

TWELFTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
(2006-2008)**

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

(Presented on 10th July, 2007)



**SECRETARIAT OF THE KERALA LEGISLATURE
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
2007**

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On

**Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations
contained in the Ninety Fifth Report of the
Committee on Public Accounts (1998-2000)**

823/2007.

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (2006-2008)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Public Accounts having been authorised by the Committee to present this Report on their behalf present the Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Ninety Fifth Report of the Committee on Public Accounts (1998-2000).

The Committee considered and finalised this report at the meeting held on May 30, 2007.

Thiruvananthapuram,
10th July, 2007.

ARYADAN MUHAMMED,
Chairman,
Committee on Public Accounts.

REPORT

This Report deals with the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 95th Report of the Committee on Public Accounts (1998-2000).

The 95th Report of the Committee on Public Accounts (1998-2000) was presented to the House on December 18, 2000 and it contained 21 recommendations relating to Health & Family Welfare Department. Government were addressed to furnish the Statement of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Report on January 1, 2001 and the final replies were received from Government on 20-8-2003.

The Committee examined the statements at its meeting held on October 28, 2003.

The Committee approved the statement of action taken by Government on recommendation Nos. 2 & 6 (Para Nos. 37 and 41) with further comments and called for further information. Government was requested to furnish the details called for by the Committee as per letter dated February 2, 2004. But Government have not furnished the reply so far. Such recommendations, replies and the further information called for by the Committee are included in the Chapter I of this Report.

The Committee decided not to pursue further action for the remaining recommendations in the light of the replies furnished by Government. Such recommendations and their replies are incorporated in Chapter II.

CHAPTER I

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE COMMITTEE
REQUIRES FURTHER INFORMATION**Health and Family Welfare Department****Recommendation***(Sl. No. 2 Para No. 37)*

The Committee note with serious concern that the Kerala State Pollution Control Board has not made an earnest attempt to appoint sufficient technical staff to procure land and equipments for new programmes. So also plan funds were not properly utilised from the year 1974 to 1996. The Committee are convinced that Government had suffered substantial loss on account of inordinate delay in providing infrastructural facilities to the Board and by keeping funds unutilised in Treasury Public Accounts. The Committee recommend to fix responsibility for the inordinate delay and proceed against the officers for their lapses in this regard.

Action Taken

1.2 The Board's activities were carried out under plan and Non-plan, since 7th plan onwards only. Till that time the entire activities were taken up only under Non plan. The State Board had timely requested the State Government to sanction necessary post for undertaking the activities under the plan schedule since.....? However due to various constraints, the State Government had not sanctioned additional staff required and hence the Board could not implement the plan scheme in time. However the infrastructure had improved considerably from 1996-97 onwards and the plan schemes were implemented effectively thereafter. The technical capabilities of the Board expanded considerably by implementing the Indo-Dutch Co-operation project in the Board. 31 new posts were created and 17 existing posts were upgraded in October 1996 under this project to augment the manpower in the Board. As per the recommendations of the Dutch Consultant, re-orientation of work in the Head Office and field offices were done for making the activities of the Board more effective.

1.3 Separate wings were created in the Head Office viz, Water Quality Unit, Air Quality Unit, Regulation wing, Hazard Management wing, Public Awareness and Assistance Centre etc. to deal with each activity separately and effectively. To give more emphasis to the field activities the Board took the policy of starting District Offices in all districts. Accordingly new District Offices were started in Alappuzha in 1996, Thrissur in 1997, Pathanamthitta in 2001,

and Malappuram in 2001. The three Regional Offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode have been upgraded to the level of Chief Environmental Engineer. Now the number of Regional/District Office of the Board has been increased to 11 in place of 7 during the period prior to 1994-95.

1.4 Details of manpower enhancement after the period 1994-95 is given as Appendix II.

1.5 However the staff strength needs further augmentation to meet the bare minimum requirements. The minimum requirements is depicted in Appendix III.

1.6 No single officer or officers are responsible for the past instance of diversion of plan funds to meet non-plan expenditure. The full Board was in the know of things; the Planning Board was aware of it through the Annual Plan report of the Board, and the Legislature was aware of it through the Board's Annual Report. Probably all were looked it as an unavoidable essentiality. In the light of the report, the Board has taken effort to stop the diversion of funds and efforts have borne fruits.

Further Recommendation

1.7 The Committee desires to point out that the recommendation in para 37 of the Report contains inter alia the observation of the Committee that the Kerala State Pollution Control Board has not made earnest attempt to appoint sufficient number of technical staff to carry out the new programmes under the Board, and for the better utilisation of plan fund allocation. The action taken statement furnished by Government on this point maintained their contention as follows, without mentioning the date. "The State Board has timely requested the State Government to sanction necessary post for undertaking the activities under plan schedule since.....". The Committee, therefore, desire to be informed of the exact date from which the board had decided to carry out the activities under plan scheme.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 6 Para No. 41)

1.8 The Committee are constrained to point out that monitoring of prevention of pollution from other sectors due to spraying of insecticides, accumulation of waste in towns and cities, dye of yarn, discharge from vehicles etc. are not included under the scheme for abating pollution. The Committee are of the opinion that the pollution on account of these is a threat to the environment and therefore the Committee urge the Government to conduct an investigation and study to assess the magnitude of pollution from this sector and to evolve suitable methods for diluting the degree of pollution from these sectors and also to chalk out guidelines for management and disposal of wastes.

Action Taken

1.9 The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India have enacted separate legislations namely Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules in 2000 for management of solid wastes generated in towns/cities. The municipality is responsible to set up processing and disposal facility in accordance with these rules. The Board is responsible to issue authorisation for handling the waste, to stipulate compliance criteria to specifying standards for various disposal methods and to monitor compliance. Similarly another legislation namely Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 was enacted by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India for management of waste generated from hospitals. As per the provisions in these rules all hospitals have to obtain authorisation from the Board for generation, collection, treatment and disposal of the Bio-medical Wastes. The Board has just started implementing these two rules. Effective implementation of these two rules will solve the present solid waste disposal problem in our cities and towns. Actions for reducing environmental problems due to waste plastics were also taken up by the Board. Regarding control of vehicular pollution, the Board at present does not have any direct statutory role. The State Motor Vehicle Department and the Police Department are the concerned authorities as per the provisions of the Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to control pollution from vehicular source. Actions were taken by the Board to assess status of air quality in major cities/towns in the State and to verify whether the ambient air quality in the area are affected with vehicular emissions. As per the studies conducted by the Board there is no alarming level of pollution. It has been noticed that in Kochi city, the level of suspended Particulate Matter in the ambient air is found occasionally slightly excess than the standards. But it is not in an alarming situation.

1.10 Large scales spraying of pesticides/insecticides are done in the plantations in the districts of Idukki, Wayanad and Kasaragod. Sanction for spraying of insecticides and pesticides for agricultural purposes are dealt with by the Agricultural Department. However complaints received from the public in this respect are attended by the Board and suitable action is taken if required. For example the complaint on endosulphan spraying in Kasaragode district by Plantation Corporation of Kerala was enquired by the Board and necessary instructions were given to all concerned. The Board directed the Plantation Corporation on 3-3-2001 to stop aerial spraying of insecticides in the estates in Kasaragod district until a health survey is conducted to prove that spraying is safe. The directions issued by the Board are still in force.

