

FIFTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
(2021-2023)**

FOURTEENTH REPORT

(Presented on 7th July, 2022)



**SECRETARIAT OF THE KERALA LEGISLATURE
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (2021-2023)

FOURTEENTH REPORT

on

Paragraphs relating to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years ended 31st March 2014 (General and Social Sector) and 31st March 2015 (General and Social Sector).

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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 Fourteenth Report on paragraphs relating to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years ended 31st March 2014 (General and Social Sector) and 31st March 2015 (General and Social Sector).

The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years ended 31st March 2014 (General and Social Sector) and 31st March 2015 (General and Social Sector) were laid on the Table of the House on 23rd March 2015 and 24th February 2016 respectively.

The Committee considered and finalised this Report at the meeting held on 08th June, 2022.

The Committee place on records their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them by the Accountant General in the examination of the Audit Report.

Thiruvananthapuram,

7th July, 2022.

SUNNY JOSEPH,

CHAIRMAN,

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

REPORT
SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Implementation of educational development schemes for
Scheduled Caste students

[Audit Paragraph 2.1 to 2.7 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.1 Introduction

Education is the sheet anchor of any programme for uplifting the Backward Classes and socially disadvantaged groups. Recognising this fact, Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD) of the Government of Kerala implemented various schemes for the educational development of Scheduled Caste (SC) students. These schemes were in the form of either providing institutional facilities like nursery schools, Pre/Post-Matric Hostels, Model Residential Schools (MRS), Training Centres, etc., or extending financial assistance to SC students by way of scholarships, special incentives to talented students, reimbursement of fees and other financial incentives to encourage their education. The list of educational development schemes implemented by the SCDD as of March 2015 is exhibited in Appendix III.

2.2 Organizational set up

At Government level, the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Scheduled Caste Development Department is responsible for implementing the schemes for the educational development of the SC students. At Department level, the Director of Scheduled Caste Development (Director) is incharge of the Department assisted by Regional Deputy Directors at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode. There were also 14 District Development Officers and 169 Scheduled Caste Development Officers at Block/Municipality/Corporation for ensuring effective implementation of schemes at field level.

2.3 Audit Objectives

The performance audit was conducted to assess whether:

- the objective of bringing equalisation of SC students with non-SC students has been achieved; and

- the overall financial management including releases and utilization of funds earmarked under various schemes for financial assistance to SC students was efficient and in line with the stated objectives of the schemes meant for SC students.

2.4 Audit Criteria

The audit findings were benchmarked against the criteria derived from the Scheme guidelines of Government of India (GOI), norms laid down by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), orders of Government of Kerala (GOK), Departmental Circulars, Census data, statistics obtained from the Directorates of Public Instruction/Higher Secondary Education/Vocational Higher Secondary Education and Training Director of the Industrial Training Department.

2.5 Scope and methodology of Audit

The Performance Audit on Implementation of Educational Development Schemes for SC students covering the period 2010-15 was conducted from April to August 2015. It evaluated the efficacy of implementation of various educational development schemes run by the SCDD. Five¹ out of 14 districts in the State were selected for audit by two tier stratification sampling method using Probability Proportional to Size without Replacement (PPSWOR). Relevant records in Government Secretariat, the Directorate of SCDD at Thiruvananthapuram and Regional Offices at Thiruvananthapuram & Kozhikode were scrutinised during the course of audit. Besides, the District/Block Scheduled Caste Development Offices and all the Department run educational development institutions in the selected districts were test checked. A list of test checked institutions are given in Appendix III.

Audit methodology included sample beneficiary survey to assess whether the beneficiaries of various schemes for development of educational and skill development actually derived the intended benefits and enhanced their capability to gain employment. An Entry Conference was held on 19 May 2015 with the Principal Secretary to Government, SCDD detailing the audit objectives, audit criteria and audit methodology. The audit findings were discussed during Exit Conference held on 11 January 2016 with Additional Chief Secretary of the SCDD, GOK.

1. Idukki, Kannur, Kollam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram

2.6 Funding

Government of Kerala spent ₹1123.80 crore on various educational development schemes implemented by the SCDD during 2010-15. The budget provision and total expenditure for the years 2010-15 are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Budget allocation and expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget allocation	Total Expenditure
2010-11	175.10	173.72
2011-12	193.82	190.94
2012-13	243.89	240.85
2013-14	256.80	255.75
2014-15	254.98	262.54
Total	1124.59	1123.80

(Source: Appropriation accounts)

Audit Findings

The significant audit findings on various educational development schemes implemented by the SCDD are discussed in the following paragraphs.

2.7 Nursery Schools

The SCDD operated 89 nursery schools in the State to improve the educational standards of SC children residing in thickly populated SC colonies situated in remote places. Besides ensuring the physical, mental, social, emotional and educational development of the children, these nursery schools having qualified teachers and ayahs were expected to adequately prepare them for formal education.

Children between the age of three and a half and five years were eligible for admission in nursery schools. The minimum number of children for a nursery class was to be maintained at 25 as far as possible and maximum restricted to 45. Twenty five per cent of these seats were to be reserved for non-SC children. It was envisaged that the nursery schools shall have a classroom, play room and a kitchen.

Audit visited all 27 nursery schools situated in five selected districts which were run by the SCDD. District wise details on the number of nursery schools and the actual/average roll strength of pupils during 2010-15 are given in Appendix III.

Only five out of 27 nursery schools recorded the minimum required strength of 25 students in the selected districts. In the remaining 22 nursery schools, the average student strength ranged between nine and 23.

Audit identified inadequate infrastructure and proximity of Anganwadis as possible reasons for the lower strength in these nursery schools.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

1) While going through the audit para, the Schedule Caste Development Department remarked that 89 nursery schools are run by the department in Scheduled Caste colonies all over Kerala. Nursery Schools were started in SC Colonies where land was available and the intention of the department was to uplift the educational standards of children in such colonies where there were no other pre-primary education facilities. The Department objected to Audit remarks that SC communities at large in the state have not benefited from the schools and pointed out that schools were based taking colony as a unit and not district as a unit.

2) The Committee opined that the decline in the number of children in nursery schools run by Schedule Caste Development Department cannot be pointed out as a negative indication since people having better quality of life send their children to new anganwadis and pre-nursery schools in the State. The reason for low attendance in nursery schools under Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department which makes average students strength fluctuate between 9 and 23 can be attributed to socio-economic development of the community. Therefore, Committee concluded that low average students strength in schools run by SC Department cannot be taken as an indication that SC communities as a whole have not had any benefit from such educational institutions.

Conclusion/Recommendation

3) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.7.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.7.1 Inadequate Infrastructure

Eighteen of the 27 nursery schools suffered from inadequate infrastructure. Deficiencies like lack of water, absence of electric connection, rain water leaking through the roof, etc., were noticed which have been detailed in Appendix III. The nursery school in Muriyankara in Thiruvananthapuram district suffered from all these deficiencies. While there was no electricity in eight nursery schools, water was not available in 11 nursery schools forcing the schools to depend on neighbouring houses for water.

The Government stated (January 2016) that the functioning of nursery schools was transferred to LSGIs in 1997 and therefore came under the purview of Local Self Government Institutions. During Exit Conference (January 2016), Government stated that it would assess the institutions and look into the issue of lack of infrastructure.

Recommendation No. 1: Government should ensure adequate infrastructure in nursery schools to attract children for their overall development.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

4) The Committee considering audit remarks in Para 2.7.1 opined that it was a matter of serious concern that nursery schools run by Schedule Caste Development Department were lacking basic infrastructure facilities like lack of water, absence of electrical connection, leakage of roof etc. which was mentioned in audit observation and particularly pointed out the pathetic situation of nursery school at Muriyankara in

Thiruvananthapuram.

5) The Principal Secretary, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department explained that the supervision of nursery schools in the State had been handed over to Local Self Government and grant has been sanctioned to Local Self Government to provide adequate infrastructure in nursery schools, but they gave priority to road construction and fund is mostly utilised for that purpose. He added that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department had no control over such decision of Local Self Government Department. A decision was taken to prepare and implement such projects by using the amount from the Corpus Fund of the Department as per direction of Hon'ble High Court in respect of some issues of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe colonies.

6) The Committee understand that Local Self Government Institutions are not utilizing the scheduled caste fund for the specific allotted purpose even after repeated instruction and further expending of money for the same purpose from the Corpus Fund of Scheduled Caste Development Department is really infructuous and will hamper other projects. The Committee recommended that the Scheduled Caste Development Department should think about expending the fund for Scheduled Caste Development activities directly rather than allotting the fund to Local Self Government Institutions to implement the activities.

7) During the discussion about various development activities undertaken by the Department for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Community, Committee pointed out that easy access to their colonies is one of the basic necessity to bring about overall development of Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe Community. The Committee then discussed about road access to SC/ST Colonies and fund allotted by SC/ST Department for road construction. The Committee pointed out that the amount allotted for a road construction by Scheduled Caste Department could be utilised only if there was an existing road in scheduled caste colony. In the case of a road passes through the area inhabited by people in general category, the fund cannot be utilised for construction if the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries are less than 40% of the

total population there.

8) The Principal Secretary, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department explained that the Local Self Government Department could take decision on road construction where more than 40-50 percentage scheduled caste community lives in an area. Usually only roads within the colonies are constructed under the colony development scheme; However, the Department can sanction an amount upto 85 to 90 lakh from the corpus fund for road connectivity in a village if more than 40-50% of the families there in belong to SC Community at the time of preparation of feasibility report.

9) The Committee directed the department that urgent steps should be taken to remove any obstacles in utilizing the scheduled caste fund for the construction of roads to their colony through any area inhabited by general category of people even when the SC population is less than 40%.

10) The Committee observed that based on existing criteria the people living in schedule caste colony cannot be benefited with road facilities and schedule caste fund cannot be utilised constructively. The Committee added that non availability of feasibility certificate is the prime factor and not the fund inadequacy. The Director, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department added that the feasibility certificate is obtained only after non-objection certificate obtained from Local Self Government.

11) The Committee pointed out that if the existing criteria for construction of road using SC fund is relaxed, the Local Self Government Institutions can issue non objection certificates. The Committee recommend to expediate action to relax the rules and to report the same to the Committee.

Conclusion/Recommendation

12) The Committee understands that Local Self Government Institutions are not expending the scheduled caste fund for the purpose for which the grant has been sanctioned even after repeated instructions, and expending

of money for the same purpose from the Corpus Fund of Scheduled Caste Development Department is really infructuous and will hamper other projects. The Committee recommends that the Scheduled Caste Development Department should ensure that fund for such welfare schemes should be expended fully and utilised properly and also set up a mechanism for ensuring timely completion of the projects.

13) The Committee points out that the fund allocated for the construction of road by SC Department can be utilised only if there is an existing road in the SC Colony. However, the colony cannot take advantage of the fund for the construction of a road leading to SC colony if the SC beneficiaries are less than 40% of the total population in that area. The committee opines that the existing criteria on the construction of road with SC fund act as an impediment in the infrastructural development of SC colonies. The committee recommends that the department should take urgent steps to undo the obstacles in utilizing the entire SC sub plan fund for constructing roads to SC colonies.

[Audit Paragraph 2.7.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

Low attendance in nursery schools

We noticed that Anganwadis under the ICDS which were functional all through the year were delivering services similar to the ones offered by the nursery schools run by the Department which functioned only for ten months in a year. Anganwadis were also providing free diet to the children for the entire year against the provision of diet for ten months in the nursery schools run by the Department. This could have been an incentive for parents to send their wards to Anganwadis instead of nursery schools run by the SCDD.

Government confirmed (January 2016) that the presence of Anganwadis, private nursery schools and nursery schools run by LSGIs were the main reasons for the low range of children in the SC nursery schools. While the proximity of Anganwadis and private nursery schools could be attributed as

one of the reasons for lower student strength in the department run schools, the poor infrastructure in nursery schools also resulted in children migrating to better Anganwadis and private nursery schools. Though the GOK ordered (February 1997) that continuance of such nursery schools was not desirable where attendance was less than 50 per cent consecutively for two months, the Government stated in the Exit Conference (January 2016), that closing down of nursery schools with very low student strength goes against the very spirit of welfare of SC students and was perhaps not the ideal solution. As such, the Government stated that it would take necessary steps to increase the attendance rate in these nurseries.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

14) The Committee observing audit view that nursery school under the SC/ST development Department were functioning only for 10 months a year, pointed out that all schools in Kerala functions the same way.

15) The Committee pointed out that although children cannot be forced to study in a specific school, it should be ensured that the children in the SC category receives primary education.

16) The Principal Secretary Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department informed that a special Module for teaching has also been prepared in addition to the periodic training to the nursery teachers.

17) The Committee expressed grave concern in low attendance in nursery schools run by SC Development Department. The Committee recommended that the department should make a broad study regarding the location of its nursery schools with minimum number of children and proximity of anganwadi and relocate them accordingly. The Committee also stressed that system followed in Anganwadis should be implemented in the Nursery Schools run by Scheduled Caste Development Department also. Steps should also be taken by the Department to ensure that all SC children get pre primary education and get enrolled in nurseries such that not a single child gets missed out.

Conclusion/Recommendation

18) The Committee expresses grave concern in low attendance in nursery schools run by Scheduled Caste Development Department. The Committee notices that Anganwadies were providing free diet to the children for the entire year against the provision of diet for ten months in the nursery schools run by the department. Hence the Committee stressed that the system followed in Anganwadis should be implemented in the nursery schools run by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department. The Committee recommends that department should conduct a broad study regarding the location of its nursery schools with minimum number of children and proximity of anganwadi, and relocate them in order to increase the attendance rate in these nurseries.

19) The Committee directs the department that necessary steps should be taken to ensure that all scheduled caste children get pre primary education and get enroled in nursery schools not only for the welfare of the students but also for avoiding closing down of existing nursery schools.

[Audit Paragraph 2.8 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

Model Residential Schools

The SCDD operated three MRS² in the test checked districts of Idukki and Palakkad for providing opportunities to SC students similar to that available in residential schools like public schools. These schools had classes from Standards V to X/XII. Audit observations on the performance of students in the test checked MRS are given below.

The MRS, Kuzhalmannam commenced functioning in August 2010. As the first batch of students was yet to appear for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) examinations, Audit was unable to comment on the performance of its students. The commendable performance of MRS at

² MRS Peerumade at Idukki district, MRS Kuzhalmannam (Boys only) and MRS Thrithala (Girls only) at Palakkad district

Peerumade and Thrithala are brought out below.

During 2010-15, MRS at Peerumade and Thrithala recorded 100 per cent pass in the SSLC examination against the overall State average of 95 per cent and 89 per cent for SC students. In respect of the higher secondary examination, MRS, Peerumade improved its pass percentage from 90 per cent in 2013-14 to 100 per cent during 2014-15. Performance of children passing out from the MRS, Thrithala also improved from 81 per cent in 2010-11 to 100 per cent in 2014-15.

Audit observed that while students from MRS, Peerumade had appeared for the Higher Secondary examinations under Humanities stream, those from the MRS, Thrithala had appeared under only Science stream. Even though the Government had given sanction (July 2010) to start higher secondary courses in Science and Humanities streams at MRS Peerumade, the Science stream was yet to commence due to paucity of space. Likewise, in MRS Thrithala, even though Government sanction was obtained (November 2007) to start higher secondary courses in Science and Humanities, only the Science stream was functional.

Failure of SCDD to operate sanctioned courses even after five to seven years of approval resulted in depriving SC students of the option to study courses of their choice.

Government replied (January 2016) that proposals for admitting SSLC qualified students of MRS for further studies in Higher Secondary courses offering four optional subjects was under their consideration. It was also stated that an estimate for construction of an additional building at MRS, Peerumade was being prepared and that the request for posting excellent teachers in the schools was under consideration of the General Education Department, GOK.

Recommendation No. 2: Government should start courses in various streams viz., science, humanities and commerce to enable students to opt for study courses of their choice for better job opportunities.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

20) The Committee observed that in the audit para it had been recommended to start courses in various streams (Science, Humanities and Commerce) in the Model Residential Schools run by SC ST department and also suggested to start science batch in Peerumedu MRS and Humanities batch in Thrithala MRS. Then the Committee wanted to know the present status of Model Residential School.

21) The Director SCDD answered that there were 9 MRS functioning under Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department. Out of 9 MRSs, Higher Secondary courses have been started in 6 of them. Science and Commerce streams has been sanctioned in Vadakkancherry MRS. Although steps have been taken to start Humanities batch at Thrithala MRS, it hadn't started yet due to lack of hostel facilities. She added that the Government had already sanctioned Rs.9.85 Crore for construction of building for starting plus two science at Peerumedu MRS and it is expected to complete by next year. Then the Committee accepted the reply.

Conclusion/Recommendation

22) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.9, 2.9.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.9 Model Residential Sports School

The Sree Ayyankali Memorial Government Model Residential Sports School (SAMRSS) in Thiruvananthapuram district was started (November 2002) with the aim of identifying SC students who excel in sports and provide training to compete in national and international sporting events. Admission was offered to SC and ST students in the ratio of 2:1 on the

basis of their performance in physical efficiency test. The school follows co-gender education system and has a capacity of 30 students each year from Standards V to XII. The Higher Secondary section in the school offered education in Humanities besides training the children in various sports disciplines.

Audit assessed the performance of students in sports and offers the following observations.

2.9.1. Sports

The School participated in various National and State level Sports events as per the details given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Achievements of students

Discipline	National level	State level	Total
Athletics	6	37	43
Judo	66	324	390
Football	2	57	59
Wrestling	8	180	188
Taekwondo	2	14	16
Gymnastics	-	-	-

(Source: Details collected from DDO for SC at Thiruvananthapuram)

Audit noticed that 216 gymnasts were practicing without adequate infrastructure like training hall and training equipment. Proposals for procurement of training equipment were submitted to the Director, SCDD in November 2014 which were pending approval (November 2015). Similarly, construction of a training hall for gymnasts at a cost of ₹62 lakh was awaiting finalization of tender.

