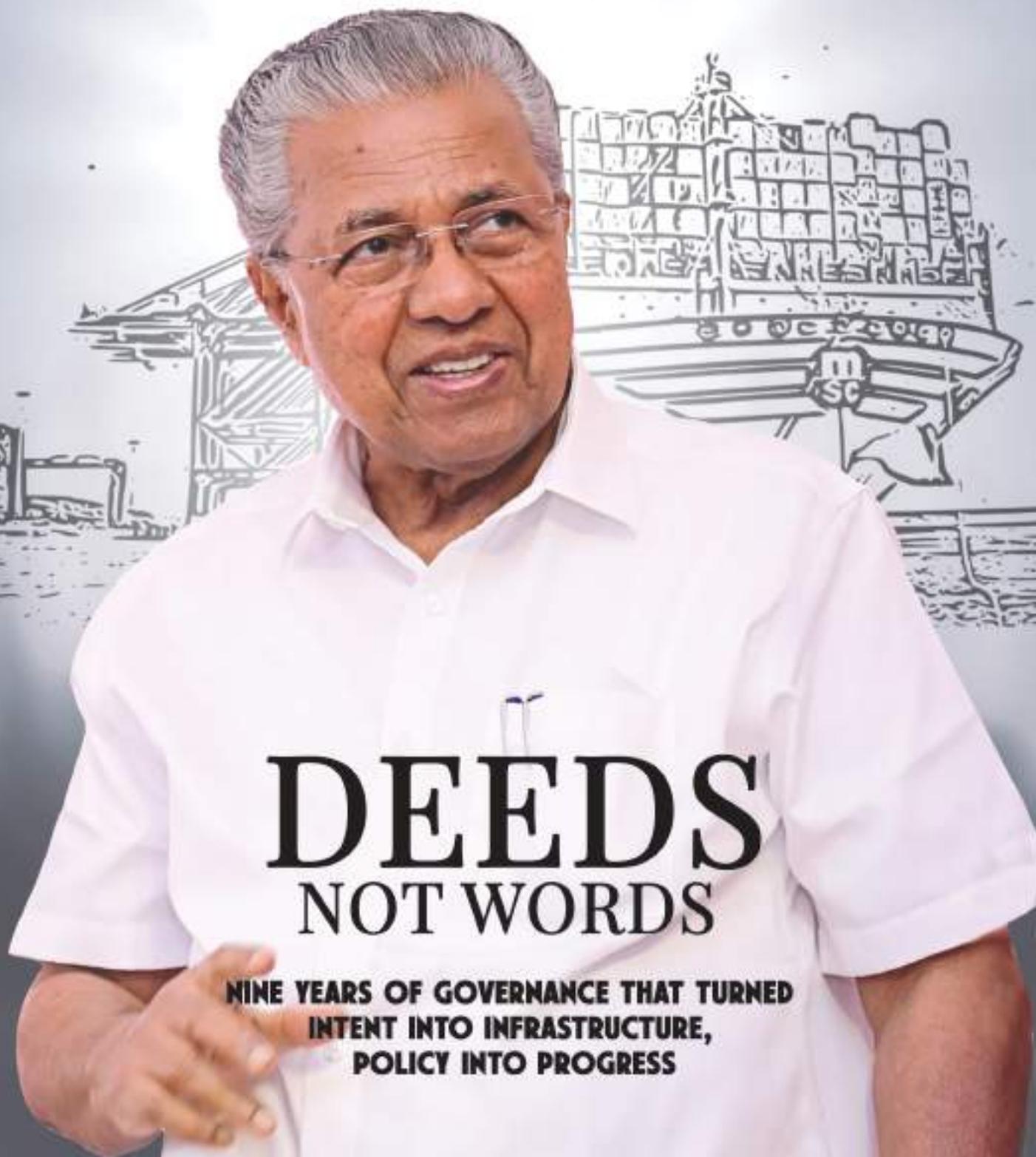




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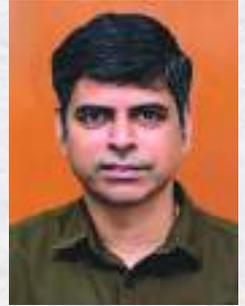
**NINE YEARS OF GOVERNANCE THAT TURNED
INTENT INTO INFRASTRUCTURE,
POLICY INTO PROGRESS**

KERALA

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow



BOLD STEPS. A CHANGED LAND



Change does not always come with fanfare. Sometimes it begins with steady steps and firm resolve. In Kerala, the past nine years have shown how determined leadership and clear vision can shape a better future. Progress was not treated as a moment to display, but as a path to walk with patience. When decisions are made with courage and care, change becomes real, and hope becomes part of everyday life.

In 2016, the first Pinarayi Vijayan government set out with a clear direction. It identified areas that demanded urgent attention and introduced bold measures to address them. At the same time, it looked ahead and adopted new ideas suited to a changing world. This blend of practical planning and forward thinking helped the government act with confidence and speed. The focus was always on what mattered most to people's lives.

This approach brought results. National highways were expanded. The GAIL pipeline was revived. The Vizhinjam Seaport welcomed its first ships. The Kochi-Edamonn power corridor became a reality. These projects marked a new phase in Kerala's development journey.

But development was not limited to roads and ports. The government also focused on public services and welfare measures. Hospitals became more patient-friendly. Schools were equipped with digital classrooms. Welfare pensions reached people on time. The aim was to build a system that supported everyone, especially those in need.

Technology played a key role in this transformation. The Kerala Fibre Optic Network (KFON) connected homes and offices across the state. Village offices were digitised. Public services became available through simple mobile apps. These changes made governance faster and more accessible.

The focus on knowledge and innovation grew stronger. The state launched the Digital University and Life Sciences Park. Startups received better support. New science and space parks were planned.

In times of crises, the system held strong. Over the past nine years, Kerala is more connected, more inclusive and more prepared. The journey continues. The state moves ahead with quiet strength, guided by purpose and shaped by the trust of its people.

T.V. SUBHASH IAS
EDITOR





KERALA CALLING

MAY 01, 2025_VOL_45_No.07

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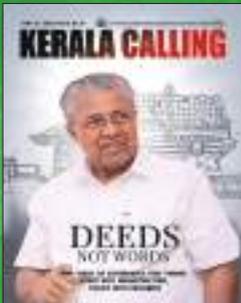
Printing

AKSHARA OFFSET

Thiruvananthapuram

Photo Credits

I & PRD PHOTOGRAPHY DIVISION, FACEBOOK, FREEPIK & GOOGLE



96 Pages including Cover

Kerala Calling May 01, 2025_VOL_45_No.07

Views expressed in the articles published in Kerala Calling are not, necessarily, those of the government. Kerala Calling welcomes free expression of divergent views and exchange of ideas through its pages.

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Editorial : 0471 251 8648

Subscription : 0471 251 7036

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Send Rs. 120 as money order to The Director, Information & Public Relations Department, First Floor, Secretariat Annex, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 001.

The subscription amount will also be received at the State Information Centre, Press Club Building, Thiruvananthapuram. Phone: 0471 251 8471 and at all District Information Offices.

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Editorial Materials

Articles/features appearing in this magazine are either commissioned or assigned. Nevertheless, other articles are also welcome. A maximum of 750 word is appreciated. Such items should be addressed to The Editor, Kerala Calling, First Floor, Secretariat Annex, Thiruvananthapuram, Pin 695 001.

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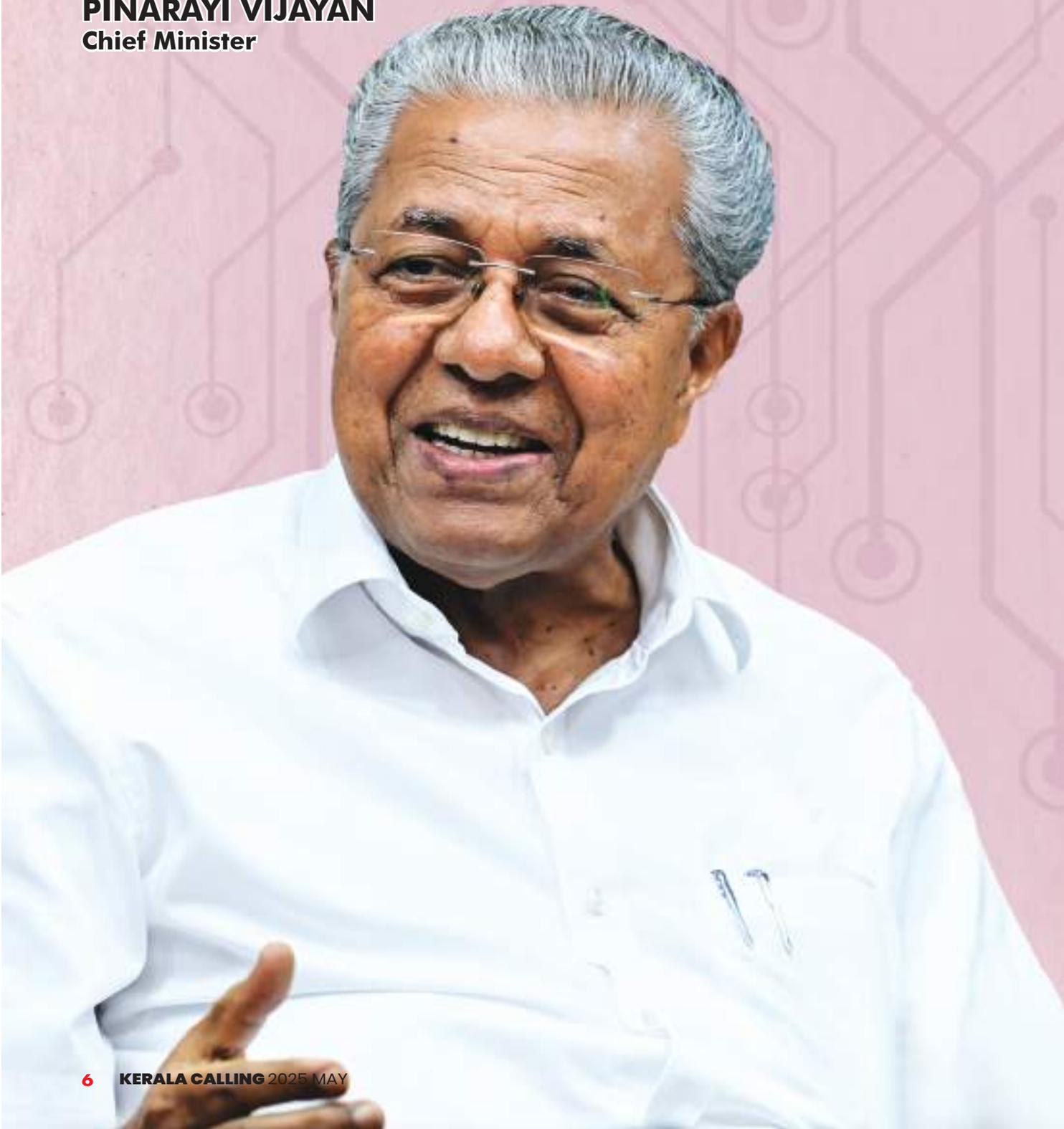
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PINARAYI VIJAYAN
Chief Minister



TRANSFORMATION



Governance is not merely the act of administration. It is the responsibility to shape the future with foresight, courage and care. Over the past nine years, under the leadership of the Left Democratic Front, Kerala has embarked on such a path. Quiet, but determined. What began in 2016 was more than a political mandate. It was a moment to redefine the relationship between the government and the people.

This government placed purpose before praise. The aim was not to chase applause but to build foundations that endure. Health, education, welfare and infrastructure were not treated as isolated

departments but as parts of a single, connected promise. They are meant to make life better, fairer and more secure for every citizen.

Since 1957, Kerala has been guided by progressive governance that has recognised and nurtured the state's spirit and potential. However, in the intervening years, a period of stagnation set in. It led to public disillusionment. It was at this critical juncture that our government assumed office in 2016, with a firm commitment to reversing this slowdown.

Over the past nine years, we have demonstrated that determination and dedication can lead to extraordinary results. Kerala witnessed a



transformation in infrastructure development and economic growth. Several previously dropped mega projects – such as the GAIL pipeline, National Highway expansion, Kochi-Edamon power corridor, and Puthuvypin LPG terminal – were revived and successfully completed. India's first trans-shipment terminal, Vizhinjam International Seaport, even before reaching its full operational capacity, has welcomed some of the world's largest ships. We are confident that our state's sail towards the development horizon will be smooth and flawless.

The government's notion of development is not merely restricted to building infrastructure. We strive to foster our social institutions and develop our human capital. Hence, our educational institutions were elevated to international standards. Public health facilities were made more patient-friendly. Social welfare schemes were implemented effectively. Water bodies were reclaimed, crises were managed

efficiently, and public confidence was restored.

Kerala's model of development is unique in many ways. While striving for economic progress, we ensure that no one is left behind. With a robust social security framework guaranteeing essentials such as food, housing, electricity, water, sanitation, waste management, livelihoods, and pensions, Kerala ensures that even the most vulnerable sections of society benefit from government initiatives. It is this commitment to inclusive development that has enabled our administration to continue its mandate for a second term.

We have introduced transformative changes in governance. We have pioneered a new democratic model by publishing an annual progress report, appraising citizens of the extent to which we have been able to implement the promises made in our manifesto—a record of sorts in the history of Indian democracy. The Kerala Infrastructure Investment



Fund Board (KIIFB) has been effectively leveraged to modernise and advance the state's infrastructure.

The Safest State

Kerala remains one of India's safest states, with zero communal riots and a strong law enforcement record. The police force has cracked down on high-profile crimes, cyber fraud, and drug cartels, gaining public trust and national recognition for its crime detection capabilities.

According to a recent Indian Police Federation Survey, Kerala Police is the least corrupt police force in the country. All police stations in Kerala are now Janamaithri police stations. The *Janamaithri Suraksha scheme*, implemented to handle local issues through public coordination, is now the popular face of the Kerala Police.

The Pink Protection Project was formed to ensure women's safety. Pink Police, a project to prevent

violence against women, now operates in all major cities in the State. Pink Police patrol teams consist of only women officers and are provided with vehicles equipped to handle emergencies. Under the *Nirbhaya Project*, Kerala Police provides free self-defence training to women and children. The Women's Battalion was formed to increase women's representation in the police force. The state also started its first women's commando wing.

Kerala's Student Police Cadet programme has gained international attention. Implemented at the high school level, it aims to nurture a new generation that is law-conscious, civic-minded, and empathetic towards the weaker sections. The Union Home Ministry decided to expand this scheme nationwide.

Kerala Police has implemented a system where all police services are available through a mobile app. Twenty-seven services are accessible to the public via the Pol app. Cybercrime police stations have



been expanded across the state. Forensic Science Laboratories have been established in all districts. The Cyber Wing of the State Forensic Science Laboratory has been notified by the Union Ministry of Electronics and IT as an authorised institution for examining electronic evidence. The Kerala Police's Drone Forensic Lab and Research Centre is the first of its kind in the country.

Services at Fingertips

With the policy 'Internet Is My Right,' Kerala has digitised 1,666 village offices and integrated over 900 online services. The *E-Sevanam* portal and *M-Sevanam* app bring government services to citizens at their fingertips, ensuring farmers, students, pensioners, and businesses have real-time access to essential services. With a fully digital land information system and revenue services available remotely, Kerala has become a

national model for e-governance.

Kerala was the first state in the country to make internet a basic right. The government introduced the Kerala Fibre Optic Network (KFON), a dedicated fibre-optic cable network that connects government offices, educational institutions, and homes. Through the project, free internet connections are provided to BPL families.

The Digi Keralam project has been launched to make Kerala a fully digitally literate state. The project aims to equip people with the skills to use digital technology and access government services online. Ernakulam became the first fully digitally literate district.

Towards a Knowledge-driven Society

Kerala has accomplished several firsts in the country, including the first electronics



production company – KELTRON, first IT park – Technopark, first Digital University, and first Digital Science Park. In 2016, IT exports amounted to Rs 34,123 crores; now, they have soared to Rs 90,000 crores. Kerala's IT sector follows a 'hub and spoke' model, with Technopark (Thiruvananthapuram), Infopark (Kochi), and Cyberpark (Kozhikode) as hubs, while satellite centres in other districts serve as spokes. Kerala has become a preferred destination for global IT companies and a hub for futuristic technologies.

Kerala is a leading start-up ecosystem with over 6,000 start-ups across various sectors. With more than 10 lakh sq. ft. of space and strong support mechanisms, Kerala ranks first in Asia for affordable talent and fourth globally in the Global Startup Ecosystem Report (GSER). Start-ups in AI, robotics, healthcare, fintech,

agritech, and biotech thrive in this ecosystem. The Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation & Technology (Digital University Kerala), established in 2021 reinforces the state's commitment to a knowledge-driven future.

Kerala's Scientific Renaissance

Kerala's Life Sciences Park is a game-changer in biotechnology, virology, and microbiome research. The Institute of Advanced Virology focuses on emerging infectious diseases. India's first Centre of Excellence in Microbiome has also been established here. Recognising the importance of nutraceuticals – foods with medicinal benefits – Kerala is setting up a Centre of Excellence in Nutraceuticals, leveraging its natural resources like spices, medicinal plants, seafood, and Ayurveda-based products.

The Kerala Space Park (K-Space), supported



by ISRO, aims to develop the state as a hub for aerospace and space-related industries. Over 150 SMEs are collaborating to create a dynamic aerospace ecosystem. Research centres in partnership with ISRO are set to emerge, with full completion expected by 2030.

The state is also investing in Science Parks in Kannur, Ernakulam, and Thiruvananthapuram, integrating government, universities, and industries to foster innovation. To position itself as a Medical Device Hub, Kerala has launched the Kerala Medical Technology Consortium.

Committed Towards the Diaspora

We have set up democratic platforms like the Loka Kerala Sabha, based on the idea that 'Kerala is where Keralites are'. The Sabha seeks to harness

the experience and skills of both returning expatriates and Malayalis living abroad.

Currently, Norka Roots selects and sends doctors, nurses, medical technicians, electricians, and domestic workers to Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman, and Kuwait, as well as to the UK, Germany, and Canada. The Triple Win project enables nursing professionals to migrate to Germany. Under the Triple Win Trainee Programme, students can study nursing in Germany for free with a stipend after 12th standard and then qualify as registered nurses. Recruitment is also underway for Austria, Greece, Portugal, Italy, Denmark, and Australia.

The Norka Institute of Foreign Languages (NIFL) enhances foreign language skills and job readiness. NIFL also functions as a migration facilitation centre.



Despite setbacks – natural disasters like floods and landslides, or pandemics like Nipah and COVID-19 – Kerala’s search for progress aided by the spirit of inclusiveness and harmony, endures. Our will to outdo ourselves drives us forward. In the wake of the Mundakkai–Chooralmala landslide too, this ethos has been guiding us.

We have always thought ahead of time. We identify society’s pressing needs and devise imaginative solutions. Universal literacy, high living standards, exceptional public healthcare, civic responsibility, high life expectancy, low maternal and infant mortality rates, gender equality, universal access to land, decentralised governance, participatory planning and women’s financial empowerment are some of our unique features.

Today, Kerala is fighting against the perils of these times like drug addiction and the ensuing spike in violence. Kerala has rolled out a comprehensive and multi-faceted strategy to tackle drug abuse. We have set up a specialised drug intelligence system under the Special Branch to strengthen Operation D-Hunt, the special campaign to curb drug peddling. Besides, we are taking stringent actions to cut off the supply chain and have initiated widespread public awareness campaign including a drug portal that enables anonymous reporting. Kerala has fostered a socially inclusive and egalitarian mindset rooted in secularism and has maintained a social environment free from communal strife. That is why a small state like ours has been able to set world-class benchmarks and gain international recognition.



Smart and People-Centric



K. Rajan
Minister for Revenue and Housing





‘Land for everyone, records for all lands and all services smart’ – The vision of the Revenue Department is loud and clear. The government is close to fulfilling its commitment to eradicate extreme poverty, building a state without landless and ensuring secure housing for the homeless. The Kerala government aims to eradicate extreme poverty in the State by November 1, 2025. Efforts are on to provide land to all landless families living in poverty. Over the past three years, a significant milestone has been reached, with 1,80,887 families receiving land titles, a historic achievement in the pursuit of social equity.



Entrusting Ownership and Confidence

With an ambitious goal of distributing three lakh land titles, the government launched several initiatives, including Pattaya (land deed) Mission, Pattaya Assembly, Pattaya Dashboard and even held public hearings. Significant progress has been made in various regions, where long-awaited dreams of land ownership have been realised.

People with long held dreams of land ownership in Sathram land in Manjeri, Morazha in Kannur, Kodaykkal Tiles Factory in Malappuram, Telungaru Nagar in Thrissur and Olakara Tribal settlement in Thrissur finally received their land titles after decades of waiting. For many, this long-awaited goal became a reality only after the present government assumed office.

A total of 3,57,898 title deeds have been distributed over the past nine years, which includes the 1,77,011 titles given during the previous government’s tenure. With the distribution of 1,42,102 more title deeds, the two governments would have made about five lakh families owners of lands, which is a significant step toward social and economic empowerment.

Title Distribution in Hilly Areas

The Revenue Department is spearheading a crucial mission of granting title deeds to people in the hilly areas. Through this initiative, the government is resolving a three decade-long demand for a fresh joint survey and new applications. A breakthrough decision was made on February 7, 2024, in the discussions wherein Union Minister of Forests and Kerala’s Ministers of Revenue and Forests were present. Following this agreement, the government has moved swiftly to expedite the process, bringing long-awaited relief to land seekers in the hilly tracts. Steps have been taken to grant title deeds to



eligible individuals residing on land under various government departments. A crucial decision on the transfer of certain lands was taken during a meeting led by Chief Minister, along with the Minister For Local Self-Government and Minister For Revenue. As per Section 279 of the Panchayati Raj Act, district collectors have been authorised to transfer cremation grounds, grazing lands and playgrounds now managed by local self-government institutions to the Revenue Department. Similar initiatives are also being taken by the Forest and Irrigation Departments. These measures mark a significant step toward ensuring land ownership for eligible beneficiaries.

Pattaya Mission

With the goal of ensuring land ownership for every landless person in the state, the Kerala government launched the 'Pattaya Mission' (Land Title Mission). This initiative, which has the involvement of officials from the village level to the state secretariat, alongside elected representatives from panchayats to the legislative assembly, has led to a structured approach to streamline land title distribution.

Under the leadership of MLAs, Pattaya (Title Deeds) Assemblies were conducted at the constituency level, involving all public representatives. These assemblies identify land related issues and resolve them through the Mission. To further accelerate the process, Revenue Minister is holding online land title adalats at the district level.

Smart Villages

Kerala is making significant strides in rural

development, with 540 villages already transformed into Smart Villages. Moreover, the government has granted administrative sanction to upgrade 830 more villages under the initiative. Construction work is in progress in 91 villages, while steps have been initiated in 199 places.

