



PROGRESS REPORT OF PINARAYI VIJAYAN GOVERNMENT

**May 2016
to
May 2019**

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May 2016-May 2019

Progress of Implementation of
Programmes Promised by the Government



Information-Public Relations Department
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PROGRESS REPORT OF PINARAYI VIJAYAN GOVERNMENT
(Progress of Implementation of Programmes Promised by the Government)

Chief Editor:

U.V. Jose IAS

Director, I&PRD

Coordinating Editor:

K.Santhosh Kumar

Additional Director, I&PRD

Deputy Chief Editor:

K.P. Saritha

Deputy Director (Publications)

Editor:

C. Rajesh

Assistant Editor:

P.K. Velayudhan

Assistant Information Officer:

A. Anchitha

Cover:

Godfrey's Graphics

Layout & Design:

Maya Santhosh

Distribution:

Unnikrishnan Kunnath

Information Officer, (Circulation & Distribution)

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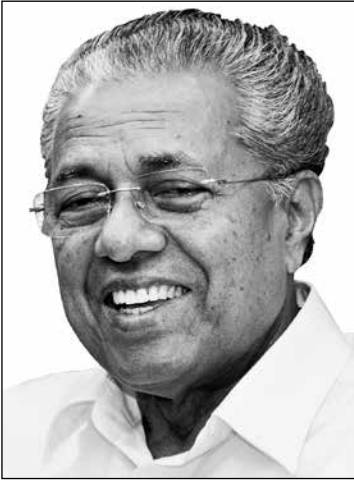
Director, I&PRD, Govt. of Kerala

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FOREWORD



The LDF Election Manifesto had given word to the people of Kerala that every year they would be provided an account of the extent to which the promises made during the time of elections have been kept. The publication of this Progress Report seeks to fulfil that assurance. The Government has been publishing such Annual Progress Reports every year.

People have the right to know how many of the election promises have been implemented. The Progress Report upholds and justifies such a democratic viewpoint. And with this act, the state of Kerala, which has served as a model to the rest of India in several fields, has taken another step forward. The formulation of an Election Manifesto on the basis of opinions solicited from the people was itself a progressive initiative. Needless to say, it was influenced largely by the views and needs that had crystallized during those circumstances. With the passage of time, many new problems came up. As a result, some of the plans had to be changed or expanded according to necessity before they were implemented.

The Government has had to face many unprecedented challenges during this span of time. The Ockhi disaster that decimated the coastal regions of Kerala and the outbreak of Nipah viral infection occurred last year. But it was during the third year that the state suffered the most devastating flood of the century. The same period witnessed the foisting of demonetization and GST, regressive acts that delivered a body blow to the process of resource-mobilization in the state. Even amidst these crises, the Government was involved in activities aimed towards fulfilling its promises to the people. An examination of this Progress Report will make it amply clear.

The Election Manifesto contained a Plan of Action geared towards creating a secular, corruption-free and developed Kerala. The Government has taken sincere steps to implement it, made interventions to move forward by preserving the State's Renaissance values and secular tradition, and attempted to enhance production and productivity by harnessing information from all around the world. It has also worked to improve the lives of people by ensuring a just distribution of resources.

The Progress Report has evaluated the advancements made in the implementation of 600 promises spelt out in the Election Manifesto. Precisely for that reason, only those issues that have been included in the Election Manifesto have been broadly mentioned in this document. The Government has done much more. Mention has

been made of a few of those actions in the course of this report.

This Government has two more years to complete its tenure. It is hopeful of fulfilling the promises made to the people within this span, and making further progress. Plans of Action have been prepared for the purpose, and nearly all the preparations are in place.

The Progress Report is a document that the people of Kerala should read. For that reason, its online version will be published in the Government website. If opinions regarding the Progress Report are conveyed via email or post, it will be possible for the Government to examine and implement them also more effectively. I am hopeful of full co-operation in this regard.

Affectionately yours



Pinarayi Vijayan
Chief Minister

24.05.2019

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE PINARAYI VIJAYAN GOVERNMENT

AGRICULTURE

1 A. Attainment of self-sufficiency in vegetable production. Launch of People's campaign with focus on organic vegetables.

The Department of Agriculture and Green Kerala Mission are conducting a People's Campaign in a bid to encourage organic farming. Success has been achieved in introducing vegetable farming in barren lands, and implementing special projects to make organic vegetables available during festival seasons. Vegetable markets named "Onathinu Oru Muram Pachakkari" [A Winnowful of Vegetables for Onam] and "Vishukkani" [Vishu Spectacle] were organized extensively. Vegetable production increased from 6.5 lakh metric tonnes to 10.12 lakh metric tonnes. In comparison with 2015-'16, farming was extended to 22,500 acres, recording an increase of 3.5 lakh tonnes of vegetables.

Special agricultural regions were set apart in Kanthalloor and Vattavada, the major vegetable producing centres of the state. Incentives were devised to encourage production. A Kerala Gramin Bank branch was opened at Vattavada. "Harita Card" was instituted to make loans available to farmers at low interest rates. In 2018-'19, two crore seed packets and vegetable saplings were distributed.

B. Introduction of Organic Vegetable Farming in 50,000 hectares. Assurance of Floor Price for Vegetables procured through Farmers' Producer Company and Horticulture Corporation.

Cultivation of vegetables and bananas is flourishing in more than 50,000 hectares, following organic farming principles and the best agricultural protocols. More than 460 eco-shops were opened for encouraging organic farming.

Vegetables, cultivated exclusively along organic farming lines in the state, were procured at high prices and distributed under the “Kerala Organic” brand. As part of that scheme, four lakh metric tonnes of vegetables were additionally produced. Under the Comprehensive Vegetable Farming Development Project, a field survey was undertaken and a Preliminary Proposal drafted in order to establish vegetable production companies.

A project named “Onasamrdhi” [Onam Prosperity] was launched during Onam season in the past three years, under the joint auspices of the Department of Agriculture, HortiCorp and V. F. P. C. K., to ensure just price for vegetables. Besides this, fruit and vegetable markets under the label “Vishukkani” [Vishu Spectacle] was organized during Vishu season. Farmers were paid 10 % and 20 % more than prevailing rates for procuring native vegetables and organic vegetables respectively. In a bid to control high pricing, vegetables are being procured from public markets and distributed among customers at prices that are 30 % lesser than prevailing rates.

C. Supply of Chiller Storage Units at Vegetable Production Centres.

Under the Comprehensive Vegetable Farming Development Project, financial aid was provided to procure 1736 non-electric chiller storage units for storage of vegetables, at the rate of upto Rs 15,000 per unit. Air-conditioned vegetable stalls were opened at Vattavada, and air-conditioned vans bought for collecting vegetables. A centralized paying system was put in place.

2 A. More Effectiveness in Activities like Creation of Neighbourhood Clusters for Integrated Multi-crop Garden Land Cultivation, Distribution of Production Facilities, Small-scale Mechanization and Plant Conservation.

Under projects meant for diffusion and fortification of agricultural know-how, 2300 integrated model farmlands were set up on the basis of the land area available to farmers. A total of 5330 plant conservation equipment were distributed among farmers. Two crore vegetable saplings

and 1.5 crore seed packets were distributed in 2018-'19.

B. Encouragement of Urban Farming.

“Harita Nagari” [Green City] Project was implemented in cities. Terrace gardens were encouraged and popularized. A total of 74 “Harita Groups” were formed among residential associations, and 4859 domestic waste disposal units installed. As part of this project, 63 lakh families were given vegetable packets, and 1, 20, 918 grow bag units (one unit = 25 grow bags) distributed at subsidized rates. Seeds, saplings and production facilities were offered so that 1, 12, 271 grow bag units distributed in the previous years could be used to restart cultivation. A project was implemented for treating of waste water (Rs 10 lakhs) for vegetable farming in apartment blocks and houses.

3 A. Increase of area of paddy fields to 3 lakh hectares, Enhancement of Production to 10 lakh tonnes, Granting of Authority to Panchayats to take over lands, bought and left fallow by Realtors, so as to undertake Farming through the Agency of Farmer-groups.

Steps have already been taken to bring more land area under paddy cultivation – to the tune of 3 lakh hectares by the end of the current five-year-plan. More land has been successfully brought under paddy cultivation through implementation of Comprehensive Paddy Farming Development Project. This has ensured sustainable agricultural development, diffusion of special varieties of grain, paddy cultivation, cultivation of barren land that yields produce for a continuous period of three years, financial aid for enhancement of single crop to two crops a year, and of two crops to three a year, cultivation of urban land (including school premises), implementation of new agricultural methods, co-ordination of activities at the block level, improvement of prices, setting up of mills, encouragement of group farming, financial help to paddy cultivation development agencies, and so on. Awards have also been instituted to encourage cultivation in barren lands. With the help of farmer-groups, uncultivated lands at

regions like Aranmula, Methrankayal, Avalapandi, Thazhava Kayal Punja, Keezhal farmlands, Rani-Chithira Kayal were brought under paddy cultivation. Although tens of thousands of hectares of paddy fields were destroyed due to severe drought, paddy was cultivated in 1,71,398 hectares of land in 2016-'17; and in 2,20,449 hectares in 2017-'18. More than 6 lakh metric tonnes of rice was produced with this effort. Although tens of thousands of hectares of paddy fields were destroyed in the worst ever floods of this century in the state, concerted efforts succeeded in bring 2 lakh hectares of land under paddy cultivation. As a result, this year witnessed a considerable increase in productivity. Panchayats have been given the authority to seek the help of farmer-groups to adopt fallow farmlands. To make the system more effective, necessary amendments have been brought about in the Wetland Protection Act. A total of 16,000 hectares of barren land have since become fertile.

B. Encouragement for Group Farming. Implementation of Multi-level Participatory Farming in Paddy Cultivation. Establishment of Rice Bio-Park.

Sustainable agricultural development project to encourage group farming through the intervention of farmland committees has been implemented, special varieties of seeds distributed, and paddy cultivation stepped up. Financial aid was granted to group farming committees and paddy cultivation development agencies in order to co-ordinate activities in large tracts of paddy fields. Preparations to set up a Rice Agro-Park are nearing completion.

Under the Kuttanad G. A. P. project, designed to implement the best agricultural practices in paddy cultivation in Kuttanad, steps have been taken to control *Varinellu* [natural paddy sprouts], conserve black soil of the region, create organic farming systems, remove weeds, ensure market intervention and practise other organic agricultural protocols. This year's Annual Budget has already announced the setting up of an Integrated Rice Park. Steps have been initiated to bring it to fruition.

4 Steps for ensuring sale of agricultural products at profitable margins. Enhancement of Procurement rates of rice grains in consonance with production costs. Farmers to be integrated with Agricultural Co-operative Associations so as to ensure payment to them within a week.

Steps are being taken to ensure that agricultural products are sold at profitable rates. In a bid to achieve self-sufficiency in vegetable farming, people's campaign for organic farming has been extended to more areas. Creative interventions are being made to procure excess produce from farmers at fair prices and sell them at reasonable rates to consumers in markets, and this system is being implemented in more regions. Farmers are being paid through Civil Supplies Corporation for the procured rice grains. In the event of delay in payment through this means, P. R. S. loan systems introduced in banks ensure that farmers get their due immediately. The interest on these loans will be paid by the government. When this Government came to power the procurement rate of rice grain was Rs 22.50. It has since been increased to Rs 26.30.

5 A. Payment of Royalty to Owners of Paddy fields, on the basis of area of their land holdings, in order to protect the Natural Water Reservoirs of Paddy Fields and preserve the Natural Ecosystem.

The issue of granting royalty to owners of paddy fields had been included in the Plan Proposal of 2018-'19. But as the Central Government withdrew itself from the existing subsidy scheme (R. K. V. Y) for paddy cultivation, the state Government was under duress to set apart the entire amount from its coffers for the purpose. Under such circumstances, the Government was constrained to temporarily remove the idea of granting royalty from last year's budget. The idea is currently under the Government's active consideration.

B. Protection of Owners' Rights and Declaration of Paddy Fields as

State-Protected Paddy Cultivation Regions.

Clauses have been inserted in the Kerala Paddy Field-Wetland Protection Laws 2018 to preserve paddy fields, and start cultivation in fallow lands while protecting the rights of their owners.

C. Wetland Management is essential for Agricultural Progress, considering the unique geography of Kerala. This necessitates creation and preservation of Natural Water Reservoirs, maintenance of Outflow Channels and Conservation of Soil. The Employment Guarantee Scheme will be utilized in a major way to ensure it. This will ensure 100 days of employment.

Guidelines have been issued to reform the Wetland Master Plan step-by-step, on the basis of N. E. T. Plan, in the Mountain regions, Midlands and Coastal Plains of Kerala.

6 Increase Investment in the Agriculture Sector. Government Expenditure on the Agriculture Sector in the last two decades has been 35 % of Government Income. At the all India level, this constitutes 6-10 %. Reinstatement of Clause to set apart Minimum for the agriculture Sector under the Scheme for Local Self-government institutions. Enhancement of public investment to 10 %. Total electrification of farms and mechanization wherever necessary.

A step-by-step increase is being effected in investment in the agriculture sector. Government expenditure in the sector in 2018-'19 was 9.91 %. Measures have been taken to implement schemes in the agriculture sector through the local self-government institutions, and also ensure total electrification and mechanization of farms.

7 A. Establishment of Value-added Product of Kerala (Parks) for preserving the crops of the state and protecting the farmers. Setting up of Companies for producing Value-added Products in every possible sector.

Steps are being taken to establish 17 Agro Parks for various crops in a bid to preserve the crops of the state, protect the farmers and create value-added products. A pre-feasibility study was undertaken by an agency named NABCONS for setting up Agro Parks for paddy, coconut, rubber, tea, spices, coffee, special varieties of paddy, vegetables, jackfruit, mango and honey.

The first Honey Park was opened at Mavelikkara aimed at enhancing the value addition and marketability of honey and honey products. Steps have been taken to procure honey directly from bee keepers. There has been an increase in sale of honey.

"Vaiga," an international workshop and exhibition on processing of agricultural products and value addition, is underway. This has been conducted for three years with focus on different products, and they have inspired many young entrepreneurs into the field.

B. Training and Encouragement to Young Agricultural Entrepreneurs.

Training is being imparted by the Department of Agriculture through nine centres to improve the skills of young entrepreneurs in the fields of their choice.

8 A. Implementation of the Activities of Farmers' Welfare Board. Realization of the Concept of Farmers' Provident Fund and ESI Model Treatment to be given to Farmers who become its members.

The Farmers' Welfare Fund Bill was presented in the Assembly.

B. Special Scheme to be Launched to protect Families of Farmers who committed suicide.

The Government had already taken steps to lower interest rates on farmers' loans. Special packages were announced for Idukki and Wayanad districts as well as for Kuttanad in a bid to solve the problems of farmers. Interventions to help creation of value-added products among agricultural produce are part of this scheme.

Decision has been taken to extend the moratorium announced earlier on mortgage notices issued by public sector, commercial and co-operative banks on agricultural loans availed of by farmers. This will be applicable to all loans taken by farmers till 31 December 2019.

Currently, the benefit, formulated by the Agricultural Debt Relief Commission, is applicable to agricultural loans valid till 31 March 2014 in Wayanad and 31 October 2011 in the other districts. Decision was taken to extend these dates upto 31 August 2018 for farmers in Idukki and Wayanad districts, and 31 March 2014 in other districts.

The Agricultural Debt Relief Commission has decided to extend the benefit, given to arrears upwards of Rs 50,000, from Rs one lakh to Rs two lakhs.

9 A. Help to be given through facilities like Employment Guarantee and Salary for a fixed number of days, Protection of Health, Children's Education, etc. in order to make the Farming Sector more attractive. Training to be imparted to peasants in modern farming techniques. "Harita Sena" [Green Army] and agencies like the Labour Bank to be set up in every Panchayat to arrange improved service to farmers and, if required, to engage in farming directly.

In a bid to solve the issue of shortage of agricultural labours and to ensure fixed income for them, 297 units of Karshika Karma Sena [Agricultural Action Force] at the panchayat level and 97 Agro Service Centres at the block level were instituted. Training was imparted in use of modern technology and the latest equipment. Kerala State Agricultural Mechanization Mission, that was constituted to co-ordinate the activities of Agro Service Centres and the Karshika Karma Sena in the state, has started functioning. Under its auspices, steps have been taken to guarantee improved services to peasants and farmers.

B. Steps to be taken to solve the problems of Coconut pluckers.

Equipment is being distributed and training imparted for coconut plucking. Saplings of hybrid varieties and short coconut trees are being nurtured and distributed.

10 In co-operation with the Coconut Development Board, the Government will arrange the removal of old, diseased and non-productive coconut palms and replace them with better variety saplings, in all major districts of the state.

With the co-operation of the Coconut Development Board, the Government adopted integrated, scientific agricultural measures in three stages which included the revival of coconut farms. The scheme continues to function this year as well.

Kerala Coconut Development Council, with the Minister for Agriculture as Chairman, has been instituted to give shape to a Mega Plan aimed at recapturing the past glory of coconut farming within a span of 10 years (2019-29). A scheme to distribute 75 high-quality coconut saplings in every ward will be immediately floated. A 5-crore project for the revival of coconut farms of low productivity is already in operation. A special project for improving the productivity of coconut trees will be started shortly.

11 Establishment of Coconut Parks in all districts, under the auspices of Coconut Production Federations and Producer Companies, in a bid to encourage enterprises for diversification and creation of value-added coconut products under the leadership of coconut farmers' collectives. Production of value-added products other than tender coconut water and coconut oil at the Coconut Parks. Timely revision of procurement price in tune with production cost.

Coconut Agro Parks will be established immediately in order to ensure better value for coconuts and to initiate diversification enterprises. This system will help increase manufacture of different types of value-added coconut products and improve the income of coconut farmers.

Measures have been taken, under the leadership of KAICO, to seek registration for Kerala Agro Business Company in order to establish Agro Parks and co-ordinate their activities.

The Government has issued orders detailing the quality specifications for tender coconut water. Steps have been taken to expedite marketing of tender coconut water on a commercial basis.

Preparations have begun for operationalizing the Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation. As part of this scheme, a Coconut Shop at Palayam and an Agro Bazar at Idappally in Ernakulam have started functioning. A Virgin Coconut Oil Plant has been opened at Mamom in Attingal and a Tender Coconut Water Processing Plant at Elathoor in Kozhikode. Steps have been taken to start production of tender coconut water and establish a processing plant at the Aralam Farm. A Coconut Oil Plant with 30 metric tonne capacity will start functioning at Attingal in Thiruvananthapuram district within five months, and a Coconut Milk and Chips Manufacturing Plant at Elathoor in Kozhikode in six months.

- 12 There has been a limited mechanization of the paddy cultivation sector. Machines required for other crops are yet to be invented. Ploughing and Harvesting machines fit for Pokkali paddy fields are not available. Mechanization of the farming sector, in consultation with labour unions, has to be effected. Agro Service Centres have to be opened at the block level.**

Measures have been taken to invent and develop machines suitable for Pokkali paddy fields. Currently machines are available to farmers for all agricultural activities from preparing the seed bed to harvesting the crop. Arrangements will be made for farmers to get in touch with the Custom Hiring Centre associated with the Assistant Executive Engineer's Office, the Agro Service Centre of the Department of Agriculture at the block level, and Karshaka Karma Sena at the panchayat level, and avail of the machines. The Kerala Agricultural Mechanization Mission

was set up to co-ordinate the activities of the Agro Service Centres and the Karshaka Karma Sena at the state level.

- 13 The financial crisis in the Agricultural University has adversely affected research work and extension activities. The University has to be subjected to a comprehensive re-structuring.**

Steps for re-structuring have begun in the department, the university and the agencies concerned.

- 14 Encouragement of Integrated Farming Methods that will include Fish and Duck Farming.**

Benefits were accorded to farmers, as per the Fisheries Department scheme. Under the scheme for diffusion and strengthening of agricultural technology, an integrated farming method was implemented by combining agriculture with allied mutually complementary activities like animal husbandry, hen/duck farming, fish farming, mushroom cultivation, honey bee keeping, etc. So as to maximize farmers' income.

- 15 A. Strengthening of the existing soil- and water-testing laboratories. Setting up of laboratories, capable of testing all samples at the level of micro-elements, in every district.**

Currently, there are 14 soil-testing labs in every district and 11 travelling soil-testing labs. All the district labs and 7 of the travelling labs are fitted with equipment capable of testing micro-elements in soil samples. The same facility has been made available at the Soil and Plant Health Centre at Parottukonam in Thiruvananthapuram district.

It is also available in all the three labs of the Soil Survey and Conservation Department.

Two testing labs have been set up under the Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council – one at Thuravoor in Alappuzha district and the other at Thiruvalli in Malappuram district.

- B. Encouragement of High-density**



Distribution of land title deeds

Farming to increase productivity of native fruit trees.

Programmes are afoot to declare and develop Wayanad as a Special Agricultural Region for Fruits. A project has been implemented to encourage high-density farming of banana through the aegis of the State Horticultural Mission and V. F. P. C. K. Besides these, 'Atma Project' was initiated and an High-density Farming Exhibition conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

16 A. Confiscation of available surplus land Excess Land and Plantation lands in possession of Lease-holders, and their immediate Re-distribution among the Landless.

As per various Land schemes, 1,06,000 persons were given land on lease in the state. A total of 1,19,004 old, pending cases in Land Tribunals were settled. Excess land cases in Land Boards were settled. Steps are being taken on a war footing to re-allot them according to rules and regulations.

B. Vigorous Implementation of Forest Rights Act to ensure Farmlands for the Adivasis.

Various schemes are being implemented to guarantee farmlands to the Adivasis. Several Adivasi families have already been allotted lands. Forest Rights Act has been vigorously implemented.

17 A. Establishment of Honey village in order to encourage Bee-keeping and Increase Farmers' Income. This will not only ensure more job opportunities but increase productivity through pollination.

State Horticultural Mission and HortiCorp implemented the Honey Mission Scheme in order to encourage bee-keeping and increase production of honey as well as manufacture of honey based value added products. The first Honey Park of the state was set up in Mavelikkara.

B. Encouragement of Mushroom Cultivation and Floriculture.

Mushroom cultivation is being encouraged under the aegis of the State Horticultural Mission. Various schemes have been launched in Idukki and Wayanad districts to popularize Floriculture. Wayanad has been declared as a Special Agricultural Region for Floriculture, and expansion projects are underway.

18 Increase of Loan Facilities in the Agricultural Sector. Granting of Interest-free Loans to Paddy Cultivators and Vegetable Farmers.

Currently Agricultural loans are given to farmers at the rate of 7% interest. Central government has implemented a 3 % discount to farmers who pay back the amount in time. Thus, in effect, farmers are given loans at 4 % interest rate. With the regularization of the activities of Kerala Bank, decision will be taken on giving interest-free loans to farmers. A new scheme has been designed whereby the Government will extend interest-free loans to farmers by paying 4 % interest on loans granted to them. Moratorium for a period of one year has been declared on agricultural loans in the flood-affected regions w.e.f. 31.07.2018.

19 Ensuring of the Effective Functioning of Public Sector Units in the Agricultural Sector, and Monitoring of their Activities. Measures to be taken to professionally conduct the Management system and ensure its effective functioning.

Public Sector Units are being made to work effectively. Their management system has been restructured along professional lines. Loss-making institutions like Kerafed and Warehousing Corporation have achieved profit.

20 Agriculture to be made a part of the School Syllabus. Arrangements will be made to co-ordinate the activities of schools and the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Soil Conservation Department.

Steps have been taken to make Agriculture a part of the school syllabus. Bio-diversity parks will be set up in all schools shortly. Schools will be encouraged to take interest in agricultural activities.

21 Systems to be introduced to scientifically examine toxic elements in vegetables. Strict measures to be taken against cases where toxins are detected.

In 2017-'18, the Pesticide Testing Laboratory of the Agricultural University collected 1341 samples of fruits and vegetables from farmlands and markets and tested them for toxins.

22 Permission will be granted to Factories manufacturing value-added products to carry the brand name "Made in God's Own Country, Kerala". Attempts, along the lines of Amul Model, will be made for intervention in the Rubber sector.

Plans are on the anvil to establish 14 small- and medium-scale Agro Park chains for certain major crops for the processing of agricultural products and to ensure their better value as well as to guarantee maximum income to farmers.

Under the auspices of KAICO, measures have been taken to establish and register Kerala Agro Business Company, as a government-owned institution, to co-ordinate the activities of the enterprise.

With the establishment of Agro Parks, it will be possible to market all the value-added agricultural products of Kerala under a single brand name.

Besides, the Government has designed a company, along the lines of the CIAL model, for the manufacture of rubber products.

23 A. Steps to be taken to protect Wildlife and also to protect farmlands against attacks from wild animals.

A mobile app named "Wild Watch" has been developed that will give timely warnings about the presence of wild animals and thus help take measures to prevent their encroachment into human habitats as well as to bring down human-wildlife encounters.

Solar powered fences have been put up in South Wayanad, North Wayanad and Palakkad forest divisions, especially in regions where wildlife attack is rampant. A 13.7 km elephant protection wall, 13.07 km elephant protection trench and 313.7 km solar powered fence have been put up at the edge of the forest areas.

A total of 204 'Jana Jagrata Samitis' [People's

Vigilance Committees] comprising local people, people's representatives and Forest Department officials have been set up to reduce instances of human-wildlife conflict. Arrangements have been made in 65 places of human habitation close to forest area to issue SMS alerts to local residents on the approach of wild animals. To co-ordinate and make it more effective, control rooms have been set up at Aralam, Sulthan Bathery, Manarkkad, Malayattoor, Munnar, Punalur, and so on.

One post of Chief Forest Veterinary Officer and 12 posts of Assistant Forest Veterinary Officers have been additionally created in the Department of Forests to supervise the health and protection of wildlife as well as the protection of domesticated elephants and to take measures to resist wildlife attack. The services of Forest Veterinary Officers have been arranged in every district.

Steps have been taken to transport eligible elephants from elephant camps under the Department of Forests to Tamil Nadu in order to impart training so that the services of the trained elephant squad can be used to successfully drive back wild elephants invading human habitats into the forests. Three elephants have completed the taming farming and have been brought back to the state. Their help is being used by 14 Rapid Action Force units in the state. Three more elephants are being trained for the same purpose.

Crash Guard Rope Fencing system, more effective than Rail Fencing, has been successfully set up for the first time in the country at Mankulam in Kerala. It covers 1.2 kms from Anakkulam in Mankulam Forest Division to Valiyaparakutty, to prevent invasion of wild elephants into human habitats.

Under the KIIFB scheme, work has begun to set up a 6 km Rail Fencing from Koodakadavu to Palvelicham in North Wayanad division and a 10 km Rail Fencing from Satram Kadavu, which is part of Wayanad Wild Life Division, to Moodakkolli.

In order to make wildlife census, forest survey,

wildlife conservation more effective, measures are being taken to divide the forest region into ten landscapes and install 1500 cameras for collecting information. Cameras will be installed in two landscapes at one point of time and information collected for two months. Thereafter they will be deployed in other landscapes. In this manner all the landscapes will come under survey in one year and help complete wildlife census.

Arrangements have been made to put up an additional 2.13 km elephant defence wall as extension of the 9.25 km wall already in place from Valayamchal to Kariyamkappu in Kannur Division. "Periyar Declaration 2017" has been published, which includes, among the ten resolutions, the resolve to protect of tigers residing outside the Tiger Reserve and to expedite voluntary repatriation of residents of protected forest lands.

B. Compensation to be granted to Loss of Crops.

Compensation amounts have been hiked to Rs 10 lakhs to the dependants of those killed in wildlife attack; Rs 2 lakhs to the dependants of those who die of snake-bite outside forest area; Rs 2 lakhs to those who are permanently maimed due to wildlife attack; Rs 1 lakh to those who suffer bruises and other losses. An online system has been arranged for immediate disbursement of compensation amounts in cases of wildlife attack and attendant losses.

Taking cognizance of the impracticability in the permission granted (under certain terms and conditions) to farmers to shoot wild boars that cause damage to crops in their property, steps are being taken to rectify the anomaly and issue fresh orders.

Measures have been taken to give compensation to those who lost their crops in the floods. A total of Rs 176 crores have been disbursed as damages to farmers. Rs 18.4 crores, drawn from the Crop Insurance Project, and another Rs 197.78 crores given to make farmlands arable and to reinstate irrigation systems. Rice grains and vegetable seeds have been distributed free of cost.

PLANTATION CROPS

- 24** The rubber replanting subsidy per hectare will be increased to Rs 1 lakh. Subsidy per acre will be provided to rubber farmers to ensure income in relation to the price of rubber, and for this the government will put pressure on the central government. If needed, the state government will take the initiative to engineer an agitation to get things done. The state government will bear a portion of this subsidy.

The government has requested the Central Government to increase the subsidy relating to the Rubber Board. A committee led by the Kerala Chief Secretary has presented a report to the Centre suggesting ways and means to solve the problems plaguing this sector.

- 25** a. The state government will pressurize the central government to declare rubber latex and rubber sheets as agricultural products. Requisite interventions will be made to rein in rubber imports. The state government will intervene to ensure that the farmers get a share of the final price of the value-added products.

The state government is pushing the Centre to give an agricultural crop tag to rubber. It has also requested the Centre to control rubber imports.

- b. A producer company, which will be involved in producing value-added products, of the estate workers will be formed, and the government will provide adequate financial help for its incorporation.

Steps are being taken to form farmer producer companies. The government is also giving financial support to such companies that had been incorporated till now. The government is moving forward with the plan to build an agropark in Kottayam district to churn out rubber-based value-added products. It plans to start a company, along the lines of the CIAL model, to manufacture rubber products.

- c. Rubber trees will be exempted from sales tax for three years.

The government has strongly raised this demand in the GST council. It was possible to remove seniorage for rubber wood.

- 26** a. There should be measures to increase the popularity of and demands for plantation products.

Requisite measures are being taken to make the products popular through value addition and increase the income of the farmers.

- b. The use of rubber in laying roads and other construction activities will be increased.

Natural rubber is being used for the construction of new roads and heavy maintenance of state highways and major district roads. Close to 1,480 kms of roads were laid using rubber after this government came to power.

- c. Measures will be taken to start big rubber industries in the state.

The process is on to acquire land in Kottayam and Pathanamthitta districts to establish rubber parks. Steps are also being taken to start a company to manufacture rubber products along the lines of CIAL model.

- 27** The main problem plaguing the plantation sector is old trees, and these trees should be immediately replanted. The best way to undertake the replantation process is to utilize the employment guarantee scheme. But the Center has refused to give the nod on the grounds that replantation was a recurring agricultural process. The state government will do the needful to convince the central government on the issue.

The matter will be brought to the notice of the central government. The seniorage which was levied while cutting down old trees for replantation had been completely taken out from the list.

28 Well chalked-out efforts will be made to conserve water and soil, and preserve the biodiversity in the plantation sector. The biodiversity should be protected at all cost, and for this various programmes will be put in place at various levels.

The Soil Survey and soil Conservation departments have initiated measures to conserve the soil. The use of glyphosate herbicide had been banned to protect the biodiversity.

29 a. Afforestation opportunities will be fully utilized.

Lakhs of plant saplings had been distributed through the 'Ente Maram' project to school students and as part of 'Haritha Keralam' mission through panchayats on the World Environment Day. As many as 78.15 lakh saplings were distributed last year.

For the first time, the state government undertook a survey to find out the rate of survival of 65.29 lakh saplings planted in 2016-17 and 66.12 lakh saplings planted in 2017-18 across Kerala. The survey, which was conducted involving students of 20 colleges, found that 55.24 percent of saplings planted in 2016-17 and 62.53 percent of saplings planted in 2017-18 had started to grow.

Though Kerala has limited land space, the state is in third place in terms of increase in forest cover.

b. A scheme will be put in place whereby the cooperative societies will, every month, disburse long-term loans against trees as collateral security. The loan and interest should be repaid when the trees are cut down.

Instructions had been given to the cooperative societies to this effect. There will be a mechanism to gain carbon credit in the international market through precise documentation including geotagging of trees in the Wayanad district. A bank loan of up to Rs 50 per tree could be availed every year. A proposal had been mooted in this year's budget in which the government would provide collateral security for such bank loans.

30 a. The government will not allow the estate owners to slash wages and other benefits of the workers citing low price. Reducing wages and other benefits is not a solution to any crisis. The only way out is to find ways and means to up the production capacity.

The government is trying to increase production capacity through some scientific interventions and protect minimum wages.

b. The government will ensure that the estate workers are provided with minimum living conditions. Special housing project will be executed, and for this, special schemes will be framed through local self-government institutions.

The process of revising wages for the estate workers is in the final stage, and the workers were given an interim relief of Rs 50 per day from February 2019. The housing project for the estate workers was launched at Munnar in Idukki district.

c. All the estate workers will be brought under the BPL category and ration and other benefits will be provided to them.

Looking into it.

31 Stringent action will be taken against plantation owners who have illegally possessed land and who have encroached upon government land. Such land will be used for public purposes or distributed to landless people.

Steps are being taken.

32 a. All the farmers who had settled within the state before January 1, 1977, will be given unconditional title deeds for up to 4 acres of land for which due joint verification by the revenue and forest departments was completed.

Steps are being taken to distribute unconditional title deeds to all farmers, who had made settlement by encroaching within the state

before January 1, 1977, as per the Kerala Land Assignment Special Rules, 1993.

b. Time-bound measures will be taken to distribute title deeds to close to 1 lakh families who are yet to get the relevant documents.

Title deeds had been given to 1,06,000 people. Title deeds had been issued to people living at Pathu Changala in Idukki district. The government had also issued orders to distribute title deeds to 158 families in Perinjankutti.

c. Landless adivasis will be given land and related documents.

The government has completed the process to issue title deeds to adivasis in a time-bound manner. As many as 1,105 persons belonging to scheduled tribes were given 1,446 acres of land.

Forest rights were given to 164 persons for 757 acres of land. Land was also distributed as per the vested forest area distribution policy. The process to buy and distribute 428 acres of land under the government's Land Bank project had been completed.

33 a. Human habitation, plantations and agricultural land will be avoided at ecologically sensitive area (ESA) as notified according to the Kasthurirangan report.

The government is putting pressure on this matter.

b. Requisite changes will be incorporated in the documents presented by the UDF ministry to central environment ministry.

Steps are being taken.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

34 a. The state will attain self-sufficiency in milk production.

The production of milk was increased to 25.75 lakh tonnes in 2017-18 from 25.2 lakh tonnes in 2016-17 (as per the latest figures of the central government). Though there was a surge in milk production in the first half of the 2018-19 fiscal, the August floods had an adverse impact on the production of milk. The Animal Resource Development (ARD) project, which was formulated in 2018-19, is underway, and around Rs 4.5 crore was utilized for the project. Through this project, it was possible to attract new entrepreneurs and provide subsidy for dairy farmers.

b. For this, the functioning of Milma will be restructured along the lines of real Anand.

The government has started to initiate steps to implement the suggestions put forward by a study committee headed by retired IAS officer Linda Jacob, which was appointed by the government to look into the organizational structure of Milma.

c. More financial support will be extended to dairy welfare societies under various schemes.

The government had implemented financial schemes to the tune of Rs 2,281.61 lakh for the dairy cooperative societies. Managerial subsidy had been introduced for the employees of the dairy cooperative societies, and 105 dairy groups had been newly registered. The functioning of 150 societies had been revamped.

35 a. The rearing programme for calves will be expanded.

To ensure scientific rearing of calves, project such as calf rearing programme and 'govardhini' are being executed through the Animal Husbandry department. Around 73,538 calves had been enrolled under these two projects in 2016-17. Support had been extended to 35,070 calves in 2017-18. In 2018-19, nearly 83,554 calves had been enrolled under the projects.

b. The kudumbashree cow, goat villages projects will be strengthened.

A subsidy of Rs 2.18 lakh is being given to

groups comprising 5 women to start dairy units under the Kudumbashree 'Kshreerasagaram' project. Two cows each will be looked after by five people (total 10 cows). As many as 608 'Kshreerasagaram' units were opened. Kudumbashree opened 530 units under the goat village project, and the aim is to start 1,000 such units in future.

36 a. The dairy sector is facing shortage of labour to milk cows. The milking machines should be modified so that they could also be used in small units.

This is being implemented for the past 3 years and around 1,000 dairy farmers got the benefits. Small milking machines are available for prices starting from Rs 38,000 in the market.

b. Mobile milking units will be promoted under dairy societies.

Mobile milking units is being established under the dairy units under the aegis of regional cooperative units.

37 a. The main problem plaguing the cattle farming sector is shortage of cattle feed and its high price. The cattle feed production will be doubled in public sector and the feed made available to dairy farmers at a reasonable price.

The production of cattle feed had been increased through Milma and Kerala Feeds.

b. Employment Guarantee Scheme will be utilized for the cultivation of special grass for livestock.

Special grass had been cultivated in 2703.02 acres of land - under the Employment Guarantee Scheme by undertaking 2947 activities in the past 3 years.

For this cultivation, Rs 30,000 per hectare had been disbursed to 1,119 farmers.

c. The government will put pressure on the Centre to include cattle farming in the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The state government is pressurizing the Centre

to include cattle farming in the National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. But, the state government has given the nod to provide one day's wages to farmers, who have two or more productive cows, through its Ayyankali Employment Guarantee programme.

38 Modern abattoirs of different capacities will be established in a time-bound manner in all municipalities and panchayats.

Rs 116 crore had been allocated through KIIFB to put in place modern abattoirs in 11 city corporations. A committee headed by the chief minister is keeping a tab on the progress of this project. Moreover, an expert technical committee comprising veterinary doctors of the Animal Husbandry department is providing the requisite inputs.

39 The diversification of value-added products will help in increasing the income of farmers.

Many projects relating to addition value to agricultural products are progressing, and the farmers will be able to increase their income through these initiatives. Fund allocation had been made in the current budget for Malabar coffee powder brand, value-added products from coconut, and value-added products from rice through the rice parks at Palakkad, Thrissur and Alappuzha.

40 The Veterinary Biological Institute at Palode will produce vaccines, anti-worm medicines and disease-detection kits as per the demand. The government will also support the local self-government institutions to buy medicines of the quality of Medical Service Corporation.

The Veterinary Biological Institute at Palode in Thiruvananthapuram district is manufacturing and distributing various vaccines and disease-detection kits, among others. The production of enterotoxemia vaccine had been newly started. Steps are also being taken to manufacture anti-rabies vaccine.

41 a. The quality of milk brought from other states will be strictly monitored.

Two check pots had been put in place to check the quality of products, including milk, brought from other states, and the check post at Meenakshipuram will be a permanent one.

b. Besides Milma, producer companies will be started under the aegis of model dairy cooperative societies.

Yet to begin the process to start such companies.

42 Measures will be taken to ease the strong hold of the hatchery owners, hailing from other states, over the state's poultry farming. There will be more interventions from the Poultry Development Corporation to sort out the issue.

The Kerala Chicken Project, which is a collaborative initiative of the Animal Husbandry department, kudumbashree and the Poultry Development Corporation, is being executed. Through this project, the poultry farmers are getting an income of up to Rs 45,000 in 45 days. In a bid to expand the project, a Farmer Producer Company had been initiated by kudumbashree. The process of establishing a hatchery under kudumbashree is in the preliminary stage.

43 A big poultry feed factory will be set up in Kerala. The meat and fish wastes will be the raw materials for this factory. The foreign countries have proved by example that these kind of factories can be run without polluting the environment.

The government is looking into it.

44 More employment opportunities will be created in pet bird farming, industrial scale breeding and training of dogs and farm tourism. Solid market should be ensured when the breeding of pet birds and dogs are done in large scale. Websites will be opened to tap the markets.

More employment opportunities will be created in pet birds farming, industrial scale breeding and training of dogs and farm tourism. For this,

many training programmes are being conducted at the training centres of the Animal Husbandry department, and relevant subjects had been included in the training syllabus. The work to open a website for the farmers in the animal husbandry sector is in the preliminary stage.

45 a. The poultry farming scheme will be pushed through the 'earn while studying' project in the state's schools. The farming of local chickens will be promoted and open spaces in rubber estates will be earmarked for such farming.

The poultry farming scheme will be pushed through the 'earn while studying' project in the state's schools. School Poultry Club scheme had been implemented through the animal husbandry department. Under the scheme, a school with 50 students is given 5 chicks along with the requisite poultry feed. This project was implemented in 701 schools in 2016-17 and 905 schools in 2017-18. Nearly 4,01,500 chicks had been distributed to 80,300 students in two years. The scheme was expanded in 2018-19 fiscal and implemented in 1,304 schools.

b. Chicken village project will be expanded.

The project will be widely implemented through Kepco.

46 a. Steps will be taken to direct the banks to consider loans disbursed in the animal husbandry sector as agricultural loans.

Steps are being taken in this regard.

b. The government spending in the animal husbandry sector will be raised to 1 percent of the total income of the state.

Spending had been increased, and Rs 450 crore earmarked for this sector.

47 a. Comprehensive insurance cover will be ensured for cattle.

The Animal Husbandry department's comprehensive cattle insurance scheme 'Gosamirathi' had been introduced and around

65,000 cows had been insured under the scheme. Moreover, about 19,000 cows had been insured after sourcing funds from the Centre. Rs 5 crore had been set aside for the scheme in this current financial year. In 2018-19, Rs 195 lakh had been spent for the scheme in various districts.

b. A scheme will be formulated to support the farmers who are in great financial distress following death of cattle or reduction in productivity of cows which were given to them by the local self-government institutions.

A Rs 76.34 lakh project had been implemented to help the farmers.

c. The government will make interventions to protect India's unique genera by giving due importance to them.

Importance is being given to the country's genera.

d. Health cards for all cattle.

The process is on to give health cards to all cows.

FISHERIES SECTOR

48 Akin to land reforms in the agriculture sector, the government will enact a law whereby the rights over the sea will be entrusted with the fishermen who venture into the sea. Clauses will be added in the aquarium reforms whereby the fishermen will get the rights over fishing equipment, rights over fisheries resources and the rights to enter the sea. The rights to sell the fish caught will also be vested with the fishermen.

The process is on to enact a law to protect the rights of the fishermen while assimilating the crux of the aquarium reforms. Steps are being taken to present the Fish Marketing and Auctioning Bill in the Assembly.

49 a. The laws and restrictions relating to the fisheries are not adequate to ensure the stability of the fish wealth. Requisite amendments will be made to the 1980 KMFR Act to maintain the wealth of the sea in term of fisheries.

Order had been issued on the size of 58 types of small fish that could be caught. With this, there is a control over netting of small fish. Timely changes had been made in the KMFR Act to ensure the stability of the fisheries resources. The related law is being strictly enforced which has resulted in a 12 percent increase in the fish wealth of the sea.

b. Will force the Central Government

to end the fishing practices adopted by foreign trawlers.

Following the state's memorandum submitted to the Central Government, it has been decided to ban the LOP system that permits fishing by foreign trawlers.

50 Participatory resource management policy and action programme will be chalked with the cooperation of all involved in the fishing sector such as fishers, other allied workers, boat owners, officials, scientists and NGOs. Will form fish resources management councils at local, district and state levels.

Amended the KMFR policy and set up fisheries management council at state level by including representatives of fishermen and boat owners, officials, scientists and NGOs at regional, district and state levels. Setting up of fisheries management councils from district to village levels is in the final stages. The KMFR Act was amended for this purpose. Steps were adopted to form fisheries management council at state, district and regional levels.

51 The ban on fishing during monsoon will continue.

The 52-day trawling ban was enforced in the year 2018 from June 10 to July 31 as well.

52 a. Will put pressure to implement rec-

ommendations of Murari Commission.

The state has urged the Central Government to end the LOP granted to foreign vessels for deep sea fishing and set up a separate Fisheries ministry. The same demands were raised at the meet of South Indian Fisheries' ministers, and later on the state personally took up the matter with the Central Government. As a result a separate department was set up for the Fisheries at the Centre and became functional. Yet, the state will continue to make persistent demands for an independent ministry to handle Fisheries.

b. Combined projects will be implemented for the protection of local varieties of fish that are on the verge of extinction.

To boost the production of ethnic fishlings, hatcheries were opened at Peechi and Polachira and fish sanctuaries were launched for protecting ethnic varieties. The fishlings of 'Kaari', 'Kallemutti', 'Varaal', 'Karimeen', 'Manjakoori' are being produced and deposited into public water bodies.

c. Fish seeds will be deposited at public water bodies in a big way.

Activities related to the project were completed utilising Rs 99.43 lakh, Rs 253 lakh and Rs 295 lakh earmarked for 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19 fiscals respectively. 640 lakh fishlings and baby prawns were deposited in the inland waterbodies of 14 districts in the past three years.

d. Will protect the natural reproductive habitats of fish.

As part of protecting the natural reproductive habitats of fish, Rs 20 lakh was earmarked for 2017-18 to set up breeding centres in the Vembanad and Ashtamudi lakes and in the backwaters of Kozhikode and Kannur districts. Rs 20 lakh was additionally allocated in the subsequent year to set up fish breeding centres at in the districts of Kollam and Kottayam districts .

53 To combat the intrusion of foreign fishing vessels that venture into deep seas under LOP scheme, fishermen's cooperative groups will be given expert train-

ing in deep sea fishing. Subsidies and liberal loan policies are formulated and effected to modernise traditional vessels or to buy new ones.

A Rs600-crore project to find an alternative mechanism to modernise traditional vessels and make way for deep sea fishing has been submitted for the Central Government's approval. It envisages training on deep sea fishing to traditional fishermen. As part of modernising traditional fishing boats against the backdrop of Ockhi disaster, as many as 320 FRP deep sea fishing trawlers are to be provided to fishers' groups. This project has got the official approval and is in the stage of execution.

54 a. Sea wall construction to be expedited on a war footing.

In regions of acute sea attacks, the need for a safety wall has been brought to the attention of the Irrigation Department. The use of modern technology such as geo tube is being examined. It has been decided to construct an offshore breakwater on the sea bed at Poonthura, 500 metres off the coast, to counter sea attacks. Steps are on to get the financial aid from KIIFB for the project. Besides, to prevent sea attacks in the nearby coasts of the fishing harbours of Muthalappozhi, Kayamkulam, Thottapally, Chettuva, Thalayi and Manjeswaram, 'pulimutts' (a traditional stone bridge/wall) are erected with the KIIFB support of Rs 46.94 crore. KIIFB has also granted aid of Rs 35 crore for the protection of coasts from Kollam beach to Thanni. Steps are in full swing to execute the project.

b. Fishermen living in sea attack prone area, if willing, would be given Rs 10 lakh each to shift to safer regions in addition to retaining the ownership of the existing property.

Fishermen living under the threat of constant sea attacks would be rehabilitated and those residing within 50 metres from high tide zone would be relocated to safer regions. Projects to this effect are in various stages of implementation. Fund of Rs 10 lakh has been sanctioned and steps take to relocate 998 families belonging

to fishermen community residing in the coastal districts that are prone to sea attacks. Besides, 400 families, who owned property in safer areas but were residing within the danger zone of 50 metres from high tide mark, were granted Rs 4 lakh to build house and shift to safe zones. Flats were constructed at Muttathara and handed them over to 192 fishing families. The government approved an ambitious project of Rs 78.20 crore to construct flats for 772 fishing families across the state.

c. The income from the Casuarina trees planted along sea coasts will be enjoyed by the fishing community.

The project prepared in this regard did not get the Nabard approval. Hence a revised draft project is being prepared.

d. The houses of fishermen will get CRZ concession and temporary number given.

Based on the recommendations of the district-level coastal management committee chaired by the district collector, State Coastal Management Authority has taken steps to grant leverage to fishermen to build houses in places where Coastal Regulation Act for houses is in place. Besides, the state has put pressure on Central Government to bring down the No Development Zone (NDZ) in the Coastal Regulation Act to 50 metres as against the stipulated 200 metres and was able to effect an amendment to CRZ Act. This was a great relief for fishermen to build houses.

55 The use of advanced technology for revenue generation in the fishing sector would help in fish process to come up with value-added products, introduce diversification, create new job opportunities for women of the community through imparting expertise and set up basic amenities

Projects are being implemented through Matsyafed, SAF and Kerala State Coastal Area Development Corporation. Sanction has been given to construct a pre-processing centre at a cost of Rs 4 crore in Vizhinjam to provide jobs for the

families of Ockhi victims.

56 Fishing harbours, landing centres and fish markets and the coastal roads linking them with national highway will be developed and protected. The new harbours have to be given recognition as part of comprehensive coastal management plan. Modernisation programmes to be strengthened.

A project outlay is getting readied to raise the standards of harbours to international standards. A national workshop was conducted by the Fisheries Department. Steps are taken to devise Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan as per the suggestions that churned out from the workshop. Approval was granted for Rs 112.2 crore through KIIFB for the construction of Parappanangadi new harbour at Malappuram as per detailed studies, and tender proceedings initiated. Studies were started to construct Pozhiyoor harbour in Thiruvananthapuram district.

57 Harbour management societies will be formed for the maintenance of fishing harbours with the participation of fishermen. Chilled storage facility will be started at fishing harbours. Fishing harbours will be renovated and basic amenities to be introduced.

Harbour management societies, on the lines of the participatory management society at Munambam harbour, were formed in the 12 harbours of Vizhinjam, Thangassery, Neendakara, Kayamkulam, Chettuva, Beypore, Puthiyappa, Koyilandi, Chombal, Thalayi, Mappila Bay and Cheruvathoor. Measures are taken to raise the harbours to meet global standards. As part of this all fishing harbours will have refrigeration facility. Thalayi and Chettuva harbours were commissioned. Work started for the Rs 54.7-crore second phase development of Neendakara, Kayamkulam, Thottapally, Munambam and Kasaragod fishing harbours. A Rs 45.3-crore project has been prepared for the development of Arthungal, Tanur and Vellayil harbours. It has been submitted for the approval of Nabard.

58 A comprehensive sea protection package has been formed to ensure safety of fishermen, who venture out into risk-prone areas, by making use of the ICT features.

Projects are being implemented for providing marine ambulances, sea rescue squads, safety gadgets and communication tools for the safety of fishermen and to rescue them in the time of mishaps. Besides, 'Sagara' mobile app is being utilised to record the details of vessels and fisherman that put out to sea. Measures adopted to provide fishermen with satellite phones and Navik for the on-the-spot transfer of data. Steps taken to introduce 'tracking system' in 300 vessels.

59 Will reconstitute activities of fisheries welfare groups.

Strengthened the activities of all fishing welfare cooperative groups affiliated to Matsyafed. As part of this, steps are taken for the computerisation of cooperative groups and appointment of paid secretaries in 200 groups.

60 Title-deed distribution to fishing community would be completed in a time-bound manner.

Title-deed distribution to coastal population and land takeover proceedings to build flats are progressing at a fast pace. For the first time a project was designed to purchase land for the landless fishermen. An amount of Rs 48 crore has been set aside with Rs 6 lakh meant for each family to purchase 3 cents of land.

Financial assistance is being sanctioned for 800 fishermen families.

61 All fishing labourers, irrespective of APL/BPL category, would reap the benefit Social Security project.

All fishermen men would get BPL ration cards.

62 The financial crisis of welfare fund Board will be solved by removing the barriers concerning fund collection from exporters for welfare fund from exporters.

The exporters had moved court during the tenure of previous government against the cess collection. Then the High Court had set aside the file for pronouncing the verdict. Attempts are being made by the state to challenge the court decision and get a favourable verdict.

63 The previous LDF government's decision to hike the benefit of a savings scheme (Sambadya Samaswasa Padhati) to Rs 3,600 will be implemented immediately.

The benefit was raised to Rs 4500 and had been disbursed already. It is being implemented on time utilising the state's share despite the state not getting the favour from the Central Government.

64 Will formulate a comprehensive coastal housing project that ensures houses for all in the fishing community, sanitary-toilet facilities, drinking water, electricity and healthy environment. Once implemented, it would end the most vital issue - lack of housing - that is plaguing the community.

Various projects are merged to achieve the desired results. As part of this 5419 families got safe and secure houses, 4000 houses renovated, 1700 sanitary toilets were built and 4000 houses re-electrified. Works have begun for constructing 772 flats for fisher folks, in the lines of the one built at Muttathara benefit of 192 families in the capital, would be constructed at Valiyathura, Karodu in Thiruvananthapuram district, QSS Colony in Kollam, Manappuram in Alappuzha district, Ponnani in Malappuram and Uppalavalappu in Kannur district.

b. Model fishing village will be redesigned. The priority list of the minimum facilities that are required for the fishing village would listed and would set them in place.

Exhaustive studies were conducted with the help of research institutes such as Tatat Institute of Social Sciences, Institute of Rural Management, Anand as part of Ockhi package. Steps are being

taken to implement a total coastal development programme.

c. Financial aid for the fisher folks to build houses would be revised so as to meet the periodic increase in construction costs.

The monetary assistance to build houses was raised from Rs 2 lakh to Rs 4 lakh.

d. Will take efforts to remove the prevailing legal complications for building houses for fishers.

The state government was able to persuade the Central Government to make amendments in Coastal Regulation Act in favour of constructing houses for fishermen.

65 a. A special package to remove the backwardness experienced by the fishing community in the health and education sectors will be chalked out and enforced.

The basic infrastructure of 127 schools and 16 health centres in the coastal areas would be improved. A sum of Rs 102.66 crore has been okayed for the purpose. Special project to transform coastal schools into centres of excellence has been introduced. Coaching will be given for the children of fishermen to gain admission to professional courses, including MBBS course. 24 students have so far secured admission to MBBS course.

b. Facilities at coastal schools will be expanded. Project will be prepared to turn libraries into learning centres.

A comprehensive programme is being chalked out to expand the basic amenities at coastal schools. KIIFB has sanctioned fund to the tune of Rs 294.72 crore to improve the facilities at 71 schools.

c. The government will bear the entire educational expenses of children from fishing community studying in self-financing colleges.

The state government is meeting the educational expenses of children who secure admission to

merit seats in self-financing colleges. The government has granted to concession to all deserving students who have submitted applications for fee exemption in 2018-19 fiscal.

d. The educational sops being granted to Scheduled Castes people will be extended to children from fishing community.

Benefits granted.

e. Will take efforts to bring the fishing families under BPL category, taking into account their poor financial background.

Steps taken in this regard.

66 The debt-relief measures propounded by the LDF government will be completed so as to relieve the fishermen immersed in debt.

Law has been amended and enforced to extend the tenure of debt relief from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2008. Besides, necessary changes were made in the Act to exempt the above mentioned debt-relief tenure for those who have lost fishing vessels in natural calamities. The revised Act entrusts Fishermen's Debt-Relief Commission to give debt relief to affected fishermen and sanction them further loans.

67 The fishing implements will be given insurance coverage. The insurance benefits will be enhanced.

A project to insure fishing boats of traditional fishermen whereby the government will pay 90% of the premium amount has been implemented. 648 fishing vessels were insured in the 2018-19 fiscal. Accident insurance coverage slab of fishermen has been doubled from Rs 5 lakh.