GOK assured (January 2016) that the department would take necessary measures to improve the performance in gymnastics.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

23) Regarding the audit para about the construction of Gymnastic Hall and purchase of training equipments, the Committee queried whether construction of Gymnastic hall has been completed. The Principal Secretary, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department answered that the construction of Gymnastic hall had been completed and adequate follow up is being carried out by the department for supplying all training equipments whenever needed in SAMGMRSS. The Committee approved the reply furnished by the department.

Conclusion/Recommendation

24) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.10, 2.10.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.10 Pre-matric Hostels

Pre-matric hostels provided free accommodation and food for boarders studying in Standards V to X besides uniform, school bags, shoes and monthly pocket money of ₹100 and travelling expenses to their homes during Onam/ Christmas holidays. In the selected districts, there were 41 Pre-matric hostels (23 hostels for boys and 18 for girls) having total boarding capacity of 1388 (770 boys and 618 girls) as of April 2015.

Audit observations are given below.

2.10.1 Performance of Pre-matric hostellers in SSLC examinations

Audit examined the academic attainments of the Pre-matric hostellers in the SSLC examination conducted during the period 2010-15.

Table 2.3: Academic status of hostellers

STATUS	Palakkad			Kannur			Kollam			Thiruvananthapuram			Idukki		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total

Appeared	167	238	405	91	53	144	91	83	174	48	58	106	90	68	158
Passed	157	222	379	89	52	141	83	72	155	48	52	100	89	65	154
Failed	10	16	26	2	1	3	8	11	19	0	6	6	1	3	4
Pass per cent	94.01	93.28	93.58	97.80	98.11	97.92	91.21	86.75	89.08	100.00	89.66	94.34	98.89	95.59	97.47

(Source: Details collected from Pre-matric hostels)

The overall performance of the Pre-matric hostellers in the SSLC examination during 2010-15 in the test checked districts was equal to the State average of 95 per cent. The commendable performance of these Hostels is brought out below.

The Pre-matric hostellers in Kannur and Idukki districts performed well in SSLC examination with the pass percentage exceeding the State average of 95 per cent. Though the Pre-matric hostellers in Palakkad, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts could attain pass percentage ranging from 89.08 to 94.34 per cent and did not attain the State average of 95 per cent, their performance was commendable when viewed against the fact that the pass percentage of SC students in the State during the period was only 89 per cent.

Gender analysis of the results during 2010-15 revealed that girls performed better than boys in the SSLC examinations. Against 93 per cent of the boys passing the SSLC examinations in the test checked districts, girls recorded 96 pass per cent. The girls in Pre-matric hostels in Thiruvananthapuram district achieved 100 pass per cent during these years. Except for Kannur district, girls consistently performed better than boys in the remaining test checked districts.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

25) To the query of the Committee regarding the pre matric hostels, the Principal Secretary Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department informed that there were 87 prematric hostels functioning

under SC/ST Development Department in which 45 are for boys and 42 for girls and the boarding strength of boys hostel and girls hostels were 67% and 83% respectively. The witness further stated that even though all the hostels provide menu based food, tuition, facilities like TV, library etc, the students enrolment is seen declining over the years. He explained that the reasons which can be attributed to such a trend is the availability of education institution near their houses, attractive incentives provided by aided as well as unaided institutions and increase in nuclear family set up which discourage children from moving out from family.

26) The Principal Secretary SC Development Department added that steps had been taken by the department to stop the declining trend of enrolment. Facilities provided and amenities given has been improved and separate allowance for uniform were provided in prematric hostels.

27) The Principal Secretary, SC ST Development Department added that construction of one hostel building has been completed and another would be completed within 3 months so that 4 hostels working in rented building could be shifted to permanent buildings. The Committee accepted the reply and suggested that steps should be taken to provide maximum facilities to students in prematric hostel for increasing the enrolment rate.

28) To the query of the Committee regarding academic achievements of the Prematric hostellers in SSLC Examination, the Director SC Development Department informed that all measures have been taken to achieve 100% result in all schools and smart class room, skill up-gradation courses etc. have been started in the schools. She added that an Advanced Centre of Excellence is functioning in Kozhikode under the supervision of academicians and few students of 8th Standard is selected to undergo advance training through that centre and such students are groomed in such a way that, when they reach 12th Standard, they are fully prepared to compete with other children at national level. About 20 students had got admission in IIT & IIM in the last year.

Conclusion/Recommendation

29) The Committee notices that the reason for decreasing enrolment trend in Pre-matric hostels are the availability of educational institutions

adjacent to their hamlets and attractive incentives to students provided by aided as well as unaided institutions. Hence the Committee directs the department that it should extent maximum facilities to students in Pre-matric Hostels for increasing the enrolment rate.

[Audit Paragraph 2.10.2, 2.10.2.1, 2.10.2.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.10.2 General conditions of Pre-matric hostels

2.10.2.1 Infrastructure

Five³ out of 41 test checked hostels were running in rented buildings. Three of these buildings were old and dilapidated and not suitable for the functioning of Pre-matric hostels. The Pre-matric hostel for boys at Thaliparamba in Kannur district which was functioning in a rented building was closed down in May 2015 due to the dilapidated condition of the building and the boarders were transferred to a hostel at Pazhayangadi in Kannur district.

As per Government guidelines (August 1986), inmates of Pre-matric hostels should be provided with cots, table, chairs, cupboard, mattress, etc. In all test checked Pre-matric hostels, Audit noticed that the students were not provided with many of these essential items for their stay. Inmates were forced to share cots or were made to sleep on the floor. Inmates in six⁴ of the 41 pre- matric hostels were not provided with most of the basic facilities as detailed in Appendix III.

The District Development Officer (DDO) of the District was the controlling officer of the hostels in the District and was responsible for ensuring proper running of the hostels. DDOs were required to inspect the hostels as many times as possible in a month and were expected to record deficiencies noticed at the time of inspection as also the instructions issued

3 Alanellur, Mankara and Kollengode in Palakkad district, Kathirur and Sreekantapuram in Kannur district.

4 Pre-matric hostels at Mankara, Alanellur and Kumaranellur in Palakkad district, Azhikode and Sreekantapuram in Kannur district and Venjaramoodu in Thiruvananthapuram district.

to the wardens and boarders. Among the worst affected Pre-matric hostels in terms of basic infrastructure and facilities were those at Mankara, Alanellur and Kumaranellur in Palakkad district, Azhikode and Sreekandapuram in Kannur district and Venjaramoodu in Thiruvananthapuram district. Audit verified the visitor's diaries relating to 2014-15 to determine whether the deficient infrastructure and other defects identified by Audit were noticed by the DDOs and necessary steps taken to rectify the defects. In the Pre-matric hostel at Mankara, though the DDO had noted (June 2015) in visitor's diary about poor infrastructure in the hostel and suggested shifting to a new rented building, the hostel was still running in the old building. Scrutiny of the visitor's diary in the hostels at Alanellur in Palakkad revealed that the DDO had never visited the Pre-matric hostel during 2010-15. In Kumaranellur, the DDO had offered (May 2014) only general comments while in Venjaramoodu and Azhikode, the DDOs had confirmed (August 2014 and June 2014) lack of infrastructure. Audit observed during spot inspection (November 2015) that necessary steps were not taken to rectify the defects pointed out by DDOs.

GOK informed (January 2016) that ₹1.65 crore was sanctioned for construction of Pre-matric hostel at Thalliparamba. However, the reply was silent regarding the hostels functioning in old and dilapidated buildings and supply of tables, armless chairs, etc. to the hostel inmates.

2.10.2.2 Manpower

One warden was posted in each of the pre-matric hostels. Wardens were responsible for ensuring the well being of the hostellers and smooth running of the hostels. It was, however, noticed that the hostel wardens were not staying in 10 test checked hostels at night which was against the directions issued by the SCDD in August 1997. The non-availability of wardens in hostels at night indicated lack of care and supervision to children apart from exposing them to avoidable risks.

Government admitted (January 2016) that the duty time of Warden was 24 hours and that two wardens were necessary on shift basis. It stated that posting of two wardens in each hostel was under its consideration. As such, the GOK may take early decision in the matter.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

30) The Committee enquired about the infrastructure and general conditions of pre-matric hostels in the state. The Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department explained that although pre-matric hostels are functioning under Local Self Government, overall maintenance were conducted by the SC/ST Department itself.

31) The Senior Audit Officer, Accountant General queried whether the Pre-matric hostel functioning in a rented building at Taliparambu in Kannur District in a dilapidated condition was closed. The Director SC Development Department answered that boys hostel was closed and the girls hostel has started functioning in the newly constructed building.

32) The Committee pointed out the dilapidated conditions of some of the hostels functioning in rented buildings. The Director SC Development Department informed that four hostels are working in rented building and by next year construction of buildings will be completed and hostels will start functioning in newly constructed buildings. The Committee hoped that all issues related to infrastructure facilities, general conditions of pre-matric hostels will be rectified once it starts functioning in newly constructed buildings.

33) When the Committee enquired about the audit observation regarding the duty times of wardens, the Director SC Development Department explained that wardens in the hostel filed a case against the twenty four hour work force and their duty time had been fixed from 6 pm to 10 am and also a Model Resident tutor had been appointed in all hostels in the State.

34) When the Committee asked about the post creation of Model Resident tutor, the Director SC Development Department answered that Model Resident tutors are appointed on contract basis for every year.

Conclusion/Recommendation

35) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.10.2.3 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.10.2.3 Safety and Security for Girls Hostels

The Pre-matric hostels for girls at Shoranur and Mundur in Palakkad district accommodated 123 and 190 students respectively during 2010-15. Government had stipulated (February 1961) that no outsider shall be allowed into the hostel premises. Audit noticed that the hostels were being used for various activities like conduct of meetings, etc., with outsiders as participants which impinged on the safety and security of the children as shown in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4: Details of girls hostels used for other purposes

Name of Hostel	Details of inadmissible activities conducted in hostels	Remarks
Pre-matric girls hostel Shoranur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for ward level meeting by LSG Authorities • A new building constructed by SCDD for library/study/computer purpose of the hostellers was used as an Autism centre run by the SSA. 	-
Pre-matric girls hostel Mundur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for ward level meeting by LSG Authorities • Conducting examination for general public on the terrace of hostel building that can be accessed only through the staircase inside the building. 	Separate toilet for watchman was not available who had to use the toilet facility available inside the hostel thereby intruding on the privacy of the girl inmates of the hostel.

(Source: Details collected from Pre-matric hostels at Shoranur and Mundur)

During Exit Conference (January 2016), Government stated that the issue of using the Pre-matric girls hostels for other purposes would be looked into and suitable action would be taken against the defaulting officer(s).

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

36) The Committee observed that the hostels were being used for various activities like conduct of meeting etc. with outsiders as participants which impinged on the safety and security of children and recommended to take urgent measures to stop such activities.

37) The Director, SC Development Department informed that strict instruction had been given by the Department against using hostel and its premises for activities with outsiders as participants. She added that visiting time and place had been allotted to parents who come to see their children and a circular had been issued stating that meeting with outsiders should not be held at halls in the girls hostel.

Conclusion/Recommendation

38) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.11, 2.11.1, 2.11.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.11 Industrial Training Institutes

There are 44 ITIs exclusively for SC candidates under SCDD. The ITIs under the SCDD imparted training in 12 trades with course duration ranging from six months to two years. The ITIs were envisaged to train 1261 trainees (SC – 80 per cent, ST – 10 per cent and others – 10 per cent)

every year. Audit test checked 16 ITIs run by the SCDD in four districts⁵ and it was noticed that the percentage of students who qualified in the examination conducted by NCVT was only 52 per cent during the years 2010-15. The details of students enrolled and the pass percentage is given in Appendix III.

Audit observed that poor performance was attributed to inadequate staff strength in these institutions. Against the requirement of 107 instructors in the 16 test checked ITIs, only 79 instructors were in position as of September 2014. There was a shortage of 28 instructors (26 per cent) in these ITIs.

GOK stated (January 2016) that students in the ITIs run by the department were of low academic level which resulted in poor results generated by ITIs.

Attributing poor pass percentage of students to their low academic level is not justified. Moreover, the department has a responsibility to support SC students by ensuring their capacity building to obtain ITI training for enabling them to secure jobs in the market. Thus, the department failed in its objective to ensure maximum pass percentage by providing adequate staff as also by adopting other such measures like coaching for their capacity building. The Government stated in the Exit Conference (January 2016) that the process of assessment of ITIs had already been initiated.

Recommendation No. 3: Government may ensure adequacy of faculty members for strengthening ITIs and consider conducting special classes for weak students to perform better in examinations.

2.11.1 Discontinuance of admissions in mediocre ITIs

The performance of the students enrolled in the Plumber trade in the test-checked seven ITIs ranged from 14 to 52 per cent. In ITI, Kanjiramkulam, none of the 36 students who had appeared for the exam passed during 2012- 15. Similarly, in ITI Vettikavala and ITI Mariapuram, the pass percentage was only 11 and seven per cent respectively in respect of

⁵ There are no ITIs in Idukki district

carpentry trade. The Labour & Skills Department of the Government recognising that the percentage of children passing out from these three ITIs was very poor directed (June 2014) not to admit students to these institutions during the academic year 2014-15. Audit observed that the SCDD did not conduct any study to find out the reasons for the poor performance of the students and put in place appropriate capacity building mechanism for such students. The decision of Labour and Skills Department not to admit such students was not justified as it was against the envisaged objective of the Government to empower them by acquiring such technical qualifications.

Government stated during the Exit Conference (January 2016) that it would look into reasons for poor performance of ITIs during 2012-15 and informed that providing extra classes for the students after normal hours in all ITIs would be considered.

2.11.2 Revamping of ITIs

With a view to revamp ITIs, the Director, SCDD, submitted a proposal (January 2012) to the Government to replace obsolete trades with new trades and to train 495 additional students by introducing 10 new trades in 20 ITIs at a cost of ₹15 crore. It was proposed to discontinue and replace courses in trades like Painter, Cutting and Sewing, Mechanic (Radio & TV) and Carpenter with subjects like Fashion technology, Draughtsman Civil, Welder, 20Chapter II – Implementation of educational development schemes for Scheduled Caste students Mechanic (industrial electronics) which had NCVT recognition and possessed employment potential, within India and abroad. Audit observed that despite receiving several clarifications and submission of revised proposals by the Director, SCDD, the Government was yet to take a decision on the issue except releasing (March 2012) Rupees five crore to the Kerala State SC/ST Residential Educational Society for the purpose, which was also parked in the Treasury Savings Bank account of Society in the absence of further instructions from Government.

Due to the failure of Government to revamp the ITIs, they were continuing to offer outdated courses with negligible potential to attract offers of

employment.

GOK stated (January 2016) that the revamping of ITIs was being examined by the Government. It was informed during the Exit Conference (January 2016) that the process of reviewing the functioning of the ITIs had already been initiated by Government to improve their functioning. Audit observed that the delay in taking a decision has resulted in denying 495 students an opportunity to be trained in new trades.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

39) On Committee's enquiry regarding the present status of ITIs functioning under SC Development Department, the Director SC Development Department replied that there are 44 ITIs in which courses are going on 11 trades out of which 6 are non-matric trades. The Committee then pointed to poor pass percentage of students in ITIs. The witness explained that there were many reasons attributing to the poor pass percentage of trainees in exams and main reason was low academic level of trainees, such that students could obtain admission even if they failed in 10th Standard. She added that the department has taken measures to improve the academic level by ensuring the capacity building measures through special coaching classes and now they could achieve full pass percentage in 15 ITIs and the average pass percentage was 75% in the last year.

40) To the query about the audit observation, revamping of ITIs, the Director, SC Department informed the Committee that it was proposed to discontinue some obsolete trades and to replace them with new trades and four ITIs were selected for conducting additional courses with the aid of Central Government and private participation and additional courses have already been started in those ITIs. She added that the Central Government allowed 2 Crores for this purpose.

41) The Committee directed the department to furnish the report including the details regarding the revamping of ITIs.

Conclusion/Recommendation

42) The Committee directs the department to furnish a detailed report pertaining to the revamping of ITIs.

[Audit Paragraph 2.12 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.12 Pre-Examination Training Centers

The SCDD established four Pre-Examination Training Centers (PETC) to equip job seekers for competitive examinations conducted by the State Public Service Commission, Union Public Service Commission, Banking Services Recruitment Board, etc. The PETCs besides imparting job oriented training for various competitive examinations, also offered courses in Stenography, Computer Software, Desktop Publishing and coaching for Medical and Engineering Entrance Examinations. Audit findings in respect of the test-checked PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad were as under:

- The details of admission and placement for job oriented courses at the Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad centres of PETC during 2010-15 were as shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Placements received by SC/OBC students

Year	Total No. of trainings offered		Total No. of candidates		Total No. of SC candidates		Total No. of SC candidates who got placement		Total No. of OBC candidates who got placement	
	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd
2010-11	5	3	332	335	243	257	21	9	37	11
2011-12	3	3	109	326	83	264	1	13	12	13
2012-13	4	3	127	155	83	123	0	4	8	1
2013-14	3	4	118	284	89	221	0	5	8	13
2014-15	4	5	85	376	70	288	0	1	0	3
Total	19	18	771	1476	568	1153	22	32	65	41

(Source: Details collected from PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad)

- The SC students comprised 74 per cent and 78 per cent respectively in the Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad PETCs. The placement rate to the total enrolment of SC students during the period 2010-15 was four 21Audit Report (General and Social Sector) for the year ended 31 March 2015 and three percentage respectively in Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad PETCs.
- Audit found that out of 1476 candidates who had attended various trainings at the PETC Palakkad during 2010-15, only 28 candidates had attended the centre from places beyond a radius of 25 kms. As such, the PETC, Palakkad functioned only as a centre catering to the needs of the local population instead of a regional centre as envisaged. Trainees attending various courses in PETCs from places beyond eight kilometres were paid ₹400 per month and those from within eight kilometres were paid ₹100 per month as stipend. Audit observed that GOK had issued orders (September 2009) to the Director, SCDD to pay the local/out station trainees the higher GOI rates of ₹750 and ₹1500⁶ per month respectively. However, the trainees were still being paid only ₹100 and ₹400 per month. The Principal, PETC Palakkad also stated that the meager amount of

⁶ GOI rates were revised to ₹1500 and ₹3000 for local/outstation candidates from August 2012 onwards.

stipend being paid was a reason for the low enrolment of students from distant places.