Further Recommendation

1.11 The Committee desires to know whether the Health Survey on the aerial spraying of insecticides in the estate of Kasaragod district had been conducted and if so a copy of the survey report should be made available to the Committee.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DOES NOT DESIRE TO
PURSUE IN THE LIGHT OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED FROM
GOVERNMENT**Health and Family Welfare Department****Recommendation**

(Sl. No. 1 Para No. 36)

2.1 The Committee observe that the Kerala State Pollution Control Board constituted in 1974 for the prevention and control of water pollution, air pollution, environmental pollution, and hazardous waste management has failed in achieving its objectives. The Board's failure in utilising the Plan funds properly, substantial diversion of plan funds for meeting the non-plan expenditure, low percentage of coverage due to limited man power and infrastructure facilities etc. were the basic reasons for the shortfall in achievements. Inadequate functioning of the Board has resulted in 60% of the major industries working without proper consent/renewal under various Acts enforcing pollution control measures.

Action Taken

2.2 Diversion of plan funds to meet non-plan expenditure over the years was due to continued inadequacy of non-plan contribution of the State Government. This had been pointed out by the Board to the Accountant General, Kerala Government and also the Planning Board. Government had ratified the action taken by the Board during 1997-98. The Subject Committee of the State Legislature has also stressed the need of adequate enhancement of non-plan contribution of the Board repeatedly. Even now the non-plan contribution has not been sufficiently augmented it remained static at Rs. 25 lakhs from 1993-94 to 1999-2002 (Appendix IV).

2.3 Necessary actions were taken to reduce diversion of plan funds for non-plan expenditure. A statement showing plan and non-plan allocation and expenditure incurred thereon for the period from 1995-96 to 2000-01 is given in Annexure 1 attached. From this it can be seen that earnest efforts are taken to reduce diversion of plan funds for non-plan expenditure.

2.4 All pollutionally significant industries were brought under the purview of consent administration. Number of consentees under the Water Act has been increased to 1582, as against 906 in 1994-95. Number of consents under the Air Act has been increased to 2048 as against 269 in 1994-95. Thus significant progress has been made during the last five years to increase the coverage.

For the speedy issuance of consent renewals, delegation of power to issue/ refuse consent renewals under the Water Act and Air Act for the small scale industries has been delegated to the Heads of Regional/District Office of the Board w.e.f. 13th March, 1997. Consent renewals under the Water Act and Air Act for large and medium scale industries only are issued from the Head Office. The issue of consent renewals is thus expedited.

2.5 The State Pollution Control Board had taken effective steps to control the air and water pollution. Due to the functioning of the Board, the water pollution levels were brought down to 60 per cent and air pollution to 50 per cent from major and medium industries. The renewal of consents were not done to the defaulting industries to pressurise them to install pollution control measures which proved to be very effective in controlling the pollution. Hence, the number of industries working without consent renewal is not a measure to assess the performance of the Board. The Board had also taken steps to renew the consents in time and above 90% of the consent under Water Act is renewed by now.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 3 Para No. 38)

2.6 In the specific cases pointed out in audit paragraphs for the period from 1989-90 to 1994-95, the Committee notice large-scale diversion of plan funds specifically year marked for schemes to meet non-plan expenditure without any consent from the Finance Department or Government. The Committee could notice many lapses in the implementation of various projects like establishment of common effluent treatment plant, control of noise pollution etc., entrusted with the Board. The Committee are of the view that the officer who failed to follow the prescribed procedure in obtaining prior permission from Government for diversion of money allotted for a grant-in-aid institution and thereby safeguarding the interest of Government shall be held liable for dereliction of duty.

Action Taken

2.7 Till the 7th plan the entire expenditure of the Board were met from the Non-Plan. In order to obtain adequate fund from the State Government for the functioning of the board from 7th plan onwards, the activities of the Board were grouped under the plan and non-plan. The statutory functions like classification of water bodies, monitoring of the river and lakes, emissions, ambient air etc., were programmed as plan schemes and the State Government sanctioned major contribution to the Board under plan and only meagre amount is provided under

non-plan. While drawing up the plan scheme, manpower requirement was also estimated and furnished in the proposal. Accordingly the State Board had timely requested the State Government to sanction necessary posts for undertaking activities under the plan scheme. However due to various constraints, the State Government had not sanctioned additional staff required for carrying out the Plan Schemes. Hence the important plan schemes such as monitoring activities were carried out utilizing the service of the available staff. The expenditure for the salary of these staff, actually worked was met from plan funds. Hence diversion of plan funds for the period from 1989-90 to 1994-95 was due to this miss-booking of the expenditure. Moreover the non-plan allocation was too low during this period and the Board was forced to use plan funds to meet non-plan expenditure. The non-plan contribution remained static at Rs. 25 lakhs from the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000. Moreover infrastructure of the board especially manpower for the implementation of plan schemes was not sanctioned by the Government during the period from 1989-90 to 1994-95. The State Government accorded sanction for upgradation of manpower for implementing the Indo-Dutch co-operation project in the Board in October 1996 and thereafter the Plan Schemes were implemented effectively. Therefore main reasons for the diversion of Plan fund for non-plan expenditure were the insufficient allocation for non-plan expenditure and non-sanction of necessary staff for the execution of plan schemes.

2.8 The State Government was convinced of the necessity of diversion of plan funds for non-plan expenditure and the Government have ratified the diversion of plan funds for the year 1997-98 vide G. O. (RT) 638/2000/H&FWD dated 8-3-2000. From 1998-99 onwards the Board is trying to keep the expenditure well within the allocation of funds from the State Government and there is no diversion of fund.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 4 Para No. 39)

2.9 The Committee understand that there was dearth of staff in the Board, which adversely affected the implementation of various schemes/projects sanctioned by Government of India. No valid reason was adduced for not sanctioning sufficient posts by Government. The Committee are inclined to believe that the Government has not given due importance to the functions of this Board but dealt with the issue in a casual manner. The Committee feel that lack of sufficient staff either on contract basis or as consultants have adversely affected the completion of schemes/projects. The Committee are of the opinion that the Board as well as the Government have not considered seriously the

lapses and delay in the completion of schemes and the resultant escalation of costs. The Committee therefore, recommend that effective measure should be initiated to streamline the functions of Kerala State Pollution Control Board by providing adequate staff either on contract basis or as consultants so that the functioning of the Board can be strengthened .

Action Taken

2.10 Effective actions were taken to streamline the activities of the Board in the light of recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Follow up action report submitted under para 37 may kindly be perused. Necessary actions were taken during the year 1996 itself to strengthen the Board in terms of manpower, equipments/instruments, vehicle and training of manpower as part of the Indo-Dutch co-operation project. Now the activities of the Board widened to the field of bio-medical waste management, control of plastics, municipal solid waste management etc. Proposal on further essential manpower strengthening required is given in Annexure III. The staff need be added to the cadre of the Board, as the expenditure they acquire in the Board has to be continued to be available.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 5 Para No. 40)

2.11 The Committee find that there is a shortage of Rs. 4.05 lakhs in the Treasury Public Accounts of the Board, while the unutilised amount at the end of 1994-95 as per records was Rs. 280.81 lakhs, the amount in the treasury public account was only Rs. 276.76 lakhs. The Committee recommends that the difference should be set right at once. The Committee vehemently criticises the inability of the witnesses in reporting the actual position to the Committee.

