

Evaluation Series-62



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE
TO
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN
(AN EVALUATION STUDY)**

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EVALUATION DIVISION
STATE PLANNING BOARD
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
OCTOBER, 1993

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PREFACE

The Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan (SCA to SCP) was introduced by the Government of India during 1979-80 with the objective of ensuring adequate flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Castes. The State Government has been implementing the programme through the State Planning Department. The present study analyses the pattern of utilisation of such central assistance received in the Seventh Plan and subsequent two Annual Plans.

Though the present administrative arrangement for implementation of this programme has been adequate, there has been lack of effective monitoring and follow up action. This drawback has come in the way of effective implementation of the programme. The study highlights the need to tone up the efficiency of implementation of the scheme in future. The study also has brought out the need for proper choice of schemes for the beneficiaries and also the need for better co-ordination between the various implementing departments. It has also been found that the training programmes implemented as part of the scheme have not always been based on the actual job requirements, with the result that, all those who were benefited by the training could not find suitable employment opportunities. Another important point which the study points out is the inadequacy of institutional support for this programme. Under the SCA programme families below the poverty line are provided assistance with a blend of subsidy and institutional credit. Unless, therefore, the credit component is ensured, the schemes cannot be taken up for implementation.

It is hoped that the findings of the study would prove useful to implementing departments for their future guidance. Dr. S. Venkiteswaran, Chief (Evaluation Division), State Planning Board, supervised the study. He was ably assisted by Sarvasree D. Prasanth, Assistant Director, D. Induchoodan, Research Officer and M.A. Shajahan, Research Assistant. The District Planning Officers extended full co-operation for the successful completion of the study. The Managing Director of Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also made available necessary data and other details pertaining to the implementation of the programme. The Computer Centre of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics rendered necessary help for preparing graphs included in this report.

Thiruvananthapuram,
6 10-1993.

K. V. NAMBIAR,
Member-Secretary.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

With the advent of Five Year Plans, a number of developmental as well as welfare schemes/programmes were undertaken by Central and State Governments for the uplift of the socially and economically backward classes, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Despite this, at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan it was observed that the developmental efforts had not made any significant dent on the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and that majority of them remained highly vulnerable and continued to live below the poverty line. One of the reasons attributed to the slow pace of development of the Scheduled Castes, was 'lack of economic support' to carry on development activities. Therefore, an alternative strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes/Tribes was launched during the Sixth Plan. The new strategy involved a combination of three instruments, viz. (i) The Special Component Plan of States and Central Ministries (SCP), (ii) The Special Central Assistance and (iii) Scheduled Castes' Development Corporations in the State.

(i) Special Component Plan

Till the end of Fifth Five Year Plan attempts were made by the State Governments to quantify provisions from general sectors for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. As such a strategy failed to deliver desired results, it paved the way for special development planning for the Scheduled Castes by pooling funds from all development sectors and other divisible sources. This has been exclusively designed to channelise the flow of funds from the general sector plan schemes of the States and Central Ministries for the development of Scheduled Castes. More specifically, Special Component Plan aims at identification of schemes in each sector of development which can directly benefit the Scheduled Caste families, earmarking provisions from the sectoral plans in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population, channelising institutional credit and marketing facilities and extending adequate social amenities to Scheduled Caste families, particularly to those below the poverty line. In the development process the involvement of sectoral departments is thus ensured. Eventhough the Special Component Plan was introduced in Kerala during 1979-80, a realistic and practical approach in the implementation of Special Component Plan Schemes started from 1983-84. Since then, the formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan Schemes are decentralised at the district level. Accordingly, a habitat based approach was adopted in which an area having not less than 10 Scheduled Caste families living in clusters are considered as a Scheduled Caste habitat and departmental schemes are integrated and coordinated to derive maximum benefits. The district level officers of sectoral departments are given full autonomy to chalkout need based schemes considering the local potential and available resources. The District Level Working Group was formed in 1983 headed by the District Collector, as Chairman and the District Planning Officer as Secretary. The District Development Officer for Scheduled Castes, Assistant Development Commissioner (General) and the designated officer of other implementing departments are the members of the Working Group.

(ii) Special Central Assistance

(See Chapter III)

(iii) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

Though establishment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation has been another instrument proposed during the Sixth Plan, in Kerala the Development Corporation for SC/ST was formed much earlier in 1972 and started its activities in 1974. The prime objective of the Corporation is to interface between the scheduled caste entrepreneurs and the financial institutions in respect of bankable economic development schemes. The Corporation functions as a catalyst, promoter and guarantor and mobilises institutional credit for the economic development schemes of the scheduled caste/tribe entrepreneurs. Both the Government of India and State Government provide financial assistance to the Corporation by way of share capital in the ratio of 49:51.

The schemes implemented by the Corporation can be broadly classified into those schemes which are directly implemented by the Corporation and those which involve subsidy and loans from financial institutions. The former includes schemes such as financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural land, and foreign employment (both loan schemes) whereas the latter consists of schemes such as housing, self-employment programme and seed money. The Corporation with its headquarters at Thrissur has six regional offices located in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Thrissur, Palakkad, Kannur and Wayanad. Every year a portion of Special Central Assistance is directly released to the Corporation for undertaking economic development programmes for the benefit of scheduled castes. The Corporation is implementing margin money scheme and various training programmes utilising Special Central Assistance funds.

The concept of Special Component Plan and its strategy evolved in the Sixth Plan continued in the Seventh Plan period in an intensified manner. The "cluster/habitat saturation approach" was adopted, where the thrust was on economic development through beneficiary oriented programmes for raising the level of income of the Scheduled Castes on the one hand, and cluster/habitat oriented schemes aimed at infrastructure development on the other.

The details of outlays and expenditure under Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan of Kerala are given in Table 1.1 and the district-wise Scheduled Castes Population in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.1

**Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan—
Outlays and Expenditure**

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Special Component Plan			S.C.A to S.C.P.			Total		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage of outlay	G.O.I. Release	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage of G.O.I. release	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of Expendi- ture to outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>									
1985-86	2952.60	2998.04	101.54	349.97	324.65	92.77	3302.57	3322.69	100.61
1986-87	3581.40	3561.38	99.44	342.31	442.30	129.21	3923.71	4003.68	102.04
1987-88	4054.05	3279.84	80.90	371.06	403.53	108.75	4425.11	3683.37	83.24
1988-89	5178.50	4217.54	81.44	414.91	377.48	90.98	5593.41	4595.02	82.15
1989-90	5741.25	4621.94	80.50	375.61	327.13	87.09	6116.86	4949.07	80.91
Total:	21507.80	18678.74	86.85	1853.86	1875.09	101.14	23361.66	20553.83	87.98
<i>Annual Plan</i>									
1990-91	5384.90	6021.20	111.82	429.40	438.81	102.19	5814.30	6460.01	111.11
1991-92	7486.77	7706.85	102.94	372.45	NA	..	7859.22	..	..

Source: Special Component Plan Documents.

TABLE 1.2

District-wise Scheduled Castes Population 1981 and 1991

Population ('000s)

District	1981		1991	
	Total	Scheduled Castes	Total	Scheduled Castes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Thiruvananthapuram	2596	284	2947	343
Kollam	2193	271	2408	306
Pathanamthitta	1108	138	1188	158
Alappuzha	1866	174	2001	190
Kottayam	1697	119	1828	136
Idukki	969	133	1078	157
Ernakulam	2535	217	2817	242
Thrissur	2440	302	2737	334
Palakkad	2044	377	2382	378
Malappuram	2403	208	3096	256
Kozhikode	2245	162	2620	185
Wayanad	554	21	672	28
Kannur	1931	78	2252	91
Kasaragod	873	65	1072	82
Kerala	25454	2549	29098	2886

Source: 1981—Statistics for Planning

1991—Census figures; National Informatics Centre.

CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Although Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan started in 1979-80, the annual amount released by Government of India to Kerala State increased substantially during the Seventh Plan period. Therefore it is felt necessary to evaluate the benefits accrued to Scheduled Caste families through Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan schemes and to identify the constraints involved in its implementations. The specific objectives of the present study are:—

- (i) To analyse the pattern of distribution and utilisation of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan funds among different sectors/agencies;
- (ii) To classify Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan schemes into income generating, infra-structural and training programmes and to assess the share of each category to total Special Central Assistance funds;
- (iii) To ascertain the benefits accrued to members of Scheduled Castes from Special Central Assistance schemes in terms of employment and income; and
- (iv) To identify the lacuna/bottlenecks during the course of implementation of Special Central Assistance schemes and to suggest measures for improvement.

Period of Study

The study has been confined to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and two subsequent Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92).

Methodology and Coverage of the Study

The study is based on primary and secondary data collected from different sources. The secondary data was collected from the District Planning Offices, Planning and Economic Affairs Department, Government of India Reports, Reports of Working Group of the Central and State Governments, State Budget Documents, Office of the Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST, Thrissur etc. The primary data was collected from Scheduled Caste households of SCA beneficiaries from two districts—Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram.

Sampling Design

The Scheduled Caste beneficiaries under Special Central Assistance Schemes of the above selected district were listed department-wise/Scheme-wise for each year during the Seventh Plan and the two subsequent Annual Plan periods and grouped them under income generating and training programmes. By applying systematic random sampling method a given number were selected from each group and interviewed for obtaining requisite information. (Table 2.1). The basic considerations involved in the selection are the number of beneficiaries and the amount expended under each scheme.

TABLE 2.1

Number of Beneficiaries Selected and Interviewed

Category	District		Total
	Thiruvananthapuram	Thrissur	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Income Generating Schemes	31	34	65
Training Schemes	21	26	47
Total	52	60	112

To have an assessment as to the nature of schemes implemented by Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST, a limited number of beneficiaries (17) of the Corporation in Thiruvananthapuram district were selected at random and interviewed.

Keeping in view the objectives and methodology of the study, suitable schedules and questionnaires, were designed and made use of for canvassing data for the study. The field survey was jointly undertaken by the staff of respective District Planning Offices and Evaluation Division, State Planning Board. The field survey work was conducted during the months of May-July 1992.

Detailed discussions were held with the officers concerned on the implementation of Special Central Assistance schemes at Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts. Discussions were also held with the Managing Director, KSIDC for SC/ST, Thrissur and other officials of the Corporation. Views and suggestions offered by those who are personally involved in the implementation of Special Central Assistance Schemes in one way or other benefitted in preparing the Report.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

The Special Central Assistance, as an instrument for accelerating the development process of Scheduled Castes was instituted in 1979-80. It is "additive to each State Plan with reference to the totality of the programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes It will be an additionality with a multiplier effect. The intention is to provide the required thrust to programmes relevant to the development of the scheduled castes, particularly in sectors like Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Village and Cottage Industries".

The Special Central Assistance has to be utilised in an integrated, optimal and cost effective manner, in conjunction with flow of outlays from the various sectors of the State Plan. Government of India has given complete flexibility to State Government in the utilisation of Special Central Assistance funds. It is meant to supplement and not to supplant the assistance available under the existing schemes. There should be utilisation of all available funds before going in for Special Central Assistance. In other words, it shall be utilised to fill up critical gap in a programme which will help to lift a large number of families above poverty line.

The Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan funds can be utilised for the following:

(i) *Income Generating Economic Development Schemes*

Income generating schemes are designed in such a manner that each scheme (and/or package) will be capable of generating substantial incremental income to the beneficiaries. These schemes are expected to strengthen the economic base of Scheduled Castes through asset creation, additional income generation etc.

(ii) *Training Programmes*

Training programmes which have pre-identified employment/self-employment avenues, and pre-matching of the trainees with such avenues, can be taken up. This may help providing employment opportunities to scheduled castes.

(iii) *Back-up Services and Institutional Build-up*

Large scale construction works or infrastructural development schemes are not envisaged under Special Central Assistance. Government of India have suggested to use the term "Back-up services" rather than the term "infrastructure" because there is a possibility of the latter term being interpreted to mean large construction. Back-up services include supply of raw materials, provision of tools and equipment, introduction of new technology, provision of common work places and service centres and common facilities. The back-up services are, indeed, *sine qua non* for the success of family oriented schemes.

