



**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
KERALA STATE PLANNING BOARD**

**FOURTEENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(2022-2027)**

**WORKING GROUP REPORT ON
ART AND CULTURE**

**SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION
MARCH 2022**

FOREWORD

Kerala is the only State in India to formulate and implement Five-Year Plans. The Government of Kerala believes that the planning process is important for promoting economic growth and ensuring social justice in the State. A significant feature of the process of formulation of Plans in the State is its participatory and inclusive nature.

In September 2021, the State Planning Board initiated a programme of consultation and discussion for the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan. The State Planning Board constituted 44 Working Groups, with more than 1200 members in order to gain expert opinion on a range of socio-economic issues pertinent to the Plan. The members of the Working Groups represented a wide spectrum of society and include scholars, administrators, social and political activists and other experts. Members of the Working Groups contributed their specialised knowledge in different sectors, best practices in the field, issues of concern, and future strategies required in these sectors. The Report of each working Group reflects the collective views of the members of the Group and the content of each Report will contribute to the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan. Each Report has been finalised after several rounds of discussions and consultations held between September and December 2021.

This document is the Report of the Working Group on “Art and Culture”. The Co-Chairpersons of the Working Group were Shri. Shaji N. Karun, Eminent film Director and Dr.Venu V IAS, Additional Chief Secretary to Government. Dr.Jiju P Alex, Member of the State Planning Board co-ordinated the activities of the Working Group. Dr.Bindu P. Verghese, Chief, Social Services Division was the Convenor of the Working Group and Sudesh T.P, Assistant Director, Social Services Division was the Co-Convenor. The terms of reference of the Working Group and its members are in Appendix I of the Report.

Member Secretary

PREFACE

ART and CULTURE are a collection of the wisdom of hundreds of generations. This wisdom serves as a guide on how we should live our lives, how we can act in any given situation, solve problems and respond to people. In this view, a focus on the future is significantly more important than living in the past. We need to always remember that all cultures have long histories, and that they are the result of hundreds of generations struggling for survival.

Culture of expertise is essentially to facilitate human life. However, knowhow is not matched by the importance of awareness to defend the values of local sagaciousness. It has led to the gap between indigenous and modernity. The importance of raising awareness of the culture that holds many noble values in the contemporary era and forgone, everywhere key part is the wellness, learning and social maturity of belonging, personal and cerebral growth and the ability to understand and relate to each other. Culture democratises it.

Accepting one cultured society, we need to prove and place our art and culture in our nation, similar for a metaphorical consciousness, like a full grown native tree, breathing against a lovely environment, also sheltering various kinds of florae on its branches. It is again foreordained for encouraging to assemble humans and animals of numerous dogmas or clans at its bottom as for powerful caring based on inherited benevolences. Its unseen roots to soil are already busy in amassing 'nourishments' by way of the sophistication towards authors, theatre, dancers, musicians, film makers, teachers, artists, works of art, cultural events and festivals, customs, performances, harvests and the activities that crop inventions and innovations. Then its wisdom will be its fruit of the cultural future or evaluation.

The philosophy of togetherness through art and culture, is a strong interpretation for the axis of the democracy that holds secularism, gender equality, women empowerment and social happiness. Such perception will make our traditions, customs, practices, history, museums, monuments, libraries, burial sites and sacred places, archaeology, artefacts, architecture and archives more meaningful and sustainable. The culture of that realisation, while understanding the future, makes our living heritage to the legacy of our ancestors that are part of the identity for modern social life guided by our emerging knowledge and technology. We are embracing for an eloquent universe for glorious human values.

14th Five year plan need to be of the progressive and unique perception for engaging this world of knowledge from the art and culture by the active participation of the youth, secularism and energy from women etc to uphold the merits of existence in this earth. Culture has grand role in addressing these citizenship morals from the intellectual judgement grown from arts and culture.

Arts and Culture is truthfully answerable for defining the potentials between humanity and democracy, hence the financial plan for 14th Five year plan is to be portrayed from this open wisdom.

Shaji N. Karun
Co- Chairperson

Dr.V.Venu
Co-Chairperson

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Art and culture have always connected with both geography and aesthetics. Cultural diversity and way of life constituted a powerful means of asserting Kerala's presence in the international community. The democratic practices and policy development enable a broad range of measures taken to develop the art and culture of the state. Kerala is one among the states of India, which stood in the forefront to systematically document art and cultural practices. Art and culture sector manifest in different ways. It facilitates different programmes and schemes to promote our creative arts and cultural heritage. Department of Archaeology, Department of Archives, Department of Museum and Zoos, Directorate of Culture, Kerala State Film Development Corporation are the implementing departments which come under the field of cultural affairs of Kerala

A working group on Art and Culture has been set up for discussing and analysing contemporary state of art and culture. The working group has already been discussed about the cultural policy for the State of Kerala operational for a period of five years. This working group has different sub groups on various themes like Theatre and Performance Art, Fine Arts, Archaeology, Language and Literature, Film, Folklore etc. After different discussions and analysis these groups have submitted various suggestions regarding development of creativity, promotion of cultural activities, creation of cultural goods, the possession of public cultural service, promotion of the access to cultural practices and the development of decentralised and participatory culture to facilitate social inclusion. These suggestions have been submitted as part of incorporating with the various schemes of 14th Five Year Plan. As a matter of priority, proposals to address the pandemic situation are also there in the suggestions.

Many suggestions have come up to encourage and develop cultural ties and cooperation in the field of Theatre, Music, Fine arts, Folklore, Mass media and other types of cultural activities. It has been noted that the places, monuments, heritages of cultural and historical importance will be protected and upgraded as centres of knowledge and cultural exchange. Documentation of ethnic heritage, Thematic, Interactive, Virtual, Regional and Community Museums are some among them. Action should be taken to document the tangible and intangible ethnic heritage of our State.

Culture is usually perceived as a field that is important for the development of tourism. In this respect, discussion also emerged to link the major art forms, cultural heritages, and places with tourism map of Kerala. Moreover some recommendations made by the 13th Five Year Plan Art and Culture Working Group are of great relevance today and need to be continued and strengthened. Suggestions such as facilitation of research into Theatre and Performance practices and their histories in the context of Kerala also need to be addressed. Steps need to be initiated Kutiyattam performances in unused Kuttampalams in temples, providing opportunity for all Kutiyattam performers, irrespective of castes to perform in them. Institutional infrastructure under this sector will be upgraded and modernized which includes the up-gradation of libraries and setting up permanent venues for facilities for film festivals. Open-air theatre is part of cultural life in most of the advanced cultural

and economic life A Bussan modal film market can be organized to expand the market. It should be organised by KSFDK as part of the IFFK organised by Chalachithra Academy.

“Theatre in Education,” should be introduced in Kerala as a process that uses interactive theatre/drama practices to help the educational process. It is a much developed and successful pedagogic practice in many parts of the world, through such attempts have been very few in ‘theatre’ should be added in curricula.

Priority should be given to establish a contemporary Art Museum. Currently there is no such permanent facility in Kerala and there is no way for visitors both domestic/foreign to know about contemporary art practice in Kerala. People’s level planning for art’ is the project in which planning should be made at the bottom level by ensuring the participation of people from different background.

A pilot project shall be initiated in the beginning and it would help to identify the feasibility of the whole project. A revenue model can be developed based on uniqueness of theresult. It is also recommended that the state should organize a National/International Folk Art Festival.

Setting up of a cultural university (SamskaarikaSarvakalashaala) is an important suggestion which needs to be addressed. The university should be forward looking. It should focus on imparting modern education and social integration of value based culture based on modernity while identifying folk culture. There are other suggestions such as integrating artist’s studio with OTT platforms, opening virtual museums, curating archival cartoons etc.

The working group prioritised discussions and suggestions on a basis of resulting vision of future promotion of participatory and decentralised culture. This working group report will promote the schemes and projects for developing cultural values that lead to the cultivation of humanity, cooperation, compassion and sustainability of human society.

