

THIRTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
(2014-2016)**

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REPORT
(Presented on 18th February, 2016)



**SECRETARIAT OF THE KERALA LEGISLATURE
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
2016**

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On

**Paragraphs relating to Revenue Department contained in the
Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year
ended 31 March, 2012 (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 114th Report on paragraphs relating Revenue Department contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General and Social Sector).

The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General and Social Sector) was laid on the Table of the House on 19th March, 2013.

The Committee considered and finalised this Report at the meeting held on 15th February, 2016.

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

Thiruvananthapuram,
18th February, 2016.

DR. T. M. THOMAS ISAAC,
Chairman,
Committee on Public Accounts.

REPORT

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

District-centric audit of Thiruvananthapuram District

Highlights

A district-centric audit of Thiruvananthapuram District was conducted to assess the status and impact of implementation of various socio-economic development programmes/schemes in view of substantial investments made by the Government of India and the State Government in social and economic sector programmes relating to health, education, water supply, housing scheme to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, etc.

As the preparation of the Integrated District Development Plan (IDDP) for the district and consolidation of Local Development Plans (LDPs) for all Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs) were not done by the District Planning Committee (DPC), the disparities between various regions within the district in respect of the developmental issues and scope of the district remained unidentified.

Adequate manpower and infrastructure as per the Indian Public Health Standards were not available in the test checked Community Health Centres/Primary Health Centres.

Despite the intervention of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there was migration of students from Government/Aided schools to Unaided English Medium schools.

Ten water supply schemes taken up under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 2002 to 2009 at a cost of ₹ 54.55 crore (March 2012) to benefit a population of 6.50 lakh in the district remained incomplete. Quality tests of water samples taken from Water Supply Schemes in the district showed presence of bacteria and other impurities.

Inordinate delays were noticed in completion of houses under the Housing Schemes to SCs and STs.

There was inordinate delay in sanctioning and completion of works taken up under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.

Akshaya Project of e-Literacy was conceived without a proper study and required analysis. This resulted in blocking up of fund of ₹ 4.84 crore, out of the total available fund of ₹ 4.90 crore.

INTRODUCTION

District Profile

Thiruvananthapuram is the southernmost district and the State capital of Kerala. The district stretches 78 kilometres along the shores of Arabian Sea on the West, Kollam district on the North and the districts of Tamil Nadu namely Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari on the East and South respectively. The district spans an area of 2192 square kilometres. The population and the rate of literacy of the district as per the Census 2011 were 33.07 lakh (Male: 15.84 lakh; Female: 17.23 lakh) and 92.66 per cent respectively. The district consists of one Revenue Division, four Taluks, twelve Community Development Blocks, seventy eight Grama Panchayats, four Municipalities and one Municipal Corporation.

Administrative Set-up

The District Collector (DC) is the Head of the district administration. He is assisted by Deputy Collectors for General Matters, Land Acquisition, Revenue Recovery, Land Reforms, Disaster Management and Election. As the head of the district administration, the DC exercises effective supervision and control over the work of district level offices of various departments. The DC is the Secretary of District Planning Committee (DPC), Chairman of various development bodies and committees of the district such as the District Development Council (DDC), District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC), etc. The DC also holds the charge of District Magistrate. The DC, while performing the duties of District Magistrate, is assisted by Subdivisional Magistrate and Executive Magistrates.

The DPC comprises District Panchayat President as the Chairman, the DC as the ex-officio Secretary and 13 other members. The DPC approves the Annual Plans prepared by Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs), namely, Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Corporation and District Panchayat. The District Planning Officer (DPO) is the Joint Secretary (Co-ordination) of the DPC and his office functions as the Secretariat of the DPC.

The DPC was required to consolidate the plans of the LSGIs and integrate them with the departmental plans of the district and prepare the draft Five Year Plan and Annual Plan. It was not prepared by DPC and audit comments are given in paragraph 2.1.3.2 of this Report.

The District Development Council (DDC), an advisory body of officials of Departments, the MLAs and MPs in the district chaired by the District Collector and convened by the District Planning Officer, monitors and reviews the Department Plan Schemes at district level.

AUDIT FRAMEWORK

Scope of Audit

There were various developmental programmes initiated by the Government of India (GOI) and State Government for the upliftment of the standard of living of the people with the district as the focal point. A District-centric audit was taken up in the above context. The audit involved a review of the significant developmental programmes/schemes implemented in the district during the period 2007-2012. An appraisal of (i) Social Sector Programmes of Health with focus on National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Education with focus on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Water Supply with focus on Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Housing schemes to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; (ii) Economic Sector Programmes of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Protection of Riverbanks, Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP); and (iii) General Sector Programme of e-Literacy (Akshaya) was conducted by Audit. The audit also covered the role and responsibilities of the District Administration in providing essential services for improving the general standard of living of the people of the district.

Audit Objectives

The objectives of audit were to assess whether:—

- the planning for different programmes was effective;
- the financial management was efficient and effective;

- the implementation of programmes was effective, efficient and economical; and
- the monitoring mechanism and internal control system were in place and effective.

Audit Criteria

Audit findings were benchmarked against the criteria derived from the following documents:

- Annual Plans;
- Guidelines of the Schemes/Programmes issued by the Central/State Governments;
- Provisions in Government Financial Rules, Memorandum of Association of Autonomous Bodies; and
- Prescribed monitoring mechanisms.

Audit Methodology

The audit methodology comprised examination of the documents and records in offices at the district, block and grama panchayat level. As a part of gathering evidence to substantiate the audit observations and documentation, it was decided to conduct physical verification along with the departmental officers concerned and also to take photographic evidences wherever possible.

An entry meeting was held on 18th January 2011 with the Deputy Collector (General) along with the officers of the various departments concerned. The audit objectives, methodology and the scope of audit were explained to the officers.

Three Block Development Offices (BDOs) out of 12 BDOs in the district namely Kazhakkootam, Nedumangad and Perumkadavila and six Grama Panchayats out of 78 Grama Panchayats (GPs) namely Andoorakonam, Pothencode, Panavur, Aruvikkara, Aryancode and Amboori were selected as samples for detailed scrutiny based on Simple Random Sampling Method. The records of the District Collectorate, the District Planning Office, the District Offices of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department, the District Project Office of SSA, the District Health Society of NRHM, the District Medical Officer of Health, the Divisional Offices of Kerala Water Authority (KWA), District Horticulture Mission and the District Project Office of Akshaya were also scrutinized.

The audit was conducted from December 2010 to March 2011. An exit meeting with the District Collector was held on 15th July, 2011 along with the various implementing officers and the audit observations were discussed. The data was updated in August 2012 covering the period up to 31st March, 2012. Response to the audit observations during the course of exit conference had been considered while drafting the report.

PLANNING

District Planning

The guidelines for district plans in the Eleventh Five Year Plan issued (August 2006) by the Planning Commission envisaged a district planning process for preparing an integrated plan for the district taking into account the resources (natural, human and financial) available and covering the sectoral activities and schemes assigned to the district level and below, and those implemented through local Governments in a State. The document that embodies this statement of resources and their allocation for various purposes is known as the District Plan.

District Planning Committee

The Constitution* (74th Amendment Act, 1992) envisaged the establishment of a District Planning Committee (DPC) in every State at the District level. The Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (Section 53) provided for the constitution of the DPC consisting of 15 members. The DPC in the district was last constituted in February 2011 with the District Panchayat President as the Chairman, the DC as the ex-officio Secretary and 12 elected members of the District Panchayat, Municipal Corporation and Municipalities and one nominee of the Government as members.

According to the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994, the DPC was required to consolidate the plans prepared by the LSGIs and prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. According to the guidelines issued (August 2006) by the Planning Commission, the DPC was required to consolidate the plans of the LSGIs and integrate them with the departmental plans of the district and prepare the draft Five Year Plan and Annual Plan. The State Government directed (February 2007)

* Article 243 ZD of the Constitution of India.

to prepare long term-Local Development Plans (LDPs) for all LSGIs in a district and a long-term Integrated District Development Plan (IDDP) for each district under the auspices of DPC.

However, as the preparation of the Integrated District Development Plan (IDDP) for the district and consolidation of Local Development Plans (LDPs) for all Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs) were not done by the District Planning Committee (DPC), the disparities between various regions within the district in respect of the developmental issues and scope of the district remained unidentified.

The District Collector assured (November 2011) that steps would be taken for the preparation of IDDP and LDPs shortly. However, the preparation of IDDP and LDPs was not yet started (July 2012).

Annual Plans of Departments were prepared by the Departments concerned and submitted for approval of the Government, through State Planning Board. The schemes were monitored by the Department Heads concerned and the State Planning Board. The DDC monitors all Department Plan Schemes at district level.

But the fact remains that LDPs and IDDP to be conceptualized and developed by the people's representatives as envisaged in the Constitution and the Kerala Municipality Act have not been materialized so far.

Financial Management

Funds are allotted to the District Departmental Officers through the State Budget. The district level departmental officers release funds to their subordinate offices and other executing agencies, based on the approved allocation for individual schemes. In respect of central schemes like NRHM, GOI releases funds directly to the State level units from where funds are allotted to the district offices. The State Government also allots funds directly to Panchayati Raj Institutions/urban local bodies for implementation of schemes under the decentralized planning programme. In respect of schemes like MPLADS, funds are released directly by GOI to the District Authorities.

Flow of Funds—Non-maintenance of statement of funds received and utilized

The details of total flow of funds to the district during 2007-2012 were not available either with the DC (Secretary of DPC) or with the DPO (Joint Secretary of DPC). They were also not maintaining a consolidated year-wise statement of total funds received and utilized for various developmental programmes/schemes implemented in the district. However, the details of funds available and expenditure incurred during 2007-2012 in respect of departments/programmes as collected from the institutions selected for audit are given in Table 2.1:

TABLE 2.1 : DETAILS OF FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT PROGRAMMES

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Department/Programmes	Funds available*	Expenditure
1	Health—National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	66.09	65.84
2	Education—Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	105.83	93.59
3	Water Supply	115.89	116.40
4	Scheduled Castes Development Department	152.02	152.02
5	Scheduled Tribes Development Department	16.37	16.88
6	MP Local Area Development Scheme	23.81	16.43
7	Agriculture-National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	12.87	10.97
8	Protection of River Banks-River Management Fund (RMF)	9.50	1.83
9	Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP)	5.28	0.17
10	e-Literacy (Akshaya)	4.90	0.06

Source: Figures supplied by district level offices of the departments.

* This is the sum of opening balance and funds received during the year.

The year-wise details of receipt and utilization of funds are given in Appendix 2.1.

Audit analysis revealed the following:

- In respect of MPLADS, the District Authority is required to furnish Accounts and Utilization Certificates (UCs) every year to the State Government and GOI. District Authority is maintaining Savings Bank Accounts in Nationalised Banks for keeping MPLADS funds for each MP. It was seen that the District Authority was not maintaining any cash book. However, a cheque register was maintained by the Authority. But, the bank statement was not being reconciled with the cheque register. In the absence of a cash book and non-reconciliation of the bank account with the cheque register, the correctness of balance furnished by DC and the genuineness of UCs furnished could not be ascertained in audit.

The DC stated (July 2012) that the reconciliation would be conducted from July 2012 without fail.

- Funds allotted by the Director of State Horticulture Mission to its District Horticulture Mission (DHM) Offices are routed through the respective bank accounts maintained by the District Mission in the name of Principal Agricultural Officer (PAO) and the Deputy Director (Horticulture). As per the bank statement, the balance in the bank account maintained by DHM as on 31st March, 2012 was ₹ 0.79 crore. However, as per the statement of receipts and payments furnished by DHM, the departmental balance as on 31st March, 2012 was ₹ 1.90 crore.

The District Mission did not maintain any cash book. Based on audit remarks, DHM started to maintain a cash book for recording the transactions relating to the bank account from October 2011. However, closing balance as on 31st March, 2012 was not recorded in the cash book and the difference pointed out by audit was not reconciled (August 2012).

Audit Paragraph 2.1.1-2.1.4 contained in the Report of C & AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General and Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

To a query regarding the audit paragraph 'planning' the District Collector submitted that in Integrated District Development Plan (IDDP) convergence of LSGD fund and Departmental fund were aimed. The ordinance issued by the Government instructing to follow the Special Plan incorporating the preparation of IDDP and LDP as suggested by the Town and Country Planning Department only. The witness explained the discrepancies faced by the administrators due to absence of guidelines to be followed. He added that if the Heads of Departments could provide a tentative idea about the fund that could be allocated to each district, simultaneous to the passing of budget itself, proper planning could have been done. But currently sanction of the working group and the information about preferred work would not be intimated in time, which handicapped the whole mechanism.

2. The Committee reminded that the aim of the District Planning was to prepare a proper plan on the preferential developmental activities for prospect of the whole district. After the preparation of the plan, raising the necessary fund should be sought for.

3. To a query of the Committee, the District Collector, Thiruvananthapuram submitted that effective measures are being formulated to avoid the delay in conducting District Planning Committee meeting. From the next year onwards, it was decided to adhere a time frame for DPC meeting in each Panchayat. He supplemented that albeit projects envisaged to execute in each Panchayat would intimate separately, there was no co-ordination of projects at the District Panchayat/Block Panchayat and only expenditure was being monitored at present. The District Collector explained the difficulties facing due to lack of infrastructural facilities like Computer and Software updation in Thiruvananthapuram District.

4. The Committee remarked that generally district authorities were reluctant to implement the projects submitted by Local Self Government Departments. The Committee opined that decentralization of power has no positive impact among

people and evaluated that lack of proper planning and delay in implementation of projects as the reason thereof. Hence the Committee stressed that rather than monitoring expenditure more importance should be given to monitor the planning mechanism.

5. To a query of the Committee, the Joint Director, State Planning Board submitted that the approval of the major project for 2013-14 was given in June, the rest in July. He was optimistic that the last date for spillover of 2013-14 specified as 31st October would be extended except that for the World Bank Project. The Joint Director, State Planning Board put forth that the time-consuming e-tendering process had its own role in the delay. The Committee viewed the delay in planning and implementation of projects as a serious issue. The Committee opined that plan should be finalised before the end of the financial year and priority should be given to the development of rural areas in fund utilisation.

6. To a query regarding the audit paragraph, the District Collector emphasized the need of an efficient system for consolidation of information regarding fund allocation at district level. He suggested that it was envisaged to develop software, which enables to access information like working group meeting, Government sanction, district-wise allocation of funds under different schemes, etc. from a common portal and monitor fund allocation to individual departments should be brought under a common portal, reminding that it would require huge investment. Then the Committee decided to recommend that Revenue Department should take effective measure to develop software for the consolidation of district level implementation regarding the plan scheme.

7. Regarding the audit observation on the 'non-maintenance of cash book', the District Collector, Thiruvananthapuram submitted that, currently the Bank Statement was being reconciled with the cheque register. An official from the office of the Accountant General invited the attention of the Committee over the circular issued from Finance Department insisting to maintain cash book register. Then the Committee directed that the Revenue Department should maintain a cash book register even when the transaction was through cheque. The witness, District Collector, Thiruvananthapuram assured that cash book would be maintained by November 2014 itself.

8. When the Committee wanted to know the reason behind the fall in expenditure under the items 'River Management Fund' and 'e-literacy' given in Table 2.1, it was informed that the fund provided for e-literacy by the local panchayat had been reallocated for Akshaya Project.

9. The District Collector submitted that IT @ school was initiated on the assumption that computer awareness should be imparted to PTA members by conducting evening classes and thereby attaining e-literacy. Though many Akshaya centres were opened with this perspective, people were not much interested. He evaluated the e-literacy programme as a wasteful expenditure. The Committee decided to recommend the IT Department that computer facility should be provided to all schools lacking sufficient computers, through e-literacy programme.

Conclusion/Recommendation

10. **The Committee evaluates that District Planning could have been done more effectively if the Heads of Departments had provided details of the fund that could be allotted to each district. The Committee views the delay in proper planning and implementation of projects are serious issue and directs that plan should be finalized before the end of the financial year and priority should be given to the development of rural areas. The Committee stresses the need for giving more importance to the planning mechanism.**

11. **The Committee points out the need for an efficient system for consolidation of information regarding district level fund allocation and directs the Revenue Department to take stringent measures to develop a software for consolidation of district level implementation of the plan scheme.**

12. **The Committee criticizes the Revenue Department for the practice of non-maintenance of cash book, though Finance Department insists to do so and directs that the department should maintain a cash book register even if the transaction was done through cheque.**

13. **The Committee directs the IT Department to examine the possibility to provide computer to schools which lack sufficient computers, through e-Literacy programme.**

AUDIT PARAGRAPH**SOCIAL SERVICES****Health**

The District Medical Officer of Health (DMOH), Thiruvananthapuram functioning under the Health and Family Welfare Department is responsible for providing health care services to the people of the district. The services are being provided through a network of nine hospitals, 24 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 70 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 481 Sub Centres. Audit selected two CHCs (Perumkadavila, Puthenthoppu) and six PHCs (Andoorkonam, Thonnakkal, Aruvikkara, Panavur, Chembur and Amboori) for detailed scrutiny based on Simple Random Sampling Method and the results of audit are summarized below.

Implementation of NRHM

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April 2005 by GOI with the goal of providing accessible, affordable and quality health care to rural population. For implementation of NRHM, it was required to constitute a District Health Mission (DHM) and a District Health Society (DHS) to assist the DHM. In the district, the DHS was constituted (April 2007) with a governing body with District Panchayat President as Chairman, DC as the Co-Chairman and DMOH as the Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Committee with DC as Chairperson and DMOH as Chief Executive Officer.

The DHS is the district level implementing agency of NRHM and it is convened by the District Programme Manager (DPM), who is a key player in arranging managerial and supportive assistance to the district health administration, including general management and logistic support.

According to NRHM guidelines, a household and facility survey was required to be conducted to identify the gaps in health care facilities. However, the survey was not conducted in the district. The DHS was required to prepare a Perspective Plan for the entire Mission Period 2005-2012 and Annual Plans for the district. But, no such Perspective Plan for the district was prepared, though Annual Plans were being prepared.

The DPM, NRHM stated (March 2012) that Annual Plan consisting of all activities was prepared and also a Comprehensive Health Plan in the district was prepared for the XII Five Year Plan period.

It is a fact that the NRHM prepares an Annual Plan, but no long-term perspective plan was seen on record.

Status of Infrastructure, Services and Manpower at Health Centres

The population norms fixed by GOI for CHC, PHC and Sub-centres were 120000, 30000 and 5000 respectively (in Plain area). It was noticed that the population norm fixed by GOI had not been completely adhered to in creation of CHCs, PHCs and Sub-centres. The population covered by a CHC ranged from 51637 (CHC, Pulluvila) to 290007 (CHC, Vilappil) and in 28 out of 70 PHCs, the population was less than 30000.

(i) Infrastructure

The major items of infrastructure facilities to be provided in the CHCs/PHCs/Sub-centres as per the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) and the position of availability in respect of centres visited by Audit (CHCs-2*, PHCs-6†, Sub-centres†-38) were as detailed in Table 2.2:

TABLE 2.2: DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN HEALTH CENTRES

Sl. No.	Particulars	CHC(2)		PHC(6)		Sub-centres(38)	
		Required	Available	Required	Available	Required	Available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Clinic Room	2	2	6	6	38	21
2	Waiting room (Outpatients)	2	2	6	5	38	10
3	Separate utilities for male/female patients	2	2	6	6	38	10
4	Labour room	2	Nil	6	Nil	38	Nil
5	Operation theatre	2	Nil	6	Nil	Not required	

* Perumkadavila, Puthenthope.

† Andoorkonam, Thonnakkal, Aruvikkara, Panavur, Chembur and Amboori.

‡ Sub-centres under the test checked CHCs/PHCs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Emergency/ Casualty room	2	Nil	6	Nil	Not Required	
7	Drinking water	2	2	6	6	38	17
8	Generator	2	Nil	6	Nil	Not required	
9	Oxygen cylinder	2	2	6	1	Not required	
10	Wheel chair	2	2	6	3	Not required	
11	Stretcher	2	2	6	2	Not required	
12	Ambulance	2	Nil	6	Nil	Not required	

Source: Figures supplied by the Test checked Units.

On being pointed out by audit, the non-availability of waiting room at CHCs Perumkadavila and Puthenthope, the DPM stated that the waiting rooms were provided as of March 2012. The DMOH also stated (August 2012) that the deficiencies in the centres are being addressed to by NRHM and LSGIs.