Infrastructural development incidental to income generating programmes can also be financed out of Special Central Assistance funds. However the maximum amount for infrastructural development should be limited to 25 per cent of the total amount released by Government of India as Special Central Assistance.

(iv) *Implementation, Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation*

A portion of Special Central Assistance can be utilised for implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, subject to approval of Government.

DEVOLUTION OF SCA FUNDS

A. Centre to States

The allocation of Special Central Assistance to States is generally based on the following four criteria:

(i) The percentage of the Scheduled Castes families in the state covered by composite economic development programmes in the Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line.

(ii) The percentage of the Special Component Plan to the Annual Plan as compared to the Scheduled Caste population percentage in the State.

(iii) Programmes for relatively weaker and more exploited groups among the Scheduled Castes like civic sanitation workers, bonded labourers, nomadic and Vimuktaja communities of Scheduled Castes.

(iv) The performance in the implementation of the Special Component Plan with reference to (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

More specifically, the quantum of Special Central Assistance to States is determined by Government of India on the basis of two well defined criteria viz. the "need" of the Scheduled Castes in the State measured by the magnitude of the problem and their "effort" as assessed from the State's Special Component Plan and its implementation.

The magnitude of the "need" of the Scheduled Castes is assessed based on two components viz. Population of Scheduled Castes and Backwardness of the State. The quantum of SCA funds proportionate to scheduled caste population is arrived at by dividing the scheduled castes population of a State by scheduled castes population of all States and multiplied by hundred. For assessing the backwardness of the State, scheduled castes population in the State is divided by the net State domestic product.

The State's 'effort' is related to the States Special Component Plan and its implementation. It has two components viz. The quantitative and qualitative optimality of the Special Component Plan and the implementation of Special Component Plan and its performance. The first component is counted on the basis of the following three effort based index:—

(i) Special Component Plan as a percentage of the total State Plan outlay is in proportion to the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State, (quantitative optimality);

(ii) Steps taken in preparing schemes considering the developmental needs of the scheduled castes in each occupational category and outlay provided for such schemes under SCA, identification and provision for comprehensive and composite programmes; and,

(iii) Formulation and implementation of schemes for the exceptionally deprived groups among scheduled castes viz; bonded labourers, civic sanitation workers (scavengers and sweepers), ex-criminal castes, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities. [(ii) & (iii) are the yardsticks to measure qualitative optimality]

To measure the second Component i.e. the efforts in the implementation of Special Component Plan and performance, time bound and regular monitoring, field visits by Officers at District/State level, and real achievements both in financial and physical terms etc., are taken as the major yardsticks.

The quantum of Special Central Assistance is thus related to the Special Component Plans of the State and general nature and condition of the scheduled castes. The population of scheduled castes, the size of the Special Component Plan and its optimality in quantitative terms with reference to the size of the State Plan, the performance of the State in the implementation of the programmes as revealed by concurrent and continuous monitoring etc. are the determining factors in the quantum of Special Central Assistance to States every year.

The quantum of Special Central Assistance to SCP for every year will be assessed well in advance by Government of India and are released usually as grant-in-aid in three instalments to States.

B. State to Districts

The district-wise allocation of Special Central Assistance is mainly determined on the basis of the percentage of scheduled caste population in each district. Apart from this, general backwardness of scheduled castes in the districts, utilisation of previous years funds, schemes proposed under SCA in the draft Special Component Plan, etc. are also considered while allocating funds to districts. Funds, subject to availability, will also be released to districts based on specific project/programmes which requires Government sanction and comparatively huge investment. Out of the total agreed release from Government of India about 75% is distributed to districts on the basis of the above criteria in the beginning of each financial year.

Out of the amount retained at the Head quarters (i.e., nearly 25%), major portion is released to the Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for undertaking income generating schemes. Project/requirement-wise approach is adopted for the release of balance amount. Funds are released to Heads of Department on the basis of specific project/programmes after examining its feasibility and viability. In order to ensure the involvement of voluntary organisations in the development process of scheduled castes, funds are released to such organisations also for implementing specific programmes approved by Government. The remaining funds are directly placed at the disposal of District Collectors. They, in turn, release the fund to Officers of various sectoral Departments for schemes approved in the Working Group.

Administration

To ensure close liaison among implementing agencies of SCA schemes, co-ordinating mechanisms have been constituted at different levels. At the State level, Planning and Economic Affairs Department is entrusted with the task of administration of SCA funds. State Planning Board provides necessary technical guidance.

At the District level, all the schemes under Special Central Assistance are approved by the District Level Working Group. The District Collector is the Chairman of the Working Group and District Planning Officer is the Secretary. The District Development Officer for SC, and the Assistant Development Commissioner (General) are the permanent members and the designated officer who implement the schemes are members of the Working Group.

Schemes prepared by the District Officers are scrutinised in the District Planning Officers and viable and feasible schemes are approved by the Working Group after detailed discussions. Administrative sanction to schemes costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs is issued by the District Collector whereas the technical sanction for the schemes is given by the

designated officer of the department concerned.

The district level officers have the freedom to chalk out need based locally relevant family oriented schemes.

Under SCA schemes, subsidy is limited to that of IRDP pattern in the case of income generating beneficiary oriented schemes. For training programmes, 100 per cent subsidy is allowed. Schemes costing more than Rs.5 lakhs require sanction by Government. Prior to Government approval, they are to be cleared by District Level Working Group. Schemes/Projects directly submitted to Government by Heads of Departments/voluntary organisations are approved by Government based on economic feasibility and viability.

Monitoring

The Planning and Economic Affairs (Cell) Department in the Secretariat is the Central Agency for the State level monitoring of SCA schemes. The District Collectors have to send monthly progress report to the Government in the prescribed proforma on or before 15th of the succeeding month. The monitoring cell prepares statements showing monthly progress of implementation and submit the same to the Commissioner and Secretary, Planning on or before 25th of every succeeding month.

The reports received on SCP and SCA are reviewed quarterly and review reports are submitted to Chief Secretary, the Ministers-in-charge of Scheduled Castes Development and Chief Minister. Review meetings with Secretaries, Heads of Departments (concerned with Plan), District Collectors and other implementing agencies are held at least once in six months. Annual Review is published regularly by Government. The State Scheduled Castes Advisory Board and District Advisory Committees also review the implementation of SCA schemes in their meetings.

The monitoring cell in the District Development office for Scheduled Castes Development also monitors the economic development programmes for scheduled castes implemented by various departments.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE—RELEASE AND EXPENDITURE

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Though there was an initial Budget provision of Rs. 35 lakhs during 1979-80 under Special Central Assistance, no expenditure was incurred during that year. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Government of India released an amount of Rs. 1521.52 lakhs under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan. As against this, Rs. 1506.11 lakhs was utilised. Table 3.1 gives year-wise release and expenditure of Special Central Assistance during the Sixth Plan. As is clear from Table 4.1 the Government of India release under special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan was Rs 262 lakhs in 1980-81. The amount under this head eventhough increased substantially to Rs. 400 lakhs in 1983-84, it however nosedived to Rs. 319 lakhs in the subsequent year of the Sixth Plan. There was shortfall in expenditure against the Government of India release in all years except 1980-81. One of the reasons for excess expenditure of Rs. 38.47 lakhs recorded in 1980-81 was that the expenditure from the Budget provision of Rs. 35 lakhs in 1979-80 might have been incurred in the subsequent year. The unspent balance of Special Central Assistance during the Sixth plan was Rs. 15.41 lakhs.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

Year-wise Budget provision, Central Release and expenditure under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan during the Seventh Plan are given in Table 4.2. The Budget outlay for Special Central Assistance during the Seventh Plan was Rs. 2150 lakhs. As against this, Government of India released an amount of Rs. 1853.86 lakhs. Government of India release was Rs. 296.14 lakhs less than the State Budget provision in the plan period. It may be noted that during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the funds distributed by the State Government under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan exceeded Government of India release, except for 1988-89. (Col. 4 of Table 4.2) District-wise tentative distribution of Special Central Assistance funds given in the State Annual Budget every year (Appendix III to Budget) anticipating Government of India release with a view to enable early implementation of schemes and to avoid hasty utilisation and probable lapse of funds at the fag end of the financial year. Similarly, State Government also may undertake specific project/schemes. But later Government of India release may be less than anticipated.

There is discrepancy as to the Special Central Assistance expenditure shown in the Annual Review reports of Planning and Economic Affairs (Cell) Department and that of Annual Budget documents (Col. 5 and 6 of Table 4.2). Year-wise expenditure as per Annual Review reports and Budget Accounts against Government of India release are provided in Col. 7 and 8 of Table 4.2 respectively.

The total expenditure under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan during the Seventh Plan as per Review Reports amounts to Rs. 1952.98 lakhs whereas as per Budget Accounts it is Rs. 1875.09 lakh, i.e. Rs. 77.89 lakhs less than that of the Review Reports. The expenditure as per Review Reports exceeded Government of India release in the Seventh Plan period. On the other hand, as per Budget Accounts, the expenditure exceeded Government of India release only in 1985-87 and 1987-88. In the last two years of the Plan (1988-89 and 1989-90) there was shortfall in expenditure to Government of India release to the tune of Rs. 37.43 lakhs and Rs. 48.48 lakhs respectively. Despite this, Seventh Plan recorded an overall excess expenditure of Rs. 21.23 lakhs against the Government of India release.

Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92)

The budgeted outlay in the Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92) was Rs. 600 lakhs each. Government of India released Rs. 429.40 lakhs during 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 488 lakhs was distributed to various implementing agencies by the State Government. Expenditure was Rs. 465.88 lakhs as per Review Reports and Rs. 438.81 lakhs as per Budget Accounts. As per Accounts, there was Rs. 9.41 lakhs savings out of the Government of India release. (Table 4.2). As against the Government of India release of Rs. 372.45 lakhs in 1991-92 expenditure on Special Central Assistance amounted to Rs. 388.57 lakhs exceeding the actual release.

The major factors contributing to variation in expenditure figures of Review Reports and Budget Accounts are:—

(i) In the Annual progress reports implementing agencies may report cent per cent financial achievements. But, these figures do not tally with Budget Accounts, as they are compiled after the preparation of progress reports.

(ii) There may be wrong booking-of expenditure in respect of certain schemes. By timely reconciliation of expenditure, wrong booking, if any made, can be traced out and rectified.

(iii) There is a tendency among implementing agencies to draw and deposit Special Central Assistance funds in Treasury savings Bank or other Bank accounts to avoid lapse of funds at the fag end of the financial year.

(iv) During the Seventh Plan, portion of the unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds by year end are deposited in the banks and subsequently transferred to KSDC for SC/ST as per Government direction. The progress reports collected from district provided actual outlay and expenditure, after having either transferred Special Central Assistance funds to Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Hence there is discrepancy between Annual Review Reports and Budget Accounts.

The Annual Review Report is the main source to spell out the progress as to the implementation of Special Component Plan/Special Central Assistance schemes. However, this Report does not contain physical targets and achievements of Special Central Assistance schemes.

TABLE 4.1

Sixth Plan-G. O. I. Release and Expenditure under SCA to SCP

(Rs. lakhs.)				
Year	Government of India Release	Expenditure	Savings (—) Excess (+)	% of Col.3 to Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	262.00	300.47	(+) 38.47	114
1981-82	262.25	237.00	(—) 25.25	90
1982-83	277.97	258.25	(—) 19.72	93
1983-84	400.10	391.69	(—) 8.41	98
1984-85	319.20	318.70	(—) 0.50	99
Total	1521.52	1506.11	(—) 15.41	99

Source: Government of Kerala, Planning & Economic Affairs (Cell) Department.