CHAPTER 1

STATUS AND REVIEW OF THE 13TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1.1 Introduction

“Culture is a description of a particular way of life, which expresses certain meanings and values not only in art and learning but also in institutions and ordinary behaviour”

Raymond
Williams

Every progressive and democratic society has always placed a high value on art and culture. Like all human endeavours, the development of art is inextricably related to its historical and cultural setting. Despite the fact that there have been numerous expositions on the subject, art usually contributes to social advancement. Multiculturalism is widely practised in our nation. It is one of the countries that has largest collections of artwork and cultural elements.

Kerala is renowned as a place of festivals and the arts. It has a long history of producing many different kinds of art. Kerala's distinctive geographical features-it is located between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats-which have an impact on a mix of tribal and coastal cultures-have also historically contributed to the state's cultural diversity. The numerous facets of its culture, including its visual arts, handicrafts, languages, history, festivals, martial arts, apparel, and other aspects, all show the influences. Its culture has also been shaped through long-term contact with different cultures through trade and other forms of communication. Kerala's distinctively democratic, secular culture offers all forms of art that improve the quality of our lives. Kerala, a state in India, was one of the first to carefully chronicle artistic and cultural practices.

In general, this document deals with the principles and methods of cultural policy, the evaluation of cultural needs, administrative structures and management, planning and financing, budgeting, proposals for safeguarding cultural heritage, international cultural co-operation and other related subjects.

Department of Archaeology, Department of Archives, Department of Museum and Zoos, Directorate of Culture, Kerala State Film Development Corporation are the implementing departments which come under the field of cultural affairs of Kerala

During the period of 12th five year plan (2012-17) the outlay allotted to art and cultural sector was Rs.388.22 Cr. The expenditure for the period was Rs. 321.56 Cr. During the 13th five year plan period an amount of Rs. 747.91 Cr. was allotted as outlay and expenditure incurred during the period was Rs.467.69 Cr. (62.53 per cent). Due to the natural calamities and Covid-19 pandemic the expenditure percentage for the Art and culture sector is decreased to 62.53 per cent.

Table 1.1 Department-wise budgeted outlay and expenditure of art and culture sector in the 13th Five-Year Plan in Rs in crore

S. No	Department	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Total	
		BO	E	BO	E	BO	E	BO	E	BO	E	E&(%)	
1	Archaeology	24.00	14.93	25.25	15.14	23.50	9.28	16.40	12.88	17.50	8.87	106.65	61.11 (57.30)
2	Archives	4.65	3.93	5.10	3.50	7.70	1.95	16.30	8.79	15.75	7.40	49.5	25.57 (51.65)
3	Museum and Zoos	22.50	15.67	24.75	13.56	32.75	11.94	34.90	19.24	29.00	8.19	143.9	68.6 (47.67)
4	Kerala State Film Development Corporation	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.95	8.00	2.00	11.00	11.00	13.00	13.55	41	35.5 (86.58)
5	Kerala State Chalachitra Academy	5.65	5.65	7.75	4.65	11.00	11.00	11.00	8.25	11.00	10.95	46.4	40.50 (87.28)
6	Directorate of Culture	24.35	2.41	27.92	18.20	28.05	14.02	24.75	26.22	23.75	14.32	128.82	75.19 (58.36)
7	Other Institutions under cultural Affairs Department	38.67	35.20	42.93	22.51	43.28	22.31	40.34	36.22	44.59	27.35	209.81	143.59 (68.44)
8	Music Colleges, State Central Library, Kerala State Library Council	7.52	6.41	5.77	4.60	3.36	2.75	2.54	1.9	2.64	2.00	21.83	17.66 (80.90)
TOTAL		131.34	88.20	144.47	87.11	157.64	75.25	157.23	124.50	157.23	92.63	747.91	467.69 (62.53)

* Expenditure includes Supplementary Demand for Grants

1.2 Major achievements in the 13th five year plan

1.2.1 Department of Archaeology

There are 12 archaeological museums and 180 protected monuments under the Archaeology Department. One of the major achievements of the Department is the establishment of District Heritage Museums. The work of the District Heritage Museum at Thrissur has been completed and the museum has been opened to the public. Major works done by the Department are the following:

- Protection and developmental activities of Padmanabhapuram Palace
- Chandragirikkotta, Protection and developmental activities of Krishnapuram Palace, Ettukettu and Kalappura in Ernakulam Hill Palace Museum, Sree Paadam Kottaram, District heritage museum in Idukki Museum
- Development and documentation of numismatic wing

1.2.2 Department of Museums and Zoos

The Directorate has its Head Office, Museums and Galleries, Zoological Park in Thiruvananthapuram City, Art Gallery and Krishna Menon Museum in Kozhikode, State museum and Zoo in Thrissur and Heritage museum in Kuchikura (Wayanad). These institutions are functioning as major centres of tourist attraction. Major achievements of the Department include the following.

- Construction of Butterfly Park in Thiruvananthapuram Zoo
- Construction of Aquarium in State Museum and Zoo, Thrissur
- Paving granite slabs in Zoo Store, Thiruvananthapuram, Repair works in Tiger enclosure in State Museum and Zoo, Thrissur
- Installation of Public Address system in Art Gallery and Krishna Menon Museum, Kozhikode
- Conservation of painting displayed in the KCS Panicker Gallery

1.2.3 Department of Archives

Archives Department is the custodian of all non-current records of permanent value belonging to the State Government and its various departments, institutions, and individuals. As the custodian of records of historical value, such as Government records, palm leaf and manuscripts, the Department conserves such documents and protects them scientifically so that they are preserved for reference purposes. Important activities during the period are following;

- Digitisation of Palm Leaf Records and paper records: Department has digitised 56 palm leaf records and 3,35,500 paper records through C-DIT. Digitisation of Cabinet Records: 25 per cent work has been completed.
- Publication of Archival Records: Department had constituted Editorial Committee for the selection of records and published a book titled 'Bharanabhasha Adisthana Rekhakal',

- Setting up of International Archives and Heritage Centre: For the setting up of International Archives and Heritage Centre at Karyavattom University Campus, Thiruvananthapuram, Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with University of Kerala. This project will be executed through Kerala Museum, Preliminary works connected with the setting up of the Museum have also been started,
- Setting up of Idukki District Heritage Centre and Archival Gallery: For the acquisition and conservation of the archival documents from Idukki District, the Department has a District Heritage Centre at Idukki and steps have been taken to set up an Archival Gallery there.

1.2.4 Kerala State Chalachitra Academy

The Kerala State Chalachitra Academy was established in 1998 with the aim of promoting good cinema in Malayalam. The Academy helps the Government in formulating policies regarding Cinema and Television. Three film festivals namely, International Film Festival of Kerala, National Film Festivals of Kerala, International Documentary and Short Film Festival of Kerala are the main festival organised by Kerala State Chalachitra Academy. Kerala Chalachitra Academy has organised an online film festival Docuscape IDSFFK from August 21 to 28 during the days of Covid-19. Judgement of short film screen play completion has been done and the magazine of the academy “Chalachithra Sameeksha” is being published. A series of webinars were also conducted during this lockdown period.

1.3 Approach of the 14th Five Year Plan for the Art and Culture sector

The 14th Five-Year Plan is committed to support progressive, democratic, plural, and secular cultural values and institutions and a vibrant ecosystem for the arts in the State. It will support efforts to improve public cultural services for the people. The Plan will support training programmes to encourage creative talent in different cultural spheres, and the participation of leading figures in the arts as mentors in that effort. It will support programmes to invite performing artists from different parts of India and the world to visit and perform in Kerala. It will support programmes of cultural exchange and people-to-people contact between Kerala and other parts of the world. The Government will support integrated programmes of cultural development and tourism. The livelihoods of artists and performing artists were greatly affected by the pandemic. The Plan will support schemes and facilities to protect their livelihoods and increase their incomes. The Plan will encourage the promotion and development of Malayalam, within the State and among the diaspora and others. The Plan will encourage efforts to preserve and conserve monuments, cultural artefacts, and archaeological sites and remains in the State. With regard to museums, the Plan will continue to support infrastructure and efforts to improve visitors’ museum experiences.