68 The fishers who have lost job, means of livelihood and natural habitat due to Vizhinjam, harbour project will be rehabilitated and given compensation. Similar measures will be adopted to tackle issues regarding port renovation in other areas as well.

Project Implementation Unit has been set up to enforce rehabilitation package.

- 69 a. Facilities such as drinking water, toilet, restrooms and cold storage will ensured for the women who are engaged in selling fish. Will end the exploitation of woman fish mongers.**

Steps are undertaken to modernise fish markets equipped with basic amenities and make them women-friendly. Chill room facilities to store fish, separate spaces for dressing and resting for fish sellers, toilets and flake ice units were implemented. The government will bear the registration cost of comprehensive health insurance scheme

- b.Measures taken for the renovation of fish markets and set in place basic infrastructure.**

Karikode and Mayyanad markets were being re-furnished. In-principle nod was granted to the Rs 193.47-crore project for renovating 70 fish markets by bringing it under KIIFB. The detailed project report is getting ready. Matsyafed has launched a novel initiative of supplying the catch straight from the sea to the consumers without losing the freshness of the fish. The initiative called 'Anthi Pacha' mobile fish mart has become a hit and is now on the mode of expanding its reaches.

- 70 a. 'Matsya Keralam' project will re-designed. It aims to double inland fish availability in 5 years.**

The phase two of public fish farming project is being implemented to achieve the target. Fish is being harvested in 4,600 hectares of ponds as part of the project. 460 RAS units that make use of recirculating aquaculture system, 2600 mus-sel farming units, 670 cage farming units were newly launched. In 2019-20 sanction was accorded for aquatic farming worth Rs 74.2 crore.

- b. Integrated fish farming will be encouraged not only in ponds and dams but in paddy fields as well. Fishlings will be deposited on a large-scale basis in the backwaters and rivers to boost the production of fish species.**

6500 hectares of paddy fields was utilised for pisciculture through public fish farming. 640 lakh fishlings and baby prawns were deposited in the Kerala lakes and rivers and they were subject to research.

In the 6500 hectares of paddyfields fish farming is being integrated with rice cultivation. Besides, aquaculture is integrated with duck/fowl rearing in another 10 hectares. Through this 40,000 metric ton fish can be produced in the current financial year.

ENVIRONMENT

- 71 A. Within six months after coming to power, the government will bring out a white paper on the current state of affairs of the environment.**

White paper on environment was released.

- b. All the orders of the previous government that are against the interests of the environment and people will be re-examined.**

All such orders were re-examined by the ministry. Some orders were cancelled. Some others were amended.

- 72 As demanded in the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetlands Act, data banks will be published with the help of satellite maps within six months. After a public review, it will be finalized in one year. Additional officials, if needed, will be appointed towards this purpose.**

The Government issued the Kerala state Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetlands rules (ordinance) in 2017. Steps were taken to identify disparities in the data bank and make necessary corrections, Provision to appeal for removing

the lands wrongly included in the data bank was included as per the conditions in the Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetlands Act of 2018.

73 Steps taken by the UDF to dilute the Conservation of Paddy Land Act and Kerala Land Utilization order will be abandoned.

The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetlands Act 2018 was strengthened and made more effective by introducing amendments in order to ensure it was useful to the people and favourable for the environment.

b. Strict action will be taken against illegal filling of land. Breaking the Land Ceiling law through benamis will be prevented.

Strict action is being taken in such cases. Hundreds of cases have been registered.

74 Acknowledging the importance of Western Ghats in the protection of environment in Kerala, a Western Ghats Protection Project will be formulated, ensuring the participation of local communities and farmers.

Haritha Keralam Mission has been launched with an aim to conserve the coasts of Kerala, inland water sources, mountains, forests, farmlands and water sources--big and small, in both urban and rural areas. Protection of the Western Ghats is one of the objectives of the Mission.

75 Steps will be taken to utilize science and technology for controlling pollution. Pollution control will be ensured in industrial establishments.

Local self-government institutions have formulated different projects that apply technology to avoid environment pollution. The government aims to achieve self-sufficiency by utilizing technology in this manner. Efforts are on the set up waste disposal plants, by apply various technologies in urban areas. The government is also intervening to remove the technical issues that prevent the implementation of these. Alappuzha's Waste Disposal at Source Project has won

special mention of the UNDP. A number of waste disposal projects utilizing modern technology have been launched in all parts of the state. The European tour of the chief minister in 2019 has helped obtain many new ideas and opened up many possibilities.

76 Permission for sand mining and quarries will be given only on the basis of scientific studies and social control. Restrictions and feasibility studies will be introduced to avoid the overexploitation of sand in the river banks.

The government is intervening in the sector with a view to involve people in the environment conservation activities even while protecting their means of livelihood.

As part of this, a new sand policy has been formulated. Sand mining will be allowed only after getting it registered with the concerned local self-government institution. A standard operating procedure has been prepared for the utilization of sand and clay deposits in dams. Efforts are on to implement this pilot project in Mangalam and Chulliyar dams. Projects are also being implemented to collect sand through manual dredging from ports and distribute it through the Ports Department. Stone-quarrying will be permitted only on assurance of strict compliance with procedures. A sand processing facility has been set up in Ponnani.

77 The mined resources of Kerala will be brought under the public ownership. A strong social control system will be introduced for mining. Steps will be taken to mine karimanal (mineral beach-sand) for value-added production under the initiative of the public sector, after ensuring the protection of environment.

180 acres of land is being acquired in Chavara to set up a plant for the manufacture of value-added products from karimanal. Steps have also been taken to start manufacture of value-added products here.

78 Steps will be taken to solve water pollution, a major problem being faced by Kerala today. As part of this, a system will be introduced under the local self-government institutions to ensure the testing of water for quality at regular intervals and necessary action based on this for the protection conservation of water sources. Projects will be formulated to conserve all sorts of wetlands and heritage buildings.

River revival activities are being given importance under the Employment Guarantee Scheme at the district level. The revival of Varattar(Pathanamthitta), Killiyar(Thiruvananthapuram), Kuttamperoorar(Alappuzha), Meenachilaar(Kottayam), Karumathoor(Kannur), Chaliyar (Malappuram), Kannadi River(Palakkad), Gayathri River(Palakkad), and Korayar River(Palakkad) rivers is a good example of this. The revival works of Kuttamperoorar, Karumathoor River, Kannadi River and Korayar River have already been completed.

Side protection activities are being undertaken through the Employment Guarantee Scheme to prevent sidewalls of the rivers caving in and causing the levelling of rivers. The activities being undertaken through the project are strengthening of the sidewalls by planting vetriver and using coir geotextiles, besides planting of aattuvanni plants and bamboo.

Construction of check dams to ensure the flow of water in tributaries, and digging of rain pits in catchment areas to ensure rain water seeping into the earth are also being undertaken in this manner.

Projects have been undertaken through the Employment Guarantee Scheme to revive public ponds, the important traditional sources of water in the state. The revival of 5250 traditional water sources was completed in 2018-19. Besides, 3301 new ponds were dug to make water available for agriculture.

79 Action plans will be prepared for the protection utilisation development and conservation of water in small

wetlands. River basin-level water conservation projects and state-level water conservation projects will be implemented by integrating these activities under the supervision of local self-governments. Another action plan will be implemented to make possible rainwater harvesting and water recycling at domestic, institutional and industrial levels.

Water Conservation Mission Programme is being implemented in the state, with an aim to implement natural resources conservation programmes on the basis of a comprehensive perspective on wetland development, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. In the first stage, the scheme is being implemented in the block panchayats that face severe water shortage. Under the Employment Guarantee Scheme a scientific conservation of natural resources on the basis of a comprehensive wetland development perspective will be taken up, in cooperation with the Haritha Keralam Mission.

Directions have been given to renew the masterplans of the village panchayats located in the hilly and midland regions of the state, after preparing the wetland conservation plans of these panchayats.

The activities included in the Wetland Master Plan have also been included in the annual action plan of the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Catchment conservation activities have been completed in 1,47,239 acres of land.

These activities resulted in the increase of waterflow and rise of water levels in wells bringing some relief to regions affected by severe drought. The project was also effective in increasing the level of groundwater and making water needed for agriculture available.

80 A list of water sources (ponds, tanks, canals, streams and rivers) in all panchayats of the state will be prepared. Information including the width, depth and biodiversity will be included in this list. This list of water reservoirs will be

kept in the respective panchayats. The conservation of these wetlands will be the responsibility of the panchayats.

The local self-governments in the state are completing the collection of information on water reservoirs. Conservation plans were prepared in 778 village panchayats, 63 municipalities and two municipal corporations. The preparation of water reservoir masterplans are being coordinated at the block level.

81 A comprehensive coastal fishing policy will be introduced, aiming increase in productivity. A policy will be adopted to prevent pollution while taking measures to conserve backwaters, estuaries and mangroves and sustain river flow to these ecosystems.

The legislature has already published the Fish Marketing and Auctioning Bill, guaranteeing fishermen first selling rights and fair price for marine fish caught by them. The Bill will be presented in the next session of the Assembly

Projects for protection of ecosystems and prevention of pollution have been envisaged separately for each sector.

82 Forest encroachment will not be tolerated in any form. The core areas of forests will be retained as virgin interior forests. Local self-governments and regional communities will be involved in the efforts to conserve the existing forest regions.

Border survey of forests was completed and 41,856 jandas [cairns] fixed in the three years after this government came to power, in order to prevent forest encroachment. The government aims to complete the fixing of 13,507 jandas in the year 2019-20.

204 people's vigilance committees were formed across the state at panchayat/municipality level by including the local people, people's representatives and forest officials with an aim to protect the forest regions and bring down incidents of human-animal conflict.

With an aim to ensure forest conservation, 24 interior protection camps were set up for the sake of forest employees. Work on eight camps is progressing.

The major challenge faced by the Forest Department in the implementation of the forest conservation initiatives was the inadequacy of communication facilities. Steps were taken to set up a Digital Wireless Communication Network to remedy this problem and connect the entire forest region.

A software named High Court Case Monitoring System was created to monitor the status of cases related to forest in the High Court and make updated information available.

An online module named HAWK (Hostile Activity Watch Kernel) was developed using the latest technology to collect standardized information on crimes related to forest and to assess the status of the investigation, submission of charges and trial of these cases.

A Wildlife Death Report Module was developed for informing forest officials about the deaths of wild animals to higher authorities through SMS, and sending the inquest reports, photos and other documents by email in real time

10 new forest stations came into existence in Punnala, Ezhamkulam, Kadamanpara, Kumbhavurutti, Kakkayam, Peruvannamuzhi, Pulpalli, Vaithiri, Mundakkal and Narikkadavu. Steps have also been taken to establish new forest stations in Venkolla, Anappara, Oonnukal, Aruvikkadu, Varantharappilly, Walayar, Anakampoyil, Kattilappara Sathram, Karippur and Ambalappara. 99 new posts were sanctioned for the operation of these new stations.

319,50401 hectares of forest land in different parts of the state was declared as Proposed Reserve Forests under Section (4) of the Kerala Forest Act. A lease module, created for compiling information on the lands given on lease by the Forest Department, was implemented. To overcome the shortage of officers in Forest Border Survey, 240 beat forest officers/section forest officers were divided into eight batches and given training in the survey of forest borders.

The syllabus for the department-level training of security workers in the Forest Department is being updated. A centralised survey document room was set up in Kozhikode for safe-keeping of survey sketches and related documents of the forest lands of Kerala that are in possession of the Forest Department.

As part of protecting forests from wildfire, a fire alert system, using the latest technology, was installed with the help of Forest Survey of India, Dehradun. A fire warning system was also installed. A 24-hour fire monitoring cell started functioning at the headquarters of the Forest Department to manage fire prevention activities at state-level. A state-level monitoring committee was formed and made operational to assess the forest protection activities towards preventing wildfires and to co-ordinate the activities of other departments. Steps have also been taken to make forest mini fire tender vehicles available for the Forest Department to fight wildfire

Classes, documentary screening, distribution of posters and banners and rallies are being conducted with an aim to create awareness among people. Besides, forest regions are being protected from wildfire by lighting firelines in areas where necessary and by appointing fire gangs and fire watchers.

A fernery has been set up in Wayanad for the conservation and exhibition of ferns. 110 new vehicles were purchased for the Forest Department, for speedy and smooth transportation of officials as they work towards reducing human-animal conflict, preventing wildfire and executing other forest protection/conservation activities.

83 Agroforestry will be implemented outside the forest to cater to the demand for firewood. Forest Rights Act will be strictly enforced. The Adivasis will be ensured the right to collect and sell forest products other than timber.

After this government came to power, 57 eligible Adivasi families were rehabilitated in five settlements in Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary. Forest Rights Act was strictly enforced. The Adivasis

were ensured the right to collect and sell forest products other than timber. A total of 906 out of the 35,387 applications for personal purposes recommended by the Forest Rights Assessment Committee were passed, as of 31-01-2018 25,109 Forest Rights documents were distributed in total. Titles were issued in seven out of 976 applications submitted for social purposes. 464 out of the 756 applications submitted for development purposes were passed. Participatory forest conservation was implemented in an intensive manner, for the welfare of forest dwellers.

The government timber depots in Kulathoopuzha, Konni, Veettoor, Chaliyam, Kannothe and Parappa were elevated to recognized retail depots for the sale of sandal. Retail sale was started in the timber depots of the government to make timber available to common people for building houses. 100 eligible beneficiaries of the Chettiyalathoor settlement in Wayanad district were rehabilitated as part of reducing the incidents of human-animal conflict.

A special action plan is being implemented to ensure the natural revival of sandal trees in Attappadi and to protect them using methods adopted in Marayur Sandal Reserve. Steps have been initiated to set up a system for the online submission of licence applications for timber-based industries.

84 Steps will also be taken to protect mangroves, sacred groves, and plants that naturally grow on riversides. A programme will be envisaged at the local self-government level for the forestation and greening of all publicly owned available lands and other feasible lands.

Participatory ecotourism projects that help the public know the special features of precious forests and improve the standards of living of the forest-dependent communities were successfully implemented. Steps were taken under the auspices of the Haritha Keralam Mission to make the water sources and rivers in the forest pollution-free. 169 ponds were cleaned. Steps were also initiated to revive and conserve hundreds

of water sources.

350 check dams were built inside the forest. These check dams helped provide enough water for the lush growth of trees and creepers and for the wild animals.

72.05 lakh saplings were produced and distributed. 316 hectares of land in Kasaragod, Thrissur, Palakkad, Idukki, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta districts were declared reserve forest area, 58 hectares of which are mangroves. Financial assistance is being given at a rate of Rs 4000 for the protection of mangroves. Financial assistance is also being given for the protection of selected sacred groves.

Under the Jalayanam scheme, efforts were initiated to revive wetlands and to conserve natural flora and fauna in riverbanks and aquatic flora. Besides, financial assistance is being provided for the conservation of sacred groves through the Science and Technology Department also.

The Suvarnodyanam Biological Park at Nedumabassery, which displays the indigenous biodiversity of Western Ghats, was opened for public. It features lotus-blooming ponds, orchids from interior forests, collections of ferns, medicinal plants, rose garden, bamboo huts and different types of bamboos. Ecotourism activities have also been started here in cooperation with Forest Protection Committees.

Projects are being implemented under the Green India Mission scheme with special focus on agroforestry, wetland conservation, and conservation of fresh water. A project for preparing forest maps has already been initiated as part of making field management more effective. Forest maps of 34 forest divisions have already been prepared, and Pocket maps distributed among security workers. Activities for the protection and maintenance of water resources in the forest, both natural and artificial, were intensified for water conservation in the forest regions.

Sanjeevani forest in Kulathoopuzha was revived and opened for the public. A comprehensive project is being envisaged to revive all the medicinal plant farms under the Forest Department. A nature study centre has started opera-

tions in Parappa, Kasaragod, with an aim to create awareness among people about biodiversity and forest conservation.

The website of the Forest Department was re-designed to provide information related to ecotourism centres and forest products, new projects, a complaint redressal system, portals for the public to upload complaints and suggestions e-auction and e-tender, Forest Department news, announcements and standpoints of the Forest Department, information related to employees, telephone numbers, nature study camps and a geo portal.

Steps will be taken to declare an additional 5001 hectares of mangroves in Kasaragod, Kannur, Kozhikode and Thrissur districts as reserved forest. Bamboos were planted in riverbank as part of the Riverbank Protection scheme that aims to prevent river pollution. As part of the Mission Green Sabarimala scheme, steps were taken to make Poonkavanam and pathways in Sabarimala waste-free.

Exemplary action was taken to make ecotourism centres and wildlife sanctuaries plastic-free. The efforts to make Sabarimala plastic-free have been successful. A blueprint has been prepared for Project Green Grass, a programme under the Waste-free Kerala scheme, to identify the spots where waste is dumped in ecotourism regions and other forest areas, collect and dispose it in a scientific manner.

85 A masterplan will be prepared, taking into account the demand and availability of all building materials in the state. The reuse of building materials will be encouraged to the fullest possible extent.

The Masterplan has not been prepared. Projects for reusing building materials to the maximum were initiated in the state. A new method was implemented whereby new roads are built using the materials of demolished roads and mixing only minimum quantities of tar. 5.90 kilometres of road was built on an experiment basis, by preparing re-cycled soil stabilised sub base using full-depth reclamation machines that run on

German technology. A 170 kilometre-long road was built using recycled plastic waste.

86 The Coastal Regulation Zone Act will be restructured taking into consideration the problems of the fishing community. The operations of the Coastal Authority will be decentralized and made transparent.

Steps are being taken for the State Coastal Management Authority to give concessions to fishing workers for building houses in areas that come under the purview of Coastal Regulation Act, on the basis of recommendations of district-level coastal management committees presided over by the District Collectors. Besides, the state government had put pressure on the central government to bring down the extent of the No Development Zone under the Coastal Regulation Act from 200 metres to 50 metres and to introduce amendments to the CRZ Act. It has also helped fishing workers build houses.

87 Public Transport system will be promoted. Priority will be given to sustainable modes of transportation.

Several steps were taken to operate more stage carriage buses with an aim to reduce the increase of private vehicles. Taxes were not increased for public vehicles but increased taxes were imposed on private vehicles.

The Kerala Metropolitan Transport Authority Bill of 2018 was presented in the Legislative Assembly. The Bill aims to consider major city areas as urban mobility centres, and constitute metropolitan transport authorities for the planning, supervision, coordination, development and control of city transport and other related services. The Bill is now under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly Select Committee, which will submit a report after a detailed analysis.

The maximum lifetime of stage carriage buses was increased from 15 years to 20 years as part of promoting the public transport system. More time was also given to convert these vehicles into electric buses. The maximum lifetime of KSRTC

buses that could be used for fast passenger and superfast services of the was increased from five years to seven.

Government has recognized the Electric Vehicle Policy. Phased conversion of autorickshaws, buses and boats into electric vehicles has been envisaged. In the first phase, new auto permits will be issued only for electric vehicles in Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Ernakulam districts. KSEB has set up basic facilities for charging vehicles and the rate has been fixed at Rs 5.50 per unit. KSRTC successfully operated 10 electric buses on the Pamba-Nilakkal route on an experimental basis. All the KSRTC buses in Thiruvananthapuram city will be converted into electric buses this year.

88 Comprehensive restrictions will be introduced to prevent noise pollution

An extensive campaign has been conducted in this regard. Steps have been taken to control noise pollution. Follow-up action is also being taken.

89 A biodiversity register will be prepared in all panchayats and municipalities. The existing registers will be scientifically updated and completed. A timebound project will be formulated to increase biodiversity.

Biodiversity registers have been prepared by local self-government institutions with the participation of the public.

90 Steps will be taken to protect those affected by Endosulfan

There were active interventions to solve the problems of Endosulfan victims. Steps were taken to write off their loans to the tune from Rs 50, 000 to Rs 3 lakh. Almost Rs 7 crore was allotted towards this purpose. Besides a sum of Rs 9.35 crores has been allotted to provide financial assistance for the Endosulfan-affected. This amount will be distributed to those who were included in the list 279 Endosulfan victims in 2017. Free medical aid has been permitted to 657 people who were not included in this list.

The government has sanctioned Rs 56.76 crore as the third installment of funds for the affected.

Electricity is supplied free of charge to the Endosulfan affected. More BUDS schools were opened in this region. The construction of a medical college in the district has begun. The effort is to make this medical college a reality within two years. The government is also moving forward with the efforts to build a rehabilitation village for the Endosulfan affected. Initial works have begun at the Muliya village of Kasaragod district. Ooralunkal Labour Contract Society has been entrusted with the construction. 233 proj-

ects to provide basic facilities in the social service sector were given administrative sanction. 199 projects out of these have been completed. The government has also set apart Rs 20 crores in the budget to help the Endosulfan-affected

91 Pressure will be put on the Central Government to implement the law regarding the exploitation of water in Plachimada, already recognized by the state Legislative Assembly

Pressure has been put on the Central Government in this regard.

TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES

COIR

92 Second Coir Restructuring Plan will be formulated.

The second Coir Restructuring has already been started. Stress is given for mechanisation and protection of traditional jobs. Coir procurement and coir sale was doubled. Coir procured by Coir Fed in 2015-16 was 78,820 quintals. In 2019 March, this increased to 1,55,000 quintals. The sale of coir increased from 59,738 to 1,49,319 quintals. With these efforts, coir geotextile production now enjoys a new lease of life.

The coir restructuring programme is actively progressing with the cooperation of NCDC. Assistance worth Rs 200 crores was received towards achieving three aims. One, attaining self-sufficiency at a large level in coconut fibre production; two, total restructuring of the coir spinning sector with electronic ratts and automatic spinning mills; and three, upgrading the coir industry by manufacturing new products.

Efforts are actively progressing in these three spheres.

b. At least 30 percent of coconut husks produced in Kerala will be procured under the initiative of coir societies and coconut product producer companies in order to extract fibre. Sufficient subsidy will also be given for this.

100 new coconut fibre mills were set up in Kerala after this government came to power. All the possibilities for starting coconut fibre mills through cooperative societies, coconut producing companies, private entrepreneurs and the consortium of coir societies are being exploited. 22% of all the coconut fibre distributed by the Coir Fed to the coir spinning societies is produced by these mills. The aim is to increase this to 50-60% by 2019-20.

93 The operation of coir spinning societies requires total transformation. The existing societies will be evaluated and those which cannot be revived will be closed. Steps will be taken to merge weak societies. Their loans will be converted into shares. Interest amounts will be written off. The societies will be given freedom to effectively utilize the unused assets.

The restructuring of coir cooperative societies has already begun. Benefits including operating capital, managerial subsidy and retirement benefits for cooperative society employees were made available.

94 Mechanization will be implemented in the coir sector. Use of modern machines for de-fibring, spinning and tufting will be promoted. Government will ensure

complete job security for the existing workers.

The two important factors in coir restructuring are mechanization and modernization. De-fibrating mills are being set up widely. A 100 of them have become operational. The aim is to establish 500 mills. Installing automatic coir spinning machines in coir cooperative societies on factory basis has been initiated. Replacement of traditional ratts with automatic ratts is progressing fast. The target is to install 10000 electronic ratts and 5000 automatic spinning mills. The production in the machine manufacturing factory has increased significantly, taking into account the high demand for machines. The efforts towards improving and standardizing the quality of coconut fibre mills and automatic spinning mills designed by the machine factory are progressing. The efforts to use coir pith on an industrial basis have also become fruitful. The coir compost production is growing according to expectations. This will become successful this year and ensure social security for workers.

95 Coir manufactured by the societies will be bought by the Coir Fed and coir products by the Coir Corporation after ensuring fair wages to the workers. The loss incurred on selling this coir to exporters, domestic traders and industrialists will be borne by the government. This will ensure an income to the workers.

Coir Fed procures and the Coir Corporation procures coir products. 100 percent growth has been achieved in coir procurement compared to the term of the UDF government. The revenue of the coir corporation skyrocketed to Rs 175 crores. Coir Corporation achieved 70 per cent growth in procurement of coir products.

96 The crash of the Coir Fed is the reason behind the pathetic state of affairs of the coir industry. The debts of the Coir Fed will be written off in order to equip it for new responsibilities.

election was conducted at Coir Fed and a new administrative committee has taken charge. Special

assistance was allotted for the restructuring of Coir Fed under the NCDC. The arrears of Coir Fed in the District Cooperative Bank was settled by the government through one-time settlement.

97 a. The domestic market is as important as the foreign market. The 'Veettil Oru Kayarulppannam' [A Coir Product in Every House] campaign envisaged by the previous LDF government had received wide encouragement. Coir geotextile has been recognized as a building material in the Public Works manual. It will be practically implemented.

Coir geotextile is widely being used for the soil- and water conservation activities under the Haritha Keralam Mission. In 2017, 'Coir Kerala' received orders for coir geotextiles worth Rs 120 crores.

It is expected that a profitable contract would be bagged for the domestic sale of traditional coir products in Coir Kerala 2019.

b. Coir Board and the Central Government must be ready to reintroduce quality control with an aim to promote coir export. The state government will exert pressure to make this happen.

The state government is putting pressure on the Centre to reintroduce quality control for promoting coir export.

CASHEW

98 a. Government will make necessary intervention to ensure employment to cashew workers throughout the year.

Employment has been ensured to all the workers of the 40 cashew factories under the Cashew Corporation and Capex. Steps are being taken to reopen closed private factories and ensure employment to workers.

b. Steps will be taken to reopen closed factories

The closed factories in the public sector have been reopened. Efforts are on to reopen all the private factories which are now closed. The government was able to reopen a few private factories

after taking legal action under the Kerala Cashew Factories Acquisition Act.

As part of restructuring the existing loans of private industry owners, it was decided to completely write off penal interest on delayed payment, transform the existing loan into long-term loan and standardize the interest rate at 9 per cent. Besides, it has also been decided that the government will pay the interest on the loan being distributed as operating capital. Moratorium for one year has been declared on the tax arrears owed by industrialists to the government. It has also been decided to supply cashew required for the industry on the basis of Kerala Cashew Board Escrow Account and to make the operating capital available to maximum number of industries. Decisions on handing over of certain industries to capital reconstructing committees and selecting others for one-time settlement of debts will be reconsidered.

On February 26, 2019, permission documents granting additional loans were distributed to 30 private industrialists. Restructuring packages for other industries are also being implemented. The committee, appointed to evaluate the restructuring and submit a report, will continue to have direct interface with the industries. The government has set aside Rs 25 crores in the 2019-20 budget to pay interest on the loans of the industrialists.

99 It is not possible to sustain this industry without increasing domestic production of cashew in Kerala. In order to make this possible, compact cashew tree varieties with increased productivity will be promoted.

Extensive measures are being adopted to promote high-yielding and compact-sized varieties of cashew trees under the aegis of the Kerala State Agency for the expansion of Cashew Cultivation. These efforts are mainly towards expanding cashew cultivation on estates, with the cooperation of the Departments of Agriculture, Forest, SC/ST welfare, Local self-governance and Revenue. Steps have also been taken to replace acacia, harmful to Nature, with cashew trees. Steps are being adopted to ensure good quality

cashew cultivation on lands owned by Cashew Corporation and Capex, and the fallow lands in both public and private sectors. Efforts have been taken since 2017 to procure the cashew produced in Kerala and make it available for Capex and Cashew Corporation. It has resulted in farmers receiving good price for their cashew.

100 a. The unhealthy practices in exports will be ended

A company named Kerala Cashew Board Limited has been formed with an aim to import cashew needed for the factories, in both the public sector as well as the private sector, directly from cashew-producing countries without any middlemen. Cashew is being made available to the industries under the initiative of this company.

6000 metric tonnes of cashew have already been imported during this period. It has been decided to regularly import cashew in the coming months. The fund needed for this has been made available to the Kerala Cashew Board by the government as share capital dividend. Besides, Rs 100 crores has been made available from the state cooperative bank on government guarantee. Steps have also been taken to make an additional Rs 250 crores available to the Board on government guarantee.

b. The procedures for cashew import in the public sector will be subjected to a comprehensive review and made more transparent and corruption-free. Strict action will be taken against corruption.

Raw cashew is being made available to Cashew Corporation and Capex in a transparent manner and by strictly complying with the tender procedures. But raw cashew required for the public sector industries is being made available by the Kerala Cashew Board by following tender procedures. Procedures for importing rawnuts from Ivory Coast and Senegal on the basis of MoU and in a Government to Government (G to G) manner are in the final stages.

c. Strict action will be taken against traders who import cashew only for trading and they will be expelled from the industry.

It will be possible to expel cashew traders from this industry only if the Board is able to successfully resolve the uncertainty caused by the scarcity of raw cashew. The Kerala Cashew Board was formed to make cashew available to both public sector industries and small-scale private industrial organizations at reasonable rates and without any hassles. The current problem can be solved when the Board becomes fully operational.

101 A. While renewing the licence, it will be ensured that necessary facilities, fair service and salary benefits are given to workers.

The government has been actively interfering right from the beginning to ensure workers are accorded a healthy environment and made beneficiaries of welfare measures.

b. Inspection will be intensified to ensure that all workers are given PF cards and ESI smart cards.

EPF cards and ESI smart cards have been ensured in the 40 factories in the public sector. Efforts are being made to ensure these benefits for the workers in the private sector also.

c. Strict action will be taken to eliminate unauthorised processing units and illegal processing ('kudivarupp').

Action is constantly being taken through Cashew Special Office and Factories and Boilers to eliminate unauthorised processing units and illegal processing (called kudivarupp').

102 Manufacture and marketing of value-added products will be given maximum encouragement.

Measures are being adopted to set up small-scale units through self-help groups for extending maximum encouragement to the manufacture and marketing of value-added products. An exclusive unit is operating under Cashew Corporation for the production of value-added products. The unit markets different types of products. The government is constantly intervening to improve this. The products being

manufactured here include cashew vita, cashew powder, cashew soup and choco kaju. The operations of this unit will be strengthened further.

103 Entrepreneurs who guarantee continued employment to all existing workers will be permitted limited mechanisation in the shelling sector.

The government is making an intervention to ensure that mechanisation does not affect the livelihood of workers. Even while continuously implementing partial mechanisation, the government could create several new job opportunities in Corporation and Capex.

HANDLOOM

104 Modernisation of the production methods and diversification of the products will be ensured.

The proposals for developing, producing and marketing 75 new designs, with an aim to bring Kerala handlooms under a common brand, have been approved by the government. Measures have been taken to produce the designs, developed by the National Institute of Fashion Technology, Kannur, under the leadership of IIHT and handloom director. The logo and caption for this Kerala brand are being prepared. Design centers have been opened in Kannur and Thiruvananthapuram and sufficient number of designers have been appointed. Hantex has initiated a project named 'Kaitharisuraksha' [Handloom Protection] to produce and market handloom textiles in modern designs with the help of expert hand weavers in handloom societies in Kerala. Online marketing has been initiated in the handloom sector of Kannur under the name 'Kanloom'. Production of threads coloured using natural dyes has also been launched.

105 a. Another major problem affecting the handloom sector is the excessive price rise of yarns. In order to resolve the unavailability of hang yarn (kuzhinool), the raw material, the government will provide financial assistance to set up hang yarn-producing centres

in association with the Cooperative Spinning Mills of Kerala.

The different types of threads produced in the spinning mills of Kerala provide all the hang yarn and corn yarn required in the handloom sector. Corn yarn is used for producing handloom school uniform material. A major part of corn yarn is produced in the spinning mills of Kerala and distributed through NHDC. Measures will be taken to provide monetary assistance to the spinning mills in Kerala to produce hang yarn.

b. A yarn-processing factory will be set up. It will be ensured that a certain percentage of hang yarn is produced in the spinning mills

The hang yarn required by the handloom sector is being produced in the spinning mills of Kannur and Alappuzha. Steps have been initiated to set up a yarn-processing factory at Nadukani in Kannur. Yarn production has already been initiated in Uduma Spinning Mill, Kasaragod, and Komalapuram Spinning Mill, Alappuzha.

106 a. Steps will be taken to make more funds available for the re-organization of cooperative societies and to remove benami groups.

The functioning of the cooperative societies is improving. Measures are being adopted to upgrade a few cooperative societies to ISO standards. The cooperative societies, which had been closed, could be reopened after the production of school uniform textiles was started. The government was able to re-open 15 handloom cooperative societies that had been closed down and give jobs to 6,805 workers. 4,567 new looms were made operational. Steps have been initiated to identify benami groups.

b. The re-organization of Hantex and Hanveev will be completed

Necessary steps are being taken to launch new initiatives for the development of Hanveev. As part of revamping Hantex, foundation stones have already been laid for the new regional office-cum-showrooms in Thiruvananthapuram

and Ernakulam, instead of Projects including online marketing are being envisaged and implemented as part of expanding the market of Hantex. The modernization of Hantex and Hanveev is also being undertaken. A project that includes silk weaving has been formulated and will be launched in Nemom, under the aegis of Hanveev.

c. Rebate system will be re-established.

The rebate arrears for the period from 2010-11 till the Ramadan season of 2016-17 have already been disbursed. The LDF government has re-introduced the rebate, which had been discontinued by the Central Government. Handloom rebate is being given only for the handloom produced in Kerala. Rebate is given at a rate of 20 per cent for 41 days in one year and for uniforms, at a rate of 30 percent for 15 days. The government has utilised Rs 42.35 crores for providing rebate in the past three years.

107 a. As part of the income assurance scheme, the Government will buy the products of at least 100 days by ensuring minimum wages.

The government could guarantee employment for 100 to 300 days a year to around 5300 weavers and associated workers as a result of implementing the free handloom school uniform project. Rs 103 crores has been distributed as wages and Rs 16.69 crores as production incentive in the course of these three years. The school uniform project is ongoing. In the 2019-20 academic year, uniforms will be distributed to the students from the first to the fourth standards in aided schools; and to students from the first to the seventh in government schools. The yarn and the wages for producing uniforms are being provided by the government. The uniform textile produced in this manner is procured entirely by the government from the handloom societies and distributed among students.

b. Blankets and bedsheets required in government departments, sarees distributed as Onam gift for Employment Guarantee Scheme workers, and school uniforms for children can be produced

in this manner. Instructions will be issued to use handloom for school uniforms to the maximum extent possible.

Hantex and Hanveev are distributing blankets and other textile items required by the government departments on a limited scale. Institutions are being approached so that handloom products required in different government departments can be sold. In the last three years, almost 70 lakh metres of cloth was produced and distributed for school uniforms alone.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

108 Schemes such as silk weaving, readymade warping units, readymade apparel-making units, modernisation of weaving equipment and khadi cluster programme need to be strengthened. The special publicity campaigns for the sale of khadi products will be intensified in the line of handloom products. Income guarantee scheme will be implemented.

Khadi Gramam project is being implemented with an aim to create 5000 new job opportunities in the khadi sector. 250 spinning wheels, 10 looms and their spare parts were bought as part of the project. A godown and a repair centre for spinning wheels and looms have also been set up. Silk weaving will soon be started with 100 looms in different centres located in districts including Kannur, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram. The aim is to increase silk weaving in the state. Steps have been taken to set up a training centre in Pappinissery and readymade warping units in Kottayam, Kollam, Thrissur, Kozhikode and Palakkad. Rootag, based in Tamil Nadu, has been entrusted with the task of submitting a study report on the possibility of implementing semi-automation in the spinning sector. Further steps will be taken on the basis of this report. Production could be increased in Ettukudukka Cotton Processing Unit by installing new carding machine and drawing machine. Steps have been initiated to set up a blowroom with chute

feeding machine. The minimum wages of khadi workers will be revised. Steps to announce and implement the same are underway. Rs 81.76 crores has been distributed among nearly 13600 workers in the past three years under the head of Income Support for giving wages at the existing rates. Rs 18 crores was distributed to khadi workers as production incentive and Rs 42.35 crores has been spent for providing khadi rebate in order to promote the sale of khadi. Special measures have been taken to increase the sale of existing khadi products.

109 Measures will be taken to provide debt relief for the entrepreneurs in the khadi and village industries through the one-time settlement scheme. Societies will be reorganised.

One-time settlement scheme was implemented in the khadi sector. Gandhismrithi Sadass or Gandhi remembrance meet and khadi mela were conducted in connection with the 150th birth anniversary of Gandhiji.

110 Silk yarn-processing centres will be set up in mulberry cultivating regions

Steps in this regard could not be taken due to some practical difficulties.

OTHER TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES

111 The operations of the State Bamboo Corporation will be revamped after a comprehensive assessment. Bamboo will be planted extensively by including it in the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The State Bamboo Corporation was re-vamped. A professional director was appointed. The projects submitted before the Central Bamboo Commission received approval and were successfully implemented. Steps have been taken to cultivate bamboo on more than 500 hectares of land. Measures have also been adopted to make different varieties of bamboo available from forest when needed. With an aim to lighten

the workload of bamboo mat weavers, partially processed, ready-to-use raw materials were supplied to them. This helps increase productivity and income of the weavers. Bamboo tile, manufactured using natural bamboo, could be supplied to Kannur and Kozhikode Airports in required quantities. Efforts are being made to plant bamboo extensively in different places including Aralam farm.

112 The functioning of the State Bamboo Corporation, which markets bamboo as an industrial product, needs to be made more effective. The Nallalam Hitech Flooring Tile Factory will be expanded without allowing it to affect the livelihood of traditional workers. A policy of replacing wood with bamboo will be adopted.

Bamboo Innovation Centre is functioning for the development of bamboo products. Steps have been taken to produce different types of bamboo products as part of the scheme to upgrade bamboo as an industrial building material. Measures have been adopted for the production of bamboo floor tiles and bambooply in Nallalam factory and in the ancillary production units located in Mananthavadi, Nadapuram and Palakkad.

113 Entrepreneurs will be encouraged to start factories for using coconut timber for house building and furniture manufacturing.

A feasibility study was conducted under the aegis of Kerala Artisans Development Corporation for manufacturing different products using coconut timber. Steps in that direction are being taken based on the study.

114 Measures will be adopted to protect handicrafts such as wicker baskets, mats and bamboo mats.

Bamboo Corporation could successfully retain more workers in this sector by implementing minimum wages to authorized bamboo cutting and bamboo mat weaving workers. Schemes are being formulated to set up more mechanised

bamboo mat weaving centres with an aim to reduce the workload of bamboo mat weaving workers.

Distribution of allowances has been made through the Kerala Bamboo, Kattuvally and Pandanus Leaf Workers' Welfare Fund Board to ensure the welfare of basket-, mat- and bamboo mat weaving workers. Monetary benefits worth Rs 10,38,37,250 were distributed among these workers through the Income Support Scheme.

115 A. Steps will be taken to procure clay from dams for use in the clay industries. Clay will also be sourced from paddy fields without causing water logging or loss of topsoil.

Concessions have been introduced in the law to make clay available for the clay industries. Studies based on remote sensing have also been conducted to identify clay deposits and collect it from different places. Based on these studies, steps are being taken to obtain permission for mining.

b. Measures will be adopted to make clay vessels and other clay products value-added products using modern designs.

A Clay Raw Material Bank has been set up on cooperative basis to collect clay, procure clay products at fair prices and find markets for them. Schemes are also being formulated to distribute the materials in semi-finished form to the workers.

c. Programmes will be formulated for the planned development of the handicrafts sector by connecting it to tourism. The operations of the Kerala State Institute of Designs will be made more effective.

Handicrafts sector is closely connected to the tourism sector. Measures have been adopted to set up extensive sales centres in the tourism sector, launch sales centres in the model of Urban Hat and build craft villages and theme pavilions in major tourism centres. Schemes are being envisaged in cooperation with the Kerala

State Institute of Designs to set up kiosks that display handicraft products in major tourism centres and produce theme-based souvenirs. International Handicrafts Fairs were conducted in Palakkad in 2018 and Kannur in 2019 in the model of Surajkund, in a bid to expand the market for handicrafts. Entrepreneurs from foreign countries such as Sri Lanka, 22 states in India and more than a 100 units in the state took part in these fairs.

Iringal Craft Village has risen to admirable levels in relation to tourism. Steps have been taken to develop a craft village in similar lines in Thiruvananthapuram also. Close to 33,000 handicrafts workers were given jobs through schemes such as Vasthramam and Services and Supply Scheme under the Kerala Artisans Development Corporation. New showrooms of Handicrafts Development Corporation have been opened in Coimbatore, Kozhikode and Mascot Hotel, Thiruvananthapuram.

116 Steps will be taken to utilise the income obtained by the government from the clam industry for the welfare of workers in this sector

Steps are being expedited to give permission to traditional clam-gatherers to continue their livelihood practices.

117 The social security pension scheme for beedi, cigar workers will be expanded. Steps will be taken to discontinue the additional tax imposed recently

A special package worth Rs 20 crores has been announced for beedi, cigar workers, which is being implemented through the Welfare Board.

The social security pensions and welfare pensions were increased and standardized at Rs 1200. The government has also initiated steps to return the tax and cess imposed on beedi through GST. As part of this, Dinesh Central Co-operative Society was sanctioned Rs 12 crores as state's contribution to central organization.

118 a. Special encouragement will be given to plant dwarf varieties of hybrid

coconut trees that are suitable for the toddy industry. A protocol will be formulated to revamp and modernise toddy shops and loans will be made available to entrepreneurs.

The formulation of 'Toddy Board' that will help in the implementation of these plans has already been announced in the Liquor Policy and the follow-up actions are being undertaken.

b. Preventive measures against spurious liquor will be intensified

Through the new Liquor policy, the government was able to bring down spurious liquor in the state, and enforcement action against such cases has been made stricter.

c. Toddy tappers' cooperative societies will be promoted

Steps are being taken to promote toddy tappers' cooperative societies by giving them priority in auctions.

119 Craft villages will be opened in major tourist centres of Kerala. This will help the artisans exhibit their skills and market their products

Efforts are being made to set up craft villages and theme pavilions in major tourist centres.

120 a. A scheme under the name 'Market Kerala' will be launched to ensure market for the indigenous traditional products of the state

Steps have been taken to form a consortium at state level towards this purpose. Exhibitions are being conducted across the country to market these products. Besides, special pavilions are being set up in Malabar Fest and Iringal Craft Fair, giving importance to the traditional products of Kerala.

b. Arrangements will be made to market the products from Kerala both in India and abroad. This will help to find market for these products at global and domestic levels

With an aim to find global market for the products from Kerala, the government is considering

a proposal to give a certain percentage as financial assistance for products being exported.

The work on setting up a new sales shop that will give special importance to the indigenous traditional products of Kerala and a museum to display ivory artefacts (?) at the SMSM Institute Centenary building is in its final stage. These will start functioning this year itself. Trade Mission has been formed. The activities of the Mission are being conducted in an accelerated pace.

121 Traditional industries will be brought under the purview of 'Fair trade community trade' with aim to help them overcome the challenges of the new circumstances and make use of their possibilities. Major traditional industries will be declared as heritage skills and protected.

Special fairs are being organised during major festival seasons in order to sell traditional products. Steps are being taken to sell these products at fairs held at national level and in other states. Cluster Development scheme is being formulated and implemented in the handicrafts sector as part of developing heritage skills.

122 The operations of the Artisans Corporation will be strengthened. Steps will be taken to increase the

assistance of the government. The Sankaran Committee report, which studied the different problems faced by the handicraft workers, will be studied and necessary decisions will be taken by the government after holding discussions with organisations concerned. Steps will also be taken to make benefits available for the craftsmen by considering as traditional community of workers.

Assistance, both technical and financial, is being given to artisans in different sectors for the development of basic infrastructure. Financial assistance is also being given through the service and supply scheme. Steps are being taken to launch public service centres in carpentry, blacksmith and goldsmith sectors in Kollam, Kozhikode and Alappuzha. The strengthening of the corporation's functioning has resulted in an increase in revenue.

123 The products of traditional industries will be made compulsory, at least at a minimum level, in heritage hotels that enjoy concessions and benefits from the government in connection with the development of tourism.

Measures are being taken in this regard.

MODERN INDUSTRIES

124 a. Intense pressure will be exercised for the modernization and expansion of central public sector organisations such as FACT, HMT, HOC and Cochin Shipyard.

The state government has repeatedly requested the Central Government through both letters and memoranda, not to privatise central public sector organizations and to retain them in the public sector. Besides, the same demand has been put before the Central Government through the MPs of the state. Kerala Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution on 13.3.2017 demanding that the central govern-

ment take necessary measures to retain Hindustan Newsprint Limited as a public sector organization, and ensure its growth through diversification. The resolution has been submitted to the Central Government.

b. Pressure will be exerted to complete work on the petrochemical complex.

The Memorandum of Understanding to take over 481 acres of land of FACT towards this purpose has already been signed. The approval of the Central Government is awaited.

c. In 1970, Kerala's share of Central Fund was 3.1 per cent. Today, it is 2.6

per cent. The state government will exert intense pressure to increase Central funds in public sector, for the modernization of existing factories and for the establishment of new ones such as coach factory.

This subject was discussed at an MPs' conference and follow-up action is being taken. The State government has made interventions including taking over of central public sector organizations that had been decided to be privatized. It repeatedly requested the Centre to withdraw from the move to privatise Thiruvananthapuram international airport and retain it in the public sector. As the Central Government went ahead with the decision to privatise the airport, a request was made to entrust the state government with its operation. As this proposal too was rejected, KSIDC, a public sector organization, took part in the auction conducted to privatise the airport. But it failed to win the tender.

The State government has already given Rs 6.5 crores as loan to the joint enterprise named BHEL-EML.

125 a. As enormous amounts of fuel is available at low rates from the Natural Gas Terminal in Cochin, a methanol plant, a plant for chlorine compounds, another one for petrochemical products, gas-based power stations and city gas projects will be set up.

A Memorandum of Understanding has already been signed for taking over 481 acres of land owned by FACT. Steps have been taken to establish the petrochemical park.

b. The works on the proposed pipeline will be completed fast and the Cochin Natural Gas Terminal will be connected to the National Gas Grid

The project is progressing at a fast pace. Efforts are on to complete Kochi-Kuttanad line and Kuttanad-Mangalapuram line in August 2019. Though the flood of 2018 severely affected the progress of the pipeline project, the government has adopted measures to complete it.

126 a. The mineral sand in the coast is the precious mineral wealth of Kerala. It should not be exported as raw material, for any reason. A large-scale plant to upgrade value-added titanium to titanium metal is the need of the hour. The technology needed for this can be availed through the joint initiatives with the major players in this sector.

Efforts are on to take over 180 acres of land in Chavara. Steps are also being taken to set up a new plant. The Market Study Report to establish Titanium Complex has already been received. The procedures to implement the same have been initiated on the basis of this report.

b. The mining of mineral sand from the ecologically fragile coasts will be coordinated on the basis of an extensive, environment-friendly master plan.

Efforts are on to strengthen KEMDEL for this purpose. As part of this, creation of 11 new posts has been ordered. Appointment procedures are progressing.

127 Even the land acquisition for the Amballoor Electronic Hardware Park, proposed 56 years back, has not been completed. In line with the development achieved in the software sector, schemes needed for starting electronic hardware production, will be formulated on an emergency basis.

1.58 acres of land was registered under KSIDC in March 2019. Procedures are on to register the remaining land in the name of KSIDC with the permission of Land Acquisition Tahsildar, after preparing the title deeds.

A joint enterprise has been launched to manufacture laptops and servers in coordination with Keltron and other electronic companies. The laptop manufactured by this company was launched in Delhi in February 2019 under the brandname 'Coconics'. Steps are being taken to increase production.

128 a. A system will be introduced to create

10 lakh new job opportunities through skill development and career guidance.

As part of converting Employment Exchanges into Skill Development Centres, Employability centres were set up under District Employment Exchanges and career development centres were launched in the rural sector. Employability centres are operating in 10 districts--Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Kozhikode, Kannur, Malappuram, Thrissur and Kasaragod. Career development centres have been set up in Perambra, Chittoor, Neyyattinkara, Palod, Kayamkulam and Thrippunithura. Steps have been taken to strengthen vocational guidance units. KASE was appointed as Skill Development Mission.

b. An initiative will be launched to produce electronic products. Job opportunities will be created for two lakh persons with high technical skills and another two lakh persons with low technical skills.

Steps in this regard are progressing.

c. Close to one lakh engineers are entering the job market every year. A system will be set up to ensure job opportunities for them by co-ordinating the possibilities in different sectors.

A skill delivery platform has been launched with an aim to make engineering college students of the state employable. Under this project, engineering colleges are connected with one another through hitech classrooms. All the 150 engineering colleges in the state had been connected in this manner. Live classes conducted by experts from one centre will be made available at all other centres through mutual connectivity. Seminars and classes related to job opportunities, involving important personalities in the industrial sector and professionals, are also conducted as part of the project. The project is being implemented in such a manner that the students practical knowledge.

129 Different varieties of products can be made using the flowers, fruits and

spices which are abundant in the state. Production of resins, paints, nutritional supplements and ointments will be encouraged.

Procedures are on.

130 In order to promote micro employment enterprises, providing technology, training and market as a package along with loan facilities should be made possible. Schemes to establish related industries on a cluster basis, to ensure quality for products and market them in a centralised manner under a common brand name are desirable.

Entrepreneur training programmes and seminars are being conducted at block, taluk and district levels under the aegis of the department. Besides, practical training in different technology sectors, technical management development programme and investors' meet are being conducted in all districts. The department has given priority to launch business incubation centres in all District Industrial Centres. ED clubs have been formed in educational institutions with the financial assistance of the department, aiming to develop the spirit of enterprise among the youth. Besides, entrepreneurs are also being imparted training through the Kerala Institute of Entrepreneurs Development operating under the department. A web portal was launched in 2017-18 financial year with an aim to create national, international market for the products of small scale- and micro sectors.

Active efforts are being made to set up public service centres under the cluster development programme with an aim to fulfill the common needs of entrepreneurs and thus expand their area of operation. At present, 11 clusters are operating in the state under the SME-CDP programme. Three clusters are in the final stages of being operational. Besides, 26 clusters have been identified in different districts. The initial activities of these are going on.

131 Clusters of small scale- and medium factories will be set up in all districts,



Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan during the event regarding the investment of Nissan in Kerala.

in suitable industrial sectors. The operations of the industries which are already operating as clusters, including rubber, plywood, paddy husking, local food, gold ornaments, diamond polishing, plastic materials, tiles, clothes, leather, bamboo, silk, food processing, paint and general engineering, will be studied and lessons will be learned.

Steps have been taken by the District Industrial Centre to establish maximum number of clusters in the state after conducting meetings of officials at principal secretary/director level and giving needed instructions to the General Managers. 11 clusters are operating in the state.

132 Loans for small scale industries will be made available at lowest interest rates. Kerala Financial Corporation will be converted into an agency to fulfill this purpose.

Interest subsidy of 6-8% is given to the loans availed from financial institutions by nano industrial units which have already been started or about to be started. Steps have also been taken to make loans available to startups at low interest

rates. KSFE also has simplified the procedures by reducing the interest rates on loans given to public sector and small scale industries.

133 A. A new law will be introduced to make sure that mineral sand, which is yet another important asset of Kerala, goes out of the state only as value-added products

Central government has been approached to make amendments in the Central law related to this.

b. A value-adding initiative with employment opportunities will be launched towards this purpose.

Works on establishing a plant to produce titanium metal in Chavara are already underway.

c. The income from the Natural Resources Corporation will be spent on hospitals and education.

Although Natural Resources Corporation has not been set up yet, it has been decided that KEMDEL will be equipped for this purpose, as part of which 11 new posts have been created in KEMDEL.

134 a. A special programme will be formulated to encourage entrepreneurs. Financial assistance and support for startup companies will be increased.

KSIDC will form a cell to promote start-up initiatives. The third phase of its operations is organising a programme called Young Entrepreneurs Summit.

b. State Innovation Policy will be formulated

Kerala Development and Innovation Strategy Council has been formed by restructuring the old innovation council, and inducting experts famous at national and international level. Follow-up procedures are being carried out on the

basis of this.

c. Special financial assistance and encouragement will be given to start-up entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST communities

A project is being implemented through the SC, ST Development Corporation to provide financial assistance.

135 Steps will be taken to evaluate the operations of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and necessary changes will be introduced.

The steps are being taken by KSIDC. The validity of the SEZ law will expire in 2021. So long-term projects cannot be formulated.

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

136 Essential materials such as sand and stones are the wealth of the state. The Government will intervene in sand, quarry sectors in order to make these materials available at low rates to the common people and at market rates to large-scale construction companies, in a judicious manner. Natural Resources Corporation will be equipped to make such interventions.

A meeting of district geologists was conducted, which discussed the problems in these sectors. KEMDEL has been equipped for the purpose.

137 a. Steps will be taken to resolve the crisis in the construction sector, which will include importing sand from neighbouring states, mining sand from reservoirs, operating quarries in compliance with ecological guidelines and manufacturing alternate building materials.

Immediate steps are being taken to give permit to quarries after taking into consideration ecological factors as well. Permission has been given for importing sand. A new sand policy was formulated. A sand processing facility was set

up in Ponnani with private participation. Steps have been initiated to set up similar facilities in other ports, after resolving the issues faced by this initiative. The efforts are on at a fast pace to remove sand and silt from Lower Periyar reservoir.

b. Green construction technologies which limits the consumption of energy as much as possible, will be promoted.

Training was given on the application of green construction technologies at the Public Works Department. Green technologies are being implemented and promoted in other construction sectors as well and applied in various activities.

138 An uncompromising stand will be taken against the monopolistic policies of unilaterally raising the price of cement, rods and paint, totally unrelated to the cost of production

Several meetings were conducted by the chief minister, minister of industries and finance minister. Steps are being taken to implement the decisions taken in these meetings. The minister of industries convened a meeting of cement manufacturers in February 2019 and strictly instructed them to reduce the cement price.

COMMERCIAL SECTOR

- 139** Kerala Institute of Retail Management will be established. The proposed Institute aims to promote entrepreneurship in trade sector and train modern management experts.

Steps are being taken

- 140** Trade Mission will be formed that will act as the nodal agency of the government in this sector. Clear goals that need to be achieved within 2025, and a retail policy will be announced. Trade Mission will coordinate the activities of all departments related to trade, in alignment with these goals.

Trade Mission has been formed and an order has been issued in this regard. The first meeting of the Mission has already been held and the future activities have been decided.

- 141** A new brand, 'Kerala Retail', has to be launched. The promotion for this brand should be conducted by connecting with tourism. The aim is to create an attractive image of the trade sector of Kerala.

Steps are being taken in this regard.

- 142** The retail sector of Kerala is facing the biggest threat from national, regional and global retail giants. While resisting them, steps have to be taken to increase the competency of our small-scale organizations. Most importantly, the facilities in the markets in both cities and villages have to be improved and local markets and bazars have to be raised as an alternative for shopping malls. These markets must have products with certified quality and controlled price, besides an enjoyable ambience just as in malls. The government will provide assistance for revamping markets in this manner.

Trade Mission has already been formed and it will supervise the adoption of measures in this regard.

- 143** The Traders' Welfare Fund introduced by the previous LDF government is not active now. The pension scheme could be implemented because a certain percentage of the increased tax was set aside for the welfare fund. But the UDF government refused to give the required financial assistance for this purpose.

Measures are being undertaken.

