements Ltd.	5.00	..	..	..
17. White Cement Project	10.00	0.25	..	..
18. Petrol Chemical Projects	3.00	..	..	..
Total	1513.00	1954.51	1300.00	1300.00
<i> Electricals and Cables </i>				
19. Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd.	5.00	225.00	368.00	368.00
20. Traco Cable Company Ltd.	250.00	182.00	400.00	400.00
21. United Electrical Industries Ltd.	50.00	86.06	20.00	20.00
Total	305.00	493.06	788.00	788.00
<i> Refractories and Ceramics </i>				
22. Chalakudy Refractories Limited	100.00	66.75	50.00	50.00
23. Kerala Special Refractories Limited	80.00	96.00	1300.00	1300.00
24. Manufacture of Asbestos Cement Pressure pipes	100.00	38.76	..	..
25. Kerala Construction components Limited	5.00	3.00	..	..
Total	285.00	204.51	1350.00	1350.00
<i> Steel </i>				
26. Steel Industries Kerala Limited	900.00	1006.11	300.00	300.00
27. Metal Industries Limited	..	12.43	25.00	25.00
Total	900.00	1018.54	325.00	325.00
<i> Textiles and Fibres </i>				
28. Kerala State Textile Corporation Limited	1100.00	546.00	410.00	410.00
29. Sitaram Textiles Limited	35.00	80.75	..	..
30. Co-operative Spinning Mills	400.00	346.64	300.00	300.00
31. Kerala Silk Textile undertakings	..	..	..	..
32. Foam Mattings (India) Limited	150.00	48.51	..	..
Total	1685.00	1021.90	710.00	710.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Automobiles</i>				
33. Scooters Kerala Limited	100.00	21.00	..	..
34. Kerala Automobiles Limited	100.00	223.32	..	..
Total	200.00	244.32	..	..
<i>Sugar</i>				
35. Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited	1.50	8.50	30.00	30.00
36. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited	1.00	..	..	..
37. Co-operative Sugars Limited, Chittur	3.00	0.66	..	..
Total	5.50	9.16	30.00	30.00
<i>Forest and Wood based Industries</i>				
38. Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited	100.00	69.75	..	..
Total	100.00	69.75	..	..
<i>Others</i>				
39. Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	100.00	29.00	..	..
40. State Farming Corporation of Kerala	..	..	45.00	45.00
41. Kerala State Film Development Corporation Ltd.	300.00	402.49	..	..
42. Kerala State Industrial Products Trading Corporation Ltd.	1.00	..	..	..
43. Kerala State Palmyrah Products Development and Workers' Welfare Corporation Limited	..	..	15.00	15.00
44. Reorganisation of Trivandrum Rubber Works Limited	..	23.20	150.00	150.00
45. Meat Products of India Limited	..	..	32.00	32.00
46. ENCOS—Taking over and Revival	4.00	11.83	..	..
47. Aluminium Smelter Project	1.00	..	..	..
48. Abottoir Project	2.00	..	..	..
49. Investment on Viable New projects of Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, Kerala State Industrial Enterprises etc., approved by Public Enterprises Board	..	..	..	..
50. Other Schemes*	100.00	820.50	..	..
Total:	508.00	1287.02	242.00	242.00
Total—Medium and Large Industries	10545.50	11848.69	12600.00	12262.00

\*Market borrowings

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME—WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>MINING</b>				
<i>Department of Mining &amp; Geology</i>				
1. Direction and Administration including strengthening of Field Organisation	..	46.92	50.00	..
2. Strengthening of Chemical Laboratory	98.00	0.21	8.00	8.00
3. Training of personnel	..	0.02	2.00	..
4. Mineral Investigation	10.00	7.95	10.00	..
5. Preparation of Feasibility Reports	5.00	2.59	..	..
6. Setting up of clay Testing Laboratory	..	..	15.00	15.00
7. Kerala Mineral Squad	..	..	5.00	2.00
8. Rock Cutting and polishing Unit	..	..	10.00	10.00
<b>Total: Department of Mining &amp; Geology</b>	<b>113.00</b>	<b>57.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>
<i>Mineral Development</i>				
<b>Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>108.76</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>165.00</b>
<b>Total Mineral Development</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>108.76</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>165.00</b>
<b>Total Mining</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>166.45</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
<b>Total: Industry &amp; Minerals</b>	<b>15675.50</b>	<b>16630.22</b>	<b>20700.00</b>	<b>17529.75</b>
<b>VII Transport</b>				
<b>7.1 PORTS AND HARBOURS</b>				
1. Investigation, Planning and Engineering studies	20.00	19.04	30.00	..
2. Construction and Repairs:				
(a) Development of Minor Ports:				
(i) Neendakara Cargo Harbour	60.00	63.97	125.00	125.00
(ii) Beypore Cargo Harbour	250.00	219.59	300.00	300.00
(iii) Vizhinjam Cargo Harbour	5.00	..	..	..
(iv) Azhikkal Cargo Harbour	15.00	..	..	..
(b) Capital Repairs:				
(i) Capital Repairs and Major Additions to piers and other structures	25.00	..	20.00	20.00
(ii) Capital Repairs and Major Additions to equipments and Floating Crafts	20.00	65.59	88.00	88.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME—WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>3. Dredging and Surveying:</b>				
(i) Purchase of New supplementary equipments for ports and Dredging	35.00	71.97	152.00	152.00
(ii) Purchase of pipelines for Dredging	..	..	75.00	75.00
(iii) Capital Dredging at Minor Ports	125.00	176.04	250.00	250.00
(iv) Tugs for Surveying and Dredging Operations	38.00	18.47	45.00	45.00
(v) Hydrographic Survey Unit for predredging and post dredging surveys	3.00	..	20.00	..
(vi) Replacement of Engine and Other Equipments to Survey Vessels	..	..	105.00	105.00
(vii) Purchase of Survey Vessel, Electronic Equipments and Survey Instruments	12.00	..	45.00	45.00
(viii) Extension of Office Buildings of Hydrographic survey wing	2.00	..	5.00	5.00
(ix) Dredging Units	40.00	46.64	..	..
<b>4. Others:</b>				
(i) Housing for port staff	10.00	1.75	10.00	10.00
(ii) Establishment of Central Workshop and Stores Organisation	15.00	10.36	30.00	30.00
(iii) Purchase of Refrigerated Barges for Neendakara Port	2.00	5.83	..	..
(iv) Establishment of Vizhinjam--Kovalam port	3.50	8.70	..	..
(v) Provision of Steel Cargo Barges at Neendakara Port	8.00	1.33	..	..
(vi) Lighterage Port at Neendakara	1.50	..	..	..
(vii) Seamen's Welfare-Search and Rescue organisation in the Port Wing Shipping	60.00	..	..	..
(viii) Training and Education (Kerala Institute of Nautical studies Vizhinjam)	5.00	3.49	..	..
(ix) Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation	20.00	1.59	..	..
Total	825.00	714.36	1300.00	1250.00
<b>7.2. ROADS AND BRIDGES</b>				
State Highways				
1. State Highways	900.00	478.64	1300.00	1300.00
2. Machinery and Equipment District & Other Roads	80.00	..	250.00	250.00
3. Major District Roads	..	628.25	1650.00	1650.00
4. Other District Roads Minimum Needs Programme	1660.00	1293.71	1800.00	1800.00
5. Village Roads	1300.00	3202.66	2500.00	2500.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME—WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Special Component Plan-Roads in Harijan settlements	660.00	1013.90	1800.00	1800.00
7. Tribal Sub Plan— Roads in Tribal Areas	..	..	440.00	440.00
8. Planning, Research, Survey and Investigation	100.00	187.52	80.00	40.00
9. Railway Safety Works	50.00	125.30	300.00	300.00
10. Roads of Economic Importance—State Share	10.00	5.09	100.00	100.00
11. Roads in Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut	160.00	152.98	300.00	300.00
12. Approach road to Cochin Export Processing Zone	..	..	180.00	180.00
13. Roads for Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Project	..	..	50.00	50.00
14. Construction of Helipads and Approach Roads	..	..	300.00	300.00
15. Spillover payments for Road works	..	..	1150.00	1150.00
16. Roads in Towns and Municipal Areas	80.00	63.95	..	..
17. Roads of Industrial Importance	20.00	11.44	..	..
18. Rubberisation of Roads	20.00	16.12	..	..
19. Construction of Bridges to provide access to Islands	50.00	14.13	..	..
20. Improving accident prone spots	40.00	70.78	..	..
21. Roads in Backward Hilly Areas	1000.00	645.62	..	..
22. Hill Highways	400.00	..	..	..
23. Special Repairs & Maintenance to rectify Flood/Cyclone Damages	70.00	..	..	..
24. Drought Relief Works	..	800.50	..	..
25. Spillover works under village Roads Programme	..	50.18	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>6600.00</b>	<b>8760.77</b>	<b>12200.00</b>	<b>12160.00</b>
<b>7.3. ROAD TRANSPORT</b>				
1. Kerala State Road Transport Corporation State Governments Capital contribution	2000.00	1097.50 *300.00	1900.00 1000.00**	..
2. Modernisation, automation and Computerisation in the department of transport	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>1397.50</b>	<b>2900.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>7.4. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT</b>				
1. Training, Survey and Research	..	..	5.00	..
2. Kerala Inland Navigation Corporation (KINCO)	125.00	75.00	125.00	125.00
3. State Water Transport Department Schemes:				
(i) Land and Buildings and Terminal Facilities	10.00	7.21	30.00	30.00
(ii) Acquisition of Fleet and Augmentation of Ferry services	50.00	47.19	95.00	95.00
(iii) Workshop Facilities	5.00	1.25	15.00	15.00

\* Loan from State Government

\*\* Loan from L.I.C.

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>4. Inland Canal Schemes—Public Works Department</b>				
(i) Inland Canal Schemes—C.S.S.—State Share	200.00	45.94	360.00	360.00
(ii) Inland Canal Schemes—State Sector Schemes	185.00	254.72	300.00	300.00
<b>5. Inland Water Transport Authority</b>	..	..	20.00	20.00
Total	575.00	431.31	950.00	945.00
Total—Transport	10000.00	11303.94	17350.00	14355.00
<b>VIII. Science, Technology and Environment</b>				
<i>Scientific Research</i>				
1. State Committee on Science, Technology and Environment	45.00	35.30	110.00	30.00
2. Formation of a Department of Science, Technology and Environment	..	0.30	10.00	..
3. Lal Bahadur Sastri Engineering Research and Consultancy Centre	20.00	47.27	30.00	18.00
4. Sree Chithra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology	30.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
5. (a) Electronic Research and Development Centre	145.00	268.67	220.00	190.00
(b) Centre for Informatics Research and Advancement	..	..	30.00	20.00
6. Kerala Forest Research Institute	225.00	257.34	250.00	200.00
7. Centre for Water Resources Development and Management	285.00	368.01	180.00	180.00
8. Centre for Development Studies	85.00	91.79	125.00	25.00
9. Centre for Earth Science Studies	200.00	349.98	300.00	190.00
10. National Transportation Planning and Research Centre	5.00	18.00	40.00	30.00
11. Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute	25.00	92.54	300.00	220.00
12. Indian Institute of Regional Development Studies	20.00	20.40	10.00	7.00
13. Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology	..	..	40.00	..
14. Kerala Statistical Institute	..	..	15.00	..
15. Centre for Mathematical Studies	..	..	20.00	..
16. Regional Cancer Centre	60.00	104.73	150.00	..
17. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	80.00	24.94	..	..
18. New Research and Development Centre including University Research centre	25.00	..	..	..
19. Kerala Sasthra Sahitya Parishad	..	0.10	..	..
Sub Total (Scientific Research)	1250.00	1699.37	1850.00	1125.00



## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME—WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>8.2 ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT</b>				
20. Ecology and Environmental programmes	10.00	5.84	90.00	—
21. Prevention and Control of Pollution	60.00	57.84	350.00	235.00
Sub Total (Ecology & Environment)	70.00	63.68	440.00	235.00
Total (Science, Technology and Environment)	1320.00	1763.05	2290.00	1360.00
<b>IX. General Economic Services</b>				
<b>9.1 SECRETARIAT ECONOMICS SERVICES.</b>				
1. State Planning Machinery and District Planning Units including purchase of Vehicles	130.00	94.53	170.00	..
2. Electronic Data Processing Unit	15.00	1.24	12.00	..
3. Surveys and Studies of State Planning Board/ District Planning Unit	19.00	3.42	25.00	..
4. Plan Publicity	5.00	5.23	15.00	..
5. Acquisition of Land and Building.	..	..	75.00	..
6. Printing Unit in the State Planning Board including an Electronic Typewriter	..	..	10.00	..
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>				
7. Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery in the State Planning Board	5.00	4.96	15.00	..
8. Strengthening of Monitoring Unit	5.00	1.29	12.00	..
9. Manpower Planning Unit	3.00	0.37	10.00	..
<i>Secretariat</i>				
10. District Development Council	10.00	16.65	30.00	..
11. Publication of District Plans and other District level Reports	2.00	0.23	12.00	..
12. Institute of Management in Government	100.00	80.86	94.00	..
13. Implementation of Malayalam as Official Language	10.00	2.61	25.00	..
14. Project cell in Secretariat	5.00	0.01	..	..
15. Export Promotion Cell	..	5.35	..	..
Total	309.00	216.75	505.00	..

## STATEMENT GN—2 (contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>9.2 TOURISM</b>				
<i>Tourism Accommodation</i>				
1. Assistance to Kerala Tourism Development Corporation	535.00	356.55	300.00	300.00
2. Tourist Accommodation and Tourist Centres				
<i>General</i>				
3. Tourist information and Publicity	75.00	51.59	87.50	..
4. Tourist Transport Services	25.00	..	40.00	40.00
5. Survey and Statistics	..	..	2.50	..
6. Direction and Administration	15.00	3.64	..	..
7. Other Schemes	25.00	6.92	270.00	270.00
Total	675.00	556.80	900.00	810.00
<b>9.3 SURVEY AND STATISTICS</b>				
1. Improvement of data Collection system	43.09	33.08	123.00	..
2. Surveys and Studies	32.90	41.45	49.00	..
3. Timely Report of Agricultural Statistics	190.01	206.74	325.00	..
4. Sample Survey for the study of constraints in the transfer of New Technology under field conditions	..	0.07	3.00	..
5. Economic Census and Surveys—State Share	..	5.98	..	..
Total	266.00	287.32	500.00	..
<b>9.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES</b>				
Assistance to Public Sector and other undertakings (Civil Supplies Corporation)	..	..	75.00	..
Total	..	..	75.00	..
<b>9.5 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES</b>				
Regulations of weights and Measures	50.00	47.34	100.00	..
Total	50.00	47.34	100.00	..
Total General Economic Services	1300.00	1108.21	2080.00	810.00
Total (A) ECONOMIC SERVICES	123761.50	127952.49	165375.00	121937.10
	(+4400.00**	+147.09*	+5230.00**	+2850.00**
		+3457.35**		