CHAPTER II

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

2.1 Government Agencies for the development of Culture

Kerala has a rich heritage of Art & Culture. There are many institutions set apart for the promotion and encouragement of art forms. Major implementing departments coming under the sector Cultural Affairs Department are - Department of Archaeology, Department of Museums and Zoos, Department of Archives etc. 35 institutions working under this department for enlarging cultural activities over the state. These include various academies, institutes, 'bhavans', departments and memorial building or institutions, which carry out their activities with the financial aid of the Government and in particular, the Department of Culture.

2.1.1 Department of Culture

The Department, Directorate of Culture, under the State Government, was formed to preserve and promote Kerala's unique culture. Over the years, this Department has taken on the mantle of the guardian of Kerala's cultural heritage. The Directorate is effectively co-ordinating and regulating the activities of all the art, literary and cultural institutions, which are functioning under various departments. The Directorate is also entrusted with the task of distribution of financial assistance and award amount to persons of art and letters, pension to indigent artists, widows of renowned artists and writers and employees of various cultural institutions and academies.

Construction of elaborate cultural complexes in all the 14 districts is one of the major projects undertaken by the Department. The project is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB). The Directorate of Culture has formulated a scheme 'Rural Art Hub' or the Craftsmen's Livelihood scheme for ensuring sustained livelihood for the traditional artists and craftsmen or women of the State. The scheme was implemented in the selected 20 heritage villages in Kerala.

The Directorate of Culture has formulated a scheme envisaged to help the artists who have lost their livelihood because of the restrictions imposed under the Covid-19 pandemic. An amount of Rs.1000 per month has been distributed for a period of two months to 32,000 artists. Applications for the Covid-19 financial assistance have been received through the Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy, Lalithakala Academy, Sahithya Academy, Chalachithra Academy, and Folklore Academy. An amount of Rs.640 lakh has been expended towards distribution of the financial assistance. For encouraging young artists on the one hand and promoting local cultural development, Diamond Jubilee Fellowships are issued to 1,000 young artists graduating from recognised institutions in the State. This has also proved to be a successful attempt at the promotion and preservation of the unique art and culture of the State.

2.1.2 Department of Museums and Zoos

The Department of Museums and Zoos is functioning under the administrative control

of the Cultural Affairs Department. It has its head office, museums and galleries as well as Zoological Park in Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur Zoo, Natural History Museum, Sri Chitra Art Gallery, KCS Paniker Gallery, Sri Chitra Enclave in Thiruvananthapuram and Krishna Menon Museum at Kozhikode. 3D theatre, Multi-purpose Museum at Thrissur. These institutions are functioning as major centres of attraction for the tourists. The department works to propagate knowledge about the importance of the objects in respect of the history, culture, scientific and artistic excellence. It also acts as a cultural centre for enjoyment and interaction of the people in artistic and cultural activity. The department is now undertaking the works of new Art gallery in the name of Raja Ravi Varma near Sri Chitra art gallery at Thiruvananthapuram, construction of new handloom museum at Kannur, construction of building of A.K.G Memorial museum, construction of 'Theyyam' museum at Kannur etc. An agreement was been signed with Keltron for developing a Mobile application for getting information/database about Thiruvananthapuram Zoo. Construction works of Quarantine station for animals in Thiruvananthapuram Zoo and Interpretation centre were started during the 13th Five Year Plan period.

2.1.3 Kerala State Archives Department

Kerala State Archives Department is an independent body set up in 1962. The antecedents of the Department can be traced to the Thiruvithancore Husoor Vernacular Records of 1887 and Central Records formed in Cochin in 1901. Archives Department is the custodian of all non-current records of permanent value belonging to the State Government and its various departments, institutions, and individuals. As the custodian of records of historical value, the department conserves such documents such as Government records, palm leaf, manuscripts and protects them scientifically so that they are preserved for reference purposes. The activities of Digitisation of Palm Leaf Records and paper records, Digitisation of Cabinet Records, Setting up of International Archives and Heritage Centre are in the second phase, setting up of Palm Leaf Museum, setting up of signature museum, completed the works of Idukki District Heritage Centre and Archival Gallery and Vaikkom Sathyagraha Smaraka Gandhi Museum. Publication of Records-Mathilakom Rekhakalude Sabdakosam (Glossary of Mathilakom Records), selected speeches of Freedom Fighters (Volume IV), Evolution of healthcare system in Travancore completed during the plan period. Department signed an MoU with Netherland National Archives for sharing Dutch related records between Kerala and Netherland. Department organised Malabar Cultural Heritage Festival and Kerala-Delhi Cultural Heritage festivals during the five year plan period.

2.1.4. Kerala State Archaeology Department

The Kerala State Archaeology Department was formed in 1962 integrating the Travancore Archaeology Department and the Archaeological Research Centre of erstwhile Kochi. The main functions of the Department include publishing of volumes on stone-inscriptions discovered from various places, copying of writings on copper plates, conducting of excavations and explorations and measures to protect historical monuments dating back to 200 BC onwards which lie scattered in different parts of the State. There are 12 museums under the Archaeology Department. They are Pazhassi Tomb, Kunjali Marakkar Memorial Museum,

Pazhassi Raja Museum, Archaeology Museum at Thrissur, Mural Paintings Museum, Chendamangalam Synagogue, Hill Palace Museum, Krishanpuram Palace, Kottarakkara Thampuran Memorial Classical Arts Museum, Velu Thampi Dalawa Museum, Koyikkal Palace and Padmanabhapuram Palace. During the 13th five year plan period, the activities of District Heritage Museums of Idukki, Palakkad and Ernakulam have been set up and opened to the public, 2D graphical documentation works of selected monuments are completed; Construction work of Kandomthar historical museum in Kannur has been completed. This is the first local museum in Kerala under Government sector to publish the second volume of the Kerala Archaeological Series, a publication on the study of ancient scripts.

2.2 Other cultural institutions

2.2.1 Guru Gopinath Natanagramam, Thiruvananthapuram

The Guru Gopinath Natanagramam is a cultural institution functioning under the Department of Culture, Government of Kerala. It was started in 1994. Guru Gopinath Natanagramam was established as a centre for learning, training and research in various Indian dance forms. The institution conducts dance and musical instrument classes for children. Seminars on dance forms of Kerala are also conducted regularly. India's first national dance museum was started here on October 02, 2015 with the help of central and state government support. The Institution has established a Dance Troupe. The troupe have been performed dance programmes in different stages including Onam festival and various functions of Central-State institutions. The troupe played the Sree Rama Pattabhishekam ballet in different stages.

2.2.2 Malayalam Mission, Thiruvananthapuram

Malayalam Mission was started in 2009, with the aim to acquaint the children of Non Resident Keralites with Kerala culture and Malayalam language. One of the main objectives of Malayalam Mission is to institute, supervise and co-ordinate Malayalam study centres in various parts of India and abroad with the co-operation of non-resident Malayalees across the world. 'Wherever there are Malayalees, there is Malayalam' is the slogan of the Mission. Malayalam Mission has centres in 24 States and 42 foreign countries. 44,000 students are studying in these centres and 4,000 teachers handle the Malayalam mission class. Malayalam mission started 'Malayalam open online course' on January 7, 2019, with the intention to provide education to all at home. Malayalam scheme-World Mother Tongue day is observed on February 21 every year. On this occasion Malayalam Mission distributes the prizes of the Malayala Bhasha Prathibha Puraskaram and World-Kerala literature and recognises selected 120 teachers. A film was made on the basis of the slogan 'Where ever there are Malayalees, there is Malayalam'. It was exhibited on January 2, 2020, at Sankaranarayanan Thambi Hall, Legislative Assembly, Thiruvananthapuram. Tenth Level equivalent certificate: Government of Kerala has approved the scheme Neelakurunji as equivalent to the Tenth standard. A Youtube channel was started for taking the programmes of Malayalam Mission to an estimated audience of 10 crore people.