Digital Resurvey: A National Model

Though Kerala's journey in land resurvey began in 1966, only 911 villages could be fully resurveyed in the past 57 years. Now, as part of the government's mission to digitise all land records, 89 villages have undergone digital surveys, while resurvey activities are in progress in 27 villages.

To complete the digital resurvey of the remaining 1,550 villages, a project has been included in the Rebuild Kerala Initiative. A comprehensive plan of Rs 858.42 crore has been prepared to accelerate this transformative effort. The Government is for completing the digital resurvey by 2026, utilising advanced technologies such as CORS, RTK, Rover, IDS, Drones, and LiDAR.

Resurvey efforts are underway in 200 villages as part of the first phase. In the second phase 239 villages are being mapped in the second phase. The third phase, covering 200 villages, has begun.

Moreover, an Integrated Land Information and Management System (ILIMS) has been established in villages where digital resurvey is complete. This system integrates three key software platforms such as E-Map (Survey Department), RELIS

(Revenue Department) and PEARL (Registration Department).

Recognising Kerala's pioneering efforts in digital resurvey, several states and union territories, including Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Odisha and Lakshadweep, have approached the state's Revenue Department to study the model.

Property Card

The government has taken steps to provide Property Cards to all land owners. The government has allotted Rs two crore for the project. The distribution of Property Cards is set to begin in November 2025 in villages where digital resurvey has been completed.

'NAKSHA' Project

The Revenue Department, in partnership with the Survey of India, has launched the National District Spatial Knowledge-Based Land Survey of Urban Habitation project (NAKSHA) to modernise urban land surveys. Ten cities in the state have been included under this initiative. The project was started in Neyyattinkara Municipality. Digital resurvey work in Vaikom, Punalur and Kasaragod municipalities have been completed and the Revenue Department is now preparing to issue the 9(2) notification, marking the final stage of the resurvey process in these areas.

Unique Thandaper System: One Citizen, One Land Record

The government has introduced the Unique *Thandaper System*, aimed at assigning a single Thandaper (land record number) to each citizen in the state. Considered to be a great revolution after the land reforms, the initiative is set to revolutionise Kerala's land management system, ensuring greater transparency, accuracy and efficiency in land ownership records.

'Ente Bhoomi': Digital Transformation of Land Services

Kerala has taken a major step towards land management system with the integration of the departments of Revenue, Survey and Registration under the 'Ente Bhoomi' Integrated Portal. This initiative is part of the government's vision to make all land-related services smart and accessible through digital technology. As part of digital revolution, all payments to the Revenue Department are now processed online. As of now, 23 types of land-related certificates are available digitally, with over 10 crore certificates already issued.

Another major step is that landowners residing abroad, including in the UK, USA, Canada, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain can now apply for and receive land-related documents online.

The government will soon launch a mobile application to bring all revenue services to the fingertips of every person.

Land for Development

Since assuming office, the government has acquired 7,282.98 acres of land for various development projects. A total of Rs 31,264.71 crore has been disbursed as compensation for these acquisitions. For National Highway projects alone, the government acquired 3,503 acres, for which an amount of Rs 25,120.81 crore was given away as compensation.

To expedite and streamline land acquisition process, a fully digital system called LAMS (Land Acquisition Management System) was developed. This initiative marks a significant leap toward modernised and hassle-free land acquisition in Kerala.

Towards a Corruption-Free Revenue Department

With a commitment to transparency and integrity, the Revenue Department launched the 'Zero Corruption Campaign'. Citizens can report any instances of corruption through the toll-free helpline: 1800-425-5255. Since this government took office, strict action has been taken against 71 officials within the department. While three employees were dismissed from service, pensions of three persons were completely denied. For one person, pension has been reduced to 50 per cent of his actual pension. One employee was demoted as part of disciplinary action. The government has made it strict that internal reports must be submitted on time and any delay would lead to severe consequences.

Key Amendments

The government has introduced major legislative amendments to improve land management and revenue processes in Kerala.

- The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act was amended, granting Deputy Collectors the power to process application for land conversion.
- Amendment to The Land Assignment Act now allows regularisation of assigned lands used for purposes other than originally intended.
- As per the amendment to the Sree Pandaravaka Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act, the annuity given to Sri Padmanabhaswamy Temple was increased.
- The Kerala Building Tax Act was revised with seven amendments to modernise taxation policies.
- As per the Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Removal of Sand (Amendment) Act, 2022, Sections 20 and 23 was modified to strengthen environmental safeguards.
- The Kerala Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act now includes public-friendly provisions to ensure fair and efficient land recovery procedures.

Clean Water for All, Everywhere



Roshy Augustine
Minister for Water Resources



Kerala's water sector is undergoing a remarkable transformation It ensures clean, sustainable water access for all, everywhere

The Kerala Water Resources Department is committed to ensure universal access to safe drinking water through environmentally sustainable and high-efficiency projects.

As the Jal Jeevan Mission marks its fourth year in Kerala, over 55 per cent of rural households now have drinking water connections. Of the total 69.92 lakh rural homes to be given drinking water connection, 38.37 lakh households (as of March 2025) have received connections. This marks significant progress from April 2020 when only 17.49 lakh rural homes had access to drinking water, with the number more than doubling to 38 lakh households by January 2025. As of today, 115 panchayats across Kerala have achieved 100 per cent drinking water availability, along with nine legislative constituencies reaching complete coverage.

Strengthening Urban Drinking Water Infrastructure

Under the AMRUT 1.0 project, an amount of Rs 1,376.62 crore was sanctioned for 206 drinking water supply projects across nine cities, with 184 projects worth Rs 1,081 crore already completed. With the launch of AMRUT 2.0, the state got Rs 1,674.80 crore for 157 drinking water projects and Rs 457.80 crore for 14 sewerage projects. Thirty-eight of these projects have been completed. In the third phase, an amount of Rs 446.68 crore has been allocated for 61 drinking water projects.

To enhance water supply in major cities, the government sanctioned 77 projects for Rs 5,399.608 crore with financial assistance from the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB). This includes Rs 4,969.375 crore for 66 water supply projects and Rs 430.233 crore for pipeline replacement under 11 circles. So far, 26 drinking water projects worth Rs 894.45 crore have been completed. All these initiatives have led to increased clean water production by 228.5 MLD, benefiting over 30.65 lakh people. Out of 121 pipeline replacement projects, 51 have been successfully executed at a cost of Rs 214.86 crore. Since 2021, the government has approved 102 urban water supply projects worth Rs 140.87 crore, with 25 projects worth Rs 12.77 crore already completed.

India's First Water Budget

Kerala made history by becoming the first state in India to adopt a water budget, setting a new standard for sustainable water management. As part of this groundbreaking initiative, 1,013 local self-government institutions have formulated comprehensive water resource master plans to ensure efficient use and conservation of water. Water budgeting was

systematically formed for 15 blocks and 94 gram panchayats across the state under the *Navakeralam Karma Padhathi*.

Irrigation Projects to Boost Water Security

Kerala is making rapid strides in irrigation development, with multiple projects advancing across different phases.

Key initiatives include the Piravom Branch Canal, with a Rs 1.60 crore Detailed Project Report (DPR) ready for completion, and the Karikkode Distributor Canal, where a Rs 34.9 crore DPR has been finalised. Several check dams and bridges are also in progress, including those on the Palkulam Stream (Vazhathopp Panchayat), Chinnar River and Maniyanir Kadavu (Melattur, Velliyar River), which all reinforce water conservation efforts.

Other works in progress include the construction of crossbar cum causeway at Periyar River (near Cheruthoni Old Bridge), Lock cum Bridge at Veliancode (Ponnani Taluk) and revival of Kootayi Regulator cum Bridge.

Micro-irrigation and lift irrigation projects are also gaining momentum, with the Dasanakkara Micro Irrigation Project in the tendering stage and the New Pokkali Lift Irrigation Project in Moorkanad Grama Panchayat set for implementation. Apart from this, 66 lift irrigation projects are being developed across Kozhikode, Malappuram, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod to improve water distribution.

One of the most ambitious projects is the Moolathara Right Bank Canal Extension in Palakkad, which got sanction from the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB). In the first phase, the stretch from Korayar to Varattayar is covered. Once completed, this will provide water security for 20,440 hectares of rain-shadow regions in Palakkad. As of now, 66 per cent of the project has been completed.

Revolutionising Irrigation: Community-Driven Micro-Irrigation Projects

Kerala is leading the way in sustainable water management through a network of community-based micro-irrigation projects.

Under the Kerala Irrigation Infrastructure Development Corporation (KIIDC), several projects have already been successfully completed. In Palakkad, key irrigation systems in Karadippara (Rs 3.10 crore), Moongilmada (Rs 6.79 crore), Valiyeri (Rs 3.88 crore), Navithankulam (Rs 3 crore) and Kunnamkattupathi (Rs 5.21 crore) have been completed. Meanwhile, in Wayanad, the Athichal–Mundankolli project (Rs 2.65 crore) is ensuring consistent water supply to local agricultural communities.

Further expansion is underway, with projects worth Rs 21.53 crore progressing in Pazhayanoor in Thrissur, Kuttithanal in Ernakulam,



Seethathodu in Pathanamthitta, Vandanmedu and Kamakshiparakadavu in Idukki, and Kanjiramuzhi in Kozhikode under the K.M. Mani Community Micro-Irrigation Initiative.

Apart from this, major developments in Idukki, including the Rs 498 lakh Calvary Mount Phase 1 project and the Rs two crore extension work at Nellippara (Kamakshi Panchayat), have also been entrusted with KIIDC.

Reducing Water Supply Losses

Kerala is taking bold steps to minimise water distribution losses and ensure financial stability in its water supply system. At present, the cost of treating and distributing one kilolitre (1,000 litres) of water stands at Rs 24.82. However, the average revenue per kilolitre is only Rs 19.80, leaving a deficit of Rs 5.02 per kilolitre.

As part of its steps to ensure financial stability, the Amnesty Scheme (2022–23) was launched. This helped in resolving 95,012 applications, recovering Rs 103.56 crore and waiving off Rs 452.09 crore in long-standing dues. Moreover, inactive water meters have been replaced, further reducing revenue losses. To tackle pipeline-related losses, an amount of Rs 47 crore has been earmarked in the 2025–26 state budget for replacing 268 old pipelines across Kerala.

Susdhiratha: Reviving Water Supply

The Kerala government has introduced the '*Susdhiratha*' project (Sustainability) to revive and maintain stalled community drinking water schemes.

Jalanidhi: Transforming Rural Water Access

The *Jalanidhi* project, implemented in two phases, has revolutionised rural water accessibility across Kerala. So far, 5,884 drinking water schemes have been successfully implemented across 227 gram panchayats.

Rainwater Harvesting and Groundwater Recharge

The Rain Water Harvesting and Groundwater Recharge project envisaged for protecting and restoring wells is set for completion by 31 March 2026.

Waterways: Strengthening the Flow

To address tidal flow issues in Aroor constituency, projects worth Rs 875.70 million have been proposed. Meanwhile, four major projects worth Rs 36 crore under the Rebuild Kerala Initiative are being implemented to improve water flow and strengthen embankments along the Pamba and Achankovil rivers.

Kerala is also undertaking large-scale riverbank protection to safeguard vulnerable areas from erosion and flooding. In Ambalappuzha constituency, extensive protection work in Purakkad Panchayat along the Pamba River from Kurichikkal to Thottappally Spillway is progressing with an allocated budget of Rs 37 crore. Additionally, an amount of Rs 33 crore has been sanctioned for protective measures along the Thottappally sandbank, covering key areas such as Viyapuram, Cheruthana, and Karuvatta panchayats.

Meanwhile, two projects worth Rs 2.50 crore are being implemented in Kuttanad constituency to fortify Pamba River's banks from Viyapuram Bridge to Prayathery paddy fields. The construction of a new spillway at Thottappally is also progressing, with soil testing and surveys completed. In addition to this, the government has sanctioned Rs 16.112 crore to the Irrigation Mechanical Division for the restoration of Thottappally Spillway shutters.

As part of mitigating flooding in Kuttanad, the AC Canal is being reopened for better water drainage from Manakkachira to Pallathuruthy. In the first phase, the 11.078 km stretch from Manakkachira to Onnamkara has been revitalised at a cost of Rs 14,36,74,606.

For the second phase, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been submitted to extend the work from Onnamkara to Nedumudi (3.42 km), with an estimated budget of Rs 170 crore.

Kuttanad Comprehensive Drinking Water Project

In the first phase, a Rs 70 crore project was launched, with two out of the three packages completed. Work is ongoing on Package Three, which includes the Takazhi high-level water reservoir and 46 km pipeline installation, of which 38 km is already finished.

Sanction has been given for Rs 385.01 crore revised funding for Kuttanad Comprehensive Drinking Water as part of the second phase. The project has been included in the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB). This phase, structured into nine packages, is progressing well with ten per cent of work completed. Apart from this, 67 per cent of the pipeline installation along the Alappuzha-Changanassery Highway stands finished.

Sewage Treatment Projects

Kerala has made substantial progress in improving sewage treatment infrastructure across the state. The Guruvayur Sewage Canal Project was successfully completed in 2021, enhancing the region's wastewater management capacity. In Kollam, the Kureepuzha Sewage Treatment Plant is in its final phase of construction. A five MLD sewage treatment plant dedicated to the Thiruvananthapuram Medical College campus has been completed and is now fully operational. In Kozhikode Corporation, approval was given for a 27 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and

for a sewer network under the AMRUT scheme.

Alappuzha Canal Beautification

The Alappuzha Canal Beautification Project is going on in a fast phase. The beautification, to be undertaken in two phases, has got administrative sanction for an amount of Rs 108 crore, with Rs 96.509 crore sanctioned through KIIFB. In the first phase, the focus is on cleaning, dredging and deepening nine major canals and two subsidiary canals, along with constructing nine culverts along the Alappuzha-Cherthala canal. The second phase involves cleaning and maintaining 55 feeder canals while restoring Kapithodu and Madayanthodu. Apart from this, three concrete culverts are constructed along the Alappuzha-Cherthala canal, with 80 per cent of the work already completed.

Hilly Aqua: Kerala's Bottled Water Goes Global

To stabilise bottled water prices, the Kerala Water Authority introduced Hilly Aqua, which has quickly become a market success. With growing demand, the brand has expanded its reach beyond India, now exported to GCC nations, including the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar. In a pioneering step towards sustainability, Hilly Aqua is set to become the first bottled water brand in India to be available in biodegradable packaging.

With rising public demand for the product, a new Hilly Aqua production unit will soon be launched in Peruvannamuzhi, Kozhikode. In collaboration with Southern Railway, Hilly Aqua bottled water is now available at railway stations, making it more accessible to commuters.

Managed by the Kerala Irrigation Infrastructure Development Corporation (KIIDC) under the Water Resources Department, Hilly Aqua offers affordable drinking water compared to private brands. While private bottled water costs Rs 20 per litre, Hilly Aqua is priced at a maximum of Rs 15, and even lower at Rs 10 per litre when purchased from factory outlets, ration shops, Consumerfed stores, Neethi medical stores, Triveni outlets and jail outlets. Hilly Aqua is also available in half-litre, two-litre, five-litre and 20-litre jars from its Thodupuzha plant.

As part of diversification, Hilly Aqua is going for the production of soda and soft drinks under the same brand, with distribution set to begin by October.

Ensuring Water Quality

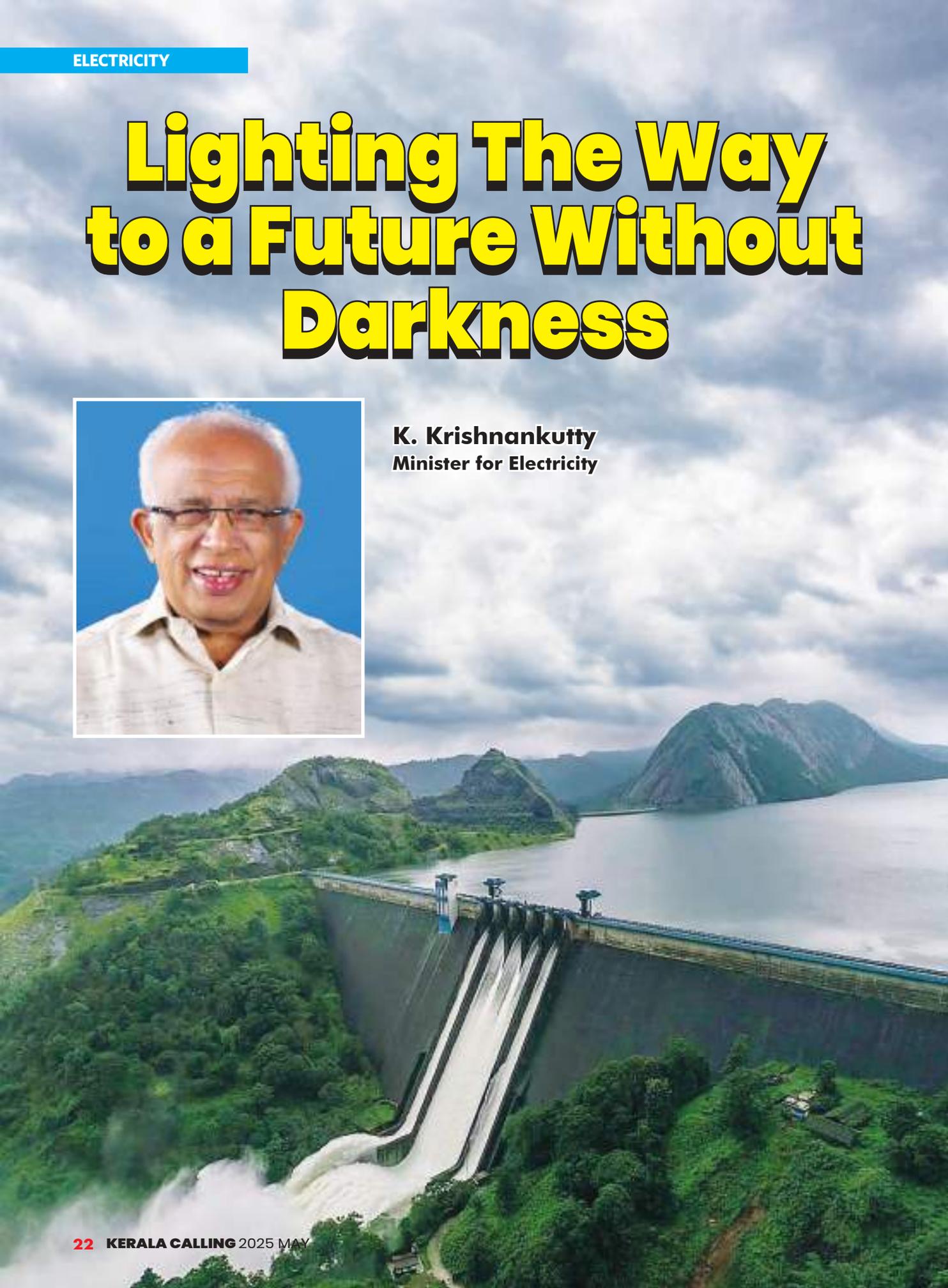
To monitor the quality of drinking water, the Kerala Water Authority (KWA) operates a network of laboratories, including the SRI State Lab in Ernakulam, 14 district labs and 71 sub-district labs. A dedicated microbiology standard testing lab functions in Ranni to further strengthen quality control measures.

Further expanding its efforts on water quality, the department has proposed water quality testing facilities in higher secondary schools, covering 87 institutions with an estimated cost of Rs five crore.

Lighting The Way to a Future Without Darkness



K. Krishnankutty
Minister for Electricity





Kerala's energy transformation is lighting the way to a future without darkness



A Kerala without power cuts and load shedding is now a reality. For the last nine years, Kerala has not heard of power cuts and load shedding. In addition to domestic power generation, long-term agreements to procure power from independent producers and central power stations helped in ensuring a reliable and continuous supply of electricity in the state.

Kerala's maximum electricity demand at present stands at around 6,000 megawatts, with domestic generation meeting only about 30 per cent of the state's annual power requirements. The state's domestic production capacity is 4,347.8 megawatts, of which 1,516 megawatts is derived from solar power plants. However, a limitation is its unavailability during peak demand times, posing challenges to ensuring a steady power supply during high-demand periods.

All Set for Future Demands

According to the 20th Electric Power Survey of India report released by the Central Electricity Authority, the maximum electricity demand in Kerala is projected to reach 6,707 megawatts by 2030–31. Considering the extraordinary growth in the state's electricity demand over the past two years, the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) is fully prepared to meet a demand of up to 10,000 megawatts by 2030. The KSEB is for ensuring a seamless and uninterrupted power supply across the state through boosting domestic power generation, improving storage systems, expanding the state's electricity import capacity, and fortifying the transmission and distribution network. In the coming years, Kerala is set to generate approximately 1,500 MW from hydropower projects. Major initiatives include the second phase of Idukki project (800 MW), Lakshmi project (240 MW), and the Sabarigiri Extension project (450 MW).

At present, construction of ten hydropower projects with a combined capacity of 187.536



MW is going on. Apart from this, small-scale projects totalling 92 MW are expected to be completed by 2030, which would further contribute to the state's energy goals.

Since this government came into office, Kerala's domestic electricity production has increased by 1,360.75 MW. The state got an increase of 148.5 MW from hydropower projects, 1,211 MW from solar power plants, and 1.25 MW from wind energy.

Projects Completed This Year

- The Pallivasal Expansion Project, with a 60 MW capacity and an annual electricity generation of 153.9 million units, has been completed. Trial power generation has begun. A key feature of this project is its ability to generate electricity even during summer months.
- The Chinnar Project, which has a 24 MW capacity and is expected to generate 76.45 million units annually, is set to be completed within this government's tenure.
- After a delay of more than one and a half decades, the 40 MW Thottiyar Hydroelectric Project has been completed.
- The 40 MW Mankulam Hydroelectric Project,

which was launched under this government's initiative, is expected to be completed within its tenure.

Solar Power

Kerala has become a model for the country in rooftop solar systems, with an average addition of 30 megawatts each month. By the end of this year, the state will generate 500 megawatts from rooftop solar installations, floating solar plants, and solar parks. Looking ahead, the total installed solar capacity is projected to reach between 3,000 and 3,500 megawatts by 2030.

Right from the launching of the 'Soura Project' under the 'Oorja Kerala Mission', concerted efforts are being taken in tapping rooftop solar energy, especially rooftop solar plants, by popularising the available subsidy schemes and entrusting jobs to more empanelled developers. Kerala could join the energy elite club of renewable energy-rich states of the country, crossing the benchmark of 1,000 MW capacity of solar energy production.