Action Taken

2.12 Necessary corrections were made in the pass book entries on 29-7-1995 as given below :—

Cash book balance as on 31-3-1994	Rs. 4641803
Pass book balance as on 31-3-1994	Rs. 5098768
Difference between cashbook balance and Passbook balance is	Rs. 456965

2.13 In respect of TP Accounts (HO) entry in passbook was lagging behind and it was with District Treasury, Trivandrum. So for audit purpose, the Chartered Accountants made use of cashbook. We got passbook duly made entries for 1993-94 in a later period and by this time audit was finalized. In the

pass book (Account No. TPA 355) interest of Rupees 436965 for 1992-93 was entered. But this amount was not entered in the cashbook because the pass book details were not done then. So pass book entry for retrospective period was in a prospective date.

2.14 So the actual cash book balance including the interest for 1992-93 is Rs. 5078768 instead of Rs. 4641803. An amount of Rs. 27050 was withdrawn (Cheque No. 995706 dated 15-11-1993). But in the withdrawal column of the pass book entry made was Rs.7050 only. Correction toward this was made on 29-7-1995. Thus the pass book balance has come down from Rs. 5098768 to Rs. 5078678. Hence there is no difference between cash book balance as on 31-3-1994. The actual balance is Rs. 5078768.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 7 Para No. 42)

2.15 It has come to the notice of the Committee that as many as 813 factories/industries in our State are functioning without consent or renewal of license under Water Act or Air Act without adhering to the prescribed standards for discharge of pollutants. Due to the inadequacy of technical staff the Board was not in a position to conduct periodical inspection and hence it failed to initiate any action against the industries/factories for violation of the statutes. The Committee urge that the present system for ensuring the standards should be strengthened and submission of the periodical returns of effluents and compliance of conditions preceding the consent shall be strictly enforced. The Committee recommends to conduct a work-study regarding the staff pattern required for scientific re-organisation of the Board.

Action Taken

2.16 Due to reorganization of the technical staff in the head office and field office, the consent purview of the Board has enhanced considerably. During the time of auditing, the number of industries that were brought under the purview of consent administration was 904. Now the consent base has increased significantly, 1708 industries/establishment were brought under the purview of consent to operate under the Water Act. And as many as 1874 industries were brought under the Air Act as on 31-3-2002. All major and medium scale industries and all pollutionally significant problematic small-scale industries were brought under the purview of the consent administration.

2.17 The field offices did the field inspections and monitoring work of industries as per the pollution potential. Time schedule for inspections were

issued from the head office and inspections are done accordingly. The following new legislations were added for the activities of the board :—

- (i) The Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998
- (ii) Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999.
- (iii) The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.
- (iv) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
- (v) The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation) Rules, 2000.
- (vi) The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.

A detailed work-study was done in the Board by Dutch consultants during the period 1995-98. The consultants studied the work of the Board in detail and furnished their recommendation for re-organising the Board's activities. According to their recommendation, necessary re-organisation has been done in the Board. Prior to 1995 there was four or five tiers of officers below that of Member-Secretary to process files relating to technical matters. Clearance issual, compliance monitoring, maintenance of ambient air/water quality, waste management etc. were dealt with by all technical staff in the Head Office and Field Offices on the basis of geographical jurisdiction.

2.18 Therefore adequate attention was not received for specific pollution problems. In the light of the recommendation of Dutch Consultants, separate wings for clearance issual water quality, air quality, public awareness and assistance, legal, Government relations, waste management, planning and data management, water cess etc. were established in the Head Office. In the field offices also duties are assigned to officers to take up above works in these offices. A copy of re-organized Organagram of the Board is enclosed as Appendix IV. In most of the wings, two or three tiers of officers deal with the technical files, in place of four or five tiers officers. Thus the delay in processing files has been reduced considerably.

2.19 For strengthening the inspections and monitoring work industries in the State were classified according to pollution potential as red, orange and green. Red implies significant pollution potential, orange is the medium pollution and green is the less polluting category. Periodicity of inspection to each industry according to pollution potential was fixed and the field offices now follow the schedules thus prepared. A sample copy of inspection schedule is enclosed as Annexure V. Formation of new district offices making the total number of district offices to 11 also helped a lot to streamline the inspections.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 8 Para No. 43)

2.20 The Committee understand that the present system of issuing authorisation for industries/of special category/plants/factories/concerns etc. without hearing public opinion or grievances invited organised resistance from the public. The Committee are of the opinion that the organised mass resistance of the people against the commissioning of industries can be avoided if sufficient opportunity is given to the public to air their grievance and fears. Therefore, the Committee urges the Government to provide opportunity for the public for explaining feasible solutions in all aspects for abatement of pollution.

Action Taken

2.21 Public hearing is mandatory for 30 types of projects requiring environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests w.e.f. 10-4-1997. Board is the authority for conducting the public hearing in the State. The system of Public Hearing is introduced to seek view of people likely to be affected or is concerned about pollution or environmental degradation due to establishment of an industry or development project. Executive summary of the project proposal is made available at concerned public offices for information. Notice for the public hearing informing the date, time and venue are published in the leading newspapers. The hearing is conducted by a panel consisting of public and official representatives. The public can offer their remarks on the proposed project in writing or verbally at the hearing. 10 public hearings were conducted by the Board so far.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 9 Para No. 44)

2.22 The Committee observes that even though the Acts and Rules governing the establishment of any industry/factory contain specific provisions empowering the Kerala State Pollution Control Board to take coercive steps for their lapses. The Committee notice that effective steps are not being initiated by the Board even now. The Committee are of the view that the argument of the Board that withholding the consent itself would lead to the industries in complying the conditions does not appear to be practicable. Therefore, the Committee recommends that suitable remedial measures should be evolved for formulating effective ways of pressurising the industries to follow stipulated norms and steps should be taken to plug the loopholes in the existing procedure in this regard.

Action Taken

2.23 Earlier, the only coercive option available to the Board was to file case in First Class Magistrate Court and follow it up to High Court or Supreme Court. It took nearly 10 years for a case to reach final decision, because of procedural formalities and absence of Special Court at trial stage and green bench in High Court. The situation improved a lot with the Water Act and Air Act being amended in 1988 and 1987 respectively, giving the Board to issue direction to industries, including direction for closure or direction to the concerned authorities to stop or regulate supply of water, electricity, etc. This power has been delegated to the field officers and they are utilising this power effectively. Closure orders have been issued to more than 50 units in the last 2 years.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 10 Para No. 45)

2.24 Huge accumulation of wastes in land and large-scale discharge of effluents towards water bodies like, rivers, streams and backwaters is a menace to the society. The Committee urges the Government to generate comprehensive programme for prevention, control and abatement of pollution due to the accumulation of such wastes and to evolve suitable methods for its disposal.

Action Taken

2.25 The Board has taken effective action in control of pollution due to disposal of industrial waste (both solid and liquid) on land and into water bodies. Water Act and the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules (which was totally recast in 2000) are being applied fruitfully. Regarding control of solids and liquid wastes generated from cities/towns, the concerned local bodies are the responsible agency for implementing several methods for collection, treatment and disposal of waste generated. Finance is the main problem for the local bodies. The Board has started implementing Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2001 in the State. As a first step, the Board has initiated action to set up and implement necessary facilities for safe disposal of solid wastes generated in the urban centers. Action has also been taken by the Board to issue authorisations to urban local bodies insisting on sufficient facilities for the treatment and disposal of solid waste generated.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 11 Para No. 46)

2.26 The Committee notices that the functions of Pollution Control Board are incomplete in as much as it lacks the involvement of local bodies under the

new three-tier system of administration. The Committee urge the Government to ensure maximum participation of the District/Block/ Grama Panchayats / Municipalities and Corporations while granting environmental clearance, authorisation or for the expansion of industry/factory.