2.2.3 Vastu Vidya Gurukulam Aranmula

Vasthuvidya Gurukulam comes under Department of Culture, Government of Kerala and is attached to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs-Centre for the Promotion and Preservation and Traditional Architecture and Mural Painting. It is located on the banks of River Pamba and on the west of Sree Parthasarathy Temple in the heritage village of Aranmula in Pathanamthitta and the Gurukulam started its functioning from 17th November 1993. The institution also conducts survey and documentation of ancient structures for the purposes of research. In the absence of a statutory council for 'Vastu shastra', Government of India, Ministry Human Resource Development Ministry declared Vastu Vidya Gurukulam as the national nodal agency for vasthu and other related subjects.

2.2.4 Kerala Folklore Academy, Kannur

Kerala Folklore Academy was set up in 1995 to impart training in folk arts and to ensure on-going efforts in their development, promotion and perpetuation. The academy envisions its main objectives as the identification and categorisation of various folk arts of Kerala and ensuring the growth of its reach and influence on the masses. The academy brings out a quarterly to promote the study of and research in folklore, and has published more than 25 books on the folklore of Kerala. They have also produced a book about 100 folk art forms of Kerala and two dictionaries, one on Chavittunatakam, a performing art, and another on Byari bhasha. Also arrange performance by troupes approved by the Academy inside and outside the state, giving awards and fellowships to leading artists, training for boys and girls in folk art forms, granting financial assistance to institutions which impart training in the folk art are the major functions of this academy.

2.2.5 Kerala State Institute of Children's Literature

Kerala State Institute of Children's Literature is an institution under the Department of Cultural Affairs of Kerala. It was constituted in 1981 for publishing children's literature books and magazines. This institution publishes books and periodicals for children in Malayalam with the aims to have its own book for all children in Kerala. The Institute also publishes the most notable children's magazine 'Talir' in Malayalam. 'Talir' magazine conducts a reading competition for encouraging reading among children in every year; also provide yearly scholarship for children. They conduct training programmes and children's literature and presenting awards to writers and artists for promoting children's literature in Malayalam. This institution is the one and only government institution publishing books exclusively for children in India. The Institute publishes books for children from the age of three. The institute publishes different books for each age group according to their standards. They also were conducting camps in summer vacation in the name of "sargavas-antham". The institute publishes books for the Muziris Heritage Project of the Department of Tourism. Efforts are being made to organize 'Taliru' Reading Festivals in the village level with Reading Groups and in all the districts with the participation of the 'Taliru' Scholarship recipients.

2.2.6 Kerala State Institute of Encyclopaedic Publications

Based on the decision of the Encyclopaedia Committee which met in 1969, a

20-volume series was chosen as the format for the encyclopaedia. The first volume was published in 1972. The institute has so far published 17 volumes of the General Encyclopaedia, 10 volumes of the Encyclopaedia on World Literature, one volume of Encyclopaedia on Environment, Evolution, Astronomy and Law and 10 volumes of the revised General Encyclopaedia. Three volumes of the General Encyclopaedia still remain to be published. The Encyclopaedia has won the State Award for the best reference book, instituted by the Malayalam Book Development Association, of the Government of Kerala, three times. Apart from this, single-volume encyclopaedias on specific topics, like the Paristhithi Vijnanakosham and the Vaarshika Vijnanakosham, have also been published by the Institute.

2.2.7 Kerala State Jawahar Balabhavan

Jawahar Balbhavans are institutions functioning at the state and national levels with the aim of developing and encouraging the creative talents of the children of a designated region. The Kerala State Jawahar Balabhavan is located near Kanakakunnu Palace, at Thiruvananthapuram. There are also district Balabhavans, at Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Thrissur. The State Balabhavan, under the aegis of the Department of Culture, Government of Kerala, is located at the Vattiyoorkavu assembly Constituency, and managed by a committee chaired by the Member of the Legislative Assembly of that constituency. Every year, regular classes, for children between the ages of four and 16 on art and related subjects, are held from June to February. Of the many subjects offered, children choose three subjects of their interest, available for their age group. The annual vacation classes are held during the months of April and May. Children between the ages of four and six are offered a package of five subjects. Due to covid-19 pandemic the activities and classes are conducted through online mode.

2.2.8 Kerala Bhasha Institute (State Institute of Languages)

The Kerala Bhasha Institute was established on September 16, 1968, with the aim of developing Malayalam into an effective medium of communication for modern scientific and technological knowledge, for preparing Malayalam text books for higher education and for reinventing the language so as to enable it to adapt to the changing needs of the times. Twelve years later, on November 1, 1980, a regional centre was set up in Kozhikode. The very first publications of the Institute included 16 glossaries (shabdaavali) including a Vijnanashabdaavali and a Maanavikashabdaavali. Such glossaries were made in keeping with the guidelines for technical terminology put in place by a standing commission dealing with the production of scientific and technological glossaries.

On the anvil are plans to develop a mechanism for recording dictation in Malayalam as is currently available in English, a 'work bench' for translators, a system for providing the Vijnanakairali magazine and other publications on mobile phones and a plan to develop a CD and tutoring system for language study.

2.2.9 Kerala Kalamandalam

The Kalamandalam began functioning on 09 November 1930 at Kakkad Karanavapad's

Mappad house at Kunnamkulam. After a brief period, the headquarters was shifted to Sreenivasom Bungalow at Ambalapuram village near Mulamkunnathu Kavu in Thrissur district.. It was only in 1936 that Kalamandalam with this administrative wing and training grounds became active at Cheruthuruthi. Kalamandalam, which initially started functioning under Kochi and Kerala government, is now under the Department of Culture, Government of Kerala. Courses are imparted on Kathakali, Mohiniyattom, Kutiyattam, Thullal, Chutti, Chamayam, Mrudangam, Mizhavu, Carnatic Music, Instrumental Music (of Kerala) and other important subjects. Besides, Kalamandalam has troupes of its own to give performances.

Kerala Kalamandalam was declared a Deemed to be University for Art & Culture by the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, on the advice of the University Grants Commission, on 14 March 2006, and the Government of Kerala approved its Memorandum of Association and Rules on 15 May 2007. By virtue of being a Deemed to be University, at present, Kerala Kalamandalam offers Graduate, Post-Graduate and PhD Research programs, as well as secondary and higher secondary courses, all under one roof.

2.2.10 Kerala Sahitya Academy

The Kerala Sahitya Academy was established by government in 1956. It was the first regional literary academy in the country. Among the Academy's assets, the most important one is, undoubtedly, its vast collection of books. In keeping with contemporary tastes and expectations, a digital library was begun in 2008. Library members are also provided with facilities such as a local library network, internet connectivity, digital versions of rare and valuable books, e-journals and so on.

A project for the digitization of 2500 rare books and early Malayalam periodicals such as Rasikaranjini, Mangalodayam, Lekshmibai, Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishath, Unni Namboothiri, Vidhyavinodhini, Kairali, Vivekodayam, Athmaposhini, Rajasree, Kavanakaumudi, Bhashaposhini (old), Sathyanathakahalam, Swadeshabhimani, Sahithya Thilak, Mithavadi, Charaka Samhita, Prabhudha Keralam and Jayakeralam is underway. This will make available to readers a unique collection of e-books and e-journals. An exhibition of oil portraits of past literary luminaries at the Academy is also on the anvil. Currently, an interactive CD featuring 250 departed literary figures, with short biographical descriptions, photos, handwritten notes, list of publications and selected works from their repertoire, are available at the Academy. The periodical Sahityachakravalam was started in 1976.