- A three months course on Data Entry and Software course was conducted by PETC, Thiruvananthapuram with admissible batch strength of 20 students during 2011-13 with 61 students attending the course. Audit noticed that the course was discontinued since 2013 as there were no willing persons to take up the job of the instructor at the proposed remuneration of ₹5,000 p.m. Audit was informed that a proposal for enhancing remuneration forwarded (May 2015) to the Director, SCDD was still awaiting approval (September 2015). Thus, the failure of the department to restart the course deprived SC students of being trained in Data Entry and Software. Government promised during Exit Conference (January 2016) to look into the issue.
- Admissions to Two year courses on Stenography were made once in two years. In the test checked PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad, while 37 out of 74 students did not appear for the examination during 2010-14, only 10 passed the examination.
- The Principal of PETC Palakkad, while admitting the poor performance of students in the Stenography Course stated that a proposal (June 2014) for revamping the stenography course by reducing the course duration from two years to one year by including word processing and DTP topics was pending with the Director (November 2015). The Director stated (December 2015) that the delay occurred due to some administrative inconvenience and that the courses would be commenced with sufficient number of instructors with attractive honorarium. During Exit Conference (January 2016), the Additional Secretary to Government stated that the issue would be looked into.
- In two test-checked PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad, as against 642 (375 + 267) SC students enrolled in coaching for Medical/Engineering Entrance Examination during 2010-15, it was noticed that 102 students from Thiruvananthapuram (27 per cent)

and 13 students from Palakkad (five per cent) had qualified in the entrance examination during 2013-14 only. No student from Palakkad centre had qualified in any other year.

- Audit noticed that the faculty members at PETC Thiruvananthapuram were having higher qualifications than the faculty members of PETC Palakkad. Of the 32 teaching faculty members available at PETC Thiruvananthapuram during 2013-14, eleven possessed PhD while only two teachers possessed PhD in PETC Palakkad. The Principal of PETC Palakkad attributed the poor result to difficulty in getting good faculty due to inadequate remuneration paid to them. The reply was not acceptable in view of the fact that the PETC Thiruvananthapuram could obtain the services of well qualified teachers at the same remuneration as was being paid to the faculty of the PETC Palakkad.

Recommendation No. 4: Government may strengthen PETC at Palakkad by providing superior teaching faculty to ensure successful coaching in the job oriented courses besides enabling the MBBS and B.Tech aspirants to perform better in the entrance examinations.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

43) To a query regarding the current status of pre-examination training centres, the Director SC Development Department replied that with reference to the pre-examination training centres in Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad mentioned in the audit report, the main concerns discussed were less number of students and eligibility of faculties.

44) She added that the entrance coaching provided in those centres stopped when new schemes were implemented and the students could select their Entrance Coaching Centres based on their preferences and financial assistance had been provided for this purpose. Coaching for PSC exams and 2 year Stenography course were conducted in those centres.

45) The Principal Secretary, SC ST Development Department added that it was assessed that skilled guest lecturers did not come to those institution because of low honorarium. Therefore honorarium had been increased asper Government order issued in 5th October, 2019.

46) The Director, SC Development Department informed that the stipend for the students attending various courses in those training centres were increased and students from places beyond eight kilometres gets Rs.800 per month. He also added that among 353 students who had undergone training in these institutions, 155 got PSC appointments and other 124 got placed in the PSC lists and 34 got private employment within 3 years.

47) The Committee directed the department to furnish report including the details discussed in the meeting. The Principal Secretary SC/ST Development Department agreed to do so.

Conclusion/Recommendation

48) The Committee directs the department to furnish report regarding stipend for the students who are attending various courses in pre examination training centres and the honorarium of skilled guest lecturers in those institutions.

[Audit Paragraph 2.13 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

Skill Development Programme for SC students

During 2010-15, the department planned to offer various skill development programmes to SC youth in association with agencies like the Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment (KILE), Kerala Health Research and Welfare Society (KHRWS) etc. However, Audit found that the programmes as conceived by the Director, SCDD did not materialise due to the reasons as detailed below.

Table 2.6: Details of Skill Development Programmes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Details of Scheme	No. of students	Remarks
1	Establishment of training centre and conducting Skill Development Programme for SC science graduates.	Courses on Dietary, Power Laundry Management Laboratory Management Ward and Operation Theatre Management	75 students each year	Though KHRWS had submitted the proposal for training students, they later admitted lack of infrastructure and expertise in running the course. SCDD failed to assess capability of KHRWS before entrusting the project.
2	Diploma in Hotel Management,	Nine months course in Food and Beverage Production, Food and Beverage Servicing and Housekeeping.	50 students	Training was to be conducted by Kerala Institute of Labour & Employment (KILE). GOK ordered KILE to discontinue the course as the course offered by KILE in tie up with IITM did not have recognition of any University or Academic Council. Thus, selection of an agency which was not eligible to conduct courses on hotel management deprived 50 SC students from being trained.

(Source: Details collected from Directorate and KHRWS)

Despite availability of funds amounting to ₹3.57 crore, the SCDD failed to effectively conceive, plan and implement schemes resulting in deprival of training to SC beneficiaries and their resultant inability to improve their educational status.

GOK stated (January 2016) that ₹0.40 crore had since been remitted to Government in December 2015. It was also informed during the Exit Conference (January 2016) that directions had been issued to the departmental officers to remit ₹3.17 crore into Government accounts.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned)

are given below)

49) When the Committee enquired about the audit observation, the Principal Secretary, SC/ST Development Department replied that the amount which was allotted to KHRWS in connection with the construction of hospitality centre and conduct of hospitality training Course was repaid and KILE, the institute entrusted to conduct Diploma in Hotel Management returned ₹40 lakhs, out of ₹3.57 crore allotted. The officials were urged to remit the balance amount into Government account.

50) The Committee opined that the KHRWS was an agency that maintains the pay ward in Government hospital and had nothing to do with skill development. The Committee also observed that lack of proper planning was one of the main reason for failure in implementing a new project and it was better to start Hotel Management Course in tie up with any leading institute.

51) The Director, SC Development Department informed the Committee that Food Craft Institute, Palakkad has started courses in collaboration with the department of Tourism for food processing and currently courses are conducted in two streams. She added that the establishment expenses are borne by both tourism and SC/ST Department and recurring expenses by the SC/ST Department.

52) To the query about the percentage of reservation for SC/ST students in those courses, the Director SC Development Department replied that certain percentage of reservation was fixed for SC/ST students and one percentage was reserved for general category for the Hotel Management course since it was conducted by Tourism Department. She added that field training for the children in Hotel Management course to get placement were provided in the Star hotels itself. In addition to that by co-operating with a leading institute, department had also provided hospitality training.

Conclusion/Recommendation

53) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.14 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.14 Free Supply of Laptops to SC Students

Government accorded (October 2012) Administrative Sanction for providing laptops to the first and second year SC students of MBBS and B.Tech courses who were in receipt of educational concessions from the Scheduled Castes Development Department. Government had ordered that the laptops should be provided to the students during financial year 2012-13. Details of procurement and issue of Laptops is given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Details of laptops issued/not issued

Year	Name of Course	No. of SC students targeted	No. of students who received laptops	No. of students who were not given laptops
2012-13	1 st and 2 nd year MBBS/B.Tech	3815	3750	65
2013-14	1 st year MBBS/B.Tech and 1 st and 2 nd year M.Tech	2500	-	2500
2014-15	1 st and 2 nd year B.Tech/ M.Tech and 1 st year MCA	2202 ⁷	-	2202

(Source: Details collected from Directorate)

An amount of ₹11.25 crore was withdrawn (March 2013) for purchase of computers. Though the Department was able to procure and supply 3750 laptops to eligible students of 2012-13 at a cost of ₹10.20 crore, supplementary requirement of 65 laptops to 65 eligible students of the year 2012-13 was not met as the firm selected for the supply turned down the request of the Department for additional supply. Though the tender conditions required the supplier to supply 10 per cent in excess of actual supply, the provision was not invoked by the department due to which 65 eligible SC students could not get laptops. During the following years, the purchase process did not materialise due to department's failure to finalise evaluation criteria, eligibility, etc., resulting in 4702 students not getting laptops during the years 2013-2015. All final year students lost opportunity to get laptops as they had already left the institution.

⁷ Excluding 1952 students of 2nd year B.Tech and 2nd year M.Tech already included in 2013-14.

Government accepted (January 2016) the audit observation. During the Exit Conference (January 2016), it was informed that Government was considering to provide ₹25000 in cash towards reimbursement of cost of computers purchased by students from the year 2016 onwards.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

54) The Committee noticed that the children were given a laptop for one year under such scheme but not given for the next two years and LSGD formulated a scheme for the supply of laptops and computers to the children belonging to SC/ST category and though all local bodies had deposited the required amount, laptops have not yet been received.

55) The Director, SCDD informed that all the beneficiary students were later on given laptops. Now under the scheme of the department, the children who come with the certificate issued by the head of the institution are being given direct financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 and they can purchase the required laptops with the said amount and all professional course students are provided with such a funding under that scheme. He added that the scheme had been started from 2017-18.

56) The Committee observed that students in Medicine/Engineering courses could not buy a laptop of required features with the provision of Rs.25,000 by the Department and there exist a scheme in certain local bodies where students can buy laptops with the features suitable for their needs and is encashed the full amount. The Committee recommended that necessary instructions should be given by the Department to all Local Self Government Institutions to implement the scheme.

Conclusion/Recommendation

57) The Committee observes that Medical/Engineering students belongs to SC Community are unable to procure standard Laptops with the Financial Assistance of Rs.25000/- (Twenty Five Thousand) under the free

supply of Laptops scheme introduced by the SC Development department. The Committee notices that a scheme of reimbursement of the purchase value of Laptops to SC students has been launched in Local Self Government Department even though many local bodies have yet to endorse the scheme. The Committee recommends that the department should participate in the scheme and necessary directions should be given to all Local Self Government Institutions for the implementation of the scheme.

[Audit Paragraph 2.15 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.15 Vijnan Vadis

Government decided (July 2011) to establish Vijnan Vadis in SC colonies in all 140 Legislative Assembly Constituencies in the State to serve as important centres having library, computers with internet facility, news papers and periodicals to provide information to SC job seekers and students on current affairs and to help them to submit online application for competitive examinations. The Vijnan Vadis were to function under a committee comprising of students and job seekers from the colony. They were responsible for payment of internet charges, electricity charges and maintenance of computers. The Scheduled Caste Development Officers (SCDO) at the Block level were to monitor the functioning of the Vijnan Vadis. It was proposed to utilise existing facilities in 70 SC colonies for setting up the Vijnan Vadis and the same were established between July 2011 and January 2012.

In respect of the remaining 70, it was proposed to construct Vijnan Vadis with a 500 square feet building at cost of Rupees five lakh each and installation of computer with internet facility, furniture, books, etc., at a cost of ₹1.5 lakh. Recurring cost on maintenance of these centres were to be met by the SCDD. Based on proposal of Director, SCDD, subsequently, Government issued (January 2012) administrative sanction to construct 1000 Vijnan Vadis in 1000 SC colonies, where land was available at a total cost of ₹50 crore. The construction of the Vijnan Vadis was entrusted

(February 2012) to Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation Ltd (KPHCC). The entire amount of ₹50 crore was credited to the KPHCC in February 2012. As per MoU between the Department and KPHCC (April 2012), the work was required to be completed by KPHCC before 31 March, 2013. Audit observed as under:

- KPHCC informed Audit (December 2015) that out of 1000 Vijnan Vadis proposed, only 619 sites were identified by the SCDD of which 190 sites were found to be fit after inspection of site by KPHCC. In the remaining 429 cases, sites could not be located during joint inspection of SCDD officers and KPHCC staff. A few identified sites were not suitable for construction with ordinary estimates due to reasons such as sites being on filled up land, water logged pond, weak soil, no access to the site, etc.
- As of November 2015, suitable sites for setting up only 190 Vijnan Vadis were identified of which 114 Vijnan Vadis were constructed. In respect of the remaining, work for 66 Vijnan Vadis was awarded and the remaining 10 were yet to be tendered. Audit observed that only 89 Vijnan Vadis were operational as on January 2016.
- Audit noticed that two⁸ of the four test checked Vijnan Vadis⁹ were functioning satisfactorily. However, while the Vijnan Vadi at Chellora was non-functional due to non-functioning of computer since September 2015, the Centre at Kudapanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram district was non-functional since July 2015 due to disconnection of electricity by the Kerala State Electricity Board for failure to remit electricity charges. Non-functioning of such Vijnan Vadis is attributed to the failure of respective managing committees to ensure continued operation of their Vijnan Vadis.
- GOK confirmed (January 2016) that most of the 600 plots identified by SCDD to construct Vijnan Vadis were later found to be unfit for construction by KPHCC. Audit found that the proposal of Director,

⁸ Morazha in Kannur district and Rajaji nagar in Thiruvananthapuram district

⁹ Two Vijnan Vadis set up in Chellora and Morazha in Kannur district and two Vijnan Vadis in Kudapanakunnu and Rajaji Nagar in Thiruvananthapuram district.

SCDD to enhance the number of Vijnan Vadis to 1000 was ill conceived as availability of land was not ensured before venturing into the scheme. As of December 2015, ₹44 crore was blocked for more than two years.

Thus, as of December 2015, only 11.4 per cent of the targeted number of Vijnan Vadis could be set up after a lapse of two years from the targeted date of completion. Significantly, of the 114 Vijnan Vadis constructed by GOK, only 89 were functional exhibiting laxity of Government on the issue.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

58) The Committee enquired the present status of construction of Vijnan Vadies. The Principal Secretary SCSTDD briefed that construction of 218 Vijnan Vadies had been completed and 208 are functioning. He also added that 9.5 crore had been expended for this purpose.

59) The Committee observed that 1000 vijnan vadies were planned to be build at a stretch without ensuring availability of land which reflects the non feasibility of the project implementation and Department did not ensure the viability of the project. Out of 1000 Vijnan Vadies proposed, only 619 sites were identified by the department of which only 190 sites were found to be fit after inspection of site by KPHCC.

60) K.P.H.C.C.L had no infrastructure to build 1000 buildings at a stretch and an agency with all mechanism, manpower including engineers, Supervisors etc. could construct such buildings. The Committee pointing to the delay of two to three years even to conduct the site inspection opined that if PWD was assigned this job 70-80% of the buildings would have been completed.

61) The Deputy Accountant General, AG office intervened that KPHCCCL has been allotted Rs. 50 crore in 2012 for construction of Vijnan Vadies, out of which only 9.05 crore has been utilized. As the construction

has not yet been completed, 40 crore has been repaid without any interest in 2019-20.

62) The chairman directed the department to submit a detailed report along with current status of construction of Vijnan Vadies. The Chairman instructed to include the details about the repayment of Rs. 40 Crores without any interest.

Conclusion/Recommendation

63) The Committee observes that out of 1000 Vijnan Vadies proposed, only 619 sites were identified by the department of which only 190 sites were found to be fit for construction after inspection of site by KPHCC. 1000 Vijnan vadies were planned to be built at a stretch without ensuring availability of land which reflects the non-feasibility of the project. The department did not even ensure the viability of the project. Hence the committee directs the department to furnish detailed report along with current status of construction of Vijnan Vadies in SC Colonies.

64) The Committee notices that KPHCC has been allotted Rs.50 crore in 2012 for the construction of Vijnan Vadies in SC colonies, out of which only 9.05 crore has been utilised. The unspent amount of Rs.40 crore has been repaid by the KPHCC without any interest in 2019-20, as they could not set up the targeted number of Vijnan Vadies citing various reasons. Hence the committee directs the department to submit status report of the project for the construction of Vijnan Vadies and the details of the repayment of Rs.40 Crore without any interest and to ensure that the interest is also recovered.

[Audit Paragraph 2.16 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.16 Paramedical Institute, Alappuzha

GOK accorded (January 2004) administrative approval to start two year paramedical courses in Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (D.MLT), Diploma in Radiological Technology (DRT) and Diploma in

Ophthalmic Assistance (DOA) in three Medical colleges¹⁰. It was envisaged to train 20 students per course every year. Government thereafter (November 2008) issued administrative sanction for construction of a building for Paramedical Institute for SC students at Medical College, Alappuzha at an estimated cost of ₹4.39 crore. The building, constructed at a cost of ₹5.44 crore was taken over by the Principal, Medical College, Alappuzha in October 2013.

Audit noticed that even though the building for Paramedical Institute was constructed with the help of funds provided by SCDD, the courses were yet to commence (November 2015) for lack of faculty as proposal for creation of posts submitted to Government in 2012 was awaiting its approval.

Audit further observed that in the meanwhile, Government allowed (September 2012) to utilise half of the newly constructed building for functioning of a new Dental College at Alappuzha. The Special Officer appointed for setting up the Dental College emphasised that since “the building was idling for the last three years for want of creation of posts and other infrastructure and even if the posts are sanctioned, the likelihood of getting Medical Doctors exclusively for teaching SC/ST students in a Paramedical Institute is very unlikely”, the building for the Paramedical courses be converted exclusively to a Dental College.

Audit observed that instead of ensuring creation of posts for running Paramedical Institute for SC students, the Government allowed the utilisation of the building of Paramedical Institute for use as new Dental College.

Thus, the Government failed to achieve the objective of running the institution for the benefit of SC students even after a lapse of three years. GOK confirmed (January 2016) the audit observations and stated that the department had taken steps to regain the building from Director of Medical Education, for commencement of three Paramedical courses for SC students. During Exit Conference (January 2016), Government promised to look into the issue of creation of posts for Paramedical courses. The Dental College was still (January 2016) functioning in the building which was

¹⁰ Alappuzha, Kottayam and Kozhikode

actually built for Paramedical courses for SC students.