- 144** The Left Democratic Front Government will adopt a trader-friendly policy. The bureaucratic torture of traders, which is happening right now under the UDF government, will be put to an end. Corruption in this sector will be reduced through e-governance. Decisions on the implementation of GST will be taken only after detailed discussions with the traders.

GST council has been formed in the state. The advice and guidance of the Council are proving helpful in the activities of the government.

- 145** Tribunal cases will be resolved fast

Steps have been taken

- 146** State government will give concession for one year to the enterprises that come under the purview of Startup India, besides the concession already being given by the central government. Honest traders will be given green card.

Many concessions are already being given through Startup Mission to the enterprises that come under the purview of Startup India. Giving green card to the traders has become irrelevant as GST has been introduced.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

- 147** All the public sector industries will be made profitable again. The same reviving technique adopted during the tenure of the previous LDF government will be applied for this purpose. The public sector of Kerala was revived through a package that included financial restructuring, reform of the buying policy of the government, coordination among public sector organizations, merger with central public sector organizations, revamping of the management, constant monitoring and transparent actions to prevent corruption

If in 2015-'16, only 8 public sector institutions were making profit, the number increased to 13 in 2016-'17; and to 14 in 2018-'19. The total profit made in 2018-'19 has risen to Rs 258.29 crores. The project share that was Rs 123 crores in 2016-'17 was increased to Rs 270 crores in 2017-'18 and Rs 297 crores in 2018-'19.

- 148** The public sector will be expanded. It is hoped that within three years, the public sector will move beyond making profit to acquiring capital for expansion.

At present, the public sector is poised for a total profit of Rs 258.29 crores. The profit that will be made in the coming years will be used to take measures for the further expansion of the public sector.

- 149** These institutions should also acquire the capacity to compete effectively in the global market. Taking into consideration facts like proximity of market and availability of raw materials and associated resources at cheap rates, the public sector industries should be expanded to other states of India and possibly outside the country as well.

As part of the expansion scheme, steps have been taken to extend the activities of public sec-

tor industries to other states as well, after taking into consideration the market possibilities of the products of the public sector units.

- 150** Corruption in the public sector is linked to purchase and sales. A common policy will be formulated, on the basis of the report of the AG and the rapid investigation report, to ensure transparency.

Steps are being taken to prevent corruption.

- 151** A model company administrative charter has to be developed, which will be applicable to the public sector organizations. This charter will define how the board has to be elected, what should be the responsibilities of the board and what should be the relationship between the board and the management. Total autonomy will be given to the companies that abide by the specific conditions for trade.

Measures will be taken.

- 152** Representation of employees will be enhanced in the board in order to ensure their participation in corporate administration.

Measures are being adopted.

- 153** A. The pay revision in public sector organisations will be implemented in a time-bound manner.

Pay revision has already been implemented in a few public sector organizations. Measures to implement pay revision in other organizations are on at a fast pace. An order has been issued to provide interim relief in the organizations where wage revision has not been implemented so far.

b. A contributory pension scheme will be formulated for the employees of public sector organizations with the participation of employees, management and

the government. The profit made by the organization will be taken into consideration while deciding the share of the management towards the pension fund.

Initial discussions in this regard have begun.

154 All public sector organisations not operating on an industry-trade basis will be subjected to social audit

Measures are being taken.

155 There are many technologies developed by the research organisations under the Central government such as CSIR, DAE and ISRO. These technologies will be bought to be applied in the production of equipment, products and services in the public sector.

Steps have been initiated. NAVIC, developed ISRO, is being used in fishing boats.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BASED INDUSTRIES

156 One crore square feet office space will be created to provide jobs for 2.5 lakh people in this sector. Smart City will be completed in a time-bound manner in order to build industrial parks so that office space can be created. Along with utilising large-scale initiatives as these, the services of social organisations such as Ooralunkal Labour Contract Society will also be utilized, following the public-people partnership models. The establishment of private IT parks is possible even within the limitations of 15-acre land ceiling law. NRI capital will be utilised for building such parks.

By the year 2018-19, 50 lakh square feet new office space was created in the IT sector of Kerala. Moreover, Integrated Startup Complex, which is the largest startup ecosystem in India, started functioning in Kochi in 2019 with 1.80 lakh square feet office space.

In 2019-21, 57 lakh square feet office space of Taurus Investments in Thiruvananthapuram and 88 lakh square feet office space in Kochi Smart City, will become operational. By 2020, there will be an increase of 2 lakh square feet in the office space of Integrated Startup Complex. When combined, the total area of new office spaces will be more than double of what had been targeted.

In the office space that has been newly created, more than 50,000 direct jobs have been creat-

ed. More than 1.5 lakh people have been indirect beneficiaries of this scheme. Besides, more than 16,000 youths are working in the newly registered start-ups. The indirect jobs created by start-up companies are more than 30,000. This is excluding the jobs created by MNCs functioning in Kerala. These have given direct jobs to 1300 people in the first year itself. Detailed information is given below.

Nissan has given jobs to 300 people in 25,000 sq office space. The number of employees will increase to 1500 in the coming years. HR Block gave jobs to 650 people in 40,000 sq office space, Tech Mahindra to 200 people in 12,000 sq office space, Teranet to 150 people in 10,000 sq office space.

4000 indirect jobs have also been created along with this. In the coming years, this will increase to 5000 direct jobs in IT and 15000 indirect jobs.

157 The government will adopt an approach to give adequate support to the small-scale ventures outside technoparks. Providing benefits to the firms in technoparks for this purpose will be considered. For this, quality improvement of small-scale, medium ventures and creating opportunities for them to become familiar with the international market and build contacts, are necessary.

A new scheme helpful for small start-up com-

panies in government IT parks was implemented. Under the scheme, rent subsidy of Rs 20 per square feet will be given to small start-ups with high growing capacity, for encouraging them to operate in government-owned IT parks.

158 Across the world, we are witnessing a trend of promoting ventures born out of innovative ideas. According to studies, only 10 percent of the new ventures become successful. Every year, the government will give support to develop 1000 innovative ideas. They will be given a government grant of Rs 2 lakh and the services of Mentors. They will be connected to prestigious academic institutions. All these measures aim to increase the success rate from the current 10 percent to 25 percent. 250 selected innovating ideas will be given collateral-free loans worth Rs 1 crore. The fund for this will be arranged from the government, private investors recognized by SEBI, and banks.

As on March 31, 2019, a total of 1490 start-up companies registered themselves with the Industries Department. In the first national-level start-up ranking introduced by the Indian Government in 2018-19, Kerala was selected as the best performing state. This was made possible through the continuation of schemes implemented step-by-step from 2016 onwards.

A scheme has been introduced to improve the functioning of start-ups and to identify suitable innovative ideas. The innovative ideas selected under the scheme, which has been named Idea Days, are given a grant of upto Rs 12 lakhs based on their development level and maturity. Rs 1281 lakhs has been distributed through this project to 246 innovators till date.

The start-up named Genrobotics, which was selected by the government in this manner and given financial assistance, is a global venture worth Rs 150 crores today.

Incubators could be developed in Kannur, Palakkad and Kasaragod thanks to the schemes im-

plemented to attract international level accelerators and incubators to Kerala and to create local incubators of high standards. It is expected that one million sq ft IT space will be available for the startups in Kerala by 2020.

The government has issued an order giving permission to buy products and services worth upto Rs 20 lakhs in direct purchase manner and products and services worth upto Rs 100 lakhs in limited tender manner from start-ups.

Government has implemented a matchless "Fund-of-fund" scheme to increase the availability of angel funds for start-ups. With the scheme, a corpus fund investment of Rs 1000 crores could be made available to the start-ups in Kerala from the four angel funds selected by the government.

159 The National Institute of Design in Kollam will be developed into a design studio that creates designs of global standards, by associating with incubators and fablabs of various colleges.

A design conference was conducted in Ernakulam in December 2018, to attain excellence in designing inside the start-up ecosystem of Kerala. Following this, as part of the design summit, an international workshop was conducted in co-operation with the world famous Copenhagen Institute of Interactive design. World Design Organization(WDO) had an active participation in the design summit. Following this, WDO expressed interest in establishing a centre of excellence for design in Kerala. A company, which is a member in WDO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Kerala Startup Mission. Space has been allotted for this centre of excellence at the Integrated Start-up complex, Kalamassery. This will be developed into a design centre of global standards.

160 Education of high standards is the basis of innovative ideas. Centres for higher studies and research polytechnic academies (which give more importance to practical education) and engineering colleges will be linked to sector hubs.

Measures have been taken to set up modern technology-driven Centres of Excellence at the Integrated Start-up Complex in Kochi. Engineering colleges and polytechnic academies will be linked to these centres so that the latter can impart high-level practical education using modern technology.

IEDCs have been formed and have started functioning in all Engineering colleges. This will be extended to other professional colleges and all colleges with postgraduate courses. IEDCs will function as the touch points for the innovative ideas that evolve in the student start-ups and for the promotion of innovative ideas in the general system.

161 An ICT innovation system will be created where the science and technology research and development institutions of Kerala, state IT Mission and Technopark will work together. The main aim of this innovation collective will be applying ICT in different production sectors of Kerala.

Research Innovation Network Kerala (RINK), an online network which brings together research centres, science and technology institutions, Kerala Start-up Mission, technoparks and IT parks, has been developed. The network aims to make possible the nurturing of innovative ideas that might lead to achievements in research. This is ready for inauguration and expansion.

The Engineering colleges in the state are connected to one another and also to all the IT parks through another online network called Skill Delivery Platform Kerala (SDPK).

162 Technology hubs with focus on next-generation knowledge-based industries, cloud computing, internet of things, bio informatics, and cognitive computing will be set up. The manufacture of electronic equipment related to the products used in the respective sector hubs will be undertaken in the ancillary small-scale production centres.

Steps have been taken to establish centres of excellence related to digital fabrication, AR/VR and gaming, block chain, 5G communication, computer-aided machining, medical AI etc., in cooperation with leading institutions such as MIT, Unity, Intel, Tejas Networks, Al Tayer and University of Illinois. Steps have also been taken to establish centres of excellence in electric mobility and space application – the future development areas of the knowledge-based economy. It has also been decided to create cross functional teams that would be able to lead knowledge verticals.

163 a. IT sector is facing serious scarcity of human resources. Schemes centered on Engineering colleges, polytechnics and other technical institutions will be formulated to resolve this. Skill academies that help develop skills in software engineering, architecture, testing and quality will be set up.

The Skill Delivery Platform Kerala (SDPK), which is capable of improving the employability skills of the students, has been made operational. This platform connects 150 institutions in the state through tele-presence classrooms to impart digital skill developing content to the students. At present, this platform has 25 classrooms. This will be increased to almost 85 by June 2019.

b. IIITMK will be converted into higher research institution

IIITK has initiated a highly desirable programme, in cooperation with the ICT academy and with the help of K-DISK, in order to give training in block chain, a new generation technology, to 20,000 persons. The decision to convert IIITMK into a university that focuses on digital science was announced by Governor in 2018, when he addressed the Legislative Assembly.

164 Facilities have to be created for the production of IT hardware items including chips. This can be launched in underdeveloped districts such as Malappuram, Palakkad and

Kasaragod. This project is likely to get special central funds in the context of the efforts to convert India into a global hub of electronic systems & design manufacturing industries.

Kerala's own production facility named Coconics that enables the local production of laptops and servers belonging to the original design manufacturing variety has been established and made operational. The facility was set up reviving the land and other facilities of the Kelttron factory in Manvila, which had been closed down.

Steps have been taken to set up a Fablab on the land of Calicut University in Malappuram and to set up a Fablab and Incubation Centre at the Palakkad Government Polytechnic College. Similar activities will be initiated in Wayanad district next year.

165 Marketability for the commodities of producers who started e-commerce ventures in the B2B field, under the initiative of the government, will be ensured. New markets have to be opened for them. B2B fairs have to be used towards this purpose.

E-commerce platforms that help expand the availability of market for the commodities of small-scale manufacturers have been made available through start-ups. The government agencies operating in B2B sector can make use of the services of these start-ups. Besides, a platform named Demand Day was set up for various government agencies to put in their requests for IT support. Government orders have also been issued so that IT centres that develop start-ups can be bought without much procedural hassles. Kudumbasree has also launched an online platform to market their products.

166 Business Process Management companies that aim at value creation from efficiency improvement, in the lines of energy service companies (which find income and capital from the profit made through energy conservation), will be formed. KFC and

KSIDC must give financial assistance to these companies.

No steps has been taken

167 The government will take a stand favouring net neutrality. Cybercrimes will be prevented. Akshaya centres will be strengthened. Student chapters will be formed across Kerala to expand the operations of the International Centre for Free and Open Software (ICFOSS), even while retaining it in the community ownership. All possible arrangements will be made for the ICFOSS to lead the development of open source applications and to impart training at the state-level.

An approach supporting net neutrality has been adopted. Akshaya centres were revived. The rates for various government services have been fixed and published. Customer management training and goodwill campaign for Akshaya operators will soon be launched.

Public participation was ensured in the operations of ICFOSS. ICFOSS has been developed into a research centre which can conduct practical operation and research development in open software, hardware, FOSS incubation and training.

ICFOSS conducted Women Hackaton Initiative for ensuring gender equality in FOSS community. 504 girl students from 17 colleges in the state participated in this event in 2018-19. A residential camp at the ICFOSS centre was also conducted as part of this initiative.

168 The functioning for Technolodge has stopped. Problem is not with the idea, but with the implementation. Steps must be taken to fix this. NRI Malayalis will be encouraged to invest in Technolodge.

Technolodges were brought under Kerala Start-up Mission for the promotion of start-up ventures.

169 Smart phone-based services with a focus on common people will be

developed. As part of this initiative, a smart phone will be provided to a woman of the family free of cost.

Yet to kick-start.

170 The Akshaya centres, which have been instrumental in improving e-literacy, will be given new responsibilities under the government's e-governance drive.

The Digital Empowerment Campaign, an exhaustive digital literacy programme with the backing of Akshaya centres, is in the planning stage. As many as 2,650 tablets are ready to be distributed to the Akshaya centres. These gadgets will be quite handy for Aadhaar enrolment and digital literacy campaign. The enrolment campaign for school students will also be coordinated through the Akshaya centres.

171 Though the IT Policy of 2007 has suggested the use of free software for public governance, it has not been implemented in toto. For its smooth running, there is a need to put in place awareness programmes for officials concerned. There should also be initiatives to expose the officials to the latest developments in technology. Open Source-based applications will be encouraged in a bid to spread the usage of information technology in small and medium scale enterprises.

Extensive training programmes were conducted for the government employees to promote the use of free software. Open software applications were developed (example: GNU Khata, GST module prepared by OODO-ICFOSS) for the SMEs. These applications were also introduced to the SMEs. E-office had been implemented in all departments of the secretariat, collectorates, 15 sub-collectorates, two taluk offices and 52 other institutions in the state.

M-Keralam, a unified app for all government services, has 42,000 registered users and 76 online transactional services. There are 60,000 registered users and 60 online transactional services in the state portal.

172 As the connectivity expenses are a burden for small enterprises, a scheme will be chalked out to ensure connectivity at a low cost. Solar power could be explored to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity, and for this the government will extend financial or other help.

The KFON project, part of the consortium led by BEL and RailTel, has started functioning.

173 The human resource development should revolve around free knowledge and the curriculum should also be based on that. Schemes will be put in place to encourage the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in technical and medical education and governance, drawing inspiration from the IT@school project.

Project is being prepared.

174 State Data Centre will be more secure and potent. The data collection of all government offices will be connected to the Data Centre.

The State Data Centre had been strengthened and its security beefed up to provide uninterrupted service of global standards. Currently, the centre's SAN storage capacity has been upped to 228 TB and the compute capacity has been spiked to 2560 core with 24 TB memory. Security platforms such as globally acclaimed enterprise security solutions and web application Firewall had been put into practice.

The State Data Centre's facilities are used by all important departments for data collection, data storage and to host websites. The Infopark in Cherthala will be developed as a data centre hub in the next two years. Leading business concern Rakbank has elicited interest in starting data centres hosted by enterprise infrastructure in Kerala. Through this, there will be an investment flow of Rs 1,000 crore into Kerala in the next 8 years.

BIO-TECHNOLOGY RELATED INDUSTRIES

175 The State Biotechnology policy of the Kerala Biotechnology Commission aims to optimally use the state's bio-resources and top quality human capital to meet the demand for biotechnology products and put Kerala on a higher growth trajectory. The policy also aims to start biotechnology research institutes of global standards and revamp the existing ones, and provide basic facilities by joining hands with the private sector. Biotechnology parks are also on the anvil.

Efforts are on to further develop biotechnology with the available bio-resources in the state under the state Biotechnology Board and Commission. In a bid to encourage research in this field, Youth Investigators Programme in Biotechnology, post-doctoral fellowships and Biotechnology Innovations for Rural Development were introduced this year. Conferences were held to attract youths to the business opportunities available in biotechnology. A series of biotechnology lectures were also conducted to inculcate the temper of biotechnology among students and youths, and various papers were presented by experts such as Dr Soman Abraham of the Singapore Duke Medical School, Dr Ashley of National University in Singapore and Dr D K Gupta of Meerut University. As many as 61 biotech industries participated in the conference held for the entrepreneurs.

Dr M D Nair and Dr C N Ramchand presided over the conclave for entrepreneurs.

The Institute of Advanced Virology was inaugurated at the Life Science Park at Thonnakkal in Thiruvananthapuram to prevent and eradicate virus causing disease such as HINI, dengue, chikunguniya and Nipah. These diseases have been plaguing the state for a while. The Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment is working round the clock to put the institute in operating mode.

176 Kerala had been exporting coir, cashew, meat products, fruits and vegetable-based products and spices for ages. To face the stiff global competition, the quality of these products will be enhanced with the help of biotechnology.

The government has taken steps to further the interests of the traditional industries using the latest scientific developments. The coir fair was conceptualized with the aim to create a comprehensive scientific knowledge in the coir sector. Similar efforts were made in fish processing in the fisheries sector. Many schemes were prepared to increase the quality of fruit and vegetable-based products. Various projects were put forward to rear various saplings, including coconut saplings, through tissue culture. The first agro park was built at Thrissur.

177 The Ayurveda medicines produced in Kerala are not able to enter the global market. The main reason for this is that the foreign countries are skeptical about the ingredients and quality of these Ayurveda medicines. The quality of Ayurveda medicines can be ensured through scientific advancements such as controlled fermentation. The medicines should take the scientifically studied with a clear cut realization of the ingredients and contents, and this process would help in making inroads into the global market.

Steps are being taken to scientifically ensure the quality of the Ayurveda medicines and efforts are on to establish an International Research Institute of Ayurveda. An International Ayush Conclave was organized in Thiruvananthapuram. The first edition of the Ayurveda International Ayush Conclave, 2018 was held in Kochi.

178 Progress could be made in this field

by riding on tissue culture techniques to artificially rear quality medicinal plants. Moreover, the biodiversity could also be protected. The state farmers could get saplings at a lower cost through artificial rearing of cash crops and fancy plants.

Tissue culture has paved the way in rearing 15 lakh saplings of plantain trees, fancy plants such as orchid, and medicinal plants. Special attention was also given for the modernization of the labs concerned, which would help in producing close to 50 lakh saplings.

179 With the help of genomics/proteomics,

products could be developed to prevent or foresee various diseases. These opportunities could be utilized in the field of biotechnology-based production of medicines.

Yet to set the ball rolling.

180 Bioinformatics is an amalgam of biotechnology and information technology. There is enough scope for bioinformatics in Kerala and efforts would be made to bring related benefits to the state.

Yet to kick off.

NANOTECHNOLOGY

181 Special departments for nanotechnology in universities and inter-university centers will be established, and the existing nanotechnology centers will be revamped. Nanotechnology could be used to overhaul and expand many sectors, including industries, and

this will be done to reap benefits. The number of nanotechnology-based academic courses will be increased as per the needs.

The Kerala, MG, Kannur and Calicut Universities are looking at ways and means to streamline the courses after studying the opportunities in store for nanotechnology.

TOURISM

182 The tourist inflow to Kerala considerably dipped during 2014-16. The government will assess the situation and the number of tourists visiting Kerala will be doubled in the next 5 years. The number of foreign tourists was 12 lakh in 2016 and it will be increased to 24 lakh by 2021. The number of domestic tourists will be increased to 2 crore from 1.3 crore.

The tourist inflow to Kerala increased though floods and Nipah had an adverse effect on the tourism sector. As many as 10,96,407 foreign tourists and 1,56,04,661 domestic travelers visited the state in 2018. The foreign tourist numbers spiked by 0.42% and domestic tourists

swelled by 6.34%.

183 The government will organize yearly global literary fests, music festivals, theatre galas and drama festivals in Kerala.

Though the tourism department is not directly involved in organizing yearly global literary fests, theatre festivals, music galas and drama festivals, the government is providing financial support to various institutions and organizations to run these festivals. The government is now organizing international music festival since 2017 similar to the Nishagandhi dance festival.

184 a. A Kerala-specific festival calendar will be prepared and the guidelines for

this calendar will be prepared.

A festival calendar listing Kerala's main poorams and festivals is ready. The guidelines for the calendar are being drafted.

b. The artistes who are proficient in Kerala's ritualistic art forms will be given accreditation and the relevant details will be displayed on website. Various products will be made available at the craft village as per the order placed by the tourists.

The Folklore Academy is initiating steps to give accreditation to the state's traditional art performers. Requisite arrangements have been made at the Iringal crafts village to provide products according to the orders of the tourists.

185 Along the lines of the Muziris and Thalassery heritage projects, there are plans to connect Kerala's ancient ports and spices agricultural centres such as Kalady and Aankkara with ports in West Asia and Europe to pave a spices route like the silk route.

The preliminary work relating to the spices route project has commenced, and as part of it a culinary festival was organized in Kochi. Moreover, a decision was taken at the meeting of the Ambassadors of the spices route countries to take forward the project. Work relating to the conservation of heritage, with the base in Alappuzha, has kicked off. The blueprint to extend the Thalassery heritage project to Kannur and Wayanad districts was also prepared. There is remarkable progress in the Chala Heritage Street and Alappuzha heritage projects. The 'Mittayi Theruvu' heritage project had been completed.

186 The government was successful in spreading the tourism season from November to March. The scope of monsoon tourism will be fully utilized and the period from April to October will also be made into a season for tourists.

Various campaigns are doing the rounds to

promote monsoon tourism. As part of the drive, an off-season campaign was held in the months of May, June and July.

187 Efforts will be initiated to start direct air connectivity from international tourist hubs to Kerala. The government will also try to attract more cruise ships to Kerala shores. Quality transportation from airport to various tourist spots will be ensured.

The state held talks with the central government to start direct flight from international tourist hubs to Kerala. Moreover, the prominent tour operators were contacted to route chartered flights with tourists from major world cities through Kerala. The road infrastructure has also been improved.

188 A basic facility master plan will be prepared for tourist centers to ensure that each spot has facilities such as proper road, potable water, public toilets, waste management system, cable TV, internet connectivity and electricity. Proper coordination among local self-government institutions, departments and agencies will be made ensured to complete the project in 3 years. Steps will be taken to execute tourism highway projects such as the Munnar-Alappuzha one.

The Green Carpet project, which makes sure that the tourist spots have better facilities, is being implemented every year just before the tourist season starts. Master plans are also being prepared to ensure development of major tourist centers. All tourist hubs in the state are being made disabled friendly. Close to 100 tourist spots had been declared as disabled friendly.

189 Houseboats, green houses, Ayurveda resorts, homestays, star hotels will put in place necessary facilities after accessing the inflow of tourists to each tourist center.

Classification system is being followed to make sure the quality of houseboats, Ayurveda

resorts and homestays. The houseboat tracking system has been installed to ensure the safety of houseboats, and as many as 800 houseboats have this network.

190 Steps will be taken to build a water theme park that can receive 2,000 visitors at a time.

No initiative has been taken yet to start a government water theme park. But efforts are on to promote water theme parks operating in the private sector.

191 Tourist police will be deployed in major tourist spots in the state. Tourist wardens, who are good swimmers, will be deployed at water tourism hubs.

The service of the tourism police is available at main tourism centers in the state. Preliminary work for the appointment of tourism wardens is on.

192 Target audience-specific campaigns will be unleashed in many countries apart from normal advertisements. More tourist inflow from Arab countries will increase people-to-people contact and create additional emigration opportunities.

The Kerala tourism had conducted requisite campaigns to attract more tourists to Kerala. Many advertisements were made by the tourism department in the backdrop of the August floods last year. These campaigns were visible through electronic, print and other media, and at cinema halls and malls. A special Middle East campaign was also carried out to target tourists from the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait and Bahrain.

193 The government will channel funds to make Kerala Tourism Mart as one of the most important tourism business meets in the world.

Funds had been earmarked for Kerala Tourism Mart.

194 a. The state's presence in international

tourism fairs should be further increased.

Compared to the previous years, the state participated in more tourism fairs and conducted more road shows. Kerala was part of 13 international tourism fairs, and organized 23 road shows in major cities across the world.

b. Help will be extended to the private sector units to participate in such tourism fairs.

The government is ensuring the presence of private players in these tourism fairs. The private entrepreneurs participate in all major tourism fairs as part of the Kerala tourism pavilion.

195 The taxes adversely affecting the tourism sector will be reexamined. With the implementation of GST, luxury tax will be a thing of the past.

Yet to take action in this regard.

196 a. The budget allocation for tourism will be considerably increased.

The allocation has been increased. Rs 372 crore has been earmarked this year.

b. Considering the job opportunities in the tourism industry, a certain percentage of funds generated in the sector will be utilized for the development of the tourism in the state.

Implemented.

197 KTDC is the face of government's development agency. The first requirement of KTDC is a professional board and management. The functioning of KTDC will be drastically revamped.

Steps had been taken to professionalize KTDC.

198 a. The Kerala tourism industry needs at least one lakh new recruits every year for tourism related sectors, but training is imparted to only 15,000 persons. More human resources are

required considering the growth rate of the industry. The training standards and the number of students at KITTS, KIHMS and IHMCT will be increased. Self-financing institutions are also cropping up in this sector. A system will be in place to look into the curriculum and training, and to rate the institutions.

More opportunities will be thrown open to those who seek employment in the tourism industry. Process had been completed to have a new curriculum and rating system.

b. Special focus will be given to training of tourist guides. Tourism-related courses will be part of Arts and Science colleges.

KITTS has formulated a special module for training tourist guides. This has helped in having more recognized tourist guides in the state tourism sector.

199 a. The policy of responsible tourism will continue. A study will be immediately conducted to know more about the carrying capacity of the various tourist centers in the state.

A new tourism policy had been announced based on responsible tourism. As part of it, responsible tourism mission had been formed and it has started functioning. As many as 15,518 tourism units have registered under the responsible tourism mission, and around 78,000 people got direct or indirect employment in the tourism sector. People started to generate income under the mission by organizing tour packages based on traditional vocations, art forms, festivals, and local cuisine. Through the mission, poor people earned close to Rs 10.9 crore from the tourism sector in one and half years. Pepper project, under the aegis of the responsible tourism mission, had been put into practice whereby local participation is ensured in the development of tourism industry.

b. A centralized training will be given to people's representatives in the local self-

government institutions in preparing sub-plans for tourism development.

Project is yet to start.

200 a. Green protocol will be in vogue in tourism centers. The use of disposable materials will be discouraged.

Efforts have been initiated under responsible tourism mission to introduce green protocol.

b. Plastic will be banned. Modern public facilities will be established to process the waste from houseboats.

Plastic had been banned in main tourism centers. A special facility is in place to treat houseboat waste.

201 a. A pilgrims' tourism policy, which would connect pilgrim centers and cultural heritage places, will be announced.

Steps had been taken to promote pilgrim tourism under the tourism policy. The Sabarimala-Padmanabhaswamy temple project had been drafted into the Swadeshi Darshan project, and the Guruvayoor temple city project included in the Prasad Project, and these projects are progressing well. Moreover, the state government with central funding is ensuring to provide basic facilities to the pilgrims visiting 117 temples included in the Swadeshi Darshan project.

A digital museum based on the life and teachings of Sree Narayana Guru and a convention centre are being constructed at Chempazhanthy, the birthplace of Sree Narayana Guru, in Thiruvananthapuram district. Rs 10 crore had been allocated for the first phase and the construction is progressing at a fast pace. The Central government has earmarked Rs 70 crore for Sree Narayana Guru pilgrim tourism.

A guest house with 56 rooms at a cost of Rs 24 crore is being built at Guruvayoor, and the building will be completed in a year. The area surrounding the Padmanabhaswamy Temple was beautified at a cost of Rs 100 crore.

b. Handicraft fairs, which link

handicrafts with tourism, will be organized. Farm tourism will be promoted.

Vellar Crafts village had been established along the lines of the Iringal Crafts Village to connect handicrafts with tourism.

202 A consortium of Ayurveda institutions will be formed to effectively promote Ayurveda tourism in international travel marts.

The Kerala tourism department participated in various international marts with Ayurveda as the central theme.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEGACITIES

203 Measures will be taken to convert the main cities – Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode—into metro cities. Steps will be taken to complete airport and metro facilities in a time bound manner. The government will revamp the junctions and put in place city improvement programmes and bypasses to ease traffic snarls in the cities.

The Thiruvananthapuram development activities are in the preliminary stage under the smart city project. The capital city will see development to the tune of Rs 1,538 crore, and a new master plan is in place. The efforts to spruce up and preserve the Chala heritage street in Thiruvananthapuram district under the heritage project are on. Land is being acquired for the construction of flyovers at Sreekariyam, Ulloor and Pattom in Thiruvananthapuram. The government has called

for the tender for the works involving second reach of the Karamana-Kliyikavilla NH stretch. As part of waste management, aerobic bins had been placed in 45 locations and two plastic shredding centers had been established in Thiruvananthapuram. Many projects are being implemented including the Killiyaar cleaning drive. The skywalk project for the pedestrians is being executed. The country's first hi-tech woman-friendly waiting shed had been opened at Kazhakootam in Thiruvananthapuram.

The work to extend metro rail from Maharaja's to Petta is in the last phase in Kochi. Further extension of metro rail is in the preliminary stage. A decision had been taken to build a Kakkanad township as part of the metro project. The government has put forward a water metro project at a cost of Rs 744 crore whereby solar boats will be used for transportation across lakes. The construction of flyovers at Vyttila and

Inaugural ceremony of Kannur International Airport



Kundanur is progressing. Storm water drainages such as Joy's canal, boundary canal and athirathi canal had been completed as per the Amrit project. More gas connections were given through the city gas distribution network in Ernakulam district. Close to 37,033 households got gas connections. During these period in excessive of 196 km pipe laid. Four CNG stations had been commissioned and four others are under construction.

As part of Kozhikode city's development, flyovers at Ramanattukara and Thondayadu were thrown open to traffic. The Panniyakara rail over bridge was also inaugurated. The government found an amicable solution to the land acquisition issues relating to the construction of Kanjipally rail over bridge and the bridge was opened in four months' time. The efforts to widen the

Kozhikode bypass are on. The government has given nod to the Kozhikode waste treatment plant waste energy project. A 'mahila mall', an initiative of the Kumbashree and first such one in the country, was opened.

204 As part of capital city's development, measures would be taken to step up high court bench, expand Nemom as a satellite terminal, develop Attukal township and resolve water logging issues.

A project is being executed to clean up the Aamayinjan canal and Parvathypathan River to facilitate free flow of water. Steps taken to solve water logging are showing positive results. The government is looking into Nemom as satellite terminal and Attukal township projects.

DEVELOPMENT OF MALABAR

205 A special package will be formulated for the development of the historic Malabar region. Stress will be given for the progress of Kasaragod and Wayanad districts.

The tender for the development of national highway from Thalapadi to Kaalikadavu in Kasaragod is pending for approval with the central ministry. This project had been included in category 1 by the central government. The rail over bridge project at Pallikkara in

Neeleswaram in Kasaragod district is on as standalone. The THDCIL had been given the responsibility to build a new 50MW solar park besides a similar existing park at Ambalathara in Kasaragod district. Tender process is on to establish a 50MW solar project at Paiveliga after 250 acres of land had been allotted for the project. 'Snehasanthwanam' scheme, special 'Ashwasakiranam' scheme and the initiative to help endosulfan victims pursue education are being implemented.



The Malanad Malabar cruise project to tap the tourism potential of the Kasargod and Kannur districts is progressing. The Pazhayaangadi boat terminal, which is part of the Malanad Malabar river cruise project that focusses on 7 rivers, will be completed before June 15, 2019. The piling work for the construction of the Parassinikadavu boat terminal had been completed. The government has given the nod for the Rs 50 crore River Cruise project. An Rs 100 crore project had also been presented under the central government's Swadeshi darshan project, and the centre has approved Rs 70 crore. The Kannur international airport had been inaugurated and the operations are in full swing. Kinfra had been given the responsibility to acquire 110 acres of land near the Kannur airport to build an industry park. The government has given green signal for the Kannur phase of the City Road Improvement project and land is being acquired for the same. Land Acquisition Unit had been formed.

A technical consultant had been appointed to prepare a financial and scientific feasibility study report regarding the development of the Azhheekal harbour. The consultant has to also draft a detailed blueprint and conduct an environmental study relating to the project. Steps had been taken to complete the requisite scientific studies for the preparation of DPR. The government has decided to channelize Rs 500 crore through KIIFB for the preliminary stage of development. Paving the way for the comprehensive development of the Malabar region, the government had put the Azheekal harbour on active mode as the port started to handle EXIM containers from March 15, 2019. Moreover, talks are progressing relating to shipping operations with Lakshadweep and Maldives.

The government took over the functioning of the Pariyaram Medical College, and for this 11 positions had been created as per the norms. The government has approved KIIFB's Rs 5,000 crore project for the development of the Malabar Cancer Center along with the 5 medical colleges. The construction of Mahe-Thalassery bypass is progressing. The running of the Thalassery-

Mysuru railway line was handed over to the Rail Development Corporation. The foundation stone was laid for the International Research Institute of Ayurveda.

Work is progressing to widen the Thamarassery churam. The Konkan Railway had been asked to study the feasibility of connecting Wayanad and Kozhikode districts through a tunnel. The Carbon Neutral Wayanad project had been announced as one of the 25 'New Kerala' projects in the 2019-20 budget. Tree saplings will be planted and trees geo tagged along the lines of process followed by the Meenangadi panchayat. 10 panchayats in Wayanad had been announced as special zones for the cultivation of flowers and fruits.

The flyovers at Ramanattukara and Thondayadu were thrown open to traffic. The Panniyakara rail over bridge was also inaugurated. The government found an amicable solution to the land acquisition issues relating to the construction of Kanjipally rail over bridge and the bridge was opened in four months' time. The efforts to widen the Kozhikode bypass are on. The government has given nod to the Kozhikode waste treatment plant waste energy project.

The process of acquiring land for the development of national highway in Malappuram is progressing at a fast pace. The government gave the green signal for the Padijarekkara-Unniyal road under the coastal highway project, and KIIFB has started the development work of the Parappanangadi port. Steps had been taken to develop the Ponnani port as an 'All weather port' in PPP model. The facilities at the Manjeri Medical College had been spruced up.

The construction work of the Rice Park has started in Palakkad. The park would help in directly sourcing rice from the farmers by avoiding middlemen and distributing quality rice to the civil supplies outlets. The government would also be giving a better price to the farmers. Process is on for the state government to take over the central PSU Instrumentation Limited. Talks are progressing to put in place the Kochi-Coimbatore industrial corridor.

206 The tourist hubs of northern Kerala are not included on the Tourist Circuit Map, and the international tour operators are not sending tourists to

northern Kerala, and this should be sorted out.

Measures had been taken to promote the tourist centers in northern Kerala.

ELECTRICITY

207 a. complete electrification in all homes by 2017

Kerala became the first state in India to provide power to all houses in May, 2017. And the government is continuing its efforts to maintain the status of power for all in the state. As many as 11 lakh new power connections were given in three years' time. Around 25,000 new connections were availed in a month as the applications for new connections were considered without any delay. The KSEB is able to give superlative service to its customers with the backing of information technology following an overhaul of related rules and procedures.

b. The government will ensure power at an affordable tariff by rationalizing the KSEB's running cost and the price of purchasing power.

A solid foundation had been laid for a surge, in terms of technical excellence, in the fields of generation, transmission and distribution of power. Some mega projects are being implemented so that this sector grows commensurate with the advancements in technology. 'Druthi', 'Transgrid' and 'Soura' projects coming under the Urja Kerala Mission need heavy investment. The functioning of the KSEB has been outlined with the aim to judiciously control expenses, and make it into a financially sound and technologically outstanding entity riding on the excellence of employees. The KSEB should also be retained in the public sector.

1. Though there was an increase in capital investment, there was no need to hike the power tariffs like in earlier times. This was possible by reining in the operations with some financial prudence.

2. Foreseeing the hurdles in increasing power production due environmental issues, the government has taken steps to ink long-term deals to purchase power at a lower rate to ensure uninterrupted power supply. Kerala has been able to get power at a lower rate as the state became the first state to enter into power purchase agreements on DBFOO basis. The cost of purchasing power will be periodically reviewed and requisite changes would be made in the merit order.
3. Effective rehabilitation of employees.
4. Steps are being taken to bring down the rate of interest of money borrowed.

208 The government will intervene to set up a coal-based thermal power plant, with a capacity of 1200-1320 megawatt, in the state by adhering to environmental protection. Will undertake social industrial development programmes in the project area in parallel to this . It will be established in any coal mining area, if not feasible in Kerala.

As of now, Kerala does not find place in the list of Central Government's coal allocation. There is also limited availability of land to set up a coal-based thermal power station. Hence chances are not high to set up a coal power plant in Kerala. The state has approached other coal-mining states, but did not get a favourable response in this regard.

209 a. Will work towards formulating a judicious natural gas agreement, through which the LNG Terminal in Kochi will be made operational and a power plant at Brahmapuram will be set up linking the natural gas pipeline.

Efforts to make available a constant supply of natural gas at a reasonable price have not yielded results, despite approaching Central government agencies such as Petronet. Yet the government is continuing with its efforts.

b. Will ensure natural gas availability at Kayamkulam thermal power plant.

Efforts taken in collaboration with NTPC to convert the Kayamkulam thermal power plant to a natural gas one have not yielded results owing to the non-availability of natural gas.

210 a. Power generation from renewable energy sources such as small-scale hydro-electric power projects, wind and solar energy will be expedited. Government will ensure that the state attains an annual growth rate of 25 per cent in such a way that at least 10 per cent of its electricity needs are met from these sources by 2020. As a part of it renewable energy production capacity will be raised to 1500 mega watt by 2020. The key sources of the programme will be roof top solar power plant, solar power stations set up on fallow land, reservoirs and canals.

In the past three years the permanent capacity was additionally strengthened with over 30 mega watts from small-scale hydro electric power stations and around 150 mega watts from solar power. Over 30 projects with a total capacity of 20 mega watts will be completed in the next two years.

A solar project has come into effect under Urja Kerala Mission with a view to expanding the existing solar production capacity of the state to 1000 mega watts by 2021, of which 500 MW will be sourced from roof top solar panels. Solar plants can be set atop various buildings such as houses, private institutions, shopping malls and government offices. Applications have been invited to set up roof top solar panels for the implementation of solar projects in a phased manner.

A deal has formed with Solar Energy Corporation to make use of the floating solar panels in

the various reservoirs of the state. The first phase work of 10 MW Kallada floating solar plant with a capacity of 50 MW is in progress and the rest 40 MW will be executed at various stages.

An agreement has been inked with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to set up a solar power station with a capacity of 170 MW at Kayamkulam by installing panels on land and water surface adjoining the thermal power station.

Works are progressing to set up a 10 MW-power plant in the private sector to produce electricity from wind at Palakkad. The government is about to start several projects such as 8MW at Agali, 4 MW from two projects in Ramakkalmedu and 6 MW at Kanjikode.

b. Bringing down transmission loss

The power transmission-distribution loss attained an all-time state record of 13 per cent, which means the state was able to save 276 lakh units electricity worth Rs 110 crores.

Several measures are under way to strengthen the transmission network by reducing the transmission loss. In the past three years 35 substations were constructed, including two 220 KV substations and ten 110 KV substations. A total of 5000 km high tension line and 12,000 km LT lines were laid and 6000 transformers installed.

As part of this mission, the transgrid project worth Rs 10,000 crores is being implemented in the power transmission segment with the aid of KIIFB. The project aims to improve the transmission network and drastically bring down the transmission loss. This project, being implemented in two phases, involves no additional land acquisition. One 400 KV substation, twelve 220 KV substations, 1214 circuit kilometre EHT transmission line are part of the first phase which are expected to be completed in the 2021-22 financial year. It is expected that once these projects are finished it can bring a profit worth Rs 200 crore approximately through a reduction of 521 million units in transmission loss.

The Tirunelveli-Edamon-Kochi-Madakkathara 400 KV line was intended to facilitate smooth

power transmission from the Koodankulam nuclear plant in Tamil Nadu to the state. But the laying of line from Edamon to Kochi has been stalled for decades. With the active intervention of the state government a special compensation package was announced for settling disputes and the stalled construction activities were restarted on a war footing. For this, the state government and the Kerala State Electricity Board would jointly give an additional compensation of Rs256 crore. The final phase of construction is progressing at a fast pace.

To address the power outages during peak hours in South India, the work of Pugalloor-Thrissur transmission line with a capacity of 2000 MW is being carried out in Kerala as an extension to Raigar-Pugalloor transmission line based on the High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technology. PGCIL is entrusted with the work. The HVDC line based on the Modern Voltage Source Converter (VSC) technology is the first-of-its-kind in the country. Measures were taken to ensure land availability for the line which is being laid in Thrissur and Palakkad districts. Once the project gets over in March 2019, the state will get uninterrupted power supply with minimum transmission loss from other states.

211 Excess power of 500 MW is expected from hydro-electric projects by 2021. Enhance the capacity of existing projects, implement new ones, revival of the existing catchment area will be included in the project.

Various mini hydro-electric projects with more than 30 MW capacity were commissioned in the past 3 years. The construction of several hydro-electric projects that can generate around 200 MW electricity are progressing at various stages. The projects such as Pallivassal project (60 MW), Thottiyar (60MW), Chattankottunada (6MW) and Shengulum Augmentation project that can boost the annual productivity to 85 million units were restarted.

The work of projects such as Bhoothathankettu SHEP of 24 MW, Chinnar (24 MW), Peringalkuthu SHEP (24 MW), Pazhassi Sagar (7.5 MW), Peruvannamoozhi (6 MW) and Upper

Kallar SHEP (2 MW) are progressing.

20 mini hydro-electric projects with a total capacity of 47.4 MW were sanctioned in the private sector. The feasibility study of phase-2 of Idukki hydro electric projects that will have an approximate capacity of 750 MW is under way. The renovation of Peringalkuthu, Sholayar and Idukki projects will soon be completed. The renovation of Kuttiyadi project will start immediately.

212 Smart Grid system will be implemented in a phased manner to boost the reliability of power distribution network, to make use of temporary sources and to strengthen the transmission network.

Aimed at the total development of the state's power sector, Urja Kerala Mission has come into force with five key projects with a stipulated deadline of 3 years. A Rs 4000-crore mega project called 'Dyuthi 2021', is in progress to renovate the power distribution network and reduce power disruptions within 2 years.

Massive campaign project to ensure power safety called 'E-Safe', mainly focuses on making Kerala, rid of power-related accidents. There will be a mechanism to provide safe re-electrification of houses to families belonging to BPL and SC/ST categories. These projects aim to bring down the power and transmission loss to 10.58% by 2021, besides ensuring a steady high efficiency power supply.

213 a. A public campaign will be organized to enhance the energy efficiency of electricity and thereby exert its influence on the human requirements.

Kerala has bagged the National Energy Conservation award instituted by the Ministry of Power in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 for the effective implementation of energy conservation methods. The state was able to successfully step in to areas such as energy auditing and energy conservation campaign. Pilikcode panchayat in Kasaragod became the first filament bulb-free panchayat in the country. The panchayat made the achievement through huge public participa-

tion. This task would be replicated to other parts of the state in various phases. Action has completed to set up 140 'seva kendra' with which one in each Assembly segment to help the public and institutions gain the technical aid for selecting, installing and maintaining Akshaya Urja equipment.

b. Will promote the use of high energy efficient electrical devices. Providing these devices free of cost to the people, would be profitable if we factor in the money incurred for installation charges for producing electricity. Energy audit will be conducted in all institutions to avoid overspending.

'Filament-free Kerala' was one of the five key projects envisaged under the Urja Kerala Mission aimed at the overall development of the power sector of the state. This project, which has

to be implemented in two years, aims to replace filament bulbs in all houses with highly efficient and quality LED bulbs and tubes across the state. Once implemented the state could avoid the daily emission of 2.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide and 600 kg mercury to the atmosphere, besides bringing down the peak load.

Surveys, training programmes and awareness classes are being conducted with public support to replace lamps and fans of poor efficiency with LED lamps and standard electrical devices.

214 Sanction will be granted to power plants on captive basis to start commercial ventures under liberal conditions.

A wind power station of 2.1 MW has started functioning in Palakkad district for captive purpose. Permission has been given to another captive project of 10 MW in Palakkad district.

TRANSPORTATION

215 The condition of NH-47 and NH-17 be improved and widened. The renovation of MC Road will be completed.

Four-lane development of Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram highway.

(A) Tender approved, contract awarded and work has begun for Thalassery-Mahe bypass. The tender for Kozhikode bypass was approved and a contract has been submitted. Construction began for Neeleswaram-Pallickal railway overbridge in Kasaragod district as project stand alone. The construction of Kazhakootam fly-over has also begun. The tender for constructing the stretch from Thalappadi to Kalikadavu in Kasaragod district is pending approval from the Central Government. Boundaries were fixed in other areas and stones are laid at the borders. The steps to be taken from the part of the National Highways Development Authority are moving at a snail's pace.

Notification has been published for the entire spots from Kasaragod to Kazhakootam for which the survey and land acquisition procedures are

in progress. Though the NHAI informed to invite bids to commission the work for the entire stretch by November, 2018, it failed to keep its word.

The work of the four-lane Vadakkencherry-Thrissur stretch (including Kuthiran tunnel) which is directly overseen by the NHAI is in the final stage of completion. Tender has been invited for the second reach of Karamana-Kaliyikkavila national highway. The work, which is making a steady progress, is being funded by the state government.

(B) KSTP is overseeing the work of MC Road stretch between Kazhakootam and Adoor that is being developed as a model road. The construction work, which is fast progressing, was inaugurated by the LDF Government.

The KSTP has completed the 86.36 km stretch extending from Chengannur to Muvattupuzha and opened it for the public in February 2019.

Punalur-Ponkunnam road of Rs 699 crore which got stuck in technical issues for quite some time got a lease of life with KSTP taking the initiative



Kollam bypass which was completed by the LDF government.

to call bids for the project in 3 reaches. It is expected to finish the work in this financial year.

The KSTP has also invited tender for the Tiruvalla bypass and renovation of Tiruvalla town.

(C) Purakkad-Pathirapally road in Alappuzha district was reconstructed using the German technology of Cold-in-Place recycling. It is a method of scooping out the outer layer of the road and reusing it in an eco-friendly way to minimise the pollution due to sound, air, construction waste etc. Plans are afoot to extend the facility to other sectors as well.

216 a. All state highways and district roads will be renovated as BM&BC roads.

State highways and important district roads are being raised to the standards of BM&BC. 2,621 kilometre stretch was thus elevated to BM&BC standards using the state Budget allocation. Financial sanction of Rs 4499.20 crore was accorded to renovate 147 roads using the KIIFB fund.

Due thrust was given to each of the 140 assembly segments for refurbishing roads. Administrative sanction for a total of Rs 4684.54 crore was granted for the purpose by including it in the plan fund for which a sum of Rs 1224.64 crore, Rs 1788.44 crore and Rs 1671 crore were earmarked for the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19.

Monetary sanction was accorded to carry out the works by linking them with NABARD with a financial assistance of Rs 177.80 crore, Rs 146.68 crore and 484.16 crore for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. Approval was also given to disburse Rs 397 crore, Rs 214.93 crore and Rs 801 crore from the Central fund for the fiscals 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

b. All unfinished bypasses and railway over bridges would be completed on a war footing.

RAILWAY OVER BRIDGES: Panniyankara railway over bridge at Kozhikode and Eroor RoB in Ernakulam were opened for the public. The works of Kunjippally RoB in Kozhikode were stuck in land acquisition technicalities. The disputes and litigation were settled, the work completed in four months and the bridge was inaugurated. The construction kick-started for the Kanhangad railway over bridge in Kasaragod district. The work is expected to be completed in 18 months. Approval was given for 15 new railways over bridges through KIIFB, for which the land takeover proceedings are fast progressing. The work will begin this fiscal.

The construction of Palarivattom flyover has been completed. Land is being acquired to build four more flyovers. Work is busy progressing

for the flyovers at Vyttila - the busiest junction in Kerala - and Kundannoor with the support of KIIFB. Construction of Edappal flyover has started, while the land acquisition of Kodumunda flyover is under way.

BYPASSES: The work of Kollam and Alappuzha bypasses were stalled for quite some time. The government was able to complete the work of Kollam bypass and open it for commuters. The Alappuzha bypass, which is awaiting the approval of the Railways, is in the last leg of completion. The Kottappadi-Malappuram bypass in Malappuram district, which has been stuck in legal tangles for many years, finally got a lease of life and was thrown open to the public after settling the disputes. The work Kanjippura-Moodal bypass in Kuttippuram has progressed after it got the funds for pending works sanctioned. Land takeover of the three KIIFB-approved bypass projects is progressing.

c. Tenders will be invited incorporating the maintenance contract of the work as well. Will promote laying of rubberised roads.

Contractors who take up work for all roads to Sabarimala, KSTP roads, RICK roads have to abide by the clause of the maintenance contract. A 590-km road was renovated through such a contract, of which 410 km was developed using rubberised bitumen.

217 a. The Hill Highway project from Thiruvananthapuram to Kasaragod which was announced by the previous LDF Government will soon be materialised.

The State Budget has allocated Rs 3,500 crores through KIIFB for the 1251 km-long Hill Highway project stretching across 13 districts from Nandarappadavu in Kasaragod district to Parasala in Thiruvananthapuram. 110 km has been taken over for the project in Kannur district. The detailed project report for 23 reaches in other districts where land is ready for the first phase of work has been submitted to the KIIFB. To begin the first phase of work, KIIFB has sanctioned an amount of Rs 1,517.07 crore to upgrade 453.015 km roads in 18 reaches to Hill Highway. The landowners on either side of the roads have to

surrender their property for the development of the Hill Highway to the government. Road development work worth Rs 108.55 crore is in progress for 36.58 km in Thiruvananthapuram district where the land was surrendered free of cost in 2 reaches. Similarly, works are under way in Kollam for 48.10 km at Rs 201.67 crore and Kasaragod district for 47.40 km at Rs 147.10 crore (Construction to the tune Rs 457.29 is progressing in a total of 5 stretches at a length of 132.08 km). Steps are undertaken to procure the land in other reaches at free of cost. Talks are also progressing with the Forest Department in areas where forest land is required for road development.

b. The work of the Coastal Highway from Ponnani to Kozhikode will be expedited.

The detailed project report for the coastal highway extending from Ponnani to Kozhikode, as part of the state highway, has been submitted to the state government. Roads & Bridges Development Corporation - Kerala independently conducting an inspection of the bridge that is part of the project. The alignment for the coastal highway from Thiruvananthapuram to Kasaragod has been approved for which KIIFB has allocated a sum Rs 6500 crore. As many as 10 DPRs in various reaches have been submitted before KIIFB. Approval was obtained from KIIFB for Rs 52.78 crore for road work in the reach 0/000km-15/000km extending from Padinjarekkara in Malappuram, the tender was allotted and work begun. The investigation and land takeover proceedings are under way for the remaining area.

218 a. Effective steps will be taken for the protection and repair of highways and roads.

A Road Maintenance wing, headed by a chief engineer, was formed. A fresh post for a chief engineer was created for the purpose.

Funds were granted to all the 140 assembly constituencies irrespective of any political leanings for road surface renovation and repair works, and made them motorable. The roads that were

swept away in the devastating floods in July-August were renovated on a war footing. As of now a total of 6055 km road was refurbished. Aimed at its lasting durability 2,621 km roads was upgraded to the status of BM&BC standards.

Administrative sanction to carry out works to the tune of Rs 386.96 crore, Rs 448.25 crore and Rs 882.78 crore was allotted for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. Works were carried out to the tune of Rs 68.11 crore by including them in the disaster management fund.

b. Novel concept called 'Mobile Road Repair Unit' was conceived at government level to expedite the repair of potholes on roads and thereby reduce the number of road mishaps.

The cost effective Kanthal Mix prepared by the Kerala Highway Research Institute could successfully address the potholes on roads. The government plans to expand its use.

c. The clause of long-term maintenance contract will be included in the fresh bids for important roads.

The contracts for the projects have been stipulated with conditions of long-term maintenance. Such a tender work is in progress for the 590 km road. The work of 25 km road of RICK has been completed with 15-year maintenance contract. Besides, sanction has been given to undertake 162.39km roads spread across Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts with a 15-year maintenance contract. Kozhikode town development project was completed through Kerala Road Fund Board by including 15-year maintenance contract. Tender process was completed and the project commenced in Alappuzha district. Land acquisition process for Kannur City Project has started and DPR is being prepared for Kollam.

219 a. Complete compensation and rehabilitation package will be given in lieu of the land acquired.

As per the Land Acquisition policy of the Central Government of 2013, the National High-

ways Authority of India is allotting funds for the four-laning of national highway.

Compensation is being given from the state funds for the land taken over by the state government in the Karamana-Kaliyikkavila region, as per 2013 policy. The damages are being given based on the social impact study. It includes the value of the land plus value for other structures, including the buildings that stand on the property.

b. An independent company will be set up for the purpose and loans will be sourced from the cooperative sector.

Not yet implemented.

220 Will take strong efforts to improve the public transport system by bringing down the traffic snarls due to ever-increasing number of vehicles, accidents and environmental pollution. A Green transport system such as electric/battery driven vehicles, CNG buses, Metro/Light rail systems, MEMU will be promoted in a phased manner.

The State Electric Vehicle policy has been okayed. The main purpose of the policy is to start environment-friendly electric vehicles, and avoid stereotype fossil fuels such as petrol and diesel and thereby bring down the atmospheric pollution.

The green measures are sure to propel a steady growth in the technology and job sectors. As part of switching on to the eco-friendly mode of transportation, the state-owned KSRTC has taken the lead by launching 10 electric buses and one CNG bus. Electric charging centres and CNG filling stations were opened to serve the purpose. The permits for LPG/LNG/CNG/electric auto rickshaws were fixed at 3000 for Kozhikode, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram districts, of which 2000 permits were set aside for electric auto rickshaws. Tax waiver of 50 per cent was announced for electric auto rickshaws and 25 per cent for other electric vehicles.