Action Taken

2.27 Necessary actions were taken to involve the local bodies in pollution control activities. For ensuring installation of pollution control measures in the existing and proposed industries, a circular No.7923/G3/98/H&FWD. dated 24-10-1998 was issued by the Government in the Health and Family Welfare Department insisting clearance of the Board for issue of license to industries by local bodies. Further the Panchayat Act and Municipality Act are being amended making clearance of the Board a pre requisite for issuing licence given by local bodies. There are five representatives from the local bodies in the policy formulation body in the State Pollution Control Board i.e., as members of the Board. Therefore, views of the local bodies are considered while forming policy decisions in the field of pollution control.

2.28 The Hon'ble High Court has on several occasions asserted that local bodies should rely on the clearance of State Pollution Control Board for the purpose of issuance of licence to industries as the Board has the technical capabilities in the case of pollution control. The Board attends to queries and information from the local bodies on priority.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 12 Para No. 47)

2.29 The Committee note that the Travancore Titanium Products Limited is flagrantly violating the pollution control provision resulting in large-scale death of aquatic organisms due to acute toxicity. The Committee notice that in the reports of a study conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography has instructed to lay down 75 km Pipeline in the sea to control water pollution. But this firm has not taken any steps towards this. The Committee deprecates the attitude of the Board in not taking any action against this unit for violation of all statutory requirements. It is also surprising to note that even after a lapse of two decades the submarine pipelines could not be commissioned by TTP and no coercive steps were initiated against them. The Committee recommend that a time bound action plan should be enunciated for controlling the discharges of effluent into seawater by TTP Limited based on the survey Report of National Institute of Oceanography.

Action Taken

2.30 Necessary follow up actions were taken to implement the pollution control measures in TTP. In the meantime the Water Appellate Authority in an appeal filed by the Company on 18-12-1995 directed the Company as follows :

- (i) TTP should instal 750 M sub-marine pipeline within 6 months.
- (ii) TTP should install fullfledged ETP and recovery facility within 2 years.
- (iii) If the TTP fails to comply with (i) and (ii) it should be closed down.

2.31 Accordingly the Company was to complete laying of the submarine pipeline by 17-6-1996. No progress was made by the Company. But the Board has not taken further action against the Company in the light of the direction issued by the State Government issued to the Board vide G. O. (Rt) No. 4019/97/H&FWD dated 11-11-1997 not to proceed further against the Company until further order from the Government. The order is still in force.

2.32 In the meantime on 17-9-1997 the Company submitted two proposals for the treatment of the effluent, ferrous sulphate. The first proposal is for the recovery of Copperas and the neutralisation of the balance acidity. The second proposal is for the recovery of Copperas recovery of acid (conc. 85%) and then neutralisation of the balance acidity. As per the time schedule submitted by the Company, the pollution control project will be completed by August 2002. The company went ahead with tendering procedures for acid recovery, copperas recovery and neutralisation facilities to be set up. M/s. FEDO were engaged by the TTP for scrutiny of proposals and negotiation with the tenders. The process suffered a set-back when an individual followed by a Union pleaded before the Lok Ayukta that—

- (i) Pipeline laying should precede ETP construction.
- (ii) Taking up an ETP construction costing nearly 100 crore is likely to lead to corruption.
- (iii) The Lok Ayukta entertained the petition, despite objections by the Company and the Board and stayed installation of ETP. The Company approached the High Court against the order of the Lok Ayukta. The High Court quashed the stay order of the Lok Ayukta and stayed the proceedings in the Court of the Lok Ayukta. Therefore the Company is going ahead with the implementation of the pollution control project. It is expected that into three months delay, i.e., by November 2002 the pollution control project would be completed by the TTP.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 13 Para No. 48)

2.33 The Committee do not find any justification for not taking any legal action against FACT, Kochi Division, for its failure in installing effluent treatment plant to control the excess pollutants in river and wells in the adjoining areas. It has come to the notice that the Board had filed a prosecution case in the Magistrate Court against the Managing Director FACT for failure to meet effluent standards. The Committee desire that the present stage and outcome of the case should be intimated to the Committee.

Action Taken

2.34 A fish kill was occurred in the Chithrapuzha river on 8th July 1998 due to the discharge of untreated effluent from FACT Cochin Division. The Company is having fullfledged effluent treatment plant to treat the effluent to the tolerance limits specified by the Board. It is learnt that due to problem in their production line their product was worked off with effluent and caused fish kill. A case was filed by the Board under Section 43, 44 and 47 of the Water Act in the 1st Class Magistrate Court, Kolenchery on 24-8-1998 against the FACT Cochin Division for discharging untreated effluent into Chithrapuzha river causing fish kill. The case is pending before the Court. The case was posted to 19-12-1998, 19-3-1999, 22-10-1999, 14-1-2000, 30-8-2000, 18-10-2000, 16-11-2000, 6-1-2001, 12-1-2001, 18-1-2001, 24-1-2001, 21-3-2001 Company filed petition regarding maintainability of the case on 29-7-2000. This was rejected on 3-2-2001. Company has filed revision petition in the High Court.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 14 Para No. 49)

2.35 The Committee view very seriously that the pollution Control Board could not take any effective steps against M/s. Grasim Industries, Pulp Division, Mavoor, which generate solid wastes containing heavy metals threatening health standards for their failure to contain discharge of pollutants within the admissible limits. The Committee understands that the Board/Agencies entrusted with the Survey/Study on the pollution problems connected with this industry have not published their reports or any action initiated against them. The Committee desire to be informed about the results of the study of health effects of environmental pollution and action taken on their findings.

Action Taken

2.36 M/s. Grasim Industries Limited is not functioning since May, 1999 reportedly due to non-availability of sufficient raw materials at rates agreed upon by the Government. It is understood that the management has no plans to re-open the industry. They have sought permission from the State Government to close down the unit and the sanction is yet to be given by the Government.

2.37 Regarding disposal of solid waste, prior to closure of the industry they have initiated action for introducing scientific solid waste storage facility as per the provisions of the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules. The factory will be allowed to re-open only after providing necessary facilities for solid waste management as per the provisions of the said Rules.

2.38 Necessary actions were taken by the Board against the Grasim Industries as the Company did not achieve and did not make an earnest attempt to achieve effluent standards. The Board filed two cases against the Company and its management in the First Class Magistrate Court in 1995. The first one was an application to restrain the accused from discharging polluted effluents. It was allowed by the Magistrate's Court but was lost in the District Court. The prosecution case filed is pending in the Magistrate Court.

2.39 Further the Board refused consent under the Water Act to the Company in January 1996 as the effluent was not fully conforming to the standards then. The Company appealed to the Water Appellate Authority and got stay on the Board's consent refusal order.

2.40 In the context of growing public complaints and an accident involving the death of 3 workers while attending some repairs, the State Government in the Health and Family Welfare Department constituted an Expert Committee on 22-8-1995 to study the pollution caused by the industry under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. R. Ranganathan (former Member-Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board). The Committee made 19 recommendations. The Government accepted the same. The Board gave time-bound directions to the Company to implement the recommendations. The Company had implemented 16 recommendations.