Recommendation No. 5: Government may take over the building from the Dental college authorities so as to start paramedical courses for the benefit of SC students.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

65) To the query about the audit observation, The Principal Secretary SCSTDD answered that Director of Medical Education directed that the Dental College should be shifted to another premises but they had not taken any action in that matter because of the protest from the students and public.

66) The Director SCDD informed that the Dental College was started temporarily when there was a delay in starting the Paramedical courses, but now the health department was not ready to return the building.

67) The Committee criticized that the building constructed by the SC & ST department using its fund to start a course for SC category is being utilized for another purpose and was a serious issue. The Committee directed that the building should be retained from the health department.

68) The Committee recommended to take urgent steps to inform the matter to, the Chief Secretary for conducting a meeting with two departments, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development and Health, to retain the building from Health and handover to SC Department.

Conclusion/Recommendation

69) The Committee criticizes that the building constructed by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department using its fund to start paramedical institute for students belonging to scheduled caste at Medical College, Allappuzha is actually being utilised for the purpose of running a Dental College by Medical education Department and views it as a grave issue. Hence the Committee directs that the department should

take over the building from Health Department so as to start paramedical courses for scheduled caste students and also recommends that urgent steps should be taken to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Secretary for urgent action in this regard.

[Audit Paragraph 2.17, 2.17.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.17 Grant of Financial assistances for SC students

2.17.1 Assistance for Post-matric studies

The SCDD extended financial assistance for post-matric studies to SC students by way of payment of fees, boarding charges to institutions and payments to students like lump sum grants and scholarships to encourage their education. Since 2008, disbursement of the financial assistance was being made online through a software 'e-grantz' developed by C-DIT. Under this arrangement, the educational institutions were required to verify the details of the students and forward the fund requirement statements within 20 days from the beginning of classes to the respective Additional District Development Officer online for obtaining sanction of the Director. Based on the sanction, the SC Development Directorate was to upload the names of students, Bank Account Numbers, IFS Code etc., in the internet banking module. The bank¹¹ in turn was required to ensure seamless and instantaneous transfer of amount sanctioned to the accounts of students. The bank was required to provide periodic transaction statements to the Director.

Instances of delay in disbursement of financial assistances through e-grantz ranging upto six years were noticed in selected districts during 2010-15 as shown in Table 2.8.

¹¹ State Bank of India, Thampanoor Branch

Table 2.8: Details of delay of financial assistance

(₹ in lakh)

District	Delay up to one year		Delay from one to two years		Delay from two to five years		Delay beyond five years	
	No. of students	Amount	No. of students	Amount	No. of students	Amount	No. of students	Amount
Tvpm	24600	319.45	19071	114.15	19984	154.08	2093	1.77
Kollam	16106	122.09	12924	60.09	11154	51.29	907	0.69
Idukki	7740	73.91	5444	16.09	4586	18.36	197	0.01
Palakkad	19074	16.03	7462	17.55	12829	84.21	1139	1.23
Kannur	9152	98.32	5679	16.19	6604	37.18	445	0.44

(Source: Details collected from Directorate)

Audit noticed from an analysis of the database that 1084 institutions in the selected districts had failed to generate the online statements for claiming financial assistance to SC students through e-grantz during the period 2010- 15. It was further noticed by Audit that, in the test checked GLVHSS Arayur at Thiruvananthapuram, and NSS Law College, Kollam, four and seven students respectively were even denied the benefits through e-grantz as their claims were not processed by these institutions.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

70) The Committee enquired the status of disbursement of financial assistance through E-grants. The director SCDD replied that previously there was delay in processing financial assistance through E-grants and now E-grants processing has been revised. Earlier the student was able to login to their account only through Akshaya centres and now they are able to login and update their details by themselves. The witness explained that it was the verification of paper submitted by students that caused delay. Currently hard copy verification is required only for self financing institutions and for government/aided institution, the certification from concerned head of institution is sufficient.

71) The Committee observed that complaint has been arised that many Educational institutions could not make timely verification and submission of document submitted by students which in turn leads to delay in the disbursement of the financial assistance.

72) The Director, SCDD further explained that earlier there was delay occurring in timely verification of papers. When a course begins all the SC students are required to submit paper for financial assistance. Only after receiving the hard copies from every student, the process could be initiated. At present the government/aided institution has been exempted from submitting hard copy, instead, scanned copy is to be uploaded with the Portal. Only self financing institutions are required to submit hard copy. She further added that now in the portal, the file from each institution can be tracked and set right errors without delay. The steps have also been taken to integrate 'e-grants' with database like 'e-district': Currently the beneficiary gets the financial assistance as and when the bill is passed by the Treasury and through DBT the amount is transferred to students account.

Conclusion/Recommendation

73) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.17.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

Pocket money and allowances to Pre-matric hostellers

Under the educational concession scheme, SC Students residing in pre-matric hostels were eligible for pocket money at the rate of ₹100¹² per month with effect from June 2012. They were also entitled for allowances for soap and oil (₹75 for girls and ₹50 for boys) towel, comb, bus fare (₹60) and for hair cutting (₹30 for boys) every month.

While 2707 hostellers were not given allowances amounting to ₹0.37 crore, 2074 hostellers were not paid pocket money amounting to ₹0.18 crore in 37 of 41 test checked hostels during 2010-15. Details of

¹² This was ₹70 per month during the period 2008-2012

disbursement of pocket money and allowances in the test checked districts are given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Details of disbursement of pocket money and allowances

Sl. No.	District and No. of hostels	Pocket money	Allowances	No. of students denied during 2010-15		Total
				Boys	Girls	
1	Thiruvananthapuram (6)	Not released	Released	174	459	633
2	Kollam (8)	Not released	Released	485	427	912
3	Idukki (5)	Released	Not released	250	631	881
4	Palakkad (11)	Released	Not released	1102	470	1572
5	Kannur (7)	Partially Released	Partially Released	354	370	724

(Source: Details collected from DDO for SC and SCDOs)

Audit observed that as per Government orders, both pocket money and allowances were to be disbursed to pre-matric hostellers. The details given in the table indicate that the district level authorities selectively implemented the Government orders. Due to the failure of the SCDD to adhere to orders of GOK, 2074 hostellers in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Kannur districts were not paid pocket money amounting to ₹17.91 lakh while 2707 hostellers in Idukki, Palakkad and Kannur districts were not paid allowances amounting to ₹36.68 lakh¹³ during 2010-15.

GOK replied (January 2016) that pocket money at the rate of ₹140 for boys and ₹135 for girls was being given to hostellers as per Government order dated 13 May 2010 and since this was higher than the pocket money of ₹100 stipulated in Government Order dated 11 January 2012, audit observation was not correct.

Reply of the Government is not acceptable as ₹140 for boys and ₹135 for girls as stated in Government order quoted first above referred to allowances for purchase of soap, oil, etc., while ₹100 referred in

¹³ This includes 26,325 which should have been paid to 135 hostellers in Kannur district as allowances.

Government order quoted second is pocket money. Besides, the handbook for SCDD' also stipulated payment of both allowances and pocket money to the students. Due to lack of clarity on the part of departmental officers, the SC students could not receive the envisaged benefits in violation of Government's own orders, besides defeating the intended benefits of the scheme.

Recommendation No. 6: Government may reiterate and clarify the position about the entitlement of students for the pocket money and allowances so that the students are able to get the same.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

74) When the Committee enquired about the audit observation regarding entitlement of students for pocket money and allowance for soap and oil, Principal Secretary SCSTDD replied that the students residing in pre-matric hostel apart from being eligible for pocket money, are also entitled for allowances for soap and oil. Each boy would get Rs. 200/-, Rs. 100/- and girls would get Rs. 200/-, Rs. 150/- as pocket money and allowance respectively. Students are eligible for both and separate circulars have been issued in this regard.

Conclusion/Recommendation

75) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.17.3, 2.17.4 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.17.3 Tuition fee and Special fee re-imburement

While SC students studying in Government and Government aided schools were exempted from payment of Tuition Fees, SC students studying in recognised un-aided schools were entitled for reimbursement of tuition fee

and special fee at the rate of ₹1,333 per annum up to Standards I to VII and at the rate of ₹2000 per annum for students in Standards VIII to X. Audit, however, noticed that 2078 students of 54 recognised un-aided schools in four selected districts did not get the Tuition fee and special fee reimbursement during the period 2013-15 because managements of 53 of these 54 schools did not claim the assistance for SC students in their schools as detailed in Appendix III.

Audit further observed that the application for assistance for six SC students forwarded by the lone school viz. NSS English High School, Ottapalam to the SCDO, Ottapalam was not accepted on the grounds that the institution was an English medium school and hence the SC children were not eligible for financial assistance. The contention of the SCDO while rejecting the claim of the NSS English High School, Ottapalam was erroneous in view of the fact that Government had ordered in July 2009 that all SC students, irrespective of the medium of instruction, were eligible for the assistance.

The failure of managements of educational institutions and Government functionaries together deprived 2078 students of eligible financial assistance, which is a matter of concern. GOK stated (January 2016) that the instance pointed out by audit would be looked into.

Recommendation No. 7: Government may put in place necessary system to ensure reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee and also monitor its implementation by way of appropriate reporting mechanism.

**2.17.4 Pre-matric scholarship for SC students of classes IX and X
(100 per cent CSS)**

GOI launched (July 2012) the pre-matric scholarship for SC students of classes IX and X to minimise the incidence of dropout and to ensure that the SC children performed better in Classes IX and X. This was to ensure that they had a better chance of progression to the post-matric stage of education. Scholarships at the rate of ₹150 per month to day-scholars and at the rate of ₹350 per month to hostellers were to be paid to such students

whose parents/ guardians' income from all sources did not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. Ad-hoc grants for books were also to be paid to day-scholars and hostellers at the rate of ₹750 and ₹1000 per annum respectively.

Audit noticed that out of 93,414 claims sanctioned during 2014-15, 11,381 claims amounting to ₹2.71 crore were rejected by the bank designated for the implementation of the scheme, due to incorrect data. As details of such cases were not available with the department, Audit took up the matter with the designated bank which informed that details of such cases had already been given to the department. Audit observed that despite receipt of intimation from bank, the department did not take any appropriate action to identify the beneficiaries for disbursement of scholarships. Thus, due to lack of vigilance and monitoring on the part of departmental authorities, 11,381 students were deprived of the benefits which could have helped them in pursuing their further studies.

The Director admitted (October 2015) the flaws in the fund disbursement of the scholarship scheme and stated that the issue was noticed only at the instance of audit.

Recommendation No. 8: Government may establish necessary monitoring mechanism for ensuring payment of scholarship to students through proper liaison with bank and educational institutions.

[Notes furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

76) About the remarks in para 2.17.3, the Principal Secretary, SCSTDD detailed that tuition fee and special fees were now paid through E-grantz.

77) The Director SCDD explained about the audit remarks about non disbursement of education concession in N.S.S English High School, Ottappalam in Palakkad District. A delay occurred in the submission of details to the block level officers for the purpose of reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee. Although department had issued directions for collecting the details of students, to distribute the tuition fee and special

fee, the students had already passed out when the audit observations were arised. So it was difficult to collect the details. He added that follow up action is being taken in this regard.

Conclusion/Recommendation

78) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 2.18. to 2.19 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2015. (General and Social Sector)]

2.18 Equalisation with non-SC students

The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1992 places great emphasis on the removal of disparity among different social classes. Ensuring sustained improvement in enrolment, retention and successful completion of courses by SC students at various levels of education is vital in improving their educational status and social upliftment. Audit noticed that the Directorate was not in possession of data on enrolment, dropout, pass out, etc., at various levels of education. Audit findings on data analysis on educational indicators of SC students compared with non-SC students at Secondary level, Higher Secondary level and VHSE were as under.

2.18.1 Secondary level

Audit observed that while the pass percentage of SC and non-SC category students in Secondary level during 2010-11 was 82 per cent and 92 per cent respectively, these figures improved considerably to 97 per cent and 99 per cent respectively during the year 2014-15. This indicates that the efforts made by Government to improve the standards of education of students up to Secondary level have yielded good results.

2.18.2 Higher Secondary level

At higher secondary level, while 69 per cent of SC students passed in 2011- 12, the number of non-SC category students passed was 80 per cent.

In 2013- 14, these figures were 54 and 71 per cent respectively. This shows that in addition to a fall in the percentage of passed candidates, the gap between general category and SC students widened from 11 per cent to 17 per cent.

2.18.3 Vocational Higher Secondary level

In respect of vocational courses, while 66 per cent of SC students passed in 2010-11, the number of passed candidates in the general category was 82 per cent. Audit noticed an increase in the pass percentage to 69 per cent and 82 per cent respectively in 2014-15. However, the gap between the pass percentage of General category students and the SC students decreased from 16 per cent in 2010-11 to 13 per cent in 2014-15.

Audit observed that the attempts made by Government to bring SC students at par with General Category students yielded results only up to Secondary level.

2.19 Conclusion

The Nursery schools run by the Department lacked in infrastructure and had very low student strength. The performance of students in the Model Residential Schools at Peermade and Thrithala during 2010-15 in the SSLC examination was commendable. The overall performance of pre-matric hostellers in the SSLC examination during 2010-15 in the test checked districts was equal to the State average of 95 per cent which is very satisfactory. Although the efforts made by Government to improve the standards of education of students up to Secondary level yielded good results, the same cannot be said for Higher Secondary/Vocational Higher Secondary and ITIs. Instances of delay in disbursement of financial assistances ranging up to six years were noticed in selected districts during 2010-15, which speaks about bad implementation of the scheme.

Failure of the department to commence the Paramedical Institute for SC students at Medical College, Alappuzha despite construction of a building for the purpose, failure to implement skill development programmes, the discontinuance of Data Entry and Software courses conducted by the PETC, Thiruvananthapuram since 2013, etc., resulted in depriving the SC

children of the means to acquire knowledge and skills necessary to gain employment.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

79) The Principal Secretary SCSTDD informed that the career orientation program and skill program are being conducted so as to improve the level of performance of students.

Conclusion/Recommendation

80) No Comments

[Audit Paragraph 5.8 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2014. (General and Social Sector)]

5.8 Non-implementation of a scheme for providing livelihood to the unemployed Scheduled Castes due to non-identification of beneficiaries owing to fixing faulty criteria

Despite availability of ₹2.80 crore in March 2011, a scheme to engage unemployed Scheduled Castes in poultry production failed to take off due to failure in identifying eligible beneficiaries.

The Director of Scheduled Castes Development Department (Department) submitted a proposal to the Government for poultry production in seven districts¹⁴, through 90 units of Self Help Groups (SHG) belonging to scheduled castes community at an estimated cost of ₹2.80 crore. The primary objective of the scheme was to provide livelihood to the unemployed scheduled castes by engaging them in poultry production and thereby empowering the community economically. Government accorded administrative sanction to the scheme in March 2011. The Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation (KEPCO) was

¹⁴ Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts

designated as the implementing agency for the scheme for which a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by Director, Scheduled Castes Development Department with Managing Director, KEPCO in November 2011. However, on receipt of administrative sanction and before signing the MoU, the Department released (May 2011) the entire amount of ₹2.80 crore to KEPCO. The MoU inter alia envisaged the following:

- The beneficiaries under the scheme were to be selected by the Department and the list to be communicated to KEPCO.
- KEPCO was to ensure the construction of sheds having an area of 3000 sq. ft. for the project.
- KEPCO was to supply the entire inputs namely chick birds, feed, medicines and broiler chick birds to each SHG.
- The birds, to be reared by the SHGs, were to be taken back by KEPCO after paying a cost for marketing.

As per the MoU, about 63000 birds would be reared by the SHGs and taken back by KEPCO during the project period of one year and would generate revenue of ₹1.90 lakh per year per SHG.

The Department issued (January 2012) instructions to the District Development Officers for Scheduled Castes (District Level Officers) to select beneficiary groups based on the criteria fixed (August 2011) by KEPCO that beneficiaries should possess at least 10 cents of land or more with lorry access and facilities for water and electricity. However, three¹⁵ District Level Officers intimated (March 2012) their inability to identify the SHGs as the number of SHGs fulfilling the criteria laid down by the Department was very less. Hence, they requested for modification in the selection criteria. It was noticed during audit that the beneficiaries of the scheme had not been identified till date (November 2014) and the selection criteria have also not been modified till date. This shows that the selection criteria fixed by KEPCO was faulty as it was done without making a detailed analysis and considering the ground realities.

In the meanwhile, KEPCO requested the Government (March 2012) for

additional funds amounting to ₹2.14 crore or to curtail the number of units to 51 due to cost escalation. Government, therefore, instructed (August 2012) the Department to submit a fresh proposal before the State Level Working Committee. Due to non-implementation of project and non-submission of revised proposal, Government instructed (July 2013) the Department to obtain refund of ₹2.80 crore from KEPCO. On being asked by the Department (September 2013) to refund the money, KEPCO, citing lack of directions from the Department as reason for failure to implement the scheme, submitted (November 2013) a fresh proposal to the Director for consideration and approval. Government accorded (February 2014) administrative sanction to the revised proposal subject to the condition that KEPCO should rework the proposal by including the interest amount accrued on ₹2.80 crore earlier deposited with them and resubmit the proposal to Government for approval. A revised proposal again submitted to the Director by KEPCO in February 2014 and forwarded to Government in May 2014 was still awaiting approval (November 2014).

Thus, due to inability of the Department to identify beneficiaries due to faulty criteria, the scheme initiated (March 2011) with the sole objective of empowering the scheduled castes community socially and economically failed to take off till date (November 2014) besides blocking up of ₹2.80 crore for a period of over three years.

[Note furnished by the Government in this regard is included as Appendix II]

(Excerpts from the discussion of committee with officials concerned are given below)

81) The Committee enquired about the Government stand on audit remarks and the present status of the project.