TABLE 4.2

SCA to SCP—Budget provision, Government of India Release and Expenditure during the Seventh plan and Annual Plans—(1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs.)									
Year	Budget provision	Government of India Release	Amount disbursed by the State	Expenditure (Annual Review Reports)	Expenditure (Accounts)	Percentage	Expdr.	Variation in Expenditure	Savings(—) Excess(+)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Col. 5 to Col. 3	Col. 6 to Col. 3	(over Col. 5 to 6)	(Col. 6 to Col.3)
Seventh Plan:									
1985-86	350.00	349.97	350.35	350.20	324.65	100	93	(—)25.55	(—)25.32
1986-87	450.00	342.31	405.58	404.02	442.30	118	129	(+)38.28	(+)99.99
1987-88	450.00	371.06	400.69	394.84	403.53	106	109	(+) 8.69	(+)32.47
1988-89	450.00	414.91	414.91	413.71	377.48	99	91	(—)36.23	(—)37.43
1989-90	450.00	375.61	390.92	390.21	327.13	104	87	(—)63.08	(—) 48.48
Total	2150.00	1853.86	1962.45	1952.98	1875.09	105	101	(—)77.89	(+)21.23
Annual Plan									
1990-91	600.00	429.40	488.00	465.88	438.81	108	102	(—)27.07	(+) 9.41
1991-92	600.00	372.45	388.57	388.57	N.A.	104	..	..	..

Source:—A. Annual Review Reports, Planning and Economic Affairs (Cell) Department.

B. Budget Documents.

CHAPTER V

DISBURSEMENT OF SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE — OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

SCA to SCP schemes, from the mode of its implementation, are broadly grouped into:

- (i) Schemes taken up at State level by Heads of Departments and other Agencies;
- (ii) Schemes implemented at district level by officers of development departments in which case the funds are routed through District Collectors; and
- (iii) Schemes of Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

The data relating to year-wise Special Central Assistance outlay and expenditure of the above three broad categories during the Seventh Plan are compiled from the Progress Reports of the Districts and the Annual Review Reports of Planning and Economic Affairs Department. A summary of the same is provided in Annexure I. The percentage share of outlay and expenditure of Special Central Assistance schemes at the State level, District level and KSDC for SC/ST during the Seventh Plan is given in Table 5.1. During 1985-90, of the total Special Central Assistance outlay, 75.67 per cent was provided for schemes implemented by District Officers. The corresponding share for State Level Schemes and KSDC for SC/ST were 8.85 per cent and 15.48 per cent respectively. Similar trend was noticed in the expenditure pattern of the three groups. The year-wise share of outlay for district level schemes varied from 66.32 per cent in 1985-86 to 87.66 per cent in 1989-90. Correspondingly that of expenditure varied from 65.68 to 87.65 per cent during the same period. The share of outlay and expenditure under State level schemes showed a declining trend since 1985-86 despite a marginal increase recorded in 1988-89. The share of Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST in the total Special Central Assistance outlay are of the order of 17.52 per cent, 18.66 per cent and 18.64 per cent respectively in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. Since then, the share of total Special Central Assistance outlay for SC/ST Corporation declined to 14.28 per cent in 1988-89 and further to 6.46 per cent in 1989-90. Since 1983-84, the implementation of Special Component Plan Schemes in the State has been decentralised to the district level and the increase in the district level Special Central Assistance outlays depicts this trend.

The details of outlay and expenditure of the three categories during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in Table 5.2. The outlay to the district level schemes was 79 per cent during 1990-91. The share of State level schemes was 9.65 per cent and that of KSDC for SC/ST 11.06 per cent. No significant difference was noticed in the expenditure pattern of Special Central Assistance funds. During 1991-92 of the total Special Central Assistance outlay of Rs. 370.51 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 302.49 lakhs (81.64 per cent) was for district level schemes. The outlay for State Level Schemes was Rs. 18.02 lakhs (4.86 per cent) of which Rs. 17.54 lakhs was utilised. In 1991-92 Special Central Assistance outlay to the Corporation was Rs. 50 lakhs (13.50 per cent). The higher quantum of Special Central Assistance expenditure than outlay reported by the Corporation in 1991-92 may be due to transfer of unspent Special Central Assistance amount from the districts.

TABLE 5.1

Percentage Distribution of S. C. A. Outlay and Expenditure During the Seventh Plan

Sector/Year	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
State	16.16	16.35	9.72	9.77	5.28	5.31	7.47	7.04	5.88	5.83	8.85	8.79
District	66.32	65.68	71.62	70.95	76.08	75.63	78.25	78.53	87.66	87.65	75.67	75.41
KSDC for SC/ST	17.52	17.97	18.66	19.28	18.64	19.06	14.28	14.43	6.46	6.52	15.48	15.80

Source: (1) Progress Reports of District Collectors.

(2) Planning and Economic Affairs (Cell) Department

TABLE 5.2

Distribution of SCA Outlay and Expenditure during the Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92)*(Rs. lakhs)*

Sector/Year	1990-91		1991-92	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
State	43.61 (9.65)	43.03 (9.53)	18.02 (4.86)	17.54 (4.88)
District	358.51 (79.29)	358.16 (79.38)	302.49 (81.64)	279.75 (77.75)
KSDC for SC/ST	50.00 (11.06)	50.00 (11.09)	50.00 (13.50)	62.51 (17.37)
Total	452.12	451.193	370.51	359.80

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentages to total.

Sources: 1. Progress Reports of District Collectors.
2. Planning & Economic Affairs (Cell) Department.

A. State Level Schemes

Table 5.3 shows year-wise outlay and expenditure on state level schemes during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92). An amount of Rs. 156.99 lakhs (97 per cent of outlay) was utilised during the Seventh Plan.

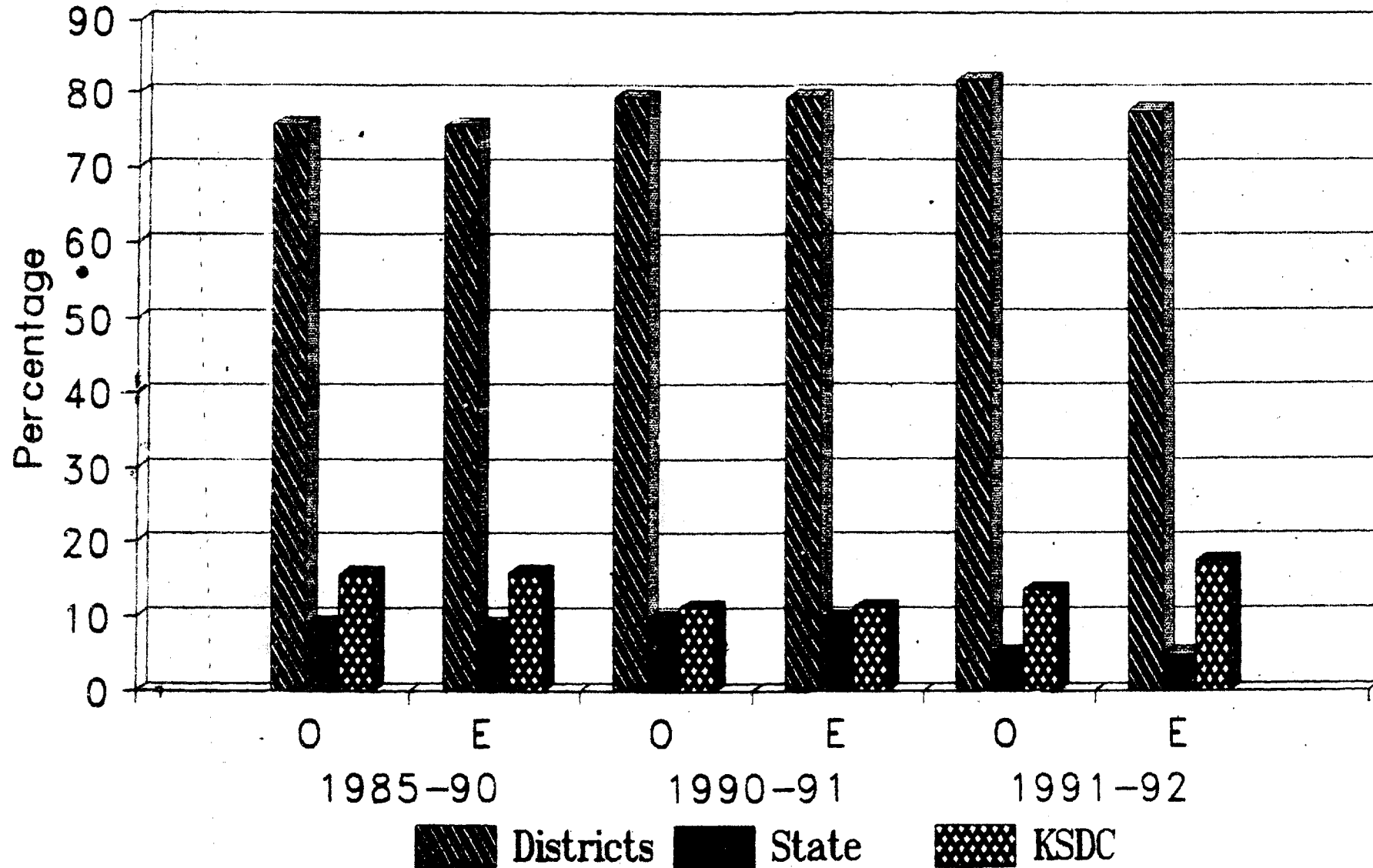
An analysis of the Special Central Assistance schemes implemented at the State level showed that two departments i.e. Medical Education and Scheduled Castes Development utilised a substantial portion of the funds during the Seventh Plan (Annexure II). Of the total outlay of Rs. 161.27 lakhs, the outlay of these two departments was 69.34 per cent i.e. Rs. 111.83 lakhs—Directorate of Medical Education (Rs. 58.79 lakhs) and SC Department (Rs. 53.04 lakhs). Their expenditure amounted to Rs. 110.59 lakhs. The Directorate of Medical Education spent Rs. 53.18 lakhs (90.45 per cent) for the construction of additional floors to the existing building where Priyadarshini Institute of Para Medical Sciences is situated and Rs. 5.61 lakhs for the purchase of two vehicles each in the College of Nursing, Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode. Priyadarshini Institute of Para Medical Science has been set up to impart training to 150 scheduled Caste/Tribe Candidates in a year in para Medical Sciences. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 8.57 lakhs was spent for this Institute (Annexure III).

The Scheduled Castes Development Department utilised the lions' share of its funds for implementing training programmes such as Motor Vehicles, Document writing, carpentry, system techniques and computer application, servicing of T.V. and videos, pre-examination, quarrying, weaving, catering services and orchids and fruits canning. Financial assistance was also given to 'Swathy' (a cultural organisation registered under Charitable Societies Act, exclusively for the benefit of SCs/STs) for conducting training in hysterics, various music courses, set up of Musical troops etc. However back-up services for self-employment ventures to the trained persons were not given by the Department except in document writing. In this case, the trained persons were given assistance for taking scribe licence, setting up of office etc.

The Directorate of Indian System of Medicine started two training schemes, one in Massage (one year) and another in Balachikitsa (6 months). Centre for Mathematical Sciences, utilised Rs. 0.60 lakhs for imparting training in computer training to 31 persons. Non-formal training in masonry was imparted by Rural Housing Wing of National Buildings Organisation, Government of India (See Annexure II). Advanced training in computer programme was organised by the Lal Bahadur Sastri Engineering Research and Consultancy Centre. The centre has also imparted training in Telex and P.B.X. operations as well as in operation and maintenance of modern office equipments.

The enumeration of Scheduled Caste households in the State was undertaken by State Planning Board by utilising Rs. 4.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance funds in 1985-86. The survey was conducted in 1986-87 by the staff of Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Of the estimated 5 lakh SC households, 4.5 lakh are covered by the Survey. The data thus collected, are stored in floppy diskettes in the Computer Division of State Planning Board and are used as and when needed for planning purposes.

Distribution of SCA Outlay & Expenditure



During 1986-87 the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Kerala Pradesh, Thiruvananthapuram organised a training programme in 'House Painting' to 60 Scheduled Caste persons. An amount of Rs. 0.78 lakhs was made available to this programme. In the same year an amount of Rs. 1.77 lakhs was allotted to Lions Club International (Kottayam) for conducting training course for job oriented competitive examinations to 225 persons at their pre-examination training Centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode.