STATEMENT GN—2 (contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>				
<b>X. Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>				
<i>General Education</i>				
<i>(a) Elementary Education</i>				
1. Pre-Primary Education (MNP)	15.00	4.10	70.00	..
<i>Primary and Middle Teacher Training</i>				
2. Inservice Training of Primary School Teachers	80.00*	48.84*	60.00	..
<i>Buildings and Equipments</i>				
3. Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters (TSP) (MNP)	70.00	238.36	80.00	80.00
4. Construction of Buildings for L.P./UP Schools(MNP)	470.00	453.54	828.00	828.00
5. Improvement of Facilities (Provision for teaching aids other than Laboratory Equipment) (MNP)	35.00	29.90	30.00	..
6. Improvement of Science Education including Supply of Laboratory Equipment to Primary Schools	30.00	12.28	35.00	..
<i>Other Expenditure</i>				
7. Supply of furniture to LP/UP Schools. (MNP)	160.00	109.22	10.00	..
8. Removal of Backwardness and development of Education of Girls (MNP)	15.00	173.71	10.00	..
9. Institute of Primary Education (MNP)	20.00	5.55	45.00	10.00
10. NCERT Assisted Scheme (State Share)	8.00	1.76	30.00	..
11. UNICEF Assisted Programme	2.50	2.38	15.00	..
12. Work Experience Programme other than MNP including introduction of Socially Useful Productive Work.	45.00	15.65	30.00	..
13. Improvement of Facilities in Special Schools	10.00	6.41	35.00	..
14. Opening of Special Schools	..	..	10.00	..
15. Experimental Project for Non-Formal Education—State Share	50.00	3.94	2.00	..
Sub Total—Elementary Education:	1010.50	1105.64	1290.00	918.00

\* Including Secondary

STATEMENT GN—2 (contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>(b) Secondary Education</i>				
<i>Research and Training</i>				
1. Educational Research and Training	8.00	2.03	14.00	..
<i>Teachers Training</i>				
2. Inservice Training to Secondary School Teachers* including Language Teachers	*	*	60.00	..
<i>Scholarships</i>				
3. Creation of Scholarship Unit and Enhancement of Scholarships	5.00	6.17	2.00	..
4. Award of Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students (SCP)	18.00	34.72	80.00	..
5. Award of Scholarships to Scheduled Tribe Students. (TSP)	..	16.75	5.00	..
<i>Examination</i>				
6. Examination Reforms	3.00	3.35	15.00	..
<i>Buildings and Equipment</i>				
7. Buildings and Facilities	240.00	823.77	369.00	369.00
8. Improvement of Science Education including Supply of Laboratory Equipment to Departmental Schools	25.00	19.92	35.00	..
<i>Other Expenditure</i>				
9. Furniture	40.00	35.31	6.00	..
10. Work Oriented Education	25.00	46.61	120.00	..
11. Vocational Guidance Programme	5.00	3.70	20.00	..
12. Development of School Libraries	25.00	25.68	50.00	..
13. Popularisation of Science Literature	2.50	0.97	7.00	..
14. Vocational Education in High Schools and Technical High Schools	50.00	90.10	500.00	..
15. Library Movement -- Contribution to Raja Ram Mchan Roy Foundation and Allied Matters	8.00	7.84	18.00	..
16. State Institute of Education	35.00	6.95	15.00	..
17. Institute of Science	10.00	15.55	20.00	..
18. Population Education—State Share (Centrally Sponsored)	5.00	2.96	14.00	..
19. Development of Sanskrit Education	15.00	20.56	35.00	..
20. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking Areas—State Share (Centrally Sponsored)	32.00	118.43	5.00	..

\*Included under primary

## STATEMENT GN—2 (contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21. Coaching Classes for Scheduled Caste Students (SCP)	12.00	10.77	100.00	..
22. Coaching Classes for Scheduled Tribe Students (TSP)	..	6.81	10.00	..
23. Revision of Curriculum	3.00	10.58	60.00	..
Sub Total—Secondary (b)	566.50	1309.58	1560.00	369.00
Schemes deleted/modified/shifted to Non-Plan	1278.00	4864.75	..	..
Total—Elementary and Secondary	2855.00	7279.97	2850.00	1287.00
<i>(C) University and Higher Education</i>				
<i>Assistance to Universities</i>				
1. Development of Universities of Kerala and Calicut	400.00*	517.51*	250.00	..
2. Establishment of Gandhiji University	..	..	300.00	200.00
<i>Government Colleges and Institutions</i>				
3. Construction of Buildings for Colleges and Hostels	50.00	173.24	510.00	510.00
4. UGC Assisted Construction Works	20.00@	47.38@	31.25	31.25
5. Minor Construction Works	..	..	10.00	10.00
6. Purchase of Furniture for Deputy Directorates	13.00	12.06	5.00	..
7. Expansion of Libraries in Government Colleges	..	..	5.00	..
8. Purchase of Furniture to Government Colleges	..	..	30.00	..
9. Expansion of Laboratory Facilities in Government Colleges	..	..	15.00	..
10. Student Amenities	3.00	2.14	5.00	..
11. Maintenance of Play grounds and Sports Facilities	..	..	2.30	..
12. Purchase of Sports and Games Equipment	..	..	2.30	..
13. Planning Forums	2.00	1.88	1.50	..
14. Study Tours	3.00	3.67	10.00	..
15. Development of under graduate/post graduate Education Facilities with UGC Assistance	..	..	17.00	..
16. Starting of New Courses in Government Colleges	146.00†	441.40†	2.00	..
17. Upgradation of Colleges	..	..	1.00	..
18. Law Colleges	5.00	32.63	14.00	3.00
19. Remedial Courses (SCP)	12.00	14.41	25.75	..
20. Special Coaching in Sports and Games (SCP)	..	..	4.75	..

\* Including Cochin University

@ Including development of UG/PG educational facilities

† Includes staff cost for Government Colleges, vocationalisation &amp; shift system.

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan		
	1980-85		1985-90		
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>Institutions of Higher Learning</i>					
21.	State Institute of Languages	80.00	56.40	45.00	5.00
22.	State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications	20.00	23.12	20.00	..
23.	State Institute of Children's Literature	..	26.19	15.00	..
<i>Faculty Development Programme</i>					
24.	Faculty Development and Research	4.00	0.81	14.15	..
<i>Scholarships</i>					
25.	Renewal of Scholarships and District Merit Awards to Students	10.00	107.01	10.00	..
<i>Text Books Development</i>					
26.	Book Bank scheme in Government Colleges	4.00	8.51	5.00	..
<i>Other Expenditure</i>					
27.	Visiting Professorship in Malayalam culture—University of Texas	..	..	12.00	..
28.	N.C.C./N.S.S.	10.00	6.46	30.00	..
	Schemes Deleted/Modified/shifted to Non-Plan	253.00	1347.62	..	..
	Sub Total—University Education	1035.00	2822.44	1393.00	759.25
	Total—General Education	3890.00	10102.41	4243.00	2046.25
10.2	TECHNICAL EDUCATION				
<i>Assistance to Universities for Technical Education</i>					
1.	Cochin University	..	..	450.00	..
<i>Technical Schools</i>					
2.	Technical High Schools	87.00	212.33	200.00	150.00
<i>Polytechnics</i>					
3.	Government Polytechnics	110.00	196.90	250.00	175.00
<i>Engineering/Technical Colleges</i>					
4.	Government Engineering Colleges	105.00	171.55	150.00	50.00

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Assistance to Regional Engineering College, Calicut	6.00	10.51	15.00	15.00
6. Starting of new Engineering College	..	..	150.00	100.00
<i>Institutes</i>				
7. Food craft Institutes	20.00	20.24	20.00	..
8. Extension Centre of TTTI	5.00	1.93	8.00	6.00
9. Science and Technology Museum	10.00	12.01	50.00	10.00
10. College of Fine Arts and Fine Arts Institutions	25.00	21.80	30.00	10.00
11. Institute for Commercial Practice	15.00	33.26	10.00	..
12. Tailoring and Garment Making Training Centres and Industrial Schools	10.00	8.88	5.00	..
<i>Assistance to Non-Government Technical College and Institutes</i>				
13. Assistance to Private Polytechnics	10.00	16.60	20.00	..
14. Assistance to Private Engineering Colleges	20.00	67.80	20.00	..
<i>Training</i>				
15. Apprenticeship Training	20.00	25.10	15.00	5.00
<i>Other Expenditure</i>				
16. Construction of Buildings for the Directorate	..	..	20.00	20.00
17. Diversification of courses	40.00	112.96	10.00	..
18. Matching Grant for Central Schemes	15.00	12.94	10.00	..
19. Construction of Staff Quarters	10.00	10.36	12.00	12.00
20. Faculty Development	45.00	61.68	25.00	..
21. Special Component Plan	10.00	18.64	15.00	..
22. Tribal Sub Plan	..	3.62	5.00	..
23. Development of Human Resources—Electronics	..	..	60.00	..
Schemes deleted	137.00	173.79	..	..
Total—Technical Education	700.00	1192.90	1550.00	553.00

## 10.3 ART AND CULTURE

*Promotion of Art and Culture*

1. Music Colleges and Academies	5.00	16.49	15.00	..
2. Kerala Sahitya Academy	10.00	21.71	10.00	..
3. Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy	5.00	7.53	45.00	20.00
4. Kerala Lalithakala Academy	8.00	4.08	10.00	..

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Kerala Kala Mandalam	13.00	11.00	40.00	..
6. Financial Assistance to Men of Arts and Letters	12.00	61.17	85.00	..
7. Cultural Publications Departments	..	9.78	50.00	..
8. Kathakali/Thekkenalari and Koodiyattum at Trivandrum	..	5.25	10.00	..
9. Non-recurring grants to cultural activities	..	..	5.00	..
10. Irayimman Thainpi Rengasala	..	..	10.00	8.00
11. Assistance to Kerala State Film Development Corporation	..	..	75.00	75.00
12. Documentation of Kerala style of vedas	..	..	5.00	..
13. Bharat Bhavan	..	..	10.00	..
14. Kshetra Kalapeetam, Vaikom	..	..	5.00	..
15. Kerala Grandhasala Sanghom	14.00	7.87	25.00	..
16. Kerala Gazetteers	5.00	3.73	10.00	..
17. Zonal Culture Centre, Thiruvayyar-State Contribution	..	..	40.00	..
18. Archives	9.00	26.00	75.00	..
19. Museums and Zoos	35.00	7.39	125.00	75.00
20. Public Library, Trivandrum	15.00	4.62	40.00	10.00
21. Archeaology	55.00	52.43	158.00	100.00
<i>Others</i>				
22. Memorials to Eminent Men of Arts and Letters	10.00	4.72	2.00	..
Schemes deleted	4.00	3.94	..	..
<b>Total—Art and Culture</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>247.71</b>	<b>850.00</b>	<b>288.00</b>
<b>10.4 SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES</b>				
<i>Physical Education</i>				
1. Physical Education Colleges	10.00	2.40	7.00	..
2. Physical Education Programmes in Schools			100.00	..
<i>Youth Welfare Programmes for Students</i>				
3. Youth Welfare Programmes for students	95.00	47.76	60.00	..
<i>Youth Welfare Programmes for Non-students</i>				
4. Youth Welfare Programmes for Non-students			90.00	..
<i>Sports and Games</i>				
5. Assistance to Sports Council	130.00	236.10	400.00	35.00
<b>Sub Total—Sports and Youth Services</b>	<b>235.00</b>	<b>286.26</b>	<b>657.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>
<b>Total Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>	<b>5025.00</b>	<b>11829.28</b>	<b>7300.00</b>	<b>2954.25</b>

3 Schemes deleted—One added.



## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
Name of Scheme/Project		1980-85		1985-90	
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>XI. Health</b>					
11.1 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH					
<i>A. Urban Health Services—Allopathy—Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>					
1.	Improvement of health care and delivery system— State, district and Rural levels	329.80	1093.06	656.00	275.00
2.	Mental Hospitals at Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut—Improvements			70.00	50.00
3.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	30.00	21.91 (+)153.38@	30.00 240.00@	..
4.	Health Card for School Children	280.00	208.99	250.00	..
<i>Other Health Schemes</i>					
5.	Nursing Education	..	..	80.00	..
6.	Health Statistics and Research	1.00	..	5.00	..
7.	Chemical Examiner's Laboratory	30.00	32.09	50.00	..
8.	Janatha Paywards and Staff Quarters for Rural Dispensaries KHRLWS	220.00	229.57	..	..
<i>B. Urban Health Services—Other Systems of Medicine</i>					
<i>Ayurveda—Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>					
1.	Improvement of health facilities in State, District and Rural levels	74.00	83.76	75.00	12.00
<i>Other Expenditure</i>					
2.	Pharmaceutical Corporation (ISM)	15.00	10.00	..	..
3.	I. S. M.	15.00	7.20	..	..
<i>Homoeopathy—Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>					
1.	Improvement of Health facilities in State, District/ Taluk/Rural levels	47.00	105.36	54.00	15.00
2.	Co-operative Society for manufacture of homoeo medicines	..	..	3.00	..
3.	Starting of Regional Homoeo Medical store	..	..	2.00	..
4.	Conducting refresher courses to Homoeo Departmental Officers..	..	..	1.00	..
5.	Starting of Nurse-cum-Pharmacists Training Centre	..	..	2.00	..
	<b>Sub-Total—Urban Health Services</b>	<b>1041.80</b>	<b>1791.94</b>	<b>1278.00</b>	<b>352.00</b>

@ Share of E. S. I. Corporation.

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME—WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>C. Rural Health Services—Allopathy</i>				
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries (Government dispensaries in backward areas)	90.00	307.38	..	..
2. Sub Centres—Drugs for existing Sub-Centres	105.00	97.42	85.00	..
3. Subsidiary Health Centres	..	..	20.00	..
4. Primary Health Centres—Strengthening of Existing and Opening of New Centres	350.00	276.35	650.00	500.00
5. Community Health Centres Other Expenditure	..	..	5.00	..
6. Community Health Workers' Scheme—State Share—50%	61.00	19.83	10.00	..
7. State miscellaneous fund for family welfare	..	2.20	..	..
8. Multipurpose Health Workers' Scheme—State Share—50%	70.00	145.87	150.00	..
9. National Programme for Prevention and Control of visual impairment—State Share—50%	22.00	8.41	..	..
<i>Special Component Plan</i>				
10. Strengthening and opening of Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres, Drugs for Existing Sub Centres and Dispensaries in Backward areas:	136.00	83.07	94.00	20.00
11. Multipurpose Health Workers' Scheme—State Share—50%	..	2.02	25.00	..
12. Mass Immunisation Programme	..	7.28	5.00	..
<i>Tribal Sub Plan</i>				
13. Strengthening and opening of P.H.Cs. and Sub Centres, Drugs for existing Subcentres, Dispensaries in Backward areas and Mobile Medical Units for Tribal Blocks at Attappady, Nilambur, Waynad M.C.H. Centres	15.00	46.86	80.00	15.00
4. Multi-purpose Health Workers' Scheme—State Share—50%	..	..	5.00	..
5. Mass Immunisation Programme	..	78.51	1.00	..
<i>Rural Health Services—Other Systems of Medicine</i>				
<i>Ayurveda</i>				
Opening of New Dispensaries	40.00	87.88	40.00	5.00
Upgrading of Dispensaries into Hospitals	14.00	41.96	20.00	..
Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospitals in rural areas/ opening of Taluk Hospitals.	20.00	73.87	20.00	3.00
Construction of building for Ayurvedic hospitals, dispensaries & raising bed strength	18.00	40.12	..	..
Starting of Mobile Dispensaries	5.00	12.04	2.00	..