(ii) Services

The basic health care services required to be provided in CHCs/PHCs as per IPHS and the availability of services in the centres visited by Audit were as detailed below:

TABLE 2.3: DETAILS OF AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN HEALTH CENTRES VISITED

Sl. No.	Particulars	CHC (2)		PHC (6)	
		Required	Available	Required	Available
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Inpatient services (IP)	2	2	6	Nil
2	Delivery services	2	Nil	6	Nil
3	Newborn care	2	Nil	6	Nil
4	Emergency services	2	Nil	6	Nil
5	Laboratory services	2	2	6	5
6	Blood storage facility	2	Nil	Not Required	
7	Ultrasound scanner	2	Nil	Not Required	
8	X-ray	2	Nil	Not Required	

1	2	3	4	5
9	ECG	2	Nil	Not Required
10	Full range of family planning services	2	Nil	Not Required
11	Paediatric-care of sick children	2	Nil	Not Required
12	Emergency Obstetric care/Caesarean surgery	2	Nil	Not Required
13	Surgery for Hernia, Hydrocele, Appendicitis	2	Nil	Not Required

Source: Figures supplied by the Test checked Units.

Audit scrutiny revealed the following:

- Delivery services were not being provided in the PHCs* and that in CHCs Perumkadavila and Puthenthoppu, though five and four medical officers respectively were available in these centres.
- Services like Newborn Care, Emergency Services, Blood Storage Facility, Ultrasound Scanning, X-ray, ECG, Full range of Family Planning, Paediatrics-care of sick children, Emergency Obstetric Care/Caesarean Surgery and Surgery for Hernia, Hydrocele, Appendicitis were not provided in any of the test checked CHCs.
- IP services, New Born Care and Emergency services were not available in any of the test checked PHCs.
- IP services were not provided in PHCs Andoorkonam and Panavoor, even though IP wards with cots were available.
- Laboratory services were available in two CHCs and five out of six PHCs visited.

The Medical Officers of the centres stated that delivery services were not provided as there were no Gynaecologists. The DMOH, while confirming stated that the appointment of Specialist doctors, including Gynaecologists, is under consideration of the Government (March 2012).

* Andoorkonam, Thonnakkal, Aruvikkara, Panavur, Chembur and Amboori.

(iii) Manpower

The Government of Kerala, while issuing (May 2008) orders for fixation of staff strength in respect of CHCs, PHCs and Sub-centres as per IPHS, decided (November 2008) that the manpower required as per IPHS would be sanctioned in due course. Thirteen posts of doctors and 16 posts of paramedical staff were created (August 2010 and February 2011) in six institutions against the proposal (December 2009) of DMOH to create 89 posts of doctors and 522 posts of paramedical staff in the district. In the test checked institutions, however, no posts were created and hence shortage of staff was noticed as detailed below:

TABLE 2.4: DETAILS OF REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF MANPOWER

Sl. No.	Particulars	CHC(2)		PHC(6)		Sub-Centres(38)	
		Required	Available	Required	Available	Required	Available
1	Specialist Doctors*	10	Nil	NR	NR	NR	NR
2	Dental Surgeons	2	Nil	NR	NR	NR	NR
3	General Duty Medical Officer	12	9+4*	18	6+3*	NR	NR
4	Staff Nurse	38	7+3*	30	4+1*	NR	NR
5	Pharmacist	6	2	12	6	NR	NR
6	Laboratory Technician	6	2	12	4+1*	NR	NR
7	Radiographer	4	Nil	NR	NR	NR	NR
8	Junior Public Health Nurse	2	2	6	4	38	41
9	Male Health Worker	NR	NR	NR	NR	38	25

Source: Figures supplied by the Test checked Units.

NR-Not Required

- Contract appointment under NRHM

Audit scrutiny revealed the following:

- Shortage of nine General Duty Medical Officers (50 per cent) was noticed in test checked PHCs. The essential services such as surgery, emergency obstetric care, caesarean operation, full range of Family Planning, etc., were not made available as no Specialist Doctors were available in the two CHCs visited by Audit (Perumkadavila and Puthenthope).

* Specialists in General Medicine, General Surgery, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Anaesthesia.

- Shortage of staff nurses was 74 per cent in CHCs and 83 per cent in test checked PHCs. Incidentally, no staff nurse was available in three test checked PHCs (Amboori, Chemboor and Thonnakkal).

The DMOH stated (February 2012) that creation of new posts is under consideration with Government.

Failure to utilise surgical kits

The State Mission (NRHM) supplied 42 surgical kits (costing ₹ 2.56 crore), each kit containing 11 sets (viz. surgical set I, II, III, IV, V, VI, IUD, Normal Delivery set, Neo-natal set, Blood Transfusion set and Anaesthesia set) in two batches (21 kits each) to the DMOH during April 2007 to April 2008 for distribution to various health institutions (four kits each to six hospitals and two kits each to nine CHCs) in the district. The kits were supplied as part of upgradation of the health institutions.

Audit observed that five out of 42 kits (except IUD sets) costing ₹ 30 lakh were kept in the District Family Welfare Store since April 2008.

The DMOH stated (July 2012) that the kits kept in the store would be issued to the needy institutions with the permission of Director, NRHM. Evidently, this indicated that the kits were purchased without assessing the actual requirement and ascertaining the demands from the hospitals/centres concerned.

Implementation of activities under NRHM

The implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Ante-natal care and delivery cases and Family Planning Programmes of NRHM in the district for the period 2007-2012 was analysed in audit and the results were as follows:

(i) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

The Janani Suraksha Yojana (launched from April 2005) is a safe motherhood intervention under NRHM being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. Under JSY, pregnant women under BPL category are eligible for cash assistance for the first two live births at the rate of ₹ 700 (Rural)

and ₹ 600 (Urban) for institutional delivery and at the rate of ₹ 500 for domiciliary delivery. Pregnant women of SC/ST category are eligible for cash assistance at the rate of ₹ 700 irrespective of their residential (Urban/Rural) and BPL/APL status. In addition, an amount up to ₹ 300* is to be given as transport assistance.

The details of total delivery cases, number of beneficiaries and the assistance disbursed during 2009-2012 were as follows:

TABLE 2.5: DETAILS OF PAYMENT OF ASSISTANCE UNDER JSY

Year	No. of Institutional deliveries		No. of beneficiaries		No. of cases		Amount (in ₹)
	Government	Private	Government	Private	Urban	Rural	
2009-10	20427	24361	10223	Not started	4294	5929	1,03,57,100
2010-11	27515	23119	13979	Not started	6567	7412	1,07,34,920
2011-12	23840	18171	14101	Not started	5978	8123	70,06,115

Source: Departmental figures.

According to JSY guidelines, the assistance was to be given for deliveries in accredited private hospitals. However, audit noticed that no assistance was given in such cases.

According to the guidelines, it is the responsibility of the Superintendent or the Medical Officer-in-charge of the institution to disburse the cash assistance to the beneficiaries in one instalment before her discharge from the health care institutions. It was noticed that only in 20 out of 728 cases test checked, the assistance was paid within a reasonable time of 10 days. In 680 cases, the assistance was paid between 11 days and two years and in 28 cases the delay in payment of assistance was more than two years.

The DPM stated (July 2012) that the accreditation for Private Hospitals was almost completed and after its completion the assistance would be given to the beneficiaries of this sector also. The DPM also stated that up to 2007-08, JSY assistance had not been given to the beneficiaries in the institutions where the deliveries took place, but it was made by the Medical Officer of the institution

* This assistance of ₹ 300 was discontinued from July 2010.

where the registration of the pregnant women was done. However, from the year 2008 onwards the assistance was given from the hospital where the delivery is conducted.

(ii) Ante-natal care and delivery cases

The details of Ante-natal care and the number of delivery cases provided in the Health Management Information System (HMIS) of the district for the period 2007-2012 were as detailed in Table 2.6:

TABLE 2.6: DATA ON ANTE-NATAL CARE AND DELIVERY CASES

Period	No. of pregnant women registered	Ante-natal care		No. of deliveries			
		Administration of two doses of TT	Iron Folic Acid Tablets*	In Govt. Hospitals	In Private Hospitals	Domiciliary	Total
2007-08	56231	59096	34401	32868	26530	63	59461
2008-09	51829	51979	31242	12592	25043	36	37671
2009-10	56706	44798	27750	20427	24361	31	44819
2010-11	66531	48485	47641	27515	23119	49	50683
2011-12	48186	38068	29565	23840	18171	441	42452

Source: Figures supplied by DMOH.

- There was a huge difference between the number of pregnant women registered and the number of pregnant women administered TT doses and the number of delivery cases reported by DMOH.

The DMOH stated (October 2012) that the variation in the number of TT doses/number of deliveries against the number of registered pregnant women was mainly due to the discrepancy in the data furnished by the private hospitals.

This indicates that the mechanism with DMOH in collection, documentation and updation of the data relating to TT doses administered to pregnant women and the number of deliveries is not efficient.

* Iron Folic Acid Tablet containing 100 mg. Iron and 0.5 mg. Folic Acid, is to be given to the pregnant women for at least 100 days.

- Every pregnant woman needs to take one tablet of Iron Folic Acid containing 100 mg. elemental iron and 0.5 mg. Folic Acid for at least 100 days for increased requirement of iron during pregnancy and to prevent the dangers of anaemia. The percentage of achievement in distribution of 100 Iron Folic Acid tablets was only between 49 and 72 during 2007-2012.

The DMOH stated (February 2012) that the shortfall in the dosage of Iron Folic Acid tablets was due to deficiency in supply.

(iii) Family Planning

Details of sterilization of female and male were as detailed in Table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7: DETAILS OF STERILIZATION

Year	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Female sterilization		Male sterilization	
2007-08	21100	18033	210	54
2008-09	20412	18617	196	72
2009-10	18580	10944	500	118
2010-11	15950	14816	550	100
2011-12	15950	11832	550	73

Source: Figures supplied by DMOH.

The targets were not achieved during 2007-2012 both in female and male sterilization.

The DMOH stated (October 2012) that number of cases of sterilization operations done at private institutions was not reported by them.

This indicates the failure of the department in the collection and maintenance of correct data resulting in non-evaluation and monitoring of achievements.

The above observations indicate that the Health Department failed (i) to appoint doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to CHCs and PHCs as per IPHS, (ii) to provide infrastructure facilities and services in certain cases, (iii) in providing facilities such as delivery services, surgery, emergency obstetric care, caesarean operation, full range of family planning, etc., and ineffective disbursement of assistance to beneficiaries under JSY.

Audit Paragraph 2.1.5 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

14. To a query of the Committee regarding the Audit Paragraph, the District Programme Manager, NRHM explained that a new strategy had been implemented to curtail the maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate. He continued that based on this strategy a comprehensive health plan was formulated and in order to achieve the targeted mortality rate, hospitals should be facilitated with Infrastructure Development, Newborn Special Care Unit etc. There were 12 delivery points in Thiruvananthapuram including newborn care corners. Four Taluk hospitals were facilitated with new born nebulization units and two new born special care units were established in SAT & W&C Hospital, Thycaud. Unlike other districts, more deliveries were reported in Government Hospital when compared to Private Hospitals in Thiruvananthapuram.

15. When the Committee enquired the criteria adopted for the survey and data collection, the District Programme Manager submitted that the data were collected from each ward in consultation with the PHCs & Sub-centres. When the Committee enquired about fund utilization of NRHM, DPM submitted that 56% of the total fund was utilised.

16. To a query of the Committee regarding the allocation of Ward Level Sanitation Committee, DPM submitted that in addition to an amount of ₹ 10,000 provided by NRHM, Panchayat would grant an amount of ₹ 5,000 also.

17. The Committee enquired whether there was any mechanism to monitor the allocated fund to reach up to the Ward Level Sanitation Committee, the DPM replied that cheque transfer was being permitted and fund of NRHM was regularly transferred to each Committee. Regarding the reference 'many PRIs have not yet completed the process of project formulation' in the Government reply, the Committee was also informed that the health related projects were carried out in Panchayat with the approval of DPC. The Committee expressed its anguish over the lackadaisical attitude of the department in furnishing such an unrealistic reply.

It was also informed that the best performing panchayats were honoured with 'Arogyakeralam prize', which had positive impact in the implementation of health schemes also.

18. Regarding lack of labour room facility in CHCS, the DPM, NRHM deposed that delivery cases were not attended in CHCs but in Taluk Hospitals. He made it clear that the table shown the requirement as per IPH standard.

19. The Committee viewed with serious concern over the irresponsible attitude of the Health and Family Welfare Department in not rendering IP services in PHCs in Panavoor and Andoorakonam even after IP wards were provided with sufficient facilities. The DMO, Thiruvananthapuram submitted that since those PHCs have only one doctor, IP service could not be provided. When the Committee enquired how building for IP Wards in CHCs could be constructed using plan fund, the District Collector could not give an exact reply, and explain that mostly on the assumption that manpower could be provided once infrastructure facilities were provided in PHCs and CHCs. Then the Committee decided to recommend to conduct an analysis over the number of buildings constructed for CHCs and PHCs which were left unutilized and chalk out a plan to utilize such rooms and furniture effectively and also directed the Government to formulate a policy so that CHCs and PHCs were provided with required facilities and staff strength as specified by IPH standard.

20. The Committee also suggested the Health and Family Welfare Department to take necessary measures to ensure that PHCs were provided with emergency medicines and ECG Units.

21. To a query regarding the audit paragraph, the District Medical Officer submitted that surgical kits referred in audit paragraph were issued to Women and Children Hospital, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram vide issue note No. 256 dated 8-8-2012 and Taluk Hospital, Fort vide issue note No. 324 dated 19-9-2012 and now the stock is nil.

22. The Committee blamed the Department for misusing public money and opined that NRHM had no proper planning. The surgical kits were purchased without assessing actual requirements and ascertaining the demands.

The Committee warned the Health and Family Welfare Department to take stringent measures to avoid such lapses in future and decided to recommend that it should be vigilant in assessing the actual requirement before purchase.

23. The Committee wanted to know the reason for the failure in implementing the Janani Suraksha Yojana even though it had been launched in 2005. The District Programme Manager, NRHM submitted that at the initial stage they concentrated their work in Government Hospitals and guidelines stipulated to assist accredited institution only and since hospitals were accredited after site inspection it took considerable time to bring Private Hospitals under the scheme.

24. When enquired the details of amount released under this scheme, the District Programme Manager, NRHM submitted that arrears had been completely disbursed of and currently patients were issued with crossed cheques at the time of discharge itself and an amount to the tune of ₹ 23,493 and ₹ 18,901 were issued to beneficiaries in Government Hospitals and Private Hospitals respectively in the year 2012-13. To a query he replied that in 2013-14, 24604 and 18921 were the number of delivery cases registered in Government Hospitals and Private Hospitals respectively in Thiruvananthapuram.

25. The Committee viewed with grave concern over the fact that no private hospital was accredited during 2008-2012, which was a clear denial of assistance for thousands of women. The Committee observed that delay of four years in implementing a scheme was not tenable. It directed the department to take scrupulous effort to avoid such lapses in future and ensure that the benefits of welfare schemes would reach up to common man.

26. Regarding the AG's observation, the DMO submitted that though pregnant women were registered in the very first month itself, they were supplied with folic acid tablets only from the 5th month onwards. Hence numbers would not tally. At the time of Audit, the data from private hospitals were not taken into account and deficiency in medicine also was an issue at that time. The Committee noted that there was considerable difference between the number of pregnant women administered with TT dose, and the number of registered pregnant women and it urged the Health and Family Welfare Department to re-check the validity of the data and report at the earliest.

27. The Committee enquired whether database was evaluated, the DMO submitted that adequate data were available with HMIS and MCBS after computerisation. To a query of the Committee regarding the poor performance of Health and Family Welfare Department in appointing doctors and in providing facilities like Surgery, emergency, obstetric care, family planning etc. in CHCs and PHCs. The DMO apprised that situation could be improved by that time.

28. The Committee viewed with grave concern that if Government Institutions could not attain the standards prescribed by IPHS, Public Health System would be hijacked by private machinery. It wanted the department that PHCs should not upgrade to CHCs unless adequate amenities could be facilitated in the PHCs. The Committee also demanded that conscientious efforts should be taken to modernize the Government Institutions so that it could reach up to the level prescribed in IPHS norms and to strengthen the Public Health System in our State.

Conclusion/Recommendation

29. **The Committee expresses its anguish over the lackadaisical attitude of the Health Department in not rendering IP Services in PHCs at Panavoor and Andoorkonam due to shortage of doctors even though the IP block had sufficient facilities. The Committee directs the Health and family Welfare Department to conduct a study about the number of buildings constructed for CHCs and PHCs which are left unutilized and to take measures to utilize them. The Committee recommends the Government to formulate a policy to make available the required staff strength and infrastructure as specified by IPH standard in the PHCs & CHCs.**

30. **The Committee urges the Health and Family Welfare Department to ensure that all PHC are provided with emergency medicines and ECG Units.**

31. **The Committee reprimands the Health and Family Welfare Department for purchasing surgical kits without assessing actual requirements and directs that the department should be vigilant in ascertaining the actual demands before the purchase, so that it could avoid such lapses in future.**

32. **The Committee analyses that, though Janani Suraksha Yojana was launched in April 2005 and Private Hospitals were accredited only after**

four years. It retorts that delay in the implementation of such welfare scheme resulted in the denial of assistance to the common people and is not justifiable. The Committee directs the department to make necessary steps to ensure that welfare schemes should reach even the weaker section of society.

33. The Committee urges the Health and Family Welfare Department to furnish the details regarding the difference between the number of pregnant women registered and the number of pregnant women administered TT doses and the number of delivery cases reported by DMOH. So it urges to re-check the validity of the data and report to it at the earliest.

34. The Committee doubts that if the Public Health Institutions could not attain the standards prescribed by IPHS, Public System would be hijacked by private institutions and recommends that the Health and Family Welfare Department should take efforts to modernize its institutions according to the standards prescribed by IPHS and to strengthen the Public Health System.

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

Education

Kerala is the most literate State in India. Kerala's literacy rate (93.91 per cent in 2011) is comparable to the most advanced regions of the world. The literacy rate of Thiruvananthapuram district is 92.66 per cent.

The Educational Administration of Thiruvananthapuram district is managed by one Deputy Director, three District Educational Officers for High School Section and twelve Assistant Educational Officers for Primary Section. There are 218 High Schools (Government-123/Aided-95) and 686 Primary Schools (Government-415/Aided-271) in the district. Eighteen Schools (13 Government Schools* and five Aided schools†) in the six selected Panchayats‡ were selected for detailed scrutiny.

* Government Schools-GUPS Atukal, GLPS Panayamuttom, GLPS Velloorkonam, GLPS Aruvikkara, GUPS Azhikode, GUPS Pothencode, GLPS Thachapilly, GUPS Kalloor, GLPS Karachira, GLPS Pallippuram, GUPS Kaniyapuram, GUPS Kuttamala, GHSS Kezharoor.

† Aided Schools – EVUPS Thonnakkal, St. George LPS Amboori, St. Marys UPS Mayam, LMS LPS Chemboor, LPS Koviloor.

‡ Andoorkonam, Thonnakkal, Aruvikkara, Panavur, Chemboor and Amboori.

Implementation of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

Government of India launched (2001) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme with a view to achieving free and compulsory universal elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Special focus on the educational needs of girls and children belonging to SCs/STs was also envisaged in this time bound programme.

The District Planning Committee comprising DC and the District Panchayat President assisted by the Deputy Director of Education (DDE), the Principal, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) and the Project Officer (SSA) was to supervise the planning and implementation of SSA Programme in the district.

(i) Planning

Each SSA District was required to prepare an Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) subject to the approval of the Project Approval Board (PAB) at National level. The Annual Plan for the district is prepared by the PO, SSA and forwarded to State Project Officer for inclusion in the State Annual Plan. The State Annual Plans for the years 2007-2012 containing the targets (physical and financial) for various activities in respect of each district were approved by PAB and the programmes were implemented in the district as per the plans.

(ii) Enrolment

The main objectives of SSA Programme was to ensure 100 per cent schooling of children and to reduce the number of out of school children to zero in respect of the targeted children of the age group of 6-14 years by the implementing agency. According to paragraph 9.6 of the Manual on Financial Management and Procurement of SSA, updated information on child population of the age group of 6-14 years was required to be provided in the plan every year. However, the updated data on child population was not available with the SSA.