During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 3.72 lakhs has been utilised for continuance of Monitoring Cell, Planning & Economic Affairs Department of the Secretariat.

TABLE 5.3

State Level Schemes—Year-wise SCA Outlays and Expenditure*(Rs. lakhs)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>			
1985-86	55.35	54.59	98.62
1986-87	39.03	38.03	97.43
1987-88	20.99	20.62	98.24
1988-89	27.70	25.86	93.35
1989-90	18.20	17.89	98.31
Total	161.27	156.99	97.34
<i>Annual Plans</i>			
1990-91	43.61	43.03	98.67
1991-92	18.02	17.54	97.34

B. District Level Schemes

Year-wise Special Central Assistance outlay and expenditure under district level schemes during the Seventh Plan and two subsequent Annual Plans are given in Table 5.4. As against the total outlay of Rs. 1378.75 lakhs during the Seventh Plan the expenditure was Rs. 1346.39 lakhs (97.65 per cent). The lowest financial achievement was recorded in 1986-87 (95.88 per cent). The highest achievement of 99 per cent was recorded in the last two years of the Plan. Though nearly cent per cent financial achievement was recorded in 1990-91, it was low in 1991-92 (92.48 per cent).

Detailed district/year-wise Special Central Assistance outlay and expenditure during the Seventh Plan and Annual plans (1990-91 and 1991-92) are given in Annexures II and III respectively. Cent per cent financial achievement was noted in seven districts viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Idukki, Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram & Kannur during the Seventh Plan. The lowest expenditure was in Wayanad district (70.35% of outlay). During 1990-91, all districts, except Wayanad, registered cent per cent financial achievement (Annexure-III). In 1991-92 all districts except Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Idukki utilised cent per cent outlay.

District-wise physical target and achievements ((Annexure IV) showed that 49615 beneficiaries benefitted under Special Central Assistance schemes against a target of 49742 during the Seventh Plan. During the period, except Pathanamthitta and Kozhikode all other districts reported cent per cent physical achievements under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan. The physical target was achieved in full by all districts in 1990-91 (Annexure-V). During 1991-92, except Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Idukki all others were able to achieve cent per cent physical targets.

There are districts where cent per cent physical achievements were reported even without utilising the full Special Central Assistance outlay, for eg. Wayanad, Kasaragod, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Idukki.

TABLE 5.4

District Level Schemes—Year-wise SCA Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)			
Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of col. 3 to Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>			
1985-86	227.14	219.34	96.56
1986-87	287.88	276.03	95.88
1987-88	302.07	293.53	97.17
1988-89	290.36	288.48	99.35
1989-90	271.31	269.01	99.15
Total	1378.76	1346.39	97.65
<i>Annual Plan</i>			
1990-91	358.51	358.16	99.90
1991-92	302.49	279.75	92.48

Source: Progress Report of District Collectors.

C. Department-wise Appraisal

The department-wise analysis of Special Central Assistance schemes is presented with a view to assess the financial/physical targets/achievements, during the period under reference.

District-wise and department-wise outlay and expenditure during the Seventh Plan are given in Annexure VI. Physical targets and achievements are given in Annexure VII. The details relating to Annual Plans are given in Annexures VIII & IX. The department-wise outlay and expenditure during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans given in Table 5.5 showed that the Industries Department, as compared to other Departments, utilised higher quantum of Special Central Assistance funds during the Seventh Plan. The outlay for Industries was 23.62 per cent of total district's outlay (1378.57 lakhs) during the Seventh Plan. There were 5792 beneficiaries. The Rural Development Department received next priority with the Special Central Assistance outlay of Rs. 224.19 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 215.58 lakhs. There were 8524 beneficiaries. The share of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development was 17.21 per cent and the total beneficiaries under these sectors were 16590.

Scheduled Castes Development department received the highest quantum of Special Central Assistance fund in 1990-92. Industries department received the next highest outlay during this period (Annexure VIII).

TABLE 5.5

Percentage Distribution of Department-wise SCA Outlay and Expenditure

Department	(Percentages)			
	Seventh Plan (1985-90)		Annual Plans (1990-92)	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	1.47	1.28	2.75	2.86
Animal Husbandry	8.52	8.62	9.18	9.52
Dairy Development	8.69	8.76	8.21	8.50
Co-operation	14.55	14.34	6.03	6.17
Fisheries	1.22	1.16	0.44	0.43
Rural Development	16.26	16.01	11.94	12.31
Soil and Water Conservation	0.73	0.75	..	..
Industries	23.62	24.08	18.18	18.81
Scheduled Castes Development	12.04	12.05	23.34	21.18
Technical Education	1.73	1.78	2.22	2.30
Others	11.17	11.17	17.71	17.92

Seventh Five Year Plan

An analysis as to the district-wise/department-wise flow of Special Central Assistance funds during the Seventh Plan period showed that a higher quantum of Special Central Assistance funds were made available for the schemes of Industries department in seven districts viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Idukki, Thrissur, Palakkad and Kannur. Co-operative department received substantial amount from Special Central Assistance in the districts of Kottayam, Ernakulam and Wayanad. It is the Rural development department, which took the lead in the implementation of Special Central Assistance schemes in Malappuram and Kozhikode. In the remaining two districts of Kollam and Kasaragod, the Scheduled Castes department played a dominant role. It was also observed that the Industry, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Departments implemented Special Central Assistance schemes in all the districts of the State during this period.

Annual Plans (1990-92)

During the subsequent two Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92) departments of Scheduled Castes Development, Industry, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Rural Development and Co-operation utilised the lion's share of Special Central Assistance. More than 70 per cent of the Special Central Assistance funds went to these departments. In the districts of Alleppey, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Kannur, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Departments together spent an higher quantum of Special Central Assistance outlay of these districts. When Rural Development department turned out to be the single major department in utilising higher Special Central Assistance outlay in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Malappuram, it was the Industries department which took the lead in Kottayam, Idukki and Thrissur. The schemes of Scheduled Castes department absorbed lion's share of Special Central Assistance funds in the districts of Pathanamthitta, Wayanad and Kasaragod. Whereas in Ernakulam district, it was for schemes of Co-operative department the major share of Special Central Assistance funds went through.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN SCHEMES—AN ANALYSIS

A. Income Generating, Training and Infrastructure Development Schemes

The schemes under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan, on the basis of purpose-wise utilisation, are classified into income generating, training and infrastructure development and the share of each district and department to districts' total Special Central Assistance outlay in respect of the above categories are analysed.

During the Seventh Plan (1985-90) out of the districts' total Special Central Assistance outlay of Rs. 1378.75 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 873.85 lakhs (63.4 per cent) was for income generating schemes, Rs. 433.13 lakhs (31.4 per cent) for training schemes and Rs. 71.77 lakhs (5.2 per cent) for infrastructural development schemes (Table 6.1). The financial achievements vis-a-vis outlay on income generating schemes showed that Rs. 849.48 lakhs (97.21 per cent) was utilised. Under training schemes the financial achievement was 99.21 per cent (Rs. 429.74 lakhs) and for infrastructure schemes it was 93.58 per cent (Rs. 67.17 lakhs). Under income generating schemes, as against the targeted 33242 beneficiaries/families, 33115 (99.62 per cent) were assisted. Physical targets have been fully achieved under training and infrastructure development schemes.

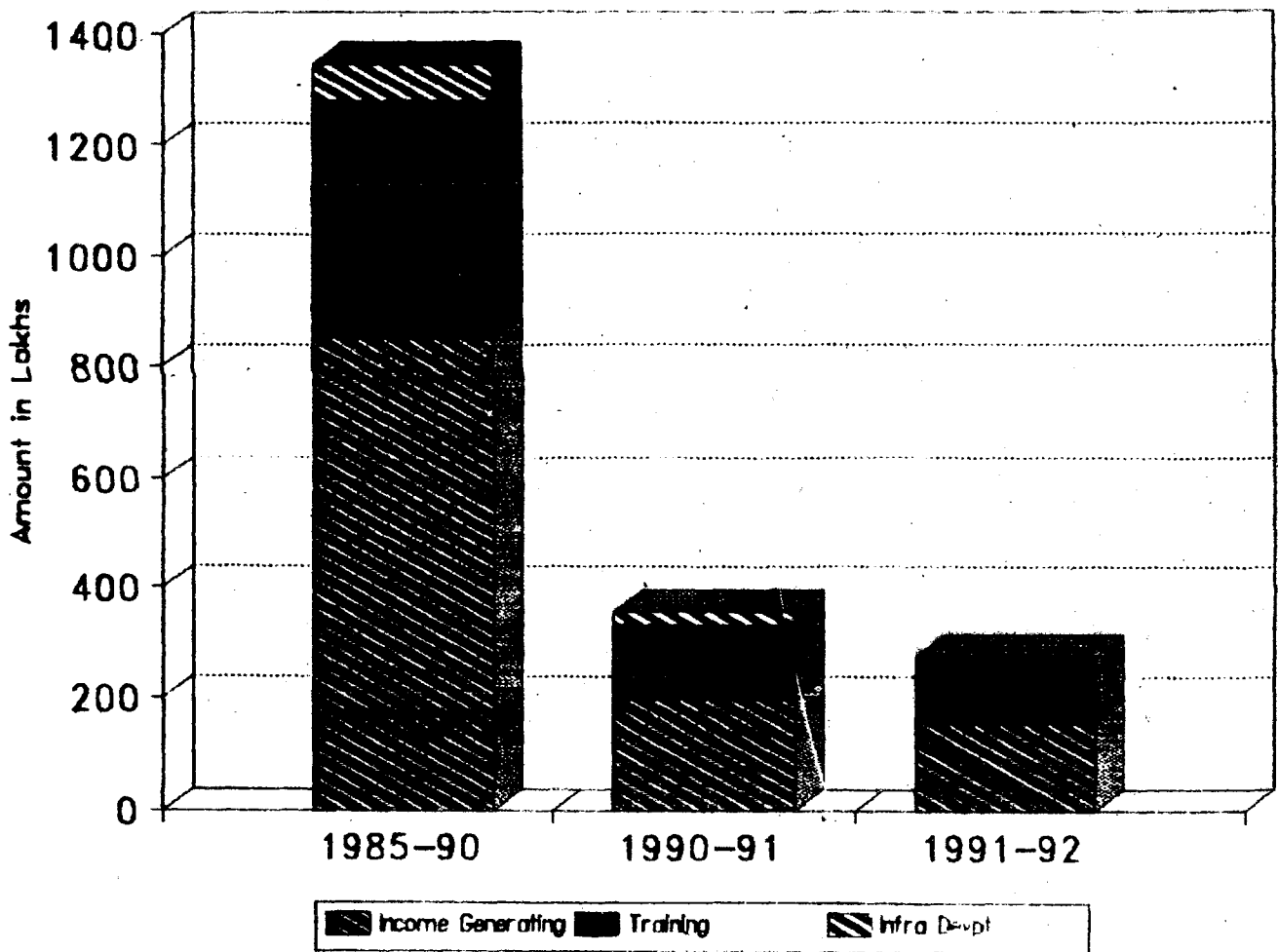
During the two Annual Plans (1990-92) out of a total outlay of Rs. 661 lakhs, Rs. 637.91 lakhs (96.51 per cent) was utilised (Table 6.2). An amount of Rs. 353.32 lakhs (99.60 per cent) out of an outlay of Rs. 354.41 lakhs was expended under income generating schemes. Against the outlay of Rs. 280.13 lakhs under training schemes, Rs. 258.13 lakhs (92.15 per cent) was utilised and the amount of Rs. 26.46 lakhs was spent in full for infrastructure development schemes. The physical target vis-a-vis achievements recorded 98.8 per cent of the target during the Annual Plans (1990-92). Assistance was given to 19391 beneficiaries against a target of 19623.

The per beneficiary Special Central Assistance in the State during the Seventh Plan of the three groups are given in Table 6.3. On an average an amount of Rs. 2713 was spent per beneficiary under Special Central Assistance schemes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90).