82) The Principal Secretary explained the details about the project. The Project jointly undertaken by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department and KEPCO was aimed at providing livelihood to unemployed scheduled castes by engaging them in poultry production. It was envisaged to start 90 poultry units. Accordingly the Department sanctioned an amount of ₹ 2,80,08,000 for the project and the amount was

transferred on 31.03.2011 to KEPCO. But KEPCO reported that the sanctioned amount was insufficient to complete the project and requested for additional fund. For allotting additional fund, KEPCO was asked to submit revised proposal. On receipt of revised proposal from KEPCO, a revised Administrative Sanction for an amount of ₹3.27 crores (₹2.80 crores already with KEPCO plus ₹47.3 lakhs being the amount accrued as interest thereon) was issued. The witness further stated that out of the total amount of ₹3.27 crores allotted, ₹2.91 crore was utilised and balance ₹35.60 lakhs was refunded to Government.

83) The Committee enquired about the details regarding the implementation of the scheme. The Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department informed that as per the selection criteria, scheme was to be implemented in 2 ways, viz, Cage System for those who don't have sufficient land/space and Deep Litter System for those who have sufficient space as specified in the guidelines. Accordingly financial assistance was sanctioned to 9 out of 14 selected for Deep litter system and 293 out of 300 selected for cage system across 7 districts of the State. He also added that as per the project, all beneficiaries became part of the project during 2016-2018.

84) The Committee after analysing the explanation put forth by the Department pointed out that it is a typical case of defective implementation of a project. The selection criteria was fixed by the Department without consulting the implementing agency and selection criteria itself was faulty as it was done without making a detailed study of beneficiaries concerned, ground realities, limitations as well as practical difficulties in implementation.

85) The Committee noticed that the delay in finding out the beneficiaries for the project by the department was the main reason for delay in project implementation. The Committee view that the preparation of the project, according administrative sanction and transferring amount at the very fag end of the financial year on 31.03.11 to KEPCO before signing the MOU, is a clear example of violation of all established procedures and norms for implementing a project that too without considering the feasibility as well

as socio-economic impact of the project.

86) The Committee opined that since lack of space was a constraint in finding beneficiaries for poultry farming, the unused land owned by the department could have been used to set up these units along with supporting facilities which would have helped to raise an income for the beneficiary community.

87) The project initiated on March 2011 got off only by 2016. The Committee clearly pointed out that it was the drawbacks in the preparation of the project, which caused delay in implementation. The Committee criticized the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department in releasing the amount to KEPCO before signing MOU and also on framing selection criteria of beneficiaries without proper consultation with KEPCO. The Committee pointed out the inordinate delay in revising the selection criteria and selection of beneficiaries.

88) The Committee wanted a detailed report from the Department about the officials responsible for fixing faulty selection criteria of beneficiaries without any feasibility study as well as those responsible for inordinate delay in modifying the selection criteria. The Committee also wanted the list of officials responsible for releasing the project amount to KEPCO before signing the MOU. The Committee directed the Animal Husbandry department to furnish detailed statement on the project for scrutiny. The Animal Husbandry Department thereafter, furnished the same to the Committee.

Conclusion/Recommendation

89) The Committee criticizes the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department in releasing the amount to KEPCO before signing the MOU and also on framing selection criteria of beneficiaries without proper consultation with KEPCO. The Committee pointed out that there was an inordinate delay in revising the selection criteria as well as selection of beneficiaries. Hence the Committee directs the department to furnish detailed report including the details of officials responsible for fixing faulty selection criteria of beneficiaries without any feasibility study

and those responsible for the inordinate delay in modifying the selection criteria. The Committee requires the list of officials responsible for releasing the entire amount to KEPCO before the signing of the MOU.

Thiruvananthapuram,

7th July, 2022.

SUNNY JOSEPH,

CHAIRMAN,

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION

Sl. No.	Para No.	Department concerned	Conclusion/Recommendation
1	12	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development	The Committee understands that Local Self Government Institutions are not expending the scheduled caste fund for the purpose for which the grant has been sanctioned even after repeated instructions, and expending of money for the same purpose from the Corpus Fund of Scheduled Caste Development Department is really infructuous and will hamper other projects. The Committee recommends that the Scheduled Caste Development Department should ensure that fund for such welfare schemes should be expended fully and utilised properly and also set up a mechanism for ensuring timely completion of the projects.
2	13	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development	The Committee points out that the fund allocated for the construction of road by SC Department can be utilised only if there is an existing road in the SC Colony. However, the colony cannot take advantage of the fund for the construction of a road leading to SC colony if the SC beneficiaries are less than 40% of the total population in that area. The committee opines that the existing criteria on the construction of road with SC fund act as an impediment in the infrastructural development of SC colonies. The committee recommends that the department should take urgent steps to undo the obstacles in utilizing the entire SC sub plan fund for constructing roads to SC

			colonies.
3	18	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development	The Committee expresses grave concern in low attendance in nursery schools run by Scheduled Caste Development Department. The Committee notices that Anganwadies were providing free diet to the children for the entire year against the provision of diet for ten months in the nursery schools run by the department. Hence the Committee stressed that the system followed in Anganwadis should be implemented in the nursery schools run by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department. The Committee recommends that department should conduct a broad study regarding the location of its nursery schools with minimum number of children and proximity of anganwadi, and relocate them in order to increase the attendance rate in these nurseries.
4	19	Scheduled Caste and Tribe Scheduled Development	The Committee directs the department that necessary steps should be taken to ensure that all scheduled caste children get pre primary education and get enroled in nursery schools not only for the welfare of the students but also for avoiding closing down of existing nursery schools.
5	29	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development	The Committee notices that the reason for decreasing enrolment trend in Pre-matric hostels are the availability of educational institutions adjacent to their hamlets and attractive incentives to students provided by aided as well as unaided institutions. Hence the Committee directs the department that it should extent maximum facilities to students in Pre-matric Hostels for increasing the enrolment rate.

6	42	Scheduled Caste and Tribe Scheduled Development	The Committee directs the department to furnish a detailed report pertaining to the revamping of ITIs.
7	48	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development	The Committee directs the department to furnish report regarding stipend for the students who are attending various courses in pre examination training centres and the honorarium of skilled guest lecturers in those institutions.
	57	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development	The Committee observes that Medical/Engineering students belongs to SC Community are unable to procure standard Laptops with the Financial Assistance of Rs.25000/- (Twenty Five Thousand) under the free supply of Laptops scheme introduced by the SC Development department. The Committee notices that a scheme of reimbursement of the purchase value of Laptops to SC students has been launched in Local Self Government Department even though many local bodies have yet to endorse the scheme. The Committee recommends that the department should participate in the scheme and necessary directions should be given to all Local Self Government Institutions for the implementation of the scheme.
9	63	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development	The Committee observes that out of 1000 Vijnan Vadies proposed, only 619 sites were identified by the department of which only 190 sites were found to be fit for construction after inspection of site by KPHCC. 1000 Vijnan vadies were planned to be built at a stretch without ensuring availability of land which reflects the non-feasibility of the project. The department

			did not even ensure the viability of the project. Hence the committee directs the department to furnish detailed report along with current status of construction of Vijnan Vadies in SC Colonies.
10	64	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Development	The Committee notices that KPHCC has been allotted Rs.50 crore in 2012 for the construction of Vijnan Vadies in SC colonies, out of which only 9.05 crore has been utilised. The unspent amount of Rs.40 crore has been repaid by the KPHCC without any interest in 2019-20, as they could not set up the targeted number of Vijnan Vadies citing various reasons. Hence the committee directs the department to submit status report of the project for the construction of Vijnan Vadies and the details of the repayment of Rs.40 Crore without any interest and to ensure that the interest is also recovered.
11	69	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Development	The Committee criticizes that the building constructed by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department using its fund to start paramedical institute for students belonging to scheduled caste at Medical College, Allappuzha is actually being utilised for the purpose of running a Dental College by Medical education Department and views it as a grave issue. Hence the Committee directs that the department should take over the building from Health Department so as to start paramedical courses for scheduled caste students and also recommends that urgent steps should be taken to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Secretary for urgent action in this regard.
12	89	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe	The Committee criticizes the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department

		Development	<p>in releasing the amount to KEPCO before signing the MOU and also on framing selection criteria of beneficiaries without proper consultation with KEPCO. The Committee pointed out that there was an inordinate delay in revising the selection criteria as well as selection of beneficiaries. Hence the Committee directs the department to furnish detailed report including the details of officials responsible for fixing faulty selection criteria of beneficiaries without any feasibility study and those responsible for the inordinate delay in modifying the selection criteria. The Committee requires the list of officials responsible for releasing the entire amount to KEPCO before the signing of the MOU.</p>
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**ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON C & AG's REPORT ON STATE FINANCES FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2015**

I	(a)	Department	:	Scheduled Caste Development Department
	(b)	Subject/title of the Review/ Paragraph	:	Nursery Schools Vijnan Vadies
	(c)	Paragraph No	:	2.7, 2.15 and relating appendices
	(d)	Report No. & Year	:	C&AG Report on state finances for the year ended on 31.03.2015
II	(a)	Date of Receipt of the Draft paragraph Review in the Department	:	
	(b)	Date of department's reply	:	
III	Gist of Paragraph Review			
	<u>2.7 Nursery Schools</u>			<u>2.7 Nursery Schools</u>
	<p>The SCDD operated 89 nursery schools in the State to improve the educational standards of SC children residing in thickly populated SC colonies situated in remote places. Besides ensuring the physical, mental, social, emotional and educational Development of the children, these nursery schools having qualified teachers and ayahs were expected to adequately prepare them for formal education.</p> <p>Children between the age of three and a half and five years were eligible for admission in nursery schools. The minimum number of children for a nursery class was to be maintained at 25 as far as possible and maximum restricted to 45. Twenty five per cent of these seats were to be reserved for non-SC children. It was envisaged that the nursery schools shall have a classroom, play room and a kitchen.</p>			<p>In Kerala, the Social Justice Department runs 115 Anganawadi (for all people) with 33 students in each Anganawadi. The above Anganawadis are inside and nearby the SC colonies. The Scheduled Caste Development Department runs 89 Nursery. Moreover a lot of private nurseries also function in the state. Hence a Scheduled Caste child in any of the colony has access to pre-primary education either through Anganawadi or Nursery. Nursery Schools were started in Colonies, where land was made available. It was based on colony as a unit and not District as a unit. Nursery Schools are functioning in all districts except Wayanad. Hence the remark not benefited to the SC communities at large in the</p>

Audit visited all 27 nursery schools situated in five selected districts which were run by the SCDD. District wise details on the number of nursery schools and the actual/average roll strength of pupils during 2010-15 are given in **Appendix 2.3.**

Only five out of 27 nursery schools recorded the minimum required strength of 25 students in the selected districts. In the remaining 22 nursery schools, the average student strength ranged between nine and 23.

Audit identified inadequate infrastructure and proximity of Anganwadis as possible reasons for the lower strength in these nursery schools.

state doesn't serve the purpose of Audit which aims to improve the performance of a system and not to generalise for paralysing the systems.

The Department started Nursery Schools in colonies where there were no other pre-primary education facilities. Later on, the Anganwadies, private Nursery Schools etc were started. As a transferred Scheme Nursery Schools are run by the 1st tier of LSGI, (GP,MLTY, CORPN). If deficiency in providing basic amenities is found, the teacher of the school, and the SC Development officer take initiative and submit proposals to include in the SCSP projects of the LSGI. The instruction was re-iterated during the Zonal review meetings of the Nursery School teachers held on 04.07.2015 by the Department. All the institutions which do not have the basic amenities as reported in the audit will be given instructions to take up the matter urgently. Even though Anganwadies are run by Social Justice Department, LSGD and private sector, Scheduled Caste Department is of the view that if there is necessity the Department will start additional Nursery School wherever necessary.

2.7.1. Inadequate Infrastructure

Eighteen of the 27 nursery schools suffered from inadequate infrastructure. Deficiencies like lack of water, absence of electric connection, rain water leaking through the roof, etc., were noticed which have been

2.7.1 Inadequate Infrastructure

Inadequate infrastructure in some nurseries will be looked into. It may be noted that as per GO(Rt)No.82/97/SCSTDD dated 13.12.1997, the scheme – Nursery

<p>detailed in Appendix 2.4. The nursery school in Muriyankara in Thiruvananthapuram district suffered from all these deficiencies. While there was no electricity in eight nursery schools, water was not available in 11 nursery schools forcing the schools to depend on neighbouring houses for water.</p> <p>The Government stated (January 2016) that the functioning of nursery schools was transferred to LSGIs in 1997 and therefore come under the purview of LSGIs. During Exit Conference (January 2016), Government stated that it would assess the institutions and look into the issue of lack of infrastructure.</p> <p>Recommendation No. 1: Government should ensure adequate infrastructure in nursery schools to attract children for their overall development.</p>	<p>schools, had been transferred to the LSGIs. The functioning of the Nursery schools comes under the purview of the LSGIs. However, the Department will take appropriate measures to equip all nurseries with necessary items including building.</p>
<p><u>2.7.2 Low attendance In nursery schools</u></p> <p>Audit noticed that Anganwadis under the ICDS which were functional all through the year were delivering services similar to the ones offered by the nursery schools run by the Department which functioned only for ten months in a year. Anganwadis were also providing free diet to the children for the entire year against the provision of diet for ten months in the nursery schools run by the Department. This could have been an incentive for parents to send their wards to Anganwadis instead of nursery schools run by the SCDD.</p> <p>Government confirmed (January 2016) that the presence of Anganwadis, private nursery schools and nursery schools run by LSGIs were the main reasons for the low range of children in the SC nursery schools. While the proximity of Anganwadis and</p>	<p><u>2.7.2 Low attendance In nursery schools</u></p> <p>In Kerala no school runs for the entire year. Summer Vacation is allowed in Nursery Schools. Nursery school envisages LKG and UKG System. Proximity of Anganawadi which affects the functioning of Nursery Schools will be looked into.</p>

private nursery schools could be attributed as one of the reasons for lower student strength in the department run schools, the poor infrastructure in nursery schools also resulted in children migrating to better Anganwadis and private nursery schools. Though the GOK ordered (February 1997) that continuance of such nursery schools was not desirable where attendance was less than 50 per cent consecutively for two months, the Government stated in the Exit Conference (January 2016), that closing down of nursery schools with very low student strength goes against the very spirit of welfare of SC students and was perhaps not the ideal solution. As such the Government stated that it would take necessary steps to increase the attendance rate in these nurseries.

2.15 Vijnan Vadies

Government decided to establish Vijnan Vadies in SC colonies in all 140 Legislative Assembly Constituencies in the State to serve as important centres having library, computers with internet facility, news papers and periodicals to provide information to SC job seekers and students on current affairs and to help them to submit online application for competitive examinations. The Vijnan vadies were to function under a committee comprising of students and job seekers from the colony. They were responsible for payment of internet charges, electricity charges and maintenance of computers. The Scheduled Caste Development Officers (SCDO) at the block level were to monitor the functioning of the Vijnan Vadies. It was proposed to utilise existing facilities in 70 SC colonies for setting up the Vijnanvadies and the same were established between July

2.15 Vijnanvadies

The Scheme for starting Vijnanvadies with computer, internet facility and library in selected Scheduled Caste Colonies was started in the year 2011-12. In the first phase it was decided to start 140 Vijnanvadies in selected colonies having suitable buildings. But due to non-availability of buildings, only 70 Vijnanvadies could be started. In the second phase it was envisaged to start 1000 numbers by constructing new buildings in colonies where free land is available. The Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation had been entrusted with the construction of 500 sq. feet building for each Vijnanvady at an estimate cost of Rs. 5 lakh. Rs.50 Crore had

2011 and January 2012 .

In respect of the remaining 70, it was proposed to construct VijnanVadis with a 500'square feet building at cost of Rupees five lakh each and installation of computer with internet facility, furniture, books, etc., at a cost of 1.5 lakh. Recurring cost on maintenance of these centres were to be met by the SCDD. Based on proposal of Director,SCDD ,subsequently, Government issued (January 2012) administrative sanction to construct 1000 Vijnanvadies in 1000 SC Colonies, where land was available at a total cost of 50 crore. The construction of the Vijnanvadies was entrusted (February 2012) to Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation Ltd (KPHCC). The entire amount of 50 crore was credited to the KPHCC in February 2012. As per MoU between the Department and KPHCC (April 2012), the work was required to be completed by KPHCC before 31 March, 2013.

Audit observed as under:

•KPHCC informed Audit (December 2015) that out of 1000 VijnanVadis proposed, only 619 sites were identified by the SCDD of which 190 sites were found to be fit after inspection of site by KPHCC. In the remaining 429 cases, sites could not be located during joint inspection of SCDD officers and KPHCC staff. A few identified sites were not suitable for construction with ordinary estimates due to reasons such as sites being on filled up land, water logged pond, weak soil, no access to the site, etc.

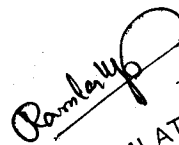
• As of November 2015, suitable sites for setting up only 190 VijnanVadis were identified of which 114 Vijnan Vadis were constructed. In respect of the remaining, work for 66 Vijnan Vadis was awarded and the remaining 10 were yet to be tendered. Audit observed that only 89 Vijnan Vadis

been sanctioned and handed over to the Corporation by executing MOU. In various colonies more than 1000 site had been identified by Scheduled Caste Development Department for starting Vijnanvadies. But KPHCC had opined that most of the land were not suitable for constructing building. Finally 619 sites had been handed over to them. But they had not constructed buildings stating various reasons. At present 158 buildings were completed and works are at the finishing stage in 14. 64 out of 70 Vijnanvadies of first phase and 52 of second phase are functioning properly. Rs.7.22 Crore had been expended as on 31/07/16. The department is planning to complete the project by enhancing the rate or some other means.

were operational as on January 2016.