SAFE KERALA PROJECT: It is a state-wide project which was implemented following the suc-



India's first solar boat service

cess of the Sabarimala Safe Zone project. 51 new enforcement squads were set up in the Motor Vehicles Department taking the total number to 85 for which 187 additional posts of assistant motor vehicle inspectors (AMVI), 65 motor vehicle inspectors and 10 RTOs were created. The required number of candidates who cleared the PSC exam got into the job as AMVIs after undergoing training. Steps were taken to make available the required number of vehicles for the project on wet lease with the financial backing of Kerala Road Safety Authority. The final phase of work is progressing to set up control rooms.

KERALA ROAD SAFETY AUTHORITY: After the LDF government came to power a total of Rs 50.61 crore was disbursed during the period from 2015-16 to 2018-19 through the Road Safety Authority to undertake road safety activities such as Subha Yatra project (Rs 7 crore) of the Police Department and installation of traffic signals and renovation of the traffic system (Rs 2.62 crore). The other expenses include Rs 2.82 crore for Sabarimala Safe Zone Project, Rs 1 crore to resolve black spots and Rs 4.5 crore for trauma care.

221 a. A comprehensive project to build separate pathways for cyclists and pedestrians, a network of parks, foot overbridges, flyovers and subways was formulated and implemented.

A Skywalk project exclusively for the pedestrians is being set into place in Kottayam district. The project has been framed to build foot overbridges in Thiruvananthapuram in areas such as East Fort Medical College and Cotton Hill School. The Public Works Department has undertaken works of a network of parks, foot overbridges, flyovers and subways. An in-principle nod has been granted to construct a cycleway along the coastal highway as per the availability of land.

b. None of the roads or bridges built by the state government are toll based. Will abolish illegal toll collection.

The government has not introduced a toll system in any of the newly-built roads or bridges, and abolished the system in as many as 27 bridges of the state government where the toll collection was enforced.

222 a. A comprehensive revival package for the debt-ridden KSRTC will be implemented.

The preliminary report on the proposed comprehensive rejuvenation package submitted by Susheel Khanna-headed panel is being implemented in cooperation with KSRTC employees. As part of the package an amount of Rs 3,350 crore has been taken from the consortium of nationalised banks at an interest rate of 9.2% for 20 years. This will help the KSRTC from the

monthly loan payment of Rs 60 crore. The ratio of employees in KSRTC was cut short from 8:37 to 6:85. Owing to the success of the revival projects the KSRTC, for the first time, was able to give salary to its employees from its own fund in January 2019.

b. Will ensure the KSRTC employees get pension on time.

After the LDF Government came to power, it has provided KSRTC loan of Rs Rs 2,246.15 crore. An agreement was signed between cooperative societies, government and KSRTC to disburse pension through the consortium of cooperative banks. This has helped the KSRTC to disburse pension to 39,000 retired hands without fail.

c. Will safeguard the routes of KSRTC.

A supplemental inter-state agreement on the bus route between Kerala and Tamil Nadu was signed, which would facilitate KSRTC to conduct services in 49 new routes enabling an additional distance of up to 8,753 km. Stern action will be taken against parallel service operators to safeguard the KSRTC routes. The government is taking conscious efforts to give due thrust to the public transport sector as it is largely viewed as a safe mode of transport system for the common man.

223 Will revive waterways and interior waterways. National Waterway-3 (Kollam-Kottapuram) will be completely made transportable. An action plan will be chalked out to enhance the role of waterways in the overall transportation sector from the current 1% to 5% in the next five years.

‘Vega 120’, the first high-speed AC boat in the state, has become operational in the Vaikom-Ernakulam route. It moves at a speed of 25km/hr. ‘Vega 120’ covers a distance of 33 kilometre between Vaikom and Ernakulam in just one-and-half hours!

The most modern steel boat ‘Lakshya’, that adheres to the IRS specification of global standards, has been launched. Five Lakshya boats each with a seating capacity of 75 have started

service in Alappuzha. Tourist boat service was started at Parassinikadavu of Kannur district by the Water Transport Department with a view to exploiting the tourism potential of the Malabar region. Besides, a new boat service was launched in the Azheekal-Mattool route. Two water taxis will begin service by June 2019.

224 Freight movement system connecting the harbours of Vizhinjam, Kochi, Ponnani, Beypore, Azhikode and Bekkal will soon be operational. The feasibility study will be conducted to start high-speed ferry service from Kasaragod to Thiruvananthapuram. If found to be practical, measures will be expedited to put the system into effect and fix the existing issues in commutation.

A Maritime Board was formed. The subsidy was hiked from Rs 1 to Rs 3 to encourage coastal shipping.

225 An action plan is being formulated for the expansion of NW-3 (Kollam-Vizhinjam, Kottapuram-Kasargod). But the Central Government’s announcement and further proceedings are required in this regard.

The National Waterway from Kollam to Kottapuram is under the control of the Inland Waterways Authority of India. The detailed project report for the National Waterway from Kottapuram to Kozhikode is being prepared by the Inland Waterways Authority of India. The waterway from Kozhikode to Neeleswaram is being jointly set up Inland Navigation Department and Kerala Waterways Infrastructure Limited. The development of national waterways from Kovalam to Kollam is vested with the Inland Navigation Department. The project is expected to be completed in 2020. The Parvathy Puthanar has been cleaned as part of the project. The cleaning work of the Canoli Canal in Kozhikode district is currently under way. Freight movement has started along the national way, from Kochi to Kottayam.

226 a. The Smart Road project will be implemented in a phased manner to stop non-provocative forced vehicle checks causing inconvenience to people travelling with families.

A committee has been set up to study the Smart Road project.

b. Several measures, including a separate parking lot adjoining the road, will be facilitated for the differently-abled.

Special parking mechanisms for the differently-abled is being set up at all public spaces, including government institutions, railway and bus stations, and airports. Instructions have been given to initiate special measures for vehicles carrying children.

227 Steps to be taken to improve the standards of driving schools.

The decision was taken to improve the quality of driving instructors across the state by imparting them Road Safety Authority-aided training programmes through IDTR at Edappal in Malappuram. The final phase of work is progressing. Besides, drivers of school buses are given special training programmes. Automatic Vehicle Testing Centre and Driving Testing Centres have started functioning. Steps are being taken to expand the facility to all districts.

228 The government will pressurize the Central Government to complete the rail doubling in the stretches of Chengannur-Piravom, Haripad-Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram-Nagarcoil on priority basis. Will make timely interventions for the electrification of Shoranur-Mangalapuram route on priority basis.

Land acquisition was completed from Changanassery to Chingavanam and from Ettumanoor to Kuruppanthara for rail doubling. The Changanassery-Chingavanam route was commissioned in December 2018. The entire land required for the rail doubling in the Amabalappuzha-Haripad stretch has been acquired and handed

over to the Railways. Land takeover is progress for the rail doubling at Ettumanoor-Kottayam and Kottayam-Chingavanam stretches. Punalur-Chengotta Meter Gauge has been converted into Broad Gauge and services started in the route. The electrification work was completed in the Shoranur-Mangalapuram stretch.

229 Will put pressure on the Central Government to complete the work of Kanjikode Railway Coach factory and make it operational.

The government has exerted pressure on the Centre.

230 The state government will set up a company in association with the Railways for the four-laning of Thiruvananthapuram-Mangalapuram route. The newly set up track will be used to run high-speed trains, and the government will take efforts to bring the matter before the Central Government so as to get the support and participation of the government.

Aimed at the railway development of the state, the government has launched Kerala Rail Development Corporation, for which the Central Government will have considerable stake. A detailed project report is being prepared for high-speed rail corridor project from Thiruvananthapuram to Kasaragod.

231 Will make a strong intervention before the Central Government to complete various rail projects on priority basis, such as the Guruvayur-Tirunavaya rail project, Sabari project, Thalassery-Mysore route, rail link connecting Erumeli and Punalur-Chengottai route and initiating construction of Nilambur-Nanchankodu rail track.

The survey proceedings for Sabari project are underway. The Kerala Rail Development Corporation has been entrusted with the construction of Thalassery-Mysore and Nilambur-Nanchankodu rail lines. The state has evinced interest to bear half the expenses with regard to acquiring

land to make Kanhangad-Panathoor Kaniyoor rail route a reality.

232 Will ensure the completion and effectiveness of Kochi Metro and Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode Light Metro projects.

The works of the Kochi Metro from Aluva to Palarivattom and Palarivattom to Maharaja's College have been completed, and that of the extended stretch to Pettah is nearing completion. The project report of the second phase of Kochi Metro towards Kakkanad has been submitted to Central Government. The work of the Panniyankara overbridge, as part of the Light Metro project in Kozhikode has concluded. In Thiruvananthapuram, Light Metro-related development works such as land acquisition for Sreekariyam flyover is progressing. Initial steps

have been taken to acquire land for the flyovers at Pattom and Ulloor.

233 Multi-mode Logistics Park in Kochi and integrated freight movement facility at important commercial centres will come into force. Transit hubs will be opened in main cities.

Not yet started.

234 Special development package with the participation of NRIs and the cooperative sector will come into effect for the development of the Kozhikode international airport

The Cabinet has given the nod for land acquisition. Intervened to facilitate landing of big aircraft.

IRRIGATION

235 The Water Resources Department will be reconstituted on the basis of river basins and would be linked with the activities of the Groundwater Department.

Discussions were held with all concerned regarding the formation of a River Basin Management Authority and in-principle nod granted. Efforts are on to simultaneously reconstitute the department.

236 a. Local self-governments would prepare water conservation and protection projects for small water shed-based system with public participation. They would also be entrusted to frame water protection policy based on river basins by appropriately merging them.

All local self-government institutions in the state set up technical committees under the leadership of Haritha Keralam Mission for water conservation. Watershed plan in 898 panchayats, 73 municipalities and 2 Corporations, and watershed masterplan have been prepared.

The plan for the remaining panchayats will be prepared by May, after which district protection plan will be prepared.

b. A network of checkdams and regulators will be constructed based on the scientific study of converting rivers into reservoirs. Schemes will be formulated for recharging groundwater.

It has been decided to build 28 regulators in at least 20 rivers by devising projects to convert rivers themselves into reservoirs with the help of regulators and checkdams. The DPR of 16 regulators were submitted before KIIFB, of which one got the approval. Progress report is being prepared after conducting the inspection and design of other related activities. To ensure availability of water for agriculture checkdams, VCB and RCB are built by bringing it under various need-based plan schemes.

All panchayats coming under the phase 2 of Jala Nidhi scheme have prepared Water Security Plan. Groundwater rejuvenation schemes specific to each project area as per the geographic requirements were chalked out. As many as 1,777 groundwater recharging projects

were taken up under the Jala Nidhi programme, of which 1,753 were completed. 203 projects were done during 2018-19 fiscal.

The Groundwater Department has completed 78 open well/recharge pits projects in various districts in the year 2018-19. It has also completed 5 and 2 borewell recharging projects in Kasaragod and Idukki districts respectively. Groundwater nourishment activities through open well were conducted in areas, including Palakkad district's Chittoor, with government notification. Steps were taken to effect artificial recharging methods through borewells on an experimental basis in these areas. A specially designed borewell recharge programme for Plaachimada and surrounding areas of Palakkad will be implemented in the 2019-20 fiscal.

237 a. Stringent punitive measures to be taken against pollution of water bodies.

Kerala Irrigation and Water Conservation Act 2003 was amended to prevent the pollution of water bodies and rivers. The revised legislation calls for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 3 years' imprisonment and fine of Rs 2 lakh. The Act has the provision to give dual punishment at a time. (Notification number 24395/LegF2/2017 Law dt. 03/07/2018 Act 16 of 2018 The Kerala Irrigation and Water Conservation (Amendment) Act 2018.

b. Will set up a mechanism for the safe disposal of excretory waste.

The construction of waste water eradication system is fast progressing at Guruvayur township. It will be partially completed by May, 2019. Sanction for Rs 30 crore was accorded through AMRUT scheme to set up a 12 MLD sewerage treatment plant at Kureepuzha in Kollam district. Besides sewage treatment system in the cities of Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi will be expanded by including it under AMRUT scheme.

238 a. Accredited centres will be set up at all local bodies to determine the water quality.

With the help of local bodies, and ASHA and

NSS workers around 60,000 samples were examined in the current fiscal using field test kits under Jala Nidhi.

b. A common system will be put in place at school labs with the help of higher secondary teachers and students.

Government-approved water quality testing centres will be set up at government higher secondary schools. Steps are being taken in association with Haritha Keralam Mission.

239 a. The existing mega irrigation projects will be strictly monitored and evaluated. Indispensable projects will be implemented on a time-bound manner. New projects will be taken up only after the existing ones are completed.

The activities of mega irrigation projects at Muvattupuzha Valley, Idamalayar, Karappuzha and Banasura Sagar dams will be reviewed on the basis of technical committee report prepared by the Kerala State Planning Board. Efforts are under way for their timely completion. Muvattupuzha irrigation project is set to be commissioned by March 2020.

b. Water supply via irrigation projects as per the crop calendar will be made effective. Irrigation facilities would be made available in more farmlands. An action plan will be chalked out in association with local self-governing bodies for this purpose.

Steps were taken to irrigate more agrarian areas.

Water supply from mega irrigation projects is based on crop calendar. To provide irrigation facilities to more farmlands, officials with the Irrigation Department and Agricultural Department are jointly conducting inspection of land. They will then frame an action plan fixing the priority of irrigation projects.

240 a. The functions of CADA will be reconstituted. Will frame a local masterplan to utilise the service of MGNREGS workers to protect branch

canals, distributaries, field booths and canals for rain water flow etc.

Work is being undertaken from the fund of Rs 7 crore sanctioned in 2018-19 for the renovation of CADA channels in projects such as Chittoor river, Malampuzha, Pothandi, Mangalam and Cheramangalam. CADA activities are on for Muvattupuzha irrigation project by including it under AIBP. Fund to the tune of Rs 2.90 crore has received the administrative sanction and fresh bid was invited for carrying out the work. Besides, Rs 10 crore was earmarked for the renovation of CADA channels in the 2019-20 state budget. Steps are progressing to submit DPR for the works concerned. Functions of various committees based on the CADA project will be strengthened.

b. Small-scale irrigation projects and novel irrigation systems with enhanced water use efficiency such as drip fertigation, micro irrigation, and precision farming will be popularised.

Ministerial-level meetings were held between the Water Resources and Agricultural departments to study the feasibility and of Community Micro Irrigation projects. A joint study by officials of Irrigation and Agriculture departments identified the areas where micro irrigation could be promoted. In 2019-20 budget various schemes were included for micro irrigation and earmarked Rs 4 crore for Irrigation Department. Besides, other water saving irrigation practices such as drip fertigation and precision farming that make use of advanced technology and are related to micro irrigation will be boosted in a big way. Efforts are on to execute community micro irrigation project on a pilot basis at 10 panchayats in the districts of Thrissur, Palakkad, Wayanad, Kozhikode and Idukki in association with the Agriculture Department.

c. Many irrigation projects, owing to mechanical failure and other faults, are on the verge of ruins. Plans are on the cards for their revival and enhancing efficiency.

Aimed at the revival of several non-operational lift irrigation projects in the state, they are

included in the plan scheme. An amount of Rs 14 crore has been allocated for various districts in the 2018-19 fiscal, and Rs 8 crore in the 2019-20 fiscal. Further formalities are being adopted.

241 There will be separate proposals to solve the water crisis in the rain shadow region.

To rejuvenate the ponds and construct check dams, VCB etc and implement 26 other related activities in the rain shadow regions of Kollengode and Chittoor blocks of Palakkad districts, the government has approved a sum of Rs 1013.4 lakh, of which 4 tasks have been finished and 5 are progressing. Steps are being taken to implement the remaining works. In 2018-19 fiscal the government approved Rs 950 lakh by including MI project under Cauvery basin to construct water storage structures in the rain shadow regions of Idukki and Wayanad districts.

KIIFB has given the sanction to Kerala Water Authority to go ahead with a project worth Rs 23.77 crore to aid the rain shadow panchayats of Kozhinjampara, Vadakarapathy and Eruthembathy in Palakkad district. A water treatment plant with a capacity of 8 million litres, and 2 surface water reservoirs with a storage capacity of 9.8 lakh litres and 11 lakh litres respectively are included in the project. Among them surface water reservoir with a 9.8 lakh litres capacity and water treatment plant with a capacity of 8 million litres are proposed in Eruthembathy panchayat. The tender proceedings for their construction are under way. The land for to build reservoir with a storage capacity of 11 lakh litre at Vadakarapathy needs the approval of the Revenue Department. Steps have been taken in this regard. Once the approval is obtained tender would be invited for the project concerned. The detailed engineering report regarding the distribution network for 3 panchayats is in the final stage.

b. Special thrust would be laid on the above mentioned irrigation schemes with less water use in the places with acute water scarcity (eg Kozhinjampara and Vadakarapathy in Chittoor taluk).

Land acquisition is under way as part of extending Moolathara right bank canal of Chitturpuzha irrigation project from Korayar to Varattayar. Besides, steps have been taken to prepare DPR for the work for stretching from Varattayar to Velanthavalam.

Measures have been taken to frame the DPR for Kuriyarkutty-Karapara project that is expected to resolve water shortage in the rain shadow regions, regulate flood and facilitate power generation.

242 a. A permanent action force to be formed for a time-bound and timely review of inter-state river water agreements.

An advisory committee has been formed to make timely and time-bound review of river water agreements and provide opinions and advice to the government on the matter. The activities of the panel will be monitored and necessary steps taken accordingly.

b. Pampa-Achankovil rivers will not be brought under river linking project. Government to ahead with its efforts to build a new dam at Mullaperiyar.

The government is totally against the linking of Pampa, Achankovil and Vaippar rivers. The government's stand on the matter was repeatedly asserted by the state's representatives before the technical advisory committee of NWDA that prepared the feasibility study report, governing body and at annual general body meetings. The state has got the assurance from the NWDA during its various meetings that no further proceedings will happen in the river merging project without the consent of Kerala. The state is taking all precautionary measures, both at department level and government level, to thwart any attempt to enforce Pampa-Achankovil-Vaippar link project.

Kerala is going ahead with its efforts to get permission to build a new dam at Mullaperiyar to meet the larger interest of safety of public life and property and taking into account the depleting strength of the existing dam. On November 14, 2018 the Ministry of Environment, Forests

and Climate Change has given the approval for terms of reference to conduct Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study with conditions. Accordingly, the state has adopted measures to go ahead with EIA study for constructing a new dam. The government aims to achieve a consensus on the matter.

243 a. A special action plan to be framed for eradicating water pollution and protecting rivers.

Revival measures were implemented in several areas such as Kanapuzhayaar, Pallikalaar and Poonoorar on the lines of rejuvenation methods adopted at Varattar, Kolarayaar and river Kuttamperoor. Local bodies and Haritha Keralam Mission will jointly take forward the campaign, that has reaped success stories in several areas, to resurrect all rivers facing death threat.

Sanction was accorded for a Rs 25-crore project to reconstruct Aamayazhinjan canal from Kannammoola to Akkulam after removing the sludge. A project worth Rs 27 lakh is being implemented for the revival measures of Pandivayal canal.

b. Pampa action plan to be effected on a war footing.

Aimed at making Pampa river pollution free and for its protection, Pampa River Basin Authority has adopted measures to prepare a detailed project report of phase- II of Pampa action plan. Several meetings were convened which was attended by people's representatives and officials of Irrigation Department, Kerala Water Authority, Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Forest Department, Devaswom and LSGD. Almost all the departments have submitted their draft proposals. A codified draft proposal to the tune of Rs 1607 crore has been prepared.

c. Will implement Vembanad Lake rejuvenation programme.

The revival programme is being implemented under State Wetland Authority.

d. Action plan to be prepared for cleaning canals and sub-canals at local body level.

202 km river and 18,138 km canal were revived under the auspices of Haritha Keralam Mission. Renovation of pond and then connecting them with irrigation canals will be implemented under Haritha Keralam Mission. An amount of Rs 131 has been earmarked for the year of 2019-'20

244 Kuttanad package to be completed. Bringing out a new crop calendar and closing down of Thanneermukkom bund shutters will help mitigate the pollution in Kuttanad to a great extent. The Kuttanad drinking water project will be completed to thwart water crisis.

Schemes such as KEL-1, KEL-2, KEL-3 and KEL-4 have been implemented through Central assistance by bringing it under flood control programme. KEL-1, that comprises 14 rice fields of Nedumudi panchayat has been completed. Rani and Chithira varieties that come under KEL-2, outer bund protection of C&D Lake and other flood control related activities, Kochar channel that directly links with Vembanad lake will be completed. Agriculture was restarted in the backwater stretches after two decades.

A project worth Rs 379.05 crore for the outer bund protection of 231 Kuttanad paddyfields under KEL scheme received the Central Government approval and was sanctioned Rs 106.13 crore in the 11th Plan. 48 of the 57 activities that come under the scheme were completed, while 9 were terminated. Nine of the 21 activities KEL-4 scheme concluded. The remaining 11 activities are expected to get over in June 2019, while one in October. Besides, activities such as the construction of bunds in

paddyfields of Kuttanad taluk and renovation of Thanneermukkom bund are progressing.

The Kerala Water Authority has prepared a revised detailed engineering report to the tune of Rs 289 crore to address the water crisis in Kuttanad belt, by including it in KIIFB's 2017-18 plan. A water treatment plant, high-level reservoirs meant for 13 panchayats and a distribution network are part of the project which is awaiting the nod of KIIFB. The project targets to provide potable water to 1.9 lakh population living in Thalavadi, Edathua, Thakazhi, Muttar, Nedumudi, Ramankari, Chambakullam, Neelamperoor, Kavalam, Pulinkunnu, Kainakari, Veeyapuram and Veliyanad panchayats.

Rs 70-crore Kuttanad drinking water project that was approved by the 13th Finance Commission is progressing in three packages, of which the first one has been fully completed. The second package has covered 98% and third package has completed 79 % pipeline work and 5 % of the work related to overhead tank has been finished.

245 Will take measures to treat used water.

Recycling units were set up under the supervision of CWRDM.

246 Expert studies have shown various crops are irrigated 23 times of their requirement. To reduce the use of water certain crops will be watered through sprinkler irrigation system.

Steps are under way to implement Community Micro Irrigation project that includes drip irrigation.

DRINKING WATER

247 a. Social auditing will be conducted on all water supply projects (mega and micro). It will evaluate the strength of sources, availability, the exact number of consumers, efficiency of existing water distribution, the condition of pipes,

tanks and taps, water quality, efficiency of water treatment, the issues etc.

Kerala Water Authority's social audit on Jala Nidhi projects is in the initial stages.

b. Old projects, if required, would be restored.

2,176 projects are being completed in 115 panchayats as part of the second phase of Jala Nidhi. Among the selected panchayats for the projects, 410 small projects were stalled either partially or fully in 74 panchayats. They were absorbed into the Jala Nidhi, commissioned 406 schemes, and have distributed water to 29,989 households. The yet-to-fulfilled four schemes will be completed by April 30, 2019 so that 147 families will get the benefit of water supply.

The 44 single panchayat schemes of KWA that were not fully operational were modified and completed, and water is currently provided to 8817 families.

248 a. Mega projects are essential to address the water in cities. According to census, 30 per cent of families get access to KWA water, which would be raised to 50 per cent.

An additional 4.26 lakh water connections were sanctioned after the LDF government came to power. 57% population of the state are supplied quality water by providing 23.97 lakh domestic and non-domestic connections, 2.1 lakh public taps through the existing 1,187 projects.

b. Will restore the previous projects, and make water treatment facilities effective.

108 of the 124 proposals submitted to KIIFB got the sanction of Rs 382.64 crore. 19 proposals are under the consideration of KIIFB.

Work to the tune of Rs 143.45 crore got the administrative sanction under AMRUT scheme to replace outdated and faulty pipes with new ones. Of this job worth Rs 10.68 crore have been finished, while works to the tune of Rs 132.14 crore is progressing in various stages and tender for the works worth Rs 0.63 crore is being examined. All activities that got approval through AMRUT scheme will be completed by March 31, 2020.

Administrative sanction of Rs 89.97 Cr for installing new pipes by removing old ones and Rs 15.81 Cr for the revival of the water treatment plant has been accorded by including them in the State Plan.

249 Kerala Water Authority will be reconstituted. The bad debt will be avoided. Distribution losses will be substantially reduced. On the basis of the MOU with the government, losses will be subsidized.

Steps are being taken to reduce the distribution loss. Steps for the approval of 24x7 water supply system project worth Rs 2500 crores initiated with ADB assistance, for cities and some villages of Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi is in progress. After the implementation of this project there will be no interruption for the availability of potable water at any time. Along with this, it is targeted to reduce the distribution loss by 20%. Initiatives in relation to this project are progressing. After the implementation of this project Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi will be among the first cities in India with 24 hour potable water availability.

The government order has been passed to complete the electricity charge dues of the Kerala Water Authority to KSEB amounting Rs 1326.69 crores (as on 30.09.2018) within four years.

The water tax dues that the local self governing bodies had to pay the water authority has been revised to an interest rate of 6%, and as the first three instalments of the same, Rs 84.95 crores has been reduced from the grants of the local self governing bodies and paid to the water authority. The government instructed the above amount to be transferred to KSEB, and in accordance to this, KSEB was paid. Initiatives for the re-organization of the Kerala Water Authority have been started.

250 Initiation and implementation of water welfare projects will be reviewed. A separate scheme will be formed to review these projects.

A project worth Rs 12.95 crores was sanctioned in the 2018-19 financial year in accordance to the new administrative approval, for the restoration and renovation of the potable water distribution schemes that were implemented in the first phase of the water welfare scheme, which were fully or partially halted. According



‘BANDICOOT’-the robot used to clean manholes.
This was developed by young engineers as per start-up project

to this, the first phase of renovation in 211 schemes was implemented to provide potable water supply to approximately 14000 families residing 64 grampanchayaths of Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, and Kozhikode districts. Technical permit has been provided and initial activities started for 172 renovation and restoration schemes that were done in collaboration with the beneficiary committee and gram panchayath, and with their financial shares. All the works are expected to be completed by May 31, 2019.

The government has given approval for a scheme worth Rs 55 crores in the 2019-20 financial year, for the renovation and restoration of the ineffective schemes that were initiated in 112 gram panchayaths as part of the first phase. Survey activities as part of this are being conducted. Activities are expected to be

completed by December 2019.

251 Protection of wells have to be given special importance as more than 60% of the Kerala population depends on wells for potable water. System for the maintenance of wells and ponds, their recharging in monsoons, and quality evaluations, will be made available in all local self bodies.

Through the ‘Mazhavella Sambarana Bhoojala Pariposhanam’ programme organized by water welfare, which focuses and prioritizes on gram panchayaths with insufficient potable water coverage, rain water harvesters with a capacity of 10,000 L were constructed and provided to 1526 families in 10 gram panchayaths in the current financial year. With this programme, 7160 families in 34 gram panchayaths were covered.

10 gram panchayaths were selected in the current financial year for initiating the well recharging scheme, and as part of it, tender procedures were completed. But water welfare had to raise separate finance for resolving the destructive losses caused to potable water supply schemes by the recent floods. It was decided that the scheme will be implemented in the new financial year, as Rs 5 crores from the total budget allocated for the well recharging scheme had been re-allocated.

13 small scale potable water schemes, renovation of 31 potable water schemes, repair of 2044 hand-pumps, construction of 15 tube-wells/bore-wells, have been completed in the 2018-19 financial year using the plan funds of the Ground Water Based Potable water Scheme. Through the scheme, potable water was made available to two organizations and 25,558 families in 14 districts. 283 small scale potable water schemes, construction of 130 tube-wells/bore-wells, have been completed in various schemes of the various panchayaths, government organizations, M.L.A.S.D.F, and M.P Lad. Through these schemes potable water was made accessible to 15,668 families.

Out of the renovation of 536 ponds for which administrative approval was given by the Kerala Irrigation Department, renovation activities of 269 ponds were completed.

8675 ponds were newly constructed, 9889 ponds restored, 4625 wells renovated, and recharging systems installed in 48936 wells, under the leadership of the Haritha Kerala Mission.

8675 ponds and 15000 potable water wells were newly constructed in the last three years, through the local self governing organizations.

252 Sewage activities to expanded to villages.

Activities to extend the benefits of sewage scheme are being carried out, by including them in AMRUT scheme. As part of it, the activities on the side of the Corporation have started expansion. The activities of Sewage networks in Guruvayoor Municipality are in its final stage.

As part of the AMRUT scheme, a joint project of Central and State Government, the Kerala Water Authority has started to implement 115 activities worth Rs 203.36 crores for the sewerage systems in Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, and Kollam cities, which had received administrative approval. 113 sewerage activities (Rs 194.36 crores) of the 115 activities (Rs 203.36 crores) that received administrative approval in three action plans (2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18), has been given technical permit by the Kerala Water Authority, and these activities were tendered. Agreement has been given to 88 activities (Rs 93.80 crores) of these. 37 of these have been completed. Water Authority plans to complete all schemes that received approval through the AMRUT scheme by 2020 March 31, and to make the benefits available to the public.

253 The Government systems will be expanded to restrict the retail price of bottled water, to make it available at low price.

KIIDC has been distributing bottled water in the name of 'Hilly Aqua'. Business-based production shall be started from Kerala Water Authority's Aruvikkara Bottled Water Factory Plant, given approval from the departments of Bureau of India Standard and F.S.S.A.I, are received and decisions taken in terms of production, catering, and marketing.

WASTE DISPOSAL

254 Decentralized Processing Technologies will be extended in order to boost the processing of waste at source. Processing organic waste in its source will be encouraged. The techniques consisting of Composting Biogas, and Earthworm Composting will be

included for the same. Safe food will be ensured by combining bio-waste preservation and kitchen farming at homes.

It has been decided to grant 10% amount from the scheme share of local self governing institutes for the processing of source waste. On this

basis local self governing organizations have started implementing source waste processing schemes.

To ensure source waste processing at households, 50% subsidy was being given by the government, for establishing systems like bio gas plants, vermin-compost, ring compost, pipe compost, and kitchen bin composting.

Currently, categorized waste collection is being done in 21.29 lakhs households. Over this, systems have been established for processing waste in their source, in 30.19 lakhs households, 29,420 organizations, and 2003 community sectors. Through these, 3537.69 tonne bio-waste is decomposed every day. Bio-gas plants are functioning in 84531 households, 1320 organizations, and 98 community sectors.

255 Resource Recovery Centre will be constructed for the collection and safe disposal of non bio waste. This will be constructed as a Kudumbasree initiative under the leadership of local self government organizations. These initiatives will be capable of handling the safe disposal of harmful waste emanating from households and organizational levels and from electronic wastes. Bio manure production and distribution can also be handled.

Haritha Karma Sena, under the local self governing bodies, is assigned to collect no bio waste from households and organizations. 480 Material Collection Facility (M.C.F) systems were started to collect bio waste. 117 Resource Recovery Facility (R.R.F) systems have been established to process non-recyclable plastic under 50 microns, and to shred plastic covers in the block level, for secondary categorization.

646.39 metric tonne shredded plastics have been produced using these facilities, of which 193.61 metric tonne has been given to Public Works department and 284.90 metric to Local Self Governing Bodies for road constructions. Clean Kerala Company collected 1319 tonne electronic wastes and handed it over to recognized recy-

cling agencies.

256 Conservation groups that acquired training will be constituted for the preservation and processing of solid waste The functioning of these groups will be regulated under the supervision of local government organizations. Residence Associations will be given the role of leadership.

Under the Haritha Kerala Mission 36 Haritha helping organizations have been selected. Agreement process of Haritha helping organizations with their respective local self governing bodies is in progress. Initial activities have already started.

257 Electronic, bio medical, and lethal wastes will be collected and handed over to Central Government affiliated agencies.

Clean Kerala Company is separately collecting e-wastes, especially lethal wastes, including tube light, CFL, printer cartridges, CDs, broken monitors, and bulbs, and scientifically processing it. These lethal wastes are processed in recognized organizations. Clean Kerala Company has handed over 1319 tonnes of e-waste and 47 tonnes of lethal waste to recognized agencies.

258 Public toilets which are women friendly as well in working condition will be ensured at public places. Highway comfort stations will be built at every 50 kms. This sanitation chain will be functioning in the co-ordination of existing petrol pumps and highway canteens.

Of the 924 public toilets under the city corporation, 411 are women-friendly. 83 of the 457 public toilets in panchayaths are women-friendly. 59 highway comfort stations and 699 public toilets in petrol pumps and highway canteens exist.

259 a. A campaign in popular planning model will be formulated across the state for the safe processing of wastes and protection of environment, health etc.

It is for a sustainable solution for the waste management issues in Kerala, that Haritha Kerala mission started the campaign Freedom from Waste. The campaign activities started in all districts on August 15, 2017.

The ultimatum of this campaign is to make Kerala waste-free by eradicating waste from regions under each local self governing sector. This includes cleaning at households, colonies, flat complexes, business organizations, markets, trade organizations. Schemes have been implemented for waste management in community levels, for houses with space limitations.

Household Surveys, vivara-vinjaana vyaapana activities were conducted efficiently, by selected trained volunteers. Selected 3000 volunteers in the state-district level, 25,000 volunteers in block level, and 2.75 lakh volunteers in local self government ward level, were given training. These volunteers from 1034 local self governing institutions visited 68,66,332 houses to collect information and to educate the households about processing of source waste. The state has given recognition in 7 locations for schemes that generate energy from waste.

b. The usage of products like plastics that cause harm to the environment will be reduced and substituted by other products.

Suchitwa Mission encourages Green Protocol as part of discouraging the use of non bio degradable waste like plastics. Green Protocol has been imposed in all public programmes in the state, and almost all religious festivals, with the aim of minimizing the usage of disposable waste.

260 Cleanliness and health protection activities will be linked to national and international activities against global warming.

A workshop on Global Warming was conducted under the leadership of the environment department. Activities focusing on reduce-reuse principles have been organized in the state against global warming.

261 Laws will be executed for taking severe measures against people who pollute air and water.



The team led by Chief Minister visits waste treatment plant in Geneva

Local self administration department frames laws including high fine against the people who pollute the environment.

262 Macro projects will come into action for the rejuvenation and preservation of water resources like rivers, ponds, lakes etc. Water resource conservation samithis will be shaped for this purpose in Kerala.

In the last three years, the State has taken extreme initiative in the guaranteed job scheme for the rejuvenation of rivers. The rivers that require rejuvenation are selected in the district level, and active participation of guaranteed job scheme employees is ensured. The participation has been utilized in the revival activities of Varattar (Pathanamthitta), Killiyar (Thiruvananthapuram), Kuttanperur (Alappuzha), Meenachilar (Kottayam), Karumathur (Kannur), Chaliyar (Malappuram), Kannadippuzha (Palakkad), Gayathri Puzha (Palakkad), and Korayar Puzha (Palakkad). Of these, the rejuvenation activities have been completed in Kuttanperur, Karu-

mathur, Kannadippuzha, and Korayar Puzha.

Since it was observed that the boundary walls of the rivers were collapsing leading to the widening of the rivers, side protection activities for strengthening the boundary walls have been organized through the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The strengthening is done with rama-cham, kayarbhoovasthram, growing attuvanchi chedi, bamboo etc. along the river banks. Activities related to construction of bunds, to ensure proper water flow through distributaries and construction of rainwater harvesting pits, in catchment areas are progressing.

Activities have been taken up by the Employment Guarantee Scheme to reconstruct traditional water sources like common ponds. Samithis have been designed under the local self bodies for the protection of water sources.

263 Processed waste will be utilized for agriculture.

Manure from regional processing units is being used widely in agriculture.

HEALTH

264 a. Extension and renovation of government hospitals will be given prominence in health policy

Emphasis has been given to cater the health care needs of the total population. Along with it prioritised health policies were formed and implemented like controlling epidemic diseases and thereby reducing death rates and afflicted rates, controlling life style diseases in the primary level, activating health care facilities, raising standard and increasing primary health care centres, controlling complex illnesses in the secondary level, modernization of treatment facilities in secondary and tertiary levels, implementation of referral scheme in tertiary level, arranging techniques for controlling the inevitable in the health sector.

b. Health expenditure of the state government will be raised to five percent

from 0.6 percent gross state domestic product through a yearly increase of 1 percent.

Steps are in progress.

265 Health insurance scheme will be limited to government and medium private hospitals by avoiding large scale corporate hospitals. The share gained from this scheme will be utilised for the upgrading of infrastructure in government hospitals. Free treatment for cancer, brain tumour, kidney problem and liver diseases will be ensured.

State has unified existing schemes like RRSBY, CHIS, CHIS PLUS and KARUNYA into Karunya Arogya Suraksha Padhithi (KASP) and effectively implemented it from April 1, 2019. Its run

by CHIAK. Every year members of each family who are recipients of this scheme will be entitled for a free health protection worth Rs.5Lakhs. Government has approved extensive treatment package rates. Treatments for brain tumour, cancer, kidney problem, liver etc have been included in it.

266 a. The facilities of government health institutes will be extended. Staff patterns including P.H.Cs will be modified as per the requirements.

The aim of Ardhram scheme is to raise state's primary health centres to family health centres through different stages. In the first phase 170 primary health centres were converted to family health centres. In the second phase extensive activity proceedings are taking place in converting 504 primary health centres to family health centres. These centres focus on imparting basic treatments and health care on all illness for every member of a family. These centres will be able to bring in special clinics for treating diabetes and blood pressure, and special services for psychiatric illness and asthma which are considered to be recent health issues in Kerala. Posts for Lab Technicians were created and lab services were made available. New posts were created for extra doctors and staff nurses and the consultation time was extended till 6P.M. and services were extended. Through Local Self Bodies and National Health Mission, temporary appointments will be done for those centres which need extra doctors and paramedical staffs.

A progressive change has been started by introducing services like token procedure, registration centres, better seating for patients, potable water, washroom facilities, modern techniques for health awareness, pre check-up by nurses, chambers for check-up, clinics for life style diseases, clinics for Shwas(asthma) and Ashwas(-mental health care) etc. Not only stress given to cure ailments but an effective enforcement of primary health care including health enhancement activities, immunity, palliative care and rehabilitation is been progressing.

Under Ardrum Mission, activities have been started to develop each hospital in each Taluk

with respect to the standards set and each district will have a strengthened hospital with advanced facility. Based on one master plan activities have been started for acquiring better building facilities and hospital equipment. These activities are progressing through KIIFB, PLANFUND, NABARD, M.L.A, M.P Aasthi development fund. Posts for extra doctors and para medical staffs needed here were created and appointed. Presently district level hospitals will be fetched with facilities like Cardiology, Cath Lab and super speciality facilities like Nephrology, Neurology, Urology etc. Through KIIFB, process of equipping Cath Labs in 8 district level hospitals and two government medical colleges is in progress. Under the same scheme, process of setting up of extra 44 dialysis centres in taluk level hospitals is also in a progressive stage. District / Taluk level hospitals are developing activities on district cancer care treatment and stroke clinics.

Master plan was made for the financial assistance from KIIFB for integral development of medical colleges of Kottayam, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Wayanad, Thrissur, Malabar Cancer Centre, Kochi Cancer Centre and various district/ general/ taluk hospitals(21). Administrative approval was given for the plan worth more than RS.5000Crores and on going activities are progressing on a speedy mode.

Reorganisation of O.P. Schemes in medical college has started under the Ardrum Scheme to provide better facilities.

State has been implementing 'e-health' schemes in Health Sector. In future via e-health, patients can avail their details and lab reports. It will easily help hospitals to transfer information and consultation details with other institutions and can make treatments more scientific.

Sections like Operation theatres, Anaesthesia, Dermatology, E.N.T, Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Radiology, Laboratory, Cardiology, Neurology and Urology of General hospital, District hospital and Taluk level hospitals are getting renovated with new equipment's. Also, as part of the strengthening strategy of general/ district/taluk level hospitals, equipment's, hospital furniture's, cots, pillows for operating anaes-



The state-of-the-art- Virology Institute constructed at Thonakkal in Thiruvanthapuram.

thetia, E.N.T, General medicine, Gynaecology, Laboratory, Operation theatre, Orthopaedics, paediatrics and Radiology departments, are to be purchased and steps to install generator and air-conditions are in process.

After this government come to power, in the health sector the below stated institutions has started.

1. Women and Child hospital, Ponnani
2. District Public Health Lab, Malappuram
3. District Public Health Lab, Sulthan Batheri
4. Regional Public Health Lab, Malappuram

Those patients affected with fatal disease and has an annual income below three lakhs, financial aid will be given through “Medical Assistance to Poor” and it’s in prevailing stage.

To determine and treat paralysis, state’s main hospitals will be effectively starting stroke units. Five district hospitals have already started to operate the stroke units with the help of most modern technologies.

To control Diabetic Retinopathy caused by uncontrollable Diabetes, clinics were started in the name “Nayanamrutham”. Every district hospital has started using Non Mydriatic Camera for Diabetic Retinopathy screening.

For identifying, controlling and treating chronic respiratory disease COPD, 14 district level hospitals and 170 family health centres have start-

ed a COPD controlling scheme called ‘SWAAS’ (Stepwise Approach for Airways Diseases). This scheme is to give expert treatment after checking respiratory organs/lungs using Spirometer.

District level hospitals have started Palliative Care Chemotherapy units called ‘Abhayam’ for treating cancer patients who are in critical stage. Subsequently 20 hospitals were extended with cancer treatment units including Chemotherapy. Besides, for the first time in India, steps have been taken to develop secondary level protection of palliative care’s among community health centres. Hereby, single posts for physiotherapist and staff nurse was created for 232 community health centres and staffs were appointed through National Health Mission.

As part of District Mental Health Programme, 272 clinics were started and 2500 patients were given treatment. State has 27-day care centres functioning.

To handle melancholia/anxiety, ASHWAAS clinics are working in 171 Family Health Centres. Under the guidance of trained staffs, 27210 people were screened and 4789 people were detected with depression and they were given amenable treatments at various stages.

3193 Asha workers of 124 family health centres were trained and 5701 psychic patients were identified from 124 panchayaths and were given treatment as part of the Complete Mental

Health Care.

The mother child mental health programme is conducted in the name "Amma Manasu". Health department in collaboration with National Health Mission and Medical Education Department, with KFOG's (Kerala Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecology) technical assistance, started a scheme to reduce maternal mortality rate in all government hospitals which have child birth facility. In accordance, gynaecologists, nurses, and other staffs who are working in labor rooms were given training. All hospitals were availed disposable delivery kit and disposable caesarean kit. Through Kerala Medical Services Corporation, needful adequate equipment was brought and given to the hospitals. To find out causes for maternal mortality, audit for maternal mortality was implemented.

To reduce childbirth mortality rate, a scheme is developed combinedly Health department, National Health Mission, Health Education Department and IAP (Indian Academy of Paediatrics) is in its progressive stage. NBCC (Newborn Care Corner), NBSU (Newborn Stabilization Unit), SNCU (Special Newborn Care Unit) units were started in government hospitals which were selected among the hospitals which had child birth facilities. Infant auditing is in its implementing stage. New Born Screening Programme to detect neo natal metabolic disorders are in progress.

After this government came into power, health department created a total of 2143 posts out of which 1721 posts were created through Ardrum Scheme.

State started 21 Karunya pharmacies newly.

721 staff nurse posts were created for five medical colleges after modifying the staff pattern.

Medical college started to function at Paripally. 100 MBBS seats were made available. Posts were created for it.

Government undertook Kannur Medical College. 17 posts were created for its ministerial purpose. 100 MBBS, 60 BDS, 35 Medical P.G, 39 Nursing Pharmacy P.G seats, other nursing and Paramedical Degree/ Diploma seats are available.

Necessary actions have been taken to start a Medical College at Idukki. Construction of Academic block is completed and Hospital block construction is undergoing on a fast pace.

A total of 1989 posts were created in Health Education Department.

b. Facilities to offer bed treatment for the patients in P.H.Cs will be done with the cooperation of local self-governing institutes. Primary health centres will be converted to family health centres.

Activities to convert primary health centres to family health centres is progressing.

267 Palliative Care Scheme will be universalized. Actions for this be unified in the P.H.C. level.

Every Gram panchayat are implemented with the state's Palliative Care Scheme. Palliative Care staff nurses were appointed with the assistance of local self-governing bodies and monthly around 48000 patients are receiving Palliative Care.

The revolutionary change in Palliative care, has extended to the secondary level care in Community Health Centres. For it, National Health Mission has appointed 232 staff nurses and 232 Physiotherapists and started secondary level care in all Community Health Centres. Through National Health Mission every Taluk, District and General hospitals are given secondary level palliative care. Along it, cancer depression clinics started.

268 Will strengthen the observation mechanism of epidemics. Immunization programme will implemented universally in every district with precision.

Special programme is designed and implemented in the name of 'Arogya jagratha'. Integrated diseases surveillance programme is being implemented in the state to facilitate diagnosis. The district surveillance gather the report about the disease through hospitals on daily and weekly basis. And on the basis of this they are able to analyse the disease conditions. In addition,

through NVBP they observe and monitor the disease caused by mosquitoes. The places occupied by other state workers and tribal coastal areas are also monitoring. In hotels, laboratories, bakeries, and other areas where food is cooked get checked by the disease control department of the district. Powerful observations going on as a part of sustainable development to eliminate malaria tuberculosis maimed leprosy and post traumatic disease.

All leprosy patients are included as a part of leprosy elimination programme 'Ashvamedham' multidrug therapy undergoing treatment the leprosy elimination programme has been intensified. To observe disease like dengue, chickengunya etc 30 centile surveillance centres are available at hospitals to monitoring the mosquito breeding disease.

All facilities are available at the public health labs and district labs for the diagnosis of dengue fever, scrub typhus, hepatitis A.

Bacterial culture for the discovery of diseases such as cholera and typhoid is currently available at all medical colleges and public health labs. The rapid screening test to discover dengue, leptospirosis at the community health centres.

269 With the cooperation of medical and health departments, social health professionals and professional organisations conducting health awareness programmes for the prevention and early detection of life style diseases. Programmes will schedule for monitoring and ensuring treatment for every citizen.

Activities to control lifestyle diseases through family health centres have begun already. Free medicine distribution will started from this year.

The training procedures begun with the corporation of local self-government health departments, experts and professional organisations.

270 Drugs for diabetes and blood pressure are available at low cost. Compulsory review check-up is made in every

3 months. Awareness programmes will arrange with the cooperation of kudumbasree to intimidate those who refuse to have medicines. The treatment after the transplantation of kidney and liver will made at modest cost.

The medicines for diabetes and blood pressure are free in all the primary health centers. Though it is free for one month initially, according to the availability of the medicine, this could be given upto three months.

The Asha volunteers are appointed for bringing the reluctant patients back to the treatment. The volunteers are given special incentives. The lifestyle disease diagnosis centers have been expanded from family health centers to the four general hospitals. The population based screening started experimentally in four districts will be expanded to all the districts. The awareness regarding lifestyle diseases is given in all the health centers. The treatment for liver and kidney diseases is given free of cost in the health department institutes.

271 a. public health issues will be included in the school and college curriculum.

The education department is conducting awareness programme in schools. The 'child doctor' project is implemented to execute this.

b.To monitor the surveillance and social control of the diagnostic centres the central government accepted 'The clinical establishments'(registration and regulation) Act with appropriate amendments were setup.

Kerala clinical institutions (registration and regulation) Act, 2018 was introduced in the state. In the first phase, modern medicine institutions (including dental therapy) effective since 1/1/2019 of clinical establishment act for registration has been made. Actions has been initiated according to this law in certain districts including Palakkad Malappuram, Thrissur, Kollam, Kottayam, Wayand, pathanamthitta, and Kasargod.

Other therapeutic system of institutions that work based on registration procedures will be started as possible. As part of registration, each clinical institution will have the treatment rates for the institutions including technical staffs and employer's qualification should be uploaded. initially temporary registration is provided. Permanent registration is provided after 2 years. District registration committees have been established for the registration of institutions of every districts. The institution without permanent registration is not permitted under the clinical establishment act.

272 a. By collaborating with hospitals and ESI and conducting study about occupational diseases and bring antidote treatment. Determining the occupational disease in the traditional sector and special emphasis will be placed on the treatment plans if required.

Occupational disease detention camp were organised by collaborating insurance medical service department (ESI) the factories and boilers department in all district. Conducted survey camp for the workers to make them aware about various occupational disease.

Steps have been taken to set up an expert committee to conduct research on occupational diseases.

b. Will develop and establish intervention center for early detection of childhood diseases.

Kerala has been allocated Rs 3 crore to establish early intervention centres for detecting the childhood diseases in children with the help of social security. 25 mobile clinics were started. In addition to this, regional early child intervention centres had started in five medical colleges.

Government have chalked out plan to make every children free from disabilities as a part of 'anuyathrapathathi'.

273 a. Kerala Public Health Act, Premedical council Act, Pharmacy council Act will be implemented.

Prepared the draft of these laws and submitted to the laws department for the approval of the bill.

b. Kerala Nurses and Midway council act will amend and will update timely.

The amendment to the act has been initiated.

274 Will implement strict rules to ensure better standard in nursing education sector.

Allotted deputation for those who work in government sector and in for those who doing speciality nursing courses and stipend for others allotted deputation for post basic nursing. Created post for teaching and non-teaching staffs in Ernakulum nursing college.

275 Ensure its own building for all anganvadi centres with the help of local bodies. Provide good nutritious food.

Actions has taken to ensure building for every anganwadis. The Amrutham nutrimix distributed to the children as a part of take home ration with the cooperation of World Food Programme. This has expanded state widely with 11 micro nutrients since 2018-19.

It is designed to prevent malnutrition a project introduced called 'Sambushtakeralam' programme (NNM) by live momentum tracking and timely intervention through a life cycle. Adolescence aged girls, pregnant ladies, breast feeding mothers, children below age 6 are the beneficiaries of this project. currently this programme is facilitated in Kannur, Wayand, Malappuram, Kasaragod district. And there is a plan to expand this to whole districts in this year. various schemes were implemented through 'sambushtakeralam' project to prevent malnutrition.

276 Special system will be created in the PSC for appointing the doctors and nurses in govt. hospitals and medical colleges without getting this delayed. If needed, Medical Service Recruitment Board will be started.

It has been notified to the attention of the PSC

that it is necessary to appoint the employees without getting it delayed. Nowadays, the appointments do happen without much delay.

277 The problems of the specialty cadre in the health service and administrative cadre will be resolved.

In order to carry out the preventive health measures in a better way, it has been decided to establish public health cadre. Administrative cadre will be split into public health cadre and hospital administration cadre.

278 Under the health department institutions, the problems in the dual control in the health department and LSGDs will be resolved.

Regarding this, the actions have been taken by conducting talks with LSGDs.

279 a. Special administrative system will be setup in the health service for dealing with the health issues of the marginalized people like tribals, fishermen, women, and older people etc.

The medical treatments have already started. Actions will be taken to carry out a new administrative system. There is a programme named "Oorumithram" which was started in the Adivasi tribal villages. "Vayomithra" project aimed at older people has been started. Actions have been taken in order to create older friendly wards in a main hospital in all the districts. Older friendly clinics and special OP are active in almost all the hospitals and medical centres. Through the central govt. programme meant for elderly people, national program for health care of elderly, elderly friendly wards have been created in five districts with all the facilities. In the district hospitals of these districts, special elderly OPs and physiotherapy units do function. The products such as Artificial teeth, artificial hearing aids aimed at elderly people have been distributed through the project of the health department. Elderly health camps and clinics are active in the sub district level.

b. The facilities for improving the differently abled and their health issues will be expanded.

For the differently abled, many activities have started with the combined efforts by health, social justice departments. Anuyathra programme includes 22 activities which have the preliminary activities and rehabilitation that aims at diagnosing the disability at the early stage itself. As the brand ambassadors of the programme, a magic team was made by comprising 23 kids (M-Power).

c. Actions will be taken to strictly control the usage of the tobacco products. In these matters, the existing laws will be strictly enforced.

In the global adult tobacco survey (GATS) conducted by WHO, it was found that the usage of tobacco in kerala declined from 21% to 12 %. Behind this achievement, health department has a key role. In order to control the usage of the tobacco products strictly, the coordination committees have been setup in state level and district levels. There are enforcement drives in regular intervals in all the districts for assessing if the laws ensure the control of smoking in public spaces. Through the NSS units in schools and colleges, anti tobacco activities and yellow line campaign are ongoing. There are Tobacco Cessation centers in all the main hospitals in all the districts.

280 a. There will be special scheme for the rehabilitation of the AIDS patients.

Actions are being taken.

b. There will be special help for the rehabilitation of the patients who underwent organ implantation.

Actions are taken for availing the medicines for the follow up treatment in cheaper rates.

281 a. Upto the taluk hospitals will be made speciality hospitals. The cath labs and facilities for heart surgeries will be ensured in these places.

General hospitals, district hospitals, taluk hospi-

tals are renovated by including the departments of operation theatres, anesthesia, dermatology, ENT, gynaecology, orthopedics, pediatrics, radiology, laboratory, neurology, urology. Apart from this, as part of strengthening the hospitals, in the general/district hospitals, the actions are being undertaken in order to start the anesthesia, ENT, general medicine, gynaecology, laboratory, operation theatre, orthopedics, pediatrics, radiology and also buy the equipments, hospital furniture, beds, pillows for the same as well as setting up generator and air conditioner.

As part of Ardrum mission, the procedures to upgrade one hospital in each district into a district hospital and upgrade one hospital into a better hospital with ample criteria in each taluk. The activities to avail the infrastructure and hospital equipments have started under one master plan. These procedures are progressing via KIIFB, plan fund, NABARD, MLA/MP funds, asset expansion funds etc. The doctors and paramedical staff needed here were appointed by creating extra vacancies. In the coming years too, there will be lot more appointments by creating new posts. As part of these activities, the super specialty facilities like cardiology, cath lab facilities, nephrology, neurology, urology arrive in the district hospitals. Enabling the cath labs in 8 district level hospitals and 2 government medical colleges is ongoing now. Including in the same scheme, 44 dialysis centers will be activated extra in the taluk level hospitals. Via stroke clinics, district cancer care treatment the activities of the district/ taluk hospitals are expanding.

b. The facilities of cancer treatment will be doubled. There will be system to diagnose this in the taluk level itself.

In order to avail the kind of treatment as available in RCC in the medical colleges too, 105 new vacancies were created for starting oncology and oncopathology in 5 medical colleges. The qualified ones were appointed here from other departments. As part of preventive measures of the diseases, diagnosis camps and awareness classes are happening in the medical colleges. The permission to establish linear accelerator and cobalt machine in Trivandrum medical college are progressing. Tertiary cancer care center has

been established in Kozhikode medical college and inaugurated.

Kerala cancer control strategy was created for the cancer treatment and control by the guidance from WHO. Kerala cancer grid system creation is progressing for availing unified cancer care for everyone by combining the cancer treatments in both public sectors and private sectors. Kerala cancer registry will be created by including the details of all the cancer patients in the state.

14 storied building is being built in RCC with the cost of 187.22 crore rupees for improving the facilities in the cancer care treatment. This will be over by 2020 December. Apart from this, in order to set up the equipments and construction works in various projects, around 150 crore rupees has been spent.