2.2.11 Bharat Bhavan

The Bharat Bhavan is a cultural institution, set up in 1984, with the aim of leading and encouraging such a symbiosis between communities and cultures. The Bharat Bhavan Administrative Committee is chaired by the incumbent Minister of Culture and vice-chaired by the Secretary of Department of Culture. The Bharat Bhavan has organized several programmes of rich variety including a Children's Drama Festival, Bharat Bhavan Arts Festival, a cultural festival; dance festivals like the Konkani Arts Festival, 'Siberian Patterns' showcasing the fascinating dance of Siberia; Marunadan Nrithasangamom, a programme

in which various dance forms from other States, like the well-known Kuchippudi and the lesser-known Sattriya, were staged; musical programmes like a ghazal night, a veena recital and a Hindustani music concert; an Indian poets' meet; lecture series on art, culture and literature; literary debates; Tribhasha Sangamam; Bhasha Shibiram; national integration workshops; a Kerala Festival in Haryana; a Haryana Festival in Kerala; and screenplay and film appreciation camps. It has also published a 'Handbook on Cultural Institutions in Kerala' and 'Kanakanakal: Charithravum Varthamanavum Souvenir' featuring articles by leading figures in the fields of culture, society and education about Kerala's history, current status and future. The souvenir was brought out during the Golden Jubilee anniversary of Kerala's birth, for the State Department of Culture.

Mazhamizhi:- Bharat Bhavan started a multimedia mega digital streaming project by the department of culture focuses to feature performances of state and national level artists through online platforms

2.2.12 Kerala Lalitha Kala Academy

The Kerala Lalitha Kala Academy was set up in the year 1962, at Thrissur district, for the preservation and development of Kerala's fine arts. The first chairman of the academy was M Raja Varma Raja, son of internationally acclaimed painter Raja Ravi Varma. The academy aims to promote fine arts such as painting, sculpture, photography, graphics, and cartooning. The academy has brought out publications on the works of selected artists. Other publications include the monthly bulletin Chitravaartha and a quarterly of the same name. Every year, the academy awards various fellowships and awards and also conducting camps and workshops for promoting talents among the fine artists.

2.2.13 Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy

The Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy founded on 26 April 1958, under the Department of Culture, nourishes and encourages various forms of dance, music, drama and folk arts of Kerala. Apart from this basic aim, the Akademi undertakes the documentation and preservation of art forms that are rare, historically important and under the threat of extinction. It is by joining hands with other similar bodies like the Sangeetha Natak Akademi, New Delhi granting affiliation to organizations, instituting awards and fellowships for outstanding artistes, and conducting seminars and workshops that the Akademi realizes its goals. Keli has been the flagship publication of the Akademi since 1963. Research articles, studies and essays on music, dance, theatre and folk arts are its regular features.

2.2.14 Mahakavi Moyinkutty Vaidyar Smarakam

Mahakavi Moyinkutty Vaidyar Smarakam, established in memory of Mahakavi Moyinkutty Vaidyar (1852-1892) at his birthplace in Kondotty. This great poet, Mahakavi Moyinkutty Vaidyar made the greatest contribution to Mappilappattu. The centre also known as Mahakavi Moyinkutty Vaidyar Mappila Arts Academy, the centre runs certificate courses in 'Mappilappattu' and Mappila Kali. A folklore study centre, reference library and a historical museum are the other attractions here. The centre also conducts Vaidyar Mahotsavam.

2.2.15 Vailoppilly Samskrithi Bhavan

Vailoppilly Samskrithi Bhavan is a cultural institution that serves as a platform for the presentation and preservation of Kerala's art forms and cultural traditions, while also facilitating research and record-keeping related to them. The Multi-purpose Cultural Complex is situated at Nalanda, in Nanthancode of Thiruvananthapuram. The cultural complex including open air auditorium, art gallery and museum block was dedicated to the nation in the year 2001. From 2004, the Vailoppilly Samskrithi Bhavan has been conducting Mudra, a national dance festival. This institution is conducting seminars, literature camps, weekly cultural programmes, vacation camps for children (mambazhakkalam) etc.

2.2.16 Margi

Margi is an organization dedicated to the revival of Kathakali and Kutiyattom, two classical art forms of Kerala. Founded in the year 1970 Margi is specially noted for its training in the major performing art forms like Kutiyattam, Nangiarkoothu and Kathakali. Margi maintains a system known as Kaliyogam or a performing group staying together all the time. The Chief Guru is always a senior and well-accepted master of the art form. The key function of a Kaliyogam is to have variety in its repertoire so as to sustain interest in the art. Margi has its activities going on at two places in Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of Kerala. The one at Valiyasala is where Kudiattam and Nangiarkoothu are performed. The other one near East Fort is devoted exclusively for Kathakali. At both centres, students undergo training in their chosen fields of performing art forms. Training in musical instruments like *chenda*, *maddalam*, *Idakka* and *thimila* are also given at Margi. Apart from regular courses, Margi conducts short-term courses, especially for foreigners.

2.2.17 Kerala State Chalachithra Academy

In a pioneering initiative, the Government of Kerala set up Kerala State Chalachitra Academy (Motion Picture Academy of the Kerala State) in August 1998. Kerala became the first State in the country to start a film academy. The academy was set up with the intention of serving as an intermediary between the government and the film industry as well as to ensure that the trajectory of films, a major influence in the socio-cultural milieu of the new generation, would be guided in the right direction through timely interventions. Academy conducts International Film Festival of Kerala (IFFK) every year. A competition section for the films from Asian and African and Latin American countries is the highlight of the festival.

The Academy spearheads a number of activities to promote good cinema and to enhance its reach and appreciation by the public. These include the provision of a home theatre exclusively for classics and two vehicles equipped for digital screening of movies known as the 'Touring Talkies', as well as providing encouragement to the various film societies in the State. The Academy also runs a library and archives to further activities such as collecting classics from Indian and world cinema, arranging for the exhibition of prints, and encouraging research in audio-visual media. Academy conducts workshops for Visual Appreciation Camps for Children, Teachers' Workshop on Film Appreciation, Film Appreciation Courses, Seminar & Exhibitions on Cinema.

2.2.18 Kumaran Asan National Institute of Culture

The institution is working as a national level cultural organisation in memory of poet Kumaran Asan. The Asan Museum exhibits manuscripts of almost all the works of poet, diaries where he recorded daily thoughts and notes in English, as well as correspondence with various people. The State Archives Department took necessary steps for the preservation of these books. There is also a precious notebook that was found along with the body of the poet who drowned in River Pallana, a victim of the 'Redeemer Tragedy'. The showcased note book in which the poet had penned Karuna, has pages that were once soaked through with water, leaving the ink of the beautiful lines smeared across the paper.

Mural Museum: The museum showcases paintings based on poems of Asan, viz. Veenapoovu, Leela, Chinthavishtayaya Seetha, Chandalabhikshuki, Duravastha and Karuna.

Publication Division: In addition to the authentic editions of Asan's works, the Publication Division has also brought out a biography of the poet, and a three-volume compilation of his essays, collected from the various magazines where they appeared.

2.2.19 Kerala Book Marketing Society

The Kerala Book Marketing Society also known as Book Mark was set up in 1995. The governing council of the Society has the Minister for Culture as Chairman and Principal Secretary (Culture) as Vice Chairman. Bookmark receives books brought out by Government Institutions for distribution. Also, books by small scale publishers and individuals are accepted for distribution depending on the merit of the work. Books are selected after it is screened by an expert committee. They also initiate activities to promote reading habits among the society and conducting book festivals.

2.2.20 Centre for Heritage Studies

The Centre aims to study the cultural heritage of Kerala. This is a research-cum-study centre under the Department of Culture. It is located at the Hill Palace, Thripunithura in Eranakulam District. Workshops, seminars and fairs are organized here. Post – graduate and diploma courses are imparted in the field of archaeology, museum –related studios and conservation of archives.

2.2.21 Kerala State Film Development Corporation

The Kerala State Film Development Corporation (KSFDC) was established with the prime objective of facilitating the production and promotion of Malayalam cinema besides developing a cinema culture. The KSFDC was registered under the Company's Act on 23 July 1975. A public sector corporation KSFDC has since been functioning in the state. In order to have a studio complex of its own, the Chitranjali Studio was established. The studio complex comprises a recording theatre and editing, dubbing facility, outdoor unit, laboratory unit film archives, shooting floors, sets, and gardens. KSFDC hosts international film festivals, national film festivals, Kerala State Film Awards, Indian Panorama, ever since its inception three decades ago. The Corporation has made its presence felt.