2.41 Following this, the Government of Kerala on 5th May 1997 constituted another Committee headed by Dr. B. Sengupta (at present Member-Secretary of the Central Pollution Control Board) to study in detail the pollution caused by the industry and to recommend solution. The Committee made 28 recommendations. The Government accepted the same and the Board gave time-bound directions to the Company in July 1998 to implement the recommendations within one year. The progress was regularly evaluated from the

Board's Regional Office at Kozhikode. The progress was also evaluated by a Committee of Senior Officers of the Board and found that even though substantial progress has been achieved by the Company in controlling pollution, the progress was not up to the expectation in respect of certain items. Based on the evaluation, the Board on 3-3-1999 issued direction to the Company under Section 33A of the Water Act and 31A of the Air Act to expedite action to achieve full compliances with the Committee's recommendations. The time allowed to the Company for full compliance expired on 13-7-1999. As the Company did not achieve full compliance. The consent renewal application submitted by the Company was refused on 10-7-2000. The Company is under closure since May 1999. So further action against the Company is kept pending. However necessary instructions were issued to the Company to ensure full compliance of the directions issued by the Board before resuming production. The Company has since filed appeal before the Appellate Authority against the order of Board refusing consent. It is pending.

2.42 Regarding health surveys, the Government got conducted health surveys and two health studies in the area around the factory. The surveys and studies disclosed higher incidence of respiratory and skin diseases in the area but did not establish the allegedly higher incidence of cancer in the area. The Government has on 16-6-1999 entrusted RCC to conduct a detailed study. The study report is yet to be received in the Board.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 15 Para No. 50)

2.43 The Committee are convinced that the people of the Vazhakked Panchayat, where the Mavoor Rayons factory is situated are in the grip of cancer since the Management failed to adopt suitable measure for the storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. The issue is still grave in spite of the long standing agitation by the local people. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Government should examine this issue in detail and initiate coercive or persuasive action for ensuring strict adherence of provisions of Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989.

Action Taken

2.44 Strict directions were given to the Grasim Industries to provide necessary facilities for the storage of hazardous waste as per the provisions of the Hazardous Waste Rules. As the Company has not provided sufficient scientific facilities as required Board issued SCN to the Company in June 1997. On receipt of the Show Cause Notice the Company moved the High Court and

the High Court stayed all further proceedings pursuant to the show cause notice issued by the Board. Meanwhile the Company started construction of the facility. But they have not completed the construction work due to closure of the industry since May, 1999.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 16 Para No. 51)

2.45 The Committee learn that pattern of standards of hazardous wastes prescribed by the Board has been challenged by M/s. Grasim Industries in the Court. The Committee would like to be intimated about the outcome of the case.

Action Taken

2.46 Two O.P.s filed by the Pulp Division in the High Court on 11th August, 1997 against the order of the Board refusing grant of authorisation for collection, treatment, transport, storage and disposal of hazardous waste as per the provisions of the Hazardous Waste Rules. The High Court has stayed all further proceedings pursuant to the show cause notice issued by Board. The case is still pending in the Court.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 17 Para No. 52)

2.47 The Committee pointed out that the present drainage system maintained by Kerala Water Authority in Thiruvananthapuram city discharge 40 million liters of sewage daily into 'Parvathy Puthanar river' which is being used by local people for bathing and washing. The Committee observe that the faecal coliform count in the water is much above the maximum permissible limit and no action was initiated against Kerala Water Authority (KWA) for violating the provisions contained in the Water Act, 1974. The Committee therefore urges the Government to evolve appropriate arrangements for treatment of sewage before being discharged into water bodies as a measure for preventing the health hazards of people.

Action Taken

2.48 The sewerage system existing in Trivandrum City was designed and implemented in early 1940's, which is insufficient to handle the sewage generated at present. The matter was brought to the notice of the Kerala Water Authority and the Board issued directions to Kerala Water Authority to take interim as well as full-scale measures to solve the problem completely. On

finding that the response of the Kerala Water Authority is poor the Board served SCN in May 1995 followed by legal notice in July 1995. Meanwhile an O.P was filed by one public in High Court against the pollution of Parvathi Puthanar with Board as the fifth respondent. As per the order of the High Court, Board filed a report before the High Court. As the case is pending no prosecution case filed by the Board against KWA under Water Act. It is understand that the KWA is negotiating with financial institutions to get funds for sewerage and sewage treatment plant project. Action for collection, conveyance, treatment and safe disposal of sewage generated in the Thiruvananthapuram city has to be taken by the Kerala Water Authority.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 18 Para No. 53)

2.49 The Committee express dissatisfaction over the shortfalls in the collection of water cess. The Committee notice that the Kerala Water Authority is the major defaulter in remittance of water cess and certain private sector undertaking like M/s. Grasim Industries and local bodies also have to remit heavy arrears on this account. On close scrutiny of details of audit observation, the Committee find that the non-enforcement of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 in a large number of industries and local bodies resulted in loss of revenue to Government of India and the Board. The Committee understands that the Member-Secretary of the Board who is the assessing authority is not vested with the power to take prosecution steps and this has resulted in poor collection of revenue and non-submission of return. The Committee recommends that scope of delegating prosecution powers to the Member-Secretary shall be examined in consultation with the Law Department.

Action Taken

2.50 Stern action was taken for collecting Cess arrears due from the Kerala Water Authority. The Board moved for prosecution against the KWA and subsequently in March 1997 the Government convened a meeting of all concerned. After that the KWA remitted Rs. 55 lakhs in two instalments. At that time the total arrear due was about Rs. 3 crores, which includes Rs. 1.10 crores as arrear amount and the remaining amount of penal interest. Thereafter annual cess amount is paid by the KWA. Water cess of local bodies are to be remitted by the Kerala Water Authority. An amount of Rs. 1.16 crore has been collected from Cochin Corporation and Rs.7.65 lakhs has been collected from Thrissur Municipality. Summary assessment was introduced to which resulted in overall improvement in cess collection from Rs. 39.92 lakhs in 1994-95 to Rs. 101 lakhs in 1999-2000.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 19 Para No. 54)

2.51 The Committee is of the opinion that the public is not at all aware of the network of pollution control measures taken by the Board. Massive education in the field of pollution would at least reduce the large scale collection of plastic and other wastes from the households, hotels etc. in the surroundings of the towns and cities. The Committee therefore urges the Government to undertake programmes to promote environmental awareness through mass media in order to curb the tendency of the layman of dumping up of unutilised waste materials in the nearby rivers and lakes, which may aggravate pollution.

Action Taken

2.52 Actions were taken by the Board to make awareness among the public about pollution control and environmental protection. During the year 1999 a leaflet on safe disposal of solid waste generated in the cities and towns was published by the Board for creating awareness among the people. The Board organise a State level seminar on relevant subjects every year on 5th June as awareness programme. In the seminar about 250-300 participants from among the public, NGOs, Industries, Government Department etc. usually attend. Board officers are deputed for presenting papers/for taking classes in the seminars/awareness programmes organised by various organisation in various parts of the State.

2.53 During the year 1999-2000, five awareness programmes were organised by the Board at different parts of the State as part of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Board. Details of awareness programmes conducted as part of Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Board is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>
1.	Solid Waste Management	Thiruvananthapuram	200
2.	Hospital Waste Management	Kozhikode	175
3.	Industrial Pollution Control	Palakkad	200
4.	Environmental Public Hearing	Ernakulam	200
5.	Environmental problems due to Waste Plastics	Kottayam	175

2.54 An Essay competition for High School Students was also organised by the Board during the year 1999-2000 to create awareness among the school students about environmental protection.

2.55 To create mass awareness about menace due reckless disposal of waste plastics, advertisements of the Board were issued through leading dailies during the year 2000.

2.56 The Board is also publishing a quarterly news letter as an awareness material. The news letter contains major activities of the Board, latest news and information in the field of environmental protection and pollution control. The news letter is issued to more than 1200 addresses including all major libraries, schools, Government Departments and to individuals who are interested in the field.