As per the latest updates, Kerala comes in the second position in the country in claiming subsidy towards rooftop solar installation. Consequent to the launching of the PM Surya



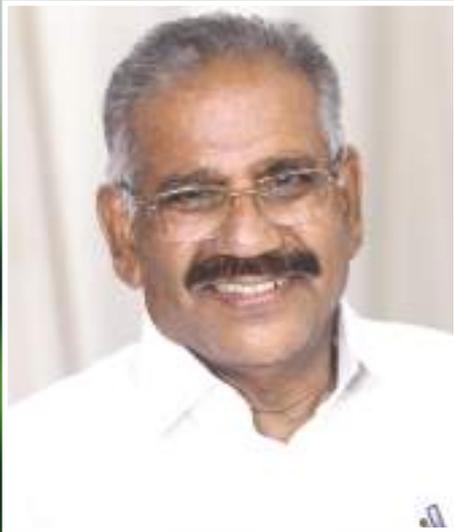
Ghar scheme by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, aiming solarisation of middle-class domestic households, the rooftop solar installation contributes addition of around 35 MW solar power to our grid every month. The total registration under the PM Surya Ghar scheme, to the tune of 2.5 lakhs within the state, shows the widespread acceptance of the scheme. Kerala, being a state blessed with plenty of dams, rivers, and backwaters, has an estimated potential of 6,000 MW from floating solar plants. Unutilised and uncultivable water bodies can be utilised to install floating solar plants, which will definitely contribute to our green energy requirements. A unique project in this regard is the ongoing 50 MW West Kallada floating solar project in Kollam district. The said plant is to come up in the 300 acres of uncultivable waterlogged paddy fields in West Kallada village of Kunnathur taluk. The project envisages a 3% benefit share to farmers who own the land. The state government has supported the project, allowing Viability Gap Fund to the tune of Rs. 11.83 crore for promoting such schemes. The uniqueness of the project is the assured returns to the farmers, and this project can be replicated all over Kerala.

Another remarkable project implemented in the state by ANERT is the solarisation of ST and SC households by installing solar panels of capacities 2 KW and 3 KW using state and central funds. This scheme ensures an income to such families by way of cost of energy supplied to the grid. So far, 715 houses under the Life Mission project and 305 houses built by the state SC department were solarised under this scheme. The electrification of remote tribal hamlets, where extension of the electric grid is not possible, hybrid projects with solar, wind, and battery systems are being implemented. This hybrid project has been completed in three hamlets, benefiting 60 tribal families.

Battery Storage

Given the significant reduction in costs and the ease of installation, battery storage systems are set to play a crucial role in Kerala's future energy strategy. Plans are in vogue to implement battery storage projects with capacities ranging from 2,000 MWh to 5,000 MWh in the coming years. In the first phase, projects with capacities of 250 MWh and 1,000 MWh will be implemented immediately, ensuring a robust foundation for energy storage and enhancing grid stability.

Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation: A Comprehensive Approach



A.K. Saseendran
Minister for Forests and Wildlife



Efforts to reduce human-wildlife conflict in Kerala through technological solutions, community engagement, and proactive wildlife management strategies.

The Department of Forest and Wildlife in Kerala has implemented various initiatives to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, ensuring the safety and security of both people and animals. Over the years, numerous innovative strategies and interventions have been developed to address these challenges. These include technological advancements, strategic collaborations, and public involvement to create a holistic approach to managing wildlife and its interactions with human populations.

To prevent wildlife intrusion into human settlements, Kerala has installed advanced protective barriers, including 1051.53 km of solar fencing, 120.37 km of solar hanging fencing, and 10 km of railway fencing in critical areas. Other measures like 69.07 km of elephant-proof trenches and 1.92 km of elephant barriers have been constructed to safeguard agriculture and residential areas from wildlife threats.

Mission-Based Monitoring and Interventions

A series of missions were launched to monitor and respond to wildlife movements. These missions include:

- **Mission Real-time Monitoring:** To track the movements of wild animals using advanced monitoring systems.
- **Primary Response Team:** Ensures immediate intervention during wildlife attacks.
- **Mission Tribal Knowledge:** Gathers traditional knowledge from indigenous communities to mitigate conflicts.
- **Mission Food-Fodder-Water:** Ensures adequate food, water, and fodder availability in forests to prevent wildlife from straying into human habitations.
- **Mission Bonnet Macaque & Wild Pig:** Targets control measures for specific animal species like bonnet macaques and wild pigs, which often cause crop damage.
- **Mission Sarpaka:** Aims to reduce deaths from snakebites by improving snakebite management and awareness.
- **Mission Knowledge:** Conducts studies on the root causes of human-wildlife conflicts.
- **Mission Solar Fencing:** Expands the use of solar fencing, with a target of 848 km of functional solar fences by 2024-25.

- **Mission Public Sensitization to public:** Raises awareness among the public about human-wildlife conflicts.

Emergency Response and Awareness Building

To enhance the state's preparedness and response to wildlife-related emergencies, the Department of Forest and Wildlife has set up 28 Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) across Kerala, including nine new RRTs. The department has declared human-wildlife conflict a "state-specific disaster" and established a State Emergency Operating Centre (SEOC), available 24/7, along with 36 divisional emergency centres. These centres are equipped to handle any wildlife-related emergencies promptly.

Further, local governance bodies have been empowered to issue orders for killing wild pigs, a major concern in agricultural areas. Local self-government heads and secretaries have been designated as honorary wildlife wardens to oversee these efforts.

Technological Innovations in Wildlife Management

The department has incorporated cutting-edge technology to monitor and deter wildlife intrusions:

- **AI Cameras & Intrusion Detection Systems:** These systems detect animal movements in real-time, allowing for immediate responses to prevent potential conflicts.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Digital sensors and alarms are used in vulnerable areas to alert communities about the presence of dangerous wildlife, such as elephants.
- **Animal Intrusion Detection and Repellent Systems (ANIDERS):** This system has been trailed to alert officials of any wildlife intrusion.
- **Drones:** Used for large-scale monitoring of wildlife, providing valuable data for management strategies.

Additionally, modern alarm systems are used to deter elephants from entering human settlements by emitting sound and light, redirecting them back into the forest.

Data-Driven Management: Real-Time Monitoring

The 'M-StriPES' mobile app has been introduced to allow forest officials to document patrolling activities, field inspections, and wildlife census in real time. This app helps in coordinating efforts across the state and ensures a more efficient response to wildlife incursions.

Moreover, the department has launched a digital dashboard that registers and analyses wildlife deaths online through a dedicated module called "ONAG." This initiative aims to streamline data collection



and improve the analysis of human-wildlife conflict incidents.

Infrastructure Developments and Community Engagement

Several new infrastructure projects are aimed at preventing conflicts:

- **Smart Fencing:** A 70-meter smart fence has been installed in the Irulam Forest Station as a pilot project. The department has also deployed 891 temporary watchers in various circles to monitor wildlife movements.
- **Solar Lighting in Settlements:** Over 1,000 solar lights and 60 high-mast lights are being installed in forest-adjacent settlements to reduce the likelihood of wildlife encounters.
- **Recruitment of Forest Officers:** The department has recruited 500 beat forest officers from tribal communities through special recruitment drives to ensure effective management of forest areas.

Rehabilitation and Compensation for Affected Families

The Kerala government has launched several compensation schemes for families affected by

wildlife attacks. As part of the 'Navakiranam' rehabilitation initiative, 818 families affected by wildlife attacks have been relocated to safer areas, with compensation provided for their losses.

Between 2020-21 and 2023-24, the government has granted over Rs 55 crores in compensation for damages caused by human-wildlife conflicts. Compensation is provided for both loss of life and damage to property, such as crops. The government has also extended support to those affected by snakebites or beehive-related incidents.

Habitat Restoration and Ecosystem Management

To reduce wildlife dependency on human settlements, the department has implemented several habitat restoration initiatives:

- **Water Bodies and Fodder Management:** The department has developed 1,434 water bodies and 574 additional fodder resources in critical forest areas to ensure a steady supply of water and food for wildlife, keeping them within forest limits.
- **Native Plantations:** Invasive species were removed from forest areas, and native fruit-bearing trees were encouraged to grow to provide natural food sources for wildlife.

Wayanad Comprehensive Development Package

To specifically address human-wildlife conflict in Wayanad, substantial investments have been made:

- ₹98.7 lakh has been allocated for the North Wayanad division.
- ₹115.7 lakh for South Wayanad.
- ₹2 crore has been earmarked for wildlife management within the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary.

Additionally, solar-powered fences are being constructed in critical areas to reduce elephant attacks on crops.

Addressing Fire Hazards and Illegal Encroachments

To combat forest fires and illegal encroachments, the department has established multiple fire control rooms across Kerala, including eight at the circle level and 36 at the divisional level. These rooms monitor fire outbreaks and allow for swift action during fire seasons.

Furthermore, since the government assumed office, 1,583.85 hectares of forest land previously occupied by invasive species have been restored to natural habitats.

Public Awareness and Sensitisation

To foster greater public involvement, Kerala has launched awareness campaigns aimed at educating people on how to deal with wildlife encounters safely. The “Mission Sensitization to Public” campaign has successfully raised awareness about preventive measures and ways to report wildlife conflicts.

Additionally, special programs like the ‘Vanashree’ initiative promote sustainable forest management practices among local tribal communities, allowing them to benefit economically from the forest while maintaining its health.

As part of natural reforestation efforts, 1,583.85 hectares of monoculture plantations—such as acacia, mangium, and eucalyptus—have been replaced with native forest cover. The formation of the Kerala Forest Ecotourism Development Authority is in its final stages.

Compensation of Rs. 2.26 crore has been distributed for incidents involving wild animal attacks, injuries, and crop damage.

Annual budget allocations for human-wildlife conflict mitigation were as follows: Rs. 22 crore (2021–22), Rs. 25 crore (2022–23), Rs. 30.85 crore (2023–24), and Rs. 48.85 crore (2024–25). An additional Rs. 110 crore was allocated as a special fund, with Rs. 3.72 crore designated for the State

Emergency Operation Centre and Rs. 50 lakh earmarked specifically for Wayanad.

The State Disaster Response Fund now provides Rs. 4 lakh to the families of those who die from snake bites or bee/wasp stings occurring outside forest areas.

Future Directions and Funding

In the coming years, Kerala plans to continue expanding its efforts to reduce human-wildlife conflict with an increased focus on technology and community collaboration. Significant funding has been allocated for future projects, including:

- ₹48.85 crore for 2024–25 to reduce human-wildlife conflict.
- A special fund of ₹110 crore dedicated to mitigating wildlife-related challenges.

These efforts align with Kerala’s broader environmental and biodiversity conservation goals, ensuring a harmonious coexistence between humans and wildlife.

Social Forestry and Conservation Initiatives

Social forestry programs include the Forest Medicine Prosperity initiative, *Vidyavanam Project*, Urban Forest Project, Coastal Forest Project, Institutional Forestry Plans, and Forestry Clubs. An international-standard Elephant Rehabilitation Centre has been established at Kottoor, Thiruvananthapuram, with an investment of Rs. 105 crore, addressing elephant-human conflict and ensuring elephant welfare. The zoo currently located at the Thrissur Museum is being relocated to the Zoological Park in the Puthur forest area with an investment of Rs. 350 crore. Construction of the Natural History Forest Museum in Kulathupuzha, Kollam has been completed, and the Kozhikode Tiger Safari Park is under development. The Periyar Tiger Reserve ranked first among India’s tiger reserves in 2022 and received accreditation from the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) in 2023. According to the State of Forest Report, Kerala recorded the highest increase in forest cover outside designated forest areas over the past decade.

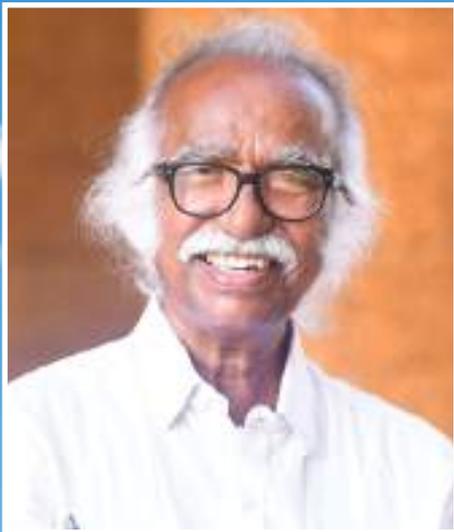
The ‘Sarppa’ Mobile App

The ‘Sarppa’ mobile app helps in the protection of snakes and reduces incidents of snakebites. It also allows users to report other wildlife-related conflicts and promotes public awareness about snakebite prevention.

Inter-State Coordination Committee

Kerala has established an inter-state coordination committee with Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts. The committee has formed 280 public awareness committees to address these challenges collectively.

Illuminating History with New Initiatives



Ramachandran Kadannappalli
Minister for Registration, Museums,
Archaeology & Archives





Comprehensive initiatives in museums, archaeology, and archives highlight Kerala's rich cultural legacy and modern advancements.

The Museums, Archaeology, and Archives Departments are responsible for efficient and comprehensive interventions to preserve the remnants, historical monuments, and documents of our nation's grand heritage and legacy. In an era where historical facts are often distorted to protect narrow interests, it is an essential mission to safeguard these remnants as authentic witnesses to history.

Museum Department

Following the modern concept of museums, thematic or storytelling museums have been established across the state over the past nine years. Notable additions include the Natural History Museum in Thiruvananthapuram, the Handloom Museum in Payyambalam, Kannur, narrating the story of handloom weaving, and the Kunkichira Heritage Museum in Wayanad, showcasing tribal culture.

The Raja Ravi Varma Art Gallery and its annex at the Thiruvananthapuram Zoo have been renovated to display invaluable paintings by Raja Ravi Varma. The

AKG Smriti Museum, dedicated to the memory of A.K. Gopalan, is nearing completion in Peralassery, at Dharmadam legislative constituency, Kannur. Initial works for the Theyyam Museum in Chathappuram, Kalliasseri Constituency, Kannur, have commenced.

Restoration work on the Kozhikode Art Gallery and Krishna Menon Museum building has been completed by the Archaeology Department. A DPR of 2.85 crore has been submitted for the second phase to set up exhibition facilities.

Steps have been initiated to establish the Kerala State Museum in Thrissur, documenting Kerala's unique developmental milestones, following the relocation of animals from the zoo to Puthur Zoo. The multi-purpose museum in Thrissur has been renovated.

A guided tour with modern technological enhancements has been initiated at the Natural History Museum in Thiruvananthapuram to enhance visitors' knowledge and enjoyment. Development work on the Botanical Garden at Thiruvananthapuram Museum has been completed. Barrier-free facilities for differently-abled visitors, including accessible restrooms, drinking water, and parking, have been introduced at the Napier Museum, Thiruvananthapuram.

To review and provide guidelines for state museums, the Museum Commission was appointed, fulfilling a promise from the Second Pinarayi Government's



election manifesto.

Archaeology Department

Seven new museums have been established.

The Gandhi Smriti Museum at the old police station in Payyannur, where the freedom struggle had a significant presence, showcases Gandhi's struggle history, his visits to Kerala, freedom movements in northern Kerala, and agricultural struggles. The Thrissur District Heritage Museum displays copies of historical paintings from the old Kochi Kingdom.

The Idukki District Heritage Museum in Painavu reveals Idukki's history from the Megalithic era to modern times. The Palakkad District Heritage Museum highlights

Kerala's musical heritage, featuring various musical instruments and traditions.

The Ernakulam District Heritage Museum in the historic Fort Kochi Bastion Bungalow illustrates Kochi's history and foreign connections. The Malappuram District Heritage Museum, housed in the historic Hajur Kacheri Mandiram in Tirurangadi, explores Malappuram's culture, history, nature, and political changes.

Comprehensive renovations have been carried out for the Koyikkal Palace Museum, Hill Palace Museum, Calicut Pazhashi Raja Museum, Padmanabhapuram Palace Museum, and Thrissur Archaeology

Museum. Scientific conservation of over a hundred monuments has been conducted during this period.

Detailed scientific surveys were carried out at Ezhimala Fort in Kannur District and Parambathkavu in Valanchery. Extensive field surveys were conducted at Madayippara in Kannur, an archaeologically significant site. A comprehensive archaeological survey in Attappadi, Palakkad District, was completed. Archaeological explorations near Ariyittapara, Cheemeni in Kasaragod District, uncovered rock carvings and megalithic monuments. The ruins of the British transit jail in Mudikkode, Malappuram District, related to the 1921 Malabar Rebellion, were documented through exploration.

Scientific excavations at Farokh Fort were conducted in two phases. Excavations at Farokh Fort, a historical site from the latter half of the 18th century, revealed ceramic fragments, bullets, and parts of weapons, confirming its historical significance related to Tipu Sultan's battles in Kerala.

Archives Department

The International Archives and Heritage Centre, a joint venture between the State Archives Department and Kerala University, is nearing completion at the university's campus, designed to be an international-level research centre for archival studies. The renovated Kannur Science Park has been inaugurated.

Ongoing projects for the scientific preservation of documents include the creation of subject indices for archives. As part of the Central Archives' reference media project, 1,018 scrolls and 1,400 paper documents have been catalogued. The Community

To review and provide guidelines for state museums, the Museum Commission was appointed, fulfilling a promise from the Second Pinarayi Government's election manifesto.



Archives Project aims to raise public awareness about archival materials, identify documents through surveys, preserve them locally, and acquire them from individuals willing to donate.

The department has acquired 96 diaries of M. Rajarajavarma, dating back to 1922, from the renowned writer N.S. Madhavan. Scientific preservation of rare library books is ongoing.

The Public Records Bill, aimed at ensuring careful handling, preservation, and legal sanctity of public records, is under review by the Select Committee in the Legislative Assembly.

Modernization Path

Registration Department

As one of the earliest established departments in India, Kerala's Registration Department is now on the path of modernization. Online facilities for document registration have been implemented through the digital system known as "PEARL" (Package for Effective Administration of Registration Laws).

Key initiatives include:

1. Digitalization of documents
2. Restoration of damaged registration volumes
3. Simplification of registration procedures
4. Full implementation of 'e-stamping'
5. Appointment scheduling for document registration
6. 'Anywhere Registration' within districts
7. Online issuance of encumbrance certificates

8. Online certified copies
9. Online submission of marriage registration applications
10. Complete online filing system for mortgages
11. E-stamping facility for purchasing stamp papers
12. E-payment and e-POS facilities for all services
13. Online NRI chit registration
14. Online registration for partnership firms and societies

Over the past four years, the construction of 28 Registrar offices has been completed with funds from KIIFB, Public Works Fund, and MLA Fund. Compact facilities are planned for all Registrar offices.

Documents from 1968 onwards in Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Ernakulam, and Kasaragod districts, from 1988 in Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Kannur, and from 1998 in Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, and Wayanad districts have been digitized.

The goal is to create a cashless office by transitioning all services to an online platform, with complete modernization planned within the next year.

The AKG Smriti Museum, dedicated to the memory of A.K. Gopalan, is nearing completion in Peralassery, at Dharmadam legislative constituency, Kannur.

Travelling With Time; A Step Towards Efficiency



K.B. Ganesh Kumar
Minister for Road Transport, Motor Vehicles,
Water Transport





Kerala's Motor Vehicle Department modernizes transport, enhances road safety, introduces digital tools, improves public services, and promotes sustainability for a more efficient future.

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The Motor Vehicle Department in Kerala is progressing towards modernization and efficiency as it adapts to contemporary needs and technology. The department's latest developments focus on improving public services, enhancing road safety, streamlining operations, and leveraging digital tools to provide citizens with a smoother, more effective experience.

Improving Driving Test Standards

The department is upgrading its driving tests, shifting from merely assessing basic driving skills to a more holistic approach that emphasizes road safety and responsible vehicle operation. To facilitate this, specialized driving test tracks have been developed to make testing more thorough. The driving test has been made more stringent, ensuring that only candidates who display proficiency in traffic rules, road safety, and vehicle handling receive licenses.

Furthermore, a fixed number of applicants for daily tests will be maintained, easing the difficulty in securing test slots. Special provisions are being introduced for applicants who need to travel abroad or to other states for work or studies, reserving five dedicated slots for them. Additionally, candidates who fail the test will be given ten extra slots to ensure timely retesting. To improve the learning process, the department is working on a 'Learner's Mobile App' that will provide license testing features,

driving test coaching, and other tools to enhance the learning experience.

Ensuring Smooth Traffic Flow

To address traffic congestion in major urban centers, the Department has introduced various measures. The first priority is upgrading key road junctions in high-traffic areas such as Thrissur, Ernakulam, and Thiruvananthapuram. Synchronizing traffic signals at critical junctions is also being implemented. In addition, the department is working on an AI-powered system to improve traffic signal timings, which will further alleviate congestion. To improve traffic law compliance, the department has introduced a new syllabus for community service programs, focusing on educating traffic violators.

Training for Drivers

Driving licenses of drivers, who have committed serious motor vehicle violations, are temporarily revoked. This initiative includes the creation of two new training centers in Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram, modelled after the existing IDTR center. Moreover, advanced Driver Fatigue Monitoring Systems will be installed in all public transport buses to ensure drivers are not overworked and are practicing safe driving.

New Bus Routes

As part of the drive to improve public transportation, 503 new bus routes have been identified, based on consultations with legislative representatives and feedback from the public. These routes aim to enhance connectivity across the state.

Student Concession App

To support students, a Bus Concession App is being



developed in partnership with the Kerala Startup Mission.

Road Safety Cartoon Videos for Kids

To instill road safety awareness from an early age, the Motor Vehicle Department has developed animated videos featuring cartoon characters. The videos will be screened in schools, public spaces and road safety awareness programs.

Citizen Sentinel App

In an effort to involve the public in improving road safety, the Motor Vehicle Department has introduced the 'Citizen Sentinel App'. This innovative app allows citizens to capture and report traffic violations by uploading photos or videos directly to the Motor Vehicle Department's website. The footage is verified by officials before issuing e-challans to the violators. The app is integrated with the M-Parivahan app, which is available under the Citizen Portal feature, making it easily accessible to all users.

Five-Day File Disposal Rule has been implemented to expedite the processing of e-files.

Electric Vehicle Policy

The Motor Vehicle Department has rolled out the Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy aimed at promoting cleaner, more sustainable transportation. As part of this initiative, a subsidy of Rs 30,000 is given to newly

registered electric passenger auto rickshaws. A total of three crore has been allocated to subsidize 1,000 electric auto rickshaws in this fiscal.

Strengthening Enforcement and Operational Efficiency

To enhance the enforcement capabilities, the Motor Vehicle Department is procuring 20 vehicles to support various Regional Transport Office (RTO) sub-office operations and 25 vehicles for the Safe Kerala Enforcement Squads. Additionally, 214 motorcycles equipped with modern technology, such as breath analysers, e-POS machines, and torch lights, will be used for field operations.

Increased Speed Governor Inspections

In response to the growing concern over speeding by heavy vehicles, particularly heavy vehicles, the Motor Vehicle Department has intensified speed governor inspections. The initiative aims to prevent vehicles from operating at unsafe speeds. Additionally, there will be crackdowns on vehicles with unauthorized modifications, such as excessive lighting and loud horns, which violate safety regulations. Special 'super checks' will be conducted on school buses to ensure their operational safety.