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Name of Scheme/Project	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Special Component Plan</i>				
6. Opening of New Dispensaries and new Ayurvedic Hospitals in rural areas	24.00	21.13	10.00	..
<i>Tribal Sub Plan</i>				
7. Opening of New Dispensaries	3.00	6.64	10.00	..
<i>Homoeopathy</i>				
1. Opening of Homoco Rural Dispensaries	40.00	67.95	60.00	50.00
<i>Special Component Plan</i>				
2. Opening of Homoco Rural Dispensaries	20.00	9.32	10.00	..
<i>Tribal Sub Plan</i>				
3. Opening of Homoco Rural Dispensaries	..	4.68	10.00	..
Sub Total —Rural Health Services:	1033.00	1440.79	1275.00	593.00
<b>E. Medical Education, Training and Research</b>				
<i>Allopathy Education</i>				
1. Directorate of Medical Education	..	29.05	40.00	8.00
2. Medical College, Trivandrum	170.00	249.69	175.00	90.00
3. Medical College, Kottayam	170.00	145.13	260.00	200.00
4. Medical College, Calicut	165.00	379.05	175.00	90.00
5. Medical College, Alleppey	170.00	152.79	260.00	200.00
6. Medical College, Trichur	..	312.63	380.00	250.00
7. Regional Limb Fitting Centres	15.00	15.18	20.00	3.00
8. Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences	15.00	0.43	15.00	..
9. Nursing Education	40.00	66.19	110.00	45.00
10. College of Pharmaceutical Science, Trivandrum	10.00	5.39	20.00	3.00
11. Dental Colleges—Trivandrum & Calicut	30.00	13.76	80.00	60.00
<i>Training</i>				
12. Re-orientation of Medical Education and Upgradation of the Department of Ophthalmology in Medical Colleges—State Share 50%	55.00	33.13	50.00	30.00
13. Training of Teachers in Specialities and continuing Medical Education	10.00	5.99	10.00	..

STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Research</i>				
14. State Board of Medical Research	..	..	5.00	..
<i>Other Expenditure</i>				
15. Providing Generators in the Medical College Hospitals	5.00	3.37	3.00	..
16. Establishment of Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum—State Share*	..	..	..	..
17. Establishment of Sports Medicine Laboratory	..	..	5.00	..
18. Starting of power laundries and establishment of Generators in District and Taluk Hospitals	15.00	4.93	..	..
19. Establishment of Infectious Diseases Unit	..	..	10.00	..
<i>Ayurveda Education</i>				
1. Ayurveda College, Trivandrum	10.00	6.17	22.00	3.00
2. Construction of Hostels, Staff Quarters, Pharmacy hospitals etc., for Ayurveda College, Trivandrum	55.00@@	16.95	30.00	20.00
3. Expansion of Collegiate Hospital, Trivandrum	8.00	14.34	12.00	..
4. Paywards for Collegiate Hospital at Trivandrum	10.00	1.53	7.00	4.00
5. Acquiring and preserving Manuscripts, preparing Text Books and expanding college library at Trivandrum	11.00	4.09	3.00	..
6. Specialisation in Ayurvedic Branches condensed Degree course and continuing Degree course in pharmacy	7.50	0.35	4.00	..
7. Publication Division in Ayurveda college, Trivandrum	6.00	2.58	3.00	..
8. Government Ayurveda College, Thrissur	12.00	10.08	20.00	..
9. Payward facilities for Collegiate Hospital, Thrissur	..	..	3.00	..
10. Acquiring and preserving manuscripts, preparing text books and expanding college library, Thrissur	..	..	2.00	..
11. Acquiring land and construction of building for Men's Hostel, staff quarters, 350 bedded hospital at Thrissur	..	..	55.00	50.00
12. Post-Graduate-cum-Research Centre, Poojappura	35.00	2.43	40.00	5.00
<i>Training</i>				
13. Training of pharmacists and nurses (Ayurveda College, Trivandrum)	2.00	0.64	5.00	..
14. Training in Prakrithichikilsa	2.00	..	2.00	..

\* Transferred to Science & Technology.  
@@including Thrissur.

STATEMENT ON—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15. Refresher courses for Medical teaching and para-medical staff, Ayurveda College, Trivandrum	2.50	0.43	2.00	..
16. Grant-in-aid to Private Ayurveda College, Shornur and Ollur and assistance to Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	3.00	6.35	20.00	..
17. Direct payment of salaries to teaching and non-teaching staff of Kottakkal Ayurveda College	..	18.50	..	..
18. Continuance of ISM Pharmacy	..	..	3.00	..
19. Construction of Nurses quarters to hospital in rural areas	13.00	5.78	..	..
<i>Homoeopathy Education :</i>				
1. Degree College and Hospitals in Homoeopathy, Trivandrum	10.00	25.73	90.00	40.00
2. Development of existing Homoeopathy Degree College, Calicut—Buildings and Hospital Buildings	52.00	47.17	90.00	40.00
Sub Total—Medical Education	1169.00	1684.56	1986.00	1151.00
<b>F. Public Health</b>				
<i>Prevention and control of Diseases</i>				
1. Control of communicable diseases—Tuberculosis—Operational cost	5.00	4.97	5.00	..
2. National Malaria Eradication programme Additional Operational cost	35.00	20.55	50.00	..
3. Tuberculosis, excluding operational cost—State share 50%	40.00	36.70	45.00	..
4. National Malaria Eradication Programme—State share 50%	65.00	6.89	25.00	..
5. Filariasis control—State Share 50%	60.00	18.85	9.00	..
6. Cholera	5.00	0.51	40.00	10.00
7. Control of Sexually transmitted disease	25.00	0.19	5.00	..
8. Filariasis control—Operational cost	..	..	20.00	..
9. Mass Immunisation Programme	15.00	3.95	10.00	..
10. Prevention of Food Adulteration and Administration (Augmentation)	49.00	20.55	55.00	..
11. Government Analyst laboratories	45.00	44.20	50.00	..
12. Drugs Control	20.00	12.80	40.00	..
13. Health Education & Publicity	..	..	25.00	..
14. Public Health Laboratories	30.00	6.16	50.00	15.00
15. Leprosy Control—State Share	..	6.53	..	..
Sub Total—Public Health	394.00	182.85	429.00	25.00
Schemes deleted/shifted	17.20	49.27	..	..
Total—Health	3595.60	5044.68	5050.00	2121.00
		+153.38@	240.00@	

@ Share of ESI Corporation.

STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>XII Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development</b>				
<b>12.1 WATER SUPPLY SANITATION</b>				
Direction and Administration	182.00	73.44	..	..
Survey & Investigation	..	188.84	100.00	..
Research, Training	7.00	10.29	6.00	..
Machinery and Equipment	1.00	1.16	..	..
Sub Total	190.00	273.73	106.00	..
<i>Urban Water Supply</i>				
(a) Original Schemes (L.I.C. aided)		1657.44		
3. Cranganore W. S. Scheme			90.00	60.00
4. Angamali Water Supply Scheme			44.00	30.00
5. Pathanamthitta Water Supply Scheme	2006.00	..	50.00	35.00
6. Thodupuzha			75.00	50.00
7. Thripunithura Water Supply Scheme			76.00	50.00
8. Neelumangadu Water Supply Scheme			45.00	30.00
9. Kothamangalam Water Supply Scheme			80.00	55.00
10. Chowghat Kunnankulam Water Supply Scheme			80.00	55.00
11. Manjeri Water Supply Scheme			80.00	55.00
12. Ponnani Water Supply Scheme			80.00	55.00
Sub Total- LIC aided Urban (3 to 12) Water Supply Scheme	2006.00	1657.44	700.00	475.00
(b) Spillover Schemes				
13. Augmentation Schemes and completion of partially commissioned schemes	1112.00	501.06 263.73	244.00	160.00
Improvements to existing schemes	..	5.51	..	..
Sub Total (3-13) Urban Water Supply	3118.00	2427.74	944.00	635.00
<i>Rural Water Supply</i>				
<i>Minimum Needs Programme</i>				
14. L.I.C. aided Rural Water Supply Scheme		451.07	850.00	560.00
15. Other Rural Water Supply scheme		259.16	200.00	130.00
16. Improvements to existing schemes and special repairs	3947.00	52.06	20.00	13.00
17. Sabarimala Water Supply Scheme		38.98		
18. Accelerated R.W.S. Scheme (Spill over)		11.90		
19. C.R.W.S. Scheme: Aylore-Nemmara		40.13		
Sub Total: (14 to 19)	3947.00	853.30	1070.00	703.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>World Bank aided Water Supply Scheme</i>				
<i>Original (Idukki) W.S.S.</i>				
20. Quilon Water Supply scheme (Aug.)	..	0.10	1076.00	710.00
21. Kottayam Water Supply scheme (Aug.)	..	2.75	674.00	450.00
22. Water Supply to G.C.D.A.—South-west zone and Central zone (Rural)	..	..	1100.00	725.00
23. Vilappil water supply scheme	..	..	132.00	90.00
24. Comprehensive water supply to Chithara and adjoining panchayats	..	..	529.00	349.00
25. Comprehensive water supply to Adoor and adjoining panchayats	..	..	757.00	500.00
26. Do. to Puthencruz and adjoining Panchayats	..	..	382.00	252.00
Sub Total World Bank Scheme (20-26)		2.85	4650.00	3076.00
<i>Bilateral schemes—Netherland Aided Schemes</i>				
27. Comprehensive water supply to vakkom—Anjengo	..	364.68	99.00	65.00
28. Comprheensive water supply to Nattika, Firka	..	..	723.00	477.00
29. Comprehensive water supply to Kundara and adjoining Panchayats	..	..	600.00	396.00
30. Koipuram water supply scheme	..	69.94	92.00	60.00
31. Comprehensive water supply to Mala and adjoining Panchayats	..	..	340.00	224.00
32. Cheriyanadu Water Supply Scheme	..	..	42.00	27.00
33. Thrikkunnapuzha water supply scheme	..	..	14.00	9.00
34. Comprehensive water supply to Pavaratty and adjoining panchayats	..	..	90.00	60.00
Sub Total (27-34) Netherlands Aided Schemes	..	434.62	2000.00	1318.00
<i>Bilateral Schemes—Danish aided schemes</i>				
35. Comprehensive water supply to Kolancherry and adjoining panchayats	..	..	200.00	132.00
36. Comprehensive water supply to Edappal and adjoining Panchayats	..	..	120.00	79.00
37. Comprehensive Water Supply to Checkodu CRW SS to Meenangadi Mananthody, Vythiri, Meppady and Aryanadu	..	..	80.00	53.00
Sub Total (35-37) Danish aided schemes	..	..	400.00	264.00
38. Water Supply Scheme benefiting harijans (SCP)	..	429.83	1000.00	660.00
39. Water Supply Schemes benefiting Tribals (TSP)	500.00	70.99	200.00	132.00
Sub Total—SCP & TSP	500.00	500.82	1200.00	792.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
40. Open dug wells	150.00	51.37	15.00	10.00
Do. SCP	..	400.55	30.00	20.00
Do. TSP	..	159.09	15.00	10.00
Sub Total--Open dug wells	150.00	611.01	60.00	40.00
41. Bore wells with hand pumps	..	..	150.00	99.00
Sub Total (14-41) Rural Water Supply (MNP)	4597.00	2402.60	9530.00	6292.00
<i>Assistance to Public Sector and other undertakings</i>				
42. Water supply to Export processing zone—Cochin	..	..	250.00	165.00
Other Expenditure				
43. Other works to be taken up with World Banks assistance	..	..	60.00	42.00
Sub Total (A) Water Supply	7905.00	5104.07	10890.00	7134.00
<b>B. Sewerage &amp; Sanitation</b>				
<i>Sanitation Services</i>				
World Bank aided low cost sanitation programme				
44. U N. D. P. Low cost sanitation (Urban)	4.00	..	220.00	145.00
" (Rural)	78.00	..	..	..
" (SCP)	..	..	100.00	66.00
" (TSP)	..	..	50.00	33.00
Sub-Total U. N. D. P. aided sanitation	82.00	..	370.00	244.00
45. Distribution of ESP Type Latrines (Urban)	180.00	33.80	25.00	16.00
" (SCP) Rural	..	82.17	75.00	50.00
" (TSP) Rural	..	24.52	40.00	26.00
Sub Total--ESP Type latrines	180.00	140.49	140.00	92.00
<i>Sewerage services LIC aided urban (Scheme)</i>				
46. Calicut Sewerage Scheme			135.00	89.00
47. Quilon Sewerage Scheme			135.00	89.00
48. Trivandrum Sewerage Scheme	823.00	400.57	175.00	115.00
49. Guruvayoor Sewerage Scheme			55.00	36.00
Sub Total Urban--Sewerage	823.00	400.57	500.00	329.00



STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
50. Cochin storm water Drainage Scheme	..	89.88	..	..
Kerala Water & Waste Water Authority	..	7740.71	..	..
Sub Total—Sewerage & Sanitation (B)	1085.00	8371.65	1010.00	665.00
Sub Total Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitation (A & B)	8990.00	13475.72	11900.00	7799.00
<b>12.20 HOUSING</b>				
<b>A. Government Residential Building</b>				
1. Rental Housing Scheme	600.00	252.51	300.00	200.00
2. Government Residential Quarters	100.00	154.92	50.00	30.00
3. Working Men's Hostel for Government employees (New Scheme)	..	..	50.00	32.00
4. Police Housing	150.00	272.78	200.00	200.00
Sub Total of A (1) to (4)	850.00	680.21	650.00	497.00
<b>C. Rural Housing</b>				
1. House sites to landless workers in rural areas (MNP)	425.00	408.84	600.00	..
2. Construction of huts/houses to rural workers (MNP)	350.00	485.59	300.00	200.00
3. Village housing project	80.00	97.71	50.00	33.00
4. Upgradation of marginal settlements and improvements houses under one lakh housing scheme	50.00	24.41	50.00	32.50
Sub Total of C (1) to (4)	905.00	1016.55	1000.00	265.50
<b>D. General</b>				
<i>Planning and Research</i>				
1. Applied Research in low cost housing	5.00	1.19 60.00 328.38	10.00	..
<i>Assistance to Housing Board</i>				
2. Kerala State Housing Board	*900.00	*613.00	*1000.00	*1000.00
<i>Assistance to public sector and other undertakings</i>				
3. Co-operative housing scheme for EWS	300.00	180.16	200.00	200.00
4. Assistance to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST.	400.00	438.41	450.00	450.00
5. Kerala State Co-operative Housing Federation	*120.00	185.00 *155.00	50.00 *400.00	400.00

\*For Scheme implemented by the KWWWA consolidated figure only is available other works to be taken up with World Bank Assistance.

STATEMENT GN 2—(Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Government Servants/Policemen's housing co-operative Societies	80.00	48.26	100.00	100.00
7. Kerala School teaching and non teaching staff welfare Society for housing	100.00	..	100.00	85.00
Sub total of General (1 to 7)	1905.00	2009.40	2260.00	2200.00
<b>E. Other Schemes</b>				
1. Slum clearance and housing-completion of Chengalchoola housing scheme	50.00	76.00	25.00	16.00
2. Subsidised aided self help housing scheme for EWS with the help of voluntary agencies	..	182.13	700.00	700.00
3. Low income group housing scheme	200.00	125.82	20.00	20.00
4. Middle income group housing scheme	145.00	211.76	50.00	50.00
5. Housing scheme for MIA's	..	..	25.00	12.50
6. Land acquisition and development	5.00	18.69	50.00	..
7. World Bank Project	..	..	600.00	..
8. Various housing schemes under tribal areas	50.00	92.21	100.00	65.00
9. House building advance to Government Servants	600.00	309.48	1020.00	1020.00
10. Other Schemes/Schemes deleted	90.00	289.77	..	..
Sub total of other schemes (1 to 10)	1140.00	2305.86	2590.00	1883.50
Total Housing	4800.00	6012.02	6500.00	4811.00
<b>12.3 URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>A. State Capital Development</b>				
<i>Assistance to local bodies, Corporations, urban development authorities, Town Improvement Boards etc.</i>				
1. Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation	600.00	15.00 585.00	400.00	400.00
2. Assistance to Greater Cochin Development Authority	..	..	325.00	325.00
3. Assistance to Calicut Development Authority	..	..	325.00	325.00
4. Assistance to Trivandrum Development Authority	..	..	325.00	325.00
Sub Total A	600.00	600.00	1375.00	1375.00
<i>Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns</i>				
5. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for integrated development of small and medium towns—State Share	350.00	249.78	300.00	200.00
Sub Total—C	350.00	249.78	300.00	200.00

\*Market Borrowing.