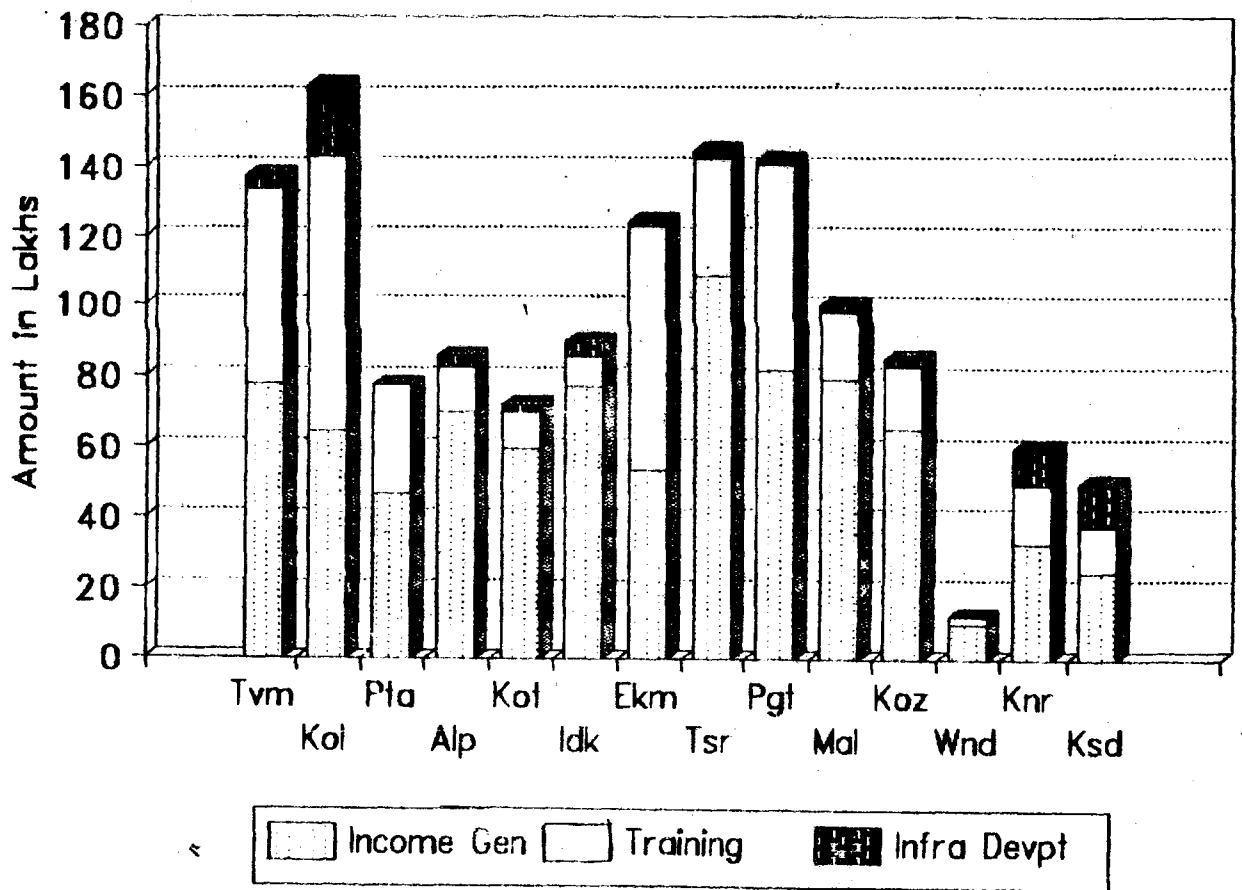
District-wise percentage outlays and expenditure of Special Central Assistance under the three groups during the Seventh Plan are given in Table 6.4. In 4 districts viz. Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki and Wayanad the share of expenditure under income generating schemes was above 80 per cent and it varied between 30-50 per cent in Kollam, Ernakulam and Kasaragod districts. Ernakulam district spent more than 50 per cent of Special Central Assistance for training schemes during 1985-90. Nearly 25 per cent of the expenditure during the Plan was incurred for infrastructure development schemes in Kasaragod district. The share of expenditure on this account was less than 1 per cent in Pathanamthitta and Palakkad districts. No amount was spent for infrastructure schemes in Wayanad district.

The conclusions that emerged out of the analysis are that the major share of Special Central Assistance funds was utilised for income generating schemes during the Seventh Plan. Infrastructural development schemes incidental to income generating programmes received low priority during this period. In addition, flexibility in the utilisation of Special Central Assistance funds led to implementation of diversified schemes at the district level over the years. Similarly there is no upper or lower ceiling fixed for utilising Special Central Assistance funds out of the total allocation made to a district to any of the above three groups.

Expenditure of SCA



District-wise Expenditure 1985-90



I. Income Generating Schemes

The year-wise outlays and expenditure under income generating schemes during the Seventh Plan and subsequent two Annual plans are given in Table 6.5. The financial achievements during the Seventh Plan was 97 per cent and in the subsequent Annual Plans 99 per cent. The physical target vis-a-vis achievements under income generating schemes during the Seventh Plan showed modest achievement of 99.7 per cent. It may be noted that the physical achievement was full in the final three years of the Plan. The physical performance during the subsequent two Annual Plans were cent per cent and 96 per cent respectively.

(a) Financial Achievements

The department-wise analysis of Special Central Assistance funds in respect of income generating schemes during the Seventh Plan period revealed that Rural Development stood first in the utilisation of Special Central Assistance funds with Rs. 198.728 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 207.338 lakhs followed by Industries department with Rs. 182.84 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs. 181.417 lakhs (Annexure X). In 1990-91 Annual Plan, Industries department topped the list in the utilisation of Special Central Assistance funds whereas Scheduled Caste development department emerged first during 1991-92 (Annexure XI).

The average assistance per family/beneficiary during the Seventh Plan worked out to Rs. 2562. The department-wise average assistance received per family/beneficiary is given in Table 6.6.

The assistance per family was the lowest under Animal Husbandry, the reason being the low unit cost involved for schemes taken up by this department viz., distribution of heifers and chicks.

District-wise Analysis

The district-wise outlay and expenditure under income generating schemes during the Seventh Plan provided in Table 6.7 showed that the entire Special Central Assistance outlay was utilised in full in seven districts, viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Idukki, Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram and Kannur. The lowest financial achievement was recorded in Wayanad district (Annexure XII). During 1990-92, the outlay provided under income generating scheme was fully utilised by all districts except Wayanad and Idukki (Annexure XIII).

Physical Achievements

Year-wise physical achievements under income generating schemes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) are given in Annexure XIV. There were 33115 beneficiaries/families under income generating Special Central Assistance schemes during the Seventh Plan. Highest number of beneficiaries were in the Animal Husbandry department. Schemes under Rural Development benefited 8289 families. Department wise achievements during the Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92) are given in Annexure XV. Department-wise important income generating schemes is given in Annexure XVI.

II. Training Schemes

Training in diversified fields is one of the most powerful and effective instrument for human resources development. It is particularly relevant in the case of Scheduled Castes who come forward to take up self-employment ventures through Special Central Assistance. The training scenario depicts rather a sanguine picture in the formulation and implementation of Special Central Assistance schemes. Various training programmes undertaken by different departments is given in Annexure XVII. The departments which implemented income generating schemes also imparted training programmes. The training programmes are not only novel and unique, but also complex and diverse. Formulation of training programmes, its modus operandi, and utilisation of more funds for training in certain districts, 'Interalia' leads to conclude that these schemes are taken up at the discretion of the implementing officers, without examining its feasibility. The plethora of training schemes under Special Central Assistance during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans include those of 'Fine arts', 'historionics', 'Balachikiltsa', 'Massage', 'Beautician', 'Home nursing', beedi rolling, 'cost effective construction technique and landscaping', horticultural and floricultural practices, orchid and anthurium cultivation, low cost house construction techniques, extending the life of 'cudjan leaves' to 'innovative housing technology', management, fish preservation and processing, repair of T.V., VCR and Radio, typewriting, stenography, computer technology etc. Majority of these training programmes were undertaken by Industries and Scheduled Castes Development departments. It was also noted that similar training programmes were taken up by different departments.

The financial outlay and expenditure incurred for training programmes using Special Central Assistance funds is given in Table 6.8. An outlay of Rs. 29 lakhs was provided in the initial year of the Seventh Plan, which increased to Rs. 116 lakhs by the final year of the plan. The trend indicates increased absorption capacity of Special Central Assistance funds for training schemes. The physical achievements were cent per cent throughout the plan period.

District-wise/Department-wise outlay and expenditure under training programmes is given in Annexure XVIII. The share of expenditure under Industries was the highest which amounted to Rs. 135.81 lakhs. (31.60 per cent) The lowest expenditure was incurred by the Fisheries Department (Rs. 2.08 lakhs). Scheduled Castes Development department ranked second in terms of expenditure under this category. A notable feature of training programmes was that all the major departments including Agriculture and Animal husbandry imparted training for Scheduled Castes during the Seventh Plan. In all the years of the Seventh Plan, Industries Department had the highest share of outlay and expenditure for training programmes. During the Annual plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 highest share of expenditure was under scheduled castes development department (Annexure XIX).

During the Seventh Plan period, the highest number of persons (6394) were trained under various programmes by Scheduled Castes Development department and the lowest number of trainees were under Fisheries department (60 persons.)

In the subsequent Annual Plans also, the number of persons trained by Scheduled Castes development was the highest.

The average investment per trainee during 1985-90 was Rs. 2794. Department-wise average investment per trainee during the Seventh Plan are shown in Table 6.9.

The variation in the average investment per trainee of different departments can be attributed to the variations in the duration of the course, the number of beneficiaries for each programme, remuneration/stipend given to trainees the amount given to the organisation/agency for the conduct of the course, programme, expenditure towards infrastructure facilities etc.

The District-wise outlay and expenditure during 1985-90 is shown in Table 6.10. Financial target was fully achieved in all the districts except Ernakulam, Wayanad and Kasaragod. The highest share of outlay and expenditure went to Kollam district (Rs. 78.48 lakhs). The expenditure was less than Rs. 10 lakhs in Idukki and Wayanad districts.

The annual plan figures revealed that the highest share of expenditure during 1990-92 was in Kollam district (Annexure XIX). Physical targets and achievements of training schemes during the Seventh plan and subsequent two Annual plans are given in Annexures XX and XXI.

III. Infrastructure Development Schemes

Infrastructure schemes were confined to a few departments such as Agriculture, Dairy Development, Rural Development, Industries and Scheduled Castes development. The Special Central Assistance funds under this category are utilised for the construction of buildings - construction of buildings for Shopping Complex, Garden Complex, Tourism information Centres etc.

The financial and physical achievement of infrastructure development schemes during the Seventh Plan and subsequent two Annual Plans are given in Table 6.11. The financial achievements revealed that except two years (1986-87 & 1987-88) the expenditure was fully met under this head.

The year-wise physical target and achievement given in Table 6.11 showed that the targets were fully achieved throughout the period.