• Audit noticed that two of the four test checked VijnanVadis were functioning satisfactorily. However, while the Vijnan Vadi at Chellora was non-functional due to non-functioning of computer since September 2015, the Centre at Kudapanakunnu in Thiruvananthapuram district was non-functional since July 2015 due to disconnection of electricity by the Kerala State Electricity Board for failure to remit the electricity charges. Non-functioning of such Vijnan Vadis is attributed to the failure of respective managing committees to ensure continued operation of their Vijnan Vadis. GOK confirmed (January 2016) that most of the 600 plots identified by SCDD to construct Vijnan Vadis were later found to be unfit for construction by KPHCC. Audit found that the proposal of Director,SCDD to enhance the number of Vijnan Vadis to 1000 was ill conceived as availability of land was not ensured before venturing into the scheme. As of December 2015, Rs.44 crore was blocked for more than two years.

Thus, as of December 2015, only 11.4 per cent of the targeted number of VijnanVadis could be set up after a lapse of two years from the targeted date of completion. significantly, Of the 114 Vijnan Vadis constructed by GOK,only 89 were functional exhibiting laxity of Government on the issue.



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Remedial measures taken on the Audit Paragraphs contained in the Report of the C&AF on State Finances for the year ended 31st March 2015 (General & Social Sector)

Para 2.8 Model Residential Schools

The SCDD operated three MRS in the test checked districts of Idukki and Palakkad for providing opportunities to SC students similar to that available in residential schools like public schools. These schools had classes from Standards V to XXII. Audit observations on the performance of students in the test checked MRS are given below.

The MRS, Kuzhalmannam commenced functioning in August 2010. As the first batch of students was yet to appear for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) examinations, Audit was unable to comment on the performance of its students. The commendable performance of MRS at Peermade and Thirithala are brought out below.

During 2010-15, MRS at Peermade and Thirithala recorded 100 per cent pass in the SSLC examination against the overall State average of 95 per cent and 89 per cent for SC students. In respect of the higher secondary examination, MRS, Peermade improved its pass percentage from 90 per cent in 2013-14 to 100 per cent during 2014-15. Performance of children passing out from the MRS, Thirithala also improved from 81 per cent in 2010-11 to 100 per cent in 2014-15.

Audit observed that while students from MRS, Peermade had appeared for the Higher Secondary examinations under Humanities stream, those from the MRS, Thirithala had appeared under only Science stream. Even though the Government had given sanction

A proposal for admitting all SSLC Qualifying students of 9 MRS (35x8+40x1=320) for further study in +2 courses in MRS itself is under consideration. +1 courses with four optional Science Humanities Commerce Language and communication are included. One of the MRS Wadakancherry to be upgraded with +2 course is under consideration of the Government.

MRS Peermade requires additional building for which estimate is being prepared. Though General Education Department has been requested to post excellent teacher on deputation it has not been materialized fully. Hence the teachers were posted on contract basis. Utilizing Quarters facility the matter is taken up with director of HSE.

Skin disease routine check up by health officials of PHC/CHC is demanded through District Development Officer, Palakkad.

Staff Quarters require water. AT present the water is collected from a source which is in the possession of forest Department. The source is not sufficient to supply in quarters hence an estimate for Bore well is sought, but GWD reports that they couldnot dig below 400 meters. Hence KAICO is approached by the District Development Officer Idukki.

In thirithala MRS, fund has been provided as per the estimate of GWD for construction of Bore well.

Periodical inspection by DPLDDE.DEO will be insisted by the Department MRS Peermadu through academic level assistance is sought by SSA/RMSA other assistance has not been demanded by the Institution. Refrigerator and water purifiers were not installed. The Generator requires repair for which estimate is received. The

<p>(July 2010) to start higher secondary courses in Science and Humanities streams at MRS Peermade, the Science stream was yet to commence due to paucity of space. Likewise, in MRS Thrithala, even though Government sanction was obtained (November 2007) to start higher secondary courses in Science and Humanities, only the Science stream was functional.</p> <p>Failure of SCDD to operate sanctioned courses even after five to seven years of approval resulted in depriving SC students of the option to study courses of their choice. Government replied (January 2016) that proposals for admitting SSLC qualified students of MRS for further studies in Higher Secondary courses offering four optional subjects was under their consideration. It was also stated that an estimate for construction of an additional building at MRS, Peermade was being prepared and that the request for posting excellent teachers in the schools was under consideration of the General Education Department, GOK.</p> <p>Recommendation No. 2: Government should start courses in various streams viz., science, humanities and commerce to enable students to opt for study courses of their choice for better job opportunities.</p>	<p>institution is well supported by solar lighting system.</p>
<p>Para 2.9 Model Residential Sports Schools</p> <p>The Sree Ayyankali Memorial Government Model Residential Sports School (SAMRSS) in Thiruvananthapuram district was started (November 2002) with the aim of identifying SC students who excel in sports and provide training to compete in national and international sporting events. Admission was offered to SC and ST students in the ratio of 2:1 on the basis of their performance in physical efficiency test. The school follows co-gender education system and has a</p>	<p>2.9.1. Model Residential Sports School</p> <p>The Construction of Gymnastic Hall in SAMGMRSS is in progress. The proposal for training equipment has given to Kerala sports council for vetting report. Report is enacted . Adequate follow up are being taken from this office for vetting report .</p>

capacity of 30 students each year from Standards V to XII. The Higher Secondary section in the school offered education in Humanities besides training the children in various sports disciplines.

Audit assessed the performance of students in sports and offered some observations.

Audit noticed that 216 gymnasts were practicing without adequate infrastructure like training hall and training equipment. Proposals for procurement of training equipment were submitted to the Director, SCDD in November 2014 which were pending approval (November 2015). Similarly, construction of a training hall for gymnasts at a cost of `62 lakh was awaiting finalization of tender.

GOK assured (January 2016) that the department would take necessary measures to improve the performance in gymnastics.

Para 2.10 Pre-matric Hostels

Pre-matric hostels provided free accommodation and food for boarders studying in Standards V to X besides uniform, school bags, shoes and monthly pocket money of `100 and travelling expenses to their homes during Onam/ Christmas holidays. In the selected districts, there were 41 Pre-matric hostels (23 hostels for boys and 18 for girls) having total boarding capacity of 1388 (770 boys and 618 girls) as of April 2015.

Audit observations are given below.

Para 2.10 Pre-matric Hostels

- There are 87 pre matric hostels. 45 Boys and 42 girl. As reported, the boarding strength of 24 boys hostels is 65 oercent whereas girls is 82 percent.

All the hostels provide menu based food, tuition, classes for six subjects in High school section and three teachers engage for U.P section. Facility like, television, library and articles for playing are also provided in hostels. Still the students enrolment is found declining over years. The reasons, should be the following.

- 1) Availablity of educational Institutions near to their houses is increasing

2.10.1 Performance of Pre-matric hostellers in SSLC examination

Audit examined the academic attainments of the Pre-matric hostellers in the SSLC examination conducted during the period 2010-15.

The overall performance of the Pre-matric hostellers in the SSLC examination during 2010-15 in the test checked districts was equal to the State average of 95 per cent. The commendable performance of these Hostels is brought out below.

The Pre-matric hostellers in Kannur and Idukki districts performed well in SSLC examination with the pass percentage exceeding the State average of 95 per cent. Though the Pre-matric hostellers in Palakkad, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts could attain pass percentage ranging from 89.08 to 94.34 per cent and did not attain the State average of 95 per cent, their performance was commendable when viewed against the fact that the pass percentage of SC students in the State during the period was only 89 per cent.

Gender analysis of the results during 2010-15 revealed that girls performed better than boys in the SSLC examinations. Against 93 per cent of the boys passing the SSLC examinations in the test checked districts, girls recorded 96 pass per cent. The girls in Pre-matric hostels in Thiruvananthapuram district achieved 100 pass per cent during these years. Except for Kannur district, girls consistently performed better than boys in the remaining test checked districts.

2.10.2 General conditions of Pre-matric hostels

Five out of 41 test checked hostels were running in rented

2) Educational institutions, especially the Aided and unaided provide attractive incentive to student to continue there study in the same institutions(incentive.. eg: free uniform, books, transport facility etc.)
3) increasing nuclear family set up where the child centered life of Indian culture is reflected , hence the child is not allowed separate from parents
Duty time of a warden is 24 hours , however he is allowed to move away from hostel between 9 AM and 3 PM duly recording in movement register. Warden is allowed to stay inside the Hostel with convenient attached room facility. Actually it is time that there is the necessary two wardens shift basis in a hostels. Which is under consideration of the Department
For counselling project proposal is submitted with the assistance of social justice Department.

Since pre-matric hostels are transferred to the LSGIs (Block panchayat, Municipality and /corporation) a decision at their level to conduct equivalence test or similar socially benefiting ventures without affecting the smooth functioning of the hostel is rarely taken up.

Watchman's toilet issue in Mundur hostel is solved in the new building where a separate cabin with all facilities is provided to watchman.

Out of the nine hostels which are functioning in rented building the following hostels are being constructed.

- 1) Delampadi Hostel Kasargod
- 2) Sreekandapuram Hostel , Kannur

buildings. Three of these buildings were old and dilapidated and not suitable for the functioning of Pre-matric hostels. The Pre-matric hostel for boys at Thaliparamba in Kannur district which was functioning in a rented building was closed down in May 2015 due to the dilapidated condition of the building and the boarders were transferred to a hostel at Pazhayangadi in Kannur district.

As per Government guidelines (August 1986), inmates of Pre-matric hostels should be provided with cots, table, chairs, cupboard, mattress, etc. In all test checked Pre-matric hostels, Audit noticed that the students were not provided with many of these essential items for their stay. Inmates were forced to share cots or were made to sleep on the floor. Inmates in six of the 41 pre-matric hostels were not provided with most of the basic facilities as detailed in Appendix 2.5.

The District Development Officer (DDO) of the District was the controlling officer of the hostels in the District and was responsible for ensuring proper running of the hostels. DDOs were required to inspect the hostels as many times as possible in a month and were expected to record deficiencies noticed at the time of inspection as also the instructions issued to the wardens and boarders. Among the worst affected Pre-matric hostels in terms of basic infrastructure and facilities were those at Mankara, Alanelur and Kumaranelur in Palakkad district, Azhikode and Sreekandapuram in Kannur district and Venjaramoodu in Thiruvananthapuram district. Audit verified the visitor's diaries relating to 2014-15 to determine whether the deficient infrastructure and other defects identified by Audit were noticed by the DDOs and necessary steps taken to rectify the defects. In the Pre-matric hostel at Mankara, though the DDO had noted (June 2015) in visitor's diary about poor infrastructure in the hostel and suggested shifting to a new rented building, the hostel was

- 3) Thaliparambu Hostels, Kannur
- 4) Kollamkode Hostel, Palakkad
- 5) The deficiencies such as lack of space, laundry etc.... will be taken up giving instructions to the concerned LSGD through SCDO

still running in the old building. Scrutiny of the visitor's diary in the hostels at Alanelur in Palakkad revealed that the DDO had never visited the Pre-matric hostel during 2010-15. In Kumaranelur, the DDO had offered (May 2014) only general comments while in Venjaramoodu and Azhikode, the DDOs had confirmed (August 2014 and June 2014) lack of infrastructure. Audit observed during spot inspection (November 2015) that necessary steps were not taken to rectify the defects pointed out by DDOs.

GOK informed (January 2016) that `1.65 crore was sanctioned for construction of Pre-matric hostel at Thalliparamba. However, the reply was silent regarding the hostels functioning in old and dilapidated buildings and supply of tables, armless chairs, etc. to the hostel inmates.

2.10.2.2 Manpower

One warden was posted in each of the pre-matric hostels. Wardens were responsible for ensuring the well being of the hostellers and smooth running of the hostels. It was, however, noticed that the hostel wardens were not staying in 10 test checked hostels at night which was against the directions issued by the SCDD in August 1997. The non-availability of wardens in hostels at night indicated lack of care and supervision to children apart from exposing them to avoidable risks. Government admitted (January 2016) that the duty time of Warden was 24 hours and that two wardens were necessary on shift basis. It stated that posting of two wardens in each hostel was under its consideration. As such, the GOK may take early decision in the matter.

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2.12.3 Safety and Security for Girls Hostels

The Pre-matric hostels for girls at Shoranur and Mundur in Palakkad district accommodated 123 and 190 students respectively during 2010-15. Government had stipulated (February 1961) that no outsider shall be allowed into the hostel premises. Audit noticed that the hostels were being used for various activities like conduct of meetings, etc., with outsiders as participants which impinged on the safety and security of the children as shown in Table 2.4

During Exit Conference (January 2016), Government stated that the issue of using the Pre-matric girls hostels for other purposes would be looked into and suitable action would be taken against the defaulting officer(s).

Para 2.14 Free Supply of Laptops to SC Students

Government accorded (October 2012) Administrative Sanction for providing laptops to the first and second year SC students of MBBS and B.Tech courses who were in receipt of educational concessions from the Scheduled Castes Development Department. Government had ordered that the laptops should be provided to the students during financial year 2012-13.

An amount of `11.25 crore was withdrawn (March 2013) for purchase of computers. Though the Department was able to procure and supply 3750 laptops to eligible students of 2012-13 at a cost of `10.20 crore, supplementary requirement of 65 laptops to 65 eligible students of the year 2012-13 was not met as the firm selected for the supply turned down the request of the Department for additional supply. Though the tender conditions required the supplier to supply

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10 per cent in excess of actual supply, the provision was not invoked by the department due to which 65 eligible SC students could not get laptops. During the following years, the purchase process did not materialise due to department's failure to finalise evaluation criteria, eligibility, etc., resulting in 4702 students not getting laptops during the years 2013-2015. All final year students lost opportunity to get laptops as they had already left the institution.

Government accepted (January 2016) the audit observation. During the Exit Conference (January 2016), it was informed that Government was considering to provide `25000 in cash towards reimbursement of cost of computers purchased by students from the year 2016 onwards.



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p a r n o	Recommendation	Action taken
2.11. 1	<p><u>Discontinuance of admissions in mediocre ITIs</u></p> <p>The performance of the students enrolled in the plumber trade in the test checked seven ITIs ranged from 14 to 52 per cent. In ITI, Kanjiramakulam, none of the 36 students who had appeared for the exam passed during 2012-15. Similarly, in ITI Vettikavala and ITI, Mariapuram, the pass percentage was only 11 and seven per cent respectively in respect of carpentry trade. The labour and Skills department of the Government recognizing that the percentage of children passing out from these three ITIs was very poor directed (June 2014) not to admit students to these institutions during the academic year 2014-15. Audit observed that the SCDD did not conduct any study to find out the reasons for the poor performance of the students and put in place appropriate capacity building mechanism for such students. The decision of Labour and Skills department not to admit such students was not justified as it was against the envisaged objective of the Government to empower them by acquiring such technical qualification. Government stated during the exit conference (January 2016) that it would look into reasons for poor performance of ITIs during 2012-15 and informed that providing extra classes for the students after normal hours in all ITIs would be considered.</p>	<p>There are 44 ITI's under SCDD and about 1300 trainees are trained through the ITI's every year. There are many reasons attributing to the poor pass percentage of the trainees in exams. Low academic level of trainees is one of the reasons. Department has taken measures to solve the problems so as to ensure the capacity building of the trainees through special coaching classes. Instructions were given to all training superintendents to impart appropriate capacity building mechanism for the weak trainees' subject concerned and special classes on the above matter.</p>
2.11. 2	<p><u>Revamping to ITIs</u></p> <p>With a view to revamp ITI's, Director, SCDD submitted a proposal (January 2012) to the Government to replace obsolete trades with new trades and to train 495 additional students by introducing 10 new trades in 20 ITIs at a cost of Rs.15 crore. It was proposed to discontinue and replace courses in trades like painter, cutting and Sewing, Mechanic (Radio and TV) and Carpenter with subjects like Fashion technology,</p>	<p>Revamping of ITIs is being examined by Government. A comprehensive proposal in this regard is invited from Director, SCDD. (file No 16841/A1/14/SCSTDD)</p>

	<p>Draughtsman Civil , Welder, Mechanic(industrial electronics)which had NCVT recognition and possessed employment potential within India and abroad. Audit observed that despite receiving several clarification and submission of revised proposals by the Director, SCDD the Government was yet to take a decision on the issue except releasing (march 2012)Rupees five crore to the Kerala State SC/ST Residential Educational Society for the proposed which was also parked in the TSB account of the society in the absence of further instructions from Government..</p> <p>Due to the failure of Government to revamp the ITI's they were continuing to offer outdated courses with negligible potential to attract offers of employment.</p> <p>GOK stated (January 2016) that the revamping of ITI's were being examined by the government. It was informed during the exit conference (January 2016) that the process of reviewing the functioning of the ITIs had already been initiated by Government to improve their functioning. Audit observed that the delay in taking a decision has resulted in denying 495 students an opportunity to be trained in new trades.</p>																																	
<p>2.12</p>	<p>Pre-examination training centres</p> <p>The SCDD established four Pre-Examination Training Centres (PETC) to equip job seekers for competitive examinations conducted by the State Public Service Commission, Union Public Service Commission, Banking Service Recruitment Board etc. The PETCs, besides imparting job oriented training for various competitive examinations, also offered courses in stenography, computer software, Desktop Publishing and coaching for Medical and Engineering Entrance Examinations. Audit findings in respect of the testchecked PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad were as under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the details of admission and placement for job oriented courses at the Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad centres of PETC during 2010—15 were as shown in Table 2.5. <p>Table 2.5 Placement received by SC/OBC students</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Total No. of Trainings Offered</th> <th colspan="2">Total No. of Candidates</th> <th colspan="2">Total No. of SC candidates</th> <th colspan="2">Total No. of SC candidates, who got placement</th> <th colspan="2">Total No. of OBC candidates, who got placement</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PETC Tvm</th> <th>PETC Pkd</th> <th>PETC Tvm</th> <th>PETC Pkd</th> <th>PETC Tvm</th> <th>PETC Pkd</th> <th>PETC Tvm</th> <th>PETC Pkd</th> <th>PETC Tvm</th> <th>PETC Pkd</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total No. of Trainings Offered		Total No. of Candidates		Total No. of SC candidates		Total No. of SC candidates, who got placement		Total No. of OBC candidates, who got placement		PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd												<p>Educational institutions are abundant in the capital city. Hence the students get opportunity to try different courses with educational assistance from the department. But in Palakkad district there are insufficiency of educational institutions, so a PETC was set up there, especially at Tamil Nadu side of the district which attracts the students to utilize the facility for appearing the competitive examinations Hence the presence of more students which justifies its purpose and the</p>
Year	Total No. of Trainings Offered		Total No. of Candidates		Total No. of SC candidates		Total No. of SC candidates, who got placement		Total No. of OBC candidates, who got placement																									
	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd	PETC Tvm	PETC Pkd																								