Through KIIFB, 385 crore rupees was sanctioned for buying equipments and building the infrastructure in the Cochin cancer center for availing treatment for around 25000 people.

10 crore rupees was spent in Malabar Cancer center for setting up medical equipments. Apart from this, the construction of pediatric oncology and laboratory as given in the master plan is being completed.

District cancer care programme started in the hospitals under the state health department. These centers function by giving training to the doctors who work under the health department at RCC as there is deficit of the oncologists in the department. Through these centers which work in 21 hospitals, 60000 chemotherapies were given and 3000 new cases were found out.

282 a. The vacancies of the doctors will be filled up.

2059 doctors (assistant surgeons) and 57 assistant dental surgeons will be appointed in the vacancies.

b. The delayed promotion of the staffs will be carried out soon. The doctors will be given opportunities for research.

Actions have been taken for carrying out promotions in time bound manner.

c. Those who are ready to work in tribal sector will be specially considered and be given incentives.

Those doctors who work in the tribal fields are given extra twenty thousand rupees per month.

283 Cheaper hospitals will be set up by combining the cooperative sector and voluntary organizations with the name social hospitals.

Not started yet.

b. MRI scanning will be conducted with cheaper rate by combining the voluntary organizations.

As of now, MRI scanning is being conducted with cheaper rates by combining KHRWS, HLL, Rajiv Gandhi Center for BioTechnology. CT scanners were set up in Thrissur, Manjeri medical colleges under KHRWS. In Kozhikode medical college, spectre CT gamma camera worth 5.8 crore rupees and 128 size cardiac CT scan worth 6 crore rupees in the nuclear medicine and radiology departments respectively.

Once this govt came into power, 4 new MCR labs were set up in koothuparamb taluk hospital, kanhangad district hospital, kollam Victoria hospital, and Trivandrum general hospitals.

New CT scanners were set up in Alappuzha and Kottayam medical colleges. Mammogram was set up in Manjeri medical college. New MRI scanner was set up in Alappuzha medical college. MRI was sanctioned in kottayam medical college. 25 crore rupees was allotted for setting up MRI included image center in Ernakulam Medical Center. Two ultra sound scanning machines, endoscopic machine were set up in Trivandrum medical college and echo machine, video endoscopy machine, 16 slice CT scan were set up in Kozhikode medical college.

284 According to the suggestions by the drafting committee of the medical university, research centers will be started under the university. CUHAS will initiate the procedures to conduct the follow up education for the

doctors, nurses, pharmacists in the health service. CUHAS will also help the LSGD to draft the health projects.

The infrastructure construction for the ayurvedic research at the Trippunithura Ayurveda College is progressing. School of Health policy and planning has already started. School of family health studies also started functioning. 8 research centers have started at the health university campus. For this end, 175 vacancies have been created in the health university.

285 Medical colleges will be made center of excellence. Three medical colleges will be upgraded to the AIIMS level.

The master plan has been started functioning in order to make the medical colleges into center of excellence. The construction works have started in Ernakulam Medical College by giving recognition and the fund of 368.75 crore rupees via KIIFB.

The project worth 717 crore rupees was granted to Trivandrum Medical college by KIIFB. At the first stage, 58 crore rupees worth construction works have already started.

HLL, INKEL have been appointed as the SPV for starting the works by preparing the master plan at Thrissur and Kottayam medical colleges.

From Trivandrum, Alappuzha, Kozhikode, thrissur medical colleges, 72 seats in the last year (apart from the existing numbers) and 75 seats in this year have been made available by the MCI recognition.

The expansion works of the OP in all the medical colleges as part of ArDRAM project is at the last stage. At the SAT, the vacancies to start the speciality courses like paediatric cardiology, reproductive medicine, paediatric medicine, paediatric medicine have been sanctioned. For the first time in the govt sector, DM Endocrinology started at Govt college, Trivandrum.

The govt sanction has been given for the programme “ patient friendly transformation of outpatient service” with the fund of 51.8184 crore rupees.

DM nephrology course started at Alappuzha medical college. The procedures to set up MRI scan with the cost of 12 crore rupees is ongoing. For the first time in the state, the permission was given to start state institute of dental technology connected with Trivandrum Dental College. For the first time in kerala, It was sanctioned to start BAC dialysis technology course in Alappuzha, Kozhikode medical colleges.

The super specialty buildings are being constructed at Alappuzha, Kozhikode medical colleges.

At the Trivandrum medical college, the plan to set up level 2 trauma care system is progressing. As part of the complete trauma care system carried out in the state, Trivandrum medical college was given 11.27 crore rupees of comprehensive administrative was sanctioned and as part of the first installment, 7.5 crore rupees was sanctioned. The procedures to recognize the proposal and MoU of the state of the art simulation center with financial aid worth 10 crore for the installment of better trauma care are progressing. In order to strengthen the emergency medicine department at Trivandrum medical college, 106 vacancies have been allotted. The multispecialty block has been activated. To improve the convenience of the patients, token system and appointment system have been enabled at OP through the e-health system. Cath lab was started functioning at pediatric cardiology department.

New CT scanner was set up at kottayam medical college, spending 5.31 crore rupees. New casualty block (36 crore rupees) started functioning including the trauma care. It was permitted to buy the MRI scanner. For the first time in kerala, op system started exclusively for the transgender at kottayam medical college. The second cath lab started functioning. 17 vacancies were allotted for starting emergency medicine department.

State trauma care unit started being constructed with the fund of 21.47 crore rupees at Alappuzha medical college.

Cath lab at the cardiology department has started functioning at thrissur medical college by spending 8.60 crore rupees. For this end, 19 vacancies and 14 vacancies for cardio thorasic de-

partment have been created. The defunct teli cobalt machine has been repaired by spending one crore rupees and the radiation treatment was restarted. Chemo day care center is constructed. CT scanner was set up.

99 lakhs was allowed to Manjeri medical college for buying the equipments for diagnosing the cancer. The actions have been taken in order to buy ultra sound machine, arthroscope and related equipments, ENT HD set, computer radiography etc. Cath lab started functioning at Manjeri medical college.

Cath lab started functioning in ernakulam medical college by spending 8 crore rupees. Super specialty included with nephro, cardio, neuro departments is also functioning by creating vacancies. 25 crore rupees was sanctioned for setting up image center including the modern equipments like MRI.

Tertiary cancer center started functioning after the completion at Kozhikode medical college by spending 44.50 crores. Sptre CT gamma camera was set up in the nuclear medicine department by spending 5.8 crores and 128 size cardiac CT scan was set up in the cardiology department by spending 6 crores.

Cath lab is being constructed faster at Parippally medical college by spending 8 crores. The CT scan was set up by spending 2.5 crores.

286 a. By solving the issues faced by KSDP, production will be increased. New medical centres will be constructed in the public sector.

The orders needed by the KSDP are available from KMSCL.

b. The function of medical services corporation will be made better.

By allocating more amount in the budget, the function is being expanded. The distribution of the medicine is efficient. The action is taken in order to conduct the cancelled audits. On the aggregator model, setting up the chain of 315 ambulances is at the last stage. Through this, the people who get into accidents will be quickly brought to the hospitals and will be given treat-

ment too.

c. The criteria for treatment and guidance will be carried out by the help of professional organizations, academic experts with the consensus of opinions.

The procedures to carry out these are ongoing. The health policy which includes this is accepted by the government.

287 The nurses who work in the private sectors will be given minimum wages and other incentives. The procedures to ensure the job protection will be taken into account.

The circular is brought out stating the minimum wage of private hospital employees including the nurses. The wage has been renewed to be 20000 rupees. Apart from this, the other legal incentives are also ensured. By calculating the beds, there will be marginal increase in the salary. The hike in the wages is from 39 to 102 percent for the nurses and the other staffs.

288 A modern herbal research center will be set up by combining the research centers in kerala.

Under consideration.

289 The diseases will be prevented using the Ayush systems in prevention methods and the health preservations.

The treatment in the Ayush system has been expanded. 10 new homoeo dispensaries and 4 new ayurveda dispensaries started functioning. With this, kerala became the state that has ayurvedic treatment centers in all the panchayats. In order to strengthen the ayush system, 157 new vacancies were created. From 15th february to 19th february 2019, International ayush conclave was organized in order to strengthen the scientific basis of the ayush treatment systems and introduce them to the world. In the international seminar that was a part of the conclave, the participation of the ayush system of treatment and scopes in the public space was discussed. Under the ayurvedic education department, Traditional Knowledge Innovation Kerala (TKIK)

has signed a contract for the patent rights with CSIR- TKDL (New Delhi). This was helpful in preventing fake patents in the ayurvedic sector.

Traditional knowledge (as written on the Thaliyola) is compiled and published as book titled “ Keraleeya Oushadha Vinjanam” by TKIK. As part of this, three books have been published.

By national ayush mission, 10 ayush wellness (yoga and naturpopathy), centers, 3 ayush holistic centers, (ayurveda, homeopathy, siddha, yunani treatment systems) have started. Mizhi, the eye treatment programme, santhwanam, the mobile medical unit for the endosulphan affected people, Pranashakthi, for the control of the diseases, and ayush villages were started in 8 districts. A special project titled as Nisargga by homeopathy department aimed at transgenders has also started.

b. The basic facilities in the ayurvedic colleges will be improved by the CCIM guidance.

36 new vacancies viz, medical officers, RMO, Emergency medical officer, professor, nursing superintendent were created in Kannur, Tripunithura, Trivandrum ayurveda colleges. The new payward block became fully functional at Trivandrum ayurveda college. At the women's and children's hospital at Poojappura, new labour room and operation theatre with modern facilities started functioning. The women- children's hospital at kannur ayurveda college is in the final stage.

290 Including the traditional methods of Ayurveda, the relevant ones in the ayush system will be utilized for prevention of diseases and health preservation.

Ayush has carried out an effective intervention in the epidemic control. Sports ayurveda hospital (Kerala institute of sports ayurveda and research), the first in Asia was inaugurated by the ownership of government. 28 vacancies necessary for this were created. Giving emphasis to the Pain and palliative care, thyroid diseases, infertility eradication, life style diseases, elderly care, new clinics were setup. Ayush holistic cen-

ters were created by incorporating homeopathy, ayurveda-naturopathy-yoga in order to prevent life style diseases and treat them. Ayush wellness centers were started by comprising yoga, naturopathy systems. The foundation stone was laid for building yoga and naturopathy institute at kasargod with the help of central government.

Homeopathy: Rapid Action Epidemic Control Cell in Homeopathy (RAECH) was expanded throughout the state for fighting the epidemics. The fertility programme related with Kannur district hospital will be made into a center of excellence as it is going to be expanded. 10 homeo dispensaries were started in the panchayats where there was none. Pain and palliative care center for cancer started functioning in all the govt homeopathy hospitals in all districts. Ayush holistic centers were started in all the district homeopathy hospitals by combining naturopathy and yoga to prevent and treat the modern lifestyle diseases, diabetes, blood pressure, cardiac diseases, etc. The active geriatric care centers with physiotherapy units have been started in Trivandrum, Kollam, Alappuzha, Wayanad, Kottayam, Kozhikode, and Kasargod districts. Specialty mobile clinics were started for the people in the marginalised regions like Idukki and Wayanad. After this govt came into power, 42 homeo dispensaries were upgraded into model govt homeo dispensaries from the basic level. The activities to upgrade 14 district homeo dispensaries into NABH level are progressing. Floating homeo dispensaries have started for the people at coastal areas like Kuttanad, Harippad, and Chapakkulam.

291 In the district hospitals, all clinical specialties and selected two specialties in taluk ayurveda hospitals will be equipped with ashtanga specialty treatment.

The action has been taken to develop the district hospitals and selected hospitals by starting new specialties under the Ardrum programme. In all the district hospitals, Prasmruthi, Koumaram, elderly care, yoga specialty treatment has been started. In the selected hospitals, “manasikam”, palliative care (snehadhara) treatments have

been started. 15 panjakarma units were started in various hospitals.

292 An ayurvedic research center will be set up for the complete research on the traditional medicines and expanding ayurveda scientifically as an evidence based medicine.

In order to start international ayurvedic research center in Kannur, 20 lakhs in 2016-17, 5 crore rupees in 2017-18, 6 crore rupees in 2018-19 were allotted. The foundation stone was laid for this international ayurvedic research center in February at Kalyad, Kannur.

293 Through the local cooperative societies, herbal cultivation will be expanded in order to resolve the ayurvedic medicinal herb deficiency.

Under the guidance of state medicinal plant board, medicinal herbs cultivation is decided to be expanded. Aimed at cultivating one neem and one curry leaf plant in every household, the Grihachaitanya programme has achieved cultivating 16 lakhs of neem and curry leaves. As a programme encouraging the cultivation of herbs, for the last three years, herbs were cultivated in 200 acres in the industry level. As part of preserving the Kavay, herbs are cultivated in 120 acres of land in 65 kavay. Under the leadership of Oushadhi, in the 5 hectare of space by pariyaram subcenter, a new herbal garden was created. This year, herbal garden will be started in five more hectares.

b. Programmes will be started in the collection, distribution, production of value added products with the help of public.

Through the forest preservation committees, forest development agencies, the gathering of the tribal folks, the project of making the medicinal herbs into a value added product and collecting them is carried out. The modern way packaging system was started in Oushadhi. As part of awareness, the herbal knowledge center was started in Thrissur Oushadhi.

294 Academic audit will be conducted at the university level in order to assess the educational quality at the self financing medical colleges.

The decision to conduct the academic audit has been taken by the medical university.

295 An ayurvedic medicinal policy will be prepared in order to develop the field of ayurvedic medicines and consequently, to utilize this for the economic development of kerala, to ensure the availability of raw medicines, to prevent non scientific medicinal usage and encourage the use of scientific medicines.

In 2019 February, there was a seminar in the international ayush conclave at Trivandrum regarding the ayurvedic policy which was attended by experts. Compiling the suggestions in the seminar, the procedures to create the Ayurvedic Policy were started.

296 The human resource in the field of traditional herbal sector will be enhanced by conducting permanent medicine making technician course, medicine storage training, pharmacist, panchakarma technician, and this will in turn ensure the employment and development of skills of the people who work in these sectors.

In the field of yoga and naturopathy treatment course was started newly in the field of ayurveda. One batch of therapist course completed their training. The new batch of Paramedical certificate courses like Therapist, pharmacist, nursing, started in the year of 2018-19.

297 The positions of drug inspector, senior drug inspector, additional drug controller will be sanctioned in order to strengthen the ayurvedic drug control department.

Strengthening action has been taken.

298 The human resource in the field of traditional herbal sector will be enhanced by conducting permanent medicine making technician course, medicine storage training, pharmacist, panchakarma technician etc. in this field, the priority will be given to the people who are from traditional sector.

In the field of yoga and naturopathy treatment course was started newly in the field of ayurveda. One batch of therapist course completed their training. The new batch of Paramedical certificate courses like Therapist, pharmacist, nursing, started in the year of 2018-19.

299 Not in all the panchayats could the govt ayurvedic and homeo hospitals be started. Action will be taken to start them.

New dispensaries were started in four panchayats where Govt/ NHM / Ayurvedic dispensaries were not available. With this, kerala became the state that has ayurvedic treatment centers in all the panchayats. 10 new dispensaries were started in the panchayats where there were no homeo dispensaries.

300 Unified kerala medical practitioner's bill will be enforced.

Draft is being prepared.

301 Cooperating with public organizations, a social health mission will be created to encourage healthy food habits, exercise, sports, cultural activities to reduce the high chances of diseases in kerala.

These things have been included in Ardrum mission. Ayush holistic centers have been started combining various ayush fields by considering such issues under the guidance of National health mission.

302 Procedures will be carried out to avail the siddha – yunani services where they are popular via Ayush mission.

Eight new siddha units have been started. The construction works of the existing siddha hospital is complete. In the ayush holistic centers by national ayush mission have included siddha and yunani treatment systems. With the central government's help, new yunani research center has been started in Kannur.

303 In order to encourage the research and development in homeopathy, a state institute and a training center to train the doctors and paramedical staff will be started.

A training program was conducted for paramedical department and teachers by the leadership of Homeopathy College. The procedures have started in order to start permanent training center.

b. PG courses, nursing, D.Pharm. courses will be started in different subjects.

In ayurvedic department, three PG courses in various subjects were allotted and two PG courses in homeo were also allotted in two colleges. Ayurveda PG diploma course was sanctioned. The new batch of Ayurveda nursing, pharmacist courses started. Certificate course in Pharmacy (CCP) also started in homeopathy.

304 a. Homco, the institute that works in

the homeopathy medicine production will be developed into a center of excellence.

As part of developing Homco, the institute that produces homeo medicines into a center of excellence, the development project worth 52.88 crore rupees was sanctioned. By conforming the WHO, GMP guidelines, the construction of the new factory at Alappuzha in 1.84 acres is at the last stages. New modern equipments have been set up as part of strengthening the quality checkup department of Homco.

b. by using the plots at homeopathic college, Homco, pharmacy college, the herbs needed for the production of homeo medicines will be cultivated.

The cultivation of the herbs needed for the production of medicines started in the lands of homeopathy college, pharmacy college etc. The cultivation of herbs is ongoing in the land of homco. The decision is taken in order to expand this.

305 Programmes to protect the people from stray dogs will be implemented.

The ABC project to castrate the dogs is being conducted effectively through the LSGDs. The health department could deliver the medicines in time for the people who were attacked by the stray dogs.

GENERAL EDUCATION

306 According to each class and the ability of the student, it will be ensured that the student acquires necessary language proficiency and mathematical abilities. Instead of being a method that assesses the student whether he/she acquired the primary qualities in each stages, continuous evaluation has become a method that gives 20 percent of marks for the terminal exams. A resolving committee will be set up for this.

The action plan has been set up for empowering the public instruction or general education. More importance is given to the basic facility

development. Even before the beginning of the new academic year, books are distributed, and uniform is given free of cost. The atmosphere is made better for the student to develop the linguistic and cognitive abilities through the public education task.

In order to improve the linguistic abilities, "Malayalathilakkam, Hello English, Surali Hindi" was conducted. "Sradha" was implemented for the students who are backward in studies till the 10th standard. SCERT has done studies for making the continuous evaluation. Draft of this has been developed. The improvements according to this draft have been made in the academic year of 2018-19. In the last year, the emphasis

was given to the linguistic development. This will continue. Along with this, maths will be given priority in the primary level in the academic year of 2019-20.

307 The movements to destroy the curriculum reformation of the last LDF government will be rectified. The changes made in the text books and academic activities will be scrutinized.

SCERT has scrutinized the reforms done in textbooks and curricular activities. On the basis of this, necessary changes have been made in the changes. The procedures for the follow up reformation have already started. Details about Renaissance, agriculture, flood and the activities after the flood are included in the text books.

308 Mother tongue learning will be made compulsory from pre-primary level to higher secondary level. English, being the connected language is an attractive thing in the public schools which needs to be improved in the curriculum too.

The procedure to implement this is progressing fast. Malayalathilakkam, the project for improving the mother tongue, was accomplished successfully. English language training has been given special consideration in the vacation training. In the primary stage, Hello English is being implemented on a vast level. The activities to improve the linguistic abilities were the ones implemented through the master plan and action plan by each school. For the spread of Malayalam learning, Malayalam language law has been implemented.

b. There are already many models available in Kerala for improving the level of English learning. These will be expanded.

By analyzing the activities already conducted in Kerala, this will be spread better. This will be implemented in a better way this year.

309 The study time of the students (teachers- student communication time) will be ensured to be 200 working days

(1000 hours) . The teacher – student ratio will be restructured.

The practical suggestion for this has been drafted by SCERT and has been sent for recognition by the curriculum committee. Though the unexpected flood and natural calamities have created some issues, because of the local intervention, 200 academic days were ensured in primary, high school, and higher secondary levels in the academic year of 2018-19. The academic calendar for 2019-20 has been designed by keeping 203 working days.

310 a. The structure of the vocational institutes like ITI, Polytechnic will be restructured according to the skills suited in both our homelands as well as abroad.

Technical exchange programme was implemented for providing training in foreign institutes for the trainees who study in the government institutes. The first batch consisting of 57 students was given training in Singapore for 5 days.

b. As the labour department, general education department, and technical education department are not inter-linked and conduct different training programmes, this system will be stopped and a modern unified technical skill training system will be implemented.

State skill development mission was implemented in order to incorporate the skill development programmes conducted by various departments in the state. KASE (Kerala Academy for Skill Excellence) has been reformed into state skill development mission. The incorporation of the skill development programmes is ongoing.

c. Technical education will be restructured according to the national criteria.

Steps are being taken.

311 The community skill parks with the industrial partnership as conducted by Additional Skill Acquisition programme will be restructured by mak-

ing it with a better foundation (with the involvement of the public sector), and also keeping the same channel partner model as directed by the skill development council. The community skill parks under the district panchayats will be connected with ITIs, polytechnics, vocational higher secondary schools in the manner of hub and spoke.

Action has already been taken.

312 The inclusive approach that the socially and financially backward sections choose the vocational courses will be accepted. The facilities in these institutes will be timely updated for the benefit of them.

By completing the curriculum improvement and the assessment of the institutions that deal with vocational courses, the facilities in these institutes can be improved. More discussions are needed on the NSQF background in the national basis. Including the NQSE, courses were started on the pilot basis in the last year. This will be expanded. 10 ITIs have been upgraded to the international level.

313 Nowadays, the vocational students do face many problems in order to enter the mainstream of education. Avoiding this, the connection between vocational and higher education will be strengthened. For those students who do not pursue higher studies will be given better training that enables them for doing works here itself.

In order to implement timely changes in VHSE, the actions have already started on the basis of Khader Committee Report. Along with this, there is a suggestion in the budget for school work shops in higher secondary schools with the help of vocational spaces and higher education centers.

314 The attempts to connect preschool education with primary education will be strengthened. The wages of the

preschool teachers will be hiked and in-service training will be ensured. A model curriculum will be created on emergency basis for the preschool education. The physical facilities in the preschool classrooms will be made attractive and curious looking.

The discussions are progressing as to connecting preschool education with primary education. By giving the name Kalippattam (Toy), the curriculum to improve the preschool learning has been created by SCERT. The training has started using this. In the leadership of SSK, the master plan and action plan are undertaken in the pre-primary centres. The cluster system has been suggested to improve the preschool sector by including the existing anganwadis and preprimary systems. The draft of this project will be created by SCERT. As part of this, a seminar was conducted by various departments. The draft developing activity is ongoing. The honorarium for the govt. recognized preprimary teachers and ayahs has been hiked.

315 a. Schools have to be made into the spaces for finding, and developing the talents of each student. The action plans will be made in which every student gets art, sport, and work experience education.

The attempts to improve these from the curriculum itself are ongoing. This insight has also been included in the teacher training programmes. Through the academic master plan and action plan, practical application was possible in certain areas. Such activities will be given emphasis in this year. Talent lab was implemented in the school in order to find out the talents of the students and enrich them, and also Sarga Vidyalaya by SSK was implemented for enriching the creativity of the students.

b. On the basis of school clusters, on holidays, there will be facilities to conduct training for each item in various centers.

No action has been taken yet.



The changing phase of government schools



The new building at Purathur GHSS

316 a. Academic monitoring system will be strengthened. There will be permanent monitoring committees which will have clear working plan. This committee will include senior faculty and experts on the level of AEO, DEO etc.

The plan has been developed. The monitoring has been strengthened according to the KER system in the last year. Khader Committee had studied this and submitted a report to the government. The actions will be taken after studying this.

b. In the manner in which the new curriculum can be implemented in the correct way, preservice and inservice train-

ing of the teachers will be restructured.

These vacation training has been designed in a better way. Hi- tech classrooms also helped for this improvement. The ten day teacher transformation programme was implemented as a residential project in the higher secondary. The teachers have accepted this in a greater manner. The training of teachers from 1st to 10th standard is also suggested in the new budget. The primary procedures have started for that end.

317 The action plans to make the teachers in to researchers will be implemented in the academic level.

On the basis of the proposals from the teach-

ers who are interested in research, SCERT gives academic/financial aid. A certificate course will be started from August onwards in this year for introducing the research methodology to the teachers.

b. The ruling system will be incorporated according to the insight of KCF 2007. The Block, district educational offices will be restructured by giving emphasis for the academic supervision.

The first part of the report that included the suggestions for incorporating the systems from 2nd to plus two is under the consideration of the government. This will be implemented after the scrutiny.

318 The governmental activities including appointment of teachers, transfer, and promotion will be made via online system. For the students, CLASS (creative learning assessment system for students), a social media platform will be implemented.

By June, all the governmental activities will be made online. Transfer has already made online mode.

319 a. The existing PTA, SMC, SMDC systems will unified to resolve the current confusion. Apart from the public schools, this will be implemented in all the recognized schools.

Once the unification is complete, such issues can be assessed. SMC is a committee that's part of educational rights law. PTA is a system that ensures more people's participation. The idea of the efficient unification of these can be developed.

b. the necessary short term/ long term plans will be created for making each school into center of excellence.

As part of the public education protection task, a holistic plan has been created to upgrade the public schools to the international standard.

1. Necessary plans have been developed for this. Academic master plan and action plan have been made by each school.
2. Education festivals are there to communi-

cate the education proofs to the society.

3. Basic IT facilities in 4752 schools.
4. Broadband internet in 14000 schools. 45000 schools have been made high-tech schools.
5. 5 crore rupees fund for 141 schools for improving basic facilities.
6. 395 schools will be given 3 crore rupees each.
7. 444 schools will be given 1 crore rupees each.
8. Challenge fund for aided schools.

320 a. Special care will be given to the students who deserve special attention. Projects will be made in order to improve the educational quality of special school. For this, IDC under the ESI scheme and EIDSS under the educational department will be incorporated. With these, the activities of social welfare department, health department, differently-abled welfare department will be connected and a holistic project will be designed.

The incorporation under the educational department is already complete. The action has already been taken in order to improve the incorporation among the other departments.

b. State institute of mentally challenged that works in Pangappara will be made into a research center and be given the power to lead all the activities.

Actions have been started.

321 The undertaking of the central government financial help projects like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan will be restructured. The procedures will be activated by making panchayat and block level systems.

The central government itself has created a new program named Samagra Siksha by compiling SSA and RMSA. According to this, from -2 to plus two is a compiled project. A society has been registered for the Samagra Siksha Kerala. The follow up activities have been taken by the government.

322 a. A comprehensive master plan will be prepared for improvement of education in panchayat, block and district level.

The methodology for being conducting a master plan is developed. The compilation of the school level master plans has been done in most of the panchayats. In order to connect this with the LSGDs, the performance has to be improved a lot.

b. a clear action plan will be made in order to avail the funds from LSGDs, LSGD department, MP and MLA.

In the institutions which are going to be made the centers of excellence, the incorporation of the fund is also being undertaken on the pilot level. How to utilize these scopes has been explained in the training programme for the educational implementing officers by KILA .

c. At least four percent of the across state Domestic Product (USDP) will be utilized for the general education sector.

The expenditure of the education has been hiked to 15,500 crores in 2018-19. Rs 16000 crore is the budget allotment in 2019-20.

323 The lunch distribution system in school will be made efficient and a stipulated method will be implemented. Nutritious food will be a part of this.

The attempts to improve the lunch at school have been progressing by considering the possibilities of the schools. In order to cook the lunch, LPG price, cooking price and cooking expenditure has been hiked. In order to ensure the quality, the laboratory testing is done for the drinking water and food items.

324 The project to carry out free education till higher secondary will be implemented stage by stage. Study materials, uniform, food, transportation facilities will be made totally free.

Free uniform for all the students from 1st standard to 8th standard. (two pairs)

Free text books for all the students from the 1st std to the 8th std.

From 1st std to 8th std, lunch is given to all the needy students and milk is given twice in week, as well as boiled egg once a week. In many schools, with the help of LSGDs and other sponsors, breakfast, and a small meal is provided. It is also considered to provide fruits on the days where there is no milk/ eggs.

325 The integrated health – nutrition programme for the kids will be reformed as and when needed. Replacing the headmasters from this responsibility, LSGD will be given charge. Health-sports education will be changed in the way in which this ensures the physical fitness of the complete students.

Being scrutinized.

326 Study materials, the printing and distribution of text books, handbooks will be implemented in time bound manner.

Regularly monitored. for the first time in the history of kerala, on the last day of the yearly exam, next year's text books have been distributed. Just like the last year, study materials were distributed in the vacation itself. There is great improvement in this.

327 School system will be restructured according to the modern education prospects. Class rooms will be made smart classrooms. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 classes will be equipped with web based interactive video conferencing.

Almost completed. Because of the technical reasons, (school infrastructure), the plan was carried out except certain classes. For 8-12 classes, 60,000 laptops and 43,422 projectors have been distributed to make smart classroom. VICTERS will be strengthened via web based interactive video conferencing system. Computer lab for primary schools will be implemented by July of this year.

328 The school atmosphere should be child friendly and environment friendly. Organic vegetable farming, waste management will be implemented with the

participation by students and social support.

Happens so effectively. Vegetable garden is made popular. School campuses have changed into plastic free campus. "campus: a text book" was realized in order to educate students and public about the organic diversity and agriculture. Organic diversity gardens have been implemented in 12000 schools in kerala.

- 329 The structure and responsibility of the complementary institutions in the general education sector like SCERT, CMAT, SIET, IT@school have to be restructured. SCERT will be made a famous autonomous institution that's known the international level which will be headed by academicians.**

Academic meetings have been conducted under the leadership of SCERT by including the experts both from and outside Kerala.

- 330 a. IT @school had a worse and inactive phase during 2011-2016. IT@school will be strengthened by making use of the service of the expertise in the IT field and the education sector will be renovated in academic and administrative sectors.**

IT@school has made as KITE. With the initiative of KITE 14,000 schools were provided internet facilities. Co-ordinated the activities for converting 45,000 classrooms of classes 8 to 12 in schools into high tech. The IT association of the children of KITE, Little Kites IT Clubs started functioning in 1898 High Schools. 'Samagra' portal for communication in high tech classrooms. Arranged online teacher training facilities

b. SIET to be integrated with IT@SCHOOL

Khader Committee report has suggested to in-

tegrate SIET with IT@SCHOOL for developing 'Institute for Educational Technology, Keralam'.

- 331 The children belonging to fishermen communities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are still backward in studies. The primary reason for this is the lack of proper ambience for learning in their homes. As a solution to this, libraries in the nearby region or other avenues shall be converted into 'study homes'. Special support for each child shall be provided, taking into account the requirements of each child.**

Activities for the same are being carried out. The measures have been made to increase educational incentives and to ensure timely and efficient distribution. Activities in connection with the 'Study Homes' are progressing. In co-ordination with the Science and Technology Museum, a two-day Science camp was organized for the children in tribal areas with high percentage of students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Regional talent centers and tribal village educational centers are functioning efficiently.

- 332 Comprehensive legislation will be introduced as a solution to the problems existing in the stream of Unaided Education. Proper implementation of the pay and service conditions of the teaching and non-teaching staff will be ensured.**

Legislation process is in the final phase.

- 333 The benefits being provided to the employees of the pre-primary workers of Government schools shall be provided to the Aided sector as well.**

The matter is under consideration.

HIGHER EDUCATION

- 334 Legal and administrative measures shall be undertaken for ensuring social**

control and academic excellence in the self-financing institutions.

To ensure social justice in the self-financing educational organizations affiliated with the Universities, proper entrance mechanism have been arranged through the Centralised Single Window facility. Admission is purely on reservation and merit, and collection of excess fees from students could be checked.

The activities for the inception of the SAAC (State Assessment and Accreditation Centre) which will ensure the academic excellence of the self-financing educational institutions are being carried out. The sanction for initiating new programmes shall be provided to those institutions that achieve better grades in the NACC, SAAC evaluations.

335 Centralized or Central Syllabi are impractical in University-level. Syllabus creation shall be assigned to the Universities. Initiatives shall be taken to design study-research activities focusing on regional requirements.

Syllabus revision activities have been started in all Universities. With the participation of experts from Degree – Post Graduate fields, Workshops were organized for syllabus reformation. Training was given to members of the Board of Studies in all Universities, under the auspices of the Higher Education Council, for reforming the syllabus to yield maximum results.

336 a. Focus would be given on Students' Projects to find and develop students capable and eligible for knowledge deliverance.

Academic master plan has been designed. The aim of the mission is knowledge production.

b. Students will be posted at research institutions for inculcating interest in students to do research. Along with the same, integrated multi-academic courses will be formulated. Research that would meet the need of the state will be encouraged.

Kairali Research Award was initiated for encouraging serious research activities. 'Walk With Scholar' scheme was implemented efficiently. TrEST Park was established in Thiruvananthapuram for flourishing the research interests in engineering students and to utilize the research expertise of the teachers. Universities have been initiated to redesign the curriculum including the introduction of multi-academic courses. Various universities have put forward suggestions on conducting new courses within the annual budget.

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337 The initiation of journals in all subjects based on referencing will be encouraged from the state. Intervention will be done to bring colleges and departments to the forefront to take initiative in the same. Financial support will be provided for the mission.

Measures are being taken

338 a. An exclusive project for raising the standard of education and facilities in the affiliated arts and science colleges is inevitable. Project will be implemented to give a matching grant for modern facilities .

In various projects targeting the development of colleges, Rs 143.8 crore was sanctioned in the first phase of RUSA followed by Rs. 111.75 crore in the second phase of which Rs. 56.73 crore and Rs.44.70 crore respectively are the share of the state government.

Fund has been allotted by KIIFB to five colleges to raise them as heritage colleges. Measures have been formulated at university level for improving the academic standards.

b. These institutions shall be encouraged to undertake research projects in different fields with liberal financial support. It shall be considered that one fourth of the financial support given to such projects can be taken by the institution as a part of the establishment charge.

Proceedings to be initiated

339 a. Training shall be given to teachers before entering service in related laws, teaching methods, conducting examinations, evaluation of exam papers,

students admission and co-curricular activities.

Measures are being taken by the Higher Education Council regarding this.

b. Teachers in service shall be given high level training in their respective subject and evaluation every two years. The study modules of the academy and staff colleges shall also be revamped in accordance with the same. The vacancies of university staff shall also be filled.

The Higher Education Council will conduct training to 1,000 teachers in the first phase. Steps have been initiated for filling up the vacancies of university faculty. 1913 people have been posted as non-teaching staff. In Mahatma Gandhi University, which lacked an academic staff college, a human resource development training center modelled on UGC has been initiated to provide training to teachers and non teaching staff.

340 a. University centers must be turned out to be the axis of higher education. Required vacancies will be created and existing vacancies will be completely filled in university centers. New departments and required support systems will be created.

Vacancies of University non-teaching posts are being filled by PSC Universities have been instructed to begin at least two innovative programmes every year. Measures shall be taken, if required, to sanction posts based on 'Tenure Track' in such programmes. Faculty have been sanctioned in universities for innovative programmes. Bio Informatics Study Center has been instituted at the Mahatma Gandhi University.

b. Department libraries, museums, laboratories will be raised to international standard. Each university center will be transformed into centre of excellence.

Steps are being taken to raise the standard of department libraries, museums, laboratories to international standard. As an upshot of these encouraging steps by the Government, the uni-

versities in Kerala are rising to international standard. In NIRF ranking, 4 universities from Kerala are included in the first 100 universities and 2 universities are included in the first 50 universities. University of Kerala securing the 22nd position in the list is a remarkable achievement.

341 More higher education centers will be instituted in Kerala. Persuade the Central Government for bringing higher research centers into Kerala. State of the libraries, facilities for the teachers, scholarships for students, short term visits and programs by global expert and laboratories shall be ensured to achieve quality education in the Centres. They shall be provided complete autonomy and the role of the council shall be restricted to review, integration and deciding a common directive.

Projects shall be submitted for the institution of Higher Research Centers of the Central Government in the state. At Higher Education institutions, modern facilities and basic amenities were ensured and smart class rooms established. Classes by experts are made available through video streaming in around half the number of Government Arts and Science Colleges.

342 A high-class advanced Biotechnology Research Institution based on Ayurveda is inevitable in Kerala. Centralized Research Laboratories are essential for scientific Research. Such Research Labs will be established in association with universities, primarily connectd with the Kochi University.

To develop the science of Ayurveda, steps are being taken for establishing an international Ayurveda Research Centre in Kannur, to facilitate research. A national seminar was organized including experts and the primary project was prepared.

343 University Libraries will be transformed to Research Centers of International Standard. Old books and docu-

ments will be digitized. Rather than a center for borrowing books, Libraries will be made a Study center. The arrangements for spacious halls that can occupy hundreds of children, internet facility, will be made available at libraries.

Exquisite amenities have been arranged in University Libraries, including developments like high speed Internet services. The steps to digitize research publications is being completed. The research students and guide are utilizing the University libraries in Kerala to the maximum considering them to be great research centers.

344 Scholarship funds will be revamped with contributions and endowments over the government grant. The current merit scholarship will at least be doubled.

Steps have to be taken in the Higher Education Stream.

345 Fellowships will be introduced in important research centers and autonomous departments. Fellowships will be granted for a fixed time period for research projects that are approved after expert examination. Chosen fellows, over their personal research, would also be responsible to take part in the development of the center they are in.

Directions for the same have been included in the Kairali Research mission. Along with this, the Universities are also undertaking steps.

346 Steps will be taken to establish a center in international standards for conducting studies and research in arts and science, and also to integrate various arts and science streams.

In the aim of making K R Narayan National Institute of Visual Science & Arts a center of excellence, the course structure was amended and expert faculty introduced.

347 Pertinent amendments will be made

after strict evaluation and consensus, in the structure, jurisdiction, member election, of the University Governance Councils including the Syndicate, Academic Council, and Senate, taking into account all the experiences till date.

Democratic jurisdiction and academic councils have been ensured in Universities. Steps are being taken to make the Universities more efficient in co-ordination with the council. Measures for amending and updating the rules and norms of the Universities, keeping the present times and scenarios in consideration, is being carried out.

348 Democracy and academic autonomy will be ensured in the field of higher education. The democratic rights of the students will also be safeguarded in higher education.

Democracy and academic autonomy were ensured in the field of higher education. Student representation is ensured in the University councils.

349 The idea of college clusters will be propagated around Kerala and the existing barriers removed. The clusters shall be developed into a tool for academic organizing and inspection, and also as a system to ensure the quality of the colleges in the social context.

Steps are being taken through the Higher Education Council.

350 The distant education systems in the Universities in the state shall be integrated and generalized arrangements shall be made. If required, on consensus, establishment of an Open University shall be considered and tried for.

A special officer has been assigned to study about establishing an Open University in the state. Steps shall be taken once the report is submitted.

351 a. Steps shall be taken to safeguard the democratic rights and the freedom of organizing, of the students, teachers,

and non-teaching staff, in institutions including self-financing institutions.

The lawmaking for bringing the service wage systems of the teachers in self-financing institutions in accordance to the rules, and for safeguarding the freedom of organizing of the teachers and the students, is in the final phase.

b. Universities shall ensure that self-financing colleges have minimum basic facilities. Instructions shall be implemented to make sure that only eligible candidates with qualification suggested by named by the central agencies and Universities in the field of higher education, are posted as teachers and staff.

Examinations have been done by the Universities. Laws will be designed to further ensure that the posting of teacher vacancies is done only with candidates having required qualification.

c. Law systems shall be introduced to ensure fair service wage systems for the teaching and non-teaching staff at self-financing institutions.

The measures for a complete law system that would ensure service wage systems and eligibilities of the teaching and non-teaching staff at self-financing institutions is in its final phase.

352 Research centers in Kerala will be designed to give focus to research activities that acknowledge the developmental issues faced by the state. Required corrections shall be made on the activity of the Kerala Science and Technological Research Council and research institutions.

Universities have been instructed to conduct partnership research projects and post-activities prioritising the local requirements. Rules were made to make the activity of research organizations efficient.

353 Five engineering colleges in Kerala will be raised as Institute of Technical Excellence. Basic facilities in international standard shall be made available in the same.

Steps are being taken.

354 Arrears on educational loan and the measures adopted by banks have been grave social problems. Repayment shall not be enforced till the point of attaining a job. Even post earning a job, repayment shall not exceed a particular percentage of the wage. Such a decision shall be tried for. Subsidies shall be provided for the interest.

A loan assistance mission of 900 crores were implemented to help the individuals who had accessed loans for higher education.

355 Those with innovative ideas, from within the educational institutions and from outside, shall be encouraged. And financial support shall be provided. Innovative ideas coming from educational institutions and University research centers shall be tried to be made practical in the private sector and the government sector.

Business Incubation & Innovation Centers were introduced in Universities, as part of developing the innovative ideas that came from students in colleges and Universities based on business. Mahatma Gandhi University assisted 121 student startups by providing a financial aid of 10,000 INR each, in co-ordination with the center. For business-based proceeding of the technology, steps are being undertaken for handing over all these startups to businesses. The idea is being initiated in other Universities in a similar mode.

SOCIAL SECURITY

356 All workers in the unorganized sector will be brought under the welfare fund

circles. The number of members in the welfare fund shall be increased from

fifty lakhs to one crore. Workers in the Employment Guarantee Scheme, farmers, various traditional trade workers, fishermen, and others shall be considered as BPL and shall be brought under the social security circles.

The number of workers in the welfare fund board under the labor department has grown to 78.91.422. To bring all workers in the unorganized section under the welfare fund circles, steps were taken via the Unorganized Workers Social Security Board. The W.P.S Scheme, under which the wages of the unorganized workers would be distributed via banks, has been implemented around the state. Since the last UDF government had not allowed any financial aid to Kerala Farmers Welfare Fund Board, 130 crores INR was allowed for the distribution of dues.

Declaration was there in the budget 2019-20 , that 30 lakhs workers in the Employment Guarantee Scheme will be brought under the welfare fund circles,. Measures are progressing, in the preparation of the Welfare Fund Act of the workers in the Employment Guarantee Scheme, based on it.

357 Minimum welfare pension will be made to 1000 INR in the first year and increased in the years thereafter. Systems shall also be established for creating contributory pension, the membership which can be taken by submitting an extra fee every month, for workers especially permanent wages workers, over their minimum pension. It will be ensured that welfare pensions are distributed accurately. Systems shall be setup to make this distribution directly to houses. Social security pension scheme will be developed more.

Minimum pension was increased to 1000 INR in the first year and 1100 INR in the next. Currently, welfare pensions have been raised to 1200 INR. Welfare fund pensions distributed with government aid are also done at this increased rate. Welfare pensions are directly delivered to houses. The number of pensioners have increased from 35,83,886 to 45,45,358. The cur-

rent government distributed 17,510 crores as social security pensions in a span of three years.

358 a. Comprehensive Health insurance shall be provided to all the family members of the welfare fund members. Like in the case of pensions, additional health safe guarding will be provided to everyone on submission of the additional premium, over the free minimum health coverage.

Over the current welfare fund board members, ration card holders belonging to Anthodaya, Annayojana and priority classes, individuals with an EPF pension of 1000 Rs and less, members of Kerala Jewelry Workers' Welfare Fund Board, workers not receiving the E.S.I at closed cashew nut factories, 204 senior citizens who are destitute at Oachira , ration card owners belonging to the state priority classes list as a result of medical treatment, Kerala Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Board members (premium / share distributed by the welfare fund board), Head load workers Welfare Board members who don't receive health coverage from the welfare fund board, were included in the mission. The beneficiaries shall also include the family members of the workers who are members of the welfare board.

Karunya Health care scheme was initiated which a coverage up to Rs 5 lakhs INR. All members of the Health care Mission that existed have been included in the Karunya mission. The government expenditure as annual premium is around 1000 crores INR. This is being distributed through the gain from the state Lottery.

b. Health insurances will be developed, and it will be ensured that all the deserving individuals receive it and benefits will be raised.

Karunya Health care mission was initiated.

c. Health insurance shall be tried to implement, for P.F pensioners who receive less than 1000 Rs as pension. Strong influence shall be put on the Central Government to solve problems faced by PF pensioners.

Health insurance was instituted for EPF pensioners receiving less than 1000 INR as pension.

359 a. Welfare funds schemes will be allowed for cooking employees. Steps shall be taken to bring them under the limits of the E.S.I. Steps shall also be taken for incepting an Insurance Scheme.

642 cooks were given membership in the Kerala Unorganized Workers Social Security Board. Steps are being taken jointly with the Education ministry to include cooks, cooking in schools, to be included under the ESI Scheme.

b. The ESI Scheme shall be propagated around the state and it will be ensured that all the deserving categories avail the benefits.

ESI Scheme has been completely implemented in all districts of the state since 01.02.2017. Draft notification has been issued including the agreement based and casual employees in municipal and corporation institutions in the scheme. Measures are being taken to include more working categories into the Scheme.

ESI dispensaries have been started at Pathanamthitta, Kattappana, and Mukkam (Kozhikode), and dispensaries are soon to be started at Munnar, Adimali, Sulthan Bathery, and Mananthavady.

360 The welfare fund for household workers will be made more efficient and attractive.

The welfare missions for the household workers is being done through the Kerala Unorganized Workers Social Security Board. Currently, 15,239 employees are members.

361 Welfare funds will be introduced for the workers with low income, in temples in private sector. Temple employees will also be allowed time bound grades.

Various welfare programmes for temple employees is being organized through the Kerala Unorganized Workers Social Security Board. Currently, 3106 temple workers are members of the welfare fund.

362 Package will be introduced to provide jobs to toddy workers arrack workers and bar workers who lost their jobs.

Security Self Employment Scheme was implemented for the rehabilitation for the workers who lost their jobs when the bars were closed down in consequence to the 2014-15 Abkari Act. Beneficiaries are - being given Rs 2,50,000 as loan at 4% annual interest, and Rs 50,000 as subsidy.

CHILD CARE

363 a. Law enforcement and awareness will be ensured to prevent attacks, exploitation, and sexual assaults against children.

Steps are being taken to prevent assaults against children in the adivasi regions in Wayanad. Sarana Balyam Scheme has been implemented in all districts. Measures have been taken to make Kannur as a child-friendly district. Adoption done without proper legal procedures is being prevented. District level Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees have been re-organized.

b. Jagratha Samithi Committees will be formed including representatives of children, local self-governments, and the representatives of committee of parents.

Jagratha Samithis are being formed around the state.

364 a. Schemes that were introduced in the state for the healthcare of children, including Arogyakiranam, Thalolam, Karunya, and Ammayum Kunjum, will be re-organized.

Kerala Social Security Mission is organizing the Thalolam Scheme which provides treatment for severe diseases of children, through district hospitals, and medical colleges, and the Cancer Security Scheme which functions through R.C.C Thiruvananthapuram, Malabar Cancer Center, and district hospitals.

Steps are being taken to implement new Schemes for the treatment of all severe diseases faced by children from birth to the age of 18, with regard to the spread of each disease. Hridyam Scheme which will provide free treatment for heart surgeries for children up to the age of 18 is being implemented. 1341 beneficiaries have already received treatment.

Mitayi Scheme is being implemented to ensure the complete safeguarding of children and adolescents who have contracted Type 1 Diabetes.

'Dhwani' Scheme was implemented for upgrading the speech processor for those children who had their cochlear implantation surgery completed before the implementation *Sruthitharangam* Scheme.

Treatment systems and rehabilitation activities for children with autism, cerebral palsy, hearing loss, is being done through Kerala Social Security Mission. Arogyakiranam Scheme is being successfully implemented.

b. The number of hospitals for mothers and children, and the services rendered, will be increased.

Completed the activities for special hospitals for mothers and children at the Taluk hospitals in Kodungallur, Chavakkadu, Ponnani, and Thalipparambu, and General hospitals in Irinjalakkuda, Thrissur, and Thalassery. New vacancies have also been created for the same. Special interferences have been made to improve the quality of service to children in district hospitals and taluk hospitals. 'Lakshya' Scheme, which targets the renovation of labor rooms in all the hospitals, has been started off. 'Mathruyaanam' Scheme, which takes the mother and child back home post-delivery at free of cost, has also been started off.

HOUSING

365 E.M.S Housing Scheme and M.N Laksham Veedu Scheme will be redesigned. This will be done by integrating with the central I.A.Y Housing Scheme. Primarily, the complete list of the unfinished houses will be prepared, and steps would be taken for the implementation of special Schemes for the completion of the construction. The landless will be allowed to buy land at any desired location, and they would be given a specific percentage as additional financial help, above the government-decided fair value. The government acquiring the land and giving it to the landless for housing construction, will also be considered. One lakh houses will be built every year, and in five years, housing for everyone will be ensured.

Through the LIFE Housing Scheme which ensures secure and adequate homes, 90,863 people have already received homes. The construction of around 1.30 lakhs houses is proceeding.

The families which had received financial assistance under various government schemes, but could not complete the construction, are being helped under LIFE in the first phase. such 50447 houses are made to living condition.

The second phase aimed at constructing homes for the homeless who had land. The scheme targeted providing a house of area 40 sq. meters by giving each beneficiary 4 lakhs INR. 8,744 people have already finished the construction of their homes, out of which 85004 received the amount.

The third phase plans at giving shelter to the homeless without any land, by constructing housing complexes. The measures for con-

structing these in all the 14 districts after finding appropriate land, are progressing. A housing complex with 217 flats made with 24 crores INR, was inaugurated in 2019 February in Adimali, Idukki district. The mission is not to just hand-over the flats post construction. The complexes provided by the government also include health care centers, anganwadis, job training centers, libraries, and other facilities for the residents.

The government raised the unit cost of the house to 4 lakhs INR by allowing a surplus of 2,50,000 INR to P.M.A.Y – Life in cities. Unit cost of the house was raised to 4 lakhs INR by allowing a surplus of 2,80,000 INR to P.M.A.Y – Life in rural regions. 65,629 beneficiaries started housing construction in P.M.A.Y Life in cities. 10,090 people have completed construction. In villages, 16,985 people were allowed houses. The construction of 15,484 houses have been completed.

366 No permission is required for construction of houses less than 1000 sq. feet in a plot of less than five cents. Permissions will not be required for construction of houses with solar panels in less than 1500 sq. feet in area either. Building Tax will not be levied for

houses less than 1000 sq. feet in area.

Under evaluation.

367 CRZ will not be made strict for houses in sea shore areas under 1500 sq. feet, and those constructed before 2010, based on building line. Pressure shall be put on the center for the same, if the area comes under the limits of the center.

The right to decide on the requests on CRZ discounts for residential houses less than 100 sq. meters in area, has been handed over to the Kerala Coastal Zone Management Authority District Level Committee, for pacing up the steps.

The central government has released a new notification of CRZ in January 2019. Steps shall soon be taken to prepare Coastal Zone Management Plan, which would make the discounts announced in the new notification available.

368 Planning cess will be levied on large building complexes. The amount thus received will be used for the construction of homes for the homeless.

Has not been implemented.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

369 a. The BPL limits in Kerala has created a scenario where a major category of under privileged individuals is being kept out of the public distribution system. Rice shall be distributed free of cost to A.A.Y – BPL families.

Free distribution being carried out. As handling charges, Rs 1 is being charged from BPL category.

b. System shall be made to distribute free ration to various unorganised sector worker communities and guaranteed job employees by including them under BPL.

Re-arrangements were made to the existing cri-

teria to include the ration card of the employees in the unorganised sector in the priority category.

370 Ration cards that had to be renewed in 2013, have not been distributed yet (2016 April). Ration card distribution shall be completed in one year. The complaints arising related to this will be resolved.

The distribution of the renewed ration cards was completed in accordance to the 2013 National Food Security law. The complaints that arose in the ration card, that was completed in accordance to the 2013 Food Security law were handled by organizing the examination camps at

A.R.D level, conducting field level verification, and mapping the details about the other departments to the details of the ration card, and 3.16 lakhs ineligibles have been removed from the priority category, and including with eligibles.

371 Civil Supplies Corporation will be made capable of market intervention so that the price rates of the market can be maintained.

For making the trade interferences of the present government more efficient, 52 trade centers were newly established and the existing trade centers upgraded with new facilities.

Newly opened – 40 maveli Stores, 8 Super Markets, 4 Maveli Super Stores.

Upgraded – 38 Maveli Stores to Super Markets, 12 Maveli Stores to Maveli Super Stores, one Maveli Store to People's Bazaar. Apart from this 3 Super Markets have been upgraded to People's Bazaar.

26 trade centers were established and 39 upgraded in the course of the last one year alone. The government has allotted 8 crores INR to Supplyco in the 2018-19 financial year plan fund, for the renovation of the trade centers. Renovation activities of 86 trade centers has thus been completed.

The current government has allotted more amount in the budget for trade interferences than previous governments. In the 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 financial years, 200 crores INR each was kept aside for trade interferences for Supplyco. Bottled water was made available for 11 INR at Supplyco, during this summer.

b. Extensive examination shall be done on the activities of Consumerfed to render punishment to whoever is found guilty of corruption, and the debts dealt with in a single turn.

Strong measures have been adopted to see an end to the corruption in ConsumerFed. The way was paved for buying quality goods at low prices by making the purchasing transparent and com-

petition-based. Almost all the debts of Consumerfed have been settled.

c. Steps shall be taken to utilize the wide branch of co-ordination groups for the trade interference during periods of festivals.

The trade interference done during the last Onam, Christmas, Ramzan periods, has gained a lot of appreciation.

372 The activities of Maveli Stores will be strengthened. The prices of goods at the Maveli Stores won't be increased in the next five years.

Supplyco trade centers sell 14 types of necessary provisions at a reduction rate of up to 60% with respect to general trade, at the subsidized rates decided by the government. The prices of these in accordance to the announcements made in the manifesto, have not been increased. At the same time, with relation to the reduction in the retail price, additional discounts have been given to the consumers. The prices of commodities at the point of the current government's coming-to-power, and now, is given below.

| Sl No | Category | Subsidy retail price at supplyco (price per kg) | |
|-------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| | | 25/05/2016 | 29/04/2019 |
| 1 | Green Gram | 74.00 | 59.00 |
| 2 | Black Gram | 66.00 | 60.00 |
| 3 | Bengal Gram | 43.00 | 39.00 |
| 4 | Big Beans | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| 5 | Tur Dal | 65.00 | 40.00 |
| 6 | Chilly | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| 7 | Coriander | 92.00 | 75.00 |
| 8 | Sugar | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| 9 | Coconut Oil | 88.00 | 90.00* |
| 10 | Jaya Rice | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 11 | Kuruva Rice | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 12 | Matta Rice | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| 13 | Raw Rice | 23.00 | 23.00 |
| 14 | Andhra Rice | | 25.00 |

**The price of coconut oil rose by 2rs as the goods service tax has increased.

The amount distributed to consumers through trade interferences from 2016-17 financial years, and the grants given to Supplyco from the government, are given below.

| Financial year | Subsidy amount given to consumers | Government allotted amount to supplyco for trade interference |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2016-17 | 431.60/- | 200.00/- |
| 2017-18 | 446.96/- | 200.00/- |
| 2018-19 | 281.93/- | 200.00/- |

*In 2018-19 financial year, over the 100 crores INR allowed by the government, Supplyco was granted 100 crores INR as loan under government guarantee for trade interference.