KSFDC's Research and Reference Wing started functioning from 1976. Public Relations,

Library, Festival, Film Marketing, Film Archives come under its purview. Festival stalls are put up at all festivals. In association with the National Film Archives and led by luminaries like William Greeves film appreciation courses have been conducted. The Corporation takes part in all international film festivals.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP

3.1 Cultural Policy for Kerala

As defined by UNESCO, an art and culture policy encompasses governmental actions, laws and programs that regulate, protect, encourage and financially support activities related to the arts, such as dance, music, literature etc., and culture, which may involve further actions related to language, heritage and diversity

A cultural policy for the State of Kerala operational for a period of five years is proposed. The objective of Kerala's cultural policy is to enrich the relationship between cultural expressions and the diverse ways of life in Kerala. The three pillars of the cultural policy shall be Excellence, Access and Existence.

The guiding principles of cultural policy will be

- Fostering artistic excellence
- Elimination of all forms of discrimination and cultural exclusions
- Upholding the values of secularism and democratic ideals and facilitation of cultural diversity.
- Improving accessibility of arts to citizens at the grass root level through institutions such as Panchayath, schools and cultural institutions.
- Promotion of all creative expressions in the spectrum of art and culture

3.2 Theatre/Performance Art

Theatre and performance practices have contributed tremendously to the formation of Kerala's distinctively secular, democratic culture, and that in today's challenging times such artistic practices have a crucial social, educational and political role to play.

3.2.1 Proposals to Address the Pandemic Situation

The entire theatre/performing arts field is in a standstill as a result of the pandemic situation, with only a few tentative attempts at online programming and performance coming up of late. It is also a fact that artists and performers are in dire straits as a result of the situation, with several of them finding it extremely difficult to eke out a living and being forced into other kinds of unskilled labour. In this context, the following are recommended as steps to be undertaken urgently in order to revive the field and to support the suffering artists:

- Introduce schemes to support theatre/performing arts practitioners who are suffering from the pandemic situation. Organizations such as NATAK may be used to identify the most needy artists;
- In order to kick-start the art/performance economy, provide financial support for theatre groups/ art organizations and the like for a specific number of performances to be conducted in accordance with Covid-19 protocols, and the same may be shared through

online platforms;

- For traditional/temple performing arts, devaswoms may be directed to support such performances both within and outside the temples, in co-operation with local organizations and collectives. The devaswoms may provide financial assistance to the extent of a certain specified quantum and the rest may be raised by the local organizations. Performances may be conducted in accordance with Covid-19 protocols, and the same may be shared through online platforms;
- There are several artists/performers above the age of sixty who are in great difficulty and who are denied any governmental assistance because they had not contributed to the Benefit Fund. Treating them as special cases, opportunities may be extended to them to perform, waiving the upper age limit that is customarily followed;
- It is also proposed that the government set up a large scale festival of Kerala theatre and performing forms that blends both the live and online modes.
- An Artist Relief Fund may be created at the District Panchayath Level. Each District Panchayath can coordinate the requests put in by the constituent Panchayath/Block regarding needy artists.
- The District Panchayath must initiate a special insurance scheme for artists and efforts to enroll all the artists in the district for the insurance scheme must be made.

3.2.2 New recommendations

- Initiate steps to revive Kutiyattam performances in unused Kuttampalams in temples, providing opportunity for all Kutiyattam performers, irrespective of caste, to perform in them. Steps may be taken to get the Devaswom to fund such ventures. This would undoubtedly provide a huge fillip to Kutiyattam, probably the oldest theatre form in the world, and ensure its continued survival for the future and a much needed support for Kutiyattam performers
- **Inclusion of Theatre/Performance/Art/Culture in School/College/University Curricula**

It is strongly recommended that art subjects, especially theatre and performance be included in school and college curricula. This will not only serve to sustain and preserve these artistic practices for future generations but also ensure that Kerala has an upcoming generation knowledgeable and trained in different art forms and thus fully engaged with the cultural richness of the State.

There can be three streams/modes for such curricular inclusion

Art practice: Introduce theatre/performance/performing art in the school curriculum from UP level onwards with graded and incremental course objectives and syllabi. This would provide students with a fourth knowledge option, viz art practice in addition to sciences, social sciences and humanities

Teachers: The teachers can be entrusted to qualified theatre art/theatre/performing arts practitioners who have graduated from School of Drama, Kerala Kalamandalam, Fine Arts

Colleges, Music/Dance colleges etc. It is also possible that bring in teachers and practitioners especially in the traditional art and performance forms, who function outside the academic stream into curricular structure

Theatre in Education

Even as “Theatre in Education,” as a process that uses interactive theatre/drama practices to help aid the educational process, is a much developed and successful pedagogic practice in many parts of the world, such attempts have been very few in Kerala, despite its great richness and variety in theatrical and performative forms. The great benefits of theatre in education practices, as observed and documented by several experts, is that learning is turned into a happy, playful, collaborative process where the burden of learning is minimized for the student and the joyous, creative involvement in its process maximised. With this in mind, it is recommended that the “theatre in education” model be introduced at the UP and high school levels in two broad streams:

- **Teaching subjects:** Use theatre as a pedagogic instrument/medium for teaching science/social sciences/humanities subjects.
- **Social awareness:** Use participatory theatre for spreading awareness of the ill-effects of drugs, for gender sensitization and for the promotion of secular, democratic values among school students. Qualified theatre experts may be appointed on short term basis in selected schools to create these socially relevant productions and the same may be performed in other schools in the same districts.

Teachers: Just as in the case of Art Practice, initially the teachers can be qualified theatre practitioners who have graduated from recognized schools. However, in the long run, the aim should be to train the existing teachers in schools to adopt the “theatre in education” model and work independently in terms of the requirements and demands of their subjects/disciplines.

Cultural Study/Appreciation

College Level: Courses of Cultural Study/Appreciation may be introduced as elective courses at the undergraduate level in colleges in order to foster greater awareness and knowledge of Kerala art and performance forms among students and to promote higher study/research in such areas. Such courses can be introduced following a five-fold division, taking major elements of each stream and turning them into a comprehensive syllabus for understanding and appreciation:

- a. Theatre & Performance Art
- b. Classical/traditional Performance Forms
- c. Folk Performance and Art
- d. Music (vocal and instrumental),
- e. Visual Arts (painting, sculpture) –

Local forms at School level: In addition to the forms and practices recommended to be included in the school curriculum above, there are several art/performance forms that have local roots and are part of local cultures. There can be a system whereby they are demonstrated and performed in schools so that the students get an active introduction to their own cultures and art forms.

- **Public, Open Access, Online Digital Archive and Repository**

One of the critical areas that need an immediate intervention by Kerala Government is the facilitation of research into Theatre and Performance practices and their histories in the context of Kerala. While there has been burgeoning interest in the discipline of performance studies across the world, Kerala, being a site of multifarious performance practices ranging from the traditional, modern to the contemporary that are intertwined to each in complex ways and have played a central role in creating in democratic public sphere, at the same time, lags behind in academic research in the area.

One of the central reasons for the same is the absence of proper sources that could form the base of academic research. While performance in itself has the character of ephemerality, the research initiatives across the world has shown the centrality of sources such as oral history, documentations in the forms of brochures, notes, stage-designs etc by practitioners, little magazines, newspaper reports, photographs as well as audio-visual documentations for writing critical historiographies of performance. While the traditional libraries and archives in Kerala do not often possess enough of these sources, they are often available with the people who have collected them as part of performance practice, activism and enthusiasm and interest in performances. Often these critical sources in private collections are lost due to the absence of facility for maintaining them in proper conditions, or due to the absence of interest apart from that of the collectors.