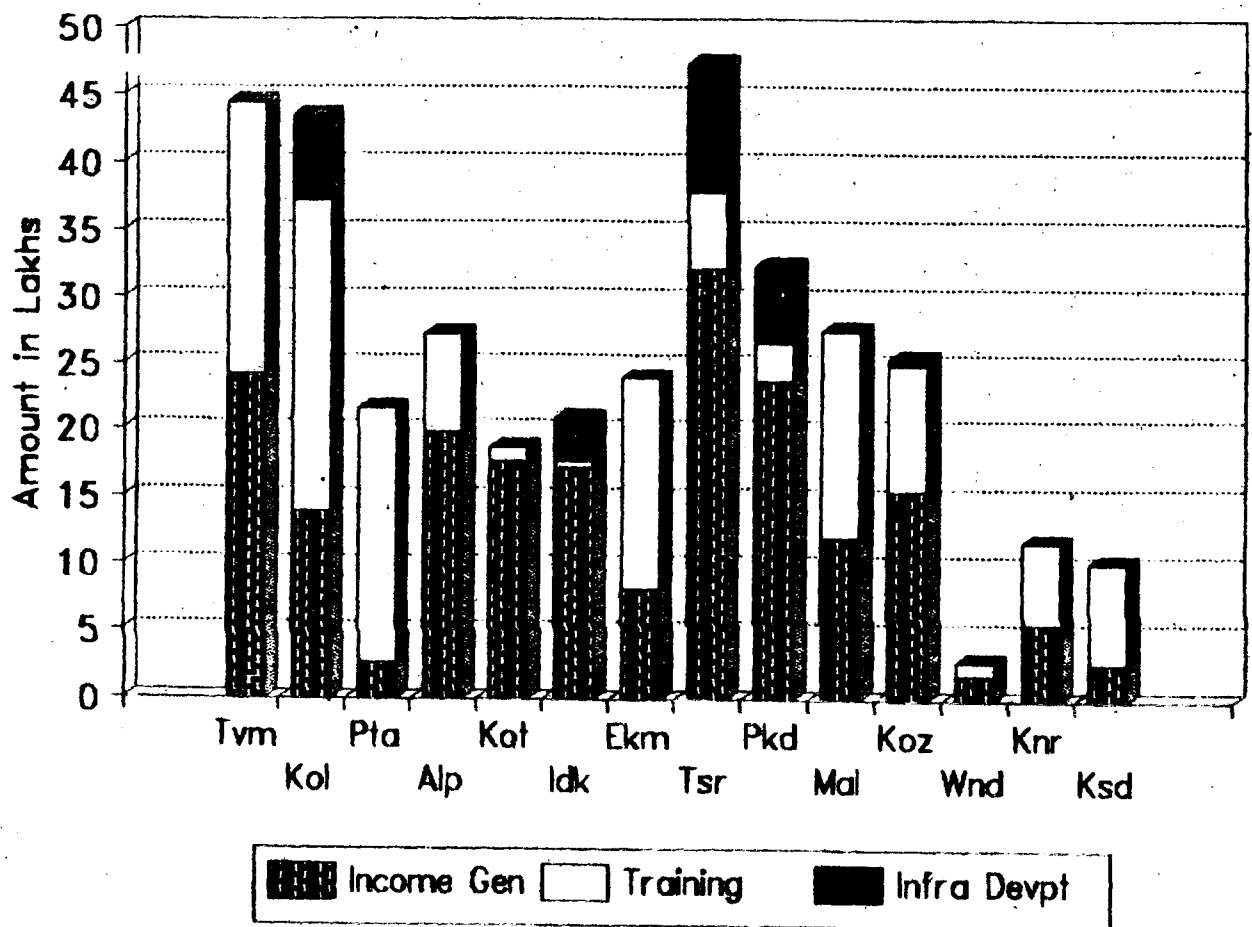
Department-wise achievements showed that the highest share of expenditure was incurred by Scheduled Castes development department in the Seventh Plan. The expenditure of this department amounted to Rs. 13.21 lakhs. During 1990-92 also, major share of the outlay went to Scheduled Castes Development.

District-wise Analysis

District-wise outlays and expenditure under infrastructural development programmes during the Seventh Plan are given in Table 6.12. Financial target was achieved in full in all the districts except Ernakulam and Kasaragod. The highest outlay was for Kollam district (Rs. 20.22 lakhs). No outlay was provided in Wayanad district for infrastructure development. During 1990-92 Special Central Assistance funds was disbursed for infrastructure schemes in the districts of Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram and Kozhikode.

District-wise/Department-wise financial and physical achievements during the Seventh Plan are given in Annexures XXII and XXIII. A total number of 1121 beneficiaries were under the infrastructural development schemes during the Seventh Plan. Financial achievements for the years 1990-92 are given in Annexure XXIV.

District-wise Expenditure 1990-91



District-wise Expenditure 1991-92

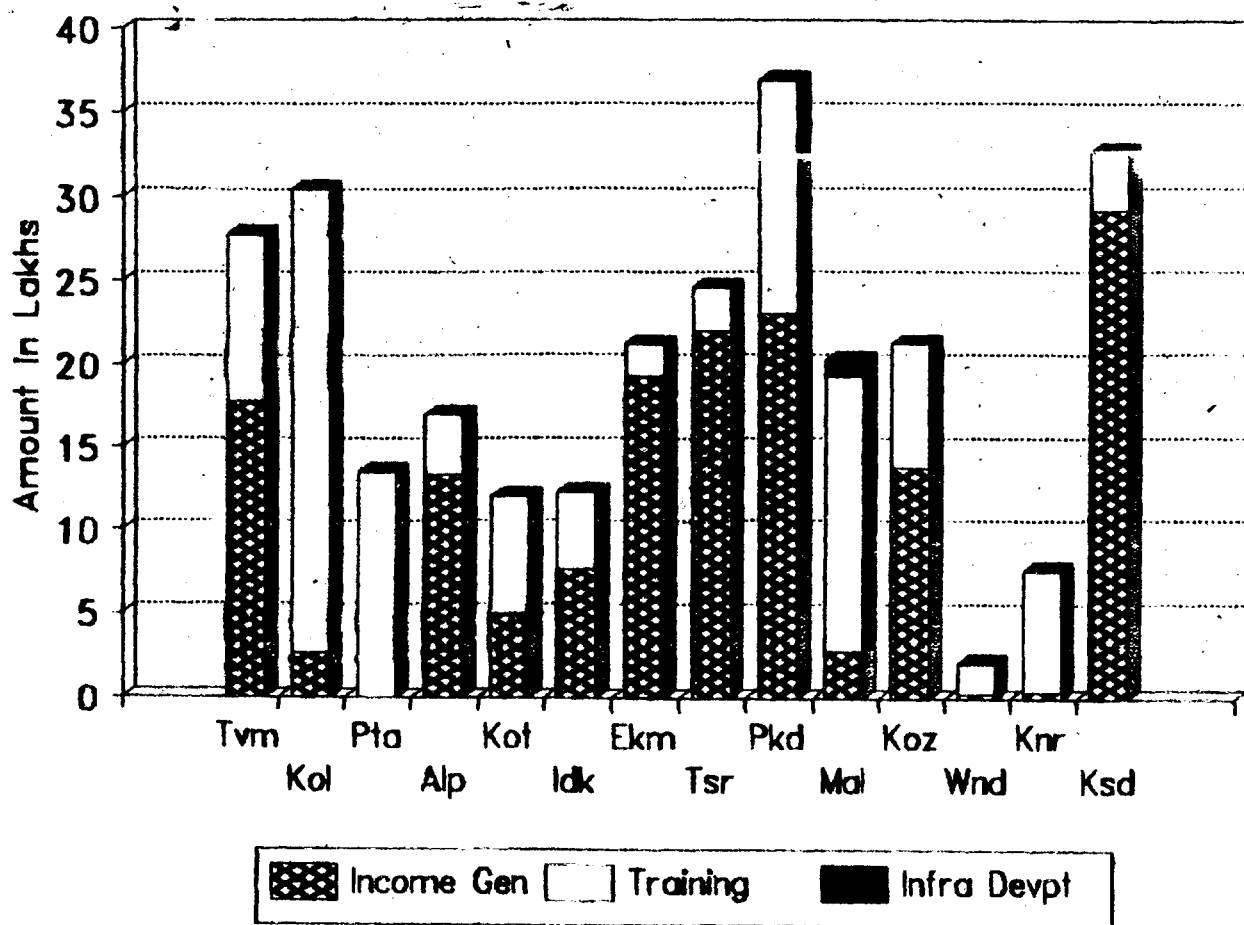


TABLE 6.1

SCA—Financial/Physical Achievements in the Seventh Plan

Scheme	Financial (Rs. lakhs)			Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure to Outlay	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement to Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Income Generating	873.85	849.48	97.21	33242	33115	99.62
Training	433.13	429.74	99.21	15379	15379	100
Infrastructure Development	71.77	67.17	93.58	1121	1121	100
All schemes	1378.75	1346.39	97.65	49742	49615	99.74

TABLE 6.2

SCA—Financial/Physical Achievements in Annual Plans (1990-92)

Scheme	Financial (Rs. lakhs)			Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure to Outlay	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement to Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Income Generating	354.41	353.32	99.69	13113	13002	99.15
Training	280.13	258.13	92.15	6470	6349	98.13
Infrastructure Development	26.46	26.46	100.00	40	40	100.00
All Schemes	661.00	637.91	96.51	19623	19391	98.82

TABLE 6.3

Average SCA Assistance/Utilisation per Beneficiary

Scheme	Average assistance per beneficiary (1985-90)
(1)	(2)
Income Generating	2562
Training	2794
Infrastructure Development	59916
All Schemes	2713

TABLE 6.4

Scheme-wise Distribution of Districts' SCA Outlays and Expenditure

(Percentages)

Scheme	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta		Alappuzha	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Income Generating	56.51	56.51	39.51	39.51	64.05	60.06	81.19	81.13
Training	40.72	40.72	48.10	48.10	35.63	39.57	14.59	14.64
Infrastructure Development	2.77	2.77	12.39	12.39	0.32	0.37	4.22	4.23

Scheme	Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Thrissur	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Income Generating	82.36	82.34	84.97	84.97	42.92	43.07	74.97	74.97
Training	14.53	14.55	10.14	10.14	53.74	55.75	23.43	23.43
Infrastructure Development	3.11	3.11	4.89	4.89	3.34	1.20	1.60	1.60

Scheme	Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Wayanad	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Income Generating	57.47	57.47	78.70	78.70	76.68	75.75	83.16	80.43
Training	41.61	41.61	18.84	18.84	20.49	21.30	16.04	19.57
Infrastructure Development	0.92	0.92	2.46	2.46	2.83	2.95	..	..

TABLE 6.4 (Contd.)

Scheme-wise Distribution of Districts' SCA Outlays and Expenditure

(Percentages)

Scheme	Kannur		Kasaragod	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Income Generating	54.16	54.16	50.81	49.27
Training	28.85	28.85	24.05	26.19
Infrastructure Development	16.99	16.99	25.14	24.54

TABLE 6.5

Financial/Physical Achievements under Income Generating Schemes

Year	Financial (Rs. lakhs)			Physical (No. of beneficiaries)		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure to outlay	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement to target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>						
1985-86	177.30	170.47	96.14	9388	9383	99.95
1986-87	223.33	214.48	96.04	11933	11811	98.98
1987-88	183.36	177.59	96.85	10161	10161	100.00
1988-89	147.14	146.53	99.59	10645	10645	100.00
1989-90	142.72	140.41	98.39	7615	7615	100.00
Total	873.85	849.48	97.21	49742	49615	99.74
<i>Annual Plans</i>						
1990-91	197.05	196.70	99.82	13412	13412	100.00
1991-92	157.36	156.62	99.52	6211	5979	96.26

TABLE 6.6

Department-wise Average Assistance per Family Beneficiary for Income Generating Schemes

(Rs.)