The details of enrolment of children of this age group (I to VIII Standard) for the years 2007-2012 furnished by PO, SSA were as detailed in Table 2.8:

TABLE 2.8: DETAILS OF ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS TO STANDARD I TO VIII

Year	No. of Govt./ Aided Schools LP+UP*	Enrolment						Grand Total
		Government/Aided			Unaided			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
2007-08	482+422	143978	144304	288282	22577	24218	46795	335077
2008-09	482+422	139860	139963	279823	22207	23647	45854	325677
2009-10	482+422	127123	128129	255252	19725	21242	40967	296219
2010-11	482+422	122911	120421	243332	8552	7005	15557	258889
2011-12	482+422	122200	122259	244459	20360	22052	42412	286871

Source: Details furnished by SSA.

The PO, SSA stated that the decrease in total enrolment of children was due to decrease in birth rate of children in the district. It was also stated that the number of out-of-school children in the district decreased from 1100 (2007-08) to zero (2011-12).

As the updated information on population of children of age group of 6-14 was not available with the SSA, Audit is not convinced as to how the SSA could reach to the conclusion that the number of out-of-school children has been reduced to zero.

* Number of UP Schools includes number of High Schools also as the VIII Standard in the State is still under High Schools Section.

(iii) Enrolment of children with special needs

The details of enrolment of children with special needs in the schools in the district for the period 2007-2012 was collected from SSA as shown in Table 2.9:

TABLE 2.9: DETAILS OF ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Year	Identified	Enrolment	Percentage
2007-08	12240	12072	99
2008-09	9536	9536	100
2009-10	9632	9055	94
2010-11	9598	9568	99
2011-12	12544	12370	99

Source: Details furnished by SSA.

The analysis of the data revealed that the percentage of achievement of enrolment of children with special needs was almost 100.

Decrease in strength of students in Government/Aided Schools

Decrease in strength of students was noticed in respect of 10^{*} out of 18 schools visited by Audit. Four schools[†] did not have the minimum required strength of students of an average of 25 per standard. The Headmasters of the schools stated that the decrease was mainly due to the preference of the Unaided English Medium Schools to Government Schools. This indicates that the education imparted does not meet the aspirational needs of parents.

The PO stated (July 2012) that the migration of students from Government/Aided Schools would be reduced on completion of implementation of Right to Education Act (RTE Act) 2009 taken up in 2011-12.

* GUPS Attukal, GLPS Panayamuttom, GLPS Velloorkonam, GLPS Aruvikkara, GLPS Thachapilly, GLPS Karachira, GLPS Pallipuram, GUPS Kuttamala, GHSS Kezharoor, St. Marys UPS Mayam.

† GLPS Panayamuttom, GLPS Pallipuram, GLPS Thachapilly, GLPS Karachira.

Attendance of pupils

The annual work plan of the SSA envisaged 100 per cent attendance of students in LP and UP schools. The details of verification of attendance of the following schools by Audit in February 2011 are as detailed in Table 2.10:

TABLE 2.10: DETAILS OF ABSENCE OF PUPILS IN THE SCHOOLS VISITED

Sl. No.	Names of schools and dates of visit	Total Strength	Absence on the date of visit and percentage
1	GLPS Vellorkonam, 11th February, 2011	167	95 (57)
2	GLPS Aruvikkara, 11th February, 2011	284	67 (24)
3	GLPS Azhikode, 11th February, 2011	343	302 (88)
4	LMS LPS Chembur, 18th February, 2011	429	103 (24)
5	St. George LPS Amboori, 22nd February, 2011	350	101 (29)

Source: Data compiled by Audit from the test checked Units.

Audit observed that the attendance registers of students on the day of visit showed blank against students who were absent instead of marking absent. The attendance on the date of visit was much lower than that normally indicated on other days.

The attendance of the students is important not only from the academic point of view, but also for reckoning of the entitlement of school for Mid-day Meal which are directly linked to the number of students shown as present. So, there was a need for an effective supervision over the attendance of students by the Educational Officers.

The Headmasters of the schools stated that the reasons for absence of the students were festivals in the area, deployment of teachers for census duty, etc.

The Project Officer, SSA assured that the attendance of pupils shall be watched over by frequent visits of the monitoring team of SSA and would ensure the proper maintenance of attendance registers of students.

The main objective of achieving free and compulsory universal elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by SSA in the district was more or less achieved and the literacy rate of the district is 92.66 per cent which is very close to the State average of 93.91 per cent in 2011. However, there was migration of students from Government/Aided schools to Unaided English Medium schools even after spending ₹ 93.59 crore in implementation of SSA.

Audit Paragraph 2.1.6 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

35. The Committee was at a dismay to note that the General Education Department had no idea about the number of school going children and enquired without having adequate data, how the department could arrange necessary facilities in schools. The District Planning Officer SSA submitted that plan proposals would be submitted after collecting data from DEIS every year. The Committee enquired that without having awareness of number of school going children, how the percentage of school going and out of school children could be distinguished.

36. The official from the office of the Accountant General drew the attention of the Committee that as prescribed in the guidelines of SSA, school mapping was done in our State. It was also noted that the notes once furnished by the department stated that there was no out of school children and later it had reported that there were 44 out of school children. Interesting matter was that as per MHRD Survey, there were 2188 out of school children in 2014 as against 15776 children in 2009. The DPO submitted that there were children having the age group of 6-14 years who were not even enrolled in schools. In order to identify such children, a survey was conducted in Kottoor forest area last year and 42 such children were identified. He supplemented that it was decided to impart special training to those children and enrolling them into schools at appropriate stages. He continued that a proposal for the same was submitted for approval under the plan scheme.

37. The Committee reprimanded the officials of Education Department that SSA did not have district-wise details of school children, the children studying in unaided schools and the data regarding dropouts, etc. In this regard, the District Project Officer, SSA apprised that details regarding the children studying in Government and aided schools were available with DPI and unfortunately unaided school authorities were reluctant to furnish data even though they were directed to do so. He also supplemented that there was no dropout children in Thiruvananthapuram district.

38. The Committee expressed its anguish on the fact that children from Government schools were migrating to unaided schools even after expending crores of rupees for the improvement of education in public sector. The Committee viewed that in many schools children were starving and commented that mismanagement of mid-day meal scheme and delay in the supply of uniform. The Committee considered that the system of granting money for uniform was not preferable. The DPO, SSA argued that money was not issued directly to the children rather they allotted fund to the PTA directing to supply material for uniform having good quality as per the norms of SSA. The Committee directed the Education Department to furnish the details of schools implementing mid-day meal scheme, number of beneficiaries in each school and also check whether the uniform was supplied properly. The Committee decided to recommend the department to review the database critically.

39. Regarding the audit paragraph, the witness, Deputy Director of Education, Thiruvananthapuram submitted that during 2013-14, 42 children were found not studying in any school and out of them 20 children later joined BRCs. The remaining 22 children did not get education.

40. The Committee sarcastically commented on the disparity between the evidence adduced by the Deputy Director of Education, Thiruvananthapuram and the statement furnished by the department. The Programme Officer, SSA submitted that the survey in this regard was conducted only in 2013-14. She continued that majority of out of school children were from tribal area, especially in Kattakada, Palode and Parassala region. The survey was conducted with the help of SC promoters. Though 42 children were identified, actual figure would be

much higher. The Education Department had conducted the survey with the help of Preraks, SC Promoters, ADS and CDS activists. She added that due to the non-co-operation of various departments, convergence of data collected by different agencies could not be fruitfully done.

41. The Committee criticized the department for simplifying the issue. The Committee reminded that it was a National Scheme under the RTE Act, which envisaged free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14. The Committee evaluated it as a serious lapse from the part of State Government.

42. The Committee understood from the table that the number of boys in schools was 19725 in 2009-10, which was decreased to 8552 in 2010-11 and again raised to 20000 in 2011-12. Similarly the number of girls was 21000 in 2009-10, which was decreased to 7000 in 2010-11 and then increased to 22000 in 2011-12. It doubted the accuracy of the data furnished by the department as there was a drastic shortfall in number of students enrolled in unaided schools in the year 2010-11 when compared to the number in the preceding and succeeding years. The Committee wanted to know the reason for the rapid downfall in the number of students in 2010-11 in unaided schools as furnished in Table 2.8 of the Audit Para when compared to previous and succeeding years. The witness, Deputy Director of Education, Thiruvananthapuram submitted that it might be due to bogus admissions. The Committee expressed its displeasure over the irresponsible attitude of the department officials in handling this issue and directed to furnish details regarding out of school children and the reasons for the downfall of number of children in unaided schools during 2010-11.

43. To a query of Committee, the witness, DPO, SSA submitted that out of the total allocation of ₹ 425 crore for the current year, ₹ 41.69 lakh was the share of Thiruvananthapuram district and 35% of the total allocation was the share of Panchayaths.

44. The Committee directed the General Education Department to re-examine the functioning of SSA and opined that co-ordination of SSA and the Education Department was essential, which should be counter checked periodically. Current drop-down structure of SSA should be restructured to

integrate with the educational programmes of local bodies and accordingly guidelines for the same should be formulated. It emphasized that being a centrally sponsored scheme, SSA must invariably be integrated with the departmental programme and local authorities totally.

45. The Committee expressed its displeasure over the careless reply regarding the migration of children from Government/aided schools to unaided schools furnished by the official presented for the evidence examination and admonished that the officers should at least go through the notes furnished from the department before appearing for meeting. It warned that the General Education Department should be vigilant in avoiding such lapses in future.

46. Regarding the audit paragraph, the Committee desired to know the reason for the shortfall in attendance and also whether SSA had conducted any surprise checking after the objection raised by Audit. The DPO, SSA submitted that SSA was not empowered to verify the attendance of children in schools. The Committee denounced that, if not empowered, why the Project Officer, SSA assured to conduct frequent visits of the monitoring team of SSA and would ensure proper maintenance of attendance register. The DPO, SSA was helpless to substantiate the stance of the then DPO and he made it clear that the monitoring team only check whether the intervention extended for academic activities were properly implemented in schools. The Committee reminded that presence of pupil would itself represent whether the intervention of SSA was successful or not. It was surprised to note that SSA monitored the expenditure of allotted fund only, but not bothered about the outcome. It expressed its displeasure when noticed that the Deputy Director, Thiruvananthapuram prefer to attend the welcome committee of SSA rather than attending PAC meeting. The Committee urged the General Education Department to furnish the exact statistics regarding the attendance of pupils.

47. The Committee wanted to know the details regarding the high percentage of absence of pupils in Azhikode and Velloorkonam Schools as shown in Table 2.10. The witness, Deputy Director of Education, Thiruvananthapuram deposed that the details shown in the chart based on the physical verification of attendance done in 2011. Some school authorities brought children from some

unaided schools during inspection day in order to avoid division fall and subsequent shortening of staff strength. When the department conduct surprise visits, the number of pupils in such schools would come down. When the Committee enquired whether the monitoring team of SSA had conducted visits to ascertain the actual figures the DDE replied that Educational Officers had been conducting frequent inspections.

48. The Committee was at dismay to find that the Education Department, which was envisaged to ensure the propriety in staff and student strength itself, submitted before the Committee that there might be bogus admission and reprimanded the officials for their lackadaisical attitude. The witness, Deputy Director of Education, Thiruvananthapuram informed that scenario has been changed entirely due to the introduction of UID verification. At present the strength of pupil are verified with UID and the schools in which bogus admission noticed were given notice to rectify the defects within 30th November, 2014.

49. When the Committee asked whether the post of teachers were curtailed after the introduction of UID mechanism for the calculation of the strength of pupil, the Deputy Director of Education, Thiruvananthapuram submitted that after the completion of inspection, staff strength had to be refixed and division fall may occur especially in some aided schools.

50. The Committee lamented the officials for their standpoint before the Committee which was completely against that they given at the time of Audit. It urged the Education Department to furnish a report regarding the details of visits conducted by the monitoring team of SSA and also the action taken on the findings of the visits.

Conclusion/Recommendation

51. **The Committee evaluates that in many schools the mid-day meal scheme is not properly executed and criticizes that delay in supply of uniform is non-excusable. The Committee directs the General Education Department to furnish the details of schools implementing mid-day meal scheme, number of beneficiaries in each school and also to check whether uniform distribution was done properly. It moots that General Education Department should conduct a critical analysis of the database.**

52. The committee analyses that the data furnished by the department is not convincing as there was a drastic shortfall in the number of students enrolled in the unaided schools in the year 2010-11 and directs the department to furnish the reasons.

53. The Committee emphasizes that co-ordination of SSA and the Education Department is essential and that should be checked periodically. It moots that General Education Department should take effective measures to restructure the drop-down structure of SSA to integrate it with the educational programme of local bodies and accordingly guidelines for the same should be formulated. It emphasizes that being a centrally sponsored scheme, SSA must be totally integrated with the departmental programme and local authorities.

54. The Committee admonishes the officials of the General Education Department for their irresponsible and evasive reply regarding the migration of children from Government/Aided schools to unaided schools and warns that the Department should be more careful while submitting statements before the Committee.

55. The Committee urges the General Education Department to furnish the exact statistics regarding the attendance of pupils.

56. The Committee laments the officials of the General Education Department for their lackadaisical attitude and careless way of making it clear that shortfall of attendance was due to bogus admission. The Committee deplores that General Education Department which had a key role in ensuring the propriety of student-teacher ratio, had not taken any step to avoid such fraudulent activities. It urges the department to take conscientious effort to rectify these issues.

57. The Committee urges the General Education Department to furnish a report regarding the details of visits conducted by the monitoring team of SSA.

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

Water Supply

The provision of adequate and safe drinking water to all the citizens especially those living in rural areas has been a priority for both the Central and the

State Governments. Programmes funded by the Central and the State Governments and agencies like NABARD, LIC, etc., were being implemented for providing drinking water through five divisions* of the Kerala Water Authority (KWA) in the District. The expenditure incurred for Water Supply Schemes in the district for the period 2007-2012 was ₹ 116.40 crore.

Status of Water Supply

As per Economic Review 2011, there were 11883 rural habitations in the State. All the above habitations attained fully covered status as on September 2010 taking the private wells also into consideration. There were 1038 habitations in Thiruvananthapuram district. According to the report by KWA (October 2010), 121 schemes were completed and 22 schemes were in progress in the district which indicates that all the habitations were not fully covered by the schemes.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced in 1972-73 with the aim to ensure coverage of rural habitation with access to safe drinking water, sustainability of the systems and source, to preserve quality of water by institutionalizing water quality monitoring and surveillance.

ARWSP schemes were to be completed within two to three years from the date of sanction. However, schemes taken up under ARWSP were not completed within the stipulated time. It was noticed that some schemes were badly delayed and were in a standstill state due to various reasons as detailed in Appendix 2.2.

Audit observed that 10 schemes taken up under ARWSP to benefit a population of 6.50 lakh in the district remained incomplete even after spending ₹ 54.55 crore (as on 31st March, 2012). Out of these ten schemes, two were started in 2002, three in 2003, one each in 2004, 2005 and 2008 and the remaining two in 2009.

* PH Division Thiruvananthapuram, Water Supply Division Neyyattinkara, Water Supply Division Attingal, Head Works Division Anivikkara, Project Division Thiruvananthapuram.

Status of Water Supply Schemes in selected Panchayats

The Audit party visited five Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS to Andoorakonam, Koithoorakonam and Pothencode in Water Supply Division, Attingal and RWSS to Panavoor and Aryancode in Head Works Division, Aruvikkara) and the following deficiencies were noticed:

- inadequate pumping of water;
- inadequate provision of public water taps;
- water source without fencing and with empty plastic bottles;
- partial coverage of habitations;
- absence of water treatment plant; and
- pillar of OH tank in weak condition, etc.

The Executive Engineer (EE), Water Supply Division, Attingal (February 2012) stated that KWA had now cleaned the source (pond) of RWSS Pothencode, and the estimate for strengthening of OH tank to RWSS Pothencode was prepared and the work would be arranged on availability of fund.

Water Quality

Kerala Water Authority had established Regional/District level Laboratories in the State for water quality monitoring, testing of chemicals, performance studies of water treatment plants, etc. KWA has one Quality Control Regional Laboratory at Thiruvananthapuram for water quality testing.

Water supply schemes were categorized as A, B, C, D and E according to the beneficiary population covered under the scheme. The frequency of tests to be conducted under each category and the number of samples to be tested are as detailed in Table 2.11:

TABLE 2.11: FREQUENCY OF WATER QUALITY TESTS

Category	Frequency	No. of samples to be tested
A	Monthly	15
B	Monthly	11
C	Alternative two months	9
D	Alternative four months	7
E	Twice in a year	3

Source: Departmental figures.

The details of samples of water drawn from various schemes and tested for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 were as detailed in Table 2.12:

TABLE 2.12: DETAILS SHOWING THE RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES TESTED

Year	No. of schemes	Target	Achievement*	Samples failed in		Samples failed in		Samples failed in	
				Bacteriological tests		Chemical tests		Physical tests	
				No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
2008-09	117	1900	1766	654	37	675	38	882	50
2009-10	117	1900	2708	791	29	337	12	1222	45
2010-11	121	1948	2564	666	26	212	8	1167	46
2011-12	117	1900	2848	752	26	63	2	885	31

Source: Departmental figures.

The test results showed presence of bacteria and other impurities. This indicated that the processes of disinfections and treatment of water for removing these impurities were not carried out properly.

The EE, Quality Control Division stated that treatment plant with full units is available only for nine schemes out of the total 117 schemes in the district. The reply clearly indicates that safe drinking water could not be provided by KWA in 108 schemes as water treatment plants with full units were not available.

* During 2009-2012, the achievement was more than the target as more samples were collected in monitor the functioning/performance of different units of treatment plants.

- The reports on quality tests of samples collected from taps connected to RWSS to Panavoor, Pothencode, Aryancode and Andoorkonam showed the presence of coliform bacteria, iron and turbidity as detailed in Table 2.13:

TABLE 2.13: DETAILS OF TEST RESULTS OF WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES
IN SELECTED PANCHAYATS

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year	No. of samples tested	Samples with presence of coliform	Samples with presence of iron above desirable limit	Samples with presence of turbidity above desirable limit
1	RWSS to Panavoor	2009-10	15	5	7	9
		2010-11	8	7	6	8
2	RWSS to Pothencode	2009-10	3	3	-	1
		2010-11	4	3	1	-
3	RWSS to Aryancode	2009-10	10	6	-	6
		2010-11	17	4	-	11
4	RWSS to Andoorkonam	2009-10	7	1	3	6
		2010-11	6	2	2	6

Source: Departmental figures.

The presence of coliform bacteria, iron and turbidity indicated in the test results showed that KWA failed to supply safe drinking water to the population covered under the Schemes.

- In 2010-11, the Quality Control Laboratory had taken open well water samples from the selected Panchayats namely, Panavoor, Aryancode,

Aruvikkara, Andoorkonam and Pothencode for quality tests. It was noticed that most of the samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria as detailed in Table 2.14:

TABLE 2.14: RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES TESTED (OPEN WELLS/BOREWELLS)

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat	Period	No. of samples tested	No. of samples with presence of coliform bacteria
1	Panavoor	2010-11	10	10
2	Aryankode	2010-11	15	13
3	Aruvikkara	2010-11	8	7
4	Andoorkonam	2010-11	4	2
5	Pothencode	2010-11	6	6

Source : Figures compiled by Audit from information supplied by the Water Quality Division.

The test results indicated that the well water used in the Panchayats was polluted and was not fit for human consumption. Thus, the habitations in the test checked Panchayats had no access to safe drinking water as envisaged in ARWSP.

The EE, Quality Control Division, KWA, Thiruvananthapuram stated that in most of KWA rural water supply schemes, no water treatment plant was available and disinfection alone was being conducted and better method of chlorination using electro chlorinator, gas chlorinator, etc., would be introduced in rural schemes in a phased manner.

During the period 2007-2012, ₹ 116.40 crore was spent on 117 water supply schemes to provide adequate and safe drinking water in the district. It was noticed that 108 out of 117 schemes had no water treatment plant with full units and hence water quality tests revealed that coliform bacteria and other impurities were present in drinking water. Thus, the objective of providing safe drinking water remained largely unachieved.

Audit Paragraph 2.1.7 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

58. The Committee asked whether the schemes referred by the Audit were completed. The Executive Engineer informed that out of 10 schemes, 6 were commissioned and two could be commissioned by December 2014 and the remaining two would be commissioned by March 2015.