373 According to the recommendations in the Justice Wadhwa Committee report, a Complaints Redressal Commission will be formed to put an end to the fraudulent activities in the Public Distribution System, and to stop black markets, hoarding, sale on holidays, artificial price rise etc.

According to the recommendations of Wadhwa Committee, a facility was strengthened at the departmental-level to prevent black markets, hoarding and to put an end to illegal sale of cereals meant for beneficiaries. At the district-level, Additional District Magistrates have been appointed as officials to redress the complaints and this has begun functioning. The officials in the Department have been conducting checks from time-to-time and have been taking strict action against those found violating law. A Call Centre has been functioning to receive complaints from the public on the rationing system. In ration shops, computerisation steps for introducing Electronic Point of Sale (ePOS) have been completed. Steps are being taken to make the functioning of the Public Distribution System more transparent and effective.

374 a. It is difficult to maintain the chain of ration shops in Kerala based on the current minimum profit earned through the sale of ration items. So, changes will be introduced and it will

be modernised so as to help it grow as a controlled rate market chain.

As part of renovating ration shops, a single model has been prepared for the shops and for implementing this, administrative nod was given for allotting Rs 3.5 crores so that a shop will get Rs 2,500 each. This amount was distributed in advance to the shop owners. 90 per cent renovation works have been completed in the ration shops.

The inauguration of introducing variety in ration shops was inaugurated by the CM in Kannur district. Steps are progressing to expand this project to other districts.

As part of Food Security Act 2013, end-to-end computerisation is being completely done in the Department. Related works are in the final stage of completion. As the final step, administrative nod was received in 2018-19 financial year to connect the Electronic Point of Sale (e-pos) machines with electronic weighing balance. This project will be completed in the current financial year.

The current commission package of small-scale ration shop owners in the State have been modified and necessary declarations to this regard have been made. Accordingly, Rs 18,000 will be received as basic commission and an additional commission will be received according to the ratio of food grains' sale.

A portability facility has been implemented so that any card owner can buy ration from any shop in the State.

b) The State Government will interfere to solve the shortcomings and flaws in cooking gas distribution.

Steps are being taken based on the report submitted by a Committee which was formed to solve the issues in cooking gas distribution and to suggest possible solutions. The State Government has been interfering to solve the shortcomings and flaws in cooking gas distribution.

375 Kerala will be changed into hunger-free State. A Scheme will be implemented through which all needy will get one meal for free in a day. This will be first implemented in select areas on an ex-

perimental basis. Steps will be taken so that private sector can also be included in this.

In economic year 2018-19, Hunger-free Kerala Project was re-named as 'Subhiksha' (Abundance) . From the funds allotted for this scheme in 2018-19 economic year, Rs 1 crore each was allotted for Thrissur, Pathanamthitta districts; Rs 61 lakhs each was allowed for Kollam and Kottayam districts. In Alappuzha district, where the Scheme was already implemented, Rs 20 lakhs was allowed. Apart

from this, Rs 10 lakhs has been kept aside for spreading information about this project and for related activities. Steps are progressing at the State-level to implement projects related to this so as to ensure that the benefits of this scheme will reach the needy.

376 Under the aegis of Kudumbashree, a chain of accredited hotels will be formed to give good quality food at reasonable rate.

This is under consideration.

IMMIGRANT LABOUR



The housing complex 'Apna Ghar' constructed for the migrant labourers at Kanjikode in Palakkad

377 a. For the migrant labourers, the State Government's Welfare Programme introduced in 2010 will be completely modified and made more attractive.

Rise in benefits for in migrant labourers, from those mentioned in the Welfare Programme. The aid in case of a death was increased to Rs 25,000 from Rs 10,000. The financial aid offered in case of a death, while the deceased was at work, was increased from Rs 50,000 to Rs 2

lakhs. The maximum aid for health care was increased from Rs 2,000 to Rs 20,000 and the least retirement benefit was increased from Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000. The maximum retirement benefit was increased from Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000. In case of death of a in migrant labourer within our State, up to Rs 50,000 can be spent so as to take the body to the native place of the deceased. District Labour Officers were given necessary approvals in this regard.

b) Based on the Central-State rules, a complete law will be formed for migrant labourers.

Steps regarding this are being implemented.

378 a. For providing a clean home at reasonable rate for emigrant labourers, a Social Security Project will be prepared.

For migrant labourers, a Housing Scheme is being implemented which is named 'Apna Ghar' (My Home). The first project of the scheme has begun functioning at Kanjikode in Palakkad. For the project, land was taken up in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and

Kozhikode districts.

b) As Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana (RSBY) is a health insurance scheme that can be used across the Nation, the migrant labourers will be included in the health insurance scheme.

For the emigrant labours, AWAS Scheme was implemented. It will provide free treatment worth Rs 15,000 and assures accident insurance worth Rs 2 lakhs. The free treatment has been made available in assurance model through 52 government hospitals. Till now, 3,73,704 labourers registered their names under the Scheme.

SENIOR CITIZENS

379 From public hospitals to other hospitals offering medical care, special health facilities will be arranged for the elderly at all levels.

Steps have been taken to set up friendly wards for elderly in an important hospital in all districts. Clinics for elderly and special OP are being implemented in the health centres of most hospitals. Through Centre's Health Scheme, National Programme for Health Care of Elderly, wards for older people have been set up, with all facilities, in five districts. In the district hospitals of these five districts, a Special OP and Physiotherapy Unit are functioning for the elderly people.

Important requirements of elderly people, including dentures, hearing aids etc. have been distributed through the Scheme of Health Department. Health Camps and Clinics for the Elderly are fully functional at Sub-district-level.

380 Santhwana (Comfort) Care Chain will be made available for all.

Across the State, programmes related to Santhwana have begun to provide care and comfort.

381 a. The number of adult day care centres will be increased. Facilities for entertainment, group activities will be done and snacks will be ensured in such centres.

Apart from the facilities available now in the adult day care centres, being run by Local Self Government institutions for the elderly, by utilising the service of care givers and by providing other facilities such as yoga, meditation, counselling, medical examination and protein-rich food, a Project has been begun to convert them to 'Sayamprabha' (Evening Splendour) homes. As the first step, Rs 1.96 crores has been allotted to convert 70 adult daycare centres to Sayamprabha Homes.

'Vayomitram' (Friend of elderly) Project has been implemented in all regions of the city. This project offers free check up, free medicine, counselling, through mobile clinics, to those aged above 65 years. As the next stage, for implementing the project in all Block Panchayats, this was begun in Kozhikode Block Panchayat.

Under the Social Justice Department, there are 16 Government Care Homes for the elderly. As the first stage to raise the status of Elderly Care

Homes to national-level, the Government Care Home for Elderly in Kannur district was selected and with the title 'Second Innings Project', the Model Old Age Home was inaugurated.

'Manthahasam' (Smile) Project, that provides dentures to those aged above 60 years and those who have lost their teeth, is being implemented. For those aged above 60 years and belonging to BPL category, a project has been implemented to provide free glucometer. This was provided to 14,000 people till now.

b) A detailed, complete study will be held regarding the problems faced by the elderly and interference will be done to solve their issues.

To study the problems faced in private care homes for the elderly, a High-level Committee was formed with Justice C.N. Ramachandran Nair as the Chairperson. The Committee has submitted its report. Steps have been progressing to study and implement the suggestions in the report.

TRANSGENDER ISSUE

382 A Transgender Policy will be implemented so as to give special consideration to Transgenders in the fields of Health, Education and job sectors.

A law has been framed for Transgenders in the State. Several schemes, including those for distribution of ID cards, scholarships, continuance of education, providing training in driving, skills development training etc are being implemented. This is being done by forming several Welfare, Rehabilitation packages. A Transgender Cell was formed. Kottayam Medical College has introduced a special OP facility for the Transgenders. As part of the awareness programmes, it has been decided to conduct 43 training workshops. For implementing Transgender Welfare Programmes, Rs 10 crores has been set apart in the Budget in this financial year.

For the complete progress of Transgender community, 'Mazhavillu' (Rainbow) project was begun in May 16, 2018. By forming the

Transgender Cell, works have been progressing fast under the project.

For the operation to change the gender, up to Rs 2 lakhs is being given as financial aid. For those who have undergone the surgery, Rs 3,000 will be given per month, for one year, to do follow up treatment and for health protection.

Through the Women's Development Corporation, a low-interest Loan Scheme has been implemented wherein Transgenders will get up to Rs 3 lakhs as loan, at low interest rate, for finding out a job of their own. Steps have been progressing to begin Short Stay Homes in Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Ernakulam for Transgenders (Transmen, Transwomen) to stay for a short period.

An order has been made wherein Transgenders were allotted two additional seats in State Government/ Aided Arts and Science Colleges for Degree and Post Graduate Courses. For the first time in India, a Transgender Cooperative Society was formed.

DIFFERENTLY-ABLED

383 a. The financial aid given by the State Government for Buds Schools will be increased to a great extent. The salary for teachers will be increased.

Rs 14 lakhs has been sanctioned for a new project that will provide training to the teachers in all Buds Schools and Mentally Retarded (MR) Special Schools in Kerala, according to the new

Study Scheme begun by the SCERT.

b) Social Care and Security will be ensured for all Autistic students.

For autistic children, Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme is being implemented, according to the National Trust Act. Through the Social Security Mission, several rehabilitation programmes are being implemented for students who are

suffering from Autism Spectrum Disorder.

For the complete protection of those suffering from Autism, a project 'Spectrum' that includes several elements have been formed as part of Anuyatra Scheme. As part of this, Autism Centres were begun in five Medical Colleges. Apart from this, an Autism Rehabilitation and Research Centre was begun in National Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (NIPMR) with research facilities, according to International standards.

For establishing an Autism Centre in Kozhikode Medical College, Rs 26.56 Lakhs has been allotted.

c) All deserving Special Schools will be converted into Aided Schools. The government will provide special financial aid to other establishments.

Steps are being taken to provide financial aid to Special Schools by dividing them into three categories: Special Schools having more than 100 students will be considered as 'A' grade, those with more than 50 students will be considered as 'B' grade and those with more than 25 students will be considered as 'C' grade. As per fixed scales, 'A' grade schools will get maximum Rs 83.05 lakhs, 'B' grade schools will get maximum Rs 51.55 lakhs and 'C' grade schools will be allowed Rs 19.48 lakhs as grant for a year.

384 a. The Corporation for Physically Challenged will be re-organised. Offices will be allowed in District Centres.

The Welfare Corporation for Physically Challenged has been re-organised. Apart from Thiruvananthapuram, the Corporation had offices in Kozhikode and Ernakulam. In this year, district offices will be begun in Kannur, Palakkad, Kottayam and Alappuzha. Administrative nod has been given for this and works are progressing.

The Central Government's Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been giving National Awards to those persons and organisations that showed excellence in implementing the Act for Differently-abled. In 2018, the National Award was received by

Kerala State Handicapped Persons' Welfare Corporation. This is the first time Kerala is receiving such an Award.

'Shubha Yatra' (Safe journey) Project is being implemented for distributing three-wheelers, electronic wheel chairs etc. to 2.63 lakh persons in Kerala, who face limitations in movement. As part of this, around 1,000 such equipment have been distributed. By working together with Central Public Sector Institution ALIMCO, camps were organised in various places in the State and different equipment were distributed for the Physically Challenged.

A project 'Hastha Daanam' (Hand Shake) is being implemented to provide Rs 20,000 as Fixed Deposit to differently-challenged boys and girls up to 12-years of age.

Administrative nod has been given for Rs 1 crore worth 'Ashwasam' (Relief) Project that will provide up to Rs 25,000 as financial aid to differently-challenged for beginning small-scale job initiatives. This is for those economically-hit physically challenged, who do not have anything to mortgage, for loans.

For 1,000 people, who are visually challenged, steps have been almost completed to provide Smart phones with Voice Enhance Software. Rs 200 lakhs has been sanctioned for works to modernise equipment construction centre (Manufacturing, Repairing, Servicing and Training Centre, MRST Centre) for differently-abled.

b) Like this, Social Security Mission will also undergo re-organisation.

Kerala Social Security Mission will re-organise its activities so that its service will reach even the lowest-level of the consumers on time. The Mission will accept follow up measures for this.

For those aged above 65 years, free medical care, free medicine and counselling were provided through mobile clinics. This was implemented in all regions in the city through 'Vayomitram' (Friend of Elderly) Scheme. As part of implementing it in all Block Panchayats in the next stage, it was begun in Kozhikode Block Panchayat.

Mobile Intervention Clinics: In the case of

several people suffering from mental challenges, especially children, they might not be able to reach the centres that provide related services. For such people, services will be made available at their place of residence through this project. It is aimed to implement this project across the State. The project was now begun in Kozhikode, Malappuram districts.

As part of providing special care to differently-abled children, a Special Anganwadi Pilot Project is being done in Kozhikode district. With an aim to make Kerala into a disabled-friendly State, 'Anuyatra' (Accompanying) Project has been formed and is being implemented. This works according to an international vision in sustaining disabled-friendly. 25 projects, from primary defensive works to stable rehabilitation, are under implementation.

The Social Security Mission has been implementing 'Mittayi' (Sweet) project for offering complete protection to children and teenagers suffering from Type 1 Diabetes.

Before beginning 'Shruti Tharangam' (Hearing Wave) Project, for those children who have completed Cochlear Implantation Surgery, to upgrade Speech processor, 'Dhwani' (Hearing) Project was implemented.

C) The financial aid for orphanages will be increased.

The financial aid for orphanages was increased to Rs 1,100.

385 Physically Challenged persons will be given permission to do works by using bunks in KSRTC, District Hospital, Collectorate, Taluk Office, Civil Station etc.

Kerala State Handicapped Persons' Welfare Corporation has been giving up to Rs 25,000 as self-employment loan, at 5 per cent interest rate, for three years, without bail. The loan is being provided to begin jobs from very small-scale business, using bunks, to running construction units.

386 In government/ semi-government institutions, the reservation for physically challenged will be fully implemented.

Steps are progressing to increase the reservation from three per cent to four per cent. A Government order has been made to provide four per cent reservation for differently-abled in Aided Schools. For this, Kerala Education Rules' (KER) amendment is progressing.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

387 All steps should be taken to make better the land ownership facilities for Scheduled Castes. For this, in each place, available government land, excess land etc. will be distributed immediately to around 22,000 families without homes. At least a small shelter will be ensured for all.

For providing homes to those without land, Life Mission has been constructing flats. This has reached the third stage. In the preferences for this project, much importance is given to Scheduled Caste category. For the government land in the custody of Scheduled Castes, in some places, 'Pattayam' (original land record) could be given.

388 Scheduled Caste families will be given the freedom to find out lands in the area of their choice, through the projects of Local Self Government Institutions, Scheduled Caste Development Corporation etc. that provide financial aid to buy land. The rate of the land, coming under the limits of respective Local Self Government office, will be given to the SC families as financial aid.

During the last three years, Scheduled Caste Development Corporation had provided financial aid to 12,952 landless families to buy land. This work that is done as part of the Life Mission can be completed in two years. 120 families, that be-

long to really weak category, were given aid to buy land.

389 In already existing houses, if there are students, financial aid will be provided to construct a study room for them as part of the house.

Permission was given to construct 11,196 study rooms. 4,342 have been completed. The construction of rest of the study rooms are under progress.

390 For each place that offers shelter, basic facilities required will be fixed. Apart from this, the speciality of each place will be taken into consideration and to avoid water logging, additional facilities that may be required will be found out. A special programme will be prepared so that all these requirements, in all the asylums, will be completed within five years, as a package.

For the development of 280 asylums, having at least 40 Scheduled Caste families, Ambedkar Village Development Project is being implemented. The works in five asylums have been completed. The development works in 104 asylums have been completed. These were earlier left by the previous government in the middle of works.

391 A facility will be arranged in schools so as to give continuous special training for students who are lagging behind in studies. This will be done taking into consideration the fact that the number of students who fail and the number of drop outs are more among the Scheduled Caste students and the aim is to solve this issue. Apart from this, focusing on centres where more than 25 Scheduled Caste families are staying, a Study Home Project will be established in necessary regions so as to help Scheduled Caste students study, by staying away from their homes.

The rise in standard of Public Schools have helped reduce the dropout rate. A Scheme 'Pad-

ana Muri' (Study room) has begun so as to provide Rs 2 lakhs each as financial aid to a family to construct study rooms, with all facilities, including a table, chair, almirah, fan, personal computer etc. in houses that have smaller dimensions. Approval has been given to construct study rooms as part of houses in all deserving cases. This has been approved in the homes of people falling under Vulnerable category such as 'Arundhathiyar', 'Chakliar', 'Vedan', 'Naayadi' and 'Kalladi' groups.

392 Pre-matric, Post-matric hostels for Scheduled Caste children will be modernised. Apart from ensuring better staying facility and food, it will be ensured that the hostels will have a computer lab, internet facility in rooms etc. In the case of Post Matric Hostels, in the ratio of at least 1: 20, tutors will be arranged to help the students in their studies. These hostels will be working under the District Panchayats which will be responsible for running it. A Social Audit Committee will be decided by the District Panchayat which will monitor the activities in these hostels, every three months, and make necessary changes.

This was done fully in previous 3 years.

393 a. In Model Residential Schools (MRS) meant for Scheduled Caste students, classrooms with multi-media facility, play grounds, protein rich food etc. will be ensured. From High School-level, students will get their own computers.

The construction of a new building for a Model Residential School was begun in Peringom in Kannur district through Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB). Smart classrooms were established in eight out of nine existing Model Residential Schools. Playgrounds are there. Protein-rich food is being given. Computer facility is there. The plan to give computer to each student will be considered.

b. School Management Committees will

be formed for running Model Residential Schools.

Currently there is a Management Committee, PTA, Executive Committee etc.

- 394 a. The financial aid provided for studies of Scheduled Caste students will be increased to Rs 750 in Primary, Upper Primary-levels, and it will be increased to Rs 1,000 in Higher Secondary-level. In every year, this fund will be changed, based on the rising Budget requirements in day-to-day life.**

Rs 2,000 each has been allowed as Primary Education Aid for all classes (from Class I to VIII) . In Classes IX and X, students are getting Pre-Matric Scholarship.

- b. For students studying Degree, Post Graduate courses, at least Rs 3,000 will be given as stipend to stay in College Hostel. College students will be given computers.**

The grant allowed for students staying in college hostels was increased from Rs 3,500 to Rs 4,500. Considering the fact that students are more in Thiruvananthapuram hostels, a Scheme has been begun so as to provide Rs 4,500 to 200 students who are staying in private hostels. Through Local Self Government institutions, all students studying Degree courses are being provided laptops. For studying professional Degree and Post Graduate Courses, Scheduled Caste Department has been providing laptops.

- 395 Finishing Schools will be begun for Scheduled Caste students who had to stop their Professional course studies.**

A scheme that was begun to provide coaching to students who failed in B.Tech courses, to write their Degree exams again, is being continued.

- 396 Free Laptops will be made available to Scheduled Caste, Adivasi (Tribal) students who are studying in Professional Colleges. Brilliant students studying in other Universities will be given the same benefits.**

Local Self Government institutions and Scheduled Caste Development Corporation have been implementing this project. After this government came into power, these facilities were freshly made available for degree courses in MBBS, BAMS, BHMS, BDS, Computer/ Electronics and MBA courses.

- 397 Except in case of those working in the organised sector, all other Scheduled Caste families will be considered as BPL and ration, other facilities etc. will be made available.**

Steps are being taken.

- 398 Special Projects for Scheduled Castes, coming under Local Self Governments, will be completely analysed based on the experiences during the last one-and-a-half decade and the guidelines will be timely modified.**

GIFT was made in-charge of conducting studies in this regard. Steps will be taken in the order of receiving the reports.

- 399 Steps will be taken so that the Local Self Governments will be able to specially consider Scheduled Caste families in their region and can accept, provide a family based approach in the planning and implementation of Scheduled Caste Development Projects. For planning Scheduled Caste Development Projects, Special Grama Sabhas of Scheduled Castes will be held at Panchayat/Municipal-levels.**

Arrangements have been made for creating complete development projects that will give importance to providing necessary basic facilities, jobs and education to each family.

- 400 Special courts will be established in each district to handle cases that come under Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.**

Currently, Special Courts are there in only four districts. When economical state improves, these Special Courts will be included in the list that will consider the establishment of new courts.

401 a. Special financial package will be implemented in each district for Scheduled Caste-Scheduled Tribe business entrepreneurs, to begin new business initiatives.

Scheduled Caste Development Department has begun 'Start up Dreams Project' for beginning Start ups. After this government came into power, for beginning start ups, under Scheduled

Castes/ Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation, a project has been begun to sanction up to Rs 50 lakhs as loan. 28,375 people were provided jobs in different sectors.

b) Projects will be prepared to begin Scheduled Caste-Schedule Tribe start ups in all districts.

Start up Dreams Project is being implemented under the Start up Mission.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

402 a. For the development of basic facilities in Tribal (Adivasi) villages, projects will be formed on a cluster basis in 34 villages.

As part of implementing works for the development of basic facilities in Adivasi villages, works in 101 colonies, that were selected according to Ambedkar Settlement Development Project, will be completed this year.

b. It will be ensured that the tribal villages will have roads, potable water, solar facility in regions that do not have power supply, Anganwadis, houses, study houses, soil conservation activities etc.

Ambedkar Settlement Development Project is being continuously implemented.

403 Other than concrete houses, the Housing Scheme will be planned after analysing the needs and interests of the family. The model that was successfully implemented in Attappady will be accepted.

After understanding the needs and interests of families, necessary changes are being made in the construction of houses, in deciding the floor width and a Housing Scheme is being planned. There are special directions regarding this in LIFE project. Among the 12,205 houses that got approval in 2016-17 and were completely constructed, 6,572 houses were constructed in 2017-18 and 3,320 houses were completed in

2018-19. Apart from this, under various projects in the Department, 9,961 houses that got approval for construction were completed in 2016-17 and 2017-18. Under Life Mission, houses will be constructed for 9,896 people.

404 a. Steps will be taken to protect the rights of tribals in their lands and to ensure their protection.

After this government came into power, 3,123.62 acres of land was distributed to 2,824 people under the Forest Rights Act, project for buying and sale of land, distribution of notified forest land etc. Currently, steps are progressing in 5,723 new applications.

b. For the complete development of Adivasis (tribals), it is inevitable to solve land issues. Steps will be taken so as to give at least one acre land to all landless Adivasi families.

According to the estimates prepared by the Life Mission, there are 12,666 landless Adivasis in the State. Lands were distributed to 2,824 among them. Steps have been progressing to provide land to 5,723 people based on Forest Rights Act. Land will be made available to 4,119 people under Notified Forest Land Distribution Scheme, project under which land is bought and sold etc. Like this, land issues of Adivasis will be solved timely.

c. For taking up barren lands and doing cultivation there, the respective Grama Panchayats will give opportunities to

the Adivasis.

By finding out barren lands in Scheduled Tribe sector, Self-Help Groups of land owners will be formed and a new scheme, worth Rs 10 crores, will be implemented for utilising the lands for farming. Steps have been progressing under the Department to do several types of cultivation, on an industrial basis, at the farms of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in Aaralam, Cheengeri, Attappady Farming Society etc.

d. In districts that have orchards, the orchards for which the lease period have ended will be utilised for this.

Steps are progressing in this regard.

e. Along with this, the Forest Rights Act, 2005 will be scientifically implemented in Kerala.

Forest Rights Act is being effectively implemented. According to the Forest Rights Act, steps are progressing to make land available for 8,112 applicants. Forest Rights records were given to 164 people for 757 acres of land.

405 In Adivasi villages, projects will be implemented so that those who have own land will be able to do farming and produce food products for themselves. In this way, food security and availability of nutritious food will be ensured for a long period.

In 2018-19, for ensuring food security and availability of nutritious food, food grain kits were distributed for 77,445 families. For expanding farming activities in Scheduled Tribe sector, several schemes are being implemented. For encouraging traditional farming, Millet Village Project was implemented in Attappady. At Aaralam, Sugandhagiri, Cheengeri and other areas, it was decided to implement a special agricultural package.

406 a) By forming Labour Committees of Adivasi young men and women, they will be given training in small-scale farm mechanisation.

According to Gotra Jeevika Project, various

groups have been formed and job training is being provided. In the building construction sector, training was given under seven categories. Aid is being provided to begin entrepreneurship in a new job sector. Apart from this, by providing training in Attappady Cloth Production Sector, Apparel Park Project was implemented. In the farm sector, steps are being taken to find out various types of jobs.

b) It will be ensured that Adivasi people will get all Welfare Pensions. Ration Cards will be ensured for all.

Deserving Welfare Pension has been made available for all people belonging to Adivasi category. Steps have been taken through the Civil Supplies Department to make ration cards available for the Scheduled Tribe families. Necessary directions have been given to ST promoters and district-level officials to make ration cards available to those families that have not received it.

407 In each district, Social Help Centres will be formed to give special training to Adivasi children who drop their studies, due to various reasons, and to provide housing facility to them, to help them complete their studies. Finishing School Programmes, that will last for 23 months, will be centralised and implemented in these Social Help Centres.

Steps are being taken to begin Finishing Schools based on Model Residential Schools. To prevent students from becoming drop outs, and to improve the quality of education, Gotra Bandhu (Mentor teacher), Gothra Saradhi (Vehicle facility) and group study rooms were implemented.

408 Based on forest zones where tribal population is more, collection/ business centres will be begun to scientifically gather and sell forest products that are collected from the forest areas, considering it as a traditional job sector.

Steps have been begun through Scheduled Caste-Scheduled Tribe Federation to scientifically gather and sell products that are collected

from forests, considering it as a traditional job sector. In 'Gaddika' market exhibitions, products are being sold on a huge scale. Steps have been completed to begin Tribal Aboard Complex in Ernakulam for marketing forest products.

409 a) It will be ensured that the accommodation facility, food, entertainment facilities and study facilities in Residential Schools are of high quality. Internet facility, Computer lab, scientific laboratories, and facilities for study related activities will be ensured.

As part of raising Model Residential Schools to international standards, projects are in the final stage of implementation to introduce Smart Classrooms, Computer Labs, Multi-Sports Playgrounds, Science Labs, Public Address System, steamer in the kitchen etc. in all schools.

b) The number of tutors, teachers in Resident Schools will be increased and the ratio of students-teachers-tutors will be increased.

Along with increasing the number of students, teachers' posts are being created, matching the ratio.

c) For teachers from Adivasi community, preference will be given to appoint them in schools in their region.

To prevent dropout rate among students and to provide education in their tribal language ('Gotra Bhasha'), Gotra Bandhu Project has been implemented. At schools in Wayanad district, 241 Scheduled Tribe teachers have been appointed and in Attappady, 26 teachers have been appointed.

410 In the case of students studying in Model Residential Schools, Hostels etc., their studying capacities and abilities will be analysed in each class and necessary activities will be done for improving their awareness, based on centres. For this, some teachers will be given responsibility. Teachers will be made available according to the ratio of students.

For students from Classes I to V, special tuition, Spoken English class, Career Guidance class etc. are provided. Special classes are being held for all students before and after the school time. In schools having Higher Secondary Science batches, Medical/ Engineering Coaching classes are being provided.

411 Study Homes will be formed under the leadership of Grama Panchayats, focusing on villages that have more children coming from home for studies. For each village, a trained facilitator will be appointed by giving a decent salary. Children will be given food in the mornings and evenings and study facilities will be arranged.

In the State, 600 Community Study rooms will be begun. 100 Community Study rooms have begun functioning. In all the centres, the required number of facilitators have been appointed. Steps are progressing to complete the remaining community study rooms.

412 In Pre-matric, Post-matric hostels for Adivasi children, modern building facilities, study facilities, nutritious food and internet facilities will be ensured.

It was implemented in 2018.

413 In Adivasi villages, monthly visit by Medical team and health monitoring will be ensured. For the needy, special care will be given through Anganwadis. Through Anganwadis, the distribution of iron tablets will be strictly ensured.

Medical units have been functioning under the Department. In this year, six new mobile medical dispensaries were begun in Kannur, Kasargod, Wayanad, Kollam, Palakkad and Idukki districts. This was begun through Kerala Medical Services Corporation. Currently, 14 units have been functioning. Through Anganwadis, iron tablets are being distributed promptly. Apart from this, iron tablets are also being distributed through Medical units.

Aid is being provided to 11,880 under Janani

Janma Raksha Scheme (Mother's Protection Scheme) and for 711 Sickle Cell Anemia patients. Rs 25 crores was spent for Samagra Health Scheme.

414 Basic facilities will be ensured in Adivasi villages. The facilities in the health centres of Adivasi sector will be expanded and more doctors, staff members will be appointed.

The Health Department has taken necessary measures through Aardram Mission. Steps are progressing to convert five OP clinics under the department to IP clinics.

415 a) In the existing Public Distribution System, along with rice, cooking oil, pulses, ragi, pigeon pea etc. will be included as kits and will be distributed through ration shops.

Steps will be taken to distribute ration items, at door steps, in connection with the Civil Supplies Department. In 192 villages in Attappady, Community Kitchen Scheme was implemented. Administrative nod has been received to implement the above mentioned project in Wayanad district. Steps are progressing to implement the same in Malappuram. Slowly, the Scheme will be implemented in other districts. The Scheme, through which ration items will be directly brought to Adivasi villages, was implemented in Thrissur and Pathanamthitta districts.

b) Biometric ration card system will be implemented. Along with this, nutritious food will be made available at houses for all 18-year-old girls, pregnant women, feeding mothers, those aged above 60-years and for children below six years in all villages.

Through Community Kitchen Scheme, the above mentioned 18-year-old girls, pregnant women, feeding mothers, those aged above 60 years and children below 6 years are being provided nutritious food.

416 a) Tribal (Adivasi) Village Assemblies

will be given more power. In matters related to their villages, a system will be implemented wherein their decision will be approved by three-tier Panchayats.

After this government came into power, strong steps have been taken to strengthen Village Assemblies. For conducting Village Assembly meetings, the expenditure rate has been increased to Rs 2,500/- from Rs 500/-. Schemes are being formed based on the decisions taken by the Village Assemblies.

b) Village Assemblies will be given the power to examine all developmental activities taking place in the respective villages.

The directions for conducting Social Auditing will be released soon.

c) Village Assemblies will have a democratically elected Executive Committee. Like this, Panchayat-level Grama Sabha will have the Executive Committee members of all Village Assemblies of the Grama Panchayat.

Steps are being taken in this regard.

417 a) A report will be prepared by the State Government every year, analysing the situation of Tribals (Adivasi) in the State.

Steps have been implemented to collect basic data related to Scheduled Tribes in the State and to store it digitally. All promoters have been given necessary facilities and training for this. Information is being collected.

b) Expenditure for schemes, materialistic gains and scarcities will be analysed in these reports. Block-level expenditures will be available in these reports. Social auditing of these reports will be done by a Jana Sabha that will include Tribal Committees (Adivasi), Civil Society Groups, Political Groups and representatives of Tribal Village Assemblies.

Guidelines for Social Auditing will be implemented.

CONVERTED CHRISTIANS

418 Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian-Converts is an important facility that will help the converted Christians gain aid from the government. Its functioning now (2016) is in a pitiable state. Steps will be taken to make it more effective.

Steps have been taken to make the functioning of the Corporation for Christian Converts better and to begin new Schemes. After this government came into power, the amount for loans and financial aid have been increased three-fold. Farm loans worth Rs 2 lakhs have been increased to Rs 4 lakhs and personal loans worth Rs 1 lakh have been increased to Rs 3 lakhs. Like this, the amount for other loan schemes and educational complimentary gifts witnessed an increase. Apart from this, government staff of select departments will get vehicle loans up to Rs 5 lakhs and higher income groups will get up to Rs 5 lakhs personal loan and up to Rs 10 lakhs industrial loan. Such new loan schemes were implemented after this government came to power. Corporation audit has been pending since 2004-05. Steps were taken to complete auditing in a timely manner and the audit till 2009-10 was completed.

419 a) Non-Plan Fund that has been kept aside for sanctioning educational requirements of converted Christian students is not according to the require-

ment. So, steps will be taken to double this amount.

When this government came into power, around Rs 189 crores was pending in the educational aid given for converted Christian students in OEC category who were studying in post-matric educational institutions in the State. In last year (2018-19), apart from Rs 182 crore set aside in Non-plan category and the Budget share of Rs 41 crore under the scheme, if Rs 200 crore can be additionally sanctioned, educational aid can be distributed, without any dues, in the coming years under this category. After this government came into power, Rs 932.36 crore was sanctioned under this category.

b) All educational aids for Scheduled Castes will be equally made available for converted Christians.

It is being distributed.

420 Steps will be taken to write off the debts of converted Christians, as in the case of Scheduled Castes.

In case of loans that were taken from Kerala State Development Corporation for Christian- Converts from Scheduled Castes and the Recommended Communities Ltd. and for which the return period has ended, the debt interest was completely avoided for those who paid the pending dues from 01.03.2019 to 31.03.2019.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

421 a) More funds will be made available for Kerala State Backward Classes Development Corporation.

Special request has been made to the Finance Department for this.

b) Educational aid will be increased based on Kumara Pillai Commission's Report.

For forward-backward classes, lump sum grant and stipend are being provided for those who have under Rs 1 lakh as yearly income.

c) Steps will be taken to solve the issues faced by Tulu Christians in Kasaragod. Backward Classes Welfare Department will be formed.

Backward Classes Welfare Department is there at present.

WELFARE OF THE MINORITIES

- 422 a) The suggestions of the Paloli Committee, that is part of the Sachar Committee, will be implemented.**

Steps have begun to implement the suggestions of the Paloli Commission.

- b) Permanent grant will be allowed for**

Haj Committee. The financial aid for Waqf Board will be increased.

Rs 29 crore was allowed for Haj Committee's grant-in-aid in 2017-18. Rs 1.2 crores was allowed as Administrative Welfare Grant for Waqf Board. Waqf Tribunal was formed with Kozhikode as its Headquarters.

FORWARD COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

- 423 Steps will be taken to renovate those temples that do not come under the Dewaswom Board and a scheme will be implemented so as to ensure reasonable income for the priests and other staff members there. Programmes will be planned to protect the economically backward community members in Forward Castes. Funds will be kept aside for this.**

There are numerous temples that do not come under the Dewaswom Board and are function-

ing under various private trusts and families. Steps are progressing to renovate those temples among them which have financial constraints and to ensure minimum wages to the priests and other workers there. The government has given necessary permission to the Dewaswom Board to implement 10 per cent reservation for economically backward among the forward castes in Dewaswom recruitments. Steps are progressing to implement the 10 per cent reservation for forward castes in all recruitments, which was brought in as an amendment to the Constitution, in Kerala's circumstances.

WOMEN'S STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT

- 424 A Special department will be formed for women. Apart from the schemes that will come directly under the department, it will be responsible for Gender Auditing and will bring together schemes related to women from other departments.**

A special department has been formed for women and children. Women and Child Development Directorate has begun functioning at Poojapura in Thiruvananthapuram district. The Rules of Business has been modified as part of forming the department. Officers were appointed in the district-level and it has begun functioning.

- 425 Steps will be taken to increase women's participation in Kerala's job sector**

from 15 per cent to 18 per cent. Necessary training, encouragement and constant monitoring will be done for this. As part of Women's Scheme, projects will be ensured for women's entry into new job sectors, apart from the traditional ones.

With an aim to bring in women to the job sector, different types of vocational training is being given for women working in welfare institutions coming under the Social Welfare Department.

State Women's Development Corporation is giving different types of training to women belonging to various strata of the society and are enabling them to work efficiently. To empower women in jobs that were done only by men, an agreement has been formed with Uralungal Labour Contract Co-operative Soci-

ety Ltd (ULCCS), Habitat and Nirmithi Kendram to train women in plumbing, wiring, driving, carpentry etc. The first training has been planned with focus on the Gender Park and Shelter Homes coming under the Directorate of Women and Child Development Department.

426 Government's Housing Schemes and land distribution will be in the women's name or including the names of both members of the family.

This has been implemented.

427 In the cities, more women are working as domestic helpers. Their welfare fund will be widened. Nowadays, Home Nurses have become more organised. Such a facility will be formed for domestic helpers.

The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board has been re-organised and strengthened in which domestic workers too can take memberships. Talks regarding increasing their benefits are under progress.

428 For women going abroad, facilities will be arranged for special registration and for being in touch with the State for their requirements.

Arrangements are being made for this via Nor-ka.

429 a) Employees will be equipped to ensure that there are enough toilet facilities, resting centres, facility for child care, travel facility, time management, necessary security and committees against Sexual Exploitation.

Steps regarding this are being taken by the Labour Department.

b) To ensure that government offices are completely women-friendly, a special gender auditing will be held and instructions will be timely implemented.

Basic information that is necessary for Gender Audit has been collected. The details of fund

share of each department and how the funds were utilized are being collected with the help of the Planning Board. Gender Audit Report would be completed by this year-end.

430 Hospitals will be made women-friendly and those specialising in delivery will be modernised. Privacy and protection will be ensured in labour wards.

Rs 7 crore has been set apart for this. To ensure privacy and safety in labour wards, specially arranged rooms have become functional.

431 Gender Audit and Gender Budgeting will be re-started in State Budget. In the Budget, 10 per cent of the total amount will be set aside for Special Women's Projects. A special declaration regarding this will be presented in the Assembly as part of yearly Budget.

This was implemented.

432 a) Strong action will be taken based on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. These will be implemented strictly.

Under the ICPS Scheme, 14 District Child Protection Officers are working to implement Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (2012). A scheme named 'Karuthal' (Concern) to find out children who are living in non-favourable and painful situations and another scheme named 'Kaaval' (Vigil), to provide mental and social aid to children, have been functioning efficiently. For giving necessary guidance about the rules against sexual exploitation POCSO Act (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences), to departments related to children, Police Child Protection Unit, ICDS functionaries, CWC and advocates are being given awareness classes. Using visual media, awareness classes are being held for Asha workers, health workers, inhabitants of Post- Matric and Pre-Matric Hostels,

Shelter Homes etc.

According to the rules to end sexual exploitation at work place, all Collectors have been given necessary guidance to form Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in all work places. As per the directions given by the Gender Advisory Board, it has been decided to paste posters and stickers related to this in offices, hospitals and other employment sectors. Steps have been taken to form Local Complaint Cell in unorganised sectors.

In order to implement Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, Women Protection Officers are functioning in 14 districts. In order to prevent atrocities against women, a Working Committee named 'Kaithaanghu' (A Hand of Support) has been formed by the Social Justice Department and schemes are being implemented. With the support of Social Justice Department, 'Shraddha' (Being Alert) Scheme is being implemented to make the people from all levels of the society, employees and those in the service sector aware about the rules to prevent atrocities against women and children and to increase efficiency.

b) To prevent atrocities against women, Women's friendly Village/ Town Scheme will be implemented through Local Self-Government Offices.

To prevent atrocities against women, working group 'Kaithaanghu' (A Hand of Support) has been formed and a scheme of defence is being implemented through the Directorate of Women and Child Development. The Scheme has been allotted Rs 27,30,000/- for implementing it on a pilot basis in 350 wards of selected 70 Panchayats in 14 districts of the State. Campaigns are actively progressing across the State to prevent atrocities against women.

Through Kudumbashree, that comes under self-financing institutions a short-stay home called 'Snehitha' has been begun.

In Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur (Koothuparamba Hospital), Thrissur (Irinjalakkuda Hospital), Wayanad and Malappuram districts, Central Government's one-stop centre 'Sakhi' has begun functioning under the Directorate of Women and Child Development Department. Central nod has been received for beginning this in the districts. Necessary steps are being taken up for this.

433 a) Women-friendly rehabilitation centres will be begun with upgraded with modern facilities.

For those children who were sexually exploited and aged below 18 years, 13 rehabilitation

Women's wall constructed by Kerala women for upholding the Renaissance values



centres named 'Nirbhaya' have been begun in 11 districts. Steps are progressing to establish Nirbhaya centres in all districts. In Alappuzha, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta etc. which do not have Nirbhaya centres, it will be begun soon. For children aged below 12 years in Nirbhaya Homes, a Model Home (SOS) was begun in Thiruvananthapuram. Steps are being taken to begin an SOS in Kozhikode.

b) Short Stay Homes will be established by working together with voluntary organisations.

'Ente Koodu' (My Nest) Scheme is being implemented in Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram districts, to offer a safe place for women to stay at night. Kerala State Women's Development Corporation, with Central Government aid, has begun steps to establish Working Women's Hostels/ She Lodges in all districts.

434 The activities of Women's Commission until now will be monitored based on the joint functioning of the Chairpersons till now and steps will be planned to make it more fruitful. Women's Commission's relation with ('Jagratha Samithis') Vigilant Committees will be strengthened.

Under the leadership of Women's Commission, steps are being taken to form Vigilant Committees in all Panchayats. Under the Women and Child Development Directorate, four-day-long workshops are being conducted to make the ICDS workers understand the necessity of such Vigilant Committees.

435 a) Gender Park was begun aiming overall development for women. Necessary changes will be made for preventing a deviation from the main aim.

Steps are being taken to organise the functioning of Gender Park so as to ensure overall development of women. Meetings were organised several times so as to help move forward the functioning of various departments such as Library, Museum and Law. To begin activities in these sectors, steps will be taken in 2019-20.

b) Gender Park will be equipped to conduct various programmes to ensure women's skill development and for giving them job training that will enable them to move forward in life.

For the development of Gender Park, it has been decided to organise activities in seven sectors. Preliminary steps have been begun to begin works in departments such as Library, Research, Museum, Law etc. Buildings are also being set up for these four departments. Through an international seminar, it is aimed to frame an idea for three other sectors namely, Cultural Centre, Skill Development Centre and Production Centre.

436 a) Permanent Gender Law Awareness Training Centre will be established. Training will be made available for Judges, Councilors, Protection Officers, Advocates who have registered in Legal Services Authority and Para-Legal Volunteers etc.

A Gender Awareness Mission has been formed under the title 'Sadhairyam Munnottu' (Move Ahead with Courage). As part of creating gender awareness, special modules have been prepared for providing training to those practicing law and to help them make the public aware about the inseparable relations between law and gender.

b) Special laws will be framed for atrocious acts in public places. The number of women police personnel will be increased. A law will be passed regarding inheritance of wealth after marriage.

Steps have been taken up by Internal Affairs Department (View related chapter). The plan to frame law is under consideration.

437 A Centre for Excellence will be established for women's study and creating awareness.

At the Gender Park, works are progressing to convert it into a Centre of Excellence for women's study, creating awareness, for skill develop-

ment and giving job training to them. Within a year, it is expected that seven sectors of Gender Park will become functional and that the Centre will gain international attention.

438 Special Scheme will be framed for protecting hapless widows.

‘Abhaya Kiranam’ (Ray of Protection) is a scheme that provides financial aid to the relatives of hapless widows who give protection and a family’s support to them. This scheme which is implemented through the Women and Child Development Directorate will provide financial aid at the rate of Rs 1,000/- per month.

‘Sahaya Hastham’ (A Supportive Hand) Scheme that provides Rs 30,000/- as one-time financial aid for economically challenged widows, aged above 55 years, for engaging in a self-employment of any kind, was implemented.

For economically challenged students, studying in government institutions, Rs 3,000/- aid is being given for students from Classes I to Class V; Rs 5,000/- is being provided to students studying from Class VI to Class X and for those students studying in Plus I, Plus II and ITI classes, Rs 7,500/- is being provided. For those studying Degree-level courses and above that, Rs 10,000/- is being provided. This financial aid

is being provided through Kerala Social Security Mission. Higher Education Financial Aid Scheme ‘Padavukal’ (Steps) that was framed to provide tuition fees for various Professional courses, hostel, mess fees of widows’ children was implemented. In Public Service Commission’s postings, age limit was raised for widows.

Aiming entrepreneurial strengthening of widows and to increase publicity for entrepreneurship, Women’s Development Corporation has been implementing several development programmes at Panchayat-level.

In each district, through ten centres, three-day training programme for entrepreneurial development was organised. For those who participated in the programme, Rs 1,000/- was given as stipend.

To help hapless widows, who are in search of jobs, attain self-sufficiency and to support them in beginning their own units, Women’s Development Corporation has been providing loans for Self-employment. For initiatives by women, with simple conditions, loans are made available (Self-employment loan-6%, Micro Finance Scheme- 5%, Educational aid- 3 to 4 %) at low rate of interest. A loan scheme has been implemented where in widows will get Rs 30 lakh at low interest rate and Rs 1 lakh at 4 % interest rate in the name ‘New Swarnama’.

KUDUMBASHREE

439 a) Kudumbashree will be the Women’s Neighbourhood facility that will get the support and financial aid from the State Government.

Based on this view point, steps have been taken to strengthen Kudumbashree. Government’s all support and financial aid have been ensured for Kudumbashree. The agency also actively participated in the flood relief works. For those who lost household equipment, up to Rs 1 lakh was given as loan.

b) Now, around 50 per cent families are members of Kudumbashree. This will be increased to 75 per cent.

After the LDF Government came into power, around 12 per cent increase was witnessed in the Kudumbashree membership. When this government came to power, 39 lakh families were members in Kudumbashree, through 2,58,035 neighbourhood facilities.

Through the interventions done, aiming to strengthen Kudumbashree’s structural facility, all the needy people could be made members in neighbourhood facilities. Along with this, 5,416 neighbourhood facilities, that were non-functional, could be revived. Now, Kudumbashree has 2,91,507 neighbourhood facilities and 43,93,579 members.

572 groups for differently-abled, 1,793 groups for old-age, 212 groups in ST category, 327 groups among those living in coastal area, 19 groups among transgenders and four groups among migrant labourers could be formed.

C) Kudumbashree will function as a common platform for Central-State-Local Governments' programmes aimed at women's empowerment and for elimination of poverty. During the last two years, Kudumbashree got Rs 50 crore each. This will be increased to Rs 150 crore.

During the last three years, the State Government allotted the highest funds in Budget for Kudumbashree. In 2016-17- Rs 130 crores, in 2017-18-Rs 161 crores and in 2018-19, Rs 188.62 crores was allowed. For 2019-20, Rs 182.25 crores has been set aside.

440 For Kudumbashree, loans will be ensured from banks at four per cent interest. The government will give interest subsidy directly to banks.

Loans were ensured at four per cent interest rate. The interest subsidy is being given through banks. In 2016-17, 35,689 neighbourhood groups; in 2017-18, 49,564 neighbourhood groups and in 2018-19, 1,03,211 groups were given Rs 1,335 crore, Rs 2,259 crore and Rs 4,132 crore respectively as loans. In the last three years, Rs 137.99 crore was given as interest subsidy.

441 Pending funds of Kudumbashree such as revolving fund, joint farming subsidy, financial aid for needy, aid for minor employment initiatives will be released soon.

It was given.

442 a) An overall investigation will be held regarding the corruption in Kudumbashree and the guilty will be punished.

Investigation is progressing based on complaints regarding Nutrimix, Media Shree etc.

b) All Kudumbashree Mission Staff who are found to be non-friendly to women will be removed from service.

Such staff members have been removed from service.

c) The Mission will be re-organised in a transparent way, based on guide-



The Women's Mall, started by Kudumbashree at Kozhikode

lines, considering the experience in Kudumbashree.

In the district / State Kudumbashree Missions, professionals having experience and skills have been employed on a contract basis and it has been re-organised.

443 A scheme will be framed to help entrepreneurs who has entered into debt after beginning new initiatives. To ensure that such flaws will not occur in future, necessary changes will be made in the conduct of such self-employment schemes.

A scheme has been framed to help those entrepreneurs who have entered into debt after beginning new initiatives. To prevent such flaws from happening in future, crisis management fund, revolving fund etc. have been formed. A survey has been conducted to analyse in detail the current state of self-employment initiatives. Aid was given to renovate 337 units that were in debt till now.

444 Government-level market will be ensured for Kudumbashree products. For this, branded shops will be begun in all Panchayats and Cities. Kudumbashree products will be given priority in Civil Supplies Stores.

As part of ensuring market for Kudumbashree products, monthly markets were organised promptly in 245 Block, City areas. 544 nano markets were established in several Panchayat, City areas.

Apart from HortiCorp, Agri-Hyper Markets, Kudumbashree Products were made available

in Supplyco outlets. District-level markets were begun in Pathanamthitta and Wayanad. In other districts, Mini Super Market Scheme has been progressing. In 100 places, steps have been progressing to begin fixed, continuous market centres in connection with Panchayats/ Corporation.

In 28 tourist, pilgrim centres, kiosks were set up to sell products. As part of the government's second anniversary, Kudumbashree exhibited 313 stalls in various exhibitions and marketed products worth Rs 1,26,86,141/-. Apart from this, Kudumbashree got Rs 2,70,80,832 through 73 food exhibitions held in 107 trade fairs and earned an amount of ₹2,36,16,686.

Through Home Shop facility, manufacturers from Kozhikode, Kannur districts have been gaining around Rs 80 lakh per month. Apart from this, new marketing techniques, including online marketing, were done. In online marketing platform Amazon, 67 Kudumbashree products have been listed till now. For the next stage, 219 products have been selected for listing.

445 Ashraya Scheme will be extended. Complete protection will be ensured for all needy through the scheme.

Kudumbashree has begun a Destitute-Free Kerala Scheme wherein all needy and hapless families in Kerala's self-financing institutions will be found out and they will be rehabilitated.

As part of extending Ashraya Scheme, and to find out needy people, a decision has been taken and steps have been initiated to conduct a detailed survey. The Scheme will be of use to 1.5 lakh people. To implement the scheme, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of 932 self-financing institutions was approved.

CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

446 A State-level Cooperative Bank will be formed by bringing together all district banks and the State Cooperative Bank.

Steps for forming Kerala Bank are in the final stage. On October 3, 2018, Reserve Bank nod

was received for the formation of Kerala Bank, with 19 conditions. On March 29, 2019, by following these rules, a final request has been made to the Reserve Bank through NABARD. Kerala Bank will come into existence in the financial year 2019-20.

447 a) By working together with various self-financing institutions, all-inclusive programmes will be developed for farm development and farm loans will be raised to at least 70 per cent.

The loan amount of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) has been increased. 80 per cent of small-scale farm loanees meet cooperative societies for loans. The distribution of KISAN Cards has been extended, according to the regulations set by NABARD.

b) Loans will be given, based on generous conditions, to Farm Producer Companies and Farm entrepreneurs. By-laws will be amended to provide loans in sectors related to farming.

Steps are progressing in this regard.

448 Schemes will be planned so as to utilise the additional funds in Cooperative Sector for the social developmental activities of the State Government or Self-financing governments at the district or state-levels. Steps will be taken to utilise this for development of basic facilities, like that done in E.M.S. Housing Scheme.

The Cooperative Sector has been taking up model steps in areas such as re-construction after floods, re-creation of ways to lead a life and providing loans with simple conditions. Under the CARE Loan Scheme, the State Government had declared Resurgent Kerala Loan Scheme (RKLS) in which 34,936 beneficiaries were given Rs 388.10 crores as interest-free loans through Cooperative Banks. In the 'Nava Kerala' (New Kerala) construction, Cooperative Sector has been playing an important role.

449 Facilities will be arranged at Panchayat-level to solve the shortcomings in the short-period farm loan system for paddy farming, vegetable cultivation etc., to increase its productivity and for the sale of products. The Committee will have Primary Farm Loan Society president, secretary, an official from

the Agricultural Department, Panchayat secretary and Panchayat president etc. as its members.

For encouraging paddy farming, vegetable cultivation and organic farming, several schemes are being implemented. Steps have begun to establish modern rice mill in Palakkad for gathering and processing paddy. In Idukki district, to encourage the cultivation of vegetables, an interest-free loan scheme is being implemented through the District Bank. Steps are being taken to form a market chain through Super markets of Cooperative Societies, Neethi Stores, Consumer-Fed etc.

450 The State Government will increase its capital investment share in State Cooperative Banks that have collective loss in its funds and loans that were given to Apex Societies that have become inactive. It will be converted to standard loans.

Based on the government's decision, for one-time settlement of inactive loans in the Apex Societies of State-District Cooperative Banks, Rs 306.75 crore was allowed and released. After 12 years, Kerala State Cooperative Bank was able to settle the collective loss and earn end-profit.

451 By bringing together the Cooperative Banks in Kerala, Core Banking facility will be arranged. This network will have a facility to check the cheque books, signs etc. of all Banks online and will be able to transfer funds instantly.

As part of the steps to form Kerala Bank, tender has been invited for implementing Centralised Core Banking Software. This will become functional in the financial year 2019-20. After this, all modern banking facilities will be available for the public through the Cooperative sector.

452 In order to bring the Blade mafia to an end, and to strengthen the Cooperative sector, it will be joined with the Kudumbashree to form a Distribution Collection Network.

With an aim to end Blade mafia, a Micro Finance Scheme was begun named 'Muttathe Mulla' (Jasmine Plant in the Garden) in the Cooperative Sector in participation with

Kudumbashree. As the Scheme that was implemented on a pilot basis in Palakkad district became a huge success, it has been extended to other districts in the State.

WELFARE OF YOUTH

453 Youth Coordination Councils, services of Youth Coordinators, Youth Centres etc. that have been begun in Self-financing institutions will be strengthened. To ensure the participation of youth in the development field, District-wise Coordination Councils will be formed. The functioning of Youth Welfare Board will be strengthened.

Measures required for this will be implemented soon. Necessary checks are being done regarding the formation of Coordination Council. Youth Welfare Board has been taking up new schemes and accepting measures to implement the same in an effective way.

454 a) The works of Sports Council, Youth Welfare Board will be unified.

Sports Council and Youth Welfare Board have been working together in various activities. As part of FIFA World cup, they have jointly conducted Quiz contests, mass run, exhibition of contests on the big screen etc. By working with the Sports Department, a new Scheme 'Kalithattu' (a platform for games) is being planned, to encourage native games.

b) A facility will be formed to bring together youth welfare activities with that of Labour Department, Education Department, Cultural Department and Social Welfare Department.

Schemes related to this are being implemented. Kerala State Youth Welfare Board and Kerala State Youth Welfare Commission cooperated with CUSAT to conduct a job fair - Career Fest 2009. Out of 4,792 people who participated in the Fair, 528 were shortlisted by various companies.

c) Kerala Youth Forum will be expanded as the largest get together of Kerala Youth.

A Voluntary Youth Action Force has been formed which is ready to participate in activities that require immediate interventions such as Disaster Management, Disaster Relief Activities, Waste Disposal, Palliative Care and other awareness programmes. As part of this, 1,000 people, aged between 18 to 25 years, participated in a training programme organised by the Disaster Relief Sector. It has one lakh members now.

Aiming to strengthen the functioning of Youth Clubs, the Youth Welfare Board organised a reality show among the public through Youth Kerala Express Scheme to highlight the works of the Youth Clubs in various sectors.

455 a) Employment Exchanges in Kerala will be fully re-organised.