Department	Seventh Plan (1985-90)
(1)	(2)
Agriculture	2268
Animal Husbandry	986
Dairy Development	3279
Co-operation	3735
Fisheries	1122
Rural Development	2397
Industries	6924
Scheduled Castes Development	4457
Others	3518
Total	2562

TABLE 6.7

Income Generating Schemes-District wise Outlays and Expenditure During the Seventh Plan*(Rs. lakhs)*

<i>District</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Percentage of Expenditure to Outlay</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Thiruvananthapuram	77.71	77.71	100
Kollam	64.46	64.46	100
Pathanamthitta	55.17	46.57	84.41
Alappuzha	70.06	69.81	99.64
Kottayam	59.32	59.22	99.83
Idukki	77.02	77.02	100
Ernakulam	57.57	53.64	93.27
Thrissur	108.26	108.26	100
Palakkad	81.58	81.58	100
Malappuram	79.24	79.24	100
Kozhikode	68.36	64.95	95.01
Wayanad	14.63	9.96	68.07
Kannur	32.36	32.36	100
Kasaragod	28.11	4.70	87.86
Total	873.85	849.48	97.21

TABLE 6.8

Financial and Physical Achievements under Training Programmes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Financial (Rs. lakhs)</i>			<i>Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)</i>		
	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>% of Expenditure to outlay</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>% of Achievement to Target</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>						
1985-86	29.09	28.13	96.70	1420	1420	100
1986-87	47.16	47.16	100	1668	1668	100
1987-88	102.44	101.28	98.87	3460	3460	100
1988-89	138.04	136.77	99.07	4836	4836	100
1989-90	116.40	116.40	100.00	3995	3995	100
Total	433.13	429.74	99.21	15379	15379	100
<i>Annual Plan</i>						
1990-91	136.00	136.00	100.00	3635	3635	100
1991-92	144.12	122.13	84.74	2833	2714	95.73

TABLE 6.9

Department-wise Average Investment per Trainee

		(Rs. lakhs)
<i>Department</i>		<i>Seventh Plan (1985-90)</i>
(1)		(2)
Agriculture		2988
Animal Husbandry		390
Dairy Development		1434
Co-operation		2998
Fisheries		3468
Rural Development		3894
Industries		450
Scheduled Castes Development		1814
Total		2794

TABLE 6.10

Training schemes—District-wise Outlays and Expenditure During the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

				(Rs. lakhs)
<i>District</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Achievement (%)</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Thiruvananthapuram	55.98	55.98	100	
Kollam	78.48	78.48	100	
Pathanamthitta	30.69	30.69	100	
Alappuzha	12.59	12.59	100	
Kottayam	10.47	10.47	100	
Idukki	9.19	9.19	100	
Ernakulam	72.08	69.40	96.28	
Thrissur	33.84	33.84	100	
Palakkad	59.07	59.07	100	
Malappuram	18.97	18.97	100	
Kozhikode	18.27	18.27	100	
Wayanad	2.96	2.42	81.76	
Kannur	17.24	17.24	100	
Kasaragod	13.31	13.13	98.65	
Total	433.13	429.74	99.22	

TABLE 6.11

Financial and Physical Achievements under Infrastructure Development Schemes

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Financial			Physical*		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure to Outlay	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement to Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>						
1985-86	20.75	20.74	100.00	192	192	100
1986-87	17.38	14.39	82.76	338	338	100
1987-88	16.27	14.66	90.11	259	259	100
1988-89	5.18	5.18	100.00	10	10	100
1989-90	12.19	12.19	100.00	322	322	100
Total	71.77	67.17	93.58	1121	1121	100
<i>Annual Plan</i>						
1990-91	25.46	25.46	100.00	40	40	100
1991-92	1.00	1.00	100.00	NA	NA	NA

*Unit: Beneficiaries

NA—Not Available.

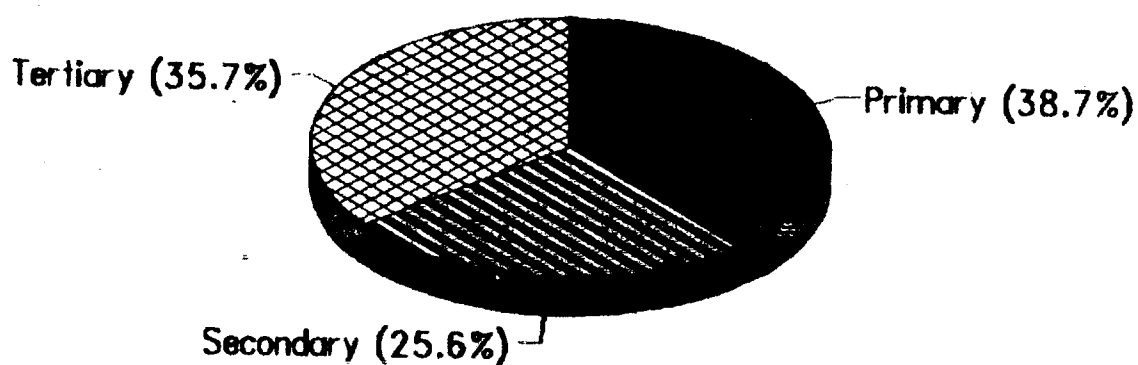
TABLE 6.12

Infrastructure Development Schemes—District-wise Outlay and Expenditure During the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

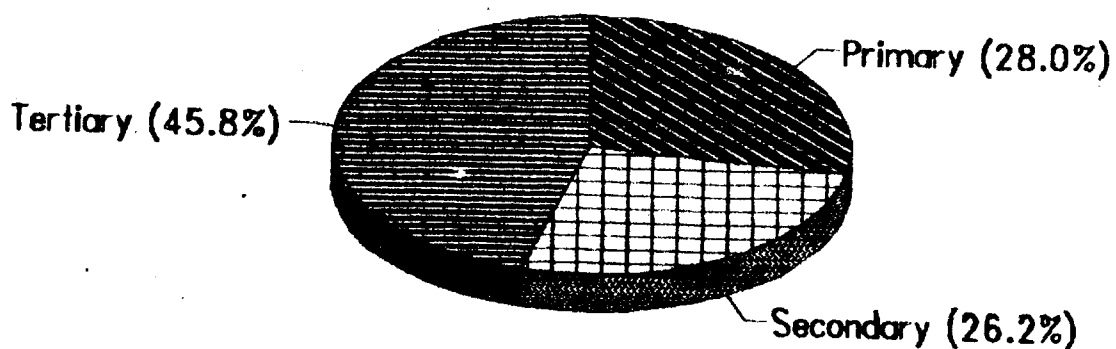
(Rs. lakhs)

District	Outlay	Expenditure	Achievement (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Thiruvananthapuram	3.81	3.81	100
Kollam	20.22	20.22	100
Pathanamthitta	0.28	0.28	100
Alappuzha	3.64	3.64	100
Kottayam	2.24	2.24	100
Idukki	4.44	4.44	100
Ernakulam	4.48	1.49	33.26
Thrissur	2.30	2.30	100
Palakkad	1.30	1.30	100
Malappuram	2.48	2.48	100
Kozhikode	2.52	2.52	100
Wayanad	..	..	..
Kannur	10.15	10.15	100
Kasaragod	13.91	12.30	88.43
Total	71.77	67.17	93.59

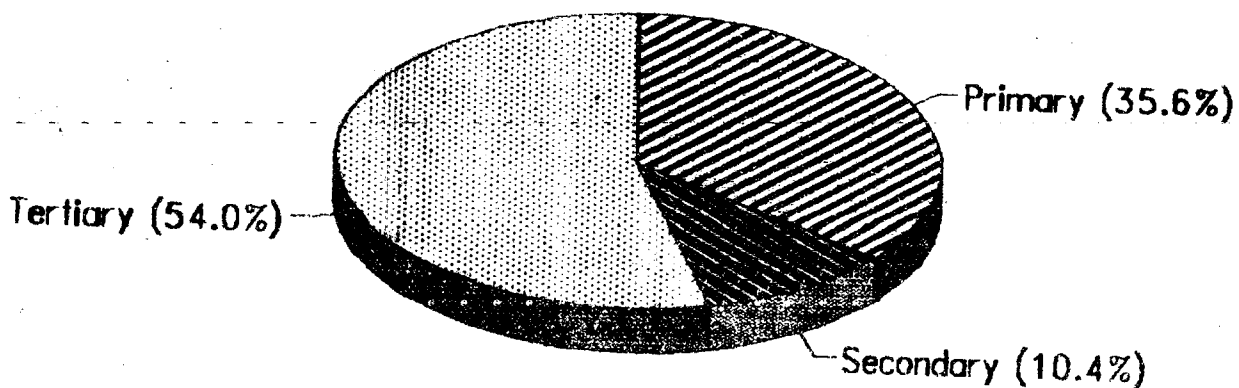
Sector-wise Expenditure of SCA (1985 - 90)



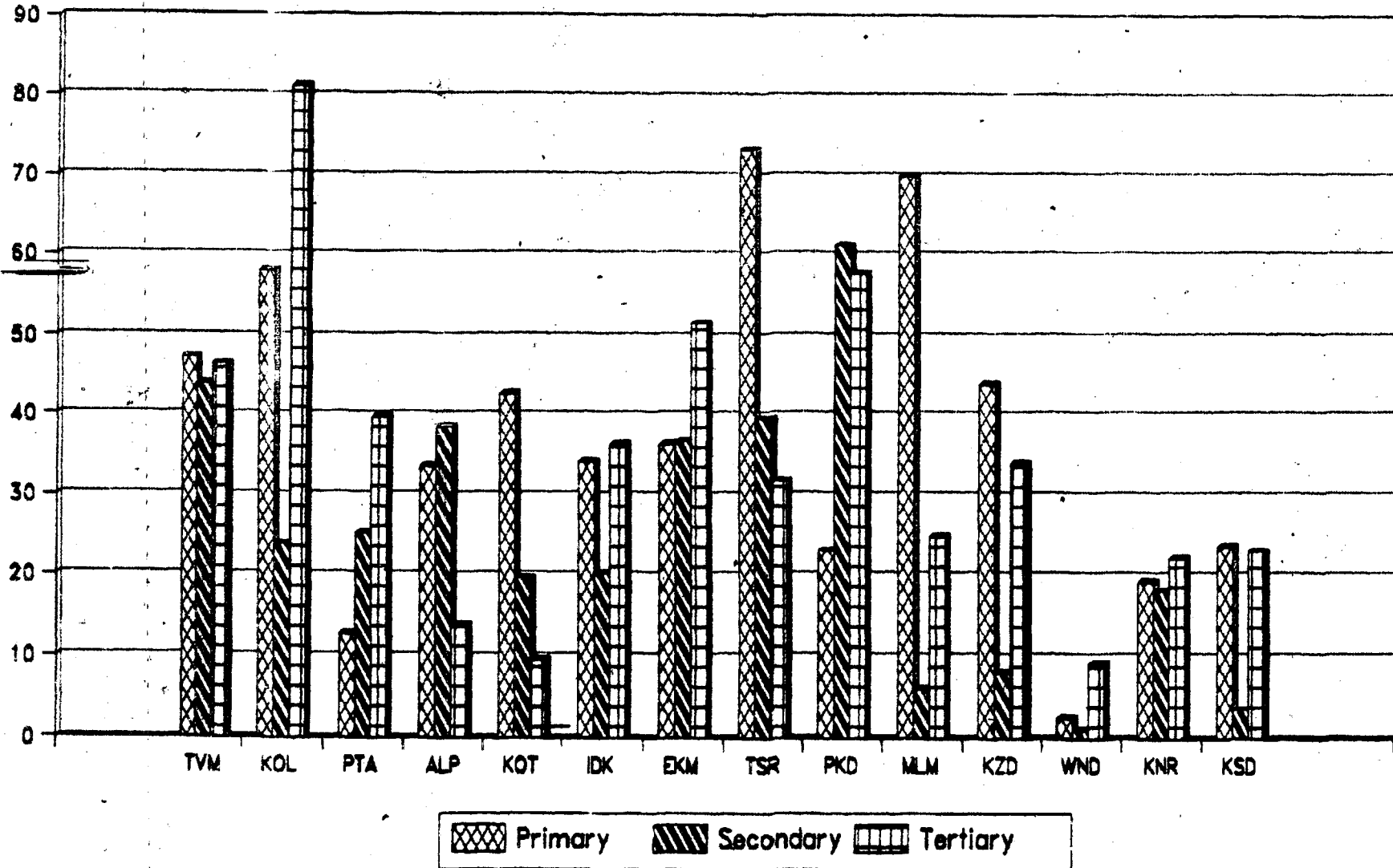
Sector-wise Expenditure of SCA (1990 - 91)



1991-92



District/Sector wise Expenditure of SCA (1985 - 90)





B. Sectoral Deployment of SCA Funds

The SCA to SCP schemes of various departments are classified into those under Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. Under Primary Sector, schemes implemented by departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Soil and Water Conservation, Dairy Development and Fisheries are included. In addition, subsidiary schemes, which are essentially related to agriculture and allied activities of the departments of Rural Development, Co-operation and Scheduled Castes Development are taken account of. In the Secondary sector, schemes implemented by Industries Department including Khadi and Village Industries as well as self-employment ventures of Co-operative and Scheduled Castes Development Departments are brought together. Schemes in the Tertiary sector are those schemes of the Departments of Rural Development, Co-operation and Scheduled Castes Development which are not included in the above two sectors and those of Technical Education.