59. The Committee wanted to know the reason for the delay in commissioning of the Water Supply Schemes. The Executive Engineer (Project Division) submitted that since the amount for which Administrative Sanction was granted was not sufficient enough for the completion of work, then fresh estimate had to be submitted for the pending work sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) in 2011 and Administrative Sanction for the work was obtained in 2012 and the work could be completed and commissioned recently.

60. Regarding the Audit Paragraph, the witness, Executive Engineer submitted that the water quality could be improved with the implementation of new scheme. Presence of coliform bacteria and other impurities could be removed with the introduction of a treatment plant. To a query of the Committee, the Executive Engineer submitted that the parameters like colour, turbidity etc. were being tested physically. She added that old schemes had infiltration gallery instead of treatment plant and chlorination would not be effective for disinfection. She continued that though old schemes were outdated, it could be abandoned only in a phased manner i.e., with the introduction of new distribution lines of the newly commissioned treatment plant.

61. The Committee viewed with grave concern over the fact that Water Authority was aware of the quality of water provided for public use and simply awaiting for the new scheme to get commissioned rather than taking efforts to supply pure water through the existing schemes. Hence the Committee decided to recommend the Water Resources Department that the modernisation of new plant should be done on war footing.

Conclusion/Recommendation

62. The Committee observes that though water authority is very much aware of the presence of coliform bacteria in the water they supply, they are awaiting for the new scheme to get commissioned rather than taking steps to supply safe drinking water and it directs the Water Resources Department that the modernization process should be done in a time bound manner.

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department

The SC population in the district is 3.71 lakh which accounts for 11.47 per cent of the total population and the ST population is 0.21 lakh which accounts for 0.65 per cent of the total population respectively.

As per the index of deprivation reported in Human Development Report 2005 (Kerala), based on four basic necessities for well-being such as housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electricity for lighting, the index of generalized deprivation of SC and ST communities in Thiruvananthapuram district was 54.4 per cent and 60.1 per cent respectively. Among the 14 districts in the State, Thiruvananthapuram district was ranked thirteenth and tenth respectively in the overall development status of SCs and STs.

The Housing Scheme implemented in the district by the SC/ST Development Department during the period 2007-2012 was reviewed and the results are given below:

Housing Scheme to Scheduled Castes

The implementation of Housing Scheme for the benefit of the SC population in the district was entrusted to the District Development Officer (DDO). According to the terms and conditions of the scheme, the beneficiaries were required to construct the houses of the required plinth area on receipt of the assistance. The financial assistance provided for each house with a minimum plinth area of 323 sq. ft. Was ₹ 75,000 (2007-2009), ₹ one lakh (2009-2011) and ₹ two lakh (2011-12). The assistance was to be disbursed to the beneficiaries in four instalments based on stage-wise progress of construction certified by the Scheduled Castes Development Officer (SCDO).

During 2007-2012, ₹ 44.78 crore were spent under the housing scheme for SCs and the details of houses sanctioned and their status of construction as on 31st March, 2012 were as detailed below:

TABLE 2.15: DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSING SCHEME TO SCs

Year	Number of Houses		
	Sanctioned	Completed as on 31st March, 2012	Incomplete as on 31st March, 2012
2007-08	1779	1691	88
2008-09	1765	1597	168
2009-10	1429	1216	213
2010-11	833	583	250
2011-12	330	51	279
Total	6136	5138	998

Source: Departmental figures.

The inordinate delay in completion of houses by the beneficiaries indicated that the department had no proper mechanism to sort out the various problems faced by the beneficiaries and give timely assistance for completion of houses.

The District Development Officer for SCs stated (February 2012) that the noncompletion of houses was due to non-availability of building materials and labourers.

The reply is not convincing as the department did not extend any assistance to resolve the problems faced by the beneficiaries in completion of the houses.

A detailed scrutiny of records relating to the implementation of the scheme in Nedumangad Block showed that 44 out of 50 houses sanctioned during 2009-10 and 33 out of 40 houses sanctioned during 2010-11 were completed as of September 2012. The results of scrutiny are given in the following paragraphs:

(i) Selection of beneficiaries

According to the rules for implementation of housing schemes under the Scheduled Castes Development Department, the application once received was required to be registered in the registers specially kept for the purpose and the same was to be kept till all the eligible applicants were sanctioned grant. Application

received from those who had not applied previously were to be added to the list. The DDO after due enquiry through the Scheduled Castes Development Officer (SCDO)/Block Extension Officers was required to display the list of all applicants including those who were not eligible for the grant before the District Level Working Group (DLWG). The DLWG was first required to fix the number of houses for each Taluk on the basis of Taluk-wise population of SCs. The ultimate selection of beneficiaries in each Taluk was to be made by drawing lots. Based on the above, the DLWG was to select the beneficiaries in one sitting.

- During 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Director issued directions for selection of beneficiaries from the list prepared by the GPs and in case of non-receipt of beneficiary lists from the GPs, the department was to select the beneficiaries directly. Out of the total 90 beneficiaries selected in 2009-10 and 2010-11, six were selected from the lists of the GPs and the remaining 84 were selected by the Department. For the selection of 84 beneficiaries, the Department did not follow the procedure laid down in the rules. There was no advertisement/wide publicity for inviting the applications and no documentation for the number of applications received/rejected with reasons thereof. Report of SCDO in support of eligibility of the applicants was missing in all the applications. In the applications, data relating to marital status of the applicant (even the column was not provided), full address of the present residence, relationship of legal heir to the applicant were not furnished. In most of the cases, possession certificate, identity proof, copy of ration card, certificate from GP with regard to non-availing of financial assistance for the purpose under any other scheme by the applicant and spouse, etc., were not attached.

The above deficiencies indicated that the selection of beneficiaries was not done in a fair and transparent manner.

The District Development Officer (DDO) for SCs stated (August 2012) that the department had invited applications in 2009-10 by advertisement in newspapers and a list was prepared based on the information collected and the selection of beneficiaries for 2009-10 and 2010-11 was made from the list so prepared. However, no documents in support of selection of beneficiaries from the list approved by the Department were produced by the SCDO, Nedumangad.

(ii) Execution and Completion

The houses are required to be constructed according to approved type, design and specification. On completion of work in all respects, the SCDO should

issue the completion certificate in the prescribed form. The SCDO had not issued completion certificates in the cases recorded as completed. No verifiable documents such as photograph of the completed structure, notice from Panchayat allotting house number, etc., were kept by the SCDO.

The above deficiencies indicated that there was no assurance for actual completion of the structure according to the approved design/specification and the grant disbursed was utilized to the full extent in construction.

While accepting the audit observations, the DDO stated (August 2012) that in future, the fourth instalment would be released only on ensuring the completion of the house by the site inspection by the SCDO and the other points as made by audit such as stage-wise completion of houses along with the photographs, details of allotment of house numbers by the local bodies and other documents in proof of completion would also be ensured.

Housing Scheme to Scheduled Tribes

The housing schemes to STs were implemented in the district through the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Nedumangad. The rates of assistance were ₹ 1,00,000 (2007-2009), ₹ 1,25,000 (2009-2011) and ₹ 2,50,000 (2011-12).

During the period 2007-2012, 195 houses were sanctioned to STs and ₹ 2.99 crore were spent on the construction. Year-wise details of houses sanctioned and the status of construction were as detailed in Table 2.16:

TABLE 2.16: DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSING SCHEME TO STs.

Year	Number of houses		
	Sanctioned	Completed as on 31st March, 2012	Incomplete as on 31st March, 2012
2007-08	16	14	2
2008-09	13	11	2
2009-10	55	40	15
2010-11	51	46	5
2011-12	60	10	50
Total	195	121	74

Source: Departmental figures.

The Project Officer, ITDP stated (January 2011 and February 2012) that non-completion of houses was due to insufficient financial assistance from the Government, the difficulty in transportation of materials in respect of beneficiaries in hilly interior areas, lack of interest on the part of beneficiaries to complete the work in time due to non-availability of building materials and huge rise in labour charges.

The reply indicates that the department is not initiating steps to study the deficiencies in the project and take remedial measures to make the scheme more viable to ensure that the beneficiaries get a completed dwelling unit of the prescribed size.

Audit Paragraph 2.1.8 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

63. The Committee viewed that due to the hike in price of building materials after the receipt of first instalment under Housing Schemes to Scheduled Castes, the beneficiaries were not in a position to complete the construction work. The Committee wanted to know the measures taken by the SC/ST Development Department to resolve the issue. The Finance Officer, Collectorate, Thiruvananthapuram submitted that the grant had been raised from ₹ 2 lakh to ₹ 3 lakh from the current year and this benefit would have retrospective effect from 2007-08 onwards and the beneficiaries would be granted the balance amount. He added that out of 6136 houses, 5614 houses were completed under this scheme.

64. When the Committee asked the details of incomplete houses and amount spent for the completion of such houses, the Finance Officer submitted that only the construction of 14469 houses were yet to be completed as per the scheme of Scheduled Castes Development Department from 2007-08 and other details were being collected. When the Committee enquired how the beneficiaries under Scheduled Caste Development Department and Local Self Government Department could be distinguished, the Finance Officer submitted that separate list of beneficiaries were being maintained. The Committee decided to recommend that

the Government should bring a special scheme to complete the existing work by providing additional fund in a time bound manner.

65. To a query regarding the selection of beneficiaries, the witness, Finance Officer, Collectorate, Thiruvananthapuram informed that commonly 'gramasabha' would select the beneficiaries and if such a list was not available, the beneficiaries would be selected in open lot from among the applicants. To a query of the Committee, the Finance Officer replied that for requirement analysis, data regarding the people with and without houses was available and KILA had conducted a study in this regard and the Department updated that data regularly.

66. When the Committee opined that the implementation of housing scheme of Scheduled Tribes Development Department was very pathetic, the Senior Finance Officer, SCDO submitted that out of 714 houses allotted for Scheduled Tribe people, all except 16 houses were completed. He continued that people belong to 'Kani' constitute the major part of the ST race in Thiruvananthapuram District and were having their own land and much better living standard when compared to those of other districts. Though fund was allotted for construction of houses having area not less than 325 sq. ft., the beneficiaries constructed houses with large area perhaps up to 1500 sq. feet. Hence most of the beneficiaries could not complete the construction.

67. The Committee decided to recommend that Scheduled Tribes Development Department should formulate a special scheme under which houses allotted to ST folks could be completed within a short period and fund should be provided to individual beneficiary without taking into account of the fund granted previously.

Conclusion/Recommendation

68. **The Committee finds that due to the hike in price of building materials, the beneficiaries belonging to SCs are not in a position to complete the construction work of houses granted to them. So it recommends that Scheduled Caste Development Department should formulate a special scheme to complete such works which were abandoned in the middle, by providing additional fund in a time bound manner.**

69. **The Committee directs the Scheduled Tribe Development Department to formulate a special scheme so that the beneficiaries of the Housing Scheme could complete the construction within a short span and sufficient fund should be provided to individual beneficiaries irrespective of the fund allotted previously.**

Economic Services

A review of implementation of various programmes for the development of infrastructure, schemes for upliftment of life of rural people such as Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, National Horticulture Mission, Protection of River Banks, Western Ghat Development Programme etc., was conducted, and the audit findings in this regard are discussed below:

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was introduced in December 1993 to enable MPs to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable assets based on the local needs in their constituencies. It is a scheme fully funded by GOI with annual entitlement of ₹ two crore per MP and the amount released directly to the District Authority in two equal installments. The District Collector was responsible to implement MPLADS in the district through implementing agencies such as LSGIs, Government Departments, Government agencies etc., as per the guidelines issued by GOI.

During 2007-2012, an amount of ₹ 16.43 crore was spent against the available fund of ₹ 23.81 crore and an unspent balance of ₹ 7.38 crore was available as on 31st March, 2012.

Audit scrutinized records relating to implementation of MPLADS in respect of the two Parliamentary constituencies in the district viz. Thiruvananthapuram and

Attingal (formerly Chirayinkil) under 14th and 15th Lok Sabha and the status of works sanctioned up to 2011-12 as on March 2012 was as given in Table 2.17:

TABLE 2.17: STATUS OF WORKS SANCTIONED UNDER MPLADS AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2012

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Lok Sabha	Year	Works recommended		Works sanctioned		Works completed		Works not completed	
		Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Expenditure	Number	Expenditure
14th LS	2004-05	79	503.33	49	394.11	47	362.45	2	
	2005-06	99	436.58	67	393.27	65	306.77	2	
	2006-07	118	494.30	63	427.87	60	371.72	3	1.60
	2007-08	95	430.08	67	400.81	65	344.44	2	
	2008-09	154	615.15	77	447.44	76	368.31	1	12.75
Total		545	2479.44	323	2063.50	313	1753.69	10	14.35
15th LS	2009-10	76	485.00	52	352.29	35	172.18	17	24.81
	2010-11	88	512.00	54	277.82	23	89.01	31	17.25
	2011-12	171	1310.00	87	605.65	3	21.89	73	25.22
Total		335	2307.00	193	1235.76	61	283.08	121	67.28

Source: Monthly Progress Report (MPR).

On a scrutiny of relevant records, Audit noticed the following:

- As per scheme guidelines, administrative sanction was required to be accorded within 45 days of receipt of proposal from the MP concerned. Audit, however, noticed that there was delay which ranged up to two years in sanction of 388† works.
- As per guidelines, the time of completion of a work shall not generally exceed one year. However, 10 out of 323 works of 14th Lok Sabha, (sanctioned during 2004-2009), and 48 out of 106 works of 15th Lok Sabha (sanctioned in 2009-2011), remained incomplete as of March 2012 even after the stipulated time of completion of one year.

* Status of 11 works was not shown in the MPR.

† Source: MPLADS website data as on 14 March 2012.

The DPO stated (March 2012) that the delay in commencement and completion of work was due to (i) non-receipt of estimates in time (ii) delay in getting technical sanction even after issue of administrative sanction (iii) natural calamities like rain, flood and (iv) court stay.

- Construction of a building for Primary Health Centre, Aruvikkarakonam taken up in 2006-07 (cost: ₹ eight lakh) was left in an abandoned stage up to plinth level due to protests from local people (expenditure: ₹ 1.54 lakh). A joint verification by the Audit team with the Block Development Officer, Kazhakkootam confirmed the above status of work. The facility of a PHC to the local population thus remained unfulfilled.

Two other works of construction of buildings at Cheruvarakonam for Anganwadi and Samskarika Nilayam were abandoned by the convenors concerned due to court cases.

- The second instalments in respect of two MPs of 14th Lok Sabha (₹ two crore) was not received. Out of this ₹ two crore, ₹ 1.20 crore (₹ 60 lakh each) were received subsequently during the period of 15th Lok Sabha, as share of redistribution made by GOI. Thus, the people of the district were deprived of the benefit of developmental works costing ₹ 80 lakh.
- The District Authority was required to get a firm commitment in advance about the operation, upkeep and maintenance of the proposed assets from the user agency concerned before the execution of the work was sanctioned. But, the required consent was not being obtained from the user agencies.

The DPO stated (June 2012) that if the procedure was followed, it would lead to inordinate delay in the execution of works, and hence a policy decision at Government level is needed. But the guidelines of the scheme stipulated this requirement and hence the reply of the DPO is not in consonance with the guidelines.

Audit Paragraph 2.1.9 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

70. The Committee observed that figures shown as expenditure towards MPLAD was contradictory as expenditure during the period 2007-2012 as per table 2.1 ₹ 16.43 crore and ₹ 9.95 crore as per table 2.17. But as per the note furnished from Revenue Department, it was ₹ 12.72 crore. The District Collector apprised that table 2.17 shows the amount for which work was sanctioned.

71. The Committee also remarked that even though Government allocation could not be anticipated, estimate for the work carrying out using MP/MLA Fund could be prepared in advance.

72. To a query, the Deputy Collector (Disaster Management) submitted that the construction of building for Primary Health Centre, Aruvikarakonam was completed using the fund of Shri M.A. Vaheed, MLA.

Conclusion/Recommendation

73. The Committee suggests that an estimate of the work carried out using MP/MLA fund should be prepared in advance for the effective utilization of funds and earnest efforts should be taken to avoid delay due to technical reason.

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

Horticulture Mission

The State Horticulture Mission (SHM) was introduced in 2005-06 to implement the National Horticulture Mission Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The objectives of the mission were to provide holistic growth of the Horticulture to enhance income support to farm households and to create opportunities for employment generation. SHM is headed by the Mission Director at the State level. The District Horticulture Mission (DHM) with Principal Agricultural Officer (PAO) as the Vice-Chairman and the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Horticulture) as the Member Secretary implements the programme at the district level. The programme was implemented through Krishi Bhavans.

Planning

Annual Action Plan for the district prepared by DHM was approved by the Director, State Horticulture Mission. Targets were allotted to the District Horticulture Mission by the Director based on the Annual Action Plan. The Mission period was 2005-2011 (which was extended up to 2017).

Implementation

During 2007-08 to 2011-12, the District Mission implemented SHM programme at a total cost of ₹ 10.97 crore. The targets and achievements in respect of certain major components of the programme namely, (i) Production of planting material; (ii) Establishment of new gardens; (iii) Rejuvenation of senile plantation; (iv) Integrated nutrient/Pest management; (v) Organic farming; (vi) Integrated post harvest management and; (vii) Establishment of marketing infrastructure for the period 2005-2012 were as detailed in Appendix 2.3.

The following observations were made in audit:

- The achievements were far below the targets fixed. The shortfalls varied from 100 to two per cent.
- There was no achievement under the components of:

(i) Model Nursery–Private Sector and Small nursery–Public Sector under Production of planting material; (ii) Rehabilitation of tissue culture units; (iii) Plant health clinic, Disease forecasting unit, Leaf/Tissue analysis unit and Bio control laboratory under Integrated Nutrient/Pest Management; (iv) Pollination support; (v) Integrated post harvest management; and (vi) Establishment of marketing infrastructure.

The Deputy Director stated (October 2012) that the shortfall in achievement was due to shortage of staff and lack of awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits of the schemes.

Thus, the objectives of the mission to enhance income support to farm households and to create opportunities for employment generation for the farmers remained unfulfilled to a large extent.

Audit Paragraph 2.1.10 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

74. To a query, the Principal Agricultural Officer informed that annual allocation for the district was ₹ 2 crore and 92% of the total allocation was expended in the year 2012-13. He added that as per the guideline of Government of India the land area required for model nursery was at least 4Ha. and due to the non-availability of land to spare for the purpose, private entrepreneurs were prominent in the field. She supplemented that since certain variations were brought lately to the norms of Horticulture Mission in accordance with the requirement of our State, most of the schemes could be implemented and the State Horticulture Mission could utilize fund more effectively. The Committee accepted the explanation.

Conclusion/Recommendation

No Remarks.

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

Protection of river banks

The Government enacted 'The Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Removal of Sand Act, 2001' to protect river banks and river beds from large-scale dredging of river sand, to protect their biophysical environment system and regulate the removal of river sand. The Grama Panchayat (GP) or Municipality was required to make necessary arrangement to carry-out the sand removal operations by obtaining passes from the Geology Department. Audit noticed that the DC had not identified any 'kadavu'* for sand removal and no passes were issued by the Geology Department for sand removal in the district.

The DC admitted that illegal sand mining was rampant in the district. Joint verification of sites by the Audit team and the Village Officers concerned where illegal sand mining was reported, revealed the following:

- At Thrikkannapuram 'kadavu' on the banks of Karamana River in Thirumala Village, cleaning of illegally mined sand was noticed. Several mounds of extracted sand were also seen on the banks indicating clear signs of illegal mining.

* A riverbank where removal of sand is carried out.

- At the Tagore 'kadavu' on the banks of Karamana River in Thirumala village, an exposed concrete retaining wall of a private construction was noticed in close proximity to the river, encroaching upon the river bank.
- At Karimpali 'kadavu' in Poozhikunnu in Nemom village illegal sand mining to an alarming extent was noticed. Audit team noticed a motor pump kept hidden on the shore which was used to pump river water to the sand on the bank so as to make it wet and clogged to facilitate easy extraction.

The District Authority registered 2066 cases of illegal sand mining during 2005-2010 indicating rampant illegal sand mining in the district. It was also seen that 1818 vehicles and 95 country boats were confiscated and an amount of ₹ 4.49 crore was realized on account of fine and the sale proceeds of the sand confiscated in the raids.