Five-Day File Disposal Rule

A new Five-Day File Disposal Rule has been implemented to expedite the processing of e-files.

Under this rule, no official is permitted to retain files for more than five days. This ensures that files are handled promptly, which helps in improving efficiency and reducing delays in administrative processes.

Digitalization Initiatives

As part of the department's digital transformation, the Motor Vehicle Department has launched a Digital Driving License system. Through the "Download Your Driving License (DYDL)" service on the Sarathi portal, people can now download their driving licenses digitally, eliminating the need for physical cards. Moreover, from March 1, 2025, a new system will allow the public to download their Registration Certificates (RC) via the Digi Locker and M-Parivahan apps.

ANPR Camera-Based Virtual Checkposts

The GST Department's ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) cameras at state borders will be part of a new Virtual Checkpost system and the initiative is expected to be fully operational by June 1, 2025.

Automated Testing Systems

The department is advancing vehicle testing by establishing 19 Automated Testing Stations across the state, alongside Accredited Driving Training Centers. Additionally, to further enhance customer experience, the department launched a Unified Counter System on March 18, 2025.

KL 90 Registration Series

A new initiative has been introduced to streamline vehicle registration, with the KL 90 registration series dedicated to government vehicles. Additionally, the BH series registration will be updated to improve operational efficiency across the state. To regulate second-hand vehicle market, a new Authorisation Certificate has come into force. This initiative aims to create a more organized and transparent registration system.

KSRTC; comfortable and high-quality journey

- KSRTC introduced AC Premium Service to provide passengers with a more comfortable and high-quality journey.
- A Mobile Medical Unit Launched to offer free healthcare services and ambulance support for KSRTC employees.
- 24/7 Online Ticketing Implemented for pilgrims at Pamba,
- Effectively utilising underutilised spaces to boost financial efficiency.
- Cleaning Drive across all KSRTC units and Housekeeping Committees to ensure hygiene.
- Achieved record profits by reducing off-road charges, optimizing costs, and improving overall operational efficiency.
- Air-conditioned Restrooms at Thiruvananthapuram

Central Depot for the comfort of employees and passengers.

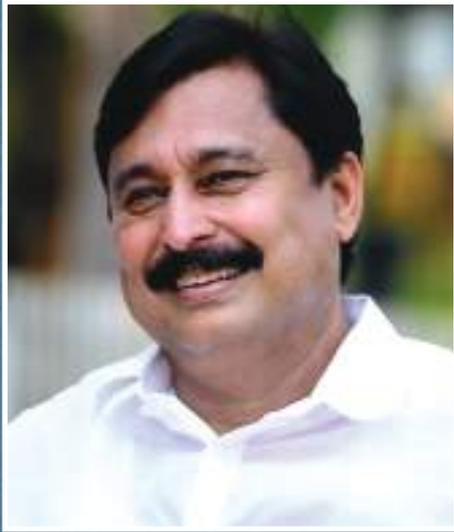
- Restaurants & Mini Supermarkets introduced at bus stations to enhance passenger experience.
- Complete Computerisation for better service delivery.
- Accident Monitoring Committees established for reducing road accidents.
- International Service for Restroom Renovations to upgrade sanitation services and renovate restrooms at bus stations.
- Tourism Packages launched to encourage inter-state travel and expand tourism opportunities.
- Courier Box System on all buses to allow passengers to send packages easily.
- 500 new buses to be added soon to improve fleet capacity.
- Leasing out vacant shops to generate additional revenue.
- Removed inefficient routes while retaining services for hill areas, tribal regions, estate workers, and coastal colonies.
- Navakerala Journey Vehicle Repurposed for innovative public services.
- Village Buses launched in collaboration with local self-governments to improve rural connectivity.
- Travel Card to promote digital transactions, for purchasing tickets conveniently.
- City Circular Service Launched in Thiruvananthapuram to improve urban transportation.
- Courier & Logistics Scheme to augment non-ticket revenue.
- Free Maritime Services to improve accessibility for coastal passengers.
- KSRTC Travel Fuels Project ensures buses receive high-quality fuel

Unified Ambulance Tariff System

The state has introduced the Unified Ambulance Tariff System to provide affordable and efficient ambulance services. This system offers 20 per cent discount on charges of C & D level ambulances for BPL cardholders. Cancer patients, and children under 12 will benefit from a special rate of Rs two per kilometer for the services while also ensuring free transport for accident victims to the nearest hospital. Ambulance drivers will undergo specialized training at the Institute of Driver Training and Research, Edappal and uniforms will be introduced for a professional appearance. A mobile app will soon be launched to streamline ambulance services and provide detailed information on available ambulances and hospitals across the state.

"Super checks" will be conducted on school buses to ensure their operational safety.

Sprinting Forward



V. Abdurahiman
Minister for Sports, Wakf and Haj Pilgrimage,
Minority welfare





Kerala's sports sector is witnessing rapid growth through the development of infrastructure and the introduction of modern facilities. Efforts are being made to give maximum support to all athletes while fostering national and international collaboration. The Kerala Sports Policy, formulated in 2023, is rooted in the principles of inclusive participation, school-level development, nurturing brilliant athletes and fostering a robust sports economy.

Kerala also holds the distinction of being the first Indian state to organise an international sports summit. Representatives from eight countries participated in the event held at Greenfield Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram, where investment commitments totalling Rs. 5,050 crore were made. The policy outlines a visionary initiative called the Sports Economy Mission. As part of systemic reforms, Sports Councils were restructured and the Sports Act of 2000 was amended.

Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure projects worth Rs. 3,500 crore are currently underway across the state. The Wayanad District Stadium has been completed, and similar projects are in progress in 10 other districts. A total of 354 stadiums and sports grounds have either been completed or are under construction. Twenty-four sports complexes have been finalised.

Major upgrades include Rs. 30 crore worth of development at G.V. Raja Sports School and Rs. 10 crore each in the Kannur and Kunnampulam sports divisions. Three new hostels are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 crore. Synthetic tracks have

been laid at G.V. Raja and in Thrissur. Construction of the Kayika Bhavan, the department headquarters, is in progress at Vanross Junction, Thiruvananthapuram. The Sports Kerala Foundation was established to oversee infrastructure development and stadium maintenance.

International Collaboration

A football and hockey training initiative was launched in collaboration with the Netherlands. MoU was signed with Victoria University, Australia. A football academy has been established at G.V. Raja Sports School in partnership with the leading football club AC Milan. Agreements were also signed with Cuba, bringing in coaches for athletics, judo, volleyball and boxing. Additional collaborations were made with the Argentine Football Association and the Sports Council of Spain.

Kerala successfully hosted FIFA Under-17 World Cup matches in Kochi. International Sports Expos were held in 2018 and 2019. The Che International Chess Festival was conducted as part of the sports cooperation with Cuba.

One Panchayat, One Playground

This initiative aims to ensure that every panchayat has access to a quality playground. In the first phase, work began in 124 panchayats—four playgrounds have been completed, and construction is ongoing in 65 locations. For the first time, Sports Councils have been established at the Corporation, Municipality and Panchayat levels.

Embracing Innovation

An e-certificate system has been introduced to prevent the misuse of fake credentials in sports. Biomechanics is

Kerala holds the distinction of being the first Indian state to organise an international sports summit. Investment commitments totalling Rs. 5,050 crore were made in the summit



now being used for talent selection in sports schools. Rs. 2 crore has been sanctioned for preliminary work toward establishing a sports institute at Calicut University. E-sports hubs are being set up across the state. The G.V. Raja and Kannur sports schools are now directly managed by the Sports Department, with admissions starting from class 6.

Sports Training Initiatives

The 'Goal' project was launched to provide football training to five lakh children over five years. One lakh children have already received training at 1,000 centres. Training programmes such as Sprint (athletics), Judoko (judo), Punch (boxing) and Hoops (basketball) are operational.

A shooting academy has been established at Vattiyoor kavu, and a tennis academy at Kumarapuram, both in Thiruvananthapuram.

A sports division was started in Kunnankulam, Thrissur, enrolling 30 students each from classes 7 and

8. Among the three football academies established in Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur and Ernakulam, two cater exclusively to girls.

One School, One Game

The government has introduced this scheme in selected aided schools, providing sports equipment for one designated sport per school. In the first phase, 80 schools were included. 'The Healthy Kids project', aimed at improving the physical and mental well-being of primary school students, was expanded to 30 additional schools.

Honouring Athletes

Hockey player Sreejesh, who won a bronze medal at the Tokyo Olympics, received Rs. 2 crore and a promotion in his government job. Commonwealth Games medalists Eldhose Paul, Abdullah Abubacker, Sree Shankar and Tresa Jolly have been promised government employment. The government built a house for Olympic medalist Manuel Frederick.

KP Rahul, a member of the Santosh Trophy-winning team, received a Rs. 15 lakh house and a clerk position in the Education Department. Footballer Aryashree was allotted Rs. 10 lakh for housing and V. Sheena, National Games triple jump gold medalist, received Rs. 18 lakh.

The pension for disabled athletes was increased to Rs. 1,600 and the annual family income limit raised to Rs. 1 lakh. Twenty-six disabled circus artists were included in this scheme. During the COVID-19 pandemic, sports nutrition kits were distributed to 1,750 children.

Sports Quota Appointments

A record 960 athletes have been appointed under the sports quota over the past nine years. The previous LDF government appointed 580 athletes. This government appointed an additional 65 athletes from the 2010–14 rank list. From 2017–23, 168 were appointed to the police force and 61 to the KSEB under the sports quota.

Eleven members of the Santosh Trophy-winning team, previously unemployed, were appointed as LDCs in the Education Department. The government fulfilled a prior commitment to appoint 83 team-event medalists from the National Games into government service. A decision has also been taken in principle to reserve one percent of

A football academy has been established at G.V. Raja Sports School in partnership with AC Milan.



PSC appointments for athletes.

Minority Welfare

Career guidance and training programmes have been launched for students. In the current year, 710 new beneficiaries were approved for the Widow Housing Renovation Scheme. A total of 515 houses were completed under the spillover category. Rs. 50 lakhs were spent on Pathway Social Life Wellness Programme.

Scholarships for 2024–25

- ◆ APJ Abdul Kalam Scholarship (Polytechnic Diploma): Rs. 40.62 lakh for 677 students
- ◆ C.H. Muhammad Koya Scholarship (UG, PG, Professional): Rs. 7.46 crore for 9,022 students
- ◆ Private ITI/ITC Fee Reimbursement: Rs. 3.96 crore for 3,943 students
- ◆ Skill Training Programme: Rs. 90 lakh
- ◆ CA, CMA, CS Scholarship: Rs. 57.67 lakh for 384 students
- ◆ UGC, CSIR, NET Coaching: Rs. 9 lakh for 550 students
- ◆ Premier Institution Scholarship (IIT, IIM, IIMC, IMSC): Rs. 18 lakh for 36 students
- ◆ Mother Teresa Scholarship (Nursing/Paramedical): Rs. 60.78 lakh for 402 students
- ◆ Prof. Joseph Mundassery Scholarship: Rs. 5.24 crore for 4,815 students
- ◆ Civil Services Preparation: Rs. 5.55 lakh for 33 students
- ◆ Foreign University Scholarship: Rs. 1.70 crore allocated, Rs. 1.44 crore disbursed to 30 students

- ◆ Ibrahim Sulaiman Setu Urdu Scholarship: Rs. 3.84 lakh for 384 students
- ◆ Margadeepam Scholarship: Rs. 18.25 crore for 1,21,667 students

The *Samanayam* scheme aims to provide employment to one lakh educated youth from minority communities. Registration drives are ongoing.

Under the PMJVK scheme, 37 projects worth Rs. 49 crore have been completed. Training programmes are being offered to help minority youth enter government services. Currently, 24 training centres and 27 sub-centres are operational.

The Kerala State Minorities Development Finance Corporation is running over 15 loan schemes. The government guarantee has been raised from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 100 crore and loan amounts have quadrupled. Efforts are ongoing to recover encroached waqf properties, with 245 new assets reclaimed.

Hajj Pilgrimage

A new embarkation point has been established in Kannur. Over the past two years, Rs. 1 crore has been allocated in the state budget for Hajj pilgrimage. A women's block has been built near the Hajj House in Kozhikode at a cost of Rs. 8.2 crore. Plans are underway for a Hajj House in Kannur.

Madrassa teachers enrolled in the welfare fund receive between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 7,500 upon reaching the age of 60. Disabled pensioners are granted Rs. 1,000 per month. ■

A record 960 athletes have been appointed under the sports quota over the past nine years.

Food Security to Nutritional Security: Kerala's Progressive Approach



Adv. G.R. Anil
Minister for Food and Civil Supplies





Kerala has transitioned from ensuring food security to focusing on nutritional security through inclusive policies, effective market interventions, and consumer empowerment for a healthier future.

Kerala, renowned for achieving food security, has successfully tackled hunger across the state. Now, the state has shifted its focus toward ensuring nutritional security for all its citizens. The government's commitment is evident through transparent trade practices, consumer empowerment, and efforts aimed at guaranteeing access to safe, nutritious food. With a clear roadmap for its New Kerala initiative, the Food and Civil Supplies Department is taking significant steps forward.

Historically, Kerala faced food production challenges, with insufficient food grains to meet its population's needs. The state had endured food shortages and famine during the World Wars. Despite these difficulties, Kerala has emerged as a hunger-free state, a defining achievement for the Kerala model of development. This success reflects strong governance, proactive policies, and unwavering determination.

The journey towards food security began in the 1960s when Kerala, as a food-deficit region, introduced

the Public Distribution System (PDS). The PDS, which started with rationed food grain distribution, became a model for the nation. However, the central government's introduction of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) led to restricted ration benefits for the poorest and most vulnerable sections. The National Food Security Act of 2013 formalized this shift, leaving 57% of the population outside the ration system. In response, Kerala expanded the benefits to include non-priority sections, ensuring that no one was left behind.

Ration Cards for All

One of Kerala's landmark achievements is the 'Ration Card for All' initiative. This ensures that even the most marginalised groups, including the homeless, have access to subsidised food. By linking ration cards with Aadhaar authentication, the state issued 520,563 new cards. Additionally, about 7,992 cards were allocated to welfare institutions for children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, increasing the total number to 28,666 for such institutions. Ration cards were also extended to transgender individuals and homeless people, further reflecting Kerala's commitment to inclusivity. Migrant labourers from other states also benefit from Ration Rights Cards, ensuring they have access to their entitled food supplies while residing in Kerala.

Kerala has also expanded its mobile ration shops network, reaching remote regions, tribal areas, forest



settlements, and labour colonies. These mobile units, currently numbering 137, ensure uninterrupted access to food for communities facing transportation challenges. Another initiative, 'Oppam,' caters to bedridden individuals, delivering ration supplies directly to their homes via auto-rickshaw drivers. Additionally, 50 'Subhiksha Hotels,' offering nutritious meals for just Rs. 20, have been launched under the Public Distribution Department as part of the Hunger-Free Kerala program.

National Recognition

Kerala stands as the first state in India to achieve 100% Aadhaar linkage of ration cards, a milestone that has improved transparency and reduced ration leakages. The state's high-quality Public Distribution System was recognized by the Central Government, earning Kerala a certificate of appreciation in December 2024. The state has also excelled in the master verification of priority ration cards, ranking at the top nationwide.

The Chief Minister launched the Direct Selling Marketing Guidelines in February 2024, accompanied by an online registration portal for these companies.

Extensive Market Intervention

Kerala has implemented an unparalleled market intervention strategy through the State Civil Supplies Corporation (SUPPLYCO). This network ensures market stability and protects consumers from price fluctuations.

SUPPLYCO

- 1,634 outlets**
- 915 Maveli Stores**
- 588 Supermarkets**
- 6 Hypermarkets**
- 88 Medical Stores**
- 13 Petrol Pumps**
- 3 LPG Outlets**
- 21 Mobile Maveli Stores**

Since May 2016, SUPPLYCO has kept the prices of 13 essential goods unchanged, providing them at nearly half the market rate. While recent nationwide price hikes prompted a subsidy rate adjustment, the state government continues to provide these goods with a subsidy of about 35%, ensuring accessibility and affordability for the public.

High Procurement Price for Paddy

Kerala also prioritises fair prices for its farmers, particularly in the procurement of paddy. The state procures about six lakh metric tons of paddy annually, which is processed into rice and distributed through the PDS. By combining the central government's support price with an additional state bonus, Kerala offers the highest paddy procurement price in the country.

Consumer Protection

In terms of consumer protection, Kerala has made significant strides. The government has upgraded



the infrastructure of Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (CDRC), enabling quicker resolution of complaints. Mediation cells are now present in all districts, and the introduction of the 'e-Dakhil system' allows consumers to file complaints online, making the process more accessible. The state has also launched 'Darpanam', a mobile exhibition initiative designed to increase consumer awareness. Kerala's consumer policy, which promotes consumer rights and sustainable practices, sets a benchmark for the rest of the country.

To foster awareness, consumer clubs have been established in schools, and awareness programs are being conducted in colleges. The state has also reopened and upgraded CDRC buildings in Idukki, Palakkad, and Kottayam to improve accessibility.

Legal Metrology

Kerala has enhanced the quality and accuracy of its legal metrology services by launching advanced calibration laboratories for thermometers, flow meters, sphygmomanometers, and water meters at the Ernakulam Central Laboratory. The state is in the final stages of securing NABL accreditation for its Gold Assaying Laboratory in Ernakulam. The government has also improved public accessibility by upgrading the 'Sutharyam mobile application', allowing traders to submit applications and fees online for the stamping of weighing and measuring instruments. Additional initiatives, such as the 'Jagratha project' (focused on compliance in

commercial establishments) and the 'Kshamatha project' (monitoring fuel stations for accuracy), ensure consistent quality standards across various sectors.

Modern K-Stores

In an innovative move, Kerala has transformed 1,779 ration shops into modernized K-Stores. These stores now offer additional services, such as mini-banking, utility bill payments, and products from public sector enterprises, agricultural departments, and industrial sectors. With plans to expand to 2,500 K-Stores, these outlets have already recorded transactions worth Rs 11.5 crore. K-Stores also provide clean drinking water for just Rs 10 and distribute ragi flour to promote the nutritional benefits of millets.

Direct Selling Marketing Guidelines

To regulate multi-level marketing and direct selling companies, Kerala has established a new monitoring authority. The Chief Minister launched the Direct Selling Marketing Guidelines in February 2024, accompanied by an online registration portal for these companies. A consumer awareness video was also released to educate the public about their rights and responsibilities when dealing with such companies.

Ration cards were also extended to transgender individuals and homeless people, further reflecting Kerala's commitment to inclusivity

Kerala Stands Strong Amid Crises



K.N. Balagopal
Minister for Finance





The 2025-26 budget speech opened with a bold declaration that Kerala has successfully navigated a severe financial crunch. Despite economic constraints imposed by the central government, the state has ensured continued funding for developmental and welfare initiatives. Over the past four years, Kerala has faced significant economic challenges but has persevered through meticulous financial planning and prudent management. Alongside, capital investment in the state has nearly doubled.



Kerala's resilience stems primarily from a significant increase in its own revenue. In 2011-12, the state's tax revenue stood at Rs.25,718 crore. By 2016-17, during the first year of the Pinarayi government, this had risen to Rs. 42,176 crore. The trend continued, reaching Rs. 47,661 crore in 2020-21. Under the current LDF government, tax revenue increased to Rs. 8,341

crore in 2021-22, Rs. 71,968 crore in 2022-23, and Rs. 74,329 crore in 2023-24. For the ongoing fiscal year (2024-25), revenue is projected at Rs.81,627 crore, with a target of Rs.91,515 crore for the next financial year.

Non-tax revenue has also seen substantial growth. In 2011-12, it stood at Rs.2,592 crore, rising to Rs.9,699 crore by 2016-17. Though it dipped to Rs.7,372 crore in 2020-21, the current government managed to raise it to Rs.10,463 crore in 2021-22, Rs.15,118 crore in 2022-23, Rs.16,346 crore in 2023-24, and subsequently to Rs.17,906 crore in 2024-25. The target for 2025-26 is Rs.19,145 crore.

Declining central revenue share

Kerala's share of central revenue has been steadily shrinking. In 2016-17, the state's revenue stood at Rs.75,612 crore, of which Rs.23,735 crore (32%) came from the central government. By 2020-21, this increased to Rs.42,629 crore (44%). However, the decline began soon afterwards with Rs.47,837 crore (41%) in 2021-22, Rs.48,230 crore (36%)



in 2022-23, Rs.33,811 crore (27%) in 2023-24, and just Rs.33,397 crore (25%) in 2024-25. Compared to 2020-21, this marks a nearly 20% drop. According to the Accountant General's preliminary estimates, by January 2025, Kerala had received Rs.2,942.29 crore less from the Centre than in the previous year.

Public and capital expenditure

Between 2011 and 2016, Kerala's average annual public expenditure under the UDF government was Rs.68,169 crore. Under the first Pinarayi government (2016-2021), this rose to Rs.1,15,378 crore. Over the past four years, under the current government, average public expenditure has reached Rs.1,65,061 crore. The total expected expenditure for 2025-26 is Rs.2,00,354 crore.

Capital expenditure has also grown. In 2022-23, it was Rs.16,787.49 crore, rising slightly to Rs.16,880.17 crore in 2023-24. By January 2025, capital expenditure stood at Rs.13,578.92 crore, reflecting an increase of Rs.731.63 crore over the previous year. This increase in development spending has occurred despite central restrictions on state borrowing and reduced grants-in-aid.

Challenges ahead

According to the 15th Finance Commission, the central government retains 62.3% of national

revenue, while states receive only 37.7%, despite bearing 62.5% of total public expenditure.

Kerala's share in the divisible pool of central taxes is a mere 1.925%, whereas Uttar Pradesh receives 17.94%, Bihar 10.06%, Madhya Pradesh 7.85%, West Bengal 7.52%, and Maharashtra 6.32%. Though the 15th Finance Commission recommended that states receive 41% of central revenue, in practice, they receive less than 30%.

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) severely curtailed states' taxation powers. The Centre initially provided GST compensation to offset revenue losses, but this was discontinued in June 2022. Despite the economic impact of COVID-19, which stunted revenue growth for nearly two years, the compensation period was not extended, resulting in an annual revenue loss of Rs.12,000 crore for Kerala.

Kerala's share in the divisible pool was 3.8% under the 10th Finance Commission, reduced to 2.5% under the 14th, and further slashed to 1.92% under the 15th. This reduction alone resulted in a Rs.25,000 crore revenue loss for the current government over four years. In additions, loans taken for KIIFB and the Pension Company too were classified as state debt, leading to an additional revenue loss of Rs.16,433 crore. Public account funds such as deposits from employees and the public in the treasury were also classified



as state debt, reducing Kerala's borrowing limit by Rs.39,720 crore.