## STATEMENT GN 2—(Contd.)

## STATE-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>D. Slum area Improvement</i>				
6. Environmental Improvement of slums (MNP) (SCP)	600.00	381.65	250.00	..
Sub Total—D	600.00	381.65	250.00	..
<i>E. Other Urban Development Schemes</i>				
7. Financial assistance to other urban local bodies for non-remunerative town improvement works	50.00	..	70.00	50.00
8. Financial assistance for establishment charges of all development authorities other than Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum (grant-in-aid)	..	473.20	60.00	..
9. Financial assistance to Development Authorities other than Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum for implementing statutory town planning schemes	..	..	100.00	65.00
10. Financial Assistance to Municipalities and Township Committees for implementing sanctioned town planning schemes	..	41.93 42.94	175.00	100.00
11. Financial assistance to urbanising panchayats for preparation of outline development plans and DTP schemes	..	..	5.00	..
For Implementation of sanctioned DTP Schemes	..	..	25.00	..
Sub Total—E	50.00	558.07	435.00	215.00
<i>F. General</i>				
Training and Research				
12. Training and Research	9.00	..	12.00	..
13. Evaluation and Monitoring Cell	5.00	..	7.00	..
14. Preparation of State Spatial Plan (Scheme shifted to Non-Plan for 1985-86)	15.00	..	..	..
15. Urban and Regional information system including Preparation of Maps for Urban Planning through Aerial Photography	4.00	..	8.00	..
Sub Total—Training & Research	33.00	..	27.00	..
<i>Other Expenditure</i>				
16. District Planning Units	10.00	..	50.00	..
17. Master Plan for Agro-Industrial Centres	9.00	..	20.00	..
18. Preparation of traffic and transportation Plans to Synchronise with urban land use plans and Preparation of traffic operation plans for urban areas	5.00	..	10.00	..
19. Reorganisation of Headquarters Office	18.00	..	15.00	..

## STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)

## HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT—STATE SECTOR OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20. State town and Country Planning Board	2.00	..	10.00	..
21. Scheme for the development of growth centres	8.00	..	8.00	..
Sub Total	52.00	..	113.00	..
Merged/deleted/Shifted Schemes	215.00	..	..	..
Total	1900.00	1789.50	2500.00	1790.00
Total Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	15690.00	21277.24	20900.00	14400.00
<b>XIII Information and Publicity</b>				
<b>A. FILMS</b>				
1. Production of Films Training	10.00	23.70	75.00	..
2. Training of Field Publicity Officers	0.50	0.26	2.00	..
<b>B. OTHERS</b>				
Advertisement and Visual Publicity				
1. Display Advertisement	10.00	11.53	10.00	..
2. Information Centres	1.75	0.82	10.00	..
Press Information Service				
3. Press Tours	3.00	3.97	15.00	..
4. Press Academy	10.00	24.00	105.00	50.00
Field Publicity				
5. Strengthening of Field Publicity Organisation	10.00	6.65	20.00	..
6. Exhibitions	10.00	62.93	90.00	..
7. Songs and Drama Services— Cultural Affairs	10.00	45.83	20.00	..
8. Photo Services	6.50	6.39	16.00	..
Publication				
9. Publicity materials	3.50	7.22	30.00	..
10. Publication of Books	0.50	0.05	6.00	..
Other Expenditure				
11. Welfare Fund for Journalists (Govt. Contribution)	8.00	11.50	20.00	..
12. Welfare fund for Cine Artists (Govt. Contribution)	5.00	5.90	11.00	..
13. Community Radio & Television (SCP) Special Component Plan	1.25	0.80	4.50	..
14. Tribal Sub Plan Schemes deleted/modified/Shifted	..	0.60	0.50	..
15. Community viewing sets	..	1.00	15.00	..
Total—Information and Publicity	90.00	212.61	450.00	50.00

STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-890	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>XIV Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes</b>				
<b>A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES</b>				
<i>Education</i>				
Pre-matric Scholarships and stipends	60.00	117.17	125.00	..
Special Incentives to Talented Students	0.70	6.27	4.00	..
Boarding Grants	4.40	7.64	7.00	..
Coaching and Allied Schemes—				
State Share	10.00	7.94	12.00	..
Post matric and Pre-matric—	74.00	48.09	88.00+	..
Hostels (Cosmopolitan and Welfare hostels)			88.00	88.00
Girl's Hostels—State Share	20.00	6.88	70.00	70.00
Special Coaching Classes in Engineering and Polytechnics	..	0.29	..	..
Book Banks to Medical and Engineering students State Share	5.00	5.03	12.00	..
Adult Education/Centre for Audio Visual Education and Bharath Darshan	1.00	3.37	4.00	..
Tutorial system in schools and colleges	..	..	15.00	..
Establishment of Model Residential Schools	..	..	12.00	..
			+25.00	25.00
Study Centres (Dormitories and study facilities)	..	..	4.00	3.00
Pre-matric Scholarship to Children of those engaged in unclean occupation—state share	2.50	..	..	..
Sub Total Education	177.60	202.68	466.00	186.00
<i>Economic Development</i>				
Co-operatives for Scheduled Castes	75.25	27.96	37.00	..
Financial Assistance for Self Employment/Starting- Industry work shop	192.65	79.57 10.00*	147.00	..
Integrated Development of Most Backward— Harijan Habitats	..	7.30*	29.00	..
Colonisation	150.00	132.03	..	..
Production-cum-Training Centres	25.00	10.22+ 1.00	37.00	..
Training in Trades	5.00	2.28	7.00	..
Programme for Development of Adaptive Technology for Occupational groups	..	..	3.00	..
Dairy Development	130.00	51.00	..	..
Agriculture Scheme for Scheduled Castes	100.00	..	..	..
Sub Total Economic Development	677.90	303.06 18.30*	260.00	..

STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of Which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Housing</i>				
Construction of Houses	..	..	147.00	..
Improvement of Housing facilities Environment and House sites including Raising and Streng- thening of Base in Water logged Areas	..	..	115.00	..
Development of Harijan Habitats and Provision of House sites	375.00	331.86	..	..
Assistance for Tiling	100.00	47.95	..	..
Sub Total—Housing	475.00	379.91	262.00	..
<i>Others</i>				
Eradication of Untouchability	..	14.65	..	..
Enforcement of PCR Act—State share	28.00	6.57	24.00	..
Inter Caste Marriage Grant	20.00	49.83	24.00	..
Balawady-cum-Feeding Centre	55.00	42.38	..	..
Provision of common facilities in areas of Harijan Concentrations	..	..	37.00	37.00
Block level Extension Programme	..	..	18.00	..
Assistance for Marriage and Major Treatment for poor Scheduled Castes	..	..	12.00	..
Provision of colour T.V. Sets in Harijan Habitats	..	..	7.00	..
Direction and Administration	27.00	26.84	..	..
Purchase of vehicle, Audio Visual Equipments etc. and setting up of Electronic Data Processing Unit	..	..	26.00	..
Seasonal Day Care Centres	..	..	4.00	..
Wells	23.00	..	..	..
Training in Midwifery	1.50	..	..	..
Starting of Technological Institutes	5.00	..	..	..
Sub Total—Others	159.50	140.27	152.00	37.00
Economic Development Schemes for Scheduled Castes—	..	+265.77*	..	..
		+570.36*	..	..
Special Central Assistance	..	+47.04*	2125.98 *	..
Sub Total A—Welfare of Scheduled Castro	1490.00	1025.82 +284.07* +570.36* +47.04*	1140.00 2125.98*	223.00

STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>B. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES</b>				
<i>Education</i>				
Tribal Hostel	60.00	48.65	51.00	43.50
Balawadies and Creches	16.00	13.87	15.00	15.00
Assistance to students for studying in Tutorials	9.20	10.71	15.00	..
Girl's Hostels- State Share	18.00	4.98	60.00	60.00
Tutorial System	..	..	14.00	..
Model Residential Schools	..	..	14.00	8.00
Pre-Examination Training Centres	..	..	8.00	5.00
Special coaching to students	2.53	0.98	4.00	..
Providing Radio sets to Hostels	0.90	0.56	..	..
Sub Total - Education	106.63	79.75	181.00	131.50
<i>Economic Development</i>				
Production-cum-training Centres	16.90	4.30	10.00	5.00
Training for employment Tribals in industry	2.10	1.29	..	..
Training in popular Trades	4.00	3.56	25.00	..
Hamlet Development Scheme	110.00	63.56	105.00	..
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers-State share	15.00	12.39	5.00	..
Financial Assistance to Small Entrepreneurs	4.00	3.86	21.00	..
Colonisation	51.62	10.44	2.00	..
Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal families	..	..	5.00	..
Sub Total -Economic Development	203.62	99.40	168.00	5.00
<i>Health</i>				
Benefit Oriented Camps	3.25	3.00	0.90	..
Training of Tribal Women	22.50	11.49	5.50	..
Sub Total—Health	25.70	14.49	6.40	..
<i>Housing</i>				
Housing	155.00	112.45	186.00	186.00
Repairs of Existing Houses and Wells	10.00	12.75	10.60	..
Residential Quarters	30.00	1.39	5.00	5.00
Sub Total—Housing	195.00	126.59	201.60	191.00
<i>Assistance to Voluntary Organisation</i>				
Grants to Voluntary Organisation	8.00	0.24	5.00	2.50
Assistants to Co-operative Societies for giving Medical and Educational facilities to the Tribal	..	..	10.00	..
Sub Total—Voluntary Organisation	8.00	0.24	15.00	2.50

STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Other Schemes</i>				
Mini Theatre-Community Centres	3.00	3.67	10.00	10.00
Training of Departmental Personnel	..	..	..	..
Publicity Wing	..	2.20	..	..
Direction and Administration	58.00	67.94	..	..
Grants for Meeting Electrical Charges of Tribals	..	..	3.00	..
Sub Total—Other Schemes	61.00	73.81	13.00	10.00
<i>Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan</i>				
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	..	5.85*	..	..
Sub Total B—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	600.00	394.28 +5.85*	585.00	340.00
<b>C. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES</b>				
Educational Concession and Boarding Grant	25.00	27.06	23.00	..
<b>D. OTHERS</b>				
Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes — State Share	325.00	699.71	370.00	..
State share of the matching grant due to the Corporation				
Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian Converts	0.001	66.64	7.00	..
Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes State Share	50.00	14.17	75.00	..
Enquiry Commission for SC/ST	10.00	13.23	..	..
Total D—Others	385.001	793.75	452.00	..
Total—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	2500.001	(+)284.07* (+)623.25*	2200.00	563.00



STATEMENT GN—2 (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project (1)	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital content
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>XV. Labour and Labour Welfare</b>				
15.1 LABOUR				
1. Working conditions and safety Laboratory General Labour Welfare	7.00	2.56	10.35	..
2. Welfare fund for cashew workers	1.00*	22.24	13.00	..
3. Welfare fund for coir Workers	1.00**		9.90	..
<i>Social Security for Labour</i>				
4. Machinery for enforcement of Agricultural Labourer's Minimum Wages (State Share)	10.00	1.26	2.25	..
5. Kerala Coconut Palmyrah and Arecanut tree climbers welfare Scheme	10.00	..	23.00	..
Sub Total—Labour	29.00	26.06	58.50	..
 <i>B. Training</i>				
6. Industrial Training Institute (i) Strengthening of I.T.I. including diversification of trade and advanced Courses (Post I.T.I.) opening of New I.T.Is.	126.00	262.25	248.32	232.00
<i>Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors</i>				
7. C.T.I. Orientation Training and curriculum Improvement	..	..	14.00	..
8. Advanced Vocational Training Scheme	13.00	9.99	20.00	20.00
9. R.V.T.I. for women	5.00	0.84	35.00	25.00
10. Development of Millwright works	..	..	5.00	..
<i>Apprenticeship Training</i>				
11. Apprenticeship Training Scheme	15.00	16.14	15.00	..
<i>Other Expenditure</i>				
12. Scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe	5.00	5.89	12.00	..
Sub Total—Training	164.00	295.11	349.32	277.00
Total Labour (including Welfare & Training)	193.00	321.17	407.82	277.00
 <i>C. Employment</i>				
13. Employment services, Establishment of Town, Taluk exchanges	15.00	31.89	16.00	..
14. Strengthening of Employment market Information Programme	3.00	5.85	6.50	..

STATEMENT GN 2 — (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project (1)	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay (2)	Actual Expenditure (3)	Agreed Outlay (4)	Of which Capital Content (5)
15. Establishment/strengthening of vocational guidance programme	1.00	1.26	6.50	..
16. Establishment of special cells for SC/ST and Ex-Servicemen	3.00	3.69 0.80+	..	..
17. Establishment of coaching cum-guidance centres for SC/ST	4.00	1.81	10.00	..
18. Self Employment guidance unit at district Employment Exchange (State Share)	2.00	..	4.00	..
19. Establishment of Special Unit for placement of Physically handicapped persons	..	2.50	6.00	..
Sub Total—Employment	28.00	47.80	49.00	..
<b>D. Other Expenditure</b>				
20. Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment	4.00	8.07	17.50	..
21. Overseas Development and Employment Promotion consultancy Ltd.	16.00	12.00	4.00	..
22. Rehabilitation plantation Corporation Ltd., Share Capital	..	..	66.68	..
23. Labour Welfare Fund Board	23.00	157.21	20.00	..
Sub-Total—Other Expenditure	43.00	177.28	108.18	..
24. Sahara Plan	..	..	10.00	..
Schemes deleted/modified/shifted to non-plan	33.00	1720.44	..	..
Total (20 to 24)	104.00	1945.52	167.18	..
Total—Labour & Labour Welfare	297.00	2266.69	575.00	277.00

**XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition****16.1 SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE***Welfare of the Handicapped*

1. Assistance to Mentally Retarded Children in Private Institutions	1.50	2.59	7.00	..
2. Self Employment Programme for the Handicapped Assistance to Orthotic and Prosthetic	11.00	9.03	7.00	..
3. Home for the handicapped Aged—Programme Initiated during the International year of the Disabled	11.00	11.03	13.00	3.25
	30.00	17.56		
		16.76		
4. Grant-in-aid to Handicapped persons Welfare Corporation	30.00	4.00	40.00	40.00
		8.56		
		16.00		
Sub Total—Welfare of the Handicapped	93.50	89.53	57.00	43.25

STATEMENT GN 2 — (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Women's Welfare</i>				
5. Self Employment Programme for Women, Socio-economic Programme for women	11.25	9.70	28.00	..
6. Employment and Development Project for women	13.75	..	8.00	..
7. Scheme for Training and rehabilitation of Women in distress (State's Share)	..	5.02 7.48	7.00	..
Sub Total—Women's Welfare	25.00	22.20	43.00	..
<i>Child Welfare</i>				
8. Daycare-cum-creches in unorganised sector	15.00	16.98	10.00	..
9. Integrated child development services—(States' share)	148.00	116.39	178.95	..
10. Construction of Anganawadies—Composite programme for Women and Pre-school children	3.00 36.00	158.17 0.45	..	..
Sub-Total—Child Welfare	202.00	292.48	188.95	..
<i>Welfare of Aged, Infirm and destitutes</i>				
11. Grant-in-aid to orphanages	11.00	39.90	40.00	..
12. Industrial Units in Destitutes firms/Abala Mandirs	2.00	0.57	12.00	..
13. Home for the cured mental patients	..	..	12.50	..
Sub Total	13.00	40.47	64.50	..
<i>Correctional Services</i>				
14. Strengthening of Probation Services	3.00	5.02	10.50	..
15. Industrial units in Government Children's Houses and Special Schools/Balamandir	3.00	1.23	10.00	..
16. Welfare of Prisoners (new Scheme) (50%)	..	..	2.50	..
16(a) After care and follow-up Services	2.00	1.23	5.00	..
17. Implementations of Children's Act	3.00	5.10	20.00	..
Sub Total	11.00	12.58	48.00	..
<i>Assistance to Public Sector and Other undertakings</i>				
18. Working Women's Hostels (State Sector)	..	..	12.55	12.55
19. Grant-in-aid to Working Women's Welfare Society	..	..	5.00	5.00
Sub Total	..	..	17.55	17.55