The DC stated (July 2012) that Taluk level squads under the leadership of Tahsildar had been constituted to check illegal sand mining and direction given to the police to provide necessary protection to the said squad during raids.

River Management Fund

Rule 22 of the Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Removal of Sand Rules 2002 provided that the DC shall constitute a fund called 'River Management Fund' (RMF) to meet all necessary expenses required for management of 'kadavu' such as closing the 'kadavus', constructing protection walls for 'kadavus', measuring the quantity of sand from time to time, implementation of River Development Plan etc. The funds consist of: (i) 50 per cent of the amount collected by LSGIs through sale of sand; (ii) grants given by Government to implement river bank development plan; and (iii) penalties imposed under the provisions of the Act/Rules etc. However, Audit noticed that only ₹ 1.83 crore was utilized during 2007-2012 for the above purposes against the available fund of ₹ 9.50 crore. Thus, there was failure to utilize (₹ 7.67 crore) substantial part of available funds under RMF.

The district authority failed to control illegal mining of river sands and also failed to utilise substantial part of available funds under RMF.

Audit Paragraph 2.1.11 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

75. The Committee wanted to know the details of illegal sand mining, the Deputy Collector, Disaster Management submitted that 2086 vehicles of illegal sand mining were confiscated during the period of 2007-2012; of which disposal of 110 vehicles was entrusted with sub-collector and sand was completely auctioned to Nirmiti Kendra. The income for 2014-15 in this regard was ₹ 4.25 lakh was up to 30-9-2014. Though special squad comprising of Tahasildar and Police personnel was constituted, that much vehicles could not be confiscated since illegal sand mining was not carrying out effectively as earlier.

76. The Committee wanted to know the reason for the non-utilisation of RMF to the tune of ₹ 8 crore. The Deputy Collector, Disaster Management submitted that, out of ₹ 8.13 crore, Administrative Sanction was granted recently for ₹ 2.59 crore for side wall protection in 8 cases. Project for 17 cases were under consideration.

77. To a query of the Committee the witness, Deputy Collector, submitted that at present mining was not executed since permission was not granted for sand mining as sand river banks (kadavu) were not be identified. He continued that squads headed by Tahasildars were formed in the four existing Taluks and direction regarding the formation of squad was issued to the newly formed two Taluks also.

78. When the Committee asked the details of projects stayed by Government as per Order No. 25508/P3/11 and the reason thereof for the stay, the Deputy Collector (Disaster Management) Thiruvananthapuram was silent. Then the Committee directed to furnish the details at the earliest.

Conclusion/Recommendation

79. **The Committee directs the Revenue Department to furnish the details of projects stayed by Government as per Order No. 25508/P3/11 and the reason there of for the stay at the earliest.**

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP)

The Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was implemented in the State from July 2002. The objectives of the programme include integrated development of Western Ghat region on compact watershed basis with priorities of eco-development and eco restoration, preservation of biodiversity of the region, etc.

The Western Ghat Cell in the Planning and Economic Affairs Department is in charge of co-ordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme in the State. At the district level, there is a District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) with DC as the Chairman and DPO as the convener for identification of watersheds and approval and monitoring of projects. The Grama Panchayat (GP) was responsible for preparing detailed projects under the guidance of DLCC and with the full participation of the farmers. The GP would be the implementing agency.

The State Planning and Economic Affairs Department allots the fund to each DC and the DC will release fund to GP, which was kept in the joint bank account in the name of GP President and the Agricultural Officer of the GP.

The progress report of fund utilization under WGDP in the district as on 31st March, 2012 showed that 23 projects were sanctioned from 2002-03 onwards. The fund allotted for these projects up to 2011-12 was ₹ 7.40 crore out of which the expenditure incurred was ₹ 2.29 crore only as detailed in Table 2.18:

TABLE 2.18: DETAILS OF PROJECTS TAKEN UP UNDER WGDP

No. of projects sanctioned (2002-2012)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
	3	4	1	1	3	2	-	3	3	3	23
Allotment up to 2011-2012 (₹ in Crore)	1.18	0.96	0.15	0.41	1.39	0.96	-	1.20	0.79	0.46	7.40
Expenditure up to 2011-2012 (₹ in Crore)	1.13	0.52	0.14	0.41	0.07	0.02	-	-	-	-	2.29

Source: Figures compiled by Audit from the Monthly Progress Report of WGDP supplied by DPO.

A watershed project was to be completed in a period of three years in a phased manner. However, all the 23 projects sanctioned in 18 GPs remained incomplete as of March 2012. It was seen that no expenditure was incurred for nine projects sanctioned during 2009-2012. The expenditure incurred during 2007-2012 was only ₹ 0.17 crore (Appendix 2.1) and an unspent balance of ₹ 5.11 crore is lying with the implementing officers. This indicated lack of monitoring in the implementation of the programme.

The District Planning Officer who is the convener of the DLCC assured that measures were initiated to strengthen the implementation of the programme by conducting regular review of implementation by DPO at watershed committee level meetings, district level and at the DLCC. Regarding monitoring, the DPO also stated that measures were being initiated to strengthen the mechanism of DLCC. However, no work was completed so far. The DPO did not furnish any specific reply in this regard (June 2012).

Audit Paragraph 2.1.12 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31st March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

80. To a query regarding the Audit Paragraph, the Deputy Collector (Disaster Management) submitted that though 26 projects were implemented from 2002-03 under the Western Ghat Development Programme, its performance was so poor. He added that though Government had issued direction to complete the projects for the period 2002-03 to 2012-13 by September 30, 2015 and for the 2013-14 before December 31, 2014, it was doubtful whether the work would be completed within the stipulated time. The witness submitted the details of completion of work as 10 projects were fully completed, 2 were 90% completed, 3 were 50% completed and 11 were less than 50% completed.

81. The Committee analysed that the Western Ghat Development Programme was an utter failure and the outcome in agricultural fields as a result of the Western Ghat Programme had not been evaluated so far. The Committee decided to recommend to evaluate the outcome of the programme.

Conclusion/Recommendation

82. The Committee opines that WGDP is an utter failure and displeases to note that its outcome has not yet been evaluated. So it recommends that Planning and Economic Affairs Department should evaluate the outcome of the programme and report to it.

AUDIT PARAGRAPH

General Services

e-Literacy (Akshaya)

The Government accorded sanction (March 2007) for Akshaya Project to provide Information Communicational Training (ICT) to all sections of the society and the project was introduced in the district in 2007. The Project aimed at generation of economic growth, creation of employment, providing training centres for IT literacy campaign and establishment of IT dissemination nodes and service delivery points to the common man. Under the project, at least one person in every family was to be given functional IT literacy training, through the Akshaya Centres to be set-up in selected places. The cost of training per person was ₹ 120 of which the share of LSGIs was ₹ 80 and the share to be collected from the beneficiaries was ₹ 40. Share of LSGIs was to be credited to the Special Treasury Savings Bank Account (TSB) of the District Collector who is the Member Secretary of the DPC.

During 2007-2012 an amount of ₹ 4.90 crore was received from the LSGIs out of which only ₹ six lakh was utilised and ₹ 4.84 crore remained as unspent balance in the TSB account. Of the total households of 754112, only 6715 were covered under Akshaya Project as on 31st March, 2011, the achievement being less than one per cent.

The Assistant District Co-ordinator, Akshaya stated (June 2012) that people were not willing to undergo training on computer education through Akshaya centres as at least one member of a family was e-literate through IT @school and other agencies.

This indicated that the project was conceived without a proper pilot study or requirement analysis resulting in blocking of funds to the tune of ₹ 4.84 crore as of March 2012.

CONCLUSION

Integrated District Development Plan for the district and Local Development Plan for each LSGI were not prepared, though the State Government had issued directions in February 2007. In the absence of IDDP and LDPs, the district level developmental issues and scope were not identified. There was no system in place at the district level to have a consolidated statement of the year-wise funds received and utilised under various schemes implemented in the district. Adequate infrastructure and manpower were not available in CHCs/PHCs and hence desired health care services especially delivery services were not provided in the centres. Despite the intervention of SSA, the strength of students in Government/Aided Schools showed a decreasing trend mainly due to the preference of the people to Unaided English Medium Schools. This indicated that the education imparted does not meet the aspirational needs of the parents. Inordinate delays were noticed in completion of Water Supply Schemes, housing scheme by SC/ST Development Department for SCs/STs, works under MPLADS and WGDP. There was failure to utilise substantial part of available funds under RMF. Taking up of the e-Literacy Project in the district without a requirement analysis resulted in non-utilisation of the funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Government should ensure the preparation of IDDP and LDPs for the district so as to identify the district level developmental issues and scope.
- There should be a system in place at the district level to have a consolidated statement of funds received, utilized and status of implementation of each programme/scheme for effective monitoring.
- The Government should strengthen the functioning of CHCs and PHCs by providing required manpower and infrastructure.
- Remedial action may be taken to restrict the migration of students from Government/Aided Schools to Unaided English Medium Schools after analyzing the reasons and considering the aspirational needs of parents.
- Database on child population needs to be prepared and updated to monitor the targets and achievements.

- The District Administration should take urgent measures for early completion of projects taken up under ARWSP and ensure water quality by effective rectification measures and follow-up taken on adverse water quality results.
- The District Authorities should ensure timely completion of houses sanctioned under the Housing Scheme to SC/STs, works sanctioned under MPLADS and Watershed Projects sanctioned under WGDP.

Audit Paragraphs 2.1.13-2.1.15 contained in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31 March, 2012 (General & Social Sector).

Notes furnished by Government on the above Audit Paragraph is included as Appendix II.

83. The District Planning Officer, Thiruvananthapuram assured that, the outstanding balance of ₹ 4 crore out of the total allocation towards a literacy programme could be utilized for the purchase of computers for schools. The Committee reiterated that it would be better to implement e-Literacy programme through schools and decided to recommend to purchase computers for schools using the balance amount and there by improving the facilities of schools.

Conclusion/Recommendation

84. **The Committee finds that an amount to the tune of ₹ 4.84 crore received from LSGIS during 2007-2012 remain unspent and directs the IT Department to purchase computers for schools using the balance amount through e-Literacy programme.**

85. **The Committee enunciates that the present system of e-Literacy programme is to be modernised and directs the IT Departments to formulate a plan in this regard for providing computer facility in every schools.**

Thiruvananthapuram,
18th February, 2016.

DR. T. M. THOMAS ISAAC,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION

Sl. No.	Para No.	Department concerned	Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3	4
1	10	Revenue	The Committee evaluates that District Planning could have been done more effectively if the Heads of Departments had provided details of the fund that could be allotted to each district. The Committee views the delay in proper planning and implementation of projects are serious issue and directs that plan should be finalized before the end of the financial year and priority should be give to the development of rural areas. The Committee stresses the need for giving more importance to the planning mechanism.
2	11	"	The Committee points out the need for an efficient system for consolidation of information regarding district level fund allocation and directs the Revenue Department to take stringent measures to develop a software for consolidation of district level implementation of the plan scheme.
3	12	"	The Committee criticizes the Revenue Department for the practice of non-maintenance of cash book, though Finance Department insists to do so and directs that the department should maintain a cash book register even if the transaction was done through cheque.
4	13	IT	The Committee directs the IT Department to examine the possibility to provide computer to schools which lack sufficient computers, through e-literacy programme.

1	2	3	4
5	29	Health & Family Welfare	The Committee expresses its anguish over the lackadaisical attitude of the Health Department in not rendering IP Services in PHCs at Panavoor and Andoorakonam due to shortage of doctors even though the IP block had sufficient facilities. The Committee directs the Health & family Welfare Department to conduct a study about the number of buildings constructed for CHCs and PHCs which are left unutilized and to take measures to utilize them. The Committee recommends the Government to formulate a policy to make available the required staff strength and infrastructure as specified by IPH standard in the PHCs & CHCs.
6	30	"	The Committee urges the Health & Family Welfare Department to ensure that all PHC are provided with emergency medicines and ECG Units.
7	31	"	The Committee reprimands the Health & Family Welfare Department for purchasing surgical kits without assessing actual requirements and directs that the department should be vigilant in ascertaining the actual demands before the purchase, so that it could avoid such lapses in future.

1	2	3	4
8	32	Health & Family Welfare	The Committee analyses that, though Janani Suraksha Yojana was launched in April 2005 and private hospitals were accredited only after four years. It retorts that delay in the implementation of such welfare scheme resulted in the denial of assistance to the common people and is not justifiable. The Committee directs the department to make necessary steps to ensure that welfare schemes should reach even the weaker section of society.
9	33	"	The Committee urges the Health & Family Welfare Department to furnish the details regarding the difference between the number of pregnant women registered and the number of pregnant women administered TT doses and the number of delivery cases reported by DMOH. So it urges to re-check the validity of the data and report to it at the earliest.
10	34	"	The Committee doubts that if the public health institutions could not attain the standards prescribed by IPHS, public system would be hijacked by private institutions and recommends that the Health & Family Welfare Department should take efforts to modernize its institutions according to the standards prescribed by IPHS and to strengthen the Public Health System.
11	51	General Education	The Committee evaluates that in many schools the mid-day meal scheme is not properly executed and criticizes that delay in supply of uniform is non-excusable. The Committee directs the General Education Department to furnish the details of schools implementing mid-day meal scheme, number of beneficiaries in each school and also to

1	2	3	4
			check whether uniform distribution was done properly. It moots that General Education Department should conduct a critical analysis of the database.
12	52	General Education	The Committee analyses that the data furnished by the department is not convincing as there was a drastic shortfall in the number of students enrolled in the unaided schools in the year 2010-11 and directs the department to furnish the reasons.
13	53	"	The Committee emphasizes that co-ordination of SSA and the Education Department is essential and that should be checked periodically. It moots that General Education Department should take effective measures to restructure the drop down structure of SSA to integrate it with the educational programme of local bodies and accordingly guidelines for the same should be formulated. It emphasizes that being a centrally sponsored scheme, SSA must be totally integrated with the departmental programme and local authorities.
14	54	"	The Committee admonishes the officials of the General Education Department for their irresponsible and evasive reply regarding the migration of children from Government/Aided schools to unaided schools and warns that the Department should be more careful while submitting statements before the Committee.
15	55	"	The Committee urges the General Education Department to furnish the exact statistics regarding the attendance of pupils.

1	2	3	4
16	56	General Education	The Committee laments the officials of the General Education Department for their lackadaisical attitude and careless way of making it clear that shortfall of attendance was due to bogus admission. The Committee deplores that General Education Department which had a key role in ensuring the propriety of student-teacher ratio had not taken any step to avoid such fraudulent activities. It urges the department to take conscientious effort to rectify these issues.
17	57	"	The Committee urges the General Education Department to furnish a report regarding the details of visits conducted by the monitoring team of SSA.
18	62	Water Resources	The Committee observes that though water authority is very much aware of the presence of coliform bacteria in the water they supply, they are awaiting for the new scheme to get commissioned rather than taking steps to supply safe drinking water and it directs the Water Resources Department that the modernization process should be done in a time bound manner.
19	68	SC Development	The Committee finds that due to the hike in price of building materials, the beneficiaries belonging to SCs are not in a position to complete the construction work of houses granted to them. So it recommends that Scheduled Caste Development Department should formulate a special scheme to complete such works which were abandoned in the middle, by providing additional fund in a time bound manner.

1	2	3	4
20	69	ST Development	The Committee directs the Scheduled Tribe Development Department to formulate a special scheme so that the beneficiaries of the Housing Scheme could complete the construction within a short span and sufficient fund should be provided to individual beneficiaries irrespective of the fund allotted previously.
21	73	Revenue	The Committee suggests that an estimate of the work carried out using MP/MLA fund should be prepared in advance for the effective utilization of funds and earnest efforts should be taken to avoid delay due to technical reason.
22	79	"	The Committee directs the Revenue Department to furnish the details of projects stayed by Government as per Order No. 25508/P3/11 and the reason there of for the stay at the earliest.
23	82	Planning & Economic Affairs	The Committee opines that WGDG is an utter failure and displeases to note that its outcome has not yet been evaluated. So it recommends that Planning & Economic Affairs Department should evaluate the outcome of the programme and report to it.
24	84	Information Technology	The Committee finds that an amount to the tune of ₹ 4.84 crore received from LSGIS during 2007-2012 remain unspent and directs the IT Department to purchase computers for schools using the balance amount through e-literacy programme
25	85	"	The Committee enunciates that the present system of e-literacy programme is to be modernised and directs the IT Departments to formulate a plan in this regard for providing computer facility in every schools.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Paragraph No.	Remarks
2.1.1.1 1.1.1.1	<p>District Plan</p> <p>According to the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 the DPC was requested to consolidate the plan prepared by the LSGI and prepare a draft Development Plan for the district as a whole. The guidelines for district plan in the Eleventh Five Year Plan issued (August, 2006) by Planning Commission envisaged a district planning process for preparing an Integrated plan (Socio Economic Plan) for the district taking into account the resources and their allocation for various purposes.</p> <p>Steps taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2000 all districts prepared a district plan by integrating the departmental schemes and LSGI plan. • During XIth Five Year Plan, SPB & KILA jointly conducted workshops for the preparation of District Plan. Concepts arrived from the workshop is consolidated and KILA prepared a draft Guideline. The same was discussed in the Co-ordination Committee meeting on Decentralisation and entrusted Planning Department to issue the Guidelines. • Also it has been decided in the State Level Co-ordination Committee held on 09.07.14 to conduct training regarding the preparation of District Plan with the auspicious of KILA and entrusted the Vice Chairman, State Planning Board to convene meeting in order to discuss and sort out the problems regarding the preparation of the plan in consultation with the Ministers and the officers concerned. • Meanwhile Government have issued an ordinance for the preparation of IDDP and LDP (Spatial Plan) and entrusted the task to the Town and Country Planning Department. • No further directions from the part of the Government are issued for the preparation of District Plan.
2.1.1.1 Financial Management MPLADS	<p>The MPLADS fund from Government of India is credited to the concerned MPs (of 15th Lok Sabha Dr. Sashi Tharoor (LS), Sri. Sampath (LS), Dr. T. N. Seema (RS), Sri. M.P. Achuthan (RS)) S.B. Account maintained by the District Collector, in Nationalized Banks directly through RIGS. No cash transactions made by the MPLADS Fund account hence no cash book is maintained. The transactions are made through cheques only. Instead of cash book, Cheque issue register is maintained, the same is countersigned by the District Collector with the issue of each cheque Bank Account balance statement is obtained from each bank periodically. The MPLADS Fund Account is audited annually by the audit teams approved by Government</p>

of India and furnish the Audit report, Utilisation Certificate & Audit Certificate are furnished as stipulated by Government of India.

Audit of the MPLADS Fund Account has been completed upto 2012-13. The Utilisation Certificate, Copy of Audit report and Audit Certificate have been forwarded to District Planning Officer for intimation Government of India annually. The bank reconciliation statement prepared by the Auditor in r/o (of 15th Lok Sabha Dr. Sashi Tharoor (LS), Sri. Sampath (LS), Dr. T. N. Seema (RS), Sri. M.P. Achuthan (RS)) is attached herewith for reference. (Appendix - MPLADS 1-10) The Audit for the year 2013-14 is ongoing.

Bank balance as on 31.03.2012 was Rs. 0.79 crores

As per receipts and payment statement the balance amount is Rs. 1.9 crores.

The statement of receipts and Payments as per office records is furnished below.

Sl. No	Financia l Year	Opening Balance (Rs.)	Receipts (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)	Payments (Rs.)	Closing Balance (Rs.)
1.	2007-08	1,72,00,000	5,24,893	1,77,24,893	57,22,680	1,20,02,213
2.	2008-09	1,20,02,213	2,03,85,898	3,23,88,111	2,41,69,804	82,18,307
3.	2009-10	82,18,307	4,25,73,949	5,07,92,256	2,23,87,760	2,84,04,496
4.	2010-11	2,84,04,496	82,20,393	3,66,24,889	4,29,21,124	-62,96,235
5.	2011-12	-62,96,235	4,00,22,631	3,37,26,396	3,20,15,302	17,10,894

• Cash Book Balance as on 31.03.2012 : Rs. 17,10,894/-

• Non Reconciled amount as on 31.03.2012 (which is reconciled on 21.05.2012) (Non reconciled statement enclosed) : Rs. 61,73,760/-

• Total : Rs. 78,84,654/-

• Amount deducted for cheque book charge : Rs. 882.50

Horticulture Mission

- Balance as on 31.03.2012 : Rs. 78,83,771.50/-

This figure is the same with the bank balance noted in the AG audit para 2.1

During August 2013 a Cash Book was prepared for the period from 14th February 2007 based on the transactions made under District Horticulture Mission by verifying the cheque issuing register and connected records available at the District Horticulture Mission, Thiruvananthapuram.