Despite these financial constraints, Kerala continues to progress. In 2024-25, 75% of the state's revenue came from its own sources, with only 25% from the Centre, whereas many other states receive 50% to 70% of their revenue from central assistance. Even amid financial restrictions, the second Pinarayi government has successfully ensured that development and welfare programs remain uninterrupted.

Commitment to fiscal responsibility

The government is prioritising expenditures, strictly controlling unnecessary spending and focusing on social security and welfare initiatives. Additional financial responsibilities, such as salary and pension revisions and social security pension increases announced by the previous administration, have been absorbed by the current government.

The salaries of ASHA workers have been increased twice under this administration. A significant financial burden has been borne for KSRTC, and funds have been allocated to clear KTDFC's liabilities. Financial support has also been extended outside the budget to KFC, KSFE, Kerala Gramin Bank, Kochi Metro Rail, and

Kannur Airport.

Things have come to such a point that Kerala is solely financing the Vizhinjam Port Project. In centrally sponsored schemes, the central share has been drastically reduced or withdrawn entirely. As a result, crucial sectors such as scheme workers, NHM, paddy procurement, maternal and child nutrition programmes, welfare pensions, and public education face mounting financial pressure. Despite these constraints, the state continues to sustain its achievements and push forward in various sectors. If the funds that are rightfully owed to Kerala were received, timely payments to government employees and other groups would have been made.

Welfare pension arrears cleared

Since March 2024, welfare pensions have been distributed monthly. Two out of the five instalments of pending payments have already been disbursed, with the remaining arrears set to be cleared within the upcoming financial year that begins in April.

Knowledge-Driven Inclusive Kerala



Dr R. Bindu
Minister for Higher Education and Social Justice



Kerala's holistic transformation through educational reforms, digital innovations, and inclusive welfare policies is advancing its status as a knowledge-driven, socially inclusive society.

.....

Kerala, under its transformative Navakerala initiative, is steadfastly advancing towards becoming a knowledge-driven society while ensuring that the welfare of marginalised communities is upheld. With significant developments in higher education and social justice over the past four years, the state has embraced an integrated approach where progress in knowledge creation is aligned with social welfare, making it a true "Knowledge Kerala, Welfare Kerala."

Four-Year Degree Programmes

Since the current administration took office, the government has approved nearly 1,000 undergraduate and over 200 postgraduate programs, along with the establishment of 73 new colleges, creating over 30,000 new seats. For the first time in history, a comprehensive curriculum framework has been established for higher education. Based on this, all universities under the Higher Education Department have implemented four-year undergraduate programmes (FYUGP). Additionally, a unified academic calendar has been introduced to ensure timely examinations and result announcements.

K-REAP: Revolutionising Education

A key step towards digital transformation in education has been the introduction of the Kerala Resource for Educational Administration and Planning (K-REAP) software, which aims to streamline student-related services. Kannur University has already implemented K-REAP to conduct semester exams and process results swiftly. Plans are underway to extend this model to other universities.

Skill Development and Career Planning

In order to equip students with essential skills for their careers, all higher education institutions are setting up Centres for Skill Development and Career Planning. A range of initiatives such as "Industry on Campus" and "Connect Career to Campus" have been rolled out in technical education institutions. In collaboration with the Industries Department, industrial parks are being established on campuses, and partnerships with the Startup Mission are fostering innovation. A significant investment has been made in a 50-acre research park at Vilappilsala, in collaboration with the College of Engineering, Thiruvananthapuram, which will focus on electric

vehicle research, production, and related industries.

Kerala Knowledge Consortium

From this academic year, Kerala Knowledge Consortium centres will be established in leading educational institutions. This initiative encourages collaboration between academia and society, encouraging research-driven solutions for societal challenges.

Accreditation and National Recognition

NAAC Accreditation

Total accredited institutions: 92

A++ Grade Universities: University of Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi University

A+ Grade Universities: Calicut University, CUSAT, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit

Colleges Accreditation Status:

A++ Grade: 28 colleges

A+ Grade: 49 colleges

A Grade: 82 colleges

NIRF Rankings (National Level)

Top 100 Universities: Kerala University (21), CUSAT (34), MG University (37), Calicut University (89)

Overall Rankings: Kerala University (38), CUSAT (51), MG University (67)

State Public University Rankings: Kerala (9), CUSAT (10), MG University (11), Calicut (43)

Among India's top-ranked colleges, 16 are from Kerala, with 42 colleges in the top 200 and 71 in the top 300. Notably, 16 government colleges have secured spots in the top 100.

As of November 2024, 248 undergraduate programs in 63 engineering colleges, 21 postgraduate programs in five engineering colleges, and 38 programs across 11 polytechnic colleges have received accreditation from the National Board of Accreditation (NBA). The creation of the State Assessment and Accreditation Center (SAAC) modelled after NAAC and the Kerala Institutional Ranking Framework (KIRF), modelled after NIRF, are pivotal steps towards ensuring quality assurance across all institutions.

Infrastructure Development and Investments

A strong focus on improving infrastructure has led to the initiation of over Rs. 1,847 crore worth of projects, aimed at enhancing educational facilities through KIIFB. Additionally, substantial investments have been made under various schemes like RUSA Phase 1 and 2, amounting to Rs.433.28 crores have been completed. The PM-USHA scheme, and several other educational projects, improving the physical infrastructure of institutions.

At Mahatma Gandhi University, Rs.280 crores has been allocated for the establishment of a Centre



of Excellence, a Translational Research Centres, a research hostel, and an indoor stadium. Calicut University has received Rs.53.73 crores for various development projects through the plan fund. The initial phase of the Malayalam University headquarters construction has been sanctioned ₹20 crore, and ₹12 crore has been allocated for building the Higher Education Council headquarters.

Scholarships and Research Support

To encourage academic excellence, Kerala has introduced a five-year scholarship program that covers students in undergraduate and postgraduate programs in various fields, with over Rs. 20.62 crore has been disbursed to date. Moreover, the Kairali Research Awards and Chief Minister's Navakerala Post-Doctoral Fellowships are designed to promote research excellence. In the first phase, 77 fellowships were granted, followed by 68 in the second phase. As many as 31 fellowships were introduced under Mode-1, specifically for university-based translational research centres. Over Rs. 7.38 crore has been allocated for research-related support.

Centers of Excellence and Investment in Research

Kerala is investing heavily in Centers of Excellence across several universities. By setting up autonomous

inter-university research centers such as the Tanu Padmanabhan Centre of Excellence in Astronomy and Astrophysics, the Centre of Excellence in Neurodegeneration and Brain Health at CUSAT, and a Nano science and Nanotechnology Center at Mahatma Gandhi University. These initiatives aim to position Kerala as a hub for world-class research and innovation, with a total of Rs. 2,718 crore invested in the higher education sector in the past four years.

Creating Drug-Free Campuses

In response to growing concerns about student health and well-being, Kerala has launched a Drug Awareness Campaign to ensure drug-free campuses. Additionally, the Jeevani Mental Health Programme has been introduced to address mental health challenges, promoting a healthier and more supportive environment for students.

Elderly Care and Senior-Friendly Kerala

With an aging population, Kerala has taken significant steps to improve the quality of life for its

Among India's top-ranked colleges, 16 are from Kerala, with 42 colleges in the top 200 and 71 in the top 300. Notably, 16 government colleges have secured spots in the top 100.



senior citizens. This includes the establishment of a Senior Citizens' Commission, the introduction of a toll-free helpline -Elder Line, and the creation of modernised elderly homes- Second Innings Home. The state has also launched programs like the Vayojana Web Portal, Vayoreksha crisis management ,Sayamprabha Homes, Vayomithram Programme and *Ormathony* providing critical support to senior citizens.

Disability-Inclusive Kerala

Kerala is committed to making the state barrier-free for individuals with disabilities. The government has introduced employment schemes, identified 1,452 job positions, and launched programs to distribute assistive devices such as visual aids, hearing aids, and electronic wheelchairs. Specialised programs like the 'Kaazhcha Project' and 'Shravana Project' are directly addressing the needs of the visually and hearing-impaired. The 'Shubhayatra scheme' provides for electronic wheelchairs to the differently-abled . NISH and NIPMR have been recognised as centres of excellence in disability rehabilitation.

Moreover, the state has focused on skill development for persons with disabilities, launching the Rhythm Art talent search initiative and several other programs aimed at fostering independence and inclusion. As a relief measure for victims of endosulfan poisoning, the 'Sahajeevanam Sneha

Gramam' project has been launched in Mooliyar village, Kasaragod, with its first phase now operational.

Transgender Empowerment

Recognising the needs of the transgender community, Kerala has introduced several welfare schemes such as scholarships for transgender students, financial assistance for gender affirmation surgeries, and vocational training programs for self-sufficiency.

The state has also supported transgender cultural troupes and addressed mental health challenges through peer counseling initiatives. The 'Varnnam scheme', which provides financial aid for higher education, and other initiatives like *Yatham*, *Sakalyam*, *Karuthal Samanwaya*, *Ananyam*, Peer Counseling Training and *Karuthal* are helping the transgender community lead more fulfilling and independent lives.

Student Excellence Awards

The Chief Minister's Vidyarthi Pratibha Puraskaram has been launched to support meritorious students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. A total of Rs.20 crore has been allocated for these initiatives.

**NISH and NIPMR
have been
recognised
as centres of
excellence
in disability
rehabilitation**

Transforming Dairy and Livestock for Sustainable Growth in Kerala



J. Chinchurani
Minister for Animal Husbandry and
Dairy Development





Kerala's Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Department has led initiatives to foster self-sufficiency, enhance veterinary care, and secure economic stability for farmers in a sustainable way.



Over the past nine years, Kerala has undergone significant transformation in its development, with welfare initiatives touching every section of society. A notable aspect of this growth is in the field of animal husbandry and dairy development, where the state has achieved several milestones. Through a blend of innovation, technology, and targeted welfare programs, Kerala has significantly strengthened its dairy and livestock sector, focusing on self-sufficiency in milk production while safeguarding the well-being of dairy farmers. These programs have not only contributed to the growth of the sector but also ensured socio-economic stability for countless families, reinforcing Kerala's commitment to sustainable and inclusive development.

Veterinary Healthcare: A Step Towards Comprehensive Animal Care

A crucial aspect of Kerala's development agenda is the focus on quality healthcare for animals. In this regard, the state has deployed mobile veterinary units across 29 blocks, ensuring timely and efficient medical care for both livestock and domestic animals. This service will be expanded to 47 more blocks in the upcoming phase. The establishment of mobile

surgery units in 12 centers is nearing completion, alongside the introduction of tele-veterinary units in Kollam, Kannur, and Ernakulam districts, equipped with mobile X-ray, ultrasound scanning, and surgical facilities. Furthermore, 24-hour veterinary services are now available in 31 centers. Kerala has also appointed newly graduated veterinary doctors as Junior Resident Veterinary Doctors in 60 selected animal healthcare centers, ensuring accessibility to expert care.

Livelihood Initiatives

The Rebuild Kerala initiative allocated Rs 77 crore to livelihood support programs, which included distributing cows, goats, calves, poultry, pigs, and ducks to struggling farmers. Additionally, the state has introduced scientific cattle sheds and fodder subsidies to enhance livestock management. The state also rolled out sex-sorted semen technology across ten districts to improve genetic selection and productivity of livestock. Key infrastructure developments, such as a high-tech dairy farm in Kuryottumala, a modern hatchery in Thottathara, and a state-of-the-art center for goat farming in Parassala, have also been crucial in advancing the sector. The establishment of a multi-specialty veterinary hospital in Kudappanakunnu, Thiruvananthapuram, is another landmark achievement in improving veterinary healthcare.

Rabies Prevention and Veterinary Diagnostics

The Kerala government has implemented an advanced rabies antibody detection system at the State Institute for Animal Diseases (SIAD), marking the first such system in the state. Laboratories in Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Palakkad



have achieved NABL accreditation, significantly enhancing disease surveillance. These efforts reflect the state's strong commitment to rabies prevention, ensuring healthier co-existence between humans and animals.

Insurance and Financial Support for Farmers

In an effort to bolster farmer welfare, Kerala has amended the farm licensing rules under the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act of 2012 to make them more farmer-friendly. The state introduced the Cattle Insurance Scheme (*Gosamruddhi*) in 2016, which has successfully covered 2.5 lakh cattle. To modernise veterinary services, Kerala launched a pilot project for an advanced e-health management system within the Animal Husbandry Department. Furthermore, the 'A-HELP' (Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production) workforce has been established to ensure efficient coordination of animal welfare and veterinary services.

Strengthening the Dairy Sector Through Strategic Investments

The dairy sector in Kerala has witnessed remarkable growth due to government investments and policy reforms. After taking office, the government prioritised dairy development, allocating substantial funds to dairy-related initiatives. In the 2021-22 fiscal year, projects worth Rs 103.71 crore were implemented, followed by Rs 106.81 crore in

2022-23, and Rs 94.18 crore in 2023-24. Kerala has emerged as a leader in the dairy cooperative sector, ensuring fair pricing for dairy farmers and maximising milk procurement. A major revision in milk pricing in December 2022 resulted in farmers receiving 83.75 percent of the increased price, amounting to Rs 5.08 per liter. This policy has had a significant positive impact on the financial security of dairy farmers.

New Dairy Cooperatives

Between 2016-17 and 2024-25, Kerala registered over 170 new dairy cooperative societies, and efforts were made to revitalize 121 inactive cooperatives. The government provided managerial subsidies to 400 financially struggling cooperatives, ensuring their long-term sustainability. This growth has strengthened the cooperative network, offering dairy farmers greater economic stability and opportunities for development. The government also launched the 'Elevated and Community Cattle Shed' project to assist farmers in flood-prone regions like Kuttanad. The inauguration of the Chempumpuram facility in 2022, along with the upcoming completion of the Champakulam project, has provided additional protection to dairy farmers and

Ksheerasree online portal launched in 2021, aimed at integrating dairy cooperatives and farmers, got recognition from Kerala and Centre governments with the prestigious e-Governance Award.



their livestock.

Legislative and Policy Reforms

In 2023, Kerala introduced the Kerala Cattle Feed, Poultry Feed, and Mineral Mixture (Production, Storage, Distribution, Sale, Regulation, and Quality Assurance) Act, which governs the entire feed production and distribution system. Additionally, the Calf Park Project and Calf Adoption Scheme, launched in 2018-19, promote scientific rearing methods for developing high-yielding cows, contributing to higher productivity and creating new income opportunities for farmers. These initiatives are designed to enhance the overall health of livestock and the dairy sector.

Disaster Response and Fodder Security

During natural disasters such as floods and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Kerala government ensured an uninterrupted supply of cattle feed to farmers. The Fodder Financial Assistance Scheme was introduced with an allocation of Rs 11.83 crore to support dairy farmers during these crises. Between 2016-17 and 2021-22, nearly two lakh farmers benefited annually from subsidised cattle feed. In 2023-24, the government introduced a new initiative offering subsidized natural fodder resources to dairy farmers supplying milk to cooperative societies. This effort, along with other dairy development projects in favorable blocks, has significantly increased milk production in the state.

Growth in Milk Production

The state has seen steady growth in milk production, with output increasing from 25.2 lakh metric tons in 2016-17 to 25.8 lakh metric tons in 2023-24. The average daily milk yield from Kerala's crossbred cows has risen to 10.77 liters, securing the state's position as the second-highest in the nation. This achievement can largely be attributed to scientific breeding policies that have improved the efficiency and productivity of the dairy sector.

Infrastructure Development and Investments

A state-of-the-art milk powder production facility has been established in Moorkanad, Malappuram, with an investment of Rs 131 crore. This factory is a joint effort of the Dairy Development Department, NABARD, and the Malabar Regional Union. This facility is expected to enhance Kerala's milk processing capabilities and contribute to self-sufficiency in dairy products. Additionally, the Ksheerasree online portal, launched in 2021, has successfully integrated dairy cooperatives and farmers. The portal has been recognized with prestigious e-Governance Awards by both the Kerala and Central governments, further highlighting the state's commitment to digitising the dairy sector.

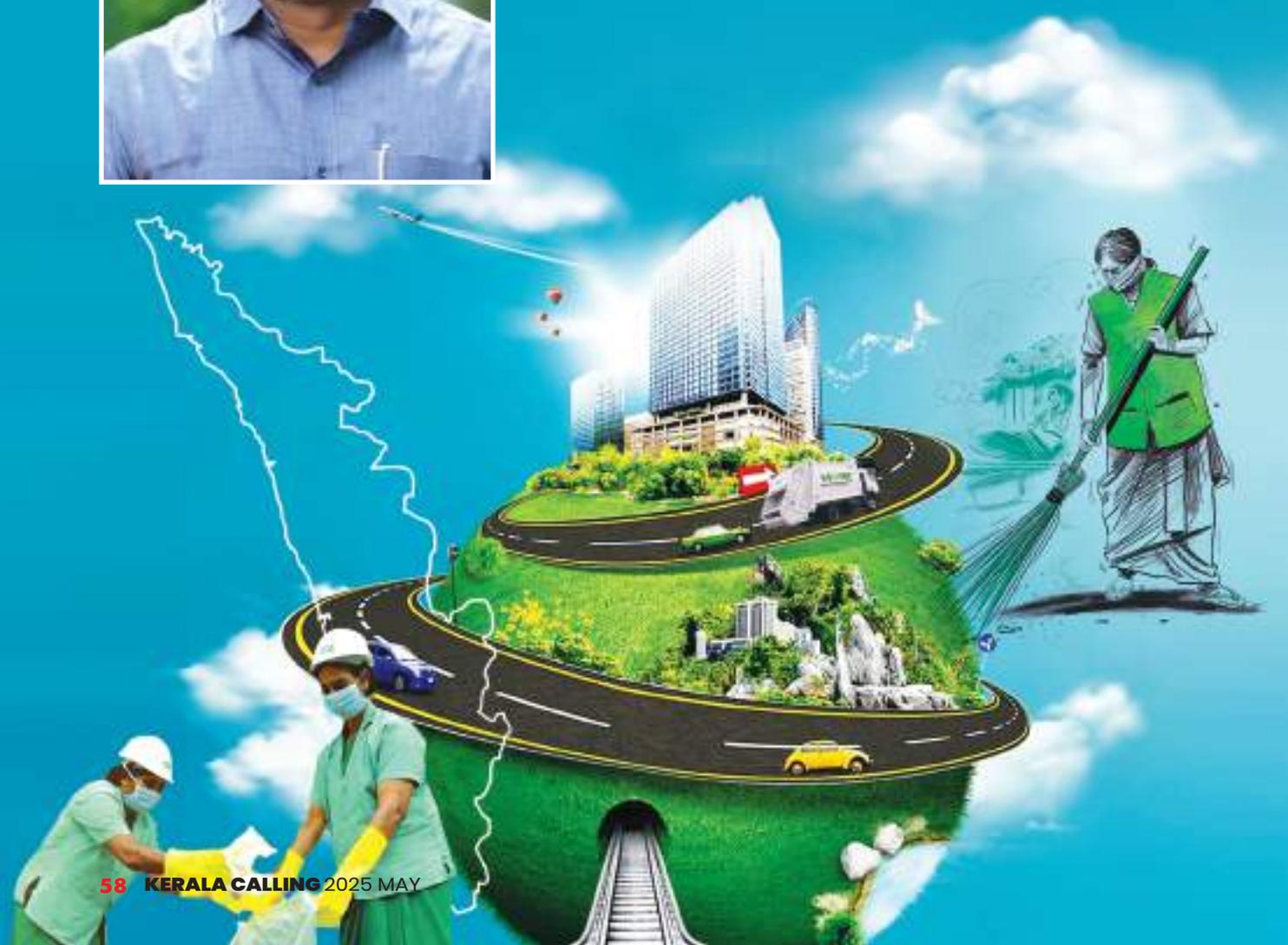
The state has seen steady growth in milk production, with output increasing from 25.2 lakh metric tons in 2016-17 to 25.8 lakh metric tons in 2023-24.

Seamless Services and a Waste-Free New Kerala



M.B. Rajesh

Minister for Local Self Governments, Rural Development, Town Planning, Regional Development Authorities, Excise, KILA and Parliamentary Affairs



A comprehensive overview of Kerala's local governance transformation, digital progress, and inclusive development.

Local self-governing institutions are undergoing a transformation as part of implementing a corruption-free civil service. The ILGMS (Integrated Local Governance Management System) platform introduced in panchayats has enabled citizens to access services online. It marked the beginning of a system where people could pay fees, apply for certificates, and receive them digitally. The government is now further modernising this system to enhance user-friendliness.

K-SMART

On 1 January 2024, the K-SMART (Kerala Smart) online platform was launched in all municipalities across the state. Through this system, birth and death certificates, as well as marriage registrations, can be completed within minutes. Paying fees and obtaining various certificates have also become significantly faster.

By submitting all required documents online, all forms of approvals, including building permits, can now be obtained almost instantly. So far, 1,355,805 users have registered on K-SMART, with 3,318,621 files created, out of which 2,502,407 (75.4%) have already been processed. Starting 10 April 2025, K-SMART will be expanded to all three-tier panchayats as well.

Waste-Free New Kerala

On 30 March 2025, in alignment with International Zero Waste Day, Kerala formally announced its goal of a Waste-Free New Kerala. Extensive plans have been introduced to process waste at the source, collect and manage non-biodegradable waste, and implement advanced waste management systems. The Haritha Karma Sena (Green Task Force) has emerged as the frontline force in maintaining a clean Kerala. Their numbers have increased from 33,378 to 37,176, while private agencies engaged in waste management have grown from 74 to 267.

Significant achievements have been made in door-to-door waste collection, which increased from 47% (March 2023) to 89% (January 2025). The user fee collection too rose from 34.9% to 72%. The number of mini MCFs (Material Collection Facilities) grew from 7,446 to 19,602. The MCFs, meanwhile, increased from 1,160 to 1,327, while that of RRFs (Resource Recovery Facilities) from 87 to 191.

3,557 CCTV surveillance units have been installed and enforcement actions have been significantly strengthened. In March 2023, only 1,138 inspections were conducted, with fines amounting to Rs.3 lakh. However, by January 2025, this rose to 50,559 inspections, resulting in Rs.5.5 crore in fines.

Of the 2,774 towns targeted for waste-free status, 1,791 have already achieved this goal. Among 3,118 public markets and spaces, 2,408 have been cleaned. In 303,872 neighbourhood groups, 265,893 have become waste-free. Of the Green Schools, 13,477 out of 14,536 schools have been certified waste-free, while among the Green Colleges, 1,206 out of 1,410 institutions have achieved this goal.

As many as 49,402 out of 57,282 Green Offices are now waste-free. 127 out of 410 Green Tourism destinations have adopted

waste-free practices.