STATEMENT GN 2 — (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project (1)	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay (2)	Actual Expenditure (3)	Agreed Outlay (4)	Of which Capital Content (5)
	Other Programmes			
20. Special Component Plan	..	2.68 0.43 2.91 16.74	16.00	..
21. Tribal Sub Plan	..	9.86	10.00	..
Sub Total	..	32.62	56.00	..
Other Expenditure				
22. Building for Social Welfare Institutions	5.00	8.47	15.00	1.00
Sub Total	5.00	8.47	15.00	1.00
23. Schemes deleted /Modified/shifted	112.50	133.64	..	..
Total	462.00	631.99	500.00	61.80
Schemes/Deleted	..	..	..	..
<i>Nutrition</i>				
<i>B. Distribution of Nutritious Food and Beverages</i>				
<i>Special Nutrition Programme</i>				
1. Integrated Child Development Services	1597.50	1180.84	1000.00	..
2. SNP in urban Areas	..	..	150.00	..
3. Applied Nutrition Programme	..	..	50.00	..
CPWP	..	..	100.00	..
4. Integrated Health Package Programme	..	..	50.00	..
5. School meals	95.00	41.64	1450.00	..
6. Special Component Plan	..	308.85	1093.00	..
7. Tribal Sub Plan	..	48.80	75.00	..
C. General	..	..	..	..
8. State Nutrition Bureau	7.50	..	32.00	15.00
Schemes Deleted	..	1.89	..	..
Sub Total —Nutrition	1700.00	1582.02	4000.00	15.00
Total (B) Social Services	29359.00	45085.42	40975.00	20410.05
		(+ )907.32*	(+ )2125.98*	
		(+ )153.38@	(+ )240.00@	

STATEMENT GN 2 — (Contd.)  
SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project  (1)	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>C. GENERAL SERVICES</b>				
<b>(xvii) General Services</b>				
<b>17.1 STATIONERY AND PRINTING</b>				
<i>Government Press</i>				
Machinery for new presses and construction of Additional Building for Government Press at Mannanthala	350.00	195.94	650.00	..
Kerala Books and Publication Society	50.00	15.00	..	..
Total	400.00	210.94	650.00	..
<i>Public works</i>				
Public Building Construction Programme	1410.00	1991.95	3000.00	..
Construction Corporation	80.00	231.83	..	..
Upgradation of Standard of administration under the Eighth Finance Commission award Kerala State Engineering Works	30.00	22.67	..	..
Total	1520.00	2246.45	3000.00	..
Total General Services	1920.00	2457.39	3650.00	..
Grand Total	155040.50	175495.30	210000.00	142347.15
	(+)4400.00**	(+)1054.41*	(+)2125.98*	(+)2850.00**
		(+)3457.35**	5230.00**	
		(+)153.38@	(+)240.00@	

\* Special Central Assistance for SCP &amp; TSP

\*\* Special Central Assistance

@ Share of ESI Corporation

## STATEMENT GN-3

## PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base Year* Level	1989-90 Terminal Year			1984-85 Base Year Level	1989-90 Terminal Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>							
<b>1. Production of Food grains</b>				<b>7. Area under Distribution of,000 Hectares</b>			
(i) Rice	'000 tonnes	1256.00	1600.00	(i) Fertilizers	„	No Separate estimate available	
(ii) Other Cereals	„	1.03	4.00	(ii) Pesticides	„	1300	1500
(iii) Pulses	„	22.04	36.00	8. High Yielding Varieties Rice-Total Area cropped	„	730.38	800
Total Food grains	„	1279.07	1640.00	Area Under HYV	„	220.54	600
<b>2. Commercial Crops</b>				<b>9. Dryland/Rainfed Farming</b>			
(i) Oil Seeds				(i) Development of Selected Micro-Water Sheds			
(a) Major Oil Seeds				(a) No. of water sheds taken up	Number	198	198
Ground nut	„	10.95	22.00	(b) Area covered under water shed	'000 ha.	32.336	35
Sesamum	„	3.49	8.00	(c) Area under land develop- ment	„	4.49	35
Sub Total (a)	„	14.44	30.00	(d) Construction of Water Harvesting/Storage Structures	Number	39	..
<b>3. Major Horticultural Crops</b>				(ii) Area covered outside the selected watershed by Dry Farming practices	'000 Ha.	3.30	14
(i) Banana	„	315.90	480.00	(iii) Adoption of Dry Farming practices in and outside the selected watersheds			
(ii) Mango	„	222.51	270.00	(a) Distribution of seed- cum-Fertilizer drills	Number	..	4000
Others (Specify)				(b) Distribution of other improved agricultural implements	„	..	13000
(iii) Coconut	Million nuts	3395	3400	(c) Seedlings planted under Afforestation	Lakh No.	7675	105000
(iv) Others- -Pineapple	'000 tonnes	58.18	65.00	10. Land stock Improvement— Development of Flood prone/ coastal saline Area	'000 Ha.	..	15.50
Total—Horticultural Crops	'000 tonnes	596.59	815.00	11. Soil Conservation Area Coverage—Agricultural land	Cumulative '000 ha.	74.928	88.00
Coconut	Million nuts	3395	3400	12. Cropped Area (Cumulative)			
<b>4. Improved Seeds</b>				(i) Net	„	2179	2194
(i) Production of seeds cereals	'000 tonnes	0.75	6.00	(ii) Gross	„	2869	2962
(ii) Distribution of seeds				<b>Storage</b>			
(a) Cereals	„	0.53	7.30	Owned Capacity with	('000 Tonnes General)		
(b) Pulses	„	0.32	0.35	1. State Warehousing Corporation		85178	151678
(c) Oil seeds	„	0.17	0.06				
Total (ii)	„	1.02	8.21				
<b>5. Chemical Fertilizers</b>							
(i) Nitrogeous (N)	„	57.66	107.50				
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	„	32.64	43.00				
(iii) Potassic (K)	„	37.35	64.50				
(Total NPK)	„	127.65	215.00				
<b>6. Plant Protection</b>							
(i) Pesticides consumption (Technical Grade Material)	'000 tonnes	1.30	1.50				
(ii) Area coverage	'000 Hectares	1300	1500				

\* Figures for 1984-85 are provisional

STATEMENT GN—3 (Contd.)  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year			1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Animal Husbandry &amp; Dairy Products</b>				<b>4. Fish Seed</b>			
(i) Milk	'000 tonnes	1220	1500	(a) Fry	Million Nos.	7.00	40.00
(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	1310	1600	(b) Fingerlings	"	1.50	10.00
<i>Animal Husbandry Programmes</i>				<b>5. (a) Fish Seed Farms</b>			
(i) I.C.D. Projects	Nos. (cum)	6	9	(b) Nursery Area	Hectares	3.50	25
(ii) No. of Frozen semen (Bull stations)	"	4	4	<b>6. Hatcheries</b>			
(iii) No. of Inseminations performed with Exotic Bull semen per annum	in lakhs	11.16	16	Nos. 1 6			
(iv) No. of cross-bred Animals (Females)	"	8.00	9.5	<b>Forestry and Wildlife</b>			
(v) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	numbers cumulative	1	2	1. Plantation of quick growing species	'000 ha.	..	0.900
(vi) Intensive Egg & poultry production cum marketing centres	"	2	2	2. Economic & Commercial plantations	"	0.984	2.300
(vii) Establishment of Fodder seed production farms	"	2	2	3. Social Forestry—Area planted	"	5.200	85.000
(viii) Veterinary Hospitals	"	66	66	4. Social Forestry—Trees planted	'000 Nos.	..	315000
(ix) (a) Veterinary Dispensaries	"	461	524	5. Seedlings distributed to public	"	..	..
(b) Veterinary Polyclinics	"	49	61	<b>6. Communication</b>			
(c) District Veterinary Centres	"	1	10	(a) New Roads	Kms	34	39
<i>Dairy Programmes</i>				(b) Improvement of existing roads	"	14	150
(i) Fluid Milk plants (including composite and feeder/ balancing milk plants) in operation	Nos.	7	13	<b>Co-operation</b>			
(ii) Milk products factories including creameries in operation	"	..	3	(i) Short term Loans	Rs. Crores	300.00	350.00
(iii) Dairy co-operative Unions	"	8	10	(ii) Medium term loans	"	54.00	65.00
<b>Fisheries</b>				(iii) Loan term loans	"	30.00	60.00
1. Fish Production				(iv) Retail Sale of Fertilizers	"	48.00	80.00
(a) Inland	'000 tonnes	28.00	35.00	(v) Agricultural Produce Marketed	"	70.00	200.00
(b) Marine	"	370.00	490.00	(vi) Retail Sale of Consumer goods by Urban Consumer Co-operatives	"	60.00	100.00
Total (a+b)	"	398.00	525.00	(vii) Retail Sale of Consumer goods through Co-operatives in Rural Areas.	"	140.00	220.00
2. Mechanised Boats	Nos.	3400	..	(viii) Co-operative Storage	Lakhs tonnes	2.16	3.00
3. Deep Sea Fishing Vessels.	"	4	20.00	(ix) Processing Units			
				(a) Organised	No. (cum)	56.00	80.00
				(b) Installed	No. (cum)	48.00	75.00
				<b>Rural Development</b>			
				<b>I.R.D.P.</b>			
				(i) Beneficiaries Identified	No. of families	104816	660625
				(ii) Beneficiaries Assisted	"	104819	501000
				(iii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Beneficiaries Assisted	"	55104	200400

STATEMENT—GN 3 (Contd.)  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Termi- nal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(iv) Beneficiaries Assisted under Industries Services and Business (ISB)	No. of families	59344*	165330
(v) Youths Trained/being Trained under TRYSEM	Nos.	9754	30200
(vi) Youths self - Employed	"	4436	30200
(vii) Scheme for Strengthening of Administration	"	..	..
(a) No. of posts sanctioned	"	15	755
(b) No. of these filled	"	15	755
(viii) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWGRA)			
No. of groups organised/strengthened	"	100	525
<b>N.R.E.P.</b>			
(i) Employment Generated	Lakh man days	142	339
(ii) Details of physical assets created (with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created)			
(a) For SC/ST Drinking Water Wells	No.	185	..
Group housing	"	1570	
(b) Minor Irrigation	Ha.	2031	
(c) Soil conservation and land reclamation	Ha.	569@	
(d) Rural Roads	Km.	1522	
(e) Buildings			
Schools	No.	105	
Community Centres	"	7	
Hospitals	"	2	
Mahilasangams	"	3	
Library	"	1	
(f) Social Forestry			
compat planting	Ha.	679	
Belt Planting	Ha.	13.25	
Avenue Planting	Km.	114.75	
(g) Others (play ground bathing ghat, waiting shed, urinal with septic tank)	No.	50	
<b>Land Reforms</b>			
(i) Ceiling of surplus land			
(a) Area Declared surplus	Ha.	60000	60000
(b) Area Taken possession	"	35337	60000
(c) Area Allotted	"	24052	60000

\* Number of Schemes commenced under ISB

@ Area relates to soil conservation.

Item	Unit	Seventh plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base Year Level	1989-90 Termi- nal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Minor Irrigation—Surface Water (Irrigation Department)</b>			
Potential Created			
Net	'000 Ha.	162.600	48.200
Gross	'000 Ha.	192.743	63.450
Utilisation			
Net	'000 Ha.	162.600	48.200
Gross	'000 Ha.	192.743	63.450
Construction of Tube /Bore Wells	Nos.	1258	+ 750 500
Open Well siting	Nos.	6727	+20000
Water Sample analysis		1589	+ 4000
<b>Major and Midium Irrigation</b>			
1. Potential created	'000 Ha.	377.721	246.000
2. Utilisation	'000 Ha.	356.769	246.000
<b>Flood Control</b>			
Area Provided with Protection	'000 Ha.	1.630	5.115
<b>Anti Sea Erosion</b>			
New Sea Wall Construction	KM.	62.69	47.00
Reformation of Old Sea Wall	KM	22.65	57.35
<b>Command Area Development</b>			
Area covered by field channels	'000 Ha.	..	45.000
<b>Power—Development</b>			
1. Installed capacity	MW	1049.0	1721.5
2. Electricity generation	MU	5305	28343.0
3. Electricity-sold	MW	4520	23241
4. Transmission Lines (220KV+ above)	CTKM	200.0	890.00
Rural Electrification—Villages Electrified	All the villages are electrified	1628	by 1979-80.
Pumpssets energised/Tube wells energised		12000	7500
<b>VI. Industry and Minerals</b>			
<b>Village and Small Industries</b>			
1. Small Scale Industries			
(i) Units functioning	No. '000(cum)	31.00	51.00
(ii) Production	in crores (cum)	1057.00	1739.00
(iii) Persons employed	No. '000 "	230.00	378.00
(iv) Investment	in crores "	415.40	683.40



STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Units	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Item	Units	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base Year Level	1989-90 Termi- nal Year			1984-85 Base Year Level	1989-90 Terminal Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>(2) Industrial Estates/Areas</b>				<b>Education</b>			
(i) Estates/Areas functioning	No. (cum)	154	178	<i>Elementary Education</i>			
(ii) No. of Units	No. '000 (Cum)	N.A.	..	(i) Class I-V (Age group 6-10)			
(iii) Production	Rs. lakhs (Cum)	N.A.	..	(a) Total Enrolment Nos. '000			
(iv) Employment	No. '000 (Cum)	N.A.	..	Boys 1613 1564			
<b>(3) Handloom Industry</b>				Girls 1529 1509			
(i) Production	M. Metres	42.5	90	Total 3142 3073			
(ii) Employment	No. '000	136	156	Percentage to Age Group 100%			
<b>(4) Powerloom Industry</b>				Boys "			
(i) Production	M. Meters	10.5	15.0	Girls "			
(ii) Employment	No. '000	1.7	4.7	Total "			
<b>(5) Coir Industry</b>				(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes '000			
(i) Production of Yarn	'000 tonnes	11.0	50.88	Boys 112			
(ii) Production of other items	"	1.50	12.80	Girls 104			
(iii) Employment	No. '000 (cum)	102.00	207.00	Total 216			
<b>(6) Handicrafts</b>				Percentage to Age group 100%			
(i) Production	Rs. lakhs (cum)	2000	4000	Boys "			
(ii) Employment	No. '000	12	25	Girls "			
<b>(7) Khadi and Village Industries</b>				Total "			
(a) Within the purview of KVIC				(c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes '000			
Production	Rs. lakhs (cum)	3279.65	16,000	Boys 18			
Employment	No. '000	151	250	Girls 16			
<b>(8) District Industries Centres</b>				Total 34			
(a) Units Registered	Nos. (Cum)	..	..	Percentage of Age Group 100%			
(b) No. of artisans assisted	No. '000	11.33	40.00	Boys "			
(c) Financial assistance obtained from the financial institutions including banks	Rs. lakhs (cum)	2961	15500	Girls "			
(d) Staff in position (as on date)				Total "			
General Managers	Nos. (Cum)	14	14	(ii) Class VI-VIII (Age group 11-13) Enrolment '000			
Functional Managers	"	35	56	Boys 887 883			
Project Managers	"	..	42	Girls 833 862			
(i) State Highways	Kms	2039	2039	Total 1720 1745			
(ii) Major District Roads	"	5662	5782	Percentage to age group 100%			
(iii) Other District Roads	"	8027	8257	Boys "			
(iv) Village Roads	"	3379	3029	Girls "			
Total Roads*	"	19107	19107	Total "			
				Enrolment of Scheduled Castes '000			
				Boys 98			
				Girls 93			
				Total 191			