It would be critical at this juncture for the Kerala to start the work on a Digital Archive that would be a repository of differing sources—historical documents pertaining to performance practices, criticisms and theorizations, audio-visual documentations, interviews and discussions with performance practitioners and theorists. An initiative such as this from the Kerala Government for creating an archive accompanied by a collection drive would go a long way in creating a sense of trust and accountability for the wider public to offer their valuable collections to the archive. The Digital Archive conceived as an open access online repository would allay the issues of physical storage space and maintenance, and would go a long way towards democratization of knowledge about performance practices, creating interest in the young as well as possibilities of new research by scholars

- Introduce a comprehensive project for translation of major theatre/performance/aesthetic texts, especially of the modern and contemporary period, into Malayalam and to publish them with both English and Malayalam texts side by side

3.3 Archaeology

Archaeological Heritage Protection Policy for Kerala

Among the protected monuments, some belong to the Government and others belong to the private people. Among the monuments in Government land, a few are directly under the Archaeology Department and others are in revenue land. The assistance of the Revenue Department is essential in protecting the monuments that exist in the Revenue Land. A joint action of the Revenue Department and State Archaeology Department can help to preserve many of the archaeological monuments. A large number of heritage buildings and temples are also destroyed due to development activities. Proper measures should be adopted for their preservation. There should be a proper plan to conserve similar structures. There should be also a plan to document, preserve and study cave paintings and engravings in Kerala.

3.3.1 Suggestions

- **Protection of Historical Records - Community Archives Project**

Kerala is a state rich in archival records. This novel project of the State Archives Department aims to obtain the documents, which may deteriorate due to ignorance and negligence, that is ready to be transferred to the Department and provide the owner with the opportunity to protect and preserve the documents in their collection by adopting scientific conservation methods.

- **Modernization of Kerala State Department of Archaeology**

Although the focus of the Department of Archaeology is excavation, exploration and conservation, currently, the Department does not have the necessary modern technology and equipment. The Department has to be modernized by acquiring the required modern equipment and technology. A few required equipment are GPR, RTK, GPS, Total Station, Drone, and microscopes of various specifications. Use of GIS technology is very essential for the documentation of sites and artefacts

- **Introduction of Archaeology to Higher Secondary Level**

Archaeology is interdisciplinary subject, and it gives an understanding of long-term human behaviour, which allows developing students' empathy and tolerance. Archaeology helps to develop various skills, such as abstract and critical thinking and interpretation. It helps to inform students about present-day issues, such as the impact of climate change on food availability and natural environment, in a historical context

- **Documentation of Ethnic Heritage of Kerala**

Although some efforts have been made to protect and preserve the ethnic heritage of Kerala, a holistic approach has not been formulated. **Action should be taken to document the tangible and intangible ethnic heritage of our State.** These can also be implemented through the institutions such as the Kerala Folklore Academy, Centre for Heritage Studies, Department of Archaeology - University of Kerala and other institutions.

- **Thematic, Interactive, Virtual, Regional and Community Museums**

The development of regional museums, emphasizing the local history, life, and culture of

each region will be the focus of Department of Museums and Zoos during the 14th Five year Plan. All museums under the Department will be provided with a modern display of gadgets, a lighting system, multilingual audio guides, a touch screen kiosk, etc. Thus, engaging the visitors in these learning experiences may enhance their curiosity and interest in the objects and collections.

- **Establishment of Art districts**

Art districts have been successfully established in many foreign countries like China. Abandoned factories, godowns etc can be converted to galleries and museums and made available for art activity. These should also include libraries. Shops for cultural objects and minor cafeteria facilities can be provided. Village level open air theatres should be created as part to provide opportunities for Folk / performance /performing art. Panchayat level / Block level/ District level folk art study centres should be established.

- **National/International Folk art Festival:**

It is recommended that the state should organize a National/International Folk art Festival

- **Establishment of A Contemporary Art Museum:**

High priority should be given to establish a contemporary Art Museum. The collection should be inclusive. Currently there is no such permanent facility in Kerala and there is no way for visitors both domestic/foreign to know about contemporary art practice in Kerala. Contemporary art museums should be established in every district centre.

- **Establishment of Cultural complex in every districts**

3.4 Language and Literature

Language emerged as a result of human's voracious desire for communication. It has become a tool of cultural changes through speech and writing. They have been transformed to different shapes and identity with time. Since language and literature set all embodied practices and develop all social interaction, they are also vehicles of social values and changes. Language has a significant role social, cultural and civilizational changes take place in every society

3.4.1 Suggestions

- Malayalam should be made official and informational language : Besides files, Government Orders, circulars and other directives should be issued in Malayalam alone. Files need to be written in modest language to avoid the complexities in understanding official language for common people.

It is very unfortunate many national levels like NEET cannot be written in Malayalam while many other states provide facilities to write in their vernacular language. We should be vigilant to avoid situation like people are protesting for test to be held in Malayalam. Along with this we have to develop a technological language policy

- Programmes for popularising language (decentralizing official language to common

people) Art and cultural activities should not be an isolated work, instead it may be the celebrations of people. Ensuring the participation of all sections of people will strengthen the atmosphere of decentralised language studies

- **Cultural Carnivalization-** Transmitting the ethos of Malayalam language globally through carnivalisation techniques both online and offline. Along with literature festivals food festivals, folklore festivals , Marketing T shirts , artefacts of the programmes etc will expand our ethos of our language
- **Learning language through online:** facilitate language labs, online classes, different learning apps for non-resident Keralites as well as anyone who wish to learn Malayalam language , 5 Indian languages have academy in Delhi, We need to ensure that Malayalam has a place among them Introduce a comprehensive project for translation of major theatre/performance/aesthetic texts, especially of the modern and contemporary period, into Malayalam and to publish them with both English and Malayalam texts side by side
- **Modernisation of libraries:** Traditional libraries should be protected as well as digitised. Ensure Audio-visual and Multi-media facilities in all libraries also Implement the idea of “One book shelf” in every class room along with main library in schools, Dictionary should be revised by including more local words and explaining its etymology, Increase the number of Children’s literature festivals and it should be conducted in various part of Kerala state
- **Pensions –Awards-Memorials:** Increase Sahithya Academy Award price to minimum 2 Lakhs. Infrastructure facilities should be improved at Memorial buildings and made them available for doing research. Create writing rooms in such memorial building accordingly writers can stay and write from there. A small amount of rent can be charged.
- **Importance to bring a cultural policy in Kerala:** a) Autonomy should be given to all cultural institutes. b) In order to maintain the autonomy of cultural institutions necessary steps to be taken. c) a committee should be made to evaluate the activities of cultural institutions d) Bring library council under cultural department e) Institute of encyclopaedic publication and similar institutions to be reorganised as self sustained institutions

3.5 Film

- **Film Policy**

Many Countries have strong and own Film Policies to consider it as a trade form/revenue of the government and a great avenue to discover the friendship between humanity and its various cultural forms. It must be conceived on the national identity where a committee of professionals may be engaged to draft out a policy for the state with international views on cinema and its allied arts.

- **Cinema as the heritage, pride or history of the state**

Redefine the State Chalachithra Academy’s aims with clear motivations. Place Art has relevance in identifying a healthy audience with focus of clear thinking based on moving images.

3.5.1 Suggestions

- Open-air theatre is part of cultural life in most of the advanced cultural and economic life. It has multilateral cultural usage of space and contributes to the local economy since the crowd in those places is slow-moving and comes in a group
- A Bussan modal film market can be organized to expand the market. It should organize by KSFDC as part of the IFFK organized by Chalachithra Academy. Such a separation helps to meet the divergent goals of both programs and avoid getting prioritization of one over the other
- Chalachithra Academy's role in organizing regional festivals should expand. The nature of organizing such a festival can vary based on the purpose of the festival. At least two regional festivals should be nurtured and cultivated with different and distinctive nature, in collaboration with local self-government and Tourism departments
- KSFDC's general subsidy for film doing under its schemes should expand further. For the last few years, the number of films produced under the scheme comes around sixty on average. And on average 3 crore rupees has been made available as subsidy. In this context massive spending in the form of subsidies on yearly basis, it is important to evaluate the impact of such spending on the Malayalam cinema industry and the quality of movies produces under the scheme
- The current government intervention to help women filmmakers need reversion as it moves in a direction that is moving opposite direction from the intended result. Any long-term effects in the inclusion can take place only when these attempts allow women to carve out space in the existing space and expand it further.
- A film museum should be constituted with curated shows about Malayalam history. Alongside it, there should be an attempt to restore and exhibit classical and important movies in Malayalam cinema history.
- The state should organize the existing and newly designed cultural festivals regularly at all districts. It should be under the nature, state, national and international concentrations considering Kerala as the total unity with many formations but clubbed from many cultural focuses
- More money should be allocated to the academy to constantly monitor the nature of industry inclusive nature. Academy also should be entrusted with constituting an Internal Compliance Committee (ICC) in different regions of Kerala so that women can seek help
- KSFDC should incorporate and promote more freelance works
- KSFDC needs more sophisticated equipment for post-production works

3.6 Folklore and Fine Arts

It is important to study and enhance the merit of the folklore art and fine art along with

classical and contemporary art. We need to develop a policy regarding the advancement of folklore and fine art.