Rapid changes, including fresh ideas and modernisation, were witnessed in the activities of Employment Exchanges. The details of 35 lakh people, who had registered across various Employment Exchanges across the State, were digitized and to provide e-services to them, an online portal named e-Employment Exchange began functioning. Through the online portal, www.employment.kerala.gov.in, services such as registration, renewal, addition of certificates, transfer, re-registration, updating personal details, seniority list etc. can be done anytime. In 29 offices, up to district-level, e-office was implemented. e Office Scheme was implemented in all offices in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Alappuzha districts. In the remaining offices, this facility is being implemented.

The first Tribal Employment Exchange-cum-Career Development Centre in India began functioning in Palode. The first Employment Exchange for Differently-Abled (Model Kaivalya Centre) in the State began functioning as part of Kayamkulam Town Employment Exchange.

b) Employment Exchanges will be converted into a strong facility that will bring together all career opportunities (including the Private Sector) and educational opportunities.

Through Employment Exchanges, a considerable rise was witnessed in the temporary postings to government institutions and other institutions coming under the government's control. After this government came into power, around 33,956 people got permanent/ temporary jobs through Employment Exchanges.

The functioning of Employability Centres has been strengthened so as to provide jobs to people in the private sector. Currently, Employability Centres are functioning in 10 districts. For students and job seekers in the village sector, knowledge and training were provided about the new trends in education and job sector and they were also made aware about the timely changes that have occurred. Career Development Centre is a new project that is being implemented by the government to help people earn favourable education and jobs. 10,909 people have registered their names in the existing four Career

Development Centres.

456 The bar against non-declared appointments will be withdrawn. The way in which posts are being cut down will be ended. It will be ensured that Appointment Letter will be received within 90 days of receipt of Advice Memo. It will be ensured that the vacancies coming up in each department will be informed to the PSC within 10 days.

The bar on appointments was withdrawn. All-time record was achieved in postings. Advice Memo was given to 1,03,567 people, through the PSC, within three years. The way in which posts were cut down was ended. 17,916 posts were created within three years. Strict instructions have been given to issue appointment orders within 90 days of receipt of Advice Memo.

Steps have been taken to report each vacancy in each department within 10 days. A special software has been created for this. Strict monitoring is being done to check whether vacancies are being reported to the PSC.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

457 a) People's participation and transparency that has been lost in the democratic decentralisation will be regained.

To ensure people's participation in the democracy, Planning Committees were formed. Based on this, related people were given necessary training. For the progress of its functioning, a website facility was also begun. This is for registering opinions about Grama Sabhas and to make better, the functioning of self-financing institutions. As part of this, the practice of giving approval for the formation of various developmental projects and its implementation were made on a timely basis. Effective monitoring was also arranged for activities related to formation of schemes and activities related to its implementation. The projects for 2019-20 were made ready by December 31, 2018. In the year 2017-18, the project cost of self-financing institutions

in the State was 90.09 per cent and in 2018-19, the project cost was 92.98 per cent. This is an all-time record.

b) To ensure protection under law for Societal facilities, that have public participation, steps will be taken to amend Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and Municipal Law. For this, Grama Sabhas will be made more active.

To make the Grama Sabhas more active, Ministers, MLAs and other people's representatives were included and a special programme was arranged to give a new vigour to the Grama Sabhas. To increase people's participation in the Grama Sabhas, an extensive campaign was also organised. For this requirement, steps are under consideration for modifying the law.

c) As supportive, sub elements of Grama

Sabhas, neighbourhood facilities, Residents Associations, Male Self-Help Groups etc. will be approved. Steps will be taken so that these groups will receive the agenda ahead of the Grama Sabha.

This is under consideration.

458 To make democratic decentralisation more fruitful and to unify the activities of self-financing institutions, all such institutions in different-levels will be brought under a single department. Three divisions -Panchayats, City Development and Village Development will be joined together into a single department and will have a Minister, a Secretary and a general cadre.

Departments such as Panchayats, Village Development, City Affairs, City and Village Planning coming under Local Self-Government Department and Local Self-Government Engineering Department were brought under a single Minister. All these departments mentioned above were joined together and Local Self-Government Public Service was formulated and a Principal Director was appointed as its head. The draft rules were prepared by the Local Government Commission and submitted to the government.

After holding talks with employees' societies, Corporation Staff members were approved as Government staff.

459 Development Authorities that are functioning in parallel with Corporations are against the idea of decentralisation of power and Local Government facility. Such parallel institutions of power will be reduced to the maximum extent possible.

Apart from Thiruvananthapuram Development Authority (TRIDA), Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA), Goshri Islands Development Authority (GIDA), the functioning of all other development authorities were stopped by March 2017.

460 a) Right to Information, Right to Services and Citizens' Rights will be implemented in its true sense.

Special facility has been arranged in all the departments to fruitfully implement Right to Information and Right to Services. Steps were taken to publish Cabinet decisions on the government website, along with a notice.

b) Steps will be taken to strengthen a people-centric governing system at the Local Government-level.

A record of Citizens' rights was published in 941 Grama Panchayats. In Corporations, it was re-published. All Panchayats in Kollam and Kottayam were declared as People-friendly Panchayats. To make local planning more people-friendly, second-level democratic planning was begun. For the creation of 'Nava Kerala' (new Kerala), and to implement various Missions in a people-friendly manner, steps were taken under the leadership of Local Self-Government Departments. To strengthen the governing system, and to bring together various departments, different activities have been progressing.

As part of bringing activities to strengthen people's representatives at government-level and development-level to the public, five training centres that come under the Village Development Department have been joined together with KILA.

As part of strengthening LSGD's Engineering wing, 194 engineer posts were created and the services of engineers were made available in all Local Self-Government Institutions.

461 a) Decentralised Training Activities will be made full-fledged at Zonal-level and District-level. Training activities will be planned and implemented in a timely and effective manner.

After this government came into power, the first decentralised government training centre in the State Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) got a full-time Director. The training programmes for next five years (13th Five Year Plan) have been prepared. In accordance with

this, timely training activities are planned and being implemented in zonal and district-levels. For this, a yearly training calendar has been prepared. To improve the quality of training, new trainers are being utilised.

b) The Study Scheme of training centres functioning under various departments and that of Local Self-Government Department's training study scheme will be brought together.

State Institute of Rural Development, Kerala (SIRD), Attappady Hill Area Development Society (AHADS) and Centre for Comprehensive and Participatory Resource Management (CCPRM) are three Extension Training Centres that came together with KILA and took measures to bring the study scheme together. Subjects related to various departments, People's Participation and Planning, Haritha Keralam, Aardram; Life, a Mission to Protect Education etc. are being included in the training schedule.

462 Steps will be taken to ensure timely ISO Certification to all Local Self-Government Offices.

With an aim to earn ISO certification for all Panchayats, it has been included under RGSi Scheme and necessary steps are being taken. KILA was made in-charge of the consultation. Panchayat Directorate, Deputy Director Offices and 700 Grama Panchayats earned ISO certification.

463 a) To implement the Scheme in the District, existing laws will be cancelled.

Steps have been taken to completely modernise Kerala City-Village Planning Act-2016 that was brought in during the last term of the previous government. The Committee that was chaired by former Chief Secretary S. M. Vijayanand had submitted a draft law regarding this. The government has been holding discussions based on this with various departments and steps are progressing to give a final form to this. Principal Secretary-level talks have been completed with Town Planners' Association, CREDAI and related organisations. Steps are progressing faster to

form a new law regarding this.

b) The move to form a District Scheme under Town and Country Planning Department is against the policies of decentralisation and Constitutional set up. This step will be corrected.

District-level Planning Committees were re-organised by including Technical Experts and Social activists, with experience, as government nominees. A new draft proposal to prepare the District Scheme was approved. Based on this, District-level Scheme was prepared for 14 districts. For the implementation of district-level schemes, Rs 40 crores was set aside in the Budget.

464 a) District Planning Committee will be strengthened.

District-level Planning Committees were re-organised by including Technical Experts and Social activists, with experience, as government nominees. A new draft proposal to prepare District Scheme was approved.

b) Collector will be changed from the Appeal Authority Post in matters of dispute related to the Project.

Decision has not been taken.

c) DPC will be responsible for preparing District-level Scheme. DPC will try to the maximum extent possible to re-organise the steps to examine and approve the draft proposal of the project.

Based on the District Schemes' guidelines, the projects for the District were prepared under the guidance of the DPC. The entire responsibility for examining and approving the Draft Proposal was given to the DPC.

465 A maximum limit will be set up for spending towards arranging supportive facilities on roads and a minimum limit will be set up for spending in the Production Sector.

The limits for both sectors were decided. In the Public Sector, in Village, block and district Pan-

chayats, it was decided to spend 30 per cent of Public Sector Development Fund in the Production Sector. For developing background, supportive facilities, it has been decided to spend 30 %, 25% and 40 % respectively in Village, Block and District Panchayats. In the city, it has been decided to spend 10 per cent of Public Development Funds in the production sector and a maximum of 50 per cent for background, supportive facilities.

466 Apart from the State Budget share, Local Self-Government Institutions will be given required freedom to find an income of its own and to utilise the opportunities for gathering extra resources. In necessary situations, permission will be given to take loans with government's guarantee.

Steps need to be taken regarding this. As steps were taken to completely collect funds owned by Local Self-Government Institutions, more than half of Local Self-Government Institutions collected 100 per cent tax in 2018-19.

467 Under a Scheme, the grants of Local Self-Government Institutions used to be given as 12 monthly installments. This will be reinstated.

A Scheme was accepted under which three months' development fund is given in advance as four installments.

468 By bringing together land, water and biodiversity, a joint and complete planning for utilising land and water will be taken up in local-level.

Conservation of land, water and biodiversity are the most important developmental aims of Local Self-Government Institutions. For the maintenance of natural resources, based on wetlands, various activities are being implemented on public land, with scientific planning, under Employment Guarantee Scheme. Works are being done to help maximum rain water seep into earth and to prevent soil leaching. Rainwater pits, condor trench, condor terracing, mud walls, stone walls, check dams, afforestation activities etc. are be-

ing done, by including these under Employment Guarantee Scheme and under the projects planned by Local Self-Government institutions. In the financial year 2018-19 itself, 14,174 such activities were completed under Employment Guarantee Scheme in 152 blocks in the State.

As part of Haritha Kerala Mission, all Local Self-Government Institutions of the State and different departments were arranged in a ground water protection campaign and the benefits mentioned below were gained:

18,840 km rivers, brooks and canals were revived. 8,675 ponds were constructed and 9,889 rivers were renovated. As a result of all these, 80,66,058 cu.m. (m³) of water could be collected.

14,72,39 acres of rainforest region could be conserved.

Steps have been taken to use water that gets collected in quarries for construction activities, farming and industrial use, after proper examination, and to prevent using fresh water for these purposes.

12,892 ponds were constructed. 9,889 ponds were renovated.

On Environment Day, 1.97 lakh tree saplings were planted. For this requirement, two crore saplings were produced under the leadership of Haritha Keralam Mission.

469 In each Local Self-Government Institution, young men and women who are ready to do small-scale mechanised farm jobs will be included and Employment Groups will be formed. Members of such groups will be ensured permanent salary and social protection. By ensuring all technical know-how related to farming, they will be made into a service centre.

In Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram districts, 43 Labour Banks were formed to do works related to paddy cultivation. Necessary training was given to form Labour Banks in Kozhikode, Alappuzha and Ernakulam districts. Project is being prepared to begin the Scheme in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam districts.

470 a) A grand, popular campaign will be generated in connection with implementation of the Scheme.

By successfully completing Projects in Local Self-Government Institutions through People-Planning project, in 2017-18 and 2018-19 - 90.09% and 92.98% of respective project share could be spent.

b) Projects from all sectors will be connected to this. But mainly, waste disposal, organic farming, job guarantee etc. will be the basis of this people-friendly plan. By utilising the new environment and will power guaranteed by this peo-

ple-friendly plan, democratic decentralisation in Kerala will be taken to new heights.

The Haritha Keralam Mission was begun to regain cleanliness, rich water sources, and organic farming. In the Employment Guarantee Scheme, this sector is given more strength and projects are being planned and implemented. In Local Self-Government Institutions, activities are progressing by giving importance to disposal of waste at source. Local Self-Government Institutions have been taking up projects in People-Planning programmes to utilise the organic manure produced like this to spread organic farming.

WELFARE OF EXPATRIATES

471 Government will provide assistance for those trying to go abroad for work. To end the disparity being shown to expatriates in many areas, including high air travel rates, intense work will be done for Central Government's intervention. Kerala's own airline company will be begun. To ensure welfare and encouragement for migrants, will make efforts to frame an All-Inclusive Migrant Law.

To protect those trying to go abroad from getting deceived, necessary instructions are being given in an extensive manner through newspaper, television and other media. Currently, Norka has made the necessary arrangements for getting Embassy attestation for job seekers going to UAE, Saudi, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

For those seeking jobs abroad, a job portal facility will soon come into being. Nurses, doctors, paramedical staff, Engineers and domestic helps are being recruited through Norka Roots to GCC Countries at a very low rate, when compared to that charged by private recruiting agencies. Steps have begun for Nursing Recruitment to England. Steps are being taken for recruitment to Germany.

Steps are afoot to begin an International Migrant Study Centre soon. The Central Government is constantly being alerted about the difficulties

faced by Malayalis due to high air ticket rates and efforts are being taken to seek help from the Centre regarding this.

472 State Government will provide details regarding new job opportunities to job seekers and will take up matters such as conducting finishing schools and will make available loans in a generous manner, that is necessary for migration.

Norka Roots has a training programme for job seekers, going abroad from Kerala, to face the various challenges in the job market. Skill Upgrading Training and Certificates are provided through various IITs, Polytechnics and LBS Centres coming under the Industrial Training Department in technical know-how, soft skills etc.

473 A complete database of expatriates will be prepared. Arrangements will be made so that the new generation of Malayalis, whose parents have been constantly staying abroad, especially in Western Countries, will be introduced to Malayalam language and Malayali culture. Apart from this, the functioning of Malayalam Mission for encouraging Language Study will be expanded.

For collecting complete data related to Malayalee expatriates staying abroad, a grand online database will be prepared soon. Through the Cultural Fests being planned as part of Loka Kerala Sabha, Kerala's language, art and cultural values can be transferred to the new generation. The activities of Malayalam Mission are actively progressing.

474 Zonal-level, Global-level meets of Non-Resident Societies and communication exchange will be organised at least once in a year.

The first get-together of Loka Kerala Sabha was held in January 2018. The second meet has been planned in January 2020 first week, in the Legislative Assembly Complex. The Zonal meet of Loka Kerala Sabha was held on February 15, 16, 2019 in Dubai.

In the first meet of Loka Kerala Sabha, the most important decisions were to form the Loka Kerala Sabha Secretariat and formation of seven subject-based Standing Committees.

- Taking Kerala's native situations into consideration, to solve various issues being faced by non-resident Malayalis, experts from various sectors were included and seven subject-based Standing Committees were formed.
- Loka Kerala Sabha Secretariat was formed as a separate facility with a Chief Secretary as the Secretary and Norka Department, Principal Secretary as the Convener. It will receive the suggestions of the Standing Committees, will analyze and implement those suggestions that are feasible.
- From the 48 suggestions submitted by the Standing Committees, 10 that could be implemented were selected.

1) NRI Investment Company

It was decided to form NRI Investment Company as a model company. It will include tourism, NRI township, Public Sector Institutions, Airport, manufacture of medicines and other medical equipment etc.

2) NRI Cooperative Society

It aims at the growth of NRIs and plans to be-

gin job-based initiatives in Panchayat-level .

3) NRI Bank

The practicability of running an NRI Bank is being examined.

4) NRI Construction Company

This is for projects such as Old-Age Homes, Housing projects, Road/ Building projects etc.

5) Women's NRI Cell

To solve the issues faced by migrant women.

6) Migration Facilitation Centre, Pre-Embarkment Orientation Centre

To end the exploitation of women working in foreign countries.

7) High Power Committee

To conduct studies in areas such as improving skills, to raise the standards of higher education, to establish Skill Development Centre, to establish Foreign Language Institutes, to organise Student Exchange Programmes for encouraging communication with Universities in foreign countries etc.

8) International Migration Centre

For encouraging migrant studies.

9) Youth Festivals.

By avoiding strong competitions at zonal-level, youth fests need to be held.

10) Publication

A publication, including the write ups of NRIs.

The above mentioned suggestions were presented in the Zonal Meet held on February 15, 16 2019 in Dubai and it has been approved by the members of the Loka Kerala Sabha. Steps are being taken to implement the above mentioned suggestions.

Apart from this, to find intrinsic solutions for the problems faced by the NRIs, District-level NRI Grievances Redressal Committees have been formed in each district, with the District Collector as the Chairman, and have been functioning effectively.

475 A Scheme will be formed to protect those affected by diseases, those who suffer accidents and those who lose jobs. In countries where there are more Malayalis, an official from Kerala will be recruited for this. The delay involved in taking dead bodies to native place will be avoided. For those who are in jail, those involved in cases, those who were denied lawful justice, a panel of lawyers will be formed in each sector to provide judicial help.

To help those suffering from diseases to return to their native place from abroad, and to bring the dead bodies of those Malayalis who pass away while in abroad from any airport in Kerala to their homes or to the hospitals suggested by them, a free scheme has been implemented by Norka Emergency Ambulance Service. Apart from this, a new project is being implemented this year wherein the mortal remains of Malayalis who pass away, while they are in abroad, will be brought home, without incurring any expense.

Steps for appointing a Legal Liaison Officer is in the final stage to provide legal help to non-resident Malayalis, who are facing imprisonment abroad for small crimes or in cases where they are innocent. This project will be implemented this year.

476 For those returning from abroad, arrangements will be made to register their names in advance and to discuss their needs and problems with Norka. Special arrangements will be made to rehabilitate those who lost their jobs before their Emigrant period ended.

Norka Department Project for Return Emigrants (Non-resident Keralites Rehabilitation Scheme) has been implemented for rehabilitating non-resident Keralites. The expatriates who have returned are being treated as special consumers. They will be provided necessary support to begin own job initiatives, following government's rules. Accordingly, for loans up to Rs 30 lakhs, 15 per cent Capital Subsidy (maximum Rs 3 lakhs) and 3 per cent interest subsidy is being given.

Currently, the non-resident Keralites Rehabilitation Project is being implemented through the financial institutions mentioned below:

- 1) State Bank of India.
- 2) Union Bank.
- 3) South Indian Bank
- 4) KSBCDC
- 5) Kerala State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
- 6) State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.
- 7) Kerala State Pravasi Welfare Development Cooperative Society
- 8) Bank of Baroda
- 9) Syndicate Bank
- 10) Federal Bank
- 11) Kerala State Financial Corporation
- 12) Indian Overseas Bank.
- 13) Calicut District Cooperative Bank.

477 Perfect Schemes will be formed to attract the abilities and savings of Non-Resident Indians to development sectors.

In order to invest the savings of non-resident Indians in various initiatives/ business sectors in Kerala and to help utilise it effectively, Norka Business Facilitation Centre has begun operations. It aims to effectively present before non-resident investors the various initiatives/ sectors that offer investment opportunities in Kerala and to enable them to invest here.

478 Kerala Development Fund will be formed. For those non-resident Keralites, who are ready to offer a fixed amount as deposit share in declared non-resident initiatives, they will have the rights to gain a job, according to qualifications in an institution, when they return from abroad. This initiative will be very much attractive as it is an investment that ensures a job while one returns to native place from abroad.

Through the Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence (KASE), a project is being formulated to help non-resident Malayalis search and get a job

when they return from abroad.

479 Apart from savings, with the government's participation, industrial initiatives will be begun following Inkel model, a joint initiative of non-resident Malayalis.

It has been decided to form an NRI Investment Company.

480 Special loan facilities will be increased for non-resident Indians to begin initiatives. An agency will be formed to hold discussions with those non-residents, who have chances to become entrepreneurs, especially Professionals, before they return to their native places. Investors will be accorded necessary permissions through single-window facility.

For giving guidelines regarding this to investors and entrepreneurs, Non-banking Financial Company (NBFC) has begun functioning through Mumbai based INT Advisory Council at the Norka Centre.

481 Pravasi Cooperative Societies will be encouraged.

Active steps are being taken to expand the functioning of non-resident groups in Kerala. For this, a project has been formulated to provide financial help to Cooperative Societies. In 2019-20 financial year, Rs 100 lakh has been kept aside for this.

482 For the development of educational institutions and hospitals, the funds of non-residents will be of good help. To encourage such contributions, a scheme will be formed where in for each rupee deposited by the non-residents, the government will offer an equal amount or a proportional amount.

Experts are being consulted to form the draft guidelines for such a project.

483 Kerala Non-Resident Business Chambers will be formed to be in constant touch with the industrial/business en-

trepreneurs abroad. Separate chambers will be formed for each foreign zone. A friendly relationship will be nurtured between them and the chambers in Kerala.

It has been decided to form NRI Investment Company. The proposal for this is in the final stage. As part of the follow up steps, a Subject Analysing Committee has been formed from among the non-residents.

484 Non-resident Professional Societies will be formed in all countries. These societies will be connected to various research institutions and industrial initiatives in Kerala.

Steps are being taken to find out the professionals in each country.

485 Separate categories like those working abroad, returning from abroad and working in other States will be formed in Norka for all Malayalis. For those non-residents working abroad, sub departments will be there for special zones. Professionals will be asked to run this.

The special categories have been formed in Norka. A separate committee has been appointed to widen and include all the expatriate groups.

486 The works of Welfare Fund will be expanded. Share benefits and retirement pension will be increased.

When this government came into power, the number of members in Non-Residents' Welfare Fund was 1.5 lakh. It has now increased to 4 lakh. To increase the membership in Non-Residents' Welfare Fund and to help more people enjoy its benefits, active awareness programmes and campaigns are being organised by the Board.

The non-resident pension being given by the Non-Residents' Welfare Board was increased to Rs 2,000/- from September 2017 by this government. As the current pension amount is found to be insufficient, investment-based monthly income scheme Non-resident Divident Scheme has been given government's approval. Since digitisation has been implemented, mem-

bership in the Welfare Board can be taken from any corner in the world. Besides, membership card, identity card etc can be taken out as prints using digital portal facility.

To solve the problems faced by non-residents and to deal their issues, a toll-free number facility has begun.

In Malappuram district, that has more number of non-residents, a liaison office was begun during this government's tenure. Steps are being taken to make the Board Office more non-resident friendly.

487 The budget share for Non-resident Department will be increased greatly. From the income earned through non-residents' income abroad, a small per cent will be kept aside each year for the welfare of non-residents.

In 2019-20 fiscal year, Rs 81 crores has been kept aside for Norka Department.

488 The interest-free financial institution begun by Left Democratic Front Gov-

ernment is now inactive. This institution will be renovated and expanded.

Steps have begun to remove the legal hurdles for this.

489 When expatriates will have to return due to problems in laws or other irregularities affecting the region, to help them begin a job of their own, for moving ahead in life, a Self-Employment Initiative Support Project will be begun to provide loans with simple conditions, by joining together with other financial institutions.

Norka Department Project for Return Emigrants (Pravasi Rehabilitation Scheme) has been implemented for the rehabilitation of non-residents. Those non-residents who have returned are being considered as special consumers and are given the necessary support to begin job initiatives of their own, according to the government's guidelines. Accordingly, for loans up to Rs 30 lakhs, 15 per cent subsidy (a maximum of Rs 3 lakhs) and 3 per cent interest subsidy is being given.

ARTS, CULTURE, MEDIA

490 The works of State Institute of Languages, Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University and State Institute of Children's Literature will be expanded to solve the shortage of scholarly books, children's literature etc.

The new Governing Committee has taken necessary steps to expand the functioning of State Institute of Languages, State Institute of Children's Literature etc. As part of this, activities have been expanded in each district through Campus Seminars. Publication of scholarly articles is actively being done. Based on a committee report to expand the works of State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications, expansion works are progressing. A project has also been begun to teach Kerala History online.

491 'A Book for a Child' Project will be implemented to expand the idea of spreading reading habit in the society

and to improve the reading habits of children from Public Schools in Malayalam language and also to form Classroom libraries.

In the name 'Vayanayude Vasantham' ('A Spring of Reading'), a grand project has been prepared. To strengthen school libraries, a campaign was begun as part of Reading Day in 2018, to contribute a book to the library of the school one has studied. This year too, as part of World Reading Day, this was implemented in a grander manner. This will be continued in the upcoming years. Library in all class rooms was implemented in Kozhikode district.

492 Necessary amendments will be made in Library Rules to utilise the opportunities offered by Information Technology, new media etc. Like Complete Literacy, to convert Libraries to an institution that offers Complete Readership

will be initiated so that abilities will be earned in Right to Information and direct intervention will be possible in Communication Exchange. The grant for libraries will be increased to three times the current rate. The honorarium for librarians will be increased to help lead a decent life. A special scheme will be formed to digitise the rare books in libraries.

Based on Information Technology, a Project is being implemented to modernise libraries. The grant for libraries has been increased. To begin Reading as a complete Enterprise, steps are being taken.

493 a) In schools, situations will be strengthened for nurturing artistic talent. In government schools, art teachers will be appointed.

In Government UP Schools, with more than 100 students, steps were taken to appoint teachers for arts, sports and other extra-curricular activities through Samagra Shiksha Keralam (Complete Education). In 2018-19, the service of 2,510 teachers was ensured. To include materialistic surroundings favouring arts and sports education, and to develop schools as the basic centres for healthy, mental-cultural development, a Project to begin Arts-Sports-Cultural Parks was allowed Rs 7 crore in 2018-19. This year, it will be implemented in a more fruitful way. Through Samagra Shiksha's project this year, an approval has been received for appointing 2,685 teaching staff. Through Cultural Department's Fellowship Project, the project for children's participation in art and cultural activities was implemented.

b) The manual of School Youth Fests, its conduct etc. will be completely modified. Expenditure will be reduced, decentralisation will be done and competitive spirit will be reduced.

The manual was modified. Earlier, Youth Fest funds were collected from students studying from Classes I to VIII. This was stopped. For the conduct of youth fest, government allotted funds.

c.) Schemes will be formed to convert schools into artistic study centres in evenings and holidays.

A project has been prepared to make the idea of Arts and Sports Cultural Park functional.

494 a) Steps will be taken to re-organise Kerala Sahitya Akademi on the lines of Kendra Sahitya Akademi.

The Akademi can be re-organised only after detailed discussions. This is to be examined.

b) Grants should be provided to Local Sahitya Akademis. Welfare Schemes should be begun for authors.

Steps were taken to modify the existing rules so that government will be able to fund the current activities of Local Literature Societies, Art and Cultural Societies etc. Kerala Cultural Council was formed.

The welfare funds for Art and Cultural activists were increased to Rs 3,000 from Rs 1,000, after this government came into power. Medical care aid was increased from Rs 75,000 to Rs 1 lakh.

For joining more people, camps are being organised. The artist pension that is given by Cultural Affairs Department was increased to Rs 1,500 from Rs 750/-. Rules of Medical Scheme for Artistes were modified. The maximum medical care fund was increased to Rs 1 lakh from Rs 10,000/-.

c) Translation to other languages and translation from other languages to Malayalam will be made possible.

Steps are being taken through Sahitya Akademi.

d) By deviating from the original set of rules, Literary Fests will be organised in Kerala, in a different style.

Under the leadership of Sahitya Akademi, International Book Fest will be conducted on the lines of IFFK.

495 a) Folklore Academy will be enabled to conduct official and non-official researches.

Folklore Academy will take up this activity.

b) A grand and well-arranged Folklore Museum will be established. In the main centres of Kerala, funds will be made available to conduct Music and Dance Fests.

In Palakkad, under the Folklore Academy, a Dance and Art Museum is functioning currently. At main centres, Music and Dance Fests have been organised.

496 a) A permanent platform will be made available for Thiruvananthapuram Film Festival.

Steps for this are being taken through KIIFB. Steps are progressing to make land available for this.

b) The financial aid for Film Societies will be increased.

To help the Film Societies and to exhibit good movies at the village-level, the State has been divided into four zones and four Touring Talkie facilities have been established.

c) The government will provide financial aid for Local Film Festivals.

The government has been providing encouragement for Local Film Fests.

d) Permanent galleries will be established in important cities of the State. Artists will get financial aid for conducting painting exhibition. The financial aid for Kochi Biennale will be continued.

The Cultural Complex being constructed in all districts will have this facility. For this, in total, KIIFB has approved Rs 480 crore. Steps for tender have begun. In 11 districts, DPR got approval. For construction works in Kasargod, Palakkad and Kollam districts, KIIFB gave approval. Construction activities have begun.

497 a) Government will provide financial aid for Artistic Societies and Clubs.

For providing financial aid to Cultural Societies and Clubs, the Budget share was increased.

b) In order to help such societies and clubs gain aid from Kendra Sahitya Akademi, a Special Cell will be formed in the Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Akademi.

Sangeetha Nataka Akademi has accepted executive procedures.

C) In order to help the artistic societies present their own dramas, special financial aid will be made available. Documentation will become an important responsibility of the Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Akademi.

The Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Akademi has been helping local drama societies to stage their dramas for free and has been providing financial aid for this. This is planned as one drama per day. More than 300 drama societies were provided financial aid.

498 Opportunities will be made to study Kerala's native culture, history and life. For this, a Scheme will be formed to make Cultural Corridors that will serve as common platforms that will help create general awareness through art, science and education.

A scheme named 'Naatarangu' (a Stage for the Country) has been prepared to form cultural corridors. A permanent drama stage will also be established.

499 The activities of Kalamandalam will be expanded and modified.

As per the new UGC regulation in 2016, administrative re-organisation and expansion were done in Kalamandalam. A new Vice-Chancellor was appointed.

500 A chain of museums will be established, based on new viewpoints that have several sub-levels of ideas.

The government has taken a decision to establish Heritage Museums in all districts in Kerala for protecting the native heritage structures and to transfer it to the next generation. As a first step towards this, administrative nod has been

received to set up District Heritage Museums in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, Idukki, Wayanad, Malappuram and Palakkad.

In Thrissur district's Chembookkavu, District Heritage Museum has been opened to the public. Facilities are being arranged in Thiruvananthapuram SreePaadam Palace, Palakkad District Heritage Museum, Pathanamthitta District Heritage Museum in Konni, Ernakulam's Bastion Bungalow and Wayanad District Heritage Museum in Idukki.

In the building that is planned to be converted to Malappuram District Heritage Museum, Taluk Office is functioning now. As soon as the building will be made available, arrangements for opening the museum will be done.

According to the Chief Minister's announcement for a Kerala that will be differently-abled friendly, ('Bhinna Sheshi Sauhrida Keralam'), the museums are being made differently-abled friendly. For this, ramps, toilet facilities, wheel chairs and necessary audio, video arrangements are being done.

Heritage buildings such as Kannur English Church, Payyambalam Girls High School Building, Hanveev Building, Vazhuvelil Tharavadu (Vazhuvelil House) etc. were declared as monuments under protection.

Apart from the works that were done to scientifically protect around 180 historical monuments, steps were taken to modify the normal exhibition halls in the museums here to a new idea of Thematic Museums. Steps are being taken to establish Payyannur Gandhi Memorial Museum.

To create a vast awareness about Heritage monuments and Museums, short films and features were made using latest technical knowledge.

Under the Museum Department, foundation stone was laid for opening a Theyyam Museum at Chanthappura which comes under Kadannappally-Panappuzha Grama Panchayat in Kannur.

At Kottam in Kannur district's Peralassery Grama Panchayat, necessary steps are being taken to establish AKG memorial museum.

In Kannur, there is a 200-year-old heritage

building owned by Hanveev, that was constructed during the period of British rule in India, and which was constructed in colonial model. Steps are being taken to renovate, protect this through Archaeological Department and it will be later transferred to the Museum and Wildlife Department and a museum will be set up in the place.

Museum Band Stand that was lying non-functional since several years in the Museum Botanical Garden was renovated and made functional.

Steps were taken to completely renovate Napier Museum that was established in 1880.

Along with steps to begin the conservation of famous artist Raja Ravi Varma's paintings, preliminary steps have begun for the construction of a new building for Shri Chitra Art Gallery.

The museum is being made differently-abled-friendly by arranging ramps, toilet facilities, wheel chairs, video and audio facilities.

It was declared that in 2019-20, a renaissance museum will be opened. Steps necessary for this are being taken.

Administrative nod was given for conservation of Kanakakunnu Palace in Thiruvananthapuram for Rs 10 crores.

501 Welfare Fund will be made available for journalists working in local dailies.

This is being examined.

502 A general structure will be formed for Journalism courses in the State. The State's history, culture and other subjects will be included in this. The study scheme will be re-structured with a view point that journalism is a social service.

For this, Media Academy conducted an experts' meeting. The new syllabus upholds a viewpoint that journalism is social service.

Final form is being given to this syllabus.

A historical journey through media was organised to transfer knowledge to young generation and journalists about the role played by the Malayalam media for more than one century for

bringing in changes in the society.

503 Media Literacy will be included in the Study Scheme from Upper Primary-Level.

Media Clubs are being formed in schools by Kerala Media Academy and General Education Department. For introducing media to students, 25 hand books have also been prepared.

504 State Government will take up development of basic facilities for media studies as its responsibility. For this, now in Libraries and other institutions, a general archives will be formed with the details of all media products available in organisations and with people. This will be made into a reference facility which can be used by students, researchers and others interested in gaining knowledge.

Media Academy and ASAP have been jointly conducting diploma courses in the district. Apart from digitising four lakh media pages and storing it in archives, Public Relations Depart-

ment has been taking necessary steps for digitising more information.

505 Separate departments will be formed in Universities for media studies. More Graduate and Post Graduate Courses will be implemented in this field.

Steps have been taken for modifying the syllabus in all the Universities. As part of this, in Universities that do not have separate departments for media studies, steps will be taken for beginning Graduate and Post Graduate courses.

506 Digital Kerala Network will be established by using the poles of Electricity Board. Through this, internet connection will be made available within five years, for Rs 100 in houses, for Rs 300 in small-scale business centres and for Rs 1,000/- in industrial centres. For small-scale cable operators, special consideration will be given and the rent will be reduced.

KFON Project has begun functioning through a consortium led by BEL, RailTel etc.

MALAYALAM AND LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGY

507 Steps will be intensified to make Malayalam as the official language for governance. Steps also will be taken to implement e-governance in Malayalam. All the rights of language minorities will be protected. All facilities will be ensured for them to learn and use their own language.

A declaration was made in governance that only Malayalam should be used for all requirements, except in situations where English or other languages need to be used, according to law. Governing Language Awareness Programme was organised in all districts. 'Bharana Malayalam' (Malayalam used in governance) online dictionary and mobile application were made functional.

508 Based on the directions given by Narendran Committee, steps will be taken to change the language used in courts to Malayalam. Opportunities will be made so that in Kerala, competitive examination tests, medical, engineering entrance tests can be written in Malayalam. Facilities will be arranged so that research papers can also be written in Malayalam.

As part of changing the court language into Malayalam, the High Court formed an Expert Committee and included those with technical knowledge in it. Necessary follow up steps are being taken regarding this. Steps were taken to include Malayalam in PSC Exams and other Degree-level exams. Now, knowledge of Malayalam

language is essential to get a government job.

509 Till Degree-level, it will be strictly implemented that students will have to learn Malayalam. Special encouragement will be given for studying courses in Malayalam language. From primary class, Malayalam computing will be made a part of study material.

Apart from in Kerala Syllabus, Malayalam language was made an essential part of the syllabus in schools functioning within the state and following Central syllabus. Steps are progressing to make Malayalam computing a part of study material. From 2018-19 academic year, studying Malayalam has been made mandatory till Class X.

510 Malayalam University will be given the charge for finding out the changes in the field of knowledge and to implement it in Malayalam. The functioning of Malayalam University will be re-organised to find out completely the opportunities offered in usage of language and its development and to utilise the same. Other Universities and all Cultural Institutions will be linked to this. Translation among Indian languages will be encouraged to the maximum extent possible.

Works to take up land for Malayalam University is in the final stage. Most modern library and publishing centre were established. Malayalam is the medium of instruction in institutions. Research works are also done in Malayalam. The work of online Malayalam lexicon has attained good progress.

Under the aegis of the MHRD, the State Government directed to establish a Centre of Excellence with Malayalam as the Classical Language and Malayalam University's name was suggested for this. Preliminary steps have been taken for translating works of knowledge from other languages and English to Malayalam. Some classical works in Malayalam were presented again and some could be translated into English. Preliminary steps were taken to establish a Chair in

Thanjavur Malayalam University. It was decided to publish an Arabic-Malayalam Encyclopedia in cooperation with Moyinkutty Vaidyar Memorial. Cultural Heritage Museum has been set up.

511 Steps will be taken to modernise language usages so as to ensure democratic equality based on opposing caste influence in language, ensuring gender equality, without taste of religion, independent of religion and variety in creation.

Kerala Bhasha Institute has been functioning based on these factors.

512 Creative interference will be done so as to make available in Malayalam, all the Scientific write-ups written according to world ratings, philosophical writings etc. Encouragement will be given for translation of writings, including those from Third World Countries, and variety will be appreciated. For this, a rule for translation will be created. Steps will be taken to use the services of institutions like the State Institute of Languages for this. Steps will also be taken for presenting new research papers in Malayalam.

Along with translating and publishing world famous books and those books in other languages from India into Malayalam, steps are being taken to translate the books from developing countries.

513 Steps will be taken to make Malayalam as the basic language in computers, mobile phones etc.

The Governing Terminology mobile app developed by the State Institute of Languages is a step towards this. An online dictionary and mobile app 'Bharana Malayalam' (Malayalam used in Governance) has become functional.

514 The Tribal languages (Adivasi) that is communicated within Kerala does not have groups outside Kerala to protect

the language system. Linguistic rights of such groups, their protection and development will be ensured. For Linguistic Minorities, including tribals (Adivasi), a facility will be arranged so that they can carry out their education and other activities in their Mother Tongue. For such groups, Malayalam will be considered as their Second Language.

Steps are progressing to create a Tribal Language Encyclopedia to protect the knowledge from around 40 tribal languages used for speech in the Tribal sector.

515 A Literacy movement will be begun so as to help the migrant labourers, who come to Kerala, become equal citizens and become a part of Kerala's cultural, political set up and turn knowledgeable.

Projects were implemented aiming to remove illiteracy. These were implemented by the Literacy Mission as 'Akshara Laksham' (Lakhs of Letters) programme; in coastal areas, it was named as 'Akshara Sagaram' (ocean of letters); for Scheduled Tribes 'Samagra' (complete); for Scheduled Castes 'Nava Chetana' (new knowledge); 'Changathi' (friend) for migrant labourers and 'Samanyava' (union) for Transgender groups.

SPORTS

516 Facilities will be timely arranged for conducting International Sports Con-tests. A Master Plan will be prepared for this.

For the development of sports facilities in Kerala, State Sports Department has prepared projects for developing basic facilities through KIIFB. This is being implemented. The DPR for 46 projects, including those for developing multi-purpose play grounds with facilities having international standards, 33 Panchayat Stadiums etc. were submitted to KIIFB and 37 projects were approved by KIIFB. The construction activities of 20 projects have begun. Other stadiums that were constructed as part of National Games and those stadiums that are under the Sports Department are being renovated. Apart from this, new play spaces have been included under the Project share of the Sports Department and works in this regard are progressing. After these projects get completed, synthetic track will become a reality in all districts and Kerala will become the venue for more National-International sports events. More training programmes can be planned through this.

517 Interference will be done so as to establish a 200/400 track and associated ground in all Grama Panchayats and Municipalities, to be used for training.

All District Stadiums and Panchayat Stadiums that were declared as being included under KIIFB, were included under the Project share of Sports Department and steps have begun to construct tracks and grounds in all Panchayats and Municipalities. Currently, 57 stadiums have been included in KIIFB project and its works, various other project works under the Sports Department have been progressing.

518 Under the Kerala Sports Council, sports hostels, schools and colleges are functioning for various sports activities. The funds being given for its functioning will be increased and the facilities will be made equivalent to that of Sai Sports Hostels.

Under the State Sports Council, 28 Centralised Sports Hostels, 54 College Sports Hostels, 26 School Sports Hostels etc. have been functioning. Here, the daily DA of sportspersons have been increased from Rs 150 to Rs 200. Part from this, daily Rs 100/- was given as washing allowance. Apart from the hostels mentioned above, Elite Training Centres are there for Athletics, Volley Ball, Fencing etc. For the Sports persons there, Rs 400/- has been allowed per day as Boarding Charge.

519 A huge project will be formed to make

use of sports for protecting people's health.

On the lines of Kerala Literacy Mission, for all people in Kerala to attain sports skills and health, and to improve the physical strength and sports skills of all people, from nursery-level to elders, steps have begun to form the Kerala Sports Skills Mission, with the help of Local Self Government and Health Departments. Kerala State Sports Council has taken necessary steps in this regard.

Named Sports Life Fitness Centre, the Sports Department has opened health clubs in nine stadiums.

520 Sports and related Scientific branches have been gaining growth per day. A facility will be made wherein scientific inventions related to Sports could be used fruitfully.

By working together with Universities, a Centre for Excellence has been established and necessary follow up steps are being taken. Sports Department has been taking up necessary projects for expanding Sports Medicine.

521 After International University Contests, a joint University Team will be selected and activities will be planned so as to make them participate in State League Championships as a team.

Including various Universities in the State, College Games Contests are being conducted.

522 a) Projects will be implemented so as to train talents found from Village Sports and make them Professionals.

Several programmes are being implemented. To engage each child in sports activities and to develop a taste for sports in them from primary-level, space and facilities are being made available in the respective schools itself. For this, Play for Health Project has been initiated which will help each child select a sports activity suitable for him/her in future. In cities and villages, Football Training Project (Kick off) has been

planned which will help find and give effective training to small children and make them good football players. For providing training for school children in swimming (Splash), Grass-root-level Tennis Training Project for giving effective training to children aged between 4 to 9 years and Basketball training project are being implemented.

b) By including those who become winners in Keralotsavam contests, training camps will be begun.

Training projects are being prepared by modifying Keralotsavam contests into new forms.

c) Projects will be formulated to provide jobs to outstanding sportspersons each year.

Currently, there exists a project through which the best 50 sportspersons are appointed in State Government service each year. As part of this, steps have begun to publish a rank list for 248 vacancies that have been existing from 2010 to 2014 and to begin appointments. Steps to invite applications for appointing people for the vacancies from 2015 to 2018 are at the final stage.

The State Government has in principle decided to reserve one per cent seat in State Public Service Commission appointments for sports persons. 72 sportspersons who earned Gold medal in the 35th National Games held in Kerala were appointed to service. Similarly, steps have begun to appoint sportspersons who won in Santosh Trophy Football and for those who were medal winners in Asian Games.

523 a) Sports Teams will be formed in Public Sector and Government Offices in Kerala.

Steps are being taken in this regard. In Electricity Board and Kerala Police, teams have been formed and training has begun. As part of this, 25 sportspersons got appointment in Kerala Electricity Board and 60 sportspersons were appointed in Kerala Police. By creating 146 Havildar posts in Kerala Police, appointment procedures have begun.

b) Facilities will be made in Kerala vil-

lages to bring together various sports sectors for its easy progress. This will be on the lines of Grama Panchayat Sports Councils that began functioning in certain Panchayats during the tenure of People's Planning Scheme.

Kerala Sports Act was modified timely. Steps have begun to form Sports Councils at Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation-levels.

524 Steps will be taken to democratically re-organise Sports Councils. This facility will be arranged in such a way that it will work even below the district-level.

Kerala Sports Act was modified timely and Sports Councils came into being in the districts in a democratical manner. In the State, as part of democratisation of the Sports Council, re-organisation is in the final stage. Like this, it has been planned to re-structure Corporation, Municipality and Panchayat-level Sports Councils. Currently, Kerala has been presenting exemplary performance which is a model to the entire India. Kerala is the only State that has formed a Sports Council based on the Act passed by the Assembly.

525 Sports Clubs have been functioning in a much praiseworthy manner in Kerala's Sports Sector. A project will be begun to provide financial aid to the Sports Clubs.

Under the leadership of the State Youth Welfare Board, works have been progressing to strengthen the clubs. Like this, thousands of Youth Clubs were formed which are functioning now. Financial aid is being given to these clubs for PSC training, Sports training etc. Financial aid is being given to Sports Clubs for purchasing sports equipment.

526 Aiming the 2024 Olympics, Special Training Centres will be begun. For this, sports persons will be selected through a Special Selection Process which will be done by inviting select sportspersons from Keralotsavams

(Kerala Fests), from the athletic meets organised for Universities in Kerala, from School Athletic Meets and State Junior Athletic Meets organised by the Association.

'Operation Olympia' was a project formed by the Kerala State Sports Council to provide international-level training to sportspersons, keeping in mind the Olympics medal in 2020, 2024. It is a project that provides training to 225 sportspersons in around 11 activities, including Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Canoeing and Kayaking, Cycling, Fencing, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Wrestling etc. These sportspersons were selected in the presence of experts in the Kerala State Sports Council.

527 Timely changes will be made in the Sports Act that was introduced by the LDF Government in 2006 and it will be reinstated. It will be ensured that democratic rules exist in this.

Sports Act is being timely modified and implemented.

528 UDF Government in 2016 had frozen actions on Sports Skills Programme, Sports Education Programme, Sports Commission Report etc. Steps will be taken to implement the directions in the Sports Commission Report.

As part of implementing the directions in the Sports Commission Report, on the lines of Kerala State Literacy Mission, a 'Kerala Sports Skills Mission' will be formed with the support of Education, Local Self Government and Health Departments. Kerala State Sports Council has been taking necessary measures for this. It aims at providing sports skills and good health to all the people and to improve the physical efficiency for sports in all people from nursery-level to elders.

529 Sports activities that help in self-defence such as Kalaripayattu will be encouraged.

Kalaripayattu, Wushu, Taekwondo, Karate etc. have got the approval of Kerala State Sports

Council. The Council has been giving necessary encouragement for its promotion and growth.

530 Sports Directorate, Sports Council etc. have been existing as two separate entities. The democratic set up of the Sports Council will be regenerated as a single structure and will be made a model for entire India.

Necessary steps for this have begun. Steps have begun to construct a Sports Bhavan by bringing Sports, Youth Welfare Office, Sports Council, Olympics Association and several other Associations under an umbrella organisation.

531 Existing Sports Education Study Scheme (BPed, MPed, NIS Coaching Diploma) will be re-structured. Necessary steps will be begun to raise the standards of education.

Various Universities have begun necessary steps for this. In Sports Colleges, more research centres have been begun to raise the educational standards.

532 a) Steps will be taken to bring G.V. Raja Sports Schools, Kannur Sports Division, Ayyankali Sports School etc. under the Sports Council.

G.V. Raja Sports School, Kannur Sports Division etc. are under the control of the State Sports Department. Steps have been taken to raise the standards of these schools to international-level. It has also been decided by the Sports Department to form three new schools on the lines of Kannur Sports Division.

b) Special interference will be done for arranging study facilities for sports students.

Steps have been taken to make available the service of teachers and other staff members through the functioning of Parent-teachers' Committee.

c) Interference will also be done to ensure jobs for them.

A Special Cell was formed to appoint people

from the Sports Quota from 2010 to 2014 with immediate importance. As part of this, a rank list was published for appointing 248 sportspersons and steps are being taken in this regard. Rules are in force to appoint 50 sportspersons in Government service every year. Steps have been progressing to implement one per cent reservation for sportspersons in PSC appointments.

533 a) A long-term training programme will be formed to provide primary training to children from different-levels in Kerala and to find out the talented among them.

To provide primary training to the children, 108 Day Boarding Centres are functioning under the Council. Apart from providing training, to give snacks to these select sportspersons, Rs 25/- has been allowed, per person, as financial aid per day.

To engage each child in sports activities and to develop a taste for sports in them from primary-level, space and facilities are being made available in the respective schools itself. For this, Play for Health Project has been initiated which will help each child select a sports activity suitable for him/her in future. In cities and villages, Football Training Project (Kick off) has been implemented which will help find and give effective training to small children and make them good football players. For providing training for school children in swimming (Splash), Grass-root-level Tennis Training Project for giving effective training to children aged between 4 to 9 years and Basketball training project have been implemented.

b) A grand sports website will be begun, including all the details regarding Kerala's Sports Sector. It will include all details of Kerala's tournaments, coaching facility etc.

The existing website of the Council will be modified and a new website, with more details, will be formed. An online facility will be arranged to make easier and transparent the Association contests that come under the Sports Council.

CORRUPTION-FREE KERALA

534 a) A popular, public campaign will be begun against corruption and inefficiency.

In order to avoid corruption at administrative and official-levels, sudden inspections were held Statewide in Village offices, Consumerfed godowns, Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe hostels, Corporation/Municipality, Police Stations, Wood depots under the Forest Department, Kerala State Beverages Corporation, Consumerfed outlets and private tuition centres of government staff. As part of this, a decision has been taken to suspend 79 officials of various departments and to take departmental action against 1,118 officials. A secret report has been prepared regarding corrupt officials and secret investigation has been progressing regarding this. Vigilance facility has been strengthened in government departments and Public Service offices.

b) To ensure transparent Civil Service and corruption-free public service, complete changes will be introduced in laws to prevent Corruption and in Kerala Lokayukta law.

As part of making Vigilance into an independent agency, the draft of Vigilance Act was formed. Steps are being taken to convert this into a law.

c) The facilities available now are insufficient to give details about the financial details of politicians and other activists to the public in a transparent and trustworthy manner. The current facilities are not enough to throw light on their savings in other States or in other countries. A Commission will be made responsible to gather details regarding this and to give necessary guidance within three months.

The financial details of Ministers are available on the website since the first year of the new government's tenure. Plans to introduce another facility is under consideration.

d) Vigilance will be made an independent investigation agency. Giving necessary guidance for this will also be the responsibility of the Commission mentioned above.

Regarding Vigilance, the suggestions of 'Bharana Parishkara Commission' (Administrative Reforms Commission) are under examination. Vigilance Manual modification is also being considered.

535 During the last year of UDF Government's tenure (2015-16), several permits were given for filling paddy fields and several cases were excepted from City Planning rules. These will be re-examined.

The Cabinet re-examined all directions. Some were cancelled. Some others were modified.

536 e-tender will be made compulsory for all construction activities. e-procurement facility will be implemented.

All construction activities, having more than Rs 5 lakhs as estimate, are being done through e-tender. For computers and IT equipment, unified e-procurement has come into force. For buying other equipment, permission is being given to purchase it through Central Government's software 'Global e-market'.

537 For all construction activities, a monitoring facility will be created on the lines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). All construction activities will be brought to Geographic Information System (GIS) platform and photos related to the progress of works will be made available for the public. Social audit will be strictly implemented.

The construction activities that come under the project are being examined through the IT facility Plan Space. In Plan Space, there is also a

facility to make geo-tagging/ photos available. Special projects that have been taken up by various departments are being examined in this way. Decision has to be taken regarding opening up Plan Space for the public.

538 a) In all departments, a draft for Citizen Rights will be prepared at local-level.

The draft for Citizen Rights has been already implemented in Local Self Government offices will be implemented in all Service Departments of the government. Steps are being taken in this regard. An online facility is in force to know the

status of complaints and applications submitted to the Chief Minister's Office. A project to make help available from the Disaster Relief Fund, within 100 hours, has been progressing. e-governance is being implemented to make governance efficient and transparent.

b) Every year, social audit will be organised at local-level, regarding the functioning of government offices.

The most important step taken was to include social auditing facility in all projects which are part of Kerala's re-construction. Strict steps were taken to end corruption in Public Works Department. Social auditing was implemented.

POLICE & MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER



Tribal youths, who has been appointed to Kerala Police, are with the Chief Minister. Chandrika, sister of the late Madhu, standing on the right of the CM.

539 Strict interference will be done to make the law and order situation better. All false propaganda being spread related to casteism and moves to create such violent situations will be strictly dealt with. Strict action will be taken against land mafia, blade mafia, gangsters, gangs involved in sale of liquor-narcotics, sex rackets etc. and safe life will be ensured for people.

During operations done for flood relief, Police Department functioned like a machine and really became a people's service. Police personnel

actively participated with the public in relief activities. The police force maintained a peaceful situation by taking strong action against efforts to destruct the values gained by Kerala and by offering protection to people's life and wealth. 12 new police stations became fully functional in 2018. 390 new posts were allotted in 11 Police Stations. Apart from this, 80 new posts were allotted for two control rooms.

With an aim to make crime investigation more efficient, the Crime Branch was re-organised at the district-level. To handle more serious cases, special facilities were arranged in the State.

As part of giving more importance to women's safety, new Pink Control rooms began functioning in six districts. Along with this, approval has been given to establish new control rooms in Payyannur and Thanur. 24-hour functional Control room facility has been arranged and is connected to the toll-free number 1515.

For providing coastal security, 200 coastal wardens were appointed in 14 Coastal Police Stations. For these appointments, families that were hit by Cyclone Ockhi were given preference. Six Child-friendly Police Stations were begun. This will be implemented in 54 more Police Stations. Four Coastal Police Stations were begun.

Approval was given for implementing 'Central Intrusion Monitoring Scheme'. This can be implemented by connecting CCTV facilities of Banks, other financial institutions, jewellery stores and factories with the Police.

Police took strict action against the unexpected hartals that were announced from time-to-time and helped reveal the conspiracy behind it. An Ordinance was brought in to protect private wealth and to take strict action against those who damage private wealth during hartals. The ordinance has conditions through which those involved in damaging private property and wealth will be responsible to pay for the damages caused.

Connecting five cities in the State, an Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) has been begun. Public can contact the Police for immediate help using the Emergency Number 112. Through this system, Police help is being ensured very fast and more efficiently. Investigation in Cyber cases were made more effective. Investigation procedures were modernised.

540 Law and Order and Crime Investigation will be separated. For this, separate facility will be arranged in all Police Stations.

Steps have begun to make Law and Order, Crime Investigation as two separate wings. In Police Stations, CIs were appointed as Station House Officer. The government is considering a direction to appoint higher police officials in



The Robot at the police headquarters salutes the Chief Minister

some stations as Station House Officer.

541 Citizen Rights Draft will be published in Police Stations.

The steps to give and accept complaints have been made more transparent by the use of modern, technical knowledge. Steps are being taken to form separate websites in each Police Station. Steps are being taken to publish the draft of Citizen Rights. Whenever wrong measures were taken by the Police, strict actions were taken.

542 People-friendly Safety Scheme ('Janamaitri') will be expanded to all Police Stations. Kerala Student Police Cadet Scheme will be expanded and implemented. With the support of Residents Associations, Janamaitri facility will be effectively implemented. It will be ensured that Police will behave with respect to people and it will be ensured that human rights will not be violated in lock ups.

Janamaitri Scheme was expanded to all Police Stations. After this government came to power, Student Police Cadet (SPC) units were allowed in 145 government schools. Among them, the scheme was implemented in 120 schools and 25 schools have begun the preliminary steps to implement the scheme.

543 A Women Battalion will be formed in

the State. The Women strength in Kerala Police will be increased to 15% of the total strength of the force.