2010-11	5	3	332	335	243	257	21	9	37	11
2011-12	3	3	109	326	83	264	1	13	12	13
2012-13	4	3	127	155	83	123	0	4	8	1
2013-14	3	4	118	284	89	221	0	5	8	13
2014-15	4	5	85	376	70	288	0	1	0	3
Total	19	18	771	1476	568	1153	22	32	65	41

(Source: Details collected from PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad)

- The SC students comprised 74% and 78% respectively in Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad PETCs. The placement rate to the total enrolment of SC students during the period 2010-15 was four and three percentage respectively in Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad PETCs.
- Audit found that out of 1476 candidates who had attended various trainings at the PETCs Palakkad during 2010-15, only 28 candidates attended the centre from places beyond a radius of 25 kms. As such, the PETC, Palakkad functioned only a centre, catering to the needs of the local population instead of a regional centre as envisaged. Trainees attending various courses in PETCs from places beyond 8 kilometers were paid Rs.400 per month and those from within eight kilometers were paid Rs.100 per month as stipend. Audit observed that GOK had issued orders (September 2009) to the Director, SCDD to pay the local/outstation trainees the higher GOI rates of Rs. 750 and Rs. 1500 per month respectively. However, the trainees were still being paid only Rs. 100 and Rs. 400 per month. The Principal, PETC, Palakkad also stated that the meager amount of stipend being paid was a reason for the low enrollment of students from distant places.
- A three month course on Data Entry and Software course was conducted by PETC, Thiruvananthapuram with admissible batch strength of 20 students during 2011-13 with 61 students attending the course. Audit noticed that the course was discontinued since 2013 as

location of the institutions. Reduction in number of courses in Thiruvananthapuram was due to the decrease in number of beneficiary students while in Palakkad, it was vice versa, hence the course increased from 3 to 5. The question of commencement of Data Entry and software courses will be commenced with sufficient number of instructors with attractive honorarium.

there were no willing persons to take up the job of the instructor at the proposed remuneration of Rs. 5000 p.m. Audit was informed that a proposal for enhancing remuneration forwarded (May 2015) to the Director, SCDD was still awaiting approval (September 2015). Thus, the failure of the department to restart the course deprived SC students of being trained in Data Entry and Software. Government promised during Exit Conference (Janyuary 2016) to look in to the issue.

- Admissions to Two year Course on Stenography were made once in two years. In the test checked PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad, while 37 out of 74 students did not appear for the examination during 2010-14, only 10 passed the examination. The Principal of PETC, Palakkad, while admitting the poor performance of students in the Stenography Course stated that a proposal (June 2014) for revamping the stenography course by reducing the course duration from two years to one year by including word processing and DTP topics was pending with the Director (November 2015). The Director stated (December 2015) that the delay occurred due to some administrative inconveniences and that the course would be commenced with sufficient number of instructors with attractive honorarium. During Exit Conference (January 2016), the Additional Secretary to Government stated that the issue would be looked into.
- In two test checked PETCs at Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad, as against 642 (375 + 267) SC students enrolled in coaching for Medical/Engineering Entrance Examination during 2010-15, it was noticed that 102 students from Thiruvananthapuram (27percent) and 13 students from Palakkad (Five percent) had qualified the entrance examination during 2013-14 only. No student from Palakkad center had qualified in any other year. Audit noticed that the faculty memebnbers at PETC Thiruvananthapuram were having higher qualification than the faculty members of PETC

	<p>Palakkad. Of the 32 teaching faculty members available at PETC Thiruvananthapuram during 2013-14, eleven possessed PhD while only two teachers possessed PhD in PETC Palakkad. The Principal of PETC Palakkad attributed the poor result to difficulty in getting good faculty due to inadequate remuneration paid to them. The reply was not acceptable in view of the fact that the PETC Thiruvananthapuram could obtain the service of well qualified teachers at the same remuneration as was being paid to the faculty of the PETC Palakkad.</p> <p>Recommendation No. 4: Government may strengthen PETC at Palakkad by providing superior teaching faculty to ensure successful coaching in the job oriented courses besides enabling the MBBS and B.Tech aspirants to perform better in the entrance examinations.</p>																
2.13	<p>Skill Development Programme for SC Students</p> <p>During 2010-15, the department planned to offer various skill development programmes to SC youth in association with agencies like Kerala Institute for Labour and Employment (KILE), Kerala Health Research and Welfare Society (KHRWS) etc. However, Audit found that the programmes as conceived by the Director, SCDD did not materialize due to the reasons as detailed below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 1224 1031 1916"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Name of Scheme</th> <th>Details of Schemes</th> <th>No. of Students</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Establishment of Training Centre and conducting skill development programme for SCF science graduates</td> <td>Courses on Dietary, Power Laundry Management, Laboratory Management, Ward and Operation Theater Management</td> <td>75 students each year</td> <td>Though KHRWS had submitted the proposal for training students, they later admitted lack of infrastructure and expertise in running the course. SCDD failed to assess capability of KHRWS before entrusting the projects.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Diploma in Hotel Management</td> <td>Nine months courses in Food and Beverage Production, Food and Beverage Servicing and Housekeeping</td> <td>50 students</td> <td>Training was to be conducted by Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment (KILE). GoK ordered KILE to discontinue the course as the course offered by KILE in tie up with IITM did not have recognition of any University or Academic Council. Thus, selection of an agency which was not eligible to conduct</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Details of Schemes	No. of Students	Remarks	1	Establishment of Training Centre and conducting skill development programme for SCF science graduates	Courses on Dietary, Power Laundry Management, Laboratory Management, Ward and Operation Theater Management	75 students each year	Though KHRWS had submitted the proposal for training students, they later admitted lack of infrastructure and expertise in running the course. SCDD failed to assess capability of KHRWS before entrusting the projects.	2	Diploma in Hotel Management	Nine months courses in Food and Beverage Production, Food and Beverage Servicing and Housekeeping	50 students	Training was to be conducted by Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment (KILE). GoK ordered KILE to discontinue the course as the course offered by KILE in tie up with IITM did not have recognition of any University or Academic Council. Thus, selection of an agency which was not eligible to conduct	<p>The KHRWS was entrusted with setting up of a training centre for hospitality management. But they had expressed their inability for the programme. Hence the department has given direction to refund the amount with interest and accordingly they had refunded the amount.</p> <p>The proposal for conducting Diploma in Hotel management for 50 SC students was submitted to Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment (KILE), which is an autonomous body working under Government of Kerala. While examining the proposal of KILE for Hotel management, the</p>
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Details of Schemes	No. of Students	Remarks													
1	Establishment of Training Centre and conducting skill development programme for SCF science graduates	Courses on Dietary, Power Laundry Management, Laboratory Management, Ward and Operation Theater Management	75 students each year	Though KHRWS had submitted the proposal for training students, they later admitted lack of infrastructure and expertise in running the course. SCDD failed to assess capability of KHRWS before entrusting the projects.													
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	<p style="text-align: right;">courses on hotel management deprived 50 SC students from being trained.</p> <p><i>(Source: Details collected from Directorate and KHRWS)</i></p> <p>Despite availability of funds amounting to Rs.3.57 crores, the SCDD failed to effectively conceive, plan and implement schemes resulting in deprivation of training to SC beneficiaries and their resultant inability to improve their educational status. GOK stated (January 2016) that Rs. 0.40 crore had since been remitted to Government in December 2015. It was also informed during the Exit Conference (January 2016) that directions had been issued to the departmental officers to remit Rs. 3.17 crore into Government accounts.</p>	<p>Departmental working Group and Government did not direct anybody to check the eligibility of KILE for conducting the course. However, SCDD is sanctioning full fee concession and hostel charges of those all SC regular students in Hotel management.</p>																				
<p>2.14</p>	<p>Free supply of laptops to SC students</p> <p>Government accorded (October 2012) Administrative Sanction for providing laptops to the first and second year SC students of MBBS and B. Tech courses who were in receipt of educational concessions from the Scheduled Caste Development Department. Government had ordered that the laptops should be provided to the students during financial year 2012-13. Details of procurement and issue of Laptops is given in Table 2.7</p> <p>Table 2.7: Details of Laptops issued/not issued</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="321 1247 1047 1712"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Name of Course</th> <th>No. of students targeted</th> <th>No. of students who received Laptops</th> <th>No. of students who were not given Laptops</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>1st & 2nd year MBBS/B.Tech</td> <td>3815</td> <td>3750</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>1st year MBBS / B.Tech and 1st & 2nd year M. Tech.</td> <td>2500</td> <td>--</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>1st & 2nd year B.Tech & M. Tech. and 1st year MCA</td> <td>2202*</td> <td>--</td> <td>2202</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>(Source: Details collected from Directorate)</i></p> <p>* Excluding 1952 students of 2nd year B. Tech. and 2nd year M. Tech already included in 2013-14.</p> <p>An amount of Rs. 11.25 crore was withdrawn (March 2013) for purchase of computers. Though the</p>	Year	Name of Course	No. of students targeted	No. of students who received Laptops	No. of students who were not given Laptops	2012-13	1 st & 2 nd year MBBS/B.Tech	3815	3750	65	2013-14	1 st year MBBS / B.Tech and 1 st & 2 nd year M. Tech.	2500	--	2500	2014-15	1 st & 2 nd year B.Tech & M. Tech. and 1 st year MCA	2202*	--	2202	<p>During 2012-2013, Laptops had been issued to 3750 students. 65 extra laptops are needed to complete the target. Even though the tender process was started during 2013-14, only one company had submitted tender completing all the procedures. This is the reason why the project was not commenced. During 2014-15 also, the scheme get cancelled due to some technical reason. However, the beneficiaries of 2013-14 and 2014-15 were issued laptops in the year 2015-16.</p>
Year	Name of Course	No. of students targeted	No. of students who received Laptops	No. of students who were not given Laptops																		
2012-13	1 st & 2 nd year MBBS/B.Tech	3815	3750	65																		
2013-14	1 st year MBBS / B.Tech and 1 st & 2 nd year M. Tech.	2500	--	2500																		
2014-15	1 st & 2 nd year B.Tech & M. Tech. and 1 st year MCA	2202*	--	2202																		

	<p>Department was able to procure and supply 3750 laptops to eligible students of 2012-13 at a cost of Rs. 10.20 crore, supplementary requirement of 65 laptops to 65 eligible students of the year 2012-13 was not met as the firm selected for the supply turned down the request of the Department for additional supply. Though the tender conditions required the supplier to supply 10% in excess of actual supply, the provision was not invoked by the Department due to which 65 eligible SC students could not get laptops. During the following years, the purchase process did not materialized due to the department's failure to finalise evaluation criteria, eligibility, etc, resulting in 4702 students not getting laptops during the years 2013-2015. All final year students lost opportunity to get laptops as they are already left the institution.</p> <p>Government accepted (January 2016) the audit observation. During the Exit Conference (January 2016), it was informed that Government was considering to provide Rs. 25000 in cash towards reimbursement of the cost of computers purchased by the students from the year 2016 onwards.</p>	
<p>2.17. 1</p>	<p>Grant of Financial Assistance for SC students</p> <p>Assistance for Post Matric studies</p> <p>The SCDD extended financial assistance for post-matric studies to SC students by way of payment of fees, boarding charges to institutions and payments to students like lump sum grants and scholarship[s] to encourage their education. Since 2008, disbursement of the financial assistance was being made online through a software 'e-grantz' developed by C-DIT. Under this arrangement, the educational institutions were required to verify the details of the students and forward the fund requirement statements within 20 days from the beginning of classes to the respective Additional District Development Officer online for obtaining sanction of the Director. Based on the sanction, the SC Development Directorate was to upload the names of the students, Bank Account Numbers, IFS code etc., in the Internet banking module. The bank* in turn was required to ensure seamless and instantaneous transfer of amount</p>	<p>The delay in granting e-grantz to the beneficiary account occurs due to many reasons such as non-submission of hard copy in proper time; non-re-submission of rejected application within the stipulated time etc.</p> <p>Many institutions do not submit online claim to the District Development Officers, proper claims are forwarded either at the fag end of the academic</p>

sanctioned to the accounts of students. The bank was required to provide periodic transaction statement to the Director.
Instances of delay in the disbursement of financial assistance through e-grantz ranging upto six years were noticed in selected districts during 2010-15 as shown in Table 2.8

Table 2.8: Details of delay of financial assistance

District	Delay up to one year		Delay from one to two years		Delay from two to five years		Delay beyond five years	
	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
Tyvm	24600	319.45	19071	114.15	19984	154.08	2093	1.77
Kollam	16106	122.09	12924	60.09	11154	51.29	907	0.69
Idukki	7740	73.91	5444	16.09	4586	18.36	197	0.01
Palakkad	19074	16.03	7462	17.55	12829	84.21	1139	1.23
Kannur	9152	98.32	7659	16.19	6604	37.18	445	0.44

(Source: Details collected from Directorate)

Audit noticed from an analysis of the database that 1084 institutions in the selected districts had failed to generate the online statements for claiming financial assistance to SC students through e-grantz during the period 2010-15. It was further noticed by Audit that, the test checked GLVHSS Arayur at Thiruvananthapuram, and NSS Law College, Kollam, four and seven students respectively were even denied the benefits through e-grantz as their claims were not processed by these institutions.

* State Bank of India, Thampanoor Branch

year or after the completion of the course. This also caused delay in granting claims.

Proper implementation of e-grantz also affects officials who have not obtained proper computer knowledge and training. The transfer of the trained officials is another reason for the delay in implementing e-grantz.

Directions had been given to the District Officers concerned in rectifying the errors and complaints seen in the scheme.

2.17.2

Pocket money and allowances to Pre-matric hostellers

Under educational concession scheme, SC students residing in pre-matric hostels were eligible for pocket money at the rate of Rs. 100/-* per month with effect from June 2012. They were also entitled for the allowances for soap and oil (Rs. 75 for girls and Rs. 50 for boys) towel, comb, bus fare (Rs. 60) and for hair cutting (Rs. 30 for boys) every month.

While 2707 hostellers were not given allowances amount to Rs. 0.37 crores, 2074 hostellers were not paid pocket money amounting to Rs. 0.18 crore in 37 of 41 test checked hostels during 2010-15. Details of

An amount of Rs.100/- per month is given to an inmate of the Prematric Hostel for purchasing soap, oil, hair cutting and for the charges of laundry.
GO(Ms)No.55/2010/SC STDD, dated 13/5/2010 came into effect along with the standing order by which Rs.75/- & Rs.50 per month is allowed to girls and boys respectively for

disbursement of pocket money and allowances in the test checked districts are given in Table 2.9

Table 2.9: Details of disbursement of pocket money and allowances

Sl. No	District and No. of Hostels	Pocket money	Allowances	No. of students denied during 2010-15		Total
				Boys	Girls	
1	Thiruvananthapuram (6)	Not Released	Released	174	459	633
2	Kollam(8)	Not Released	Released	485	427	912
3	Idukki(5)	Released	Not Released	250	631	881
4	Palakkad(11)	Released	Not Released	1102	470	1572
5	Kannur(7)	Released	Partially Released	354	370	724

(Source: Details collected from DDO for SC and SCDOs)

Audit observed that as per Government orders, both pocket money and allowances were to be disbursed to pre-matric hostelers. The details given in the table indicate that the district level authorities selectively implemented the Government orders. Due to the failure of the SCDD to adhere to orders of GOK, 2074 hostelers in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Kannur Districts were not paid pocket money amounting to Rs. 17.91 lakh while 2707 hostelers in Idukki, Palakkad and Kannur Districts were not paid allowances amounting to Rs. 36.68** lakh during 2010-15.

GOK replied (January 2016) that pocket money at the rate of Rs. 140 for boys and Rs. 135 for girls was being given to hostelers as per Government order dated 13 May 2010 and since this was higher than the pocket money of Rs. 100 stipulated in Government Order dated 11 January 2012, audit observation was not correct.

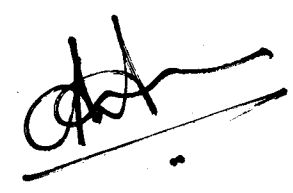
Reply of the Government was not acceptable as Rs. 140 for boys and Rs. 135 for girls as stated in Government order quoted first above referred to allowances for purchase of soap, oil etc., while Rs. 100 referred in Government order quoted second is pocket money. Besides, the handbook for SCDD also stipulated payment of both allowances and pocket money to the students. Due to lack of clarity on the

purchasing oil and soap. For purchasing bath towel, comb and bus fair Rs.60/- is allowed to both boys and girls. Another 30/- rupee is also allotted to boys for cutting hair. But as the laundry charge was not included in this order.

As two Government orders are in effect for the same purpose, the higher rate of Rs.135/- and Rs.140/- is being allowed to the inmates.