Out of 59 major waste dumping sites, 24 have been completely cleared, while 10 others, including Brahmapuram, are in the final stages of remediation. New liquid waste treatment plants have been established at Muttathara, Kochi, Guruvayur, Padanna Bridge, Ernakulam Marine Drive, Kaloor, Wellington, Brahmapuram, Thrissur Madakkathra, and Kalpetta.

AMRUT Phase 1 (2015 – Present)

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a central government-backed urban renewal programme. In the first phase, Rs.2,358 crore was approved for 1,111 projects. So far, 1,004 projects worth Rs.1,658 crore have been completed, and 107 projects worth Rs.880 crore are in their final stages.

The first phase is being implemented across all municipal corporations, as well as in Alappuzha, Palakkad, and Guruvayur municipalities. Kerala's contribution, including that of local self-government institutions, amounts to Rs.1,376.8 crore.

AMRUT 2.0 (2021 – Present)

In the second phase, Rs.3,514 crore has been approved for 740 projects, with Rs.2,140 crore coming from the Kerala government and local self-government institutions. The programme is being expanded to all municipalities in the state.

Currently, 121 projects have been completed, focusing on the aspects of water supply, sewage treatment, restoration of water bodies, and development of parks and green spaces.

Poverty-Free Kerala

Kerala leads India in poverty eradication and mitigation efforts. According to the 2023 National Multidimensional Poverty Index released by NITI Aayog, Kerala has the lowest poverty rate in India, with only 0.55% of the population experiencing severe poverty.

As part of its first cabinet meeting after assuming office for the second time, the Pinarayi Vijayan-led government launched the Ultra-Poverty Eradication Programme to uplift families facing extreme poverty. A comprehensive, participatory approach at the local and ward levels identified 64,006 ultra-poor families, comprising 103,099 individuals.

A three-tier intervention strategy (short-term, mid-term, and long-term) was developed to systematically eliminate the hardships faced by these families. By 23 March 2025, 30,658 families (47.89%) were lifted out of ultra-poverty. By 23 March 2025, 49,626 families (77.53%) were rehabilitated. The state aims to eradicate extreme poverty entirely by November 2025. This will make Kerala the first Indian state to fully achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on poverty eradication and hunger elimination.

LIFE Mission: Housing for All

Under the LIFE Housing Mission, 5,46,327 families have received financial assistance for home construction, of which 4,37,319 homes have been completed, and 1,09,008 are under construction. The government aims to provide housing for around 6.5 lakh beneficiaries within its tenure.

In 2017, a comprehensive list of land-owning but houseless beneficiaries was prepared, ensuring that all eligible applicants received financial support for home construction. In 2020, LIFE



Mission opened an online application process to identify any deserving families left out. Applications were screened, verified, and finalised through ward-level committees and local body approvals.

Special provisions were made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, fisherfolk, and those identified through the extreme poverty survey. Financial aid was extended to the general category based on the availability of local government funds.

For landless houseless beneficiaries, LIFE Mission has constructed and handed over four completed housing complexes, with 21 more in various stages of construction. Two complexes have been built through public-private partnerships, and another is under progress. So far, 960 flats have been handed over through LIFE Mission, local governments, partnerships, and sponsorships.

Under the 'Manassodithiri Mannu' (Contribute Land with a Kind Heart) campaign, 31.61 acres of land have been pledged, of which 21.76 acres have been transferred to local bodies or beneficiaries. This land is being utilised for individual home construction and housing complexes. In addition, collaborations with Chittilappilly Foundation and Lions Club are facilitating land distribution and the construction of a 100-home village project. Work has also resumed on the stalled Vadakkancherry flat project after legal reviews.

Employment Guarantee Programme

Kerala stands out as the most exemplary state in implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The state has consistently ranked first in providing the highest average workdays to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) families in both the previous and current years. Kerala also leads the nation in ensuring 100 days of employment for SC/ST families.

Last year, Kerala ranked second in the country in terms of average workdays provided per family, but this year, it has secured the top position. While the national average stands at

48.9 days per family, Kerala has achieved an average of 64.1 days. Notably, it is the only state in India to have completed 100% social audits for the scheme.

Kerala has introduced several new models in the execution of the employment guarantee programme. In the current financial year, 3,97,684 families have completed 100 workdays, making Kerala the top-performing state in this category at the national level.

To mark the Onam festival, families that completed 100 workdays were given an Onam allowance of Rs.1,000. The state allocated Rs.56.91 crore for this initiative this year.

Under the Tribal Plus Scheme, SC/ST families completing 100 workdays under MGNREGS receive an additional 100 days of employment as a state-sponsored benefit. Last financial year, Rs.41 crore was allocated for this initiative and this year, Rs.18 crore has been sanctioned so far.

Kerala became the first state in India to establish a Welfare Fund Board for MGNREGS workers, ensuring pensions, medical benefits, and financial assistance for labourers under the scheme. Under the Subhiksha Kerala initiative for the 2024-25 financial year, MGNREGS funds have been used to construct as many as 2,537 cattle sheds, 1,829 goat sheds, 2,740 poultry sheds, 951 agricultural ponds, 585 azolla tanks, and 71 work sheds for self-employed individuals and entrepreneurs. As part of the Suchitwa Kerala (Clean Kerala) Initiative, the scheme has facilitated the construction of 13,795 soak pits and 3,878 compost pits, significantly contributing to waste management in rural areas.

Internal Vigilance System

To enhance the efficiency of local self-government institutions and ensure timely, high-quality services for the public, the Local Self-Government Department has introduced an integrated Internal Vigilance System. This system serves as a robust support mechanism, assisting public representatives in effectively fulfilling their responsibilities. It provides practical solutions to issues, legal guidance, exemplary models, and capacity-building initiatives.

Towards Universal Digital Literacy

Digital literacy has become an essential skill for everyday life, enabling people to access government benefits, official certificates, financial transactions, and other services online.

Kerala is on the verge of becoming the first state in India to achieve complete digital literacy under the 'Digi Kerala' initiative. The programme ensures digital literacy for every citizen above 14 years, rather than limiting training to just one member per family, as in previous schemes.

Through 2,57,000 volunteers, a survey was conducted using a mobile application, covering 83,45,879 households and 1,50,82,536 individuals. Among them, 21,88,398 individuals required digital literacy training, which was successfully provided. Additional training sessions are being conducted for those in need. Given this achievement, Kerala is poised to be declared the first fully digitally literate state in the country.



Palliative Care

Kerala is renowned for its community-based palliative care model, which provides home-based care at minimal cost, ensuring inclusive healthcare services without discrimination. Currently, 1,142 primary palliative care units are operational under the government, offering care to 1,14,439 patients including 19,816 individuals who receive active treatment.

A continuous support system is Kerala's unique strength. Presently, one home care unit caters to every 30,000 people, but this ratio will soon be improved to one unit per 20,000 people.

Palliative care services will be expanded without rural-urban or APL-BPL distinctions. To establish a universal palliative care network, services across the state will be integrated and enhanced. A Palliative Care Grid software tool has been developed in collaboration with the Health Department to streamline coordination.

Permanent Adalat System

To make local self-government operations more efficient and citizen-friendly, the department has implemented an innovative grievance redressal mechanism known as the Permanent Adalat Committees.

These committees act as facilitative platforms that review complaints within 30 days, assess resolution possibilities, and provide solutions. The government refers to this initiative as Citizen Assistant, recognising its role as the voice of the public. Grievances are addressed at the taluk level, and unresolved cases are escalated to the district level. Matters that remain unsettled at this stage are forwarded to the state-level Adalat Committee. The system also offers an online platform for filing and tracking complaints.

Local Adalat

As an extension of the Permanent Adalat Committees, the Local Adalat initiative was introduced to directly address unresolved complaints. The Minister personally conducted Local Adalats across 14 districts and three municipal corporations. A total of 17,288 complaints were received, out of which 17,171 were resolved. Among them, 14,095 complaints have already been implemented. Notably, over 92% of cases were settled in favour of the applicants. Following these Adalats, 124 proposals suggesting amendments and government recommendations were submitted to the Principal Director, leading to 12 government orders being issued so far.

Literacy Programmes

The Deepti Braille Literacy Project, aimed at empowering visually impaired individuals, is being implemented in all 14 districts with the support of local self-government institutions, benefiting 1,466 learners. The Changathi Initiative helps migrant workers achieve literacy in Malayalam. As part of this effort, a specially designed textbook, 'Hamari Malayalam', was introduced. Of the 2,506 candidates who appeared for the examination, 2,480 successfully passed.

Additionally, 476 have cleared the 4th-grade equivalency exam, and 1,007 candidates passed the 7th-grade equivalency exam this fiscal year. So far, 1,82,704 have successfully passed the 10th-grade equivalency exam.

Ease of Doing Business

To streamline business operations, a single-window system has been introduced for permits and licences issued by local self-government bodies. For low-risk buildings, a self-certification mechanism has been implemented for obtaining building construction approvals, significantly reducing bureaucratic delays.

Vijnana Kerala:

Employment Survey & Initiatives

Between 8 and 15 May 2022, a survey conducted by Kudumbashree across all wards identified 53 lakh job seekers in Kerala. The campaign 'My Job, My Pride' registered 6.5 lakh people seeking employment. By engaging job seekers in employment conferences held at the ward level, the concept of Vijnana Jobs reached approximately 20 lakh individuals. A total of 1,072 grassroots job fairs were conducted, resulting in 1,29,929 individuals securing employment.

New Paths to Tourism Success



P.A. Mohamed Riyas
Minister for Public Works and Tourism





Over the past decade, Kerala has transformed its infrastructure and tourism landscape, marking a significant shift in development and economic progress.

Kerala has witnessed significant progress in overall development over the last nine years, with improvements across sectors like employment, industry, agriculture, and tourism. Infrastructure development projects have played a crucial role in advancing these sectors and enhancing the quality of life for the people. What was once considered unattainable is now being realised through successful development efforts. The interventions made by the Government in the Public Works and Tourism sectors have helped reshape the state's image.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

National Highways

The government's firm commitment has revived Kerala's national highway development ambitions. The expansion of Kerala's national highways, which had been stalled for years, was once thought to be a lost cause. The primary obstacle was land acquisition for expanding roads to a width of 45 meters. However, the Kerala Government, through the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB), allocated ₹5,580 crore to the central government, paving the way for national highway expansion. Work is currently underway to make National Highway 66 fully operational by the end of this year.

In addition, Kerala has decided to bear an economic liability of ₹2,370.59 crore for the construction of the Trivandrum Outer

Ring Road, Ernakulam Bypass, and Kollam Chengotta Greenfield roads. As per the central government's request, the state has also provided ₹210.63 crore under GST and ₹10.87 crore as royalties for these projects.

The government has successfully completed the long-delayed Kuthiran Tunnel work. National highways like Munnar-Bodimettu and Nattukal-Thannav have been completed under the state's public works department. The steps to widen the three hairpin bends on the Wayanad-Thamarassery Ghat road are nearly finished, with two bends already renovated.

Level-Cross Free Kerala

Kerala is rapidly advancing toward a level-cross-free state. As part of this goal, eight railway overbridges have been constructed, with eight more in the final stages of completion. This is a historic achievement for the state, with 99 railway overbridges planned in total. In addition, the state has successfully completed the target of building 100 bridges within three years, as opposed to the originally planned five-year timeframe. The total number of completed bridges is nearing 150.

Tunnels

The Kerala government is working on the construction of the Anakkampoyil-Kalladi-Mepadi tunnel road as part of the KIIFB project. Once environmental approvals are in place, the tender process will proceed. This project, with an allocation of ₹2,043.7 crore, is set to bring a significant boost to the state's agricultural, trade, and tourism sectors.

The Kerala government is working on the construction of the Anakkampoyil-Kalladi-Mepadi tunnel road as part of the KIIFB project



Hill Highway

The 1,166 km long hill highway is being developed under the KIIFB project for 793.68 km. The remaining portion will be developed under other schemes. So far, ₹3,593 crore has been allocated for this project, and by 2025, more stretches will be completed.

Coastal Road

The coastal road development project, with a total length of 507.865 km, is being carried out via KIIFB funding. Three segments have already been completed, and land acquisition for 39 segments is ongoing.

Road Renovation

A significant achievement of the Public Works Department has been its focus on upgrading roads. Initially, the target was to improve 50% of roads to BMBC (Bituminous Macadam Black Concrete) standards, but this has now been raised to over 60%. Maintenance is also a key area of attention, with contractors responsible for maintaining the roads constructed under BMBC standards. The state has set up a “running contract” system for timely repairs once the maintenance contract expires, and currently, 19,500 km of roads in Kerala are under such contracts.

People’s Rest House

A major public initiative has been the transformation of

traditional rest houses into People’s Rest Houses. These now offer affordable accommodation to the public, with online booking options available for reduced rates. This initiative not only provides affordable lodging for tourists but also generates significant revenue for the government.

PWD4U App

The state has introduced the PWD4U app to allow the public to lodge complaints or provide suggestions directly to the department. A dedicated helpline has been set up, and a multi-tier system has been established for project reviews by teams like the Mission Team, DICCC, and CMT.

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

Post-COVID Tourism Surge

Kerala’s tourism sector is on a remarkable recovery path after the pandemic, with record arrivals of tourists. In 2024, Kerala welcomed 22,246,989 domestic tourists, marking a 1.72% increase from the previous year and a 21.01% rise compared to pre-COVID levels. In 2023, the tourism sector’s revenue reached ₹43,647 crore.

New Directions in Tourism

In collaboration with public works, Kerala’s tourism sector has embraced innovative strategies such as the “Design Policy” for transforming spaces under bridges into public areas. The introduction of caravan tourism, following the success of houseboats, has attracted global attention, with 31 tourists from Germany and Switzerland visiting Kerala in 16 caravans. The state has

Kerala has become a popular wedding destination, with international recognition from Travel and Leisure Magazine as the best wedding destination.



also launched helicopter tourism to connect key tourist destinations, along with cruise tourism linking coastal resorts. After successful trial flights, the state is moving forward with seaplane tourism, focusing on reservoirs. Additionally, Kerala has introduced new ideas like the Bio-Diversity Circuit and Literary Circuit.

Adventure Tourism

Kerala has emerged as a hub for adventure tourism, with the establishment of an adventure park in Vagamon . The international Malabar River Festival has gained global recognition, while the Thusharagiri Kayaking Academy is now operational. Kerala has also hosted the International Surfing Festival in Varkala and the International Paragliding Festival in Vagamon , marking key milestones in adventure tourism. The state has also inaugurated its first surfing academy at Gotheeshwaram Beach and has begun adventure tourism activities at Akkulam.

Cine Tourism

Under the Cine Tourism initiative, the state is transforming iconic filming locations into tourist spots, beginning with the renovation of the Kireedom Bridge in Thiruvananthapuram.

Beach Tourism

To promote beach tourism, floating bridges have been introduced, and the image of major beaches like Muzappilangad has been enhanced. An ₹80 crore development project linking Dharmadam Thuruth has been launched along . With the successful completion of the coastal road, beach tourism in Kerala is set to

reach new heights. The International Water Festival held at Bepore has gained global attention, becoming a major tourist event.

Local Tourism

To enhance Kerala's traditional boat races, the Champions Boat League has been a great success and expanded to Malabar. The state has also launched the Destination Challenge scheme to promote local tourism destinations, with 40 projects already approved. Kerala has become a popular wedding destination, with international recognition from Travel and Leisure Magazine as the best wedding destination.

Responsible Tourism

Kerala has made significant strides in responsible tourism, focusing on village, cultural, festival, farm, heritage, and food tourism. A notable achievement has been the involvement of women in tourism, which has not only fostered local economic growth but also empowered women across Kerala.

Bridge Lighting & People's Parks

A program to light up old and new bridges has been successfully implemented, enhancing their visual appeal. A new initiative called "We Park" is transforming underutilized areas beneath bridges into community parks, with the first such park launched in Kollam.

A new initiative called "We Park" is transforming underutilized areas beneath bridges into community parks, with the first such park launched in Kollam.

Revitalising Kerala's Agricultural Landscape



P. Prasad
Minister for Agriculture





A transformative approach by the Department of Agricultural Development focuses on boosting production, technology integration and sustainable practices for Kerala's farmers.

The Department of Agricultural Development and Farmers Welfare has been undertaking comprehensive initiatives to revive the agricultural sector. Programmes have been designed to increase agricultural production, expand the area under cultivation and provide subsidies, assistance and incentives to farmers. These initiatives aim to attract all sections of society to agriculture.

According to agricultural statistics, the most significant growth in the sector over the last decade occurred in 2023-24, with a growth rate of 4.65%. In 2020-21, the rice production capacity was 3091 kg/hectare, which increased to 3108 kg/hectare in 2022-23. The productivity of coconut also improved from 6228 coconuts/hectare in 2020-21 to 7419 coconuts/hectare in 2022-23. The Economics and Statistics Department has been collecting data to calculate the income of farming families in Kerala. River basin and water resource-based projects have been planned and implemented. Agricultural calendars have been created to help plan farming activities. An agricultural calendar for rice farming in the Kuttanadu region has been developed. In line with promoting good agricultural practices, programs like *Njangalumkrishiyilekk*, Organic Farming Mission and Atma have been implemented.

Technological Advancements

The Kerala Agro Business Company (KABCO) has been

established to empower farmer producer organisations, agricultural businesses, agritech startups and agro parks. The Kerala Climate Resilient Value Chain Modernisation (KERA) project is being implemented to support this. As of now, 11,879 farmers have joined the Farmers Welfare Board's online portal. All agricultural houses are being gradually transformed into smart agricultural centres. In an effort to improve the speed of agricultural services, the Kathir App and e-Office systems have been implemented. A new initiative, Navodhaan, has been introduced to promote farming on barren lands. A Crop Cultivation Card system for farmers to cultivate on barren lands is in its final stages of implementation.

Pesticide Residue Testing

To scientifically monitor pesticide residues in vegetables, four testing laboratories have been set up under the Kerala Agricultural University in locations like Vellayani, Kumarakom, Vellanikkara and Padannakkad. Protocols have been prepared for scientific rice farming in cold conditions. An agribusiness incubation centre has been launched at the Vellayani Agricultural College, training 4500 startups.

New Developments in Agricultural Services

Fifty new Agro Service Centers (Krishishree Centres) have been inaugurated and agricultural labour forces have been established. Through the Kathir App, farmers are accessing technical services. Under the Kerala State Mechanisation Mission, 6252 service providers are currently operational. The Kerala Agricultural University has submitted a DPR to KIFB for the



establishment of a Translational Research Centre, with an allocation of 23.49 crore rupees.

Keralagro Branding

Through brands like Keralagro, Keralagro Organic, Keralagro Jive, and Keralagro Green, the state ensures safe food production. The online sales of Keralagro-branded products have started, with 619 products being branded. Institutions like KeraFed, Plantation Corporation, Warehouse Corporation and Oil Palm Corporation have reported increased profits.

The most significant growth in the sector over the last decade occurred in 2023-24, with a growth rate of 4.65%.

Vegetable Farming Expansion

In the commercial farming sector, the financial assistance provided to the VFPC has increased year by year. In 2021-22, the financial aid was 7.25 crore rupees, which increased to 20.05 crore rupees in 2023-24. The Organic Farming Mission has been established to promote organic farming, value addition, and organic branding. The area under vegetable farming in 2020-21 was 1.02 lakh hectares, producing 15.7 lakh metric tons. By 2023-24, this increased to 1.15 lakh hectares and 17.2 lakh metric tons. A comprehensive vegetable

production program will begin in the 2025-26 financial year with popular participation.

A 23.33 crore rupee project has been implemented to establish an integrated supply chain for fruits and vegetables in key cities of Kerala. The construction of primary processing units in Thrissur and Ernakulam, along with five value-added units, has been completed. Packhouses and medium-scale cold storage units are being set up at locations like Anayara, Kakkanad, Kannara and Munnar. Nineteen reefer vans have been made available for the storage and transportation of vegetables. Retail outlets of 70 primary agricultural cooperatives are being strengthened. A 'Centre for Perishable Cargo' is under construction at Kannur Airport with an investment of 8.56 crore rupees.

Njangalum Krishiyilekku

Under this programme, 23,568 farmer groups have been formed across production services, marketing and value addition sectors. Agricultural labour forces and Krishishree Centers have been operationalised. The program promotes farming at the household/family level and provides financial support for high-tech farming techniques like precision farming and vertical gardening. As part



of the initiative, 1 crore fruit tree saplings have been planted, with 1,87,34,513 saplings planted on 35,427.72 hectares of land. In 2024-25, farming of various fruit varieties will be initiated on 704.12 hectares. Additionally, 1595 hectares have been allocated for foreign fruit cultivation.

Promoting Rice Cultivation

As part of the Krishi Samruddhi programme, rice, banana and vegetable farming have been initiated on barren lands in 107 panchayats. A data bank has been created for each panchayat to monitor the expansion of rice and barren lands. Using remote sensing technology, efforts are underway to accurately calculate the extent of land used for rice farming and barren lands. Steps are being taken to ensure that the storage price for rice is available to farmers without delay. A royalty of 3,000 rupees per hectare has been granted to rice farm owners to encourage rice farming and preserve existing fields.

'Kera Gramam'

Under the 'KeraGramam' program, coconut saplings are distributed annually by the Kerala Coconut Development Council. Since 2021-22, 49.75 lakh coconut saplings have been distributed.

Training in coconut harvesting is provided to members of agro-service centres, Krishishree Centres, and agricultural labour forces. Subsidized coconut harvesting machines are included in the KeraGramam program. Through the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium, technical and financial support is provided to 10 coconut-based farmer producer companies and eight MSMEs. Coconut producer societies are working on value-added products under the KeraGramam initiative.

Rubber Price Increase

The Government of Kerala has increased the price of rubber to 180 rupees per kg, effective April 1, 2024. A company has been established with the aim of creating rubber production facilities, based in Kottayam. Efforts are underway to acquire 143 acres of land from the newsprint factory for this purpose. For coffee growers, an additional 10 rupees per kg is being provided above the market price, and the collected produce is given to authorized societies.

A 23.33 crore rupee project has been implemented to establish an integrated supply chain for fruits and vegetables in key cities of Kerala.

A Path for Tribal Development



O.R. Kelu

**Minister for Welfare of Scheduled Castes,
Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes**



Kerala's transformative approach to tribal and backward community welfare is setting new benchmarks in inclusive development and dignity



The government is committed to the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities through a range of targeted welfare and development initiatives. The various programmes focusing on education, healthcare, housing, employment and infrastructure development ensure that these communities experience considerable positive changes in their lives.

Land and Housing for All

The government has made significant strides in providing land and housing to landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families. In the last nine years, the government allotted 1,653 acres of land for 33,058 Scheduled Caste families for building houses. Another major initiative is that the age limit for applying under the landless housing rehabilitation scheme was increased from 55 to 70 years, and the income limit for applying was also increased to Rs 1,00,000, making more people eligible for assistance. Notably, Thiruvananthapuram has become the first district in the country where every Scheduled Tribe family has been allocated land. To further facilitate land distribution for the Scheduled Tribes, the government has come up with various programmes such as the Land Bank Scheme and distribution of Reserved Forest Land. In the past nine years, 8,919 Scheduled Tribe families have been allocated 8,573.54 acres of land, marking a historic achievement in land redistribution for these communities.