STATEMENT G N—3 (Contd.)  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Seventh Plan 1985-90			Units	Seventh Plan 1985-90		
	Units	1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year		Item	1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Percentage to Age-Group</b>				<b>Health &amp; Family Welfare</b>			
Boys			100%	(i) Hospitals			
Girls			"	(a) Urban	Nos.	1	7
Total			"				(3 District Hospitals and 4 Taluk Hqrs.)
<b>Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes '000</b>				(b) Rural	"	"	"
Boys		5		(ii) Dispensaries			
Girls		6		(a) Urban	"	"	"
Total		11		(b) Rural	"	"	13
<b>Percentage to age-group</b>				(iii) Beds			
Boys			100%	(a) Urban Hospitals & Dispensaries	"	1340	33380*
Girls			"	(b) Rural Hospitals & Dispensaries	"	195	1040
Total			"	(c) Bed Population Ratio	(No. per 1000)	1.30	1.8
<b>Secondary Education</b>				(iv) Nurse & Doctor Ratio	(No. per 3 doctors)	"	"
(i) Classes IX-X				(v) Doctor Population Ratio	(No. per 1000 Popu- lation)	1:5000	1:3000
Enrolment '000				(vi) Health Centres			
Boys		412	592	(a) Sub-Centres	No.	482	2833
Girls		406	582	(b) Primary Health Centres	"	199	800
Total		818	1174	(vii) Training of Auxiliary Nurses--Mid-Wives			
(ii) Classes IX-XII (General Classes)				(a) Institutes	Nos. (Cum)	"	"
Enrolment				(b) Annual Intake	"	440	2030
Boys				(c) Annual Out turn	"	440	1500
Girls				(viii) Control of Diseases			
Total				(a) T. B. Clinics	"	"	"
<b>Enrolment in Vocational Courses</b>				(b) Leprosy Control Units	"	1	5
(i) Post-Elementary Stage	Nos			(c) Filaria Units	(Nos. cum.)	2	60
Total	"			(d) (a) SET Centres	"	"	40
Girls	"			(b) Modified Control Units	"	"	16
(ii) Post-High School Stage				(e) District T.B. Centres	"	"	4
Total	"	760	5000	(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	"	36	24
Girls	"			(g) Cholera Combat Teams	"	"	"
<b>Adult Education</b>				(h) STD Clinics	"	"	"
1. No. of participants (age group 15-35)	No.	108097	"	(i) Filaria Control Units	"	1	2
2. No. of Centres opened under	"			(j) National Scheme for Pre- vention of Blindness Mobile Units Set up	"	"	12
(a) Central Programme (RFLP)	"	1487	"	PHCs assisted	"	10	100
(b) State's Programme	"	539	"	Ophthalmic Department assisted	"	"	3
(c) Voluntary Agencies	"	677	"				
(d) Other Programmes	"						
(1) Universities	"	780	"				
(2) Nehru Yuvak Kendra	"	17	"				
<b>Teachers</b>							
(i) Primary Classes-I-V		49676					
(ii) Middle Classes-VI-VIII		48758					
(iii) Secondary Classes-IX-X		85939					
(iv) Higher Secondary Class (XI-XII)							

NIEPA DC



D04390

Source: Registrar General of India.

37/1540/MC.

\*This includes beds in rural areas also.

STATEMENT G N-3 (Contd.)  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base Year Level	1989-90 Terminal year			1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(x) Training and employment of Multipurpose Workers				(b) Augmentation Schemes			
(a) Districts covered	Nos. (Cum.)	11	14	Towns covered	Nos.	..	..
		11 Districts and 81 centres training of the new recruits of field staff under M.P.H. workers programme		Population covered	lakhs	..	..
(b) Trainees Trained	,	36	800	(iii) Drainage Schemes			
(c) Workers Trained	..	100	..	(a) Original Schemes			
(xii) Family Welfare				Towns covered	Nos.	..	1
(a) Rural Family Welfare Centres	..	482	2833	Population covered	lakhs	..	4
(b) District Family Welfare Bureau	..	..	..	(b) Augmentation Schemes			
(c) City Family Welfare Centres	..	..	..	Towns covered	Nos.	..	..
(d) Urban Family Welfare Centres	..	..	..	Population covered	lakhs	..	..
(e) Post-Partum Centres	..	..	18	(iv) Latrines conversion programme			
(f) Regional Family Welfare Training Centres	..	..	..	(a) Latrines converted	Nos.	..	33800
(g) Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife Training Schools	..	..	..	(b) Towns covered	Nos.	..	10
				(c) Population covered	lakhs	..	..
<b>Sewerage and Water Supply</b>				(v) Urban Low Cost Sanitation			
<b>A. Urban Water Supply</b>				(a) Latrines constructed	..	..	..
(i) Corporation/Towns (Town-wise)				(b) Towns covered	..	..	..
(a) Augmentation of Water Supply	Mld	235	315	(c) Population covered	..	..	..
(b) Population covered	Lakhs	14.20	16.5	(c) Hand Pump Tube Wells			
(ii) Other Towns				Villages covered	Nos.	1142	1158
(a) Original Schemes	..	..	..	Population covered	lakhs	35.70	105.00
Town covered	Nos.	33*	44	(b) Power-Pump Tube Wells			
Population covered	Lakhs	15.20	21.80	Villages Covered			
(b) Augmentation Schemes				Population Covered			
Towns covered	Nos.	7	17				
Population covered	Lakhs	Population already covered and augmentation will improve the level of water supply only		(c) Hand Pump Tube Wells			
				Villages covered			
				Population covered			
<b>B. Urban Sanitation</b>				(d) Sanitary Wells			
(i) Sewerage Schemes-Corporation/Towns (Town-wise)				Villages covered	..	..	..
(a) Augmentation capacity (Original schemes)	Mld	40.00	200	Population covered			
(b) Population covered (Original schemes)	lakhs	3.00	10.0				
(ii) Other Towns				(e) Open dug wells			
(a) Original schemes Towns covered	Nos.	..	6	Villages covered			
Population covered	lakhs	..	4.6	Population Covered			

The target originally fixed as 212 has been changed subsequently due to the decision taken to cover all problem villages at least a single point source.

Additional schemes will be taken up to cover additional population in the problem villages already covered partially.

STATEMENT G N—3 (Contd.)  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year			1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(ii) Central Sector (ARP)				(b) UNDP Low cost Sanitation Rural			
(a) Piped Water Supply		..	..	(i) Latrines constructed	..	..	..
Villages covered	Nos.	328	568	(ii) Villages covered	..	..	..
Population covered	Lakhs	17.40	66.00	(iii) Population covered	..	..	..
(b) Power-pump Tube Wells				<b>Housing</b>			
Villages covered	..	..	..	(i) Rural Housing			
Population covered	..	..	..	Provision of House Sites-cum- Construction scheme for Rural landless workers			
(c) Hand pump Tube Wells				(a) Allotment of sites	Nos.	12184+50,000 6509 (surplus land)	
Villages covered	..	..	..	(b) Construction Assistance	..	3914	40,000
Population covered	..	..	..	(c) Village Housing Project	..	204	..
(d) Sanitary Wells				(ii) Urban Housing			
Villages covered	..	..	..	(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	Nos.	..	..
Population covered	..	..	..	(b) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	..	..	..
(e) Open Dug Wells				(c) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	..	..	1200
Villages covered	..	..	..	(d) High Income Group Housing Scheme	..	..	..
Population covered	..	..	..	(e) Rental Housing Scheme	..	..	Not fixed
(iii) Other Rural Water Supply Programme				(f) Land Acquisition and Area Development	..	..	..
(a) Piped Water Supply				(g) Slum clearance	..	..	372
Villages Covered	Nos.	55		(h) House Buildings Advance to Government servants	..	..	4800
Population covered	lakhs	1.65		(i) Police housing	..	..	Not fixed
(b) Power Pump Tube Wells				(j) Others			
Villages covered	..	..	..	(i) Upgradation of Marginal settlements and improve- ment to houses under one lakh housing schemes	Nos.	..	..
Population covered	..	..	..	(ii) Co-operative Housing scheme for E.W.S.	..	..	..
(c) Hand Pump Tube Wells				(iii) Subsidised aided self help Housing schemes	..	..	..
Villages covered	..	..	..	(iv) E.W.S. houses by Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST	..	..	..
Population covered	..	..	..	(v) Houses by Go-operative Hous- ing Federation	..	..	20,000
(d) Sanitary Wells				<i>Urban Development</i>			
Villages covered	..	..	..	(i) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies Remunerative Schemes			
Population covered	..	..	..	(a) Shops and Market Centres	Nos. (cum)	..	..
(e) Open Dug Wells				(b) Other Remunerative Schemes	..	..	..
Villages covered	..	..	..				
Population covered	..	..	..				
(f) Others							
Villages covered	..	..	..				
Population covered	..	..	..				
Construction of Bore Wells/Shallow Tube Wells	..	..	..				
D. Rural Sanitation							
(i) Latrines constructed	..	..	..				
(ii) Villages covered	..	..	..				
(iii) Population covered	..	..	..				

## STATEMENT G N-3 (Contd.)

Item	Seventh Plan 1985-90			Item	Seventh Plan 1985-90		
	Unit	1984-85 Base year Level	1989-90 Terminal Year		Unit	1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Non-Remunerative Schemes</i>				(ii) Economic Aid			
(a) Construction of Roads	No. of Schemes	6	100	(a) for Agriculture	Hamlets	..	50
(b) Construction of Parks		..	..	(b) for Animal Husbandry	"	..	..
(c) Beautification Schemes		Nos.	..	..	(c) for Cottage Industries	"	..
(ii) Town and Regional Planning				(iii) Others			
(a) Master Plans Prepared	Nos. (cum)	2	2	(a) House Sites	Nos.	..	1488
(b) Regional Plans prepared	"	1	1	(b) Drinking Water/Wells	..	..	..
(iii) Environmental Improvement of schemes (MNP) persons benefited	Nos. cum.	30,000	..	(iv) Hostels			
(iv) Others—Integrated	..	..	42	(a) Hostels Started	Nos.	..	10
Development of Small and Medium Towns	No. of Towns covered	NA	..	(b) Hostel Building Constructed	"	..	6
<b>Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes</b>				<b>Labour and Labour Welfare</b>			
(i) Pre-matric Education in centres				(i) Craftsmen Training			
(a) Scholarships/Stipends	No. Lakhs (Cumulative target)	..	2.40	(a) No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	No. of towns covered cum.	21	36
(b) Other incentives like Boarding Grants, Books/Stationery and uniforms	Nos. (Cumulative)	..	1,500	(b) Intake capacity	Nos. cum	10488	11081
(c) Ashrams Schools/Boarding Schools	do.	..	3	(c) No. of persons undergoing Training	"	10488	11081
(ii) Economic Aid				(d) Out turn	"	6304	34464
(a) For Agriculture				(ii) Apprenticeship Training			
(b) For Animal Husbandry				(a) Training Places Located	Nos. cum	3800	6500
(c) For Cottage Industry				(b) Training Places Utilised	"	3200	6000
(iii) Others				(c) Apprentices Trained	"	1400	4500
(a) House sites (S.C.)	No. of cumulative	..	10,000	(iii) No. of Employment Exchanges			
(b) Drinking water (S.C.)	do.	..	1,500	..	..	..	..
(iv) (a) Hostels started (S.C.)	Nos.	..	30	(iv) Labour Welfare			
(b) Do. Buildings	"	..	30	(a) No. of Labour Welfare Centres	..	..	..
<b>B. Scheduled Tribes</b>				(b) Bonded Labour Identified	..	..	..
(i) Education Incentives				Released	..	..	..
(a) Scholarships/stipends	..	..	..	Rehabilitated	..	..	..
(b) Boarding grants/Uniform/ book/Stationery etc.	..	..	..	Undergoing Programmes	..	..	..
(c) Boarding Schools/Ashrams	..	..	..	Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes	..	..	..
				<b>Social-Welfare</b>			
				(i) Child Welfare			
				(a) I.C.D.S.—Units Beneficiaries	Nos. '000	61	90
				(b) Balawadis—Units Beneficiaries	..	..	..

STATEMENT G. N.—3 (contd.)  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Name of Scheme	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		1984-85 Base year level	1989-90 Terminal year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(c) Creches —Units	Nos. cum	270	No expansion is envisaged
Beneficiaries	„	13450	18500
(ii) Women's Welfare			
(a) Training-cum-pro- duction centres Units	Nos. cum	50	305
Beneficiaries	„	nil	1575
(b) Hostels for working women Units	Nos. cum	10	14
Beneficiaries	„	500	700
(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped			
(a) Programme for the blind Units	Nos. cum	..	..
Beneficiaries	„	..	..
(b) Programme for the Deaf—Units	„	..	..
Beneficiaries	„	150	..
(c) Programme for the Ortho- paedically Handicapped (Units)	Nos. cum	200	..
Beneficiaries	„	2205	3027
(d) Programme for the Mentally retarded —	„	333	500
Beneficiaries			
(e) Scholarship Beneficiaries	Nos. cum.	7730	3500
(f) Supply of prosthetic Aids Beneficiaries	Nos.	30	1000
(iv) Welfare of Destitute and poor			
(a) Financial Assistance to :			
Women (Beneficiaries)	Nos. cum.	..	10500
Children (Beneficiaries)	„	..	2300
(b) Old age pension (Beneficiaries)	..	..	..