3.6.1 ‘People’s level planning for art’ : ‘People’s level planning for art’ is the project in which planning should be made at the bottom level by ensuring the participation of people from different background

A pilot project could be initiated in the beginning and it will help to identify the feasibility of the whole project. It is also a progressive cultural literacy project, the first of its kind. A revenue model can be developed based on uniqueness of the result. Participation in the project and its local gatherings should be in such a way as to enhance the aesthetic economy, thus resulting in a better surrounding environment.

3.6.2 Suggestions

- Some major key areas where artistic intervention will lead to improvement of quality of life and revenue can be a) Architecture of the downtrodden class and others b) Public institutions and public spaces .Junctions and shops c) Clothing. Ornaments, Kitchen Utensils.d) Unique Spice blends, Tea blends, Food. e) Agriculture whenever possible local talent should be exposed to the usage of latest technology.
- Developing folk/local visual culture can also create new arenas of sophisticated technology market. (e.g. is Animation) Monetization models can be developed simultaneously. An example will be responsible tourism, spaces for production and showcasing (offline/online) of cultural objects. The visitor should be able to appreciate the high quality and uniqueness of the aesthetics of the total locale.
- **Minor research fellowship Programme.**

In addition to the current cultural fellowship scheme for Artists, it is recommended to start a Minor research fellowship Programme. This can be open for people who hold post graduate degrees in any field of Fine Arts, Theatre, Performing arts, Folk studies and Visual Culture studies. The research can be independent and not linked to the award of academic degree but linked to social art practice

- **Establishment of Cultural University (Samskarika Sarvakalasaala)**

The university should be forward looking. It should focus on imparting modern education and social integration of value based culture based on modernity while respecting folk culture.

This will help to develop contemporary art practice, applying democratic value systems and should discourage feudal/regressive cultural attitude. It should also aim to develop Folk/ Classical art forms further in a more academic means. A map of cultural institutions in Kerala should be prepared and made available openly. Virtual or real tours of this circuit should be made possible by connecting the points

- **School of Poetic computing:**

This institution will have to focus on the aesthetic side of computing. It will lead the way by

pure research and creation of artworks, sound installations, performative pieces, software, AI and so on and encourage artistic creativity in computing and Fine arts.

- **Integration of Artists studio with OTT platform.**

a) Art studios of Artists can be live streamed through OTT at specified time points.

b) A recorded video of the studio where the artist is in the process of creation can be streamed on request. A visitor can opt to visit the studio ticketed or un-ticketed. Patronage can be developed through this platform. A pooled crowd funding strategy may be given at the main page of the OTT studios main page. Art management professionals rather than artists should work out the monetization modes. State may create a team of art managers and an art management fund.

c) Open virtual museum:

Sculptures and other artworks can be placed on site at selected points (City, Historical site, Tourist sites, Schools so on). They can be seen using the mobile camera or 3d wearable. A tourist circuit may be built linking various points

- Performances at Kalamandalam are to be documented
- Importance should be given to gaming industry

3.7 Cartoon

Kerala has a high per capita cartoon viewership comparable to the best of European societies. In print and on the web the day's topical cartoon is lapped up by a large literate and politically literate Malayali readership. Unlike as in the west however, the cartoon has not yet been tapped as a teaching tool or as a device to promote social awareness. Beyond its primary role as the art of the moment, the news cartoon has proven potential to educate and enlighten.

Archival cartoons can be curated to present a glimpse into the past with a focus on personalities like Gandhiji and Nehru, events like World War II or themes like dissent and equality. Such exercises have been piloted in IITs in Kanpur and Palakkad, Sree Shankaracharya University in Kalady and a few schools and public gatherings across the country. Old published cartoons were worked into interactive presentations. Projected on large screens with the context explained briefly the power point presentation was designed to provoke listeners to ask questions and debate. These are the very values that drive a constitutional democracy. The cartoon in short is a resource waiting to be detailed by a progressive government.

3.8 Art Council

A State level Monitoring and Implementation Committee (similar to a cultural council proposed in the 13th Five Year Plan document) to formulate the cultural policy of the State may be constituted and sub-committees with more artists from various sections to decide above discussed working group suggestions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER SECRETARY STATE PLANNING BOARD

(Present: Sri. Teeka Ram Meena IAS)

Sub: - Formulation of Fourteenth Five Year Plan (2022-27) – Constitution of Working Group on **Art and Culture** – reg.

Read: 1. Note No. 297/2021/PCD/SPB dated: 27/08/2021
2. Guidelines on Working Groups

ORDER No. 448 / 2021 / SS (A&C) / SPB Dated:10-09-2021

As part of the formulation of Fourteenth Five Year Plan, it has been decided to constitute various Working Groups under the priority sectors. Accordingly, the Working Group on **Art and Culture** is hereby constituted with the following members. The Working Group shall also take into consideration the guidelines read 2nd above in fulfilling the tasks outlined in the ToR for the Group.

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Co- Convener

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Terms of Reference

1. To examine the major problems and challenges faced by the Arts and Culture sector with special focus on the livelihood security of artists during this pandemic and post pandemic periods and suggest innovative ways to overcome the crisis through registration, networking, digital job platforms, offline methods etc.
2. To critically assess the state of affairs of the sector with special focus on performance of institutions, diversification of activities and innovative interventions during the 13 th FYP period and identify important issues, challenges, potential and opportunities.

3. To critically examine the role of State intervention in the sector focusing on programmes/schemes/regulations/ institutions initiated by different tiers of government, particularly the state government and to suggest a comprehensive strategy for overall improvement.
4. To explore possibilities of resource mobilisation for the institutions in the sector.
5. To explore the possibilities of cultural ties and cooperation in the field of theatre, fine arts, cinema and other types of cultural activities.
6. To assess the status of developing cultural and historical heritage centres as hubs of cultural exchange and explore further possibilities.
7. To suggest measures to link major art forms and cultural heritage centres to the tourism map of Kerala to be known globally.
8. To explore the possibilities of using various art forms and theatre as education tools and integrating them into school curriculum.
9. To assess the current fellowship programmes, income generating programmes and other support schemes and make suggestions for strengthening and expanding them to ensure livelihood security of artists and performers
10. To examine the status of the library council and its activities and recommend suitable support systems to be provided to strengthen the library network

Terms of Reference (General)

1. The non-official members (and invitees) of the Working Group will be entitled to travelling allowances as per existing government norms. The Class I Officers of GoI will be entitled to travelling allowances as per rules if reimbursement is not allowed from Departments.
2. The expenditure towards TA, DA and Honorarium will be met from the following Head of Account of the State Planning Board “3451-00-101-93”- Preparation of Plans and Conduct of Surveys and Studies.

Sd/-
Member Secretary

To

The Members concerned

Copy to

PS to VC

PA to MS

CA to Member (Dr.Jiju P Alex)

Sr. A.O, SPB

The Accountant General, Kerala

Finance Officer, SPB

Publication Officer, SPB

Sub Treasury, Vellayambalam

Accounts Section

File/Stock File

Forwarded by Order

(Sd/-)

Joint Director

Social Services Division

State Planning Board