Under the LIFE scheme (Livelihood, Inclusion and Financial Empowerment), a total of Rs 1,561.3 crore has been allocated for 1,14,610 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, while Rs 802 crore has been provided to 43,629 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

The SAFE scheme, launched in 2021, aims at renovating dilapidated houses and completing unfinished ones for marginalised families. Financial assistance of Rs two lakh each was given to 20,829 families as part of this scheme. In 2025–26, financial assistance to 10,000 families will be provided. In the last four years, 8,401 Scheduled Caste families have benefited, receiving Rs 2.5 lakh each.

Since its launch in 2016, the Ambedkar Village Development Programme has benefited 1,062 villages. Through the Rs 1,037.89 crore corpus fund, significant investments have been made to develop basic infrastructure in these remote areas.

Redefining Education and Employment in a Changing World

The government is committed to expanding educational opportunities and employment prospects for students. Right from pre-primary education to PhD, the government gives them constant support. Scholarships are also provided for courses in autonomous institutions like IITs and IIMs, as well as for professional courses such as CA, CS and ICWA. The government also offers scholarships to meritorious students studying outside the state, allowing them to pursue higher education at top universities across the globe. In total, 14 lakh students have received scholarships in various academic fields.

The Unnathi Scholarship for Overseas Studies scheme has opened up global educational opportunities for 842 students, who are now pursuing their studies at prestigious international universities. This scholarship has benefited 731 Scheduled Caste students, 54 Scheduled Tribe students and 57 Other Backward Class students.

Meanwhile, the Study Room Scheme, initially available only to students in classes 8 to 12, has been expanded to include students from the fifth class since 2022. Now, it also includes students studying in Kendriya Vidyalaya schools. In the last nine years, the government has allocated Rs 80.47 crore for 40,236 study rooms, providing Rs two lakh each for their establishment. In Scheduled Tribe villages, 364 social study rooms have been completed.

The government also provides scholarships for promoting career growth on professional lines for the marginalised communities. Each year, scholarships up to Rs 35 lakh are awarded to six individuals (three Scheduled Caste, two Scheduled Tribe and one Other Backward Class) to pursue the Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) course. In addition, training opportunities are provided in Airline and Airport Management and assistance is available for civil service training for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Launched in 2022, the Training for Career Excellence (TRACE) programme has made significant strides in training 5,000 professionals in diverse fields, including Engineering/Diploma/ITI, Nursing, Paramedics, Law, Journalism, Sociology and Management. This programme offers honorarium to qualified individuals and is set to expand to include those with JDC and HDC qualifications.

The government has invested ₹733.22 crore in the last nine years to enhance infrastructure at Palakkad Medical College Hospital, which is under the department. Notably, 72 out of 100 annual admissions are reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students, ensuring equitable opportunities in the medical field.



Tribal Plus: Extending Guaranteed Workdays

When the Centre is reducing the number of guaranteed workdays, Kerala remains committed to providing additional workdays to Scheduled Caste individuals through the Tribal Plus scheme. It provides an additional 100 days of guaranteed employment to Scheduled Tribe (ST) families who have already completed 100 days of work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). So far, a total of Rs 139.46 crore has been allocated to Tribal Plus.

Part of Forest Management

In a significant move to empower Scheduled Tribe communities, the government has appointed 500 persons as Beat Forest Officers in the Forest Department. Among them, 88 are women. The appointment is part of a special recruitment process to fill positions that were previously scheduled to be filled over the next 25 years. By fast-tracking this recruitment, the government has not only created valuable employment opportunities but also ensured

For decades, the term 'colony' carried negative connotations when referring to tribal and Scheduled Caste settlements. To promote dignity and inclusion, the government officially removed this term from records and renamed it as Unnathi and Nagar.

the inclusion of forest-dwelling tribes in the state's governance, allowing them to play a crucial role in forest management and conservation efforts.

Another groundbreaking initiative is that the government is modernising traditional occupations of forest-dependent Scheduled Tribes so that they have a stable and sustainable income. One of the notable success stories is 'Sahya Dew' – Delightful Essence from the Wild, a brand launched to market processed wild honey collected by the Kurumba tribes of the Western Ghats. Similarly, the tribal farmers of Marayoor have come together to form a company to market their product under the brand "Marayoor Madhuram". These initiatives

ensure that tribal communities not only retain their cultural identity but also achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Recognising financial constraints faced by marginalised families, the government has enhanced marriage assistance programmes. Scheduled Caste brides now receive Rs 1,25,000, while Scheduled Tribe brides are given Rs 1,50,000.

The Akshaya Big Campaign for Document



Digitalisation (ABCD) facilitates the acquisition and digitalisation of essential documents, ensuring seamless access to social benefits without bureaucratic delays. The digitalisation has been completed in Wayanad, Palakkad and Pathanamthitta districts.

The Kerala Accelerated Tribal Ability Development and Inclusion Initiative (KAATADI) project has transformed the lives of the marginalised section by providing modern assistive devices, including mobility aids and hearing aids, free of cost to differently-abled individuals. Meanwhile, the 'En Ooru' project in Wayanad offers a one-of-a-kind cultural experience, blending indigenous art, literature and tourism of tribal communities. This first tribal heritage project has become a major attraction, drawing thousands of visitors daily and providing a platform to showcase the rich traditions and heritage of local tribal communities.

Digitally Connected Tribal Areas

Aimed at improving the health and education of tribals with the help of various digital platforms, the government envisaged the Digitally Connected Tribal Areas project. In collaboration with C-DAC and RCC, the project is centred around social study rooms. The programme has given employment to 19 individuals from Scheduled Tribe communities in roles such as nurses, engineers and support staff. The project utilises assistive technology to prevent and manage non-communicable diseases and mental health conditions. In recognition, the project received the United Nations International Award in September 2024.

Welfare Initiatives for Backward Communities

Support for Clay Pot Artisans: A total of Rs 108.93 crore has been disbursed as financial assistance to traditional clay pot artisans. An amount of Rs 57.26 crore has been allocated for the development of potter colonies, preserving this age-old craft.

Vishwakarma Pension: Pension has been increased to Rs 1,600 per month, offering better financial security. So far, Rs 1.99 crore has been distributed under this scheme.

Kedavilakku Scholarship: With the Central Government discontinuing scholarships for Other Backward Class (OBC) students from classes 1 to 8, Kerala introduced the Kedavilakku Scholarship to fill the gap. So far, an amount of Rs 32.88 crore has been distributed.

Industrial Testimony of a Changing Kerala



P. Rajeeve
Minister for Law, Industries and Coir





For the first time in history, a project conceived and implemented by Kerala in connection with industry has received national recognition. The ‘Year of Enterprises’ project was selected as the best practice in the MSME sector at a meeting attended by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Through this project, 3,40,605 enterprises were established, attracting an investment of Rs. 21,859.13 crore and creating 7,22,444 jobs in Kerala. Notably, 1,08,480 women entrepreneurs emerged as a result of this initiative.

New land allotment rules have been introduced to foster an industry-friendly environment in the state. Procedures for land transfer, structural modifications, changes in activity and land deeds in industrial estates under the Directorate of Industries and Commerce have been simplified.

Taking a Giant Leap

Kerala has made remarkable progress in the Ease of Doing Business ranking, moving from 28th to 15th, and now to the first position. The Invest Kerala Global Summit, which positioned Kerala as a global brand, saw participation from 5,000 delegates and garnered investment commitments worth Rs. 1.75 lakh crore. World-class companies took part in the summit. Kerala also participated in the World Economic Forum Annual Summit at Switzerland. India’s first International Gen AI Conclave and Kerala’s first International Robotics Round Table Conference were also organised.

The Industrial Policy 2023 was introduced and approval was secured for the Kochi-Bangalore Industrial Corridor. A task force is being formed to expedite construction. This corridor is expected to attract investments of over Rs. 10,000 crore and create more than one lakh jobs. Industry awards have also been instituted to recognise and encourage entrepreneurial contributions.

Public Sector Enterprises in Profit

The Kerala State Public Enterprises Selection and Recruitment Board (KSPSRB) was formed to streamline the employment

process in PSUs.

Several public sector enterprises turned profitable during this period. Kerala Paper Products Limited (KPPL), taken over from the central government, has become a symbol of pride for Kerala. A new company, Kerala Rubber Limited, was launched with an investment of Rs. 1,050 crore to make Kerala a hub for rubber-based industries.

Kerala Coir Corporation signed an agreement with Walmart for the marketing of coir products—marking the first such agreement between Walmart and a public sector enterprise in India. Exports to Central Asian countries have commenced for the first time. Coirfed dispatched yarn to the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

- KCCP Limited, which had been running at a loss since 2015–16, has been consistently profitable since diversification plans were implemented.
- SIDCO achieved a turnover and operating profit of Rs. 200 crore for two consecutive years, a milestone after 15 years.
- KMML recorded the highest-ever profit for a public sector enterprise in Kerala and surpassed a turnover of Rs. 1,000 crore. Notably, KMML developed indigenous technology to extract iron from iron oxide.
- Foam Mattings Limited, which had operated at a loss for 18 years, is now in profit.

A delegation of MLAs from Mizoram visited the Industries Minister’s office on October 23rd to study the performance of Kerala’s public sector industrial enterprises.

Industrial Parks Gaining Momentum

The state government’s flagship Private Industrial Parks initiative has been transformative. Approvals have been



KINFRA IT and start-up complex, Kakkancherry

granted for 31 parks, with two already operational and others under various stages of construction. Over 80 colleges have shown interest in the Campus Industrial Parks project, aligning with Kerala's higher education institutions.

Multi-storey industrial estates have been inaugurated in Punnappra (Alappuzha district) and Puzhakkalpadam Phase-2 (Thrissur district). Allotment has been made to 28 entrepreneurs at the Varavoor Industrial Development Plot in Thrissur. A standard design factory, covering 1.2 lakh sq. ft., was completed and inaugurated in Ramanattukara Advanced Technology Park for IT/ITES industries, with 90% of the allotment completed.

The Kinfra Spices Park completed its first phase of development and was inaugurated on October 14, 2023. The first phase of the Kakkannad International Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre has been completed. A new standard design factory for IT/ITES industries is under construction in Thiruvananthapuram, with an investment of Rs. 600 crore and is expected to be completed next year.

KINFRA

Approximately 10 acres of land and 60,000 sq. ft. of built-up area have been allocated for the Graphene Park at Ottapalam KINFRA Defence Park. The Graphene Aurora Project, worth Rs. 94.85 crore, has been approved to promote industries working in advanced material technologies, including graphene, through Kerala Digital University. The Graphene Production Facility Centre, a four-storey, 60,000 sq. ft. state-of-the-art facility, was completed and handed over to the implementation agency within a year of its

announcement.

The KINFRA Petrochemical Park project, with an investment of Rs. 1,200 crore and spread across 481 acres, has begun. Already, 230 acres have been allocated to 35 companies, and functioning of companies has commenced even before the official inauguration. The park is projected to attract Rs. 10,000 crore in investments. BPCL's proposed polypropylene unit is also set to begin operations.

In Kannur, 1,054 acres of land have been identified as part of a new land bank. Additionally, 45.96 acres have been acquired in Keezhallur village for the expansion of Mattanur KINFRA Industrial Park. The handover of 500 acres in Pattanur, Kizhaller-Vellaparamba villages, and the acquisition of 500 acres in Ancharakandi-Panayathamparamba, Paduvilai, and Kizhaller are nearing completion.

The Kakkannad Electronics Manufacturing Cluster is being developed on 66 acres. Land has already been allotted for seven units, with an expected investment of Rs. 820 crore and the creation of 11,230 jobs. Kerala's first modern Spices Park has officially commenced operations.

Keltron

Keltron achieved a record turnover of Rs. 643.66 crore and an operating profit of Rs. 42.52 crore in the financial year 2023-24. It contributed to India's Chandrayaan-3 and Aditya GH1 missions and received three new major orders. These include order to build Flight in Air Mechanism Module from the Naval Science & Technological Laboratory, Visakhapatnam; India's first indigenously developed Torpedo Power Amplifier; to be partner in the manufacturing of India's



CM Pinarayi Vijayan inaugurates India's first supercapacitor manufacturing facility at Keltron in Kammur

Autonomous Underwater Vessel from Rekise Marine Private Limited and build Bow and Flank Arrays.

India's first super capacitor manufacturing facility was inaugurated at Keltron Component Complex Limited. Norway-based Eltorque signed an agreement with Keltron for the joint design and manufacture of electro-hydraulic actuators.

Keltron won Rs. 197 crore order from Nagpur Corporation. Keltron also won Rs. 168 crore contract from the Food Corporation of India for the installation, testing and operation of CCTV cameras across 561 depots nationwide.

Some of the Major Investments in Kerala

Within a year and a half of its launch, Meet the Investor scheme made Kerala the first state to attract investment promises worth Rs. 11,000 crore.

- German company dSpace, a leader in automation, has begun operations.
- Maritime giant Kongsberg has opened office in Kerala.
- The Leverage Group launched Kerala's first crane manufacturing unit in Thrissur with a Rs. 300 crore investment.
- IBM established operations in Kerala and expanded to employ 2,000 people within a year.
- Acsia Technologies, a global automotive software leader, opened its R&D center and global headquarters in Thiruvananthapuram.
- Systrome Technologies started an electronics equipments manufacturing unit with over Rs. 100 crore in investment.

- Safran, a leading aerospace and defence company in the world, opened its first Kerala unit.
- Craze Biscuits launched a Rs. 200 crore manufacturing facility.
- Industrialist Kochouseph Chittilappilly initiated a Rs. 145 crore wellness project.
- Strada Global, a U.S.-based payroll and financial services firm, expanded their activities in Kerala.
- World-renowned company HCL Tech started its first unit and announced a second.
- Magnus Plywoods, supplying materials for Vande Bharat trains, began operations in Kasaragod.
- Ireland-based TRASNA Solutions Technology Limited, operating in semiconductors and IoT, started in Kerala.
- BT Pierian, a joint venture between Baker Tilly US and Indian-based Pierian Services, opened its first Kerala office.
- Within six months of announcement, IBM launched its largest Generative AI Innovation Centre in Kerala, the only location globally with two IBM centers in two years.
- NOV Inc., the oil and gas company based in USA, opened India's first Global Capability Centre in Kerala.
- Global IT service provider, German IT firm Adesso expanded operations with a new office in Kochi Infopark.
- French consultancy TNP Consultants opened a new Kerala office.
- Ernst & Young, a global professional services firm, launched one more new office in the state.

Remarkable Transformation in Education & Work Culture



V. Sivankutty
Minister for General Education and Labour





Kerala has achieved significant milestones in general education and labour, serving as an exemplary model for the nation and the world. The *Pothu Vidyabhyasa Samrakshana Yajnam*, launched in the academic year 2017–18 as part of the Nava Keralam action plan, paved a new future for the government and aided schools in Kerala. As continuation of this, the Vidyakiranam Project was launched in the second term and it further emboldened advancements in the general education sector. Initiatives such as the *Pothu Vidyabhyasa Samrakshana Yajnam*, *Vidyakiranam*, hi-tech classrooms, the Subject Minimum scheme and curriculum reform have all contributed meaningfully to the improvement of education quality.

Simultaneously, decisive actions taken by the Kerala government to promote a sustainable work culture and safeguard labour rights have brought about substantial progress in the sector.

REVIVAL OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Strengthening the Foundation

Over ₹5,000 crore has been invested to enhance infrastructure in the general education sector. ₹2,565 crore was sanctioned for the construction of 973 new school buildings through KIIFB, of which 513 have been completed. Renovation work in government and aided schools has created a more conducive learning environment for students.

Integration of Technology

More than 50,000 classrooms have been upgraded into high-tech classrooms, offering high-quality learning opportunities for all students.

Robotics, tinkering labs and AI training have been introduced in school education.

Kerala has been recognised by UNICEF as a model state for expanding digital learning through KITE Victers.

Ensuring Quality Education

The Subject Minimum scheme is implemented in Class 8 from 2024–25, Class 9 from 2025–26 and Class 10 from 2026–27.

The recommendations of the Education for Excellence report, formulated by Prof. M.A. Khader Committee, have been implemented.

Child Protection and Welfare

Textbooks and uniforms are distributed before the commencement of the academic year.

Kerala's mid-day meal scheme continues to be a national model.

The 'School Health Card' project is in its final phase. It aims to further enhance student health care and stands as a unique initiative.

Reforms in School Sports and Arts Festivals

Kerala is the only state to have organised the world's largest school sports meet.

The manual for State School Youth Festival has been revised and indigenous art forms have been included as competition items. This goes a long way in the preservation of these art forms.

Creating More Job Opportunities

A total of 714 Vocational Higher Secondary Education (VHSE) labs have been modernised.

Placement has been secured for 4,891 students who completed VHSE.

Comprehensive Quality Education Programme

A revolutionary leap has been achieved in the infrastructure development in public schools. To match this, academic excellence and quality improvement are necessary. The 'Comprehensive Quality Education Scheme' is a new initiative launched as part of this effort. ₹37.80 crore has been allocated in the state budget for its



implementation.

Teachers' Training

Teachers must adapt to the demands of the modern era. Residential teacher training programmes are being conducted and new training programs have been launched for teachers entering the profession.

Enhancing Educational Outcomes for Tribal Students

A special initiative under the Directorate of Public Education, in collaboration with local self-governments and the Scheduled Tribes Department, is being implemented to improve academic performance and examination outcomes for tribal

students studying in government schools.

Upliftment of Differently-Abled Children

The budget has allocated ₹62 crore for institutions supporting children with disabilities—₹12 crore more than the previous year. This initiative aims to provide individualised care, age-appropriate support and necessary resources to empower both students and special educators.

Model Schools

The Model School Project aims to enhance

the overall well-being of learners, promote professionalism among teachers, improve school quality and create a robust learning support system. In its first phase, one school in each district will implement the project.

Strengthening Educational Agencies

Around ten agencies operate under the Department of General Education and the Vidyakiranam Mission operates as part of the Nava Keralam Action Plan. A comprehensive plan is in place to strengthen these agencies and implement projects to further empower the public education sector.

Setting a Benchmark in the Labour Sector

Kerala stands as a model for employment protection and workers' rights. Policies that boost job opportunities and ensure worker protection have fostered a high standard of work culture.

Increasing Employment Opportunities

Employment opportunities have seen a significant increase since 2016. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), female labour force participation has risen to 36.4%.

The unemployment rate has dropped from 11.4% to 7.2%.

Curriculum Reform- A Guide for Future Generations



Ensuring High Wage Rates

Minimum wages have been fixed in 85 employment sectors.

Welfare benefits have been extended to over 70 lakh labourers.

Labour Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

A system has been established for workers and the public to submit complaints through the 'Job Seva App'. Out of 28,000 registered labour disputes, 25,000 have been resolved.

Skill Development

Job training has been provided through the 'Karmachari' and 'Navashakthi' schemes. The 'Karmachari' scheme integrates employment with education for students, while the Navashakthi scheme offers modernised training for traditional porters handling goods. These efforts have opened up new employment opportunities with better pay.

Social Security for Immigrant Workers

Decent housing, insurance and accidental death benefits have been provided to immigrant workers. Shramik Bandhu Facilitation Centres have been established to strengthen their protection.

Achievements of the Department of Labour (2016–2024)

- 1,01,614 individuals secured government jobs.
- 41,847 individuals received financial assistance under the self-employment scheme.
- 78,009 individuals secured private sector jobs.
- ₹1,700 crore disbursed as loan assistance.
- Employment loan assistance provided to 9,395 differently-abled individuals.

Expansion of ITIs

Kerala established 27 new government ITIs, 12 international-standard ITIs, 19 production centres, and an insurance scheme covering 32,000 trainees.

The achievements in both general education and labour sectors are testament to the collective efforts of teachers, parents, students and the government. In the labour sector, Kerala has demonstrated how employers and workers can be brought together through government policy. This spirit of collective effort is Kerala's strength.

This is the first curriculum revision since 2014. The new textbooks were introduced in the 2024–25 academic year. The revision of the higher secondary curriculum and textbooks is underway. Notably, the inclusion of the Preamble to the Constitution in all textbooks sets an example for the rest of the country.

Cooperatives An Alternative Economic Force



V.N. Vasavan
Minister for Co-operation, Ports, and Devaswoms

Kerala's cooperative movement is undergoing a bold transformation into a dynamic, tech-driven, and inclusive force for social and economic progress



The Kerala government is on the path of revolutionising the cooperative movement, making it more inclusive, dynamic and people-centric. In response to modern challenges, the cooperative sector is being strengthened to play a crucial role in infrastructure development, emerging as a sustainable alternative force in the state. With a focus on innovation, the sector has adopted cutting-edge technology, emboldened youth participation and reinforced strict vigilance against undesirable trends. These initiatives highlight the progressive reforms undertaken by the Department of Cooperation, paving the way for a more robust and future-ready cooperative ecosystem in the state.

Embracing Digital Transformation

As part of the digital revolution in the cooperative sector, the department has implemented the Integrated Cooperative Inspection Management Application (CIMA), featuring both mobile and web applications. Key operations, including society registration, bylaw amendments, fund management and applications for election, have fully migrated to online. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) now function on a unified software system. Apart from this, audit monitoring and information system and the introduction of e-office solutions all mark a major milestone in Kerala's cooperative modernisation, setting a benchmark for digital governance in the sector.

Comprehensive Legal Reforms

The Kerala government has successfully carried out sweeping legal reforms in the cooperative sector and the most significant transformation has been the extensive amendment of cooperative laws, ensuring efficiency, transparency and accountability. In addition to the amendment, the state has also established the Cooperative Revival Fund, a long-envisioned initiative aimed at the revitalisation and sustainable growth of the state's cooperative institutions.

Transforming Lives and Strengthening Communities

Over the past four years, Kerala's cooperative sector has undergone a dynamic transformation, spearheading social welfare, economic empowerment and infrastructure development. With a people-centric approach, the department has implemented innovative initiatives that cater to diverse societal

needs.

Key Initiatives

- **Care Home Project** – Rehabilitation initiative for individuals displaced by floods and natural disasters.
- **Team Audit** – Strengthening audit systems to enhance transparency and accountability in cooperative institutions.
- **Cooperative Expo** – A platform for promoting cooperative products and services, venturing into online and international markets.
- **Material Banks** – Ensuring affordable access to construction materials.
- **Nursing College** – Established in Alappuzha under the Co-operative Academy of Professional Education (CAPE).
- **Medicinal Plant Processing Unit** – Set up by the Thrissur Mattathur Labour Contractors Society for herbal medicine production.
- **Aksharam Language Museum** – India's first language museum for literature, culture, and linguistics.
- **Paddy and Rice Production Schemes** – Initiatives like Kerala Paddy Procurement Processing and Marketing Cooperative Society (KAPCOS) and Palakkad Paddy Procurement, Processing and Marketing Cooperative Society (PAPCOS) for paddy storage and rice production.
- **Cooperative Societies for Gig Workers** – A first-of-its-kind initiative to support freelancers and independent professionals.
- **Youth and Women Cooperative Societies** – Formation of 32 youth cooperative societies, including those for SC/ST groups.
- **Yuvamitra Loan Scheme** – Facilitated through Kerala Bank to encourage young entrepreneurs.
- **Women Cooperative Units** – Empowering women-led cooperatives to transform them into production hubs.