2.57 The Board also started to utilise the electronic media for making awareness among the public. During the Vishu festival periods of 1999 and 2000, the Board issued short duration awareness films for broadcast through Doordarsan Kendra, Asianet and Soorya TV to avoid air pollution due to bursting of crackers.

2.58 Apart from Boards owns such programmes, the Board collaborates with various organisations in conducting seminars and workshops on the subject related to pollution control and environmental protection.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 20 Para No. 55)

2.59 The Committee notices that no comprehensive evaluation has been made of the impact of the working of the Board in the realms of pollution control activities in the State since its inception in 1974. The Committee wishes to stress the need for a detailed evaluation by any independent agency, so that the Board itself can learn lessons from the shortfalls in the implementation of each programme which may pave way for a better approach in future.

Action Taken

2.60 The impact of the working of the Board in the realms of pollution control activities in the State was evaluated in detail by expatriate experts with the assistance of Indian consultants in the Indo-Dutch Co-operation Programme during 1995-98. Based on their findings and recommendations, the Government was pleased to augment the infrastructure of the Board and the Board's technical wing was totally recast on functional basis instead of the jurisdictional basis hitherto followed; powers were delegated down the line; and pollution control

activities and ambient environmental quality were linked. Computerisation has made the linking more effective. The system is getting stabilised and improved. The Board had already decided to conduct a performance study through an independent agency like IMG and approached the State Government for necessary sanction.

Recommendation

(Sl. No. 21 Para No. 56)

2.61 The Committee acknowledges that the Kerala State Pollution Control Board is an important agency to protect our environment. Since the primary objective of the Board is to improve institutional capabilities in the field of environmental planning and law enforcement, the Committee find no reason in sidelining the Board to a state of somewhat ornamental functioning. Therefore, the Committee urges the Government to evolve suitable measures for revamping the Board into a powerful agency for enforcing the statutes to prevent and control pollution and to protect environment.

Action Taken

2.62 These recommendations have been instrumental in enabling the Board to commence on the much needed infrastructure augmentation. Further augmentation required, especially in the context of added realms of activities, is already codified in Annexure III.

Thiruvananthapuram,
10-7-2007.

ARYADAN MUHAMMED,
Chairman,
Committee on Public Accounts.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Para. No.</i>	<i>Department Concerned</i>	<i>Conclusions/Recommendations</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1.7	Health and Family Welfare	The Committee desires to point out that the recommendation in para 37 of the Report contains inter alia the observation of the Committee that the Kerala State Pollution Control Board has not made earnest attempt to appoint sufficient number of technical staff to carry out the new programmes under the Board, and for the better utilisation of plan fund allocation. The action taken statement furnished by Government on this point maintained their contention as follows, without mentioning the date. "The State Board has timely requested the State Government to sanction necessary post for undertaking the activities under plan schedule since....". The Committee, therefore, desire to be informed of the exact date from which the board had decided to carry out the activities under plan scheme.
2.	1.11	„	The Committee desires to know whether the Health Survey on the aerial spraying of insecticides in the estate of Kasaragod district had been conducted and if so a copy of the survey report should be made available to the Committee.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STAFF IN THE BOARD

year	31-3-1995	31-3-96	31-3-97	31-3-98	31-3-99	31-3-2000	31-3-2001
Technical							
CEE	..	..	1	1	1	3	3
SEE	4	4	6	6	7	5	5
EE	9	13	15	15	14	14	16
AEE	15	18	22	21	21	21	23
AE	28	29	28	28	28	28	30
Total	56	64	72	71	71	71	77
Scientific							
EES	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
SES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	4	5	5	5	3	3	3
AES	5	7	8	10	11	11	13
AS	10	14	16	14	12	12	12
SSA/JSA	30	32	34	32	30	30	34
Total	50	60	65	63	58	58	64
Administration & Accounts							
AO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ACO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AAO	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
AACO	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
S.Supnt.	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

year	31-3-1995	31-3-96	31-3-97	31-3-98	31-3-99	31-3-2000	31-3-2001
Asst.	29	33	35	34	34	34	36
CA	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
F/C Supnt.	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	1
Typist	14	15	16	16	16	16	18
Driver	18	19	24	24	24	23	25
Attender	10	11	15	15	14	14	14
B.Printer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peon	19	23	24	24	24	24	26
Watcher	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total	104	113	131	130	129	128	136
Grand Total	207	237	268	264	258	257	277

APPENDIX III

PROPOSAL FOR ADDITIONAL STAFF REQUIREMENT

Till 1995 the Board were to perform the functions under the Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981, Cess Act, 1977, environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Hazardous Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1989. But with the adoption of the Water Amendment Act, 1988, Air Amendment Act, 1987. Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 and amendments thereon, Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and amendments thereon the Recycled Plastic (Manufacture and Usage) Rules, 1999, the responsibility and work load of the Board have increased very much, The Board is having only 9 district level offices throughout the State. They are :—

1. Thiruvananthapuram .. for Thiruvananthapuram and Pathanamthitta districts
2. Kollam .. for Kollam district
3. Alappuzha .. for Alappuzha district
4. Kottayam .. for Kottayam and Idukki districts
5. Ernakulam .. for Ernakulam district
6. Thrissur .. for Thrissur district
7. Palakkad .. for Palakkad district
8. Kozhikode .. for Kozhikode, Malappuram and Wayanad districts
9. Kasargod .. for Kasargod and Kannur districts

Recently the State Government have introduced the Single Window Clearance Board, in which the Kerala State Pollution Control Board have an important role to play.

For effective and proper functioning, the Board needs to have district level offices at all the revenue districts and Regional Offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. It is proposed to start District offices in all the districts and Regional Offices at Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram by the end of the 9th plan. The proposal for District Offices at Pathanamthitta

and Malappuram is pending with the Government. The following staff is required for each District level office—

		Total
Environmental Engineer	.. 1	5
Asst. Env'tl. Engineer	.. 1	5
Asst. Env'tl. Scientist	.. 1	5
Asst. Scientist	.. 1	5
Asst. Engineer	.. 2	10
SSA/JSA	.. 2	10
Senior Supdt.	.. 1	5
Asst. Grade-II	.. 2	10
Typist	.. 1	5
Driver Gr. II	.. 2	10
Peon	.. 2	10
Watchman	.. 1	5

Considering the workload in the existing District level offices, the staff strength has to be increased further. Effective enforcement can be achieved only if the field offices are strengthened at least with the following staff.

<i>Name of office</i>										
<i>Name of post</i>	<i>D. O. TVM</i>	<i>D. O. KLM</i>	<i>D. O. ALPY</i>	<i>D. O. KTM</i>	<i>D. O. EKM</i>	<i>D. O. TSR</i>	<i>D. O. PLKD</i>	<i>D. O. KKD</i>	<i>D. O. KNR</i>	<i>Total</i>
A.E.S.	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	5
A.E.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10
Senior Supdt.	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	7
Asst.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Peon	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Watchman	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	7

Though the State Government have in principle approved the proposal of establishing the Regional Offices, the required manpower has not been sanctioned. Hence to establish fullfledged Regional Offices at Kozhikode,

Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram. The following staff is required.

<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>Name of office</i>			
	<i>R.O., EKM</i>	<i>R.O., KKD</i>	<i>R.O., TVPM</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assistant Engineer	1	1	1	3
Senior Supdt.	..	..	1	1
Asst. Grade-II	1	1	1	3
C. A. Grade-II	1	1	..	2
L. D. Typist/D.E.O.	1	..	..	1
L. D. Typist	..	1	1	2
Peon	1	1	1	3

The Central Laboratory has to be upgraded to take up all important analysis work of environment and R & D works related to the environment. Being a State with back water at each and every corner, the back water quality management has to be given more important. Hence the following additional staff is proposed for the Central Laboratory.