Now the cash book accounts under District Horticulture Mission, Thiruvananthapuram is reconciled as on date. Hence the objection may please be dropped.

2.1.5.1 Health
2.1.6 Education
2.1.6.1 Implementation of S.S.A

Report is attached separately (Appendix - H1)

I would like to bring your notice the following things connected with the SSA TPM:

SARVASHIKSHA ABHIYAN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM GRAM EXPENDITURE (RECEIPT & PAYMENT) (In Lakhs)
--

YEAR	TOTAL AMOUNT	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
2004-2005	1156.02935	1026.29779	129.73156
2005-2006	1050.56217	955.22157	95.3406
2006-2007	938.20466	935.97371	2.23095
2007-2008	1289.84395	1285.27158	4.57237
2008-2009	1681.64617	1666.52248	15.12369
2009-2010	1956.15184	1887.74163	68.41021
2010-2011	3177.30903	2197.55936	979.74967
2011-2012	3604.55307	2311.44532	1293.10775
2012-2013	4151.17102	3716.68337	434.48765
2013-2014	3975.17863	3903.92143	71.2572

(ii)Enrolment

There is a disparity in the child population of 6 to 14 age group and the enrolment of children in the government and aided schools from classes 1 to 7. The number of child population is higher than that of the children enrolled.

If we try to go through the picture of enrolment before two years one can easily realize that instead of enrolling children in the government and aided schools, the tendency of getting enrolled in unaided unrecognized schools is considerably increasing. The parents, who are working abroad and generally known as the non-resident Keralites, want their children to be admitted in the schools mentioned above. The number of such category of parents is also very high. The children, who are enrolled in the MGJCs under the BRCs of Perassala, Kattaikkada and Palode and the children in the MGJCs of coastal regions, are not in the account of Govt and Aided schools. Never the less it is true that the children in the tribal settlements are not enrolled in the normal schools.

During 2013-14, SSA Thiruvananthapuram was tried to find out the out of school children through a survey. This survey

could identify 42 out of school children in the district. In this 30 children were in the tribal settlements and the remaining 12 belonged to the coastal region. It is interesting to be noted that the children in the coastal area have school within the radius of one kilometre for formal schooling. Children, whom social situation prevent them from attending the school in the day time are blessed with having functional MGLCs in the nearby. But it was not so easy to find out the out of school children in the remote hilly areas of Podiyam, Plath and Manikodu through the survey. The 20 children found out in the survey were enrolled in the nearby school. But 12 of the remaining could not be enrolled in any schools in Kattakada even now. In the last year the government of Kerala have decided to upgrade the MGLC to a new LP school at Podiyam through an order along with two other MGLCs in the district as per the proposal submitted by the SSA. The MGLC at Podiyam was started for the tribal children in the nearby settlements. It is not functioning as school owing to non availability of 50 cents of land and a minimum number of children. Since it is in the forest area the prescribed area of land to be made available for the school is not so easy. At any way and at any cost they should be brought under the roof of a formal school and they should be provided with good education. It is the right of them to have a school as per neighbourhood school norm of RTE in the tribal settlements.

Suggestions for Improvement

The parents of the children and the leaders of the settlements should be sufficiently oriented on the need and significance of education for their children.

The Govt. Upper Primary School situated at Kottoor and Utharamkode have facilities to accommodate these children and even now about 365 children are there in these schools for education. They need transportation since they are far away from the school. At present they are provided with transportation facility under the so called Goshree project by the ITDP. This facility should be continued.

By setting up a hostel near the GUPS Kottoor the prevailing school can be converted in to a model residential school. The number of out of school children identified and reported was lower than that of the unfound. There are more children in the settlements under 6 to 14 age group having not enrolled yet. Strenuous effort should be taken to find

out the remaining through the convergence of the LSG, Kudumbashree, Asha workers, Anganvadi teacher, and ST promoters under the auspices of the SSA, Thiruvananthapuram. In addition to this, the service of the parents of the children can be made use of.

During Xmas vacation, a 10 day survey is planned by the SSA in order to find out the out of school children. A sum is set apart for the purpose. If it would be successful, a powerful leadership and guidance are inevitable. Being an able collector with willpower in doing the decisions taken, sir, you can help us a lot in this regard.

The out of children found in the last year were enrolled in the stage appropriate classes and they are being given special training in the school where they are.

	Amount Spent for (In Lakhs)				EDC
	Civilworks	Free Text Book	School Grant	Maintenance Grant	
	457.86	97.44	20.40	29.05	76.11
	337.14	110.33	21.30	32.30	68.66
	217.48	157.37	21.85	32.60	109.45
	325.01	246.87	21.88	33.25	110.15
	236.07	452.76	61.16	49.23	64.77
	557.50	490.75	62.59	50.48	87.19
	460.87	423.87	63.04	47.63	189.13

122.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
394.58	345.44	63.18	47.07	186.35
138.69	463.17	62.88	51.00	268.00
1130.43	340.98	62.96	51.15	194.18
4377.95	3128.98	461.23	423.95	1353.99
9746.10				

An amount of Rs.83,92,10,327/- (Rs. Eighty crore, ninety two lakhs, ten thousand, three hundred and twenty seven only) has been spent towards increasing the infra structure facilities in the form of constructing additional class rooms, HM rooms, toilets and compound walls in the schools from 2004-05 to 2013-14. Major & Minor repairs, construction of new school buildings by demolishing the dilapidated buildings, making drinking water facilities, electrification and renovation of BRCC/ CRC buildings have been done by utilizing the amount in the intervention of civil work. But the fund for the construction of new school buildings could not be utilized. It is for the up gradation of MGJCs into new primary schools. Even though the sanction is accorded to upgrade the 3 MGJCs in the district through a government order, the fund for the same cannot be utilized due to certain technical reasons. Besides, the funds once allotted for the construction of additional class rooms under the jurisdiction of Thiruvananthapuram corporation haven't utilized yet. But the funds given to the headmasters directly by the SSA were utilized for completing the works through the School management Committees.

2.1.6.2 and
2.1.6.3

Decrease
in the
strength of
children in

Vanity and pride, over ambition, hatred towards the primary schools under the public sector, anticipations about the future, interest towards English learning & western culture, non participation of children of teachers, affiliation towards white collar jobs in medical science and engineering are the main reasons:
Enhancing the strength of children in schools located in rural areas:

<p>Govt./Aided schools</p>	<p>The parents in the rural area in general and the urban area in particular believe that learning is meant that English learning. They are misunderstood that the Govt. schools are unable to provide good English education to their children. They want their children be capable in speaking, reading and writing in English very fluently.</p> <p>If the schools can convince the parents that the children, at present in the school, are beyond their expectation the parents can trust our schools and thereby enhancing enrolment in the immediate future.</p> <p>1. Importance should be given to English learning in the schools.</p> <p>Teachers should be provided with capacity building trainings in English language teaching. The teachers know the usage of English to a certain extent. But they are unaware of the use of English. Trainings, according to the needs, can satisfy this problem to a great deal.</p> <p>2. The problem of Syllabus:</p> <p>Even the laymen bother in the syllabus of the school. They believe that ICSE and CBSE syllabus are good for their primary children though there is no such syllabus in fact. They should be assured that whatever may be the syllabus their children will be learnt in English well. If the schools can satisfy the demands of the parents, definitely the school can improve the strength of the children.</p> <p>3. Introducing 'Teach for Kerala' team for English Learning:</p> <p>As English learning is the focus of attention right from the lower classes to the upper classes, special attention by a special team for making the class rooms conducive to English learning is advisable. There are teams of professionals in doing this noble task of teaching English language in the class rooms. Since they are professionally qualified to do so, the service of them can be made available in the class rooms of Kerala.</p> <p>In certain parts of the country, the IIT/IT professionals are being engaged in teaching English in the primary classes. The schools, where the service of these professionals is made available, are succeeding in their venture in bringing marginal results.</p>
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Last year the officials in the SSA Thiruvananthapuram had conducted an exposure visit to Hyderabad in order to have an understanding of the functioning of schools, SSA Offices and other offices connected with education. While in the schools, the officials could happen to see a team of IT professionals in the class rooms for taking English classes as a part of Teach for India project. It is understood that the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh have made a tie up with the team and the service of them are made use in improving the achievement of learners in English learning. They are paid by the SSA from the intervention of Teacher Salary. The continuous intervention by the team in the schools enabled to increase the strength of the schools as well as the achievement of the learners.

The same project can be made available in the district by making use of the intervention in the SSA. Here also, if we decide, it would be a victorious programme.

Not only that the presence of the team in the school will develop the confidence of the permanent teachers in the school and also thereby increasing the strength and achievement of the students.

This year in the annual work plan and budget of the SSA Thiruvananthapuram, an amount of Rs.18,80 lakhs is allotted for the intervention of Teacher Salary. In this, Rs-4,65 lakhs is allotted for the appointment of head teachers and the remaining amount is for part time instructors; Art Education, Work Experience and Physical Education on condition that in an upper primary school, if the strength is more than 100, there is a provision of an additional teacher and the strength is more than 300 teachers of 3 categories, as mentioned above, can be provided.

If we do all the things properly in the proper time, we can make miracles in the schools where the strength is very low and the condition is very pathetic.

The migration of students from Govt. and Aided schools to unaided Medium Schools even after spending Rs.93.59 lakhs in implementation of SSA.

The Yearwise details of receipt and utilisation of funds are given in Appendix-SSA(1)

An amount of Rs.83,92,10,327/- (Rs. Eighty crore, ninety two lakhs, ten thousand, three hundred and twenty seven only) has been spent towards increasing the infra structure facilities in the form of constructing additional class rooms, HM rooms, toilets and compound walls in the schools from 2004-05 to 2013-14. Major & Minor repairs, construction of new school buildings by demolishing the dilapidated buildings, making drinking water facilities, electrification and renovation of SRC/ CRC buildings have been done by utilizing the amount in the intervention of civil work. But the fund for the construction of new school buildings could not be utilized. It is for the up gradation of MGLCs into new primary schools. Even though the sanction is accorded to upgrade the 3 MGLCs in the district through a government order, the fund for the same cannot be utilized due to certain technical reasons. Besides, the funds once allotted for the construction of additional class rooms under the jurisdiction of Thiruvananthapuram corporation haven't utilized yet. But the funds given to the headmasters directly by the SSA were utilized for completing the works through the School management Committees.

Appendix
(W.S.2)

Water Supply Report is attached separately

2.1.7.1 and
2.1.7.2 and
2.1.7.3

Water
Quality

Water supply schemes were categorized as A,B,C,D and E according to the population benefitted and monitoring of the quality of drinking water supplied is carried out as per Action plan prepared at the beginning of the year. The

2.1.7.4

target fixed and achievement of water quality monitoring for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as follows.

Year	Target	Achievement	No. of samples failed		
			Physical	Chemical	Bacteriological
2010-11	1948	2564	1167	212	666
2011-12	1900	2848	385	63	752
2012-13	1900	2717	929	85	430
2013-14	1900	2280	847	226	416

From the water analysis reports available, the details of test results of the schemes, RWSS to Panavoor, RWSS to Pothencode, RWSS to Aryancode, and RWSS to Andoorikonam are furnished herewith.

Name of scheme & category	Year	No. of samples tested	Samples failed in physical test	Samples failed in chemical test	Samples failed in bacteriological tests.
RWSS to Panavoor (Category D)	2013-14				
	2014-15	7	2	0	4
RWSS to Pothencode (Category E)	2013-14	4	Nil	NR	Nil
	2014-15	5	2	Nil	Nil
RWSS to Aryancode (Category D)	2013-14	7	2	2	7
	2014-15				
RWSS to Andoorikonam (Category D)	2013-14				
			Source drilled and MD water at the time of inspection		

2014-15				

The role of Quality Control Division, Thiruvananthapuram is to monitor the quality of drinking water supplied from the various schemes. The reports were furnished to execution wing for taking urgent remedial measures. The quality of drinking water supplied is maintained by the regular divisions.

As per the Government Orders each beneficiary selected for the scheme, House to Houseless has to construct a house of 323 square feet having a hall, 1 room, kitchen & toilet with concrete roof. Now a days construction of 1 square feet incurred Rs.2000/-. Therefore approximately Rs.646000/- has to be paid. But the grant sanctioned for House to Houseless scheme is only 2 lakhs and the remaining 446000/- has to be met by the beneficiary. The real fact is that all beneficiaries are under BPL Category. Moreover price of construction materials of brick, cement, sand are sky rocketing day by day. Transportation cost is also very high. Due to the above said reasons beneficiaries could not complete the construction work within the stipulated time period. These are the problems faced by the beneficiaries and the SC Department definitely sort out these problems and informed the A.G. timely. Meeting of the beneficiaries are conducted by the Scheduled Caste Development Officers with the participation of LSG for the timely completion of the houses.

The grant sanctioned during the period 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010 was only Rs.75000/-. It was hiked to Rs.100000/- during the period 2010-2011 and to Rs.200000/- in 2011-2012.

The progress report of House to Houseless upto 31st September 2014

Year	Target	No. of houses completed	No. of incomplete house as on 01.10.2014	% of completion
September 2014				31%

SC/ST
Development
Department
Selection of
beneficiaries

2.1.8

2.1.8.1

2007-2008	1779	1725	54	97%
2008-2009	1765	1640	125	93%
2009-2010	1429	1282	147	90%
2010-2011	833	689	144	83%
2011-2012	330	278	52	84.24%

Details of Houseless Scheme in Nedumangadu Block upto 31st September 2014

Year	Target	No. of houses completed	Remaining Houses
2009-2010	50	48	2
2010-2011	40	34	6

The above table shows that in Nedumangadu Block Scheduled Caste Development Office there is only two more houses to be completed during the period 2009-2010 and only 6 more in 2010-2011. So there is no such lagging in the completion of houses in Nedumangadu Block.

Selection of Beneficiaries

During the year 2009-2010 Gramasabha list of Nedumangadu Block Scheduled Caste Development Office was sanctioned by District Development Officer (Proceedings attached). In 2010-2011 Gramasabha list of one panchayath was approved. Rest of the beneficiaries were selected by Scheduled Caste Development Officer, Nedumangadu Block Scheduled Caste Development Officer, who are the implementing officer, disbursed the amount after verifying the eligibility of the beneficiaries. Data relating to marital status of the applicant,

relationship of legal heir to the applicant, possession certificate and identity proof are keeping.

• **Execution & Completion**

Each instalment is released only on ensuring completion of each stage after site inspection by the Scheduled Caste Development Officer. Moreover Scheduled Caste Development Officer keep the photographs of completion of houses and other documents in proof of completion of house. Instructions were given to Scheduled Caste Development Officers by the District Development Officer for keeping all above said documents since SCDO's are the implementing Officers.

Table 2.17 Status of works sanctioned under MPLADS during 18th Lok Sabha (as on 30.09.2014)
(Rs Lakhs)

Year	Works recommended	Works sanctioned	Works completed
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	Number		Cost		Number		Cost	
	Member	Cost	Member	Cost	Member	Cost	Member	Cost
15th Lok Sabha								
2009-10	70	489.85	59	446.22	56	418.13	3	12.84
2010-11	86	501.6	72	449	70	426.11	2	0
2011-12	166	1141.2	148	1065.1	141	944.08	7	18.01
2012-13	207	1221.2	179	1094.2	165	998.46	8	23.91
2013-14	168	1194.4	153	1025.9	117	709.39	36	56.2
Total	697	4548.3	605	4080.5	549	3496.1	56	110.96

Out of the 56 works which are not completed, 38 are in Thiruvananthapuram Constituency and 18 are in Attingal Constituency. About 20 works are physically completed and payment will be made after obtaining the final bill and conducting site inspection. All other works are in various stages of implementation and review meetings are being conducted for the completion of these works within the stipulated time.

Construction of Building for Primary Health Centre, Aruvikkavikatanam

Administrative sanction was accorded to the above work proposed by Shri Varaha Radhakrishnan, Ex. MP (LS) of Chirayinkil Constituency on 18.01.2008 under MPLADS 2006-07 for an amount of Rs.8.00 lakh. The work was started through beneficiary committee and part bill claimed. An amount of Rs.167246/- was incurred as expenditure including taxes. The work was discontinued due to protests from local people. It was requested to Government to close the work at that stage. Later, the work was restarted under MLASDF of Shri M A Vaidil MLA during 2012-13 and AS was accorded for Rs.16.00 lakh. Presently the structure is completed and plastering works done. Painting works and tile works are to be done. Implementing agency

reported that the work will be completed within one month.

Construction of buildings at Cheruvarkottam for Anganwadis and Samasthanika Nilayam

The above two works were proposed by Shri P K Vasudevan Nair, Ex. MP (LS) of Thiruvananthapuram Constituency under MPLADS during 2005-06. Administrative sanction was accorded to Samstanika Nilayam for an amount of Rs.3.00 lakh and Anganwadis for an amount of Rs.2.00 Lakh. Both the works started on 13.10.2006 through Beneficiary committee and reached up to roof level. Part payment for Rs.159470/- was effected to the convener. Later the Convener discontinued the work and was not willing to complete the works in spite of repeated requestes. Steps were taken to initiate revenue recovery against the convener. On request of the BDO, Parassala, Government was requested to grant permission to utilize the unspent balance amount in the account of the MP for the completion of the scheme. But it was pointed out that the balance works need to be done in accordance with para 4.10.1 of MPLADS guidelines, i.e. " *If the District Authority does not finish the projects within 18 months of demitting of an MP or dissolution of Lok Sabha, the District Authority will be required to complete the balance work out of State/District funds. In no case, any extension will be given and District Authority shall be held responsible in case of any lapse in this regard.*" Hence the implementing agency was directed to complete the work by utilizing the Panchayat fund of MLA fund.

State
Horticulture
Mission

2.1.1.10

Under State Horticulture Mission, Kerala, targets for the components (i) Area expansion of crops (Banana, Pine apple, Ginger, Turmeric, Cocoa, Pepper), (ii) Cultivation of Tissue Culture Banana (iii) Cut Flower and Loose Flower cultivation (iv) Rejuvenation of Pepper and cocoa (v) Creation of water resources in Plain areas (vi) Vermicompost unit (vii) Horticulture Mechanization (Viii) Integrated Nutrient/ Pest Management was fully achieved in Thiruvananthapuram District.

Project based components like Establishment of marketing infrastructure and Integrated Post Harvest Management was not achieved due to (i) High establishment cost. (ii) Lack of successful or established projects under these components in Thiruvananthapuram District which makes the farmers less confident to take up the project. (iii) Subsidy which was given is a onetime grant, back ended and credit linked.

2.1.11

Protection of
River banks

In Thiruvananthapuram District, Kadavu has not identified till now sand auditing by expert agencies were conducted to assess the quantity of available sand in Neyyar, Vamanapuram and Karamana rivers. Decision at Government level is needed. Detailed report received from RM cell is enclosed.

Strict direction given to Tahsildar, Thiruvananthapuram, to prevent illegal sand mining at Thrikkannapuram Karinpalinkadavu and Poozhikunnu, Taluk level squads under the leadership of Tahsildar has been constituted to check illegal sand mining and direction given to the police to provide necessary protection to the squad during raids.

District Collector had inspected Thrikkannapuram Kadavu and declared CRPC sec. 144 on 20.7.12.

In Collectorate & Taluk Offices 24 hours Control room has been set up for preventing illegal sand mining. The District Authority registered 2086 cases of illegal sand mining during last five years and 2086 vehicles were confiscated. Authorisation given to Sub Divisional Magistrate for the sale of 110 unclaimed vehicles kept in premises of various police stations.

2.1.11.1

River
Management
Fund

Kadavu has not identified in Thiruvananthapuram District. Sand audit report reveals that no sand deposit has been detected in Neyyar river. River Management Fund is mainly utilised for the protection of river banks. 27 projects has been completed. Now Government have accorded administrative sanction for 8 projects at a cost of Rs. 2,59,30,000/-. As has been issued to EE, Major Irrigation.

During 2007 - 12 an amount of Rs. 1.83 Crore was spent against the available fund of Rs. 9.50 crore and an unspent balance of Rs. 7.67 crore was available under RM Fund.