Employment Generation

Kerala's cooperative sector has played a crucial role in employment generation and economic growth over the past four years. Through strategic initiatives, the state has created 16,390 new appointments across cooperative departments, societies and Kerala Bank. The four years also saw five lakh employment opportunities through start-ups and MSME initiatives.

Vizhinjam: A Gateway to Global Maritime Trade

With the launch of commercial operations at Vizhinjam International Sea Port, Kerala has cemented its place in the global maritime trade network. The first phase of the port, with a handling capacity of one million TEUs, commenced on 3



December 2024, establishing it as a leading maritime hub in India. The complete expansion, scheduled for December 2028, includes extending the berth length to 2,000 metres, breakwater expansion and land reclamation to accommodate increased cargo volume. Once fully operational, the port's annual handling capacity will rise to three million TEUs, which would boost Kerala's trade connectivity and economic growth and also give the state a strategic prominence in the global shipping industry.

The approval of the Vizhinjam Railway Line construction marks a significant milestone in the port-linked infrastructure development. Apart from this, the government is also fast-tracking the Outer Area Growth Corridor, Outer Ring Road and Vizhinjam-Kollam-Punaloor Growth Triangle to maximise Vizhinjam Port's economic potential.

The Outer Ring Road Project (Vizhinjam to Navaikkulam), developed in collaboration with NHAI, is set to revolutionise Thiruvananthapuram's infrastructure. It features a 2.5 km industrial-commercial corridor that would boost trade, logistics and investment opportunities. By improving connectivity and accelerating urban growth, Thiruvananthapuram will be transformed into a key economic

hub.

Efficiency in Governance

To enhance transparency and efficiency in the registration and survey of mechanised vessels, a dedicated electronic portal has been introduced,

modelled after the Motor Vehicles Department.

The maritime institutes in Kodungallur and Neendakara, which were not functioning, were revived. Specialised courses as per the Inland Vessels Act were introduced in the institutes.

Moreover, the Kerala Maritime Educational Conference held in Kochi played a key role in promoting maritime education and industry growth.

As part of enhancing accessibility and efficiency in hydrographic survey services, the Kerala government developed the *Jalanethra* web portal, providing over 12 services online. Apart from this, the *Theeram* mobile application was introduced for hydrographic surveyors. The *Jalabindu* portal helps the public to know about hydrographic-related services. A comprehensive e-governance system has been implemented, ensuring that all hydrographic survey operations meet international standards.

Empowering Lives Through Samashwasanidhi Under the Samashwasanidhi Scheme, financial aid amounting to Rs 95,01,50,000 was given to 45,210 applicants in six phases. With respect to the cooperative sector's welfare programmes, initiatives like Sahakari Santhwanam, Risk Fund and Family Protection Assistance continue to offer security and support to members. In a major relief, 10.69 lakh families benefitted from the 'Navakeraleeyam One-Time Settlement' campaign, by which cooperative banks waived off Rs 1,960.15 crore in outstanding dues.



Revamping Kerala's Temples

Since 2016–17, the Kerala government has allocated Rs 600.70 crore to modernise and develop temples across various Devaswom boards. This includes Rs 144.96 crore for Travancore Devaswom Board, Rs 26.38 crore for Cochin Devaswom Board, Rs 250.77 crore for Malabar Devaswom Board and Rs 15 lakh for Koodalmanikyam Devaswom.

The Kerala Devaswom Recruitment Board received Rs 17.41 crore, while Rs 3.38 crore was granted to Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple. The Malabar Devaswom Board was allotted Rs 25.38 crore in the present budget for disbursing salaries of employees. An amount of Rs 18.27 crore was disbursed in four instalments, along with Rs 11.38 crore allocated under the non-salary category for 2024–25.

Under the financial aid scheme for temple ritualists (*Acharasthanis*) and *Koladharis* in North Malabar, 1,544 *Acharasthanis* and 368 *Koladharis* at present receive monthly assistance. The financial assistance to them has been increased from Rs 1,400 to Rs 1,600 per person. For the 2024–25 financial year, an amount of Rs 5.30 crore has been allocated.

Sabarimala – Development Initiatives and Digital Advancements

The Sabarimala Mandala Makaravilakku pilgrimage, one of India's largest, was successfully

conducted last year with improved facilities, including an upgraded virtual queue system. The Travancore Devaswom Board introduced an online payment system and accelerated the digitisation of its operations. Steps were taken to fast-track Sabarimala Master Plan projects, with initiatives underway to establish the Sabarimala Development Authority. Plans are also underway for the Sabarimala ropeway project, with alternative land allocated for development instead of acquiring forest land.

The sacred temples of Kerala are embracing modernisation while preserving their rich traditions. The Guruvayur temple, a spiritual and cultural landmark, has undergone significant improvements. The Guruvayur Goshala now boasts modern facilities, ensuring better care for temple-owned cattle. The renovation of the Manjula–KSRTC Road has enhanced

connectivity, while the upgraded Panchajanyam Guest House offers improved accommodations for devotees. Besides, the board has taken up new elephant shelters to enhance facilities for temple elephants.

In pursuit of digital transformation, the Cochin Devaswom Board introduced e-filing and biometric punching systems to improve administrative efficiency. Devotees can now book offerings online or through a mobile app. The Malabar Devaswom Board has also stepped into the digital era with the introduction of the e-kanikka system.

Reviving Small Ports: A Boost for Tourism and Economy Kerala's small ports are all set for a revival, with the State Ports Department and Kerala Maritime Board spearheading various development projects. Aimed at driving investment, steps have been taken to launch tourism projects under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model by utilising idle assets and buildings within the ports.

Kerala Model: A Legacy of Progress



Veena George
Minister for Health and Woman and
Child Development



Kerala's health and welfare sectors have witnessed transformative progress under the second Pinarayi Vijayan government, setting national benchmarks in healthcare, medical education, and women's empowerment.

The second Pinarayi Vijayan government took office amid the onset of the second wave of COVID-19. The preparedness and response mechanisms we established to combat the pandemic are now part of history. Alongside COVID-19, Kerala faced outbreaks of Nipah, Monkeypox, and Zika, as well as a surge in non-communicable diseases, which together posed unprecedented challenges for public health. Yet, the state's health department tackled these crises effectively, achieving remarkable progress. The government initiated transformative changes across the health sector, with over Rs. 10,000 crore worth of development projects underway in various hospitals, funded by KIIFB. As a testimony to our excellence, the Health and Women and Child Development Department has received over 28 national and international awards during this period.

Leading the Nation in Free Healthcare

Kerala continues to lead the country in providing free medical care. Over the past four years, around 30 lakh patients have received free treatments worth Rs. 7,000 crore. This achievement has been consistently recognised with the 'Ayushman Bharat Arogya Manthan' award for three consecutive years. According to NITI Aayog, Kerala remains at the forefront in achieving sustainable health goals and continues to hold the top position in the country.

Expanding High-End Surgeries in Government Hospitals

Kerala has made a major breakthrough by launching liver transplantation surgeries—a procedure that costs over Rs. 40 lakh in private hospitals—at government medical colleges. This facility is offered at affordable rates or even free. The first successful liver transplant in a state-run hospital was performed at Kottayam Medical College in February 2022, followed by procedures at Thiruvananthapuram Medical College. Soon, Kozhikode Medical College will also begin liver transplants. For the first time in the government sector, robotic surgeries too have been introduced at RCC and MCC.

Ernakulam General Hospital has achieved a national milestone, becoming the first district-level hospital in India to perform heart surgeries, valve replacement without open-heart surgery, and kidney transplants. Plans are also underway to make it the first district hospital in the country capable of performing heart transplants. India's first AI-assisted rehabilitation technology,

JIGGATER, which helps stroke and paralysis patients regain mobility, was introduced at Thiruvananthapuram General Hospital.

The government also launched Karunya Sparsham Zero Profit Anti-Cancer Drug Counters, providing cancer medications at the lowest possible cost. Drugs worth over Rs. 3 crore have been distributed under the scheme so far. The state has also introduced the 'Kerala United Against Rare Diseases' (KARE) project and launched a pioneering initiative to provide medicines for lysosomal storage disorders.

Modernising Healthcare Institutions with National Recognition

The Emergency Medicine Department of Thiruvananthapuram Medical College has been designated a Centre of Excellence by the central government. Similarly, S.A.T. Hospital has been upgraded as a Centre of Excellence for rare diseases. For the first time, Kerala's medical and dental colleges have made it to the national rankings, which reflected the improvements in both treatment quality and academics.

Another major highlight was the establishment of the Neuro-Intervention Centre at Thiruvananthapuram Medical College. The state has set up Cath Labs across government hospitals to ensure timely treatment for heart attacks. India's first government-sector Neuro Cath Lab, along with a Rs. 14.3 crore Comprehensive Stroke Centre, was inaugurated at Thiruvananthapuram Medical College, which now offers a fellowship programme in neuro-intervention.

Kerala has implemented India's first 'One Health' project and established the Kerala One Health Centre for Nipah Research at Kozhikode Medical College. Other national firsts include a government-sector Neuro Cath Lab-equipped Stroke Unit at Thiruvananthapuram Medical College and the state's first Skin Bank. A hub and spoke model lab network for diagnosis will soon be established. Kerala is also launching the Kerala Centre for Disease Control (K-CDC) for communicable and non-communicable disease control and has implemented an advanced blood bag traceability system.

In paediatric healthcare, the Paediatric Cardiology Division at S.A.T. Hospital now offers state-of-the-art cardiac surgery facilities, and the first government-run Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) Clinic has been set up there. Kerala has also introduced a Fatty Liver Clinic for early liver disease detection and treatment.

The state has established Critical Care, Genetics, Geriatrics, Interventional Radiology, Rheumatology, Paediatric Gastroenterology, and Foetal Medicine departments for the first time. New government medical colleges have been opened in Konni and Idukki. In another milestone, the government sector has allocated 1,020 new B.Sc. Nursing seats.

So far, 202 healthcare institutions in Kerala have received National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS)



accreditation, and 12 hospitals have achieved National Target Certification.

Expanding E-Health and Strengthening Public Health Infrastructure

The E-Health project has been expanded to 684 hospitals across the state. The government has transformed 5,415 health sub-centres into Janakeeya Arogyam Centres and upgraded 711 primary health centres into Family Health Centres. Under the Aardram Mission, taluk and district general hospitals are being modernised with enhanced outpatient services, speciality care, labour rooms, and dialysis units.

Super speciality services, trauma care, cath labs, and cancer units are being set up at district hospitals. Outpatient facilities in medical colleges are also being upgraded for a more patient-friendly experience. To better manage pandemics like COVID-19, isolation wards with at least 10 beds are being set up in every constituency, with 55 already completed.

Transforming Cancer Care

Kerala has made significant progress in cancer treatment. India's first government-sector Surface-Guided Radiation Therapy (SGRT) has been introduced at Thiruvananthapuram RCC. A new 'CerviScan' device for early cervical cancer detection has been developed. Breast cancer screening, including mammography, biopsy, and Pap smear tests, is now available at district and taluk hospitals.

At Malabar Cancer Centre, a Bone Marrow Donor Registry has been launched to support transplant procedures. The state has integrated cancer screening across all government hospitals and established a Cancer Care Grid for streamlined treatment. The '*Arogyam Anandam*'—'*Akkattam Arbudam*' campaign has been initiated as a community-driven cancer prevention initiative.

Leading in Palliative Care

Kerala's commitment to palliative care has led to the establishment of a state-wide Palliative Care Grid, earning recognition from the World Health Organization. A free Peritoneal Dialysis programme has been introduced in all 14 districts, and free stroke treatment is now available in 12 districts. Plans are underway to set up Cath Lab facilities in every district.

The state is advancing towards becoming a health hub, with the second phase of the lifestyle disease screening programme covering 1.2 crore people. Kerala has also been a national leader in antimicrobial resistance (AMR) prevention and was the first state to launch an Anti-Biogram to curb excessive antibiotic use by 30%.

Strengthening Medical Education and Ayurveda

Eight new nursing colleges have been established under the government sector, and seven additional colleges have opened under SIMET. A 'Code Grey' protocol has been implemented for the safety of healthcare workers.

NITI Aayog has lauded Kerala's progress in AYUSH



healthcare. As many as 150 government AYUSH institutions have received NABH accreditation. The government has also created 116 new posts to strengthen Ayurvedic healthcare. The research hospital and Manuscript Centre, which constitute the first phase of the International Ayurveda Research Centre in Kannur, is nearing completion. The Sneha Dhara programme, which provides palliative Ayurvedic care, has been expanded across all districts.

A project has been launched to upgrade the Poojappura Government Panchakarma Hospital to international standards. Similarly, a Rs. 16.65 crore project is set to elevate the Varkala Government Naturopathy Hospital to global standards. For the first time, the Homoeopathy Department has signed an agreement with the Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy for a research study. In response to the long-standing demand of patients, the Kidney Care Project has commenced operations at Kozhikode Government Homoeopathic Medical College.

Women First and Child-Friendly Always

This has been a period of remarkable achievements and recognitions for the Women and Child Development Department, which works tirelessly for the welfare and advancement of women and children. UN Women, the United Nations entity for gender equality and women's empowerment, has applauded Kerala's efforts in women's empowerment. A memorandum of understanding has been signed to provide technical support to the

department's Gender Park.

Through the Kerala State Women's Development Corporation, 1,42,450 women have been provided employment over the past three years. The Digital Pathshala initiative has been launched to enhance women's presence on digital platforms.

A re-skilling programme has been implemented specifically for women, along with a special training initiative for nurses preparing to work abroad. The Women's Development Corporation has also set a record in loan distribution.

For women's safety, the Kanal campaign was launched and successfully executed, along with the introduction of a new Nirbhaya policy. The state also launched the first-ever POSH Compliance Portal, enabling online complaints against workplace sexual harassment.

To instil confidence and courage in young girls from an early age, the Dheera initiative was introduced. An e-learning portal featuring all child safety-related training modules has also been rolled out.

The Supreme Court has commended Kaval and Kaval Plus, two state government programmes designed to ensure the mental, physical, and social well-being of children who cannot be reintegrated into traditional family settings.

A gender audit of Anganwadi books has been conducted across the state. Efforts have been made to achieve full electrification of Anganwadis and approval has been granted for 204 Smart Anganwadis.

Care for Coastal Communities; Strength for the Cultural World



Saji Cherian
Minster for Fisheries and Cultural affairs



Comprehensive welfare programs by Kerala government enhance fishermen's lives, cultural heritage, and youth development across the state.

The Kerala government has introduced schemes aimed at ensuring the safety and social welfare of fishermen, who contribute significantly to the state's social, economic, and employment sectors. The government is committed to protecting the fishing community, ensuring social security, and implementing projects that safeguard their lives, property, livelihoods, and education. These initiatives range from the 'Punargeham' rehabilitation project to specialized training programs for deep-sea fishing.

To enhance the domestic production growth of the fishing sector and to address the economic backwardness of the fishing community, a budget of 3,935.41 crore has been allocated over the past nine years. Out of this, 3,494.22 crore has been spent on the fisheries sector. More than 12,000 crore has been utilized for coastal development, including support from KIIFB, the Okhi package, Life Mission,

the Chief Minister's Disaster Relief Fund, local self-governments, the Irrigation Department, and the RKI Labour Department.

Over the past years, a total of 180 crore has been provided as financial assistance to fishing families who lost working days due to weather warnings and the COVID-19 pandemic. The 'Santhwanatheeram' scheme has been implemented to provide five years of continuous medical assistance for fishermen, associated workers, and pensioners suffering from serious illnesses.

An allocation of 66.35 crore has been made under KIIFB for the infrastructure development of 57 coastal schools. Additionally, 137.82 crore has been allocated for the renovation of 51 fish markets. Insurance coverage has been provided for traditional fishing vessels, with the government covering 90% of the premium. Harbor Management Societies have been established for the operation and maintenance of major fishing harbors in the state.

In response to the shortage and price hike of kerosene, the government has introduced a subsidy scheme to encourage the use of more affordable and efficient fuels such as petrol, diesel, and LPG in engines.

'Punargeham'

During this period, the 'Punargeham' project was implemented with a budget of 2,450 crore to rehabilitate people living within 50 meters of the high tide line. A total of 5,338 families have been relocated. Flats were constructed at a cost of 56 crore in Mutathara, Karod, Beemapalli, and Ponnani, providing 468 units. Additionally, financial assistance was provided for 3,561 houses through the department and 3,547 houses through the Life Mission.

'Theera Sadass'

Since the current government came to power, the 'Theera Sadass' program has been organized in 47 centres across all coastal constituencies to engage directly with coastal communities, understand their issues first hand, and find solutions.

'Vidya Theeram'

The 'Vidya Theeram' project provides coaching for medical, civil service, and banking exams to the children of fishermen. Through this initiative, 85 doctors have been produced from coastal areas so far. The project also provides financial assistance to children pursuing professional courses. Orphaned children of fishermen have been adopted, with the government covering all educational expenses.

Protection For the Cultural Kerala

The government is actively promoting traditional art forms unique to Kerala, encouraging other art forms, and supporting artists by transforming art into a viable livelihood. The goal is to support artistic activities, cultural organizations, and underprivileged artists from various backgrounds.

Vajra Jubilee Fellowship

Implemented in collaboration with local self-governments, the 'Vajra Jubilee Fellowship' is a cultural training program. It offers free training in classical arts, performing arts, visual arts, sculpture, and folk art forms. The budget for this scheme increased from 12 crore in 2021-22 to 13 crore in 2022-23, benefiting over a thousand artists.

Promotion in the Film Industry

To promote women and marginalized

Through the 'Vidya Theeram' initiative, 85 doctors have been produced from coastal areas so far.



communities in cinema, the cultural department provides financial support for film production. Under this scheme, four films receive 1.5 crore each annually. This unique initiative has led to five films being released, three films in the final stages of release, two in various production stages, and four selected for the project.

Rural Art Hub

The 'Rural Art Hub' project aims to improve the living standards of rural artists and craftsmen by creating market opportunities, both online and offline, for products made by local artists and artisans.

'Bala Keralam'

The 'Bala Keralam' project, currently in its final stages, focuses on fostering interest in extracurricular arts, culture, science, and social activities among children aged 4 to 18. The program also

aims to instill civic consciousness and raise awareness against rising drug abuse among the youth.

Digitalization

The cultural department is advancing the digitalization of traditional art forms through initiatives like 'Mazhamizhi' and 'Samam', which have received widespread acclaim. The centenary celebrations of historical events like the Vaikom Satyagraha and the Sarvvamatha Sammelanam were held on a grand scale. Kerala also launched its first government-led OTT platform, renovated theatres, and established Sree Narayana Guru cultural complex at Kollam. The complexes in Palakkad and Kasargod have been completed.

Youth Welfare

The Youth Affairs Department and its affiliated bodies, such as the Youth Welfare Board and the Youth Commission, actively engage with the younger generation through diverse competitions, voluntary activities, and training programs. The Team Kerala - Kerala Youth Force, comprising

Kerala also launched its first government-led OTT platform, renovated theatres, and established Sree Narayana Guru cultural complex at Kollam.



over 17,500 young individuals, operates under the guidance of the Youth Welfare Board to respond to disasters.

Over 1,040 young women clubs have been established under the name 'Avalidam' across local self-governments. 140 agricultural clubs under the name 'Kathir', 14 clubs for differently-abled individuals under the 'yes club' title and 'Maarivillu' has established 14 clubs for the transgender community.

The National Adventure Academy under the Youth Welfare Board in Idukki's Devikulam organizes trekking events, training programs, and adventure carnivals. Construction of a new building for the academy is underway. The Youth Commission also conducts awareness campaigns on issues such as alcohol and drug abuse, ragging, cybercrime, road safety, and mental health in colleges and amongst marginalized communities.

Programs such as free legal aid for youth, the 'Green Youth' project to attract young people to agriculture, the Virtual Employment Exchange, and the 'Youth

Icon' initiative to honor outstanding youth leaders are also in progress.

Increased Insurance Coverage

Insurance coverage for fishermen and associated workers has been increased from 5 lakh to 10 lakh. The savings assistance scheme has been raised from 2,700 to 4,500. Annually, 1,80,000 fishermen benefit from these schemes. Under the 'Abhayam' scheme, financial assistance of 10 lakh has been provided to those displaced by sea erosion.

Renovation of Chithranjali Studio

The ₹150 crore renovation of Chithranjali Studio is underway with KIIFB support. The first phase, costing ₹67.16 crore, is nearing completion. Initial steps have been taken to establish the Malayalam Film Museum at Chithranjali Studio.

The Youth Commission also conducts awareness campaigns on issues such as alcohol and drug abuse, ragging, cybercrime, road safety, and mental health in colleges and marginalized communities.





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No.	Bank	Account Number	IFSC Code
1.	State Bank of India	39251566695	SBIN0070028
2.	South Indian Bank	0721053000003020	SIBL0000721
3.	Federal Bank	10210100422271	FDRL0001021
4.	HDFC Bank Ltd	50100350210557	HDFC0002485
5.	ICICI Bank	626201089884	ICIC0006262
6.	CSB Bank Ltd	00 9603981212190001	CSBK0000096
7.	Axis Bank	920010023834712	UTIB0000784
8.	Dhanalakshmi Bank	003700100156782	DLXB0000037
9.	IDBI Bank Ltd	0889104000111454	IBKL0000889
10.	Indian Overseas Bank	009901000002020	IOBA0000099
11.	Union Bank of India	502902010900782	UBIN0550299
12.	Canara Bank	5842132000007	CNRB0005842
13.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	1815162037	KKBK0009206
14.	Bank Of Baroda	29860100006714	BARB0PEROOR
15.	Standard Chartered Bank	43710072419	SCBL0036099
16.	Kerala Gramin Bank	40341101051311	KLGB0040341
17.	IndusInd Bank	159900002020	INDB0001599
18.	Bank Of India	853810110007599	BKID0008538
19.	Punjab National Bank	3301000104118534	PUNB0330100
20.	Kerala Bank	110110801000339	KSBK0000101
21.	Central Bank of India	5652206185	CBIN0280937
22.	UCO Bank	02880110077641	UCBA0000288
23.	Indian Bank	7839343398	IDIB000P030
24.	Covid-TSB A/c (1475)	799010100191475	
25.	Special Treasury Savings Bank	799010100193172	

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