In the State, a Women Battalion was already formed. The Battalion has started functioning at Menamkulam in Thiruvananthapuram. A special 21 posts have been made in the Special Recruitment category for Schedule Tribe in the force. 200 temporary posts have also been formed.

The government has taken steps in increasing the woman force to 15% of the total strength of the police.

Moreover, the Kerala Police has become the first force in any Indian state to own and seek the service of a Robotic Cop.

544 State Industrial Security Force will be formed in the state

The service of the SISF has been made available at the newly opened Metro Railway in Kochi, Airport at Kannur and at the Vizhinjam harbour in Thiruvananthapuram.

545 A police troop will be formed by giving special training to reduce the toll of road traffic accidents. The fine for Traffic offenses will be made through electronic devices and cameras will be installed to stop any chance for corruption.

Strong intervention had made in bringing down. Many plans have been made by the State Government, Police Force, and the Motor Vehicle Department to stop and bring down traffic accidents.

ITES (Integrated Digital Traffic Enforcement System): This is a new project that the Kerala Government intends to introduce in the nabbing those who violate traffic rules and over speeding. The system will make the road security more accurate and nabbing and fining those traffic rule violations.

An online system has been made in place for fining traffic rule violations. Steps have also been taken in forming a special wing to control and prevent accidents and to control the flow of traffic in the state. CCTV cameras have been

installed in the main roads to strengthen the surveillance. The government is also in its initial steps to make a combined traffic system in the state by connecting the National Highways and other important roads. As a first step, this system will come up in Kochi city.

The mobile application developed by the Kerala Police 'Traffic Guru' has been awarded the Best 'M' Government Service Award 6th edition by the UAE. The prime minister of UAE has awarded this award to the force.

546 A digital petition Monitoring system will be implemented in such a way that the common people can also avail the service.

To give petition online 'Thuna' a people friendly portal by police has started functioning in last year itself. Through this portal, people can send their complaints. They have also the facility to download FIR through this website. They can also access the portal for Employment Verification and the conduct certificate issued by the Kerala Police. Permission for conducting various programmes, processions, protest march, microphone permission can also be sought through this website. The government has also decided to start a website each for every police station in the state. The force has also got the FICCI Award for Best Practices in Smart Policing 2018.

547 An Anti-terror squad will be formed in the state by combining the Commando, Intelligence, and the Investigation departments. The force will be enhanced with facilities to deal cybercrimes.

According to an order dated 16 February 2019, a special anti-terror task force has been formed in the state. Commando force training is in progress with 210 members. The training for the first ever State Women Commando Force has come out of their training successfully. The formation of the Cyber Crime Investigation Cell has been on its final stages. This would enable each police station in the state in seeking the help of the Cell in probing the Cyber Crimes more efficiently. The Cell will look after the increasing cy-

ber crimes in the state and will keep a tab on it. The Cyber Dome that was opened at the Techno Park in Thiruvananthapuram has fetched an international recognition recently.

548 Modernization of Jail will be executed

As part of the modernization of jail department, the newly built jail at Muttam has started its function. The high-security jail at Viyyur has already set for its opening. The Thavanoor Jail too has completed its first phase construction and the second phase, which is already under-way, will be completed within eight months. The Malampuzha District Jail is ready for its opening. The Special Jail at Irinjalakkuda has completed 80% of its construction. The cabinet has given nod for a 302 lakh rupees for the construction of the Koothuparambu special subjail and the construction of Thali-parambu sub jail has been included in the yearly programmes of 2019-2020. The video conferencing facility by combining the jails and courts of the state will come into force on October 2, 2019.

549 Fire and Rescue Services to be revived and the force will be expanded

The service that the department has rendered during the Kerala floods has received worldwide acclamation. The Force has helped along with Kerala Police in finding those stranded during the floods. The department has, however, been equipped with modern vehicles and equipment during last year itself. State of the art facilities which are used for rescue operations and fire fighting activities in high-rise building are now

available with the fire force. In order to execute rescue operations efficiently for the future disaster or accidents, the steps for the formation of civil defence system is on its final stages.

550 Efforts will be made to solve the problems of the paramilitary forces. Intervene in the issues faced by the Kerala Home Guard

A special department has been functioning in the state to deal with the issues of the retired military personnel of the state. The house tax has been exempted for the ex-military people. The help that has been given to the martyred army men to bring their dead body home has been improved from Rs 15,000 to 50,000 from the Chief Minister's relief fund. The help given to the nominee of the deceased army men has been improved from Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000. The cash award for the Bravery Award winners have also been increased. The help for constructing a home has also been increased from Rs One lakh to Rs Two lakh.

551 The basic facilities at the courts will be improved in time found manner.

The construction of the court complexes in Chengannur, Perumbavoor, Haripad, Vaikom, Changanassery, Muvattupuzha, Perinthalmanna, Kalpatta, Pala and Kozhikode has been completed. A new project has been approved to construct an additional block at the Attingal court. The KIFFB has given nod for Rs 50.14 crore to construct a court complex at Thalassery. From this financial year's onward, more such projects will be given approval.

ABKARI POLICY

552 a. The liquor has become a dangerous thing to society. The Left government in the state is looking forward to implementing a policy that would bring the liquor consumption to a lower level by a step by step procedure. This government would ensure the measure more aggressively than the previous UDF government to encourage the non-con-

sumption of liquor in the state. The government is planning to form a massive awareness campaign in the lines of the literacy programme with the help of the people.

The government has started de-addiction centres in the government hospitals in 14 districts of the state with the help of Kerala State Mission

for De-addiction. These centres have been doing counseling and treatment to those who are addicted to liquor and drugs. To build a model de-addiction centre in state, actions have been taken to take up land in Kozhikode district.

In order to coordinate the functioning of 'Vimukthi' in various districts, 14 district mission coordinators, 14 district managers, 3 research officers have been posted and took legal actions.

b. De-addiction centres to be installed. The cooperation between the abstinence societies and government will be strengthened

In all the 14 districts of Kerala, de-addiction centres have been started. The list is as follows

| Sl no | Hospital | District |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Taluk Headquarters Hospital Nedungolam | Kollam |
| 2 | Taluk Headquarters Hospital Chalakkudy | Thrissur |
| 3 | Taluk Headquarters Hospital Payyannur | Kannur |
| 4 | Taluk Headquarters Hospital Rani | Pathanamthitta |
| 5 | General Hospital Pala | Kottayam |
| 6 | Taluk Headquarters Hospital Neyyattinkara | Thiruvananthapuram |
| 7 | General Hospital Kalpetta | Wayanad |
| 8 | District Hospital Chengannur | Alappuzha |
| 9 | Tribal Specialty Hospital Kottathara | Palakkad |
| 10 | Taluk Headquarters Hospital Neeleswaram | Kasargod |
| 11 | Beach Hospital Kozhikode | Kozhikode |
| 12 | District Hospital Painavu | Idukki |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 13 | District Hospital Nilambur | Malappuram |
| 14 | Thaluk Headquarters, Hospital, Muvattupuzha | Ernakulam |

In Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode regional counseling centres have also started.

553 The use of drugs and ganja is on the increase and is posing an equal menace to the society as the liquor does. Strict actions to be taken against the offenders

The excise department has in the state takes strict action against the use and the spread of drugs and ganja. The Shadow Force of the department along with Intelligence Wing and special squads are working on an equal measure to put a stop to the menace. While after the government has come into power, 16,000 of NDPS cases have taken so far; this is a record.

554 The awareness campaign against liquor will be included in the curriculum of classes from 8th to 12th standard. The consumption age of liquor will be increased to 23

Awareness Campaigns against liquor and drugs are conducted through the Anti-Drug clubs of high schools and higher secondary schools in the state. In the state, at present, there are 3272 anti-drug clubs. (In schools 2761 and in Colleges 511)

In the seventh standard science book, awareness subjects has included in the chapter titled 'Oxygen, blood and Oesophagus. In the 14th chapter 'For the continuation of Generations' of 8th standard science book awareness subjects has included. In first year higher secondary Home science awareness subjects has included in the unit 'Adolescence Charms and Challenges'. Actions are in progress to include the topics in the textbooks of 10th and 12th standards with the help of SCERT.

FINANCE

555 a. The budget expenditure would be increased accordingly to 17-18 percent of the total income. And it is also planned to increase the tax revenue of the state so as to end or low the revenue deficit of the state. The money that is taken as loans will be used on capital spending.

The budget expenditure has increased gradually. In 2015-16, it was 87,032 crore rupees had increased to 1,41,980 crore rupees in the year 2019-20. This increase has happened on the basis of giving fund as per the promises made in the election manifesto.

The expense in the developmental zones and social security was 35,000 crore rupees in 2015-16 and it increased to 44,400 crore rupees in 2017-18 and it increase to 49,000 in 2018-19. In 2019-20 68,728 crore rupees was the expenditure. In the agriculture sector 4,380 crore increased to 7,322 crore rupees. In the health sector, 5,500 crore rupees increased to 15,525 crore rupees. In education sector 14,100 crore rupees increased to 21,089 rupees.

UDF has spent Rs 9,270.10 crore for social security pension in five years. Meanwhile, the LDF government has spent three years Rs 17,510 crore. The pensioners have also increased from 35, 83,886 to 45,45,358 in March 2019.

The expense in PDS and paddy procurement has also increased. KSRTC was given Rs 1000 crore in the last year.

The salary and pension revision were withheld during the UDF government's time and the present Left government has disbursed it without delay. In 2017-18 along it was 19 percent. This has increased the salary, pension to 10 percent from the normal expenditure.

However, to meet all these expenses it is estimated that a 20 percent increase in income. In 2006-11 period the income was increased to 20 percent. LDF was in power at that time. It slumped and only grown to 10 percent below during the last UDF government's time. This

situation has continued during the present government's time. And after the implementation of the GST in 2017-18, this has increased to 14 percent including the compensation. It has also witnessed that there is an increase in stamp duty, registration, motor tax, state excise. Efforts have been made to increase the revenue income to a 20 percent high and to bring the revenue deficit to a percent decrease in the total income.

b. A kind of progressive revenue policy to take loans from outside the state revenue to mobilize infrastructure development of the state.

Kerala Infrastructure Fund Board has made innovative steps regarding the financial mobilization for the development of infrastructure. The activities that are sanctioned by KIFB are mentioned below

| Department | No of projects | cost in lakh / crores |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| PWD Roads | 147 | 6299.20 |
| PWD Bridges | 52 | 1407.06 |
| PWD Overbridges | 24 | 789.42 |
| PWD flyovers | 9 | 635.51 |
| PWD High range Highways | 17 | 1506.25 |
| PWD Coastal Highways | 1 | 52.78 |
| PWD Underpass | 1 | 27.59 |
| Energy | 15 | 5200.00 |
| Water Distribution | 68 | 3489.29 |
| Education | 76 | 2037.91 |
| Health | 16 | 1615.70 |
| IT | 3 | 1174.13 |
| Water Transport | 1 | 566.51 |
| Higher Education | 26 | 562.02 |
| Sports-Youth Welfare | 29 | 601.38 |
| Transport | 3 | 556.49 |
| Forest | 4 | 441.67 |
| Culture | 8 | 194.34 |
| SC-ST | 9 | 186.60 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Fishing and Harbour | 3 | 194.24 |
| Devaswom | 1 | 141.75 |
| Registration | 6 | 89.88 |
| Employment | 5 | 82.50 |
| Tourism | 3 | 72.47 |
| Home Affairs | 1 | 50.14 |
| Local Self Government | 3 | 31.69 |
| Agriculture | 1 | 14.28 |
| Revenue | 1 | 10.09 |
| Industrial Background facility (Land Acquisition) | 1 | 12710.00 |
| Life-Science Park Second Phase | 1 | 301.17 |
| Petrochemical And Pharma Park | 1 | 1264.00 |
| Total of 536 | 536 | 42306.06 |

The government has given nod for 533 constructions with a total amount of Rs 28030.89 crore. KIFFB will make background facilities on Rs 50,000 crore outside the state revenue during this government's tenure.

The financial mobilization outside the state revenue has also kicked off. With the help of Masala Bond, a revenue mobilization of Rs 2150 crores have already taken. The accumulation of revenue through banks, national financial institutions have also met the target. The international acclaim that the KIFFB has attained during this period would help Kerala in building the infrastructure that would further the growth of the state.

556 The fundamental thing that needed to increase the tax revenue is put stop to corruption. With this aim in mind the second edition of the Corruption Free Valayar will be implemented. The unnecessary intervention into the revenue administration will be stopped.

The revenue administration has gone for a steep change in the state with the implementation of GST. Check Posts have been stopped operation. The government is making efforts with the help of technology to check and cross-check the

e-way bills. The tax services have all taken to on-line making easy. Efforts have also been made to the officers to get in touch with the changing technologies and in helping file returns. For these classes have been conducted by the department.

557 a. The government will follow a trader-friendly policy. The cases against those traders who have not taken the registration even after their sale has exceeded 60 lakhs were given the reprieve by writing off the cases taken against them. Moreover, an amnesty scheme has been made for them.

The amnesty scheme has been implemented. This would give those traders who have defaulted in filing income tax returns. A special amnesty package has been made for the small-scale traders. A special instruction to avoid the tax imposed on the areca nut traders of the state has been included in the VAT.

b. Report of the CAG has found thousands of tax evasions financial appropriations. And this would be settled amicably in a single sitting.

Government has taken steps to solve the cases of financial appropriation found in CAG reports.

c. Social Audits will be done at the Tax offices by including the traders as a part of it. The government will strengthen the e-governance system to ensure transparency.

As part of the goods service tax, a total revamp of the system is taking place. The State Good Services Tax council was formed. Complaint cells and tax corners have also started. It assured that complaints are dealt with and necessary corrective measures are taken. Steps will be taken to solve complaints and arrears on VAT.

558 The tax software developed seven years ago has not gone a step further from there. It has found several glitches in the software which demands immediate attention. The present government's aim is to revive the software to present

day standards. The data that is received through the e-governance will be used in the future to stop tax frauds in the state.

With the implementation of the GST the use of present software has limited to conduct VAT arrear assignments. There has been a drain of tax in the areas of gold compounding, contract jobs and to fix it there has to be a special module developed and with that the additional demand of tax to be created. The effort for this has been going.

559 The return scrutiny will be completed. According to the demand, more officials will be deployed to finish the work. The service of more officials will be made available if found necessary. It is desirable to do the audit visit by the scrutiny wing itself provided any mistake was found prima facie.

The service of the officials, worked in the erst-while check posts, together with the newly formed scrutiny modules is being used to do the return scrutiny of the previous years in selected commercial sectors effectively.

560 To strengthen the internal audit department. The aim is to bring the counter check system so as to make the tax revenue increase.

By merging the internal audit assessment with the internal audit department the efficiency of the internal audit wing in the state has been increased.

561 A special team of data miners will be formed in the headquarters. They will check the scrutiny and returns accurately and thus improve the efficiency of the department.

A data mining team has been formed in the headquarters of the department. The reports of the tax drain found by this group will be despatched at the same time to the assessment offices and are monitoring developments on those reports. The aim is that the tax return checks

have to be done with accurate data collection.

562 It is expected that the GST will do good to Kerala. By bringing all the stakeholders together and will discuss on it to implement the new tax system.

The GST system was implemented in the state. The Central Government failed in implementing the information system in implementing the GST. They have shuffled the tax rates frequently, not to give data regarding the returns and other statistics, the laxness in implementing the e-web has all contributed to making the GST a flop in the state. The revenue as expected has not come after GST implementation.

The strictest stand taken by Kerala in the GST council has helped the state to a great extent. GST facilitation Committee has been formed so as to conduct a discussion with all types of beneficiaries. The committee is being formed and implemented.

The intervention of the state government has made us fix the GST rates of other state lotteries to 28% while it has been fixed to 12% to our lotteries. Taxes could be maintained at 12 percent. The efforts of the other state lottery mafia to topple the system are strongly resisted by the state government.

563 The state government will resist the Central Government's plan to impose a percent of the tax to the manufacturing states and to bring amendments to the GST tax rates. The Interstate Council has to be given the power to set tax rates. The state should be changed that any decision relating to the GST should be taken by the concern of the Central Government.

The strong intervention of the state in the GST council has helped to stop the one percent tax imposed on the manufacturing states. For small business entrepreneurs with a turnover of Rs One crore a percent of compounding rate has been established. The GST rate in the hotel and restaurant has been decreased to 5% from 18%. These decisions have been made by the state

government's strong intervention in the GST Council.

564 a. The modernization of the Treasuries will be implemented. Not only in the core banking but in the whole structure of the treasury will be modernized. ATM system will be implemented.

The Integrated Finance Management System is fully implemented. Treasury accounts are connected with banks and their facilities. Treasuries are equipped with utility payments and other financial services. Treasuries have been provided high bandwidth connections. Renewed computer equipment were given. Treasury construction program was revived.

b. Salary and Pension will be made through treasury savings bank account. By this way, a substantial portion of cash balance will be available for the government in Ways and Means adjustment.

The efforts to pay the pension and salaries of the government employees through Treasuries have made in place.

c. A scheme, which will sanction new capital-intensive projects in various fields in order to ensure proportionate deposits in the treasury, will be re-started. Government departments and semi-government agencies must keep their money in the Treasury if they do not have special permission.

The central government has made strict rules to keep cash in the public account. From State's compiled fund the tendency of money to be transacted in different accounts is now strictly controlled. It takes steps to hand over money to contractors, consumers, and suppliers. Economic discipline is given a strict priority.

565 a. A scheme to borrow loan outside the budget will be prepared. The most important of these will be the agency to modernize state-district roads. For the development of public sector institutions, they will be enabled in borrowing funds.

With the help of KIFFB, for creation of infrastructure development fund outside the budget, will be collected and a large scale infrastructure work is progressing. 533 projects worth Rs 28,030.89 crore have been sanctioned and started construction. During the LDF government, a background infrastructure development worth Rs 50,000 crore will be made through KIFFB outside the state budget.

Funding outside the budget has started successfully. Rs 2,150 crore has been raised through masala bonds and fund raising through banks and national financial institution are also effective. The international approval won by KIFFB globally has become a major milestone in Kerala's infrastructure development. The LDF government is creating an all-time record by developing general infrastructure facilities.

'Pravasi Chitti' has started at November 2018. The European edition of the same has been inaugurated in London in May 2019. 'Pravasi Chitti' is run entirely web-based. From joining the chit to the drawing and bidding, it is entirely computer-based. KSFE's Pravasi chit is a virtual branch. checking the bailiffs, approval, chiti registration and other legal processes are all Web-based. The most comprehensive economic exchange computer programme to be used in Kerala is of the Pravasi Chitti.

b. The joint venture for the railway development will be enlarged.

A separate company has been formed by the Central and the State for the development of railways.

Additionally, some associations have also been targeted for the renovation of the railway station in conjunction with the private sector.

c. By taking loans the housing scheme will be resumed by the LSGD.

With the Government guarantee, loan has availed from HUDCO for life mission. The building is under construction.

566 In the hands of co-operative societies, there is a large amount of surplus fund. The lack of reasonable expenditure af-

fects its fiscal system also. This will be utilized for setting up a special company for rural infrastructure developed based on the Annuity Scheme. Since it is the annuity scheme, it is precise that the repayment of the amount and its interest in the society's money are assured.

There is no importance for the project as KIFFB is investing a huge amount in the development of the background infrastructure development.

567 Financial procedures will be simplified. Detailed and accurate schemes made before budgeting and approved priority will be devoid of the intervention of the Department of Finance. These kind of Projects will be recorded separately in the budget records. There will be no barrier in implementing them from April 1. Regarding the financial transactions, a study will be conducted in time found manner and required changes will be made.

Plan expenditure reached a record scale in 2017-18. The planned expenditure is over 90 %. The grant limit for the department working group has been increased by Rs. 10 crores. Budget in 2018-19 was passed before March 31, 2018.

568 A report should be submitted on the remedial action taken within two months after the CAG report has been submitted to the Assembly.

The concerned secretaries are instructed.

569 After the Public Accounts Committee has taken a decision, an action taken report should be given within two months. The completed reports will be discussed in the legislature. Strict actions will be taken who fail in this procedure. The PWD and irrigation departments are of the habit to freeze the correctional measures by extending years on the procedures mentioned in the CAG report. Additional cost should be regularized within the next year. Ac-

tion will be taken against those departments that fail to follow the steps.

The officials who fail to file the account statements to the Public Accounts Committee were asked to give an explanation from their account statements or action taken against them. Steps have been taken to avoid the delay.

570 The incentives given to Panchayath prior 12 months fund will be reinstated.

Executed.

571 It is now common to announce mega project plans without any concern of future expenses. A project that lasts more than one year must be accorded sanction if only a report on the expense of the working plan for five years is submitted. It is ensured that the expense for the proposed projects in the years to come will be included in future budgets.

The Five Year Plan set up. Accordingly, the annual plan is being implemented.

572 Will be transformed into outcome budgeting. Not only checking the amount spend on each plan, but also the material accomplishment and its continuous consequences will be tested. If there are two years of preparation, Kerala can go to the outcome budget.

Outcome Budget has been implemented in some departments like agriculture. It will be expanded.

573 Gender budgeting will be restarted. A document related to this will be presented in the Legislative Assembly.

Gender and Child Budgeting has come up.

574 An Environmental Report on the previous Budget will also be submitted to the Assembly. The review of the money spent currently and a project for future economy are only to be submitted along with the budget.

The action has been taken.

575 The rate of interest for private investors will be raised to a maximum of 3% above bank interest. A clean and tough registration system will be set up to control private investors. A complaint solution will be organized by a judicial officer in each

district against private money lenders. This committee comprising MPs, MLAs, Judicial Officers, and Police Deputies will examine the rising issues and report to the Judicial Officer will be given.

Strong action is being taken

LABOUR POLICY

576 Measures will be taken to ensure daily wages upto Rs 500

Kerala has the highest minimum wage in the country. 80 employment sectors are in the minimum wages list. Minimum wages already in 26 areas have been decided. Measures to review and decide resume the minimum wages for various sectors are in progress. The State Government's Employment Policy with a vision to increase the minimum wages upto Rs 600 per month has been recognized.

577 Steps will be taken to raise the honorarium of Scheme Workers like Anganwadi Workers, Ashaworkers, Chefs and Palliative Nurses in Panchayats. The UDF government has increased the honorarium of the Anganwadi Workers. However, no money was paid for that. This burden is being imposed upon Local Self Government Institutions.

There have been discussions with the Department of Education in ensuring low wages fixed for cooks. The honorarium of Anganwadi and Asha employees has been increased. The budgetary allocations have been made to increase the wages of Anganwadi and Asha workers.

578 The state government will intervene to secure the salaries of the workers in the shopping malls, supermarkets, and workers in similar situations.

The enforcement Department of Labor Commissionerate has further strengthened. The Department of Labor has been actively involved in implementing labor laws in a strict manner. Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishment law has been amended to ensure more protection for the workers. Through this, workers in the unorganized sector, especially women workers guaranteed a seat at their workplaces.

RESERVATION POLICY

579 The RSS is attempting to overthrow the reservation system that helps the socially backward community to come to the forefront. The LDF government is of the opinion that the reservation system today for the SC ST and other educationally and socially backward communities should continue as it is. It should be ensured that all the benefits of the eligible reservation should be awarded to the deserved. In addition, we should give 10% reservation to the poor in the forward castes. It is a necessary consti-

tutional amendment to implement these two tasks. The LDF is trying to implement this constitutional amendment.

The special inspection was conducted to ensure reservation benefits. Decrease of reservation for SC/ST has been found. Steps for Special Recruitment for this category of people have already started. Along with that 100 from backward scheduled tribes were given special appointment in police and excise departments. Economically backward people in the forward castes were given a 10 percent reservation on the Devasom board. No permanent post was filled

in Travancore and Cochin Devaswom Board since 1995 and through Kerala Devaswom recruitment board, 26 SC and 180 other backward class people were posted as priest by complying reservation standards. The appointments of Travancore Devaswom Board assistant engineer, Overseer posts were posted in compliance with reservation. The government also raised the reservation for the backward classes. The rise is in the following order. Ezhava (from 14 to 17), SC/ST (from 10 to 12) and OBC (from 3 to 6). The Government has decided to introduce reservation in by transfer appointments.

580 SC / ST Reservation will be expanded to Private Sector.

Reservation for the SC/ST section in the aided sector has been hindered by the HC ruling. An appeal on the matter is at Supreme Court.

581 The reservation for the converted

Christians on the same lines of the reservation enjoyed by SC is reasonable, the LDF feels. When this is implemented the benefits enjoyed by the Scheduled Caste should be protected. The matter will be discussed with their organizations and measures will be taken to form a consensus.

Implemented. Converted Christians are given educational benefits as enjoyed by Scheduled Castes.

582 The Nadar community that belongs to the different religious sect has raised some allegation regarding the reservation. A decision will be taken after checking it.

There is a case in the High Court based on the Hariharan Nair Commission report. Action will be taken in consultation with the Backward Class Committee after the High Court verdict.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

583 The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by E.K.Nayanar to be implemented and a supervisory commission to be appointed to ensure its timely fulfilment.

Kerala Administrative Service recommended by the former Administrative Reforms Commission was formed and notifications were released. A commission chaired by the former Chief Minister V.S.Achudanandan was appointed to study about the recent administrative reforms. The Government has received three reports from the commission and the procedures to execute them are under consideration.

584 Accurate criteria for the transfer of officials to be conceived, employees to be redeployed based on scientific evaluation of their performance, contributory pension plans to be reassessed.

Order has been issued asserting the criteria for

the transfer of Government officials and teachers. Transfers are being done according to the above-mentioned criteria. Employees in the non-functional projects and the like were also redeployed. Committee was formed for the re-assessment of the contributory pension plans. Measures for the discouragement of working arrangement and legitimisation of deputations were taken.

585 The recommendation of the Pay Revision Commission to revise the salary once in every ten years will be rejected.

The recommendation was rejected.

586 State Civil Service Cadre including the Secretariat to be formed and a common agreement will be made on discussion with the various service unions.

The notification was released after a common agreement was reached following the discus-

sions with the service unions. The procedures to amend the rules considering the demand for applying reservations also to the appointments by transfer are in the final stage.

587 Decentralised and effective system like the Central Government will be brought about at the Secretariat level and the problems faced by the employees as part of this will be solved.

Procedures yet to be started.

588 L.S.G.D engineering wing to be made an inseparable part of local self Governments.

The above recommendation which was incorporated in the 2016 budget speech is under the consideration of the State Financial Commission since May 2017. With the setting up of Local Self Government Public Service the L.S.G.D engineering wing will become an inseparable part of the Local Self Government institutions. The amendment ordinance for setting up Local Self Government Public Service has been issued. The procedures for formulating the rules for the same are in process.

589 Administrative manuals to be thoroughly reformed.

Procedures yet to be started. Actions will be taken by the Administrative Reforms Commission in this regard.

590 a. Information technology will be fully utilised to make the governance more transparent and efficient.

Measures are being implemented. E-office has been implemented in more departments. Procedures such as online applications, online approvals and so on are being implemented in various departments. Punching has been linked with salary in Secretariat. Measures are being taken for the time bound implementation of this system also to the other departments. Punching is to be enforced in all the departments by 2019. Confidential records of the employees, salary, pensions (PRISM) and so on have all been made

online. Measures to convert service books into E-service books are in progression.

PRICE software has been brought about in Public Work Department. The practice of E-Tendering is carried out. E-filing system has been implemented in the directorate of Department of Animal Husbandry as a result of which decisions on different files can be arrived quickly. E-office system will also be enforced in the District Animal Husbandry Offices apart from the directorate in the secondary stage.

The monitoring of the cattle protection programme which is a major program of the department, is completely done through the software developed by the department itself. Software for evaluating the other activities of the department has also been developed. The measures for mapping the cattle through geo tagging and also for the farmer registration are progressing. Eight lakh farmers have registered online and about eighty thousand houses of farmers have been geo tagged till date. 3745 tablet computers have been given to the technical staffs of the department within the 2 years for the collection of the above said data.

b. Amendments in view of E-governance, M-governance will be brought about.

Under active consideration.

591 a. The system of clearing doubts and objections through secured emails will be executed instead of the system of returning the files with the written questions.

Interoffice email system is carried out effectively.

b. Help centres with access to all the Government departmental services will be set up for providing essential services for the people and corruption will be reduced by appointing a supervisory set up for the same.

Land tax and water tax has been made payable online. Order was issued legitimising the authenticity of all certificates from the local self Governments which are to be collected online.

More mobile applications are being developed to provide access to Government services. Police, Revenue, Local Self Government, Agriculture, Electricity and IT departments have played considerable parts in this regard at present. Facilities to pay the fees of Government services are made through Akshaya centres. A mobile application named 'M-Keralam' has also been developed.

592 PTD (Proposal To Disposal) system to be implemented in a certain manner that fixes a target of 60 days for approval and 90 days for implementation from the date of recommendation of an initiative.

The system was approved as part of the "ease of doing" system.

593 Arrangements will be made to carry out the procedures till district courts in Malayalam and vacancies in judiciary to be filled for the quick solving of cases.

Measures to be taken for carrying out the procedures in High Court and subordinate courts in Malayalam with the consultation of the High Court. Judicial vacancies are being filled timely. 319 new posts in the High Court and 931 posts in subordinate courts were created including those which were not allowed even after years of demand from the courts.

594 Outdated laws to be cancelled and the rest reformed. The recommendation put forward in this regard will be examined and those that can be approved will be time boundedly executed. A 5 year program will be formulated by the Ministry of Law for the same.

The law commission to be entitled to look into matters like outdated laws, reformation etc.

595 Citizenship right (protection) law to be passed. Complete citizenship right to be ensured for marginalised section of the society and women.

A special portfolio, Nirbhaya (women safety

system), was created aiming at the protection of rights and social progress of women. A senior woman police officer was appointed as special officer for the same.

596 The complaints regarding the existing restrictions for building of worship places to be enquired and solutions to be made.

Legal possibilities to be considered and examined in this regard.

597 Arrangements will be made to solve all the complaints and problems within 30 days at Government level. Committees with popular participation to be constituted for ensuring just and clear solutions for problems that are left out if any.

The Chief Minister's complaint redressal system and the application for the Chief Minister's Disaster Relief Fund have been completely computerised. Online arrangements are there for the people to observe and look into the actions taken on various complaints and applications.

The complaints and representations to the Public Work Departments are subjected to social auditing. The quality control system of the department has been expanded and strengthened.

The treatment of problems and complaints from the part of every service departments has been fastened.

598 Strict and thorough laws to be passed to ensure protection from exploitation, social security, working condition and rights of homely workers.

The unorganised worker's social security board, which also provides membership to homely workers was reorganised and strengthened.

599 Family courts to be established at all Taluks and environmental (Green) court / tribunal to be started.

Procedures yet to be started.

600 a. Healthy professional relations to be encouraged and strict measures to be taken against unhealthy practices like “nokkukooli”. The LDF Government will have a stand against the existing amendments to the labour laws put forward by the Central Government.

The employment policy aiming at encouraging a healthy employee-employer relationship in the state was announced.

The unwanted tendencies of the employment sector were put to an end. Notifications banning “nokkukooli” was released with effect from May 1st 2018. Strict measures to be taken against those violating the Government recommendations.

b. Employment and wages to be ensured

through the reformation of the labour laws.

Measures to be taken to amend the various labour laws for the benefit of the employees. Amendments to be enforced on various laws such as Minimum Wages law, Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishment law, Industrial Labour Conflict laws, various welfare schemes and so on. Actions are being taken to amend various laws such as Payment of Wages law, Kerala Industrial Establishment (national and festival holidays) law etc. The enforcement wing of the labour Commissionerate has been strengthened so as to ensure that the minimum wages announced by the Government reaches the workers. The fine amount for violating the labour laws has been increased.

THE POLICIES OF THIS GOVERNMENT

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerala Health Policy. • Kerala Electricity Policy • State Fisheries Policy. • Industrial Policy. • Kerala Cooperative Policy • Information Technology Policy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerala State Public Work Policy. • The New Science and Technology Policy, • Kerala Tourism Policy • The Government has also published a policy paper on environmental laws. |
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BEYOND THE PROMISES

POST FLOOD RECONSTRUCTION



- Kerala witnessed a natural disaster that is incomparable even in the history following a heavy rain fall and flood in August 2018. This disaster that claimed the lives of about 483 people has accounted for a loss of 25000 crores of rupees across different sectors. There are also other irreparable environmental loss that could be accounted to the disaster. The state is overcoming all these. Kerala survived the flood that divested the land without any hesitation. About 14,50,707 people from 3,91,494 families were rescued and brought to relief camps at a stage.
- Kerala has set a model to follow by taking different and unique steps. The way we handled the devastating floods is not an exception. The way we handled the devastating floods is not an exception. The state was appreciated by the United Nations Organisations and the entire countries. This survival was a result of the togetherness of the people of the state keeping aside all the differences.
- It is the speciality of the society that has grown out of the secularist reformatory view points that has led to the said survival. Even strangers came together and put together their knowledge and talents without expecting any returns for the cause of social welfare. This speciality of the state is the base strength of the reconstruction activities. The impetus that they provided for the rescue mission is expected to continue in the developmental programmes that are ongoing. The Government has carried out a number of schemes for providing emergency assistance with popular participation.

Emergency Assistance

- Emergency financial assistance of Rs.10, 000 each for 6, 87,843 families were provided.
- Kits of essential items – about 10,50,838 kits of essential items (including food grains) were distributed to 7,24,352 families on returning home.

- The documents and certificates that were lost were returned through special arrangements.
- About 2.57 lakh electricity connections that were deferred were restored.
- 3, 00,956 wells were cleaned.
- Interest-less loans were provided through Kudumbasrees for people to meet their emergency needs. Rs.1272 crores were given to 1,44,422 families as loan. Training programs were initiated for 50,000 people who were rendered jobless. 246 sub construction groups were formed under Kudumbasrees. 63,285 more families were opened to employment opportunities through membership in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. 50 additional special working days were approved. Working days, worth about 1400 crores, were created post flood.
- The construction for those who lost them in the floods was a difficult task. The reconstruction of 14,888 houses which were completely ruined in the state became unavoidable. The construction of 2879 houses have been completed. Another 9257 house are in different stages of construction. The con-

struction of house for 1100 landless people staying in Government property are also in initial stages. A sum of rupees 10 lakh is given to those who are deprived of their houses and property and rupees 4 lakhs is given to those who lost their houses. Construction of houses are carried out under the Care Home project of cooperative sector and also with sponsorships.

- The provision of financial helps for the owner of partially ruined houses are also progressing. A sum of rupees 122.09 crores was given to those houses which had a damage of below 15%, rupees 441.972 crores was given to those with a damage of below 30% and a sum of rupees 379.38 crores was given to those with less than 60% of damage and for those with less than 75% damage, a sum of rupees 328 crores was given away. A total of rupees 1272.17 crores was spent and this was received by 2,39,254 families of the state.

- The survival met its aim in the agrarian sector. The paddy cultivation post flood is scaling re-



Jaisal, the rescue operator presented one of the extra ordinary momemts during the mission. He let people step on his back so they could embark a boat on flooded ground.

cord heights. As per the status of the Agriculture Department 6,89,305 tons paddy was harvested in 2018-19 in Kerala as against 6,17,260 tons the year before.

- Rupees 176 crores was given as compensation for 2,38,376 farmers. Rupees 18.04 crores was given from the Government's crop insurance scheme. Rupees 197.78 crores was spent for making the fields cultivable and to re-establish irrigation facilities. Money was also spent to solve the problems which arouse due to the failure of traditional check dams (madaveezhcha) in 270 areas in the districts of Kottayam and Alappuzha. 5650 metric tons of seeds was distributed freely to the farmers. About one crore vegetable saplings were also distributed along with 12 lakh pepper saplings together with 50 lakh vegetable seeds. Assistance worth rupees 92 crores was given to vegetable farmers. Moratorium was announced for agricultural loans for a period of 1 year with effect from 31.01.2018.
- The agricultural sector too coped up with the flood. The milk production of the state which accounted to 5.69 crore litres in July 2018 before the flood struck was increased to 6.08 crore litres post the flood due to re-



vival programs. 400 cattle were distributed under the initiative of the Dairy Development Department and also a sum of rupees 6.65 crores was given away to the dairy farmers by the department. Apart from these a special rehabilitation program of rupees 22 crores is being carried out as part of which 100 cows were distributed. 134 cows and 108 other cattle were distributed under the "Donate a Cow program".

- The department of Animal Husbandry gave away rupees 21.7 crores to 27,363 farmers as compensation and cattle food worth rupees 2.68 crores was also distributed.
- Projects accounted to Rs 2797.44 crores were started for the renovation of the damaged





Kerala Government honours the chiefs of Central Forces that engaged in the rescue operations.

roads. Damaged roads were repaired with war footing and the roads that were damaged in landslides and in 2395 places were also made transportation friendly.

- State wide respect was given to fishermen folks and more than rupees 3 crores were provided for rectifying the loss encountered during the rescue mission. Revival measures were initiated in the fisheries sector by spending rupees 40 crores. Revival loan plans are initiated and continued by KSIDC for receiving the small-scale commercial enterprises.

Kerala Reconstruction Programme

- The Government is not aiming to reconstruct the flood struck Kerala as it is; rather it is to be reconstructed in such a way considering the environmental specialisation of the state to withstand any further natural disasters. This is supposed to be done by accepting the knowledge and inculcating the experiences of the world countries.
- The Government has put forward a rehabilitation system without any sort of red tapism as part of which the Kerala Reconstruction Program and its system have been framed.



- The reconstruction programs are planned with a view to ensure better living condition for the people than that was prevalent in the pre flood period. The post flood reconstruction programs with consultation from global experts for the needs and resources for the process is a new experience for a country that has faced many disasters. One thing is evident from such activities in that it will take around 3 years for the complete reconstruction of all assets. The reconstruction is aimed to be done in a strong and efficient manner to prevent any further loss in the assets that are built.
- Time bound completion with a detailed action plans and an estimated time limit for the program is the main approach for the Kerala Reconstruction Program. The plan is designed in such a way to meet the needs of social welfare, post disaster living conditions and so on in an eco-friendly manner. All these ideas developed through the interaction with experienced officials in different departments and those from outside who are experts in the fields. An approach by inculcating the experiences of people from in and out of the country for reconstruction is taken up for the program
- The adopted techniques are mainly concentrated in three major fields.

1. Institutional and financial level frameworks to be formed for reconstructing Kerala with the strength to withstand natural disasters.
2. To find out new financial sources for minimising the damages caused by disasters and to strengthen the IT sectors of various departments to accelerate their institutional and financial states.
3. Approaches and measures to survive and reduce the effects of disasters to be made an important matter of concern while developing and distributing all essential services.

Measures of reconstruction based on the said three goals will be formulated and carried out through various departments. The first instalment of DPL will be received in 2019-20 itself.

The incorporation advanced technologies are of essential for reconstruction. Better technologies available in international markets than what we use in many fields. Advanced models of waste disposed, wet land management, road construction etc. can be seen at global level. Reconstruction measures should be taken adopting such models. Programmes incorporating the know how of the various world countries and the Keralites residing abroad are formed in this regard.

Kerala salutes 'its own army', the fishermen.



SPEECH MADE BY CHIEF MINISTER PINARAYI VIJAYAN AT THE WORLD RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE 2019

Geneva May 13 2019



The State of Kerala, which I represent here, is situated in the southern part of the Indian peninsula and is known for its rich and diverse natural heritage. However, we did not have to face natural calamities of significant magnitude for more than ninety years. But the recent unprecedented floods of August 2018, posed a new and a major challenge to our Government and civil society.

Kerala was very badly affected by this flood in which there was loss of 453 precious human lives. In addition, 280 thousand hous-

es were lost or damaged, 140 thousand hectares of standing crops were destroyed and about 70 thousand kilometres of road network suffered major damage. The total recovery needs of the State has been estimated as around 4.4 billion US dollars, as per the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted by the UN Agencies.

But our society met this with exemplary determination. The spirit of courage, especially among the youth and students has its roots in the uniqueness of Kerala society due to the inhibiting

of the values of famous renaissance movement, which took place in our society in the last two centuries. The secular fabric of our society ensured that no differences could stand in the way of meeting this natural calamity challenge.

The civil society and the Government in Kerala acted swiftly and in unison in the hour of crisis. The fisher-folk who brave the sea for a livelihood deserve our special gratitude for their timely intervention without which we would have lost many more lives.

The Government machinery worked hard to respond on a real time basis to meet the emergent crisis.

The Chief Minister and the concerned Ministers along with the officials met more than once in a day for closely monitoring and reviewing the situation. Along with State Government officials, representatives of the Armed forces also actively participated. Rescue of people trapped in houses and moving them to safer places was the top priority and this was done effectively with societal participation as mentioned earlier.

Our Government efficiently channelized the contributions of thousands of citizens, the Kerala diaspora and aid agencies to get the State back on its feet. Affected families were given immediate relief in cash and kind. Critical infrastructure like power supply was restored in record time. The State Government in co-

operation with Local Government institutions, civil society and mass organisations organised a massive drive for cleaning flood affected houses, provision of drinking water, medicines and essential supplies were restored.

A comprehensive programme to rebuild lost and damaged houses has been launched. Loans for recovery of essential house-hold articles lost and damaged during the floods from our Co-operative Banks and commercial banks where chanelized through the widely networked Women's self help group Kudumbashree. The interest payment on these loans was borne by the Government of Kerala. Our Government also ensured wage employment to needy families by augmenting the ongoing employment programme. Our Government is also providing financial assistance with beneficiary involvement for rebuilding damaged houses and constructing completely lost houses.

We have presently taken up the challenging task of rebuilding Kerala better. In other words, our aim is not to restore what was in existence before the flood, but to build a new Kerala which will be resilient to any possible natural disasters in future.

The Rebuild Kerala Initiative is being carried out in a mission mode. Eco-friendly building strategies, giving more room for rivers, learning to live with floods etc. are the key





Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan is received by Netherlands' minister of Infrastructure and Water Management Cora Van Nieuwenhuizen.

ingredients of this initiative. Kerala which has a long history of implementing social security measures and several progressive interventions like land reforms, state action in education and health, expects to fulfil the present task also through peoples' participation. For this, the strong institutional framework of decentralisation of governance will be of great support.

Our rehabilitation packages give utmost importance to the basic needs of food and shelter to the least empowered sections of the society. We have also taken care to ensure that these sections get these as a matter of entitlement and rights and not as a gratis from the state or the society.

To conclude, I would like to note here that during the first week of May 2019 the cyclone Fani badly affected the Indian State Odisha. But damage to human life could be controlled due to sufficient early warning. This brings before us the fact that early warning systems should work effectively as the variations in climatic patterns

due to global warming have increased the frequency of natural calamities like floods and cyclones.

I wholeheartedly support the theme of the conference which is "Opportunities to build back more inclusively include identifying vulnerable groups and their needs prior to a disaster, social protection programs that target the most vulnerable and ensuring that reconstruction does not overlook low-income and geographically-isolated areas." The floods of 2018 brought the best of Kerala out – we supported each other in a spirit of brotherhood, without social or economic differences. This spirit will continue to inspire us through all our recovery efforts.

We are happy to share our experiences with others and learn better practices elsewhere. We see this forum as an important milestone that will help us get better ideas in building our State better.

Thanks again for this invitation and looking forward to exchange of valuable ideas.

KIIFB FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

When the Government assumed its office, Kerala had huge development goals with limited resources. The limit of foreign borrowing which was fixed by the Central Government was also not increased, which again proved to be a problem. It was in such a stage that the Government put forward the idea of resource collection through KIIFB. Projects worth rupees 50,000 crores are aimed to be executed through KIIFB within the 5 years. Projects worth rupees 42,363 crores have been approved by KIIFB within these 3 years itself. KIIFB has also approved 533 projects under different departments by now of which 238 projects worth rupees 9928 crores have been tendered and 193 projects costing around rupees 7893 crores have been started.

High tech class room program, which was a major program of the state, was also completed

76 projects costing rupees 2038 crores was approved in the public education sector of which 49 projects worth rupees 1376 crores are already tendered and started. Projects worth rupees 1614.12 crores was approved in health sector and rupees 963.33 crores worth projects are tendered and projects worth rupees 678.02 crores are under construction. 249 projects worth rupees 10,491 crores are approved in Public Work Department of which 111 projects worth rupees 3104 crores have started. Rupees 3252.54 crores has been allocated for 66 projects in the water authority and 23 of them amounting to rupees 1083.15 crores have moved to the initial stages of construction. KIIFB has thus become solution to the long aroused developmental questions of the people of the state.

KIIFB carries out projects in all constituencies



Historic moment- Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan opens the London Stock Exchange for trading.

by digitalising 45,000 classrooms with the fund from KIIFB. The first stage of installing Dialysis units in Taluk hospitals for benefiting common people was also done through KIFBI. The projects for installing labs for cardiac problems including facilities for Angiogram and Angioplasty in district hospitals are also done through KIIFB and also the process of installing Solar panels in forest boundaries was also completed using KIIFB funds.

irrespective of ruling or opposition sides. There are also specialities for the fund collections of KIIFB. Masala Bonds have been issued to attract deposits to KIIFB which created great responses. Rupees 2150 crores was collected via Masala Bonds. The invitation given to the Chief Minister for the release function of KIIFB Masala Bonds in London Stock Exchange also shows the faith that the international communities has in Kerala.

FIRM STEPS

- » The past three years saw vital and firm decisions being taken in popular issues.
- » Amendment was passed providing right to sit for those working in shops while working.
- » The unwanted tendencies of labour sector were controlled by strict banning of “nokku-kooli”.
- » Common agreement was reached to exclude tourism sector from hartals.
- » Industry was amended to “Ease of Doing” business.
- » Amendment brought for checking the atrocities done to private property on the pretext of hartals.
- » Employment for people including scheduled castes to temples as priests.
- » Reservation for financially backward section of the forward class in Devaswom boards.
- » Free electricity for the victims of Endosulfan.
- » Laws made for preventing pollution of water bodies.
- » Clinical establishment bill passed to ensure the quality of health sector.
- » Internet was declared to be the right of each citizen.
- » Measures taken for ensuring democratic rights in private enterprises.
- » Electric vehicle policy brought about for environmental protection.
- » Innovative ideas for development.
- » Country’s first solar boat launched which is fuel efficient and less pollutive.
- » E-auto to be manufactured in Kerala itself.
- » Water ambulance was launched which proved helpful for the people of Kuttanad.
- » Jen robotics was initiated for cleaning man holes.
- » Robots introduced in Police Head Quarters.
- » Electric bus was introduced to Kerala’s public transport.
- » Kerala’s own computer to be developed by Coconics.
- » Artificial intelligence to be used in traffic department.
- » 170 km of road to be constructed using plastic.
- » Strengthening of roads done using coir.
- » New roads to be built recycling the existing asphalt by using the German technology of Full Depth Reclamation Machines.

OTHER MAJOR PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES

- » New technologies and eco-friendly techniques are being used in construction. Officials were given a variety of trainings to improve and assure the quality of the same. 170 km of road constructed using plastic. 6.9 km of road was strengthened using coir. 5.9 km of road were built on experimental basis using the German technology of Full Depth Reclamation Machines constructing recycled soil stabilised sub base.
- » Road safety is an important matter of concern for this Government in the construction of roads.
- » 3831 sign boards, 18860 m crash barriers, 2203.03 sq. m direction boards, 5209 delineator posts etc. were laid in this regard and 20 black spots are being renovated.
- » Investigation has been started to reconstruct 162 endangered bridges following an evaluation of the strength and security of 2529 bridges, 38 of these 162 have been approved under various schemes.
- » Bridges section have been formed under the supervision of a chief engineer for the functioning and supervision of the bridges and an engineering section has been created under the leadership of a project director of chief engineer cadre from Kerala Road Fund Board for the activities of KIIFBI.
- » 400 acres of land which was illegally acquired by Malayala Manorama which belonged to Panthalloor Bhagavathi Temple under the Malabar Devaswom Board was taken over by Devaswom Board following a High Court ruling.
- » The formation of law regarding the acquisition

of Devaswom lands that are inalienably held by forming Devaswom tribunals are in the final stage.

- ▶▶ The amount for execution of the Sabarimala master plan in accordance with the Sabarimala pilgrimage has been increased considerably since this Government came to power. Rupees 959.805 crores was spent in total in the last 6 years and this is almost equal to the amount that is spend for the same in the ongoing financial year and rupees 917 crores is allocated for the same for the year 2019-20.
- ▶▶ Secretary level committees to be formed for ensuring timely completion of the developmental activities using the amount for Sabarimala plan and S.P.V to be formed for carrying out the construction activities at Sabarimala by incorporating international agencies.
- ▶▶ Sorted aatta to be distributed through ration stores.
- ▶▶ Actions started to establish independent consumer directorate.
- ▶▶ Notification released laying the models to control multilevel marketing. Measures started to establish consumer help centres in every district.
- ▶▶ A league-based boat race competition has been started as part of a tourism project incorporating the various boat races.
- ▶▶ The first ever tourism project with public private partnership in the state was started at Jadayu Rock (Chadayamangalam).
- ▶▶ Online system started for services in motor vehicle department.
- ▶▶ Thiruvananthapuram RT office has been made high tech.
- ▶▶ Plans are being formulated to remove the clogged mud from the dams.
- ▶▶ 11 new ITIs to be setup in the state.
- ▶▶ Plan to upgrade 10 ITIs to international standards.
- ▶▶ The first ever tourism project with public private partnership in the state, Jadayu Rock's (Chadayamangalam) second phase has been completed and the third phase will be started by mid next year.
- ▶▶ Light and sounds programme worth rupees 5 crores has been completed at Thenmala Eco

Tourism spot and I now open to the visitors.

- ▶▶ Facilities like convention centre, tourist facilitation centre, Eco Park, urban park etc. which amount to rupees 34 crores are in the initial stages of construction in the space acquired before 20 years for the Thiruvananthapuram Veli tourist village. Also projects worth rupees 60 crores have been started at spots like Kovalam, Shanghumukham, Aakkulam and Varkala.
- ▶▶ The cooperative sector survived the problems that aroused due to the demonetisation that happened on November 8, 2016 by the timely Governmental intervention.
- ▶▶ Rupees 197,01,08,083 was given to 26,041 people by the Government under the risk fund program formulated for the benefit of the deceased and people suffering from deadly diseases who hold loans to the Cooperative banks. This program has gone on to become the second largest program for financial assistance in the state after the Chief Minister's Disaster Relief Fund.
- ▶▶ The CARE Kerala (Cooperative Alliance to Rebuild Kerala) project was launched by the cooperative sector to help the victims of the natural disaster that occurred in August 2018. CARE Home program which builds houses worth 5 lakhs for 2000 families who lost their houses completely in the floods is going at a healthy rate. 2000 houses were built in the first stage and plans to construct another 2000 houses in the second stage are being made.
- ▶▶ More employment opportunities were created through the Scheduled Caste- Scheduled Tribe development federation and the federation is actively moving into more fields of life.
- ▶▶ Thorough health policies are being carried out in Attappady with the able assistance from Perunthalmanna EMS Cooperative Hospital.
- ▶▶ Gradings to be brought about for industrial commercial enterprises, factories and hospitals.
- ▶▶ The Indian Institute of Infrastructure and Construction (IIIC) started functioning at Chavara providing higher education of international standards for ITI, diploma, B.Tech and degree holders.
- ▶▶ "Dhanus" program providing three-year training for graduates to acquire higher education in institutions with outstanding standards were started.

RECOGNITION FOR MERIT



Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan receives India Today award for 'excellence in governance' from Union minister Nithin Gadkari.

- ▶▶ Kerala stands first in the sustainable development goal index developed jointly by UNO and NITIAAYOG.
- ▶▶ Kerala became first in fields such as health, welfare, educational standards and gender equality.
- ▶▶ The state holds second position in industry, new innovations and infrastructure developments.
- ▶▶ Kerala is positioned in the list of states of the country which are upfront in matters like poverty alleviation, hunger free law and order, distribution of justice etc.
- ▶▶ Kerala is the state with the best Government of the country according to the study of the Bangalore based public affairs centre. It is for the third consecutive year that Kerala bags this achievement.
- ▶▶ Kerala tops the list of states providing best infrastructure facilities and the state also became first in aspects like provision of support for human progress and women and child security.
- ▶▶ Kerala has also been selected by the public affairs index as the most child friendly state.
- ▶▶ Kerala holds second position in law and order and third in environment conservation.
- ▶▶ The cyber dam project received international acceptance.
- ▶▶ Kerala received the Information Security Leadership Achievements Asia-Pacific (ISLA Asia-Pacific) Award 2018.
- ▶▶ The cyber dome of Kerala police bagged the smart policing award for best cyber security initiated by FICKI (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry).
- ▶▶ The mobile application 'Traffic Guru' of the state police received the sixth edition of UAE bpsS Best 'M' Government Service Award.
- ▶▶ Kerala police received the SKOCH Governance Award 2018.
- ▶▶ Kerala was acknowledged in UP for withstanding Nipah.
- ▶▶ Minister K.K. Shailaja Teacher received the

Emergency Medicine Association Leadership Award.

- ▶▶ Kerala received the Pradhanamanthri Suraksha Mathruthwa Abhiyan Award given to the state with the least maternal mortality rate.
- ▶▶ The Chalakkudy Taluk Hospital and Noolpuzha Family Health Centre were selected as the best Government hospitals of the country in 2018.
- ▶▶ The Kayyoor Family Health Centre became the best primary health centre in India in 2019 and the Valapattanam Family Health Centre in Kannur district and the Valiyaparamba Family Health Centre in Kasargod district received NQAS accreditation with 97% marks.
- ▶▶ Kerala received in 2018, the national award for the states and individuals who ably carried out the differentially abled policy in 2016 that was instituted by the social justice department of Central Government.
- ▶▶ Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Cooperation Limited was selected in the best state channelizing agency category of N.H.F.D.C.
- ▶▶ Kerala received the India Today Award for

the state with the best dairy production capacity.

- ▶▶ Kerala became the state with the most achievements in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Program and also the first position in water conservation through NREGP and was also awarded third place in time bound wage distribution for NREG workers. The state was also awarded third position in deploying barefoot technicians in the country.
- ▶▶ Budhanoor Panchayat of Alappuzha district also found its place in the twelve best village panchayats in the country.
- ▶▶ The Cochin International Airport Limited was selected for the 'Champion Of Earth' prize, the highest environmental award of UNO. CIAL was selected for this award for implementing the innovative idea of the world's first complete solar airport.
- ▶▶ Kerala also bagged the India Today award for Environment Conservation and Cleanliness.
- ▶▶ The Responsible Tourism Mission received 10 awards including 3 awards of WTM (2 gold awards and 1 highly commended award) after this Government took the office.

EPILOGUE

Your valuable suggestions and recommendations are necessary for the effective implementation of the 600 items mentioned in the manifesto. These can be sent in the following address.

'Suggestions relating to Progress Report' should be written on the cover.

Address: Chief Minister of Kerala,
Office of the Chief Minister,
Secretariat North Block,
Thiruvananthapuram
Email: chiefminister@kerala.gov.in