The unspent balance available under RM fund as on 30.9.2014 was Rs. 8,13,24,993/-
Yearwise details of receipt and utilisation of funds are given below.

Year	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance
2010-11	4,67,73,253	1,71,22,638	42,38,650	5,91,29,375
2011-12	5,91,29,375	58,95,087	17,09,177	7,20,13,363
2012-13	7,20,13,363	1,19,93,011	35,00,832	7,61,99,273
2013-14	7,61,99,273	30,08,709	49,61,643	8,27,38,518
2014-15 upto 30/9/14	8,27,38,518	4,25,532	18,39,057	8,13,24,993

As per Kerala protection of River Banks and regulation of Removal of sand Act (Rule 23) the income and expenditure of RMF (STSB-3, Sub treasury Kudappanakkunnu) has been audited by a chartered

Accountant

2.1.12

Western
Ghat
Development
Programme
(WGDP)

As of September 2014, there are 26 watershed programmes in Thiruvananthapuram District from 2002-03 onwards Out of which 10 watershed projects have been completed and remaining are on-going projects.

Details of Year wise Fund Utilisation of Watershed Projects taken up under WGDP in the District as

Year	DIN 30.09.2014												Total		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19			
No. of projects sanctioned	3	4	1	1	3	2		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	26
Allocation up to 2013-14	923133	460028	445960	671000	674300	791400	367900	291200	1620000	1326600	1617900	1314000	1314000	879600	
Expenditure up to 2014-15 (as on 30.09.2014)	321302	484869	440972	670208	364344	478103	394048	278037	822899	916895	402586	538271	5478089	5478089	
Unspent balance	6	42031	199228	30668	28917	262279	64072	32441	498066	266665	909460	765729	765729		

NB: Watershed wise details appended
 Allocation and Expenditure as of September 2014

Allocation (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Unspent balance (in Rs.)
8,97,00,132	5,60,20,624 (62.46 %)	3,36,69,508

Completion Status of Watershed Programmes as of September 2014.

No. of Watershed Programmes in the District	26
No. of Watershed Programmes Completed	10
No. of Watershed Programmes ongoing	16

Percentage Status of Implementation of Watershed Programmes as of September 2014.

No. Of Watershed Programmes in the District	26
100% (Completed)	10
90% and above	2
50% to 90%	3
Below 50%	11

Measures taken to utilize the unspent balance with Grama Panchayats concerned.

- Following measures have been taken to utilize the unspent balance with the Grama Panchayats concerned.
 - Administrative Sanctions were accorded to the implementing officers of the on-going watershed projects till date.
 - DLCC had identified and scrapped the old projects which are incomplete. For this, revised administrative sanctions were accorded after the approval of DLCC. The unspent funds of such scrapped projects in the watershed programme was re-appropriated to feasible schemes within the Panchayat/Watershed area.
 - Administrative Sanctions have been accorded for the implementation of Action Plan for the interest amount of the watersheds which are completed.
 - Instructions have been given to Agricultural Officer to conduct awareness training programmes and also instructed to ensure the participation of all the beneficiaries in the watershed area.
 - In addition to the DLCC meetings, review meetings at Grama Panchayat level and Watershed committee meetings were conducted to identify the problems in the implementation process and timely steps were taken to augment the implementation of the ongoing watershed programmes.
 - Several field visits were conducted at DPO level.
 - Awareness training programmes were conducted for President, Secretary and Agricultural Officers of Local Bodies concerned.

Reasons for unspent balance and slow pace of implementation.

- Watershed project is to be completed in a period of three years in a phased manner. But due to delay in the preparation of action plan by Agricultural Officers and due to slow progress of implementation, several watersheds are still remaining incomplete and hence unspent balance in the District.
- Allotment under WGDP is usually received during the middle or end of the financial year, this may cause delay in the implementation during the same year.

e-Literacy

2.1.13

The e-literacy programme was a great success in Malappuram District in 2002 and it was rolled out in Trivandrum District as a second phase in 2007. In Trivandrum at least one member of a family was e-literate and since the IT penetration in urban area is very high compared to rural through ICT education, IT @ School and ITC agencies, people were not willing to undergo computer education through Akshaya centres. The support of LSG was also found very weak and the entrepreneurs were forced to close down the centres, even after investing 2 to 3 lakhs. In the first phase of Akshaya project, e-literacy alone was concentrated and as the pace was very slow, GZC and BZC services were introduced in the second phase. The entrepreneurs were ready to accept these services as there was a possibility of success and earning income. For the disbursement of e-literacy fund, a monitoring committee was constituted at Panchayath level consisting of Panchayath President, Standing Committee chairman of the concerned Panchayath, Ward Members of the concerned Panchayaths, Social Animator and Block Co-ordinator and after scrutiny, they recommend for payment of funds to the Akshaya entrepreneurs for training the beneficiaries of the wards allotted to

them. The field level officers of Akshaya District Project Office, Trivandrum also conducts on the spot random inspection, MIS verification and then the claim is exhibited in the Panchayath for a period of 7 days, inviting any complaints or comments of the public. If no complaints are received the claim will be processed and finally recommended for approval of the District Collector through District Planning Officer and finally the claim will be disbursed.

An amount of Rs.4,89,50,922/- had been received from LSGIs towards e-Literacy fund for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 and was deposited in the Special TSB Account of the District Collector with District Treasury, Trivandrum. In the Chief Ministers Jana Samparka Paripatti held on 12.08.2013 at Trivandrum, sanction was accorded to release 50% of the e-Literacy claim due to 5 Akshaya Entrepreneurs amounting to Rs.67,245/- and this was released on 15.02.2014 to them.

As on 31.08.2014, Akshaya District Project Office, Trivandrum, has disbursed Rs.6,29,875/- towards e-Literacy fund to Entrepreneurs.

A statement showing utilization of the e-Fund and Treasury reconciliation till 31.08.2014 are attached.

KERALA WATER AUTHORITY, PROJECT DIVISION, TRIPUNITHAPURAM

Progress Report of Ongoing Accelerated Rural Water supply Schemes as on 30/06/2013

AS No. & District/Block/TA	AS Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Up to date cumulative expenditure for the scheme as on 30/06/2013 (Rs. in lakhs)	Name of the work / Components	Present status	Remarks
WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa					
WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa	360	413.37	Well cum Pump house at Anuvipapuram, Raw water treatment, Transformer, 400mm CI GLR Raw water pumping main, pipeline bridge, (TMSLD) Water treatment plant at Thangottai, CW Sump and pump house, clear water pumping, Clear water pumping main from WTP to Kottayambaram, GLSR, Construction of Kottayambaram GLR, Major transmission mains from Kottayambaram GLR, Distribution grid, Power connection works etc.	Work Completed and total cost is in progress.	Revised AS for the scheme to be received. Balance works of the scheme included in newly sanctioned proposal 'KOWMP-XV SUBSC Scheme-New- WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa' balance works mentioned below.
WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa	807	183.84	Supply and laying 300mm ² RIG, 200mm ² DIB, 150mm to 30mm Class A, 225mm to 150mm to 100mm to 50mm to 40 mm GI pipes for distribution system (Balance) and construction of wash water channel balance works	Tender sanctioned on 10/06/2013, Work order being issued	PWD need cutting sanction to be received?
WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa	800	631.42	Works connected with commissioning of the scheme	Works in progress	
WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa			Well cum Pump house at Anuvipapuram, raw water pump sets, Transformer, Raw water pumping main, WTP, CW Sump cum pump house, clear water pumping main from WTP to Alambakkal, Clear water pump set of 1000 gpd for pumping to Alambakkal, Construction of CHSR at Alambakkal, clear water transmission mains, GLSRs, Transmission cum distribution main to Zama, Zamarly and Zama (M) (P) (C)	Work completed, trial run in progress.	Revised AS for the scheme to be received. Balance works of the scheme included in newly sanctioned proposal 'KOWMP-XV SUBSC Scheme- New - WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa' (Balance works) mentioned below
WSS in Kallara and Kottayam taluqa			Pumpset for pumping clear water from Vallimudy pump house to Amarammade CHSR and Transformer erection at Vallimudy pump house	work completed except trial run and commissioning.	

Sl. No.	AS No. & Date/TL No. & Date.	AS Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Up to date cumulative expenditure for the works as on 30/06/2013 (Rs. in lakhs)	Name of the work / Components	Present status	Remarks
1	W&I/2011-12 and 14/12/2011, KW&ACE/2012/2011-12 and 12/12/2012	300	0	Purpose of pumping clear water from Kuchikuduzhy Pump house to Devalgasu GLRS pumpset for pumping clear water from Velamududy pump house to Peruvet GLRS Interconnecting works Power connection & power line extension works at Velamududy pump house Supply and laying Distribution system for Zone H Construction of 1.5-MLL capacity service reservoir at Kullissodu and supply and laying distribution system in Zone H Supply and laying 80mm CI pumping main from Peruvet Jn to existing GLRS at Peruvet and 72mm PVC gravity main from Peruvet Jn to existing GLRS at Edakkal Well Cmn Pump House at Ayakkadavil, 600mm CI CAB Raw water pumping main 210 Mtr VT Raw water connection Supply and completion of 800 DWA Treatment at Ayakkadavil, 11 MLD WTP at Kuchikuduzhy, 2 MLD capacity Sump and pump house at Kullissodu, 300mm DWS (CPVC) from Kullissodu to Sreenivasapuram, 427.11 capacity GLRS at Sreenivasapuram, etc.	Work tendered with due date 09/05/2013, Tender order issued in SE's office work in progress - 30 % completed Action taken to receive power connection required amount furnished at KSEB Tender received on 10/02/2013, Work order being issued Agreement executed on 16/02/2013 Agreement executed on 14/02/13, pipe supplied, pipe laying work in progress. work completed except full run and commissioning	
2	W&I/2012-13 and 14/12/2011, KW&ACE/2012/2011-12 and 12/12/2012	771.28	743.89			Balance works of the scheme included in newly sanctioned proposal W&I/2012-13 SLSSC Scheme-HRVV- W&I to Edakkal, Sreenivasapuram, Melkunnathukkal, pallapuram and other villages - Balance works mentioned below

PWD road cutting sanction to be received

Balance works of the scheme included in newly sanctioned proposal W&I/2012-13 SLSSC Scheme-HRVV- W&I to Edakkal, Sreenivasapuram, Melkunnathukkal, pallapuram and other villages - Balance works mentioned below

Sl. No. & S.I. No. & Date	AS Amount (Ru. In lakhs)	Up to date cumulative expenditure for the scheme as on 30/06/2013 (Ru. In lakhs)	Name of the work / Components	Present status	Remarks
			Extension of powerlines and power location charges	As per contract of Rs. 3.44 lakhs awarded to KSEB on 01/06/2013 for receiving power connection at WTP and a line supplied at Rs. 1194300 awarded to KSEB on 16/02/2013 for power connection at RO/PH	
WSE/2011/42 04/14/2011 KWACEB/RMS 01/13 and 4/12/13	1000	5.83	Supply and laying 300mm to 100mm DR7 pipe and 250mm to 63mm PVC pipes for distribution system in Lower level zone Supply and laying 250mm to 100mm PVC pipes for distribution system in High level zone Purchase-2 nos of Kalydia pumps	Work order issued on 03/06/2013, Agreement executed on 22/07/13 Agreement executed on 22/07/13 Agreement executed on 30/06/13	PMD read cutting sanction is in received
WSE/2013/003 KWACEB/R014 05	382.27	448.00	Supply and erection of 250 KVA Transformer at Kalydia Power connection & power line extension works at Kalydia pump house M&C Pump House at Kalydia, 600mm CLB Rise water pumping with 210 HP VT Rise water pumps, 11 MCD WTP at Kalydia, 600mm DR3 CHVM Rise WTP at Kalydia, 2.84ML capacity Pump and pump house at Kalydia, 300mm DR3 CVPH from Kalydia to Sreenarayapuram, 6.27LL capacity GLR at Sreenarayapuram, 6.37LL capacity CVBR at Munakalunnu, etc.	Work tendered on 30/06/2013 To be taken up work completed except final run and commissioning	Revised AS for the scheme to be received. Balance works of the scheme included in newly sanctioned proposal 'MRO/PH, XV SUBSC Scheme-New: W208 to Kumbakonam Substation part village- Balance works' mentioned below

AS No. & Date	AS No. & Date	AS Amount (Ru in lakhs)	Up to date cumulative expenditure for the scheme as on 30/02/2013 (Ru in lakhs)	Name of the work / Components	Present status	Remarks
WSP/2011-12 dated 14/12/2011, KWACE/BR/11/2011-12 and 41/2012	216	196.43		Supply and laying 250mm to 600mm dia pipes for distribution system for Zohp I and II	Agreement executed on 16/02/2013	PWD JMI road cutting scheme to be received
WSP/2011-12 dated 14/12/2011, KWACE/BR/11/2011-12 and 41/2012	244.9	544.9		Supply and laying 300mm dia DI NS 5870m gravity main from Sreenarayapuram to Vetturood Jn (Common with APWSS to Inoorpara)	Pipe laying work in progress - 80% of the work has been completed.	
WSP/2011-12 dated 14/12/2011, KWACE/BR/11/2011-12 and 41/2012	244.9	544.9		West Cum Pump House, New water pumping main, pumps, WTP, GLSR, CHTM from WTP to Kuppala, Jakkala pump cum pump house, CHPM from Kuppala to Sreenarayapuram, 5.27LL capacity GLSR at Sreenarayapuram, 6.37LL capacity CHSR at Ulamakurru, Sump cum pump house at Pulkubilla etc.	Work completed except 1% (1% and commissioning)	Balance works of the scheme included in newly sanctioned proposal "RRCWAP-VV SLSSC Scheme- New- CWSS to Inoorpara village -Balance works" mentioned below.
WSP/2011-12 dated 14/12/2011, KWACE/BR/11/2011-12 and 41/2012	240	3.80		Supply and laying 300mm dia water gravity main from Sreenarayapuram to Vetturood Jn 5870m (common)	Pipe laying work in progress - 80% of the work has been completed.	PWD JMI road cutting sanction to be received
WSP/2011-12 dated 14/12/2011, KWACE/BR/11/2011-12 and 41/2012	240	3.80		Supplying laying 200mm dia transmission main from Ulamakurru Jn to Sump and pump house at Pulkubilla and 150mm dia DI pipe from sump and pump house at Pulkubilla to GLSR at Udayapuram and allied works.	Agreement executed on 04/07/13	
WSP/2011-12 dated 14/12/2011, KWACE/BR/11/2011-12 and 41/2012	240	3.80		Supply and laying 300mm dia 250mm dia and 150mm dia pipes for transmission main from Vetturood Jn to CHSR at Ulamakurru	Agreement executed on 20/07/13	
WSP/2011-12 dated 14/12/2011, KWACE/BR/11/2011-12 and 41/2012	240	3.80		Construction of 3.65LL capacity GLSR at Udayapuram and supply and laying 250mm dia DI pipe for pipes for distribution system for Zohp I	Agreement executed on 17/07/13	

Sl. No.	AS No. & District, No. & Date	AS Amount (Rupees lakhs)	Up to date cumulative expenditure for the scheme as on 30/09/2013 (Rs. In lakhs)	Name of the work / Components	Present status	Remarks
				Package III - Supply and laying distribution pipe lines of 400mm DKG to 32mm PVC for a length of 46.00km for Macanabur village	Pipe supplied Laying work in progress - 10% completed	
				Package IV - Supply and laying distribution pipe lines of 100mm PVC to 32mm PVC for a length of 16.57km for other village	work in progress -68% of the work has been completed.	
	WS/12/07/2008 015 27/02/2008 KWACE/BR/11/4 08-09-08 8771/12/208	800	876.4	Construction of OHSR at Macanabur, CHPM, CHFM Construction of Macanabur, Hiravacum, Palavabodu lands, Distribution (Zone II), Pumpset etc	All works of the scheme has been completed and scheme commissioned on 03/03/2012	
	WS/12/07/2008 015 27/02/2008 KWACE/BR/11/4 08-09-08 8771/12/208	479	13.73	Supply and laying distribution system (Balance)	Agreement executed 05/12/12, pipe supplied, laying work to be started.	PHWD road cutting section to be received
	WS/12/07/2008 015 27/02/2008 KWACE/BR/11/4 08-09-08 8771/12/208	860	448.71	Final arrangements at Neyyar Dam site, RWGIM from Neyyar dam to Kulpars raw water pump house, 36 MTP at Kulpars, CHPM from MTP to CLR at Middle Kulpars, chair water pumpset, 03 tank at Middle Kulpars, Distribution - in Kuppilad P1, Zonal A, Distribution system in Chozhuvannayyampalam pd etc.	Work completed except final run and commissioning	
				Raw water Sump turn pump house (Common component)	Work in progress -50 % completed	
				Raw water pumpset, Substation and Transformer (Common)	Tender work in progress	
				Supply and laying raw water pumping main (Common)	pipe laying work in progress - 87% completed	

Sl. No. & Date/73.No. & date.	AS Amount (Ru. In lakhs)	Up to date cumulative expenditure for the volume as at 30/06/73 (Ru. In lakhs)	Name of the work / Components	Present status	Remarks
162/73/282242 28/11/2881, RWACSE/R/73 AS 44 27/02/2883 (Punjab)	1235	1325.06	<p>Isolate arrangements of Nayyar drain abn. (RWACSE) from Nayyar Dam to Kulpore raw water pump house, 3000LD WTP at Kulpore, GA, and at Kullu. Clear water pumps. Clear water pumping main from WTP to Kullu. GLSR, Gravity main from Kullu to Kullu. GLSR to Nalbari. GLSR, Gravity main from Kullu to Nalbari. GLSR, Gravity main from Kullu to Nalbari. Distribution system in Nalbari. Arbour pump house & Valveless parlay etc.</p>	<p>Agreement entered on 16/04/2012. Work not started. Notice issued to the contractor.</p> <p>Revised estimate submitted for sanction.</p> <p>Pipe laying work in progress. 80% completed.</p> <p>Estimate to be revised as per the direction of CE.</p>	<p>PWD road cutting as per the plan received.</p> <p>Revision proposal is sanctioned.</p>
			<p>Supply and laying Transmission main from GLSR at Madgaon Kulpore to GLSR at easthampore (JHR at Madgaon/3000LD)</p> <p>Supply and re-laying 250mm AC class 15 pipes from Kulpore to Madgaon - 1160m in best laid reach.</p> <p>Supply and laying Distribution - in Kullu and P1 Zone 1B</p> <p>Construction of earth water drain (common)</p>	<p>Work in progress 40% completed.</p> <p>Tender under process.</p> <p>Pipe laying work in progress. 87% completed.</p> <p>Revised estimate under scrutiny at CE's office.</p> <p>Estimate to be revised as per the direction of CE.</p>	
			<p>Raw water pumps, Substation and Transformer (Common)</p> <p>Raw water pumping main (Common to Punjab)</p> <p>Supply and laying 240mm DAD and 140mm PVC pipes for Cap connection from GLSR at Kullu to GLSR at Nalbari</p> <p>Construction of earth water drain (common)</p>		

DISTRICT HORTICULTURE MISSION - THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Non Reconciled Statement
2011-12