## STATEMENT G. N.-4

## MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural Roads **	1300.00	3202.66	2500.00	2500.00
** This excludes roads constructed by the State PWD and handed over to local bodies under the Special Component Plan (Roads in Harijan Settlements) and the Tribal Sub Plan (Roads in Tribal areas). The outlay provided for the former is Rs. 1800 lakhs and for the later Rs. 440 lakhs.				
<b>Elementary Education.</b>				
1. Pre-primary Education	15.00	4.10	70.00	..
2. Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters (TSP)	70.00	238.36	80.00	80.00
3. Construction of Buildings for LP/UP Schools	470.00	453.54	828.00	828.00
4. Improvement of Facilities (Provision of teaching aids other than Laboratory Equipment)	35.00	29.90	30.00	..
5. Removal of Backwardness including education of girls	15.00	173.71	10.00	..
6. Supply of Furniture to LP/UP Schools	160.00	109.22	10.00	..
7. Institute of Primary Education	20.00	5.55	45.00	10.00
Total	785.00	1014.38	1073.00	918.00

**Health****A. Allopathy**

1. Strengthening of Existing and Opening of new Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres.	350.00	276.35	650.00	500.00
2. Subsidiary Health Centres	..	..	20.00	..
3. Community Health Centres	..	..	5.00	..
4. Drugs for existing Sub-Centres	105.00	97.42	85.00	..
5. Community Health Worker's Scheme—State Share 50%	61.00	19.83	10.00	..
6. Strengthening and Opening of Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres, Drugs for Existing Sub Centres and Dispensaries in Backward areas(SCP)	136.00	83.07	94.00	20.00
7. Strengthening and Opening of PHCs and Sub Centres, Drugs for existing Sub-Centres, Dispensaries in Backward areas and Mobile Medical Unit for Tribal Blocks at Attappady, Nilambur and Wayanad (TSP)	15.00	46.86	80.00	15.00
SubTotal— Allopathy	667.00	523.53	944.00	535.00

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	1980-85		1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>B. Ayurveda</b>				
1. Opening of New Dispensaries	40.00	87.88	40.00	5.00
2. Upgrading of Dispensaries into Hospitals	14.00	41.96	20.00	..
3. Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospitals in Rural Areas/ Opening of Taluk Hospitals	20.00	73.87	..	..
4. Starting of Mobile Dispensaries	5.00	12.04	..	..
5. Opening of New Dispensaries and New Ayurvedic Hospitals in Rural Areas (SCP)	24.00	21.13	..	..
6. Opening of New dispensaries (TSP)	3.00	6.64	..	..
Sub Total—Ayurveda	106.00	243.52	..	..
<b>C. Homoeopathy</b>				
1. Opening of Homoco Rural Dispensaries	40.00	67.95	..	..
2. Opening of Homoco Rural Dispensaries (SCP)	20.00	9.32	..	..
3. Opening of Homoco Rural Dispensaries (TSP)	..	4.68	..	..
Sub Total—Homoeopathy	60.00	81.95	..	..
Total -Health	833.00	849.00	..	..
Rural Water Supply	4597.00	2402.60	..	..
<b>Housing:</b>				
Rural House sites-cum-construction Scheme				
(a) Allotment of Sites	425.00	408.84	600.00	..
(b) Construction Assistance	350.00	485.59	300.00	200.00
Sub-Total—Housing	775.00	894.43	900.00	200.00
<b>Urban Development</b>				
1. Environmental Improvement of slums	600.00	381.65	250.00	..
<b>Nutrition</b>				
1. Integrated child Development Services	1597.50	1180.84	1000.00	..
2. SNP in Urban Areas	..	..	150.00	..
3. Applied Nutrition Programme	..	..	50.00	..
4. C.P.W.P.	..	..	100.00	..
5. Integrated Health Package Programme	..	..	50.00	..
6. School Meals	95.00	41.64	1450.00	..
7. Special Component Plan	..	308.85	1093.00	..
8. Tribal Sub Plan	..	48.80	75.00	..
<b>General</b>				
9. State Nutrition Bureau	7.50	..	32.00	15.00
Sub Total-Nutrition	1700.00	1580.13	4000.00	15.00
Grand Total— Minimum Needs Programme	10590.00	10324.85	19379.00	10518.00

## STATEMENT G N-5

## MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME PHYSICAL TARGETS

Programme	Unit	Seventh Plan Target
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rural Roads*	Kms	350 Km. (Upgrading) 100 Km. (improvement)

**Education**1. *Elementary Education*

(a) Classes I-V (age group 6-11 years) enrolment	'000	100% enrolment
(b) Classes VI-VIII (age-group 11-14 years) enrolment	"	"

2. *Adult Education*

(a) Number of participants (15-35 years)	No.	10,00,000
--	-----	-----------

**Health***Rural Health*

(a) Sub Centres	No.	2833
(b) PHCs	"	800
(c) Subsidiary Health Centre		
(d) Community Health Centre		..
(e) PHCs covered under Village Health Scheme		..

**Rural Water Supply**F. *State Sector*

(a) Problem Villages	No.	1158
(b) Population	'000	10500
(c) Other villages	No.	55
(d) Population	'000	165
(e) Villages covered by		
(i) Piped water supply	} No.	1158**
(ii) Dug wells		
(iii) Hand Pump tube Wells		
(iv) Power pump Tube wells		
(v) Others		
(f) Total number of schemes		
(i) Piped water supply	No.	..
(ii) Hand pump Tube wells	"	..
(iii) Power pump Tube wells	"	..
(iv) Dug Wells	No.	..
(v) Others -- Bore wells/shallow Tube wells	"	..

\* This excludes roads constructed by the State PWD and handed over to local bodies under the Special Component Plan (Roads in Harijan Settlements) and the Tribal Sub Plan (Roads in Tribal areas). About 720kms of roads will be constructed under SCP and about 160 km. under TSP.

\*\* Additional schemes will be taken up to cover additional population in the problem villages already covered partially.

Programme	Unit	Seventh Plan target (1985-90)
(1)	(2)	(3)

2. *Central Sector*

		As shown in the state sector	
(a) Problem villages	No.		
(b) Population	'000		6650
(c) Other villages	No.		..
(d) Population	'000		..
(e) Villages covered by			
(i) Piped water supply	No.		568
(ii) Dug wells	"		..
(iii) Hand Pump Tube wells	"		..
(iv) Power pump Tube wells	"		..
(v) Others	"		..
(f) Total number of Schemes	No.		..
(i) Piped water supply	"		..
(ii) Hand pump Tube wells	"		..
(iii) Power pump Tube wells	"		..
(iv) Dug wells	"		..
(v) Others	"		..

*Housing*

## Rural House-sites-cum-construction schemes

1. Allotment of sites	No.	30000
2. Construction Assistance	No.	30000

*Urban Development*

## Environmental Improvement of slums

(a) Cities covered	No.	42
(b) Persons benefited*	'000	120

*Nutrition*

(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS Children 0-6 years	000's	90
Women	"	900
(b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme Outside ICDS		
Children 0-6 years	"	247
Women	"	28
Beneficiaries under Mid-day Meals Programme	000's	1522

Note: -- \* The number of persons benefited is derived by dividing the outlay by the unit cost of Rs. 250.



STATEMENT G N-6  
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES WITH 100% CENTRAL ASSISTANCE  
(Scheme-wise Outlays and Expenditure)  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<b>Agriculture and Allied Services</b>				
<i>Crop Husbandry</i>				
1. Establishment of Community Nurseries of Paddy	37.00	44.31	..	..
2. Strengthening of Quality Control Facilities and Safe Use of Pesticides	..	..	..	..
3. Pesticides, Monitoring and Plant Protection Coverage	..	..	..	..
4. Rodent Control	..	..	..	..
5. Development of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy for irrigation including use of Plastics	..	..	..	..
6. Pilot Project for Development of Seri-culture	..	..	..	..
7. National Project on Bio-Gas Development	..	88.09	..	..
8. Strengthening of Coconut Nurseries	..	7.03	..	..
9. Purchase and Distribution of Storage Pesticides	..	3.69	..	..
10. Kerala Agricultural University Schemes (Fully Financed by ICAR)	100.00	..	..	..
11. Kerala Agriculture University—National Agricultural Research Programme	500.00	0.28	..	..
12. Control of Mahali Disease on Arecanut	1.00	..	..	..
13. Schemes Deleted	..	39.00	..	..
<b>Total—Crop Husbandry</b>	<b>638.00</b>	<b>182.40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>				
1. Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project Kundah (Kerala Portion Assistance)	250.00	126.88	500.00	..
2. Soil Conservation in the River Valley Project Kabani	..	..	..	..
3. Pilot-Project for preparation of Water Conservation	..	4.95	..	..
<b>Total-Soil and Water Conservation</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>131.83</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>				
1. Scheme for Progeny Testing and Selection of Breeding Bulls.	43.00	47.48	136.60	..
<i>Dairy Development</i>				
2. Operation Flood II	60.00	2.00	..	..
<i>Co-operation</i>				
(1) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund				
Subsidy	40.00	225.94	} 100.00	..
Loan	10.00	75.00		
(2) Development of Consumer Co-operatives				
Subsidy	11.20	4.60	} 500.00	..
Loan	95.05	54.64		
Share	23.25	7.30		
<b>Total-Co-operation</b>	<b>179.50</b>	<b>367.48</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>				
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development</i>				
1. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee scheme	..	2378.27	12500.00	..
2. Accelerated Development of Western Ghats	1400.00*	..	..	..
<i>Community Development and Panchayat</i>				
1. Functional Literacy Programme	100.00	111.71	545.00	..
2. Post-literacy follow up programmes	..	1.56	18.90	..
3. Promotion and Strengthening of Yuvak Mandals	6.00	2.19	..	..
Do. SCP.	0.60	0.72	..	..
<b>Total—Rural Development 1400*</b>	<b>106.60</b>	<b>2494.45</b>	<b>13063.90</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Power Development</b>				
Loans to Kerala State Electricity Board Inter-State Transmission Lines				
(a) Idukki—Udumalpet 220 KV Lines	} 63.00	164.45	1390.00	..
(b) Trichur—Tamil Nadu Border 400 KV Lines				
<b>Village and Small Industries</b>				
<i>Small Scale Industries</i>				
1. Interest subsidy to Engineering Entrepreneurs	5.00	3.25	10.00	..
2. Nucleus Cell for Census	5.00	9.36	20.00	..
3. Scheme deleted (Central Investment Subsidy to Industrial units in backward districts)	765.00	124.60	..	..
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>775.00</b>	<b>137.21</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Handloom Industry</i>				
4. Handloom Export Production Project	15.00	12.50	50.00	..
5. Census of Handloom sector	..	..	10.00	..
6. Schemes deleted (setting up of printing -cum-dyeing unit)	..	67.40	..	..
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>79.90</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total—Village and Small Industries</b>	<b>790.00</b>	<b>217.11</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Transport</b>				
<i>Roads and Bridges</i>				
1. Roads of Inter-state Importance	2500.00	60.55	160.00	..
2. Manning of Unmanned Level crossings	..	2.28	100.00	..
<b>Total—Roads and Bridges</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>62.83</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>				
National Project on Demonstration of Improved Chulah	..	..	105.00	..
Solar Thermal and other Solar Energy Programmes	..	..	102.00	..
<b>Total—Science, Technology &amp; Environment</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>207.00</b>	<b>..</b>

\*Special Central Assistance

## STATEMENT G N—6 (Contd.)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<b>Economic Advice and Statistics</b>			
1. Improvement of Irrigation Statistics	2.00	2.28	6.50
2. Agricultural Census	15.90	14.62	54.00
<b>Total Economic Advice and Statistics</b>	<b>17.90</b>	<b>16.90</b>	<b>60.50</b>
<b>General Education</b>			
1. Social (Adult) Education	800.00	5.48	350.00
2. Educational Technology Cell	12.00	2.67	400.00
3. Integrated Education of the Handicapped	4.00	10.72	250.00
4. Schemes Deleted	..	0.09	..
<b>Total—General Education</b>	<b>816.00</b>	<b>18.96</b>	<b>1000.00</b>
<b>Technical Education</b>			
1. Post-Graduate Courses in the Engineering College, Trivandrum	100.00	111.56	150.00
2. Post-Graduate Course in the Engineering College, Trichur	50.00	39.06	100.00
3. Central Assistance for Development of Government Colleges, Polytechnics etc.	..	26.42	100.00
<b>Total—Technical Education</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>177.04</b>	<b>350.00</b>
<b>Public Health</b>			
1. Programme for Higher Education, Training and Research (ISM)	117.40	62.01	125.00
2. Family Welfare	5040.00	4673.98	10039.77
3. Establishment of ISM Pharmacies	25.00	9.14	37.50
4. Leprosy Control	45.00	59.90	387.00
5. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Visual Impairment	100.00	49.80	255.00
6. India Population Project	..	543.63	2000.00
<b>Total—Public Health</b>	<b>5327.40</b>	<b>5398.46</b>	<b>12844.27</b>
<b>Sewerage and Water Supply</b>			
1. Investigation and Monitoring Cell for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	15.00	16.25	..
2. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	2722.00	3288.18	15000.00
<b>Total—Sewerage and Water Supply</b>	<b>2737.00</b>	<b>3304.43</b>	<b>15000.00</b>
<b>Housing</b>			
1. Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation labour	..	24.95	25.00
<b>Urban Development</b>			
1. Project Site Selection of Methodology for locating Industries in Rural Areas	5.00	1.08	..
<b>Welfare of SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes</b>			
1. Post Matric Scholarship (SC/ST)	250.00	422.37	700.00
2. Integrated Area Development Programme (Tribal Area Sub Plan)	800.00	284.26	1000.00
<b>Total—Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs</b>	<b>1050.00</b>	<b>706.63</b>	<b>1700.00</b>

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<b>Social Welfare</b>			
1. Integrated Child Development Project	600.00	455.46	1200.00
2. Functional Literacy Programme for Adult Women	60.00	43.15	90.00
3. Scholarships to Physically Handicapped	..	..	75.00
<b>Total—Social Welfare</b>	<b>660.00</b>	<b>498.61</b>	<b>1365.00</b>
<b>Total—100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>	<b>15393.40</b>	<b>13817.09</b>	<b>4892.27</b>
	* 1400.00	..	..
<b>NCDC Assisted Schemes</b>			
<b>Fisheries</b>			
Pilot Project for Integrated Fisheries Development (Pattern of sharing expenditure 80 : 20)	..	..	2880.00
<b>Co-operation—(100% Assistance)</b>			
1. Subsidies to Co-operative Marketing Federation towards the cost of staff appointed in Technical and Promotion Cell	10.00	3.09	5.00
2. Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives	85.25	169.32	450.00
3. Loans for construction of godown under the scheme of co-operative storage	182.20	192.10	300.00
4. Loan to Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation for development of business	400.00	260.00	400.00
5. Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Society (CAMPCO)	150.00	102.51	200.00
6. Margin money assistance to Kerala Co-operative Rubber Marketing Federation	200.00	96.00	400.00
7. Grant to Marketing Co-operatives for the preparation of Project reports.	..	1.56	5.00
8. Share Capital to Marketing Co-operative Societies in Co-operatively Developed States	25.00	21.65	80.00
9. Revitalisation of Selected Marketing Co-operative Societies	50.00	10.10	..
10. RAIDCO margin money assistance	10.00	24.00	50.00
11. Loan assistance to Marketing Societies for installation of new processing units and rehabilitation of weak units	200.00	57.77	150.00
12. Margin money assistance to Federation of co-operatives	..	16.00	..