Senior Env'tl. Scientist	..	1
Environment Scientist	..	2
Assistant Scientist	..	4
Senior Supdt.	..	1
Assistant	..	1
Driver	..	1

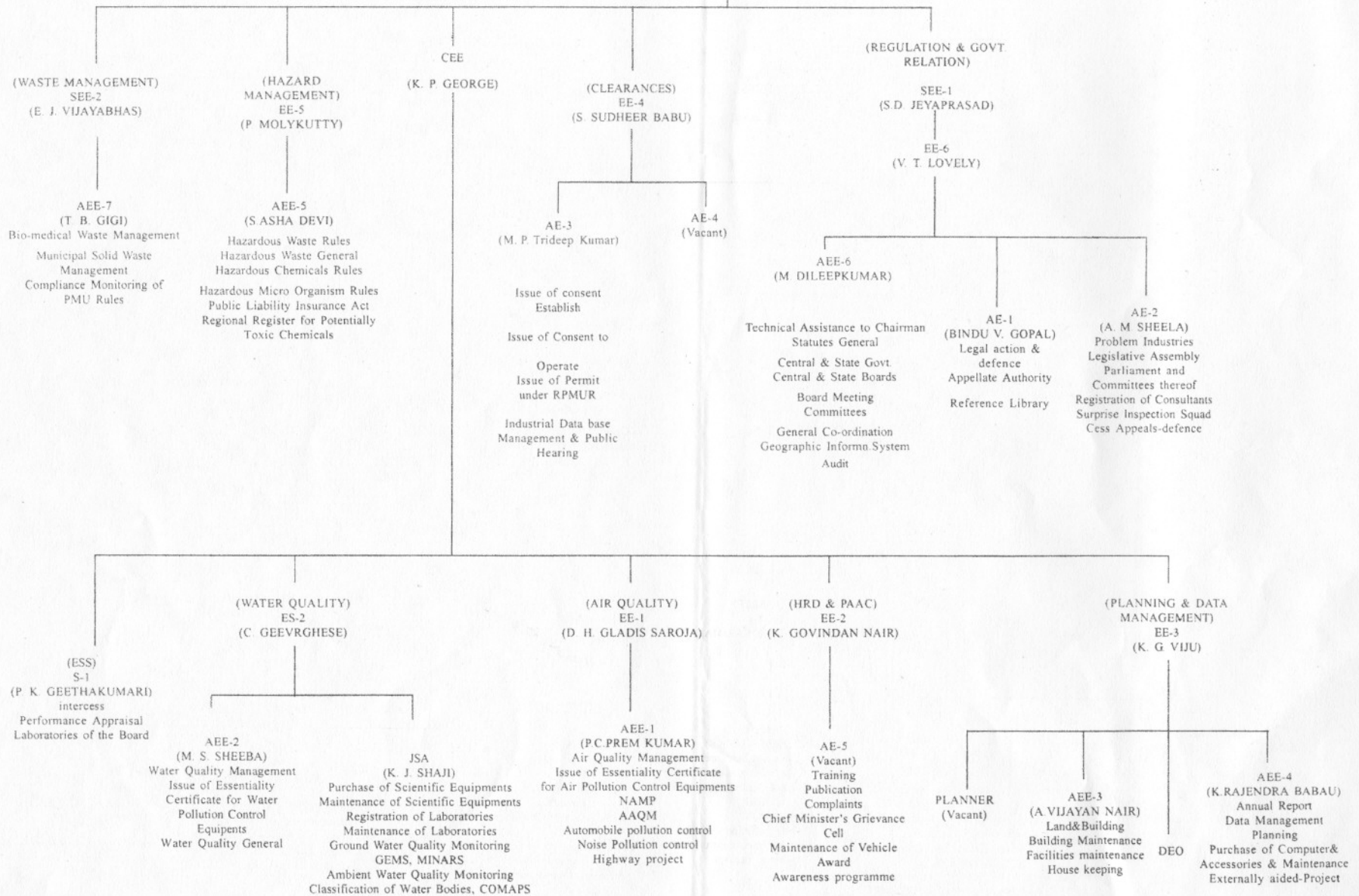
In addition to these, the Head Office of the Board has to be strengthened further. With the introduction of the new rules, separate division have to be established for Bio-Medical Wastes, Urban Waste Management, Legal, Public Relations, Training Institute etc. Hence, the following additional staff is required.

Senior Env'tl. Engineer	..	1
Environment Engineer	..	4
Environment Scientist	..	1
Law Officer	..	1
P. R. O.	..	1
A. E. E.	..	4
A. E.	..	4
Legal Assist.	..	1
C. A.	..	2
Senior Supdt.	..	4

Supporting staff 1.5 times of the above

CHAIRMAN

MEMBER SECRETARY



WEEKLY INSPECTION SCHEDULE FOR JANUARY 2001
 TOTAL NO. OF INDUSTRIES (RED-49) + (ORANGE-12) + (GREEN-10) 71 NUMNER

DATE	INDUSTRIES SCHEDULE FOR INSPECTION		
1-1-2001	Kavanar Latex-Palai	Mini Rubber-Teekoy	H.M.L.Estate-Kaliyar
to	Marian Hospital-Palai	Thomson Rubbers-	St.Mary's Hospital, Thodupuzha
6-1-2001	Meenachil Rubber Mkg.	Kanjirappally	Vijaya Metal Crusher-Adimali
	Society-Palai	Malanad Milk Prod-	Ravindran Memorial Hospital,
	Heavea Crumb-Palai	ucts, Kanjirappally	Thodupuzha.
	Mamparambil Rubber-Palai	Season Rubbers,	Niramala Metal Crusher, Ettumanoor.
	St. Thomas, Industries-	Kanjirappally	
	Palai	Chirakkadavu Latex	
		Matha Roller Flour	
		Mills, Ayarkunnam.	
8-1-2001	Greeshma Metals-	United Granite,	Allen Service Centre-Thellakom.
to	Kattappana	Thodupuzha	Vallikkattu Aggregates-Ettumanoor
12-1-2001	Jayan Metal-Kattappana	Venad Crusher-	St. George Metals-Parampuzha
	Kumbalathukunnel	Vazhoor	Elsa Granites-Veliyanoor
	Crusher-Kattappana	Peermount Granites-	Aravind Crushing Industries,
	Puliyathu Constructions-	Peermade	Vallichira, Ettumanoor
	Kattappana	Paulson Granites-	
	St. Mary's Industries-	Machiplavu	
	Idukki	Vijaya Industries	
	Thodupuzha Granites-	Vallithottathil Industries	
	Idukki	Kudalloor	

DATE	INDUSTRIES SCHEDULED FOR INSPECTION		
15-1-2001 to	Antony's Metal Crusher- Bharanaganam	Luxury Granite- Nedumkunnam	Kayyanil Metal Crusher- Poovathodu-Palai
20-1-2001	Medical College-Kottayam Municipal dumping yard- Vadavathoor Manakattu Aggregates- Poovamthuruthu Peniel Industries- Poovamthuruthu Veesco Stone Crusher- Poovamthuruthu	Robin Granites- Nedumkunnam Victory Granites- Manimala Nirapara Roller Flour mill, Changanachery Kelachandra Elastomers- Chingavanam National Tread Rubbers	Silver Home-Palai Sea view Granites-Koottical Jayfoam rubber-Pampady Reshmi Auto Service Station Shibu Automobiles.