	Cheque date	Cheque No.	To whom issued	Amount (Rs.)	Date of Encashment
1	24.01.2012	504111	ADA Pulimath	31500	21.05.2012
2	08.03.2012	504135	BDO Peringamala	12750	04.04.2012
3	13.03.2012	504137	ADA Pallichal	113453	23.04.2012
4	13.03.2012	504140	ADA Pulimath	106027	21.05.2014
5	13.03.2012	504144	ADA Parassala	7800	11.04.2012
6	13.03.2012	504147	ADA Nedumangad	47000	08.05.2012
7	13.03.2012	504148	ADA Nedumangad	10550	08.05.2012
8	28.03.2012	504149	ADA Neyyattinkara	122725	24.04.2012
9	28.03.2012	504150	ADA Chettivilakam	52500	20.04.2012
10	28.03.2012	504151	ADA Varkala	14000	10.05.2012
11	28.03.2012	504152	ADA Kattakada	300100	18.04.2012
12	28.03.2012	504153	ADA Vamanapuram	18625	08.05.2012
13	28.03.2012	504154	ADA Nedumangad	76490	25.04.2012
14	28.03.2012	504155	ADA Kazhakuttom	40075	09.05.2012
15	28.03.2012	504156	ADA Parassala	473750	20.04.2012
16	28.03.2012	504157	ADA Pallichal	811250	23.04.2012
17	28.03.2012	504158	ADA Aryancode	131250	18.04.2012
18	28.03.2012	504159	ADA Attingal	196475	18.04.2012
19	28.03.2012	504160	ADA Vamanapuram	3120	08.05.2012
20	28.03.2012	504161	ADA Pulimath	1500	21.05.2012
21	28.03.2012	504162	ADA Kattakada	28650	18.04.2012
22	28.03.2012	504163	ADA Pallichal	182931	23.04.2012
23	28.03.2012	504164	ADA Varkala	52100	10.05.2012
24	28.03.2012	504165	ADA Aryancode	82500	14.04.2012
25	28.03.2012	504166	ADA Parassala	399555	20.04.2012
26	28.03.2012	504167	ADA Parassala	813750	20.04.2012
27	30.03.2012	504168	Nesamony	312500	09.04.2012
28	30.03.2012	504169	Jayakumar	230500	05.04.2012
29	31.03.2012	504170	ADA Pallichal	626981	23.04.2012
30	31.03.2012	504171	ADA Nedumangad	35000	25.04.2012
31	31.03.2012	504172	ADA Aryancode	143125	18.04.2012
32	31.03.2012	504173	ADA Neyyattinkara	243475	24.04.2012
33	31.03.2012	504174	ADA Parassala	122500	20.04.2012
34	31.03.2012	504175	ADA Kazhakuttom	13125	09.05.2012
35	31.03.2012	504176	ADA Varkala	17500	10.05.2012
36	31.03.2012	504177	ADA Chettivilakam	35000	20.04.2012
37	31.03.2012	504178	ADA Nedumangau	51875	25.04.2012
38	31.03.2012	504179	ADA Aryancode	12480	18.04.2012
39	31.03.2012	504180	ADA Parassala	23037	20.04.2012
40	31.03.2012	504181	ADA Chettivilakam	35000	20.04.2012
41	31.03.2012	504182	ADA Chettivilakam	87500	23.04.2012

42	31.03.2012	504183	Prasanth B	15000	07.04.2012
43	31.03.2012	504184	Kamarudeen	10000	13.04.2012
44	31.03.2012	504185	Kamarudeen	22786	13.04.2012
45	31.03.2012	504186	AjeebKhan	5950	07.04.2012
			TOTAL	6173760	

DISTRICT HORTICULTURE MISSION- THIRUVANANTHAPURAM					
Non Reconciled Statement					
2014-15					
Cheque date	Cheque no	To whom issued	Amount (Rs)	Date of Encashment	
16.10.2014	477011	ADA Pulimath	26250		
09.10.2014	477030	ADA Pallichal	60000		
09.10.2014	477031	ADA Pallichal	60000		
09.10.2014	477032	ADA Vamanapuram	280500		
09.10.2014	477033	ADA Vamanapuram	47500		
09.10.2014	477034	ADA Kazhakuttom	27090		
09.10.2014	477035	ADA Kattakada	35000		
09.10.2014	477036	ADA Parassala	60000		
09.10.2014	477037	ADA Aryancode	35000		
09.10.2014	477038	ADA Vamanapuram	17500		
09.10.2014	477039	ADA Attingal	20160		
TOTAL			669000		

Rs. 6,69,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Sixty Nine Thousand only) was not encashed till date

APPENDIX
Para 2.1.5

HEALTH

2.1.5.1 Implementation of NRHM

Perspective plan is contained in the technical targets for the Mission period (2005-12) as laid down in Chapter III of the Annual PIPs, and each year the action plans are prepared by the State with reference to these targets and goals to enable interventions in the health sector, and the construction of the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) every year is on the basis of these perceptions. The annual Program Implementation Plan (PIP) of the state for NRHM has been prepared through a participatory and consultative process with the District Health and Family Welfare Societies (14 Districts), headed by the District Panchayath President. The District NRHM Plan is put up to the State Society by these District Societies. Being a decentralized structure, the District Society follows a planning process that takes care of the requirements of the grass root level institutions in each of the WARD of the District. It is on this basis that NRHM interventions are planned out and implemented. Participatory approach is in built in the present system, because feedback from the grass root level workers such as JPHN/ASHA/Ward Members etc. on the various needs and necessities of each ward is taken into account by the District Society in the formulation of the District Action Plans. While facility survey was conducted in the CHC's the same was not done in the PHC/ Sub centres. This was because deliveries are not taking place at these levels. Hence priority is for CHC level services. Audit may also kindly note that in addition to the needs at the grass root levels, some of the interventions under NRHM are generally technical in nature.

The NRHM PIP for the year 2012-13 was prepared by the process of decentralized planning. Program Implementation Plan (PIP) for National Rural Health

mission (2012-13) for the state is an initiative to support the State Governments vision on establishing a proper healthcare system for the people of the State so as to craft a society that is healthy, active and vibrant to meet the twin challenges of re-emerging and emerging diseases. A 5 year Comprehensive Health Plan (CHP), first-of-its-kind initiative in the country, has been formulated, as an attempt to look at all the health and health related issues in a holistic perspective. The key principle behind the preparation of this Decentralized Plan for the State's health sector is the realization that people's participation, local relevance and convergence of functioning of various departments are very crucial for developing region-specific and creative health plans for all the 14 Districts, taking into account the requirements of each ward, Panchayath and block till the district-level.

The solutions to most of the health problems in a locality are often beyond the capacity of the Health Department alone. There are several departments- Social Welfare, LSG, and Water Authority, etc- whose activities are so interlinked to health and whose schemes need to be integrated into the plan.

As per Govt Letter No 43725/DA112/LSGD dated 17/7/12 of Secretary, LSGD has directed the Heads of Departments- Director of Panchayath, Director of Urban Affairs and Commissioner of Rural Development to include all Health and Health related projects taken up in the CHP duty approved by District Planning Committee (DPC) in the XIIth five year plan. The most important thing to highlight is that, from the Comprehensive Health Plan, around 2379 projects for a budgeted amount of Rs 107 crores are included so far in the Annual Action Plan (2012-13) of other Departments and PRIs. Many PRI's have not yet completed the process of project formulation and hence the included number of projects in the annual Action Plan and the budgeted amount will increase.

Table 2.2: Details of infrastructure facilities in Health Centres

Sl. No.	Details of facilities available	CHC PERUMKADAVILA	CHC PUTHENTHOPE	Requirement in these CHCs	Available
1	Clinic Room	3	4	2	7
2	Waiting room(out patients)	1	1	2	2
3	Separate utilities for male/female patients	2	2	2	4
4	Labour room	NIL	1	2	3
5	Operation Theatre	NIL	1	2	1
6	Emergency/casualty room	NIL	1	2	1
7	Drinking water	1	3	2	4
8	Generator	NIL	1	2	1
9	Oxygen Cylinder	3	1	2	4
10	Wheel Chair	2	2	2	4
11	Stretcher	1	1	2	2
12	Ambulance	NIL	1	2	1

Table 2.3: Details of availability of health care services in Health care Centres visited

Sl. No.	Details of facilities available	CHC PERUMKADAVILA	CHC PUTHENTHOPE	Requirement in these CHCs	Available
1	Inpatient services	1	1	2	2

2	Delivery services	NH	NH	2	0
3	Newborn care	NH	NH	2	0
4	Emergency services	NH	1	2	1
5	Laboratory services	1	1	2	2
6	Blood Storage facility	NH	NH	2	0
7	Ultra sound scanner	NH	NH	2	0
8	X-ray	NH	NH	2	0
9	ECG	1	1	2	2
10	Full range of family planning services	NH	1	2	1
11	Paediatric - care of sick children	NH	NH	2	0
12	Emergency obstetric care/Caesarean Surgery	NH	NH	2	0
13	Surgery for Hernia, Hydrocele, Appendicitis	NH	NH	2	0

2.1.5.2 Status of Infrastructure, Services and Manpower at Health Centres:

The variation in population is because of PHC's to CHC's on various grounds which is beyond our control.

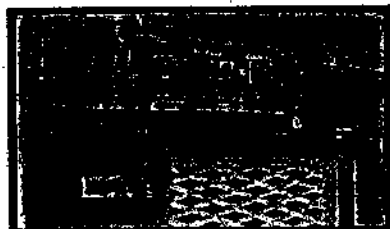
(i) & (ii) Infrastructure and Services:

Now in all PHC's & CHC's mentioned in this audit report (Andoorkonam, Thonakkal, Aruvikara, Paravoor, Chemboor, Amboori, Puthenthope & Perumkadavila CHC's) is now having KASH Standards. But labour room & Generator facility is not available now. We have "108 - facility" ambulance services available in the whole district. All the PHC's & CHC's in Trivandrum is now having water accuva, TV facility, Separate OP counter, Token System, Safe Drinking Water & Medicines is giving in eco-friendly covers from Pharmacy.

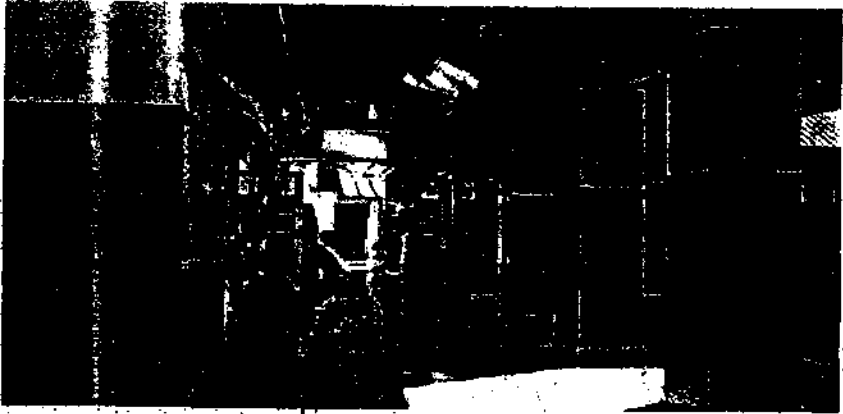
2) Delivery services are available only at CHC's namely Kanayakulangara, Vithura & Kesavapuram.

CHC Puthenthope

Toilets-Geriatric Friendly, attached to OP, IP, Lab with tiled floors and infection controlled with routine housekeeping and OP Counter with Cabins, Token System & IEC Facility.



Renovated IP Waris with False Roofing, Adequate electrical fittings, Safe Drinking water etc.



(iii) Manpower

Table 2.4: Details of requirement and availability of manpower

Sl. No.	Particulars	CHC PERUMADAVILA	CHC MUTHEZHOPPE	Requirement in these CHCs	Available	PHC THORANANGAL	PHC AMBORI	PHC CHEMBOR	Requirement in these PHCs	Available
1	Specialist Doctors	Nil	1	10	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR	NR
2	Dental Surgeons	Nil	Nil	2	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR	NR
3	General duty medical officers	1	3	12	4	1	1	1	3	3
4	Staff Nurses	2	5	38	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
5	Pharmacists	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	3	3
6	Laboratory Technicians	1	1	6	0	Nil	Nil	NR	1	Nil
7	Radiographers	Nil	Nil	4	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	NR	NR
8	Junior Public Health Nurse	5	6	2	1	5	1	6	6	12
9	Male Health worker	Nil	4	NR	4	3	Nil	Nil	NR	3

2.1.5.3 Failure to utilize surgical kits

As per the request from the institutions, the surgical kits are issued to W&CH Thiruvananthapuram vide issue note no.256/12-13/08.08.2012 and to taluk Hospital Fort vide issue note No.324/12-13/19.09.2012. Now the stock is nil.

2.5.1.4 Implementation of activities under NRHM ✓

(i) Janani Suraksha Yojana

As per order no. C4-21063/07/DMOH.DATED 19.06.12, the following Sixteen Hospitals were accredited for Maternity services, MTP, Male & Female Sterilization.

1. Amar Maternity Hospital, Attingal
2. Sree Gokulam Medical College & Research Centre, Venjaramoodu.
3. Ananthapuri Hospitals & Research Institute, Chakkal, Thiruvananthapuram.
4. Credence Hospital, Ulloor, Thiruvananthapuram.
5. SUT, Academy of Medical Sciences, Vattappara, Thiruvananthapuram.
6. EST Hospital, Peroorkada.
7. KJK Hospital, Nalanchara.
8. Samad IVF Hospital, Pattoor.
9. Attukal Devi Institute of Medical Science Ltd. Attukal, Manacaud, Thiruvananthapuram.
10. PRS Hospital, Killippapalam, Thiruvananthapuram.
11. Maria Nilayam Health centre, Adimalathura, Chouvara P O, and Thiruvananthapuram.
12. Lords Hospital, Anayara, Thiruvananthapuram.
13. Venad Hospital, Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram.
14. Joseph Nadar Memorial Hospital
15. KIMS Hospital, Anayara, Thiruvananthapuram.
16. NIMS Hospital, Aralummoodu, Neyyattinkara, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Amount is transferring from District Health & family Welfare society to concerned PRO cum LO & LHI account as per their request Forwarded by Medical Officer.

To avoid delay & ensuring the accuracy of Payment, Account Payee Cheque is giving to Beneficiaries at the time of Discharge from 1st July 2013 & Direct Beneficiary Transfer through CPSMS will have been started from 1st August 2013 onwards.

(ii) Antenatal care and delivery cases & (iii) Family Planning

The matter had been noted seriously and discussed in monthly review meeting for medical officers and field level supervisors. They were given instruction to collect data from private institutions in their respective areas and to report the same to the DMO office on monthly basis. The report of 2012-13 has shown improvement.

Table 2.6: Details of ante-natal care and delivery cases

Period	No. Of pregnant women registered	Ante-natal care		No. Of Deliveries			
		Administration of two doses of TT	Iron Folic acid tablets	In govt hospitals	In prt hospitals	Domiciliary	Total
2007-08	56231	59096	34401	32868	26530	63	53461
2008-09	51829	81979	31242	12592	25043	36	37671
2009-10	59706	44798	27709	20427	24361	31	44819
2010-11	66531	48485	47641	17515	23119	49	50683
2011-12	48186	38068	39565	23840	18171	441	42452
2012-13	39538	34326	36668	23493	18901	18	42413

Table 2.7: Details of sterilization

Year	Female Sterilization		Male Sterilization	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	21100	18033	210	54
2008-09	20412	18617	196	72
2009-10	18580	10944	300	118
2010-11	15950	14816	850	100
2011-12	15950	11832	550	73
2012-13	15300	11785	634	129

**ACTION TAKEN REPORT RELATING TO AUDIT PARAS
CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF C & AG FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH 2012 (CIVIL) GENERAL & SOCIAL SECTOR**

PARA NO.	PARAGRAPH TITLE	REMARKS
Para 2.1.5	Health	Appended seperately
Para 2.1.12	Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP)	<p>(a) Watershed project is to be completed in a period of three years in a phased manner. But due to delay in the preparation of action plan by Agricultural Officers and due to slow progress of implementation may cause incomplection of several watersheds and unspent balance in the District.</p> <p>(b) Allotment under WGDP will be received during the middle or end of the financial year, this may cause delay in the implementation during the same year.</p> <p>(c) Following measures have been initiated to utilize the unspent balance with the Grama Panchayaths concerned.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out of 23 watersheds, 7 watersheds are nearing completion, only interest amount is kept as unspent balance in the bank account and DLCC directed to submit the Action Plan for it and submit the completion certificate. 2. Steps have been taken to modify or revise the action plan and after discussing it in the DLCC approval has been given and directed to speed up the implementation. 3. Instruction have been given to Agriculture Officer to conduct awareness training programme and also instructed to ensure the participation of all the beneficiaries in the watershed area.
Para 2.1.14 and 2.1.15	Conclusion and Recommendations	Steps have been initiated to prepare I.D.D.P. for Thiruvananthapuram district as first of resource assessment action has been initiated to assess the flow of function to the district. It is intended to prepare I.D.D.P. through town and country planning Department considered.

		<p>Appropriate modification of the procedure may be considered at the Government level for the speedy implementation of MPLADS. Allotment under WGDP which is now being received in the middle or end of the financial year may be made available in the beginning of the year itself. Inspection of water sheds will be conducted so as to speeding up implementations. The solutions to most off the health problems in a locality are offence beyond the capacity of the health department above.</p>
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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
AGRICULTURE (PE) DEPARTMENT
ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON PARA 2.1.10 CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR
GENERAL ON GENERAL AND SOCIAL SECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012

Sl.No	Para No	Observations	Action Taken Report
1	2.1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The achievements were far below the targets fixed. The shortfalls varied from 100 to 2 percent. • There was no achievement under the components of (i) Model Nursery Private Sector and Small nursery - Public Sector under Production of planting material, (ii) Rehabilitation of tissue culture units, (iii) Plant health clinic, Disease for casting unit, Leaf/Tissue analysis units and Bio control laboratory under Integrated Nutrient/Pest Management, (iv) Pollination support, (v) Integrated post harvest management and (vi) Establishment of marketing infrastructure. <p>The Deputy Director stated (October 2012) that the shortfall in achievement was due to shortage of staff</p>	<p>Under State Horticulture Mission, Kerala targets for the components (i) Area expansion of crops (Banana, Pineapple, Ginger, Turmeric, Cocoa, Pepper), (ii) Cultivation of Tissue Culture Banana, (iii) Cut Flower and Loose Flower cultivation, (iv) Rejuvenation of Pepper and cocoa, (v) Creation of water resources in Main areas, (vi) Vermicompost unit, (vii) Horticulture Mechanization, (viii) Integrated Nutrient / Pest Management was fully achieved in Thiruvananthapuram District.</p> <p>Project based components like Establishment of marketing infrastructure and Integrated Post Harvest Management was not achieved due to (i) High establishment cost, (ii)</p>

Sl.No	Para No	Observations	Action Taken Report
		<p>and lack of awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits of the schemes.</p> <p>Thus the objectives of the mission to enhance income support to farm households and to create opportunities for employment generation for the farmers remained unfulfilled to a large extent.</p>	<p>Lack of successful or established projects under these components in Thiruvananthapuram District which makes the farmers less confident to take up the project, (iii) Subsidy which was given is a one time grant, back ended and credit linked.</p>

Statement of shortfall in achievement of schemes				
Sl.No	Name of component	unit	Target	Achievement (Reason)
(i)	1 Production of planting materials			
	Establishment of nurseries		3	1
	Model nursery- Public Sector Private Sector		3	Nil
	Small Nursery -Public Sector	Number	5	Nil Lack of land in the public sector nurseries
	Private Sector		20	10 Min 1 Ha is needed, because of fragmented land holding and high initial cost (3 lakh) implementation of the scheme could not be completed
(ii)	Rehabilitation of existing tissue culture unit			
	Public Sector	Number	6	Nil No existing tissue culture unit
	Private Sector	Number	4	Nil No existing tissue culture unit
(iii)	Setting up of new TC Lab			
	Public Sector	Number	1	Nil
(iv)	Vegetable Seed Production			
	Public Sector		7.4	2.2 Lack of land availability Farmers are not willing since it is not economical
2	Private Sector	Number	7.2	1.2
	Establishment of new garden (Area Expansion)			
	Fruits		20	20
	Mango		188	190
	Pineapple (Sucker)		6592	5402
	Banana (Sucker)		869	853
	Vegetable		88	79.3
	Minor Horticulture Crops		173	146.8
	Flowers - Cufflowery		58	32.6
	House Flowers		631	334
Spices -Pepper				

Scheme Achieved

	Ginger		220	156.4	
(vi)	Plantation Crops-Cocoa		12	4.7	because of low income in cocoa cultivation
(vii)	Medicinal Plants		52	29.3	
(viii)	Mushroom Production units		250	241.5	
3	Rejuvenation of senile plantation				
	Pepper		575	438.2	
4	Creation of water resources		35	18.3	required catchment area is 2.1ha. it is difficult in achievement
5	Protected Cultivation Green House				
	Rs 7/ha/it		5	2.8	Subsidy is to low, an farmers are not willing
6	Integrated Nutrient Management /Pest Management				
	Promotion of IPM (Ginger Vegetables, Banana)		2203	1684.2	High cost for establishment
	Plant Health Clinic		3	Nil	High cost for establishment
	Disease forecasting unit		1	Nil	High cost for establishment
	Leaf/Tissue analysis		3	Nil	
	Bio control lab		2	Nil	
7	Organic Farming				
	Adoption of organic farming		895	556.3	
	Vermi-compost		287	192.3	

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