\* Special Central Assistance

## STATEMENT—G N 6—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	Name of the Scheme/ Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Agreed Outlay		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
13. Federation of H/G co-operatives loan and subsidy for the construction of godowns	15.00	8.38	125.00	2. Assistance for the purchase of vehicles for Coir Marketing Federation	..	..	10.00
14. Financial assistance to poultry co-operatives	10.00	0.51	..	3. Establishing of processing units, workshed etc.—loan	..	..	195.00
(a) Share	..	..	15.00	4. Grant for preparation of project report to Marketing Federation and other coir societies	..	..	5.00
(b) Loan	10.00	1.02	..	5. Grant for Establishment of Technical and Promotional Cell in the Coir Marketing Federation	..	..	4.00
15. Assistance to Federation of H/G co-operatives or purchase of vehicles	..	..	75.00	Total—Coir Industry	..	106.00	299.00
16. Assistance to H/G co-operative societies	87.50	..	100.00	Total: N.C.D.C. Schemes	1671.45	1212.55	6019.00
17. Integrated development of P.A.C.S.	..	..	300.00	<i>UNICEF Aided Schemes (75% Assistance)</i>			
18. Assistance to Marketing Federation for price fluctuation fund	..	..	10.00	1. Scheme for Social Input in Area Development	500.00	105.75	300.00
19. Weaker section	..	..	10.00	2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (Wayanad and Palghat)	..	15.10	..
20. Kerala State H/G Development Co-operative Federation— Assistance towards processing unit	..	..	..	Total—UNICEF Aided Schemes	500.00	120.85	300.00
21. Assistance under N.C.D.C. new schemes	35.00	59.36	..	<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (50% Central Assistance)</i>			
22. Debentures of Land Mortgage Banks	1.00	..	..	<b>Crop Husbandry</b>			
23. Assistance to co-operative credit institutions for provision of non overdue cover	0.50	..	..	1. Control of Brown Hopper in Endemic Areas	25.00	19.51	19.00
Total—Co-operation	1471.45	1023.37	2675.00	2. Scheme for establishing buffer stock of certified and foundation seeds	..	7.92	31.00
<i>Handloom Industry (75% Assistance)</i>				3. Organisation for Seed Certification and Quality Control	..	1.00	3.50
1. Handloom primary weavers co-operative societies—Assistance for construction of worksheds	185.00	83.18	..	(a) Organisation for seed certification and quality control— Construction of Laboratory Building	..	..	..
2. Construction of godown to the Handloom Apex Societies	15.00	..	..	4. Establishment of Pest and Disease Surveillance Units (75% assistance)	..	..	..
3. Construction of godown/workshed/ processing centres/showrooms of Apex and Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies	..	..	125.00	5. Enforcement of Domestic Quarantine (75% assistance)	..	..	..
Loan	..	..	40.00	6. Pulses Development Intensive Pulses Development	24.81	11.59	35.70
Share	..	..	..	7. Development of Perennial Oil Seed—Coconut	156.07	..	89.20
Total—Handloom Industry	200.00	83.18	165.00	(a) Production and Distribution of T X D Hybrid Seedlings	12.00	14.63	25.00
<i>Coir Industry (100% Assistance)</i>				(b) Rejuvenation of Diseased and Unceconomic Coconut Plantations	60.00	83.34	145.00
1. Kerala State Co-operative Coir Marketing Federation—Investment	..	106.00	85.00				

## STATEMENT—GN—6—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme/ Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(Rs. in lakhs)				(Rs. in lakhs)					
(c) Package Programme for Coconut	84.07	111.71	100.00		2. Production of Cell Culture Viral Vaccines and diagnostic—Reagents	..	..	10.00	
(d) Coconut Board Scheme—Financial Assistance to Coconut Growers for the Removal of Root (Wilt) Affected Palms	..	16.18	200.00		3. Rinder Pest Eradication	10.40	3.56	10.00	
(e) Coconut Board Scheme for providing irrigation facilities to Coconut Growers	..	..	25.00		4. Special Live Stock Production Programme	242.00	111.91	175.00	
1. Cashew Development					5. Control of Foot and Mouth Diseases—Vaccination	41.50	16.24	5.00	
(a) Establishment of Progeny Garden for Cashew	6.95	9.58	25.00		6. Animal Disease Surveillance	..	1.08	4.00	
(b) Plant Protection Measures for Cashew	50.00	6.97	..		7. Systematic Control of Live Stock disease of National importance	..	41.64	200.00	
(c) Programme for laying out Cashew Demonstration Plots in Ryots Holding	20.22	17.79	15.00		8. Animal Husbandry Statistics and Sample Survey	..	7.37	20.00	
(d) Programme for Improvement of Cashew by in-situ vegetative propagation techniques (Establishment of Budwood Nurseries)	..	..	10.00		9. Special Component Plan	..	8.69	25.00	
(e) Subsidised Area Expansion Programme	..	..	50.00		10. Indian Veterinary Council	..	..	4.00	
(f) Development of Cashew Development Project	107.67	..	..		11. Establishment of Goat breeding Farm	..	..	10.00	
9. Scheme for popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drill and other Improved Agricultural Implements in dry lands	..	1.26	..		12. Establishment of Rabbit Breeding Farm	..	..	5.00	
10. Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements	..	..	6.30		13. Mobile Veterinary Units	..	..	8.00	
11. Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme	..	..	1887.50		14. Life Saving Drugs	..	..	8.00	
12. Rodent Control	..	..	8.00		15. Enforcement of Quality Control on Compound feed and strengthening of Feed Analytical Laboratory	..	..	15.00	
13. Establishment of Hybrid Seed Gardens for D X T Hybrids(SADU)	51.21	31.90	..		16. Administration and Training	..	..	..	
14. Spraying for control of coconut leaf disease	675.00	107.01	..		17. Protection from Animal disease	..	..	..	
15. Production and Distribution of Quality Coconut Seedlings	375.00	220.83	..		Total—Animal Husbandry	297.35	194.11	505.00	
16. Comprehensive Coconut Development Programme	900.00	206.23	..		<b>Fisheries</b>				
17. Cashew Cultivation in Private Sector	30.50	42.67	..		1. National Fish Seed Farms	..	10.98	50.00	
18. Schemes Deleted/Modified	..	0.61	..		2. Fish Farmer's Development agencies	15.00	11.89	40.00	
Total—Crop Husbandry	2578.50	910.73	2675.20		3. Prawn Farmer's Development Agency	..	..	10.00	
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>					4. Brackish Water Fish Farms	..	6.67	100.00	
1. AICRP—Epidemiological Studies of Foot and Mouth Diseases	3.45	3.62	6.00		5. Prawn Hatcheries	..	..	25.00	
					6. Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam	307.00	109.81	250.00	
					7. Fishing Harbour at Neendakara	185.00	157.05	140.00	
					8. Fishing Harbour at Puthiappa	..	..	100.00	
					9. Fishing Harbour at Munambam	..	..	50.00	
					10. Fishing Harbour at Ponnani	..	..	25.00	
					11. Fishing Harbour at Mopla Bay	..	..	15.00	
					12. Mini-Fishing Harbours—Thangassery	..	..	20.00	
					13. Landing Centres for Mechanised Boats	50.00	37.78	50.00	

## STATEMENT—GN—6—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expend- iture	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expend- iture		Outlay	Actual Expend- iture	Outlay	Actual Expend- iture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
				(Rs. in lakhs)					(Rs. in lakhs)
14. Landing Centres for Traditional Fishermen	..	0.46	100.00		6. Community Bio Gas Plant	..	..	15.00	
Total—Fisheries	557.00	334.64	975.00		7. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production	..	549.22	22.00	
<b>Forestry and Wild Life</b>					8. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	..	..	..	
1. Forest Protection	..	..	160.00		Total—Rural Development	4850.00	4502.38	161025.00	
2. Rural Fuelwood Scheme	84.00	85.17	5.00		<b>Land Reforms</b>				
<i>National Parks</i>					(a) Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land	40.00	28.36	6 100.00	
3. Eravikulam	..	10.31	10.00		(b) Do. Tribal Sub Plan	..	1.43	3.00	
4. Silent Valley	..	0.46	65.00		(c) Do. Special Component Plan	10.00	4.97	7.00	
<i>Sanctuaries</i>					Total Land Reforms	50.00	34.76	5 100.00	
5. Peryiar Tiger Reserve	..	37.52	145.00		<b>Irrigation and Flood Control</b>				
6. Parambikulam	100.00	..	65.00		<i>Minor Irrigation</i>				
7. Neyyar	..	..	60.00		1. Strengthening of Ground Water Organisation	500.00	12.33	3 150.00	
8. Wayanad	..	..	60.00		2. Strengthening of State Surface Water Organisation and Investigation	100.00	53.59	3 50.00	
9. Conservation of Lion Tailed Monkey	..	1.55	10.00		3. Command Area Development Agency	725.00	286.74	2 2900.00	
10. Idukki	..	..	15.00		Total—Irrigation and Flood Control	1325.00	352.66	3 3100.00	
11. Peechi-Vazhani	..	..	10.00		<b>Village and Small Industries</b>				
12. Peppara	..	..	50.00		<i>Small Scale Industries</i>				
13. Shendurney	..	..	50.00		1. DIC—Salary and Allowances	255.00	147.00	1 150.00	
14. Chimony	..	..	15.00		2. Development of infrastructure in No Industry Districts (33½%)	..	..	200.00	
15. Aralam	..	..	20.00		3. DIC—Other Development Scheme in the New-Rips—Rural Artisans Programme (RAP)	250.00	76.33	50.00	
16. Chinnar	..	..	20.00		4. Margin Money Assistance	..	58.37	140.00	
17. Thattekkad	..	..	10.00		5. Supply of Machinery under HP (RIP)	..	..	..	
Total—Forestry and Wild Life	184.00	135.01	760.00		6. Industrial Co-operatives—Special Component Plan	..	0.79	..	
<b>Rural Development</b>					Total—Small Scale Industries	505.00	282.49	540.00	
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	2450.00	131.01	4700.00						
2. Scheme for Strengthening State Centre for Research and Training in Rural Development (IMG)	..	..	10.00						
3. National Rural Employment Programme	2400.00	3822.15	5300.00						
4. Establishment of a State Institute for Rural Development and Strengthening of Extension Training Centres	..	..	100.00						
5. People's Action for Development (PAD)	..	..	..						

## STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan
	1980-85		1985-90
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<b>Handloom Industry</b>			
<i>Factory Type Industrial Handloom weavers Co-operative Society</i>			
(a) Share Capital Loan	90.00	11.62	3.00
(b) Government participation in the Share Capital	..	..	16.00
(c) Managerial grant	..	..	3.00
(d) Assistance for acquisition of fixed assets land, building, looms and accessories	..	..	88.00
<i>Cottage Type Primary Societies</i>			
(a) Share Capital Loan to weavers	..	2.01	4.00
(b) Government Participation in the Share Capital	95.00	23.98	32.00
(c) Managerial Assistance	50.00	11.37	8.00
(d) Assistance for acquisition of fixed assets supply and modernisation of looms and accessories etc.	50.00	20.05	125.00
<i>Corporate Sector</i>			
(a) Share Capital Contribution to Handloom Development Corporation	30.00	11.26	40.00
(b) Share capital contribution to Handloom Apex Society	40.00	33.42	38.00
<i>Welfare Schemes</i>			
(a) Construction of house-cum-Worksheds	..	..	100.00
(b) Contributory Thrift Fund	..	..	25.00
(c) Rebate on the Sale of Handloom Cloth	400.00	234.64	..
<i>Special Component Plan</i>			
(a) Organisation and expansion of Factory type Societies for harijans, acquisition of fixed assets—land, buildings, looms and accessories.	90.00	13.90	88.00
(b) Cottage type societies	..	..	..
(c) Training of SC in handloom weaving	12.00	..	25.00
(d) Government Share Participation	..	..	16.00
(e) Share Capital grant	..	..	5.00
(f) Modernisation of looms	..	0.37	1.00
(g) Purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers	..	1.31	3.00
(h) Managerial Grant	..	10.50	1.00
(i) Construction of house-cum-worksheds	..	..	1.00
Total: SCP	102.00	26.08	140.00

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan
	1980-85		1985-90
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<b>Tribal Sub Plan</b>			
(a) Organisation and expansion of factory type societies, acquisition of fixed assets—land, building looms and accessories	..	0.76	14.00
(b) Government share participation	..	..	3.25
(c) Share capital grant	..	16.59	1.00
(d) Training of Scheduled Tribes in handloom weaving	..	..	1.00
(e) Purchase and distribution of looms to loomless weavers	..	0.36	0.75
(f) Construction of house-cum-worksheds	..	..	..
Total—TSP	..	17.71	20.00
Total—Handloom Industry	857.00	392.14	642.00
<b>Coir Industry</b>			
<i>Coir Board Schemes</i>			
(a) Opening of Sales depots	15.00	0.81	10.00
(b) Expansion of coir co-operative societies—grant-in-aid	15.00	7.52	15.00
(c) Subsidy for purchase, modernisation, renovation of ratts, looms, equipments etc.	..	39.48	20.00
(d) Loans for purchase, modernisation renovation of ratts, looms, equipments etc.	..	47.63	40.00
(e) Coir co-operative societies—investment	175.00	47.75	50.00
(f) Rebate—discount sale of coir products	..	1.44	5.00
(g) Assistance for construction of worksheds (New Scheme)	..	..	7.00
(h) Fact Finding Survey of Coir Co-operation	..	3.04	..
Total—Coir Industry	205.00	147.67	147.00
<b>Transport</b>			
1. Roads and Bridges	..	..	..
1. Roads of Economic Importance	20.00	5.10	100.00
<i>Inland Water Transport</i>			
1. Inland Canal Schemes	350.00	45.98	360.00
<b>Secretariat Economic Services</b>			
Strengthening of Planning Machinery and District Planning Units	130.00	94.53	170.00
Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery in State Planning Board	5.00	4.96	15.00
Total—Secretariat Economic Services	135.00	99.49	185.00

## STATEMENT GN—6(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan
	1980-85	1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<b>Economic Advice &amp; Statistics</b>			
Timely Reporting Survey of Agricultural Statistics in Kerala	190.01	206.74	325.00
Sample Survey for Study of Constraints in Transfer of New Technology under field condition	..	0.07	3.00
<b>Total—Economic Advice &amp; Statistics</b>	<b>190.01</b>	<b>206.81</b>	<b>328.00</b>
<b>Education</b>			
<i>General Education</i>			
1. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Upper Primary Schools and High Schools in Non-Hindi speaking Areas	32.00	118.48	5.00
2. N.C.E.R.T. Assisted Schemes	8.00	1.76	30.00
3. Non-Formal Education for Age-group 6-14 (Experimental Project for Non-Formal Education)	50.00	3.94	2.00
4. Population Education in Secondary Schools	5.00	2.96	14.00
<b>Total—General Education</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>127.14</b>	<b>51.00</b>
<i>Technical Education</i>			
5. Matching grant for Central Schemes	15.00	12.94	10.00
<b>Total—Technical Education</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>12.94</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Total—Education</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>140.08</b>	<b>61.00</b>
<b>Health</b>			
1. Re-orientation of medical education and upgradation of Department of Ophthalmology of Medical colleges	55.00	33.24	50.00
2. Control of Communicable diseases			
(a) Small pox	..	1.38	..
(b) Tuberculosis	40.00	36.72	45.00
(c) Cholera and Diarrhoeal Diseases	5.00	0.52	40.00
(d) Filariasis control	60.00	9.17	9.00
(e) Control of S.T.D.	25.00	0.20	5.00
(f) Leprosy	..	6.39	..
(g) Malaria Eradication (N.M.E.P.)	65.00	6.93	25.00
(h) Community Health Workers Scheme	61.00	19.83	10.00
(i) Prevention and Control of Visual Impairment—National Programme	22.00	2.77	..
(j) Training and Employment of Multipurpose Health Workers including SCP and TSP	70.00	145.90	100.00
<b>Total—Health</b>	<b>403.00</b>	<b>263.05</b>	<b>284.00</b>

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan
	1980-85	1985-90	
	Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<i>Urban Development</i>			
1. Integrated Development of Small, Medium and Inter-mediate Towns	800.00	249.78	400.00
<b>Labour and Labour Welfare</b>			
1. R.V.T.I. for Women	5.00	0.84	35.00
2. Advanced Vocational Training system	13.00	9.99	20.00
3. Model I.T.I.			The scheme is sponsored by Government of India. The amount shown is for only payment of rent, land acquisition etc.
4. Placement of physically handicapped in Employment Exchange	..	2.50	6.00
5. Self Employment Guidance Unit	2.00	..	4.00
6. Machinery for Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers	10.00	1.26	2.25
<b>Total—Labour and Labour Welfare</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>14.59</b>	<b>67.25</b>
<b>Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs</b>			
1. Development corporation for SC/ST (49% Central Assistance)	..	..	370.00
2. Coaching and Allied Scheme	10.00	-7.96	12.00
3. Setting up of Machinery for enforcement of Act	15.00	6.60	24.00
4. Pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation	2.50	..	..
5. Kerala Institute for Research and Training Research and Training for SC/ST and studies	50.00	14.45	75.00
6. Book Bank to Medical and Engineering students (SC)	5.00	5.05	12.00
7. Other Economic Development Schemes			
1. Girls hostels (SC)	20.00	6.91	70.00
2. Girls hostels (ST)	18.00	4.98	60.00
8. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	15.00	12.43	5.00
<b>Total—Welfare of SCs/STs and OBCs</b>	<b>135.50</b>	<b>58.38</b>	<b>628.00</b>
<b>Social Welfare</b>			
1. Grant-in-aid to orphanages	11.00	39.90	40.00
2. Training and Rehabilitation of women in distress	..	12.50	7.00
3. Welfare of prisoners (New scheme)	..	..	2.50
<b>Total—Social Welfare</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>52.40</b>	<b>49.50</b>
<b>Total—50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>	<b>13593.36</b>	<b>8422.25</b>	<b>22031.50</b>