	<p>part of departmental officers, the SC students could not receive the envisaged benefits in violation of Government's own orders, besides defeating the intended benefits of the scheme.</p> <p>Recommendation No. 6: Government may reiterate and clarify the position about the entitlement of students for the pocket money and allowances so that the students are able to get the same.</p> <p><i>* This was Rs. 70 per month during 2008-2012</i> <i>** This includes Rs. 26325 which should have been paid to 135 hostellers in Kanmur district as allowances</i></p>	
<p>2.17. 3</p>	<p>Tuition fee and Special fee reimbursement</p> <p>While SC students studying in Government and Government aided schools were exempted from payment of Tuition Fees. SC students studying in recognised un-aided schools were entitled for reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee at the rate of Rs. 1333 per annum up to Standards I to VII and at the rate of Rs. 2000 per annum for students in Standards VIII to X. Audit, however, noticed that 2078 students of 54 recognised un-aided schools in four selected districts did not get the tuition fee and special fee reimbursement during the period 2013-15 because managements of 53 of these 54 schools did not claim the assistance for SC students in their schools as detailed in Appendix 2.7</p> <p>Audit further observed that the application for assistance for six SC students forwarded by the lone school viz., NSS English High School, Ottappalam to the SCDO, Ottappalam, was not accepted on the grounds the institution was an English medium school and hence the SC children were not eligible for financial assistance. The contention of the SCDO while rejecting the claim of the NSS English High School, Ottappalam was erroneous in view of the fact that Government had ordered in July 2009 that all SC students, irrespective of the medium of instruction, were eligible for the assistance.</p> <p>The failure of management of educational institutions and Government functionaries together deprived 2078 students of eligible financial assistance, which is a matter of concern. GOK stated (January 2016) that the instance pointed out by audit would be looked into.</p> <p>Recommendation No. 7: Government may put in place necessary system to ensure reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee and also monitor its implementation by way of appropriate reporting mechanism.</p>	<p>When the Assistant Educational Officer / District Educational Officer furnishes the duly attested list of the beneficiaries of the recognised unaided schools for reimbursing tuition fee to the students, the amount is disbursed through SCDD Officers. The report regarding the non disbursement of educational concession in NSS English High School, Ottappalam will be looked into.</p>
<p>2.18</p>	<p>Equalisation with non-SC students</p>	

<p>The National Policy of Education(NPE) 1992 places great emphasis on the removal of disparity among different social classes. Ensuring sustained improvement in enrollment, retention and successful completion of courses by Sc students at various levels of education is vital in improving their education status and social upliftment. Audit noticed that the Directorate was not in possession of data on enrollment, dropout, pass out, etc., at various levels of education. Audit findings on data analysis on educational indicators of SC students compared with non-SC students at Secondary level, Higher Secondary level and VHSE were as under.</p>	<p>Educational scholarships and grants for Pre-matric and Post-matric students are sanctioned and disbursed through SC Development Department. The process for improving the quality of education is taken care of by Education Department.</p>
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USHA T. NAIR.
Additional Secretary
SC/ST D. Department
Govt. Secretariat
Thiruvananthapuram

Action Taken Report on para 5.8 of the Report of C & AG on General and Social Sector for the year ended march 2014

Recommendation	Action Taken Report
<p>Para No. 5.8 Due to inability of the Department to identify beneficiaries due to faulty criteria, the scheme initiated to engage unemployed SC in poultry production (March 2011) with the sole objective of empowering the scheduled castes community socially and economically failed to take off till date(November 2014) besides blocking up of Rs. 2.80 crore for a period of over three years.</p>	<p>Director Scheduled Caste Development Department reported that as per the G.O (Rt) No. 371/11/SCSTDD dated 31/3/11 an amount of Rs. 2,80,08,000/- was sanctioned to KEPCCO for starting 90 poultry units and the amount was transferred to MD-KEPCCO but KEPCCO reported that the sanctioned amount was insufficient to complete the project as there is increase in material costs and labour charge and requested for additional fund or to reduce the number of units. Based on the discussion, KEPCCO submitted a revised proposal and Government approved the same subject to the condition that KEPCCO should furnish revised proposal for Rs. 3,27,41,000/- which include the interest component of Rs. 47,33,000/- of the sanctioned amount. Based on this KEPCCO submitted a proposal and Government issued Administrative sanction vide GO(Rt) No. 218/15/SCSTDD dated 09-02-2015 in which the selection criteria was simplified, so that individuals or groups can avail the benefits of the scheme. According to the</p>

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revised selection criteria , the scheme can be implemented in two ways i.e. Cage system, which is meant for those who do not have sufficient land /space specified in the guidelines of the scheme. The financial assistance will be sanctioned to 300 units across 7 districts. Other is Deep Litter system which is meant for those who have sufficient space specified in the guidelines. The financial assistance will be sanctioned to 14 units across 7 districts. The selection of the beneficiaries according to the revised guidelines is in progress and directions have been given to all District Development Officers to complete the selection process at the earliest. Hence the para may be dropped



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APPENDIX III

Appendices from AG's Report

List of Educational development schemes for SC students

(Reference: Paragraph 2.1; ~~Page: 12~~)

Running/Providing of

1. Nursery Schools (89 Nos.)
2. Model Residential Schools (9 Nos.)
3. Model Residential Sports School (1)
4. Model Residential Polytechnic (1)
5. Pre-examination Training Centres (4 Nos.)
6. Post-matric Hostels (17 Nos.)
7. Pre-matric Hostels (86 Nos.)
8. Industrial Training Institutes (SC) (44 Nos.)
9. Para-medical Institute (4 Nos.)
10. Community College (1)
11. Centre for Research and Education for Social Transformation (CREST)
12. Vijnan Vadis (proposed 1000 Nos.)
13. Pre-matric and Post-matric studies – scholarships (GOI scheme), stipends, Lump-sum grant, reimbursement of fees and other Financial Assistances.
14. Special incentives to talented students
15. Book bank scheme
16. Babu Jagjeevanram Chathravas Yojana (construction of hostels)
17. Vision 2013 (Assistance for Medical/Engineering entrance exam coaching)
18. Institute of Civil Service Examination Training Society (ICETS)
19. Courses and programmes conducted by Other Agencies
20. Medical College, Palakkad
21. Distribution of laptops

List of test checked Institutions
(Reference: Paragraph 2.5; Page-13)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Sl. No.	Name of Institutions
I	Nursery Schools	II	Pre-matric Hostels (contd.)	III	Post-matric Hostels (contd.)
1	Enchapuri	38	Pottassery	75	Kannadi
2	Edakode	39	Agali	76	Kannur
3	Thalayil	40	Kumaranellur	IV	ITIs
4	Sreenivasapuram	41	Shoranur	77	Kanjiramkulam
5	Santhipuram	42	Manissery	78	Mariyapuram
6	Perumbazhuthur	43	Kadirur	79	Kadakampalli
7	Mariyapuram	44	Thalassery	80	Anchamada
8	Thirupuram	45	Azheekkode	81	Attipra
9	Muriyankara	46	Pazhayangadi	82	Perumala
10	Thonnakkal	47	Taliparambu	83	Varkala
11	Panavur	48	Mayyil	84	Edakode
12	Vilakkudy	49	Sreekandapuram	85	Shingarathope
13	Kadakkmon	50	Oachira	86	Oachira
14	Punalur	51	Poruvazhy	87	Kulakada
15	Kulakkada	52	Sasthamcotta	88	Vettikavala
16	Veliyam	53	Kunnathur	89	Palapuram
17	Chaloorakonam	54	Ezhukone	90	Mangalam
18	Chillithode	55	Punalur	91	Chittur
19	Ranikovil	56	Puthur	92	Madayi
20	Kollam Pattada	57	Chanthannur	V	MRS
21	Thenur	58	Neyyattinkara	93	Peerumade, Idukki
22	Masaparmbu	59	Nedumangad	94	Thrithala, Palakkad
23	Koottala	60	Kilimanoor	95	Kuzhalmannom, Palakkad
24	Paruthur	61	Venganur	96	Shree Ayyankali Memorial Government Model Residential Sports School, Thiruvananthapuram
25	Kattampally	62	Aruvikkara	VI	Paramedical Institute
26	Valapattanam	63	Venjaramood	97	Thiruvananthapuram
27	Vathilmada	64	Kattappana	98	Palakkad
II	Pre-matric Hostels	65	Koovapally	99	Kannur
28	Mundur	66	Karimannoor	VII	PETC
29	Mankara	67	Peermade	100	Thiruvananthapuram
30	Vadakkanchery	68	Munnar	101	Palakkad
31	Kottayi	III	Post-matric Hostels	102	ICETS, Thiruvananthapuram
32	Alathur	69	Vellayambalam 1	103	CREST, Kozhikkode
33	Puthunagaram	70	Vellayambalam 2	104	Community Collge, Palakkad
34	Kollengode	71	Poochedivila	105	Medical College, Palakkad
35	Kozhinjampara	72	Amruthakulam Boys	106	MR Polytechnic, Palakkad
36	Alanellur	73	Amruthakulam Girls		
37	Karakurussi	74	Palakkad		

Strength of students in nurseries in the five test checked districts

(Reference: Paragraph 2.7; Page 14)

Sl. No.	District	Nursery	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Average
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Enchapuri	13	13	13	18	16	15
2		Edakode	13	12	17	17	16	15
3		Thalayal	17	12	12	14	19	15
4		Sreenivasapuram	17	16	18	21	17	18
5		Santhipuram	8	8	32	43	44	27
6		Perumpazhuthur	30	20	15	13	10	18
7		Mariyapuram	22	17	15	10	11	15
8		Thirupuram	21	18	18	14	13	17
9		Muriyankara	25	20	15	15	12	17
10		Thonakkal	14	13	12	18	21	16
11		Panavoor	10	11	12	13	14	12
12	Kollam	Villakudy	20	20	17	14	18	18
13		Kadakamon	37	45	27	26	29	33
14		Punalur	17	15	17	17	18	17
15		Kulakkada	17	26	30	26	29	26
16		Velliyam	32	30	30	28	26	29
17		Chalurkonam	32	20	18	15	32	23
18	Idukki	Chillithode	19	16	15	16	18	17
19		Ranikovil	13	17	18	17	23	18
20		Kollampattada	19	19	18	17	18	18
21	Palakkad	Thenur	10	11	9	8	9	9
22		Masaparambu	20	10	13	13	20	15
23		Kuttala	26	25	25	26	25	25
24		Paruthur	19	18	13	11	13	15
25	Kannur	Kattampally	16	23	23	15	18	19
26		Valapattanam	12	21	15	18	18	17
27		Vathilmada	25	24	25	20	14	22

Appendix 1

Deficiencies in infrastructure – Nurseries
(‘X’ denotes deficiency noticed)

(Reference: Paragraph 2.7.1; Page 14)

Sl. No.	Nursery	Leaking Roof/ Dilapidated Building	Non-availability/ Unclean Toilet	Non-Availability of Water source	Non-Availability of Electric connection	Non-Availability of Swing & slide
Thiruvananthapuram						
1	Muriyankara	X	X	X	X	X
2	Thalayal	--	--	X	--	X
3	Edakode	--	--	X	--	X
4	Sreenivasapuram	--	--	X	X	X
5	Santhipuram	--	--	X	--	X
6	Perumpazhuthur	X	--	--	--	X
7	Mariyapuram	--	--	--	--	X
8	Thirupuram	--	--	--	--	X
9	Enchapuri	--	--	X	--	X
10	Thonakkal	--	--	--	--	--
11	Panavoor	--	X	X	--	X
Kollam						
12	Villakudy	--	X	--	X	X
13	Kadakamon	--	X	--	X	X
14	Punalur	--	X	X	X	X
15	Kulakkada	--	--	--	X	--
16	Velliyam	--	--	--	--	--
17	Chalurkonam	--	--	--	--	--
Idukki						
18	Chillithode	--	--	--	--	--
19	Ranikovil	--	--	X	X	--
20	Kollampattada	--	--	X	--	X
Palakkad						
21	Thenur	--	--	--	X	--
22	Masaparambu	--	--	--	--	--
23	Kuttala	--	--	--	--	--
24	Paruthur	--	--	--	--	--
Kannur						
25	Kattampally	--	--	X	--	--
26	Valapattanam	--	--	--	--	--
27	Vathilmada	--	--	--	--	--

Inadequate infrastructural facilities in Pre-Matric Hostels in selected districts
 ['I' denotes Inadequate]

(Reference: Paragraph 2.10.2.1; Page 48)

Sl. No.	Name of Hostel	Sufficient Space	Cots	Table	Arm less Chair	Cupboard	Mattress	Mattress cover	Bed Sheet	Pillow	Mirror	Comb	Mat	Gas connection	Laundry facility	Sufficient electric connections	Computer	TV
1	Mundur		I												I	I	I	
2	Mankara	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	I		
3	Vadakkanchery		I							I					I	I	I	I
4	Kottayi										I		I		I	I		
5	Alathur						I				I	I			I	I		I
6	Puthunagaram			I											I		I	
7	Kollengode	I	I												I	I		
8	Kozhinjampara		I			I	I				I		I		I	I		
9	Alanellur	I	I		I	I	I				I	I			I	I		I
10	Karakurussi														I			
11	Pottassery										I		I		I	I		
12	Agali		I										I		I	I		I
13	Kumaranellur		I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I			I	I		
14	Shoranur		I												I	I		
15	Manissery			I	I										I	I	I	
16	Kadirur	I							I		I		I		I			
17	Thalassery														I			I
18	Azheekkode		I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I		I		I			
19	Pazhayangadi										I				I			
20	Taliparambu		I				I								I			
21	Mayyil			I		I					I		I		I			
22	Sreekandapuram	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	I		I	I	I			
23	Chathannur			I		I						I			I			
24	Oachira					I	I			I	I		I	I	I			
25	Poruvazhy			I										I	I		I	
26	Sasthamcotta													I	I	I	I	
27	Kunnathur													I	I			
28	Ezhukone		I	I		I							I	I	I			
29	Punalur		I			I	I				I	I	I	I	I	I		
30	Puthur		I											I	I			
31	Neyyattinkara	I			I						I	I	I		I			
32	Nedumangad				I	I		I			I				I			
33	Kilimanoor		I												I	I		

Sl. No.	Name of Hostel	Sufficient Space	Cots	Table	Arm less Chair	Cupboard	Matress	Matress cover	Bed Sheet	Pillow	Mirror	Comb	Mat	Gas connection	Laundry facility	Sufficient electric connections	Computer	TV
34	Venganur					I		I			I	I	I		I			
35	Aruvikkara					I					I	I	I		I			
36	Venjaramood	I	I	I	I	I		I			I	I	I		I	I		
37	Kattappana													I				
38	Koovapally	I					I		I	I						I		
39	Karimannoor	I												I				
40	Peermade				I	I			I	I	I			I				
41	Munnar		I															

Details of intake capacity/enrolment/pass percentage in test checked ITIs

(Reference: Paragraph 2.11; Page 20)

District	ITI	Trade	Total capacity for five years, 21 students per year	Total admission for five years	Appeared for examination	Pass out/ Percentage
Thiruvananthapuram	1. Kanjiramkulam	Plumber	105	73	56	8 (14)
	2. Mariapuram	Carpenter	105	56	42	3 (7)
	3. Katakampally	Plumber	105	100	60	31 (52)
	4. Anchamada	Electrician	105	105	79	47 (59)
		Electronic Mechanic	105	105	75	45 (60)
	5. Attipra	Surveyor	105	105	80	71 (89)
	6. Perumala	Plumber	105	73	45	12 (27)
	7. Varkala	Plumber	105	101	83	31 (37)
	8. Edakodu	Painter	105	104	64	43 (67)
9. Sinkarathopu	MMV	105	102	86	51 (59)	
Kollam	10. Oachira	Draftsman	105	105	84	58 (69)
		Plumber	105	105	74	18 (24)
	11. Kulakkada	Electrician	105	105	74	41 (55)
		Draftsman	105	105	80	41 (51)
12. Vettikavala	Carpenter	105	87	57	6 (11)	
Palakkad	13. Palappuram	Carpenter	105	105	83	46 (55)
	14. Mangalam	Draftsman	105	104	89	54 (61)
		Plumber	105	104	91	42 (46)
15. Chittur	Surveyor	105	105	102	97 (95)	
Kannur	16. Madai	Painter	105	90	74	33 (45)
		Plumber	105	93	78	28 (36)
Total			2205	2032	1556	806 (52)

List of schools where tuition/special fee was not reimbursed

(Reference: Paragraph 2.17.3; ~~Revised~~)

Sl. No.	Name of school	SCDO	No. of students
	Thiruvananthapuram		
1.	Manampur Angel Montessori UPS	Varkala	4
2.	Little flower EMHS, Edava	Varkala	21
3.	KTCT Public school, Kaduvayil	Kilimanoor	7
4.	Angel LPS, Poovar	Parasala	48
5.	Holy Cross, Pottayicode	Parasala	14
6.	Christ Nagar EMHS, Vellayambalam	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	9
7.	MMRHS, Neeramankara	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	119
8.	Nirmala Bhavan Girls HS	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	133
9.	Vidhyadhi Raja Vidya Mandir HS	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	44
10.	Carmal Convent HS	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	72
11.	Marthoma EMHS, Mukkolakkal	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	24
12.	Jothinilayam HS	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	71
13.	Al Uthuman EMHS, Kazhakkootam	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	10
14.	Sarvodaya Vidhyala, Nalanchira	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	3
15.	Cordova EMHS	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	10
16.	Holy Trinity EMHS, Kattela	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	85
17.	Sree Neelakanda VPHS, Chenkottukonam	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	64
18.	Mary Giri EMHS, Kudappanakunnu	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	8
19.	Thunchan Smaraka EMHS, Iranimuttom	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	73
20.	SVM UPS, Koliyacode, Nemom	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	4
21.	Muslim Association Model School, Thycaud	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	22
22.	Mar Gregorius UPS, Nemom	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	58
23.	Sree Vidhyadhiraja Vidyalayam, Kalippankulam	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	6
24.	Bethlehem LPS, Sreekariyam	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	50
25.	SRK STS UPS, Nettayam	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	42
26.	St. Shantal LPS, Kowdiar	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	47
27.	Jawahar Nagar EM LPS	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	26
28.	St. Marys LPS, Pattom	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	332
	Kollam		
29.	Pattazhy MGEM UPS	Pathanapuram	3
30.	Valiyakulangara SMEM HSS	Oachira	24
31.	Adinadu Vishnu Vidyakendra	Oachira	2
	Idukki		
32.	Peermade MEMHSS	Peermade	106
33.	Vandiperiyar SJUPS	Peermade	78