WEEKLY SCHEDULE FOR INSPECTION FOR FEBRUARY-2001

DATE	INDUSTRIES		
29-1-2001 to 3-2-2001	Dawalagiri Crusher-Kothanellor H.N.L. Velloor Malankara Rubber Producers Co. Thodupuzha Guardian Controls-Thodupuzha Surumi Plastic-Thodupuzha Santhi Food Products-Thodupuzha	Bharat Hospital-Kottayam M.R.F. Vadavathoor Coods Agro Chemical-Pampady Valiyakalathil Rocks-Pampady Asian Spices-Pampady Vazhathara Metal-Vadavathur.	Kuttianikkal Rubbers-Mundakkayam TR & T Kuppakkayam H.M.L. Mundakkayam Padinjarakkara Latex-Chenappady Bismi Enterprises-Parathodu TR & T Manickal Estate-Mundakkayam
5-2-2001 to 9-2-2001	Matha Hospital Thellakom Gaico-Kuravilangadu Malanadu Curry Powder-Thodupuzha Kizhakkanadayil Auto Service stn. Jack Industries-Uzhavoor Sam Metal Crusher-Uzhavoor St. Mary's Crushing, Maramgattupally.	Meenachil Rubber Mktg.society-Pala. Pala Mktg.Co-op.society-Pala Zanja Rubber-Poovarani Kuncharakkattil Granites-Arumanoor St. George Crusher, Marangattupally Midas Rubber-Ettumanoor.	Vaikom Coir Mats & Matting-Vaikom Perumalil Granites, Arunoottimangalam Kudavanayil Crusher-Vayala. Jack Roller Flour Mills-Athirampuzha Niyathi Latex Products. TMT Latex Products Mohandas Motor Works-Thalayolaparambu

DATE	INDUSTRIES		
12-2-2001 to	Badusha Industries-Kangazha Maliakkal Crusher- Kanjirappally.	Kanjirappally Traders Crepe Koovappady Sahyadri Latex-	Alphonsa Crusher-Moonilavau Kaduvanayil Crusher-Vayala
17-2-2001	Mount Valley Granuels- Kanjirappally. Thazgathuparambil Crusher- Erattupetts. Palazhi Latex-Vagamon. Malabar Food Products-Palai	Mundakkayam TR & T. Ltd- Mundakkayam Seindia Rubber-Poovarani Anjali Hotel-Kottayam Royal Coffee Work- Kottayam	V. J. Rubber-Vempally Travancore Cements-Nattakom Diamond Roller Flour Mills- Chigavanam Jaya Ply & Vener- Pallam
19-2-2001 to	Cassanova Distileries- Nattakom	Marayoor Paper Boards- Marayur	Vanchithanathu Crusher-Kattappana Sanju Crusher-Kumily
24-2-2001	Srimatha Crepe Mills Kairali Crepe Mills Canara Paper Mills- Changanachery.	Tata Tea Mushroom Din.- Munnar Surya Enterprises-Rajakadu M.M.J. Resorts-Munnar Tomco Aggregates- Thodupuzha Sreekala Metal Products- Thodupuzha.	Sabari Granites-Nedumkandam Kuruvamkunel Crusher-Kattappana Cardamon Country-Thekkady

WEEKLY SCHEDULE FOR INSPECTION FOR MARCH-2001

DATE	INDUSTRIES SCHEDULED FOR INSPECTION		
25-2-2001	Milma Dairy-Vadavathoor	Meenachil Rubber	Sance Pharmaceuticals-Ettumanoor
to	M.R.F.-Vadavathoor	Mktg.Society-Palai	Premier Granites-Vayala
3-3-2001	Pilot Crumb Rubber-	C & G Crusher- Palai	Kuthiravelil Industries-Peruva
	Puthuppally	Pavackal Skin & Hide	St.Mary's Granites-Pattithanam
	M.M.Granites-Kangazha	Collection Monippally	Cochin Cements-Velloor
	Mythic Metals-Kangazha		Popular Vehicles Service-Kottayam
	St.Geo's Industry-		
	Poovanthuruth		
5-3-2001	Chaganachery Rubber	Endayar Rubber Factory-	Malanadu Metals-Vandiperiyar.
to	Mktg. Society-Karukachal.	Mundakkayam	Sterling Holiday resorts-Munnar
9-3-2001	Associated building	Valiyadathu Granites-	Kottayam Textiles-Ettumanoor
	Components-Mamood	Koovapaly	Paragon Rubber Industries-
	Thekkeparambil Granites-	Amco Granites-	Ettumanoor.
	Manimala	Mundakkayam	Karukunnel Industries
	Venad Industries-Vazhoor	Idukki Rubbers-Kottikkal	Aswathy Rubber Products
	St.Antony's Charitable	Kavitha Crepe Mills-	
	Society-Manimala	Kanjirappally	
	Promoters Charitable	Quality Crepe Mills-	
	Society-Manimala	Kanjirappally.	
	Sharus Crusher-Manimala		

DATE		INDUSTRIES SCHEDULED FOR INSPECTION	
12-3-2001	Arabian remdia- Poovanthruthu	Teekoy Rubbers-Teekoy Teekoy Granites	Cee-Cee Rubber-Thodupuzha Madaparambil Granites-Thodupuzha
17-3-2001	Seetha Rubbers- Poovanthruthu Vimson & Company- Chingavanam C. Foam Rubber Industries Janathi R.P.S. Keerthi Rubber Products- Chingavanam.	Kozhuvanal Crusher- Mattakkara Pala Metal Products- Payappara St.George Metal Ind. Bharanaganam Aravind Crusher Ind.- Palai	Marthoma Granites-Thodupuzha S.S.Metal Industries-Thodupuzha Malanadu Granites-Thodupuzha
19-3-2001	Jesus Metal Crusher- Manjoor	Monnukandathil Modern Rice-KTM	Bismilla Crusher-Erattupetta Kinattukara Crusher-Kalaketty
31-3-2001	X'an Aggregates-Kuninjy Kallarakkal Enterprises- KTM Mary Matha Metal Crusher-Pampady Chemfield rubber- Panachikkadu Kuttanadu Enterprises- Thuruthy	S.R.Paints-Chingavanam South India Plywood- KTM Hero Coating Amayanoor St.Jude Metals Ind.- Thodupuzha Eastern Mattrresses- Thodupuzha	Kollamkulam Rubber-Kanjirappaly General Rubber-Nariyanganam

DATE

INDUSTRIES SCHEDULED FOR INSPECTION

DATE	INDUSTRIES SCHEDULED FOR INSPECTION		
2-1-2001	Pandinjarekkara Latex- Kodimatha	JMJ Modern Rice mills- Arpookara	Kollamparabil Crepe Mills- Chingavanam
to	Regal Crepe Mills- Chingavanam	St.Mary's brick Works- Peroor	Kottaram Mills-Nattakam
27-1-2001	Regal Crumb Mills- Chingavanam	Malankara wood- Panachikkadu	Meenakshi Surgical Products- Kumaranalloor.
	Carbide Polymers-Nattakam	Abyson Crepe Factory- Kodimatha	Orient Crepe Mills-Chingavanam
	Kallumkal Rubber Factory- Chingavanam	Chandra Roller Flour Mills-Kodimatha	Southern Rubber Mills-Nagampadom
	Taj Garden-Kumarakom	Green Land Rubbers	Exelseor Trading Company- Nagampadam