Out of Rs. 1346 lakhs spent on SCA during the Seventh Plan, Rs. 520 lakhs was for schemes in the Primary Sector, Rs. 345 lakhs in the Secondary Sector and Rs. 461 lakhs in the Tertiary Sector. It represents 38.65 per cent, 35.73 per cent and 25.62 per cent respectively of the total SCA expenditure (Table 6.13). But in the Annual Plans (1990-92) higher SCA expenditure was recorded in the tertiary sector. For instance out of total SCA expenditure of Rs. 639.911 lakhs during 1990-92, Rs. 314 lakhs was in the tertiary sector, Rs. 123 lakhs in the Secondary Sector and Rs. 200 lakhs in the Primary Sector.

An analysis of the schemes of various sectors showed that most of them are allied activities such as cattle rearing, poultry etc. in the primary sector, Self-employment schemes in industries sector and activities in service sector like shops, restaurants, trade etc. Land based development schemes such as crop husbandry are not involved as the Scheduled Castes have limited land under their possession. As majority of the Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers, the additional income generated out of self-employment programmes benefited them to a greater extent.

District-wise utilisation of funds in the Seventh Plan showed that six districts, viz, Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Thrissur, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Kasaragod had the majority share of SCA in the primary sector (Table 6.14). In Alappuzha and Palakkad districts, majority of the schemes were in the secondary sector. In six districts viz. Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Ernakulam, Wayanad and Kannur the highest share of expenditure was recorded in the tertiary sector.

The district-wise outlay and expenditure and physical achievements under three sectors during the two Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92) are given in Tables 6.16 and 6.17.

TABLE 6.13

Sector-wise SCA Expenditure During the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

Sector	SCA Expenditure		
	Seventh Plan		Annual Plan
	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary	520.328 (38.65)	100.168 (27.96)	99.668 (35.63)
Secondary	344.944 (25.62)	93.881 (26.22)	29.090 (10.40)
Tertiary	481.119 (35.73)	164.114 (45.82)	150.990 (53.97)
Total	1346.391	358.163	279.748

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentages to total

TABLE 6.14

District/Sector-wise Utilisation of SCA Funds during 1985-90

(Rs. lakhs)

District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thiruvananthapuram	47.254	47.254	43.892	43.892	46.354	46.354	137.500	137.500
Kollam	58.078	57.078	23.801	23.801	81.291	81.291	163.170	163.170
Pathanamthitta	15.687	12.846	25.625	25.125	44.826	39.573	86.138	17.544
Alappuzha	33.782	33.585	38.442	38.442	14.066	14.013	86.290	86.040
Kottayam	42.735	42.683	19.637	19.594	9.638	9.640	72.010	71.917
Idukki	34.135	34.135	20.303	20.303	36.209	36.209	90.647	90.647
Ernakulam	38.092	36.387	37.560	36.673	58.478	51.471	134.130	124.531
Thrissur	73.279	73.279	39.437	39.437	31.685	31.685	144.401	144.401
Palakkad	22.956	22.956	61.241	61.241	57.755	57.755	141.952	141.952
Malappuram	69.925	69.925	5.951	5.951	24.815	24.815	100.691	100.691
Kozhikode	45.541	43.756	8.021	8.021	35.585	33.964	89.147	85.741
Wayanad	2.565	2.399	0.874	0.874	14.159	9.108	17.598	12.381
Kannur	19.310	19.310	18.170	18.170	22.275	22.275	59.755	59.755
Kasaragod	25.340	23.735	3.420	3.420	26.568	22.966	55.328	50.121
Total	528.679	520.328	346.374	344.944	503.704	481.119	1378.757	1346.391

TABLE 6.15

District/Sector-wise Physical Target/Achievement under SCA Schemes During 1985-90

(Unit: Beneficiaries)

District	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thiruvananthapuram	1996	1996	1175	1175	1200	1200	4371	4371
Kollam	3108	3108	567	567	3389	3389	7064	7064
Pathanamthitta	640	518	511	511	1002	1002	2153	2031
Alappuzha	3180	3180	343	343	392	392	3915	3915
Kottayam	1897	1897	299	299	219	219	2415	2415
Idukki	2320	2320	314	314	885	885	3519	3519
Ernakulam	4063	4063	968	968	801	801	5832	5832
Thrissur	1882	1882	502	502	748	748	3132	3132
Palakkad	1762	1762	1197	1197	2425	2425	5384	5384
Malappuram	3172	3172	35	35	260	260	3467	3467
Kozhikode	2717	2712	339	339	936	936	3992	3987
Wayanad	118	118	42	42	197	197	357	357
Kannur	743	743	627	627	817	817	2187	2187
Kasaragod	1606	1606	90	90	258	258	1954	1954
Total	29204	29077	7009	7009	13529	13529	49742	49615

TABLE 6.16

District/Sector-wise Utilisation of SCA Funds during the Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Sector	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thiruvananthapuram	30.130	30.130	23.135	23.135	19.173	19.173	72.438	72.438
Kollam	10.066	10.066	2.953	2.953	61.550	61.117	74.569	74.136
Pathanamthitta	2.690	2.690	5.985	5.985	45.234	26.425	53.909	35.100
Alappuzha	19.066	19.066	7.230	7.230	18.031	18.031	44.327	44.327
Kottayam	7.690	7.690	17.576	17.576	5.434	5.434	30.700	30.700
Idukki	4.299	4.299	16.063	16.063	16.196	12.695	36.558	33.057
Ernakulam	15.661	15.661	11.742	11.742	17.672	16.672	45.075	45.075
Thrissur	34.699	34.699	13.777	13.777	23.696	23.696	72.172	72.172
Palakkad	27.000	27.000	16.682	16.682	25.602	25.602	69.284	69.284
Malappuram	17.017	17.017	6.035	6.035	24.824	24.824	47.876	47.876
Kozhikode	24.806	24.806	0.764	0.764	21.000	21.000	46.570	46.570
Wayanad	0.042	0.042	1.029	1.029	4.304	3.955	5.375	5.026
Kannur	5.630	5.630	..	..	13.690	13.690	19.320	19.320
Kasaragod	1.040	1.040	..	..	41.790	41.790	42.830	42.830
Total	199.836	199.836	122.971	122.971	338.196	315.104	661.003	637.911

TABLE 6.17

District/Sector-wise Physical Targets/Achievements During the Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92)*(Unit: Beneficiaries)*

District/Sector	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thiruvananthapuram	591	591	494	494	375	375	1460	1460
Kollam	222	222	66	66	1143	1148	1436	1436
Pathanamthitta	241	241	155	155	475	475	871	871
Alappuzha	1149	1149	155	155	399	399	1703	1703
Kottayam	230	130	86	40	101	15	417	185
Idukki	65	65	43	43	10	10	118	118
Ernakulam	510	510	294	294	181	181	985	985
Thrissur	5644	5644	307	307	373	373	6324	6324
Palakkad	1239	1239	326	326	233	233	1798	1798
Malappuram	1220	1220	110	110	363	363	1693	1693
Kozhikode	1240	1240	41	41	600	600	1881	1881
Wayanad	6	6	33	33	41	41	80	80
Kannur	154	154	..	..	263	263	417	417
Kasaragod	16	16	..	..	424	424	440	440
Total	12527	12427	2110	2064	4986	4900	19623	19391

Note.—Physical Target for Ernakulam district available only for 1990-91. Details for 1991-92 are not available.

C. Unspent Balance of SCA Funds

During the Seventh Five Year Plan the District Collectors/district level implementing officers of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan Schemes had drawn funds under this head for specific schemes and deposited the same in Government treasuries and Nationalised banks so as to avoid lapse of funds at the fag end of the financial year. The Special Central Assistance funds, thus drawn, are expected to be utilised in the ensuing year. In 1989-90, it was brought to the notice of the Government that over the years Special Central Assistance funds remained unspent/unutilised and accumulated at the hands of District Collectors. The Government, therefore, examined the mode of utilisation of unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds in detail in consultation with State Planning Board, and accordingly, District Collectors were directed to transfer the unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds to the Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST, Thrissur for the implementation of their margin money scheme, on or before 30-3-1991. The Managing Director, Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST was directed to deposit the amount in Treasury Savings Bank Account and utilise the same within a period of two months from 20-3-1991.

The details of unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds transferred from the districts to the Corporation are given in Table 6.18. Till the end of April 1992, an amount of Rs. 103.79 lakhs was transferred to the Corporation from 11 districts. Though unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds remained as per progress reports in the districts of Kollam and Thrissur, they were not transferred to the Corporation. The highest Special Central Assistance amount of Rs. 47.71 lakhs was transferred from Palakkad district which included Rs. 21.16 lakhs drawn and deposited during 1983-84.

During the course of discussions with a few District Planning Officers, it was pointed out that Government direction was to transfer the unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds accumulated and available with District Collectors during the Seventh Plan period. The amount transferred to the Corporation from the districts constituted only the amounts drawn and deposited by District Collectors/District Planning Officers or both. There may be Special Central Assistance funds unspent with the District Level Officers.

The study revealed that as per Government directions all the districts had not transferred to the Corporation the unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds in toto. The unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds still rests with District Collectors/District level implementing Officers. Out of the Special Central Assistance outlay provided to districts in the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 63.16 lakhs were deposited in treasuries/nationalised banks in six districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Idukki, Thrissur & Kozhikode. (Table 6.19). Of this amount, 58 per cent of the unutilised Special Central Assistance funds were in Kollam and Kottayam districts. In Kollam, Rural Development department had the bulk of unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds whereas in Kottayam it is the Co-operative department which had substantial portion on this account. Co-operative department had 41 per cent of the unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds during the Seventh Plan period. The unspent balance of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan funds, including funds transferred to Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, amounting to Rs. 166.95 lakhs formed 12.11 per cent of the total districts' outlay (Rs. 1378.76 lakhs) of the State in the Seventh Plan.

In the Annual Plans (1990-92), 35 per cent was reported as unspent balance from Thrissur district. Out of this districts' outlay of Rs. 34.8 lakhs, 54 per cent (Rs. 18.33 lakhs) remained with District Collector in T.P. Account. As in the Seventh Plan, in the Annual Plans of Kottayam district, Co-operative department had bulk of the Special Central Assistance outlay, which remained fully unspent. (Table 6.20). The unspent balance of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan funds constitute 15.23 per cent of the total districts' outlay of the State in the Annual Plans (1990-92).

During the course of discussions with District Planning Officers and District Level Implementing Officers of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan Schemes, it has been pointed out that there is considerable delay involved either in the preparation of schemes, or for providing assistance from financial institutions, or in starting implementation or for sanctioning schemes costing above Rs. 5 lakhs at the Government level. In the circumstances, with a view to avoid lapse of funds, Special Central Assistance funds are drawn and deposited by District Collectors/implementing officers in Treasuries/Nationalised banks.

The unspent balance of Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan funds kept in treasuries/banks has several implications. It is more relevant in a State like Kerala, where the Government is faced with financial crunch to carry on development activities. The benefits of the scheme does not percolate into the intended scheduled caste habitats/families as originally envisaged. Therefore, it is imperative to dispense forthwith the practice of drawing and depositing Special Central Assistance funds in Treasuries/banks. The introduction of year-wise and it of accounts of Special Central Assistance funds, acts as a check in this direction. Even though the unspent balance of Special Central Assistance funds has been transferred to the Kerala State Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes from the districts, it is not known whether those funds are utilised, in turn, in the districts from where they are transferred. If not, it will result in imbalances in the distribution of Special Central Assistance funds between districts as there has been a definite criteria followed over years.

TABLE 6.18

District-wise Unspent Special Central Assistance Funds Transferred to Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST (As on April 1992)

<i>District</i>	<i>Amount Transferred (Rs. lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)
Thiruvananthapuram	3.25
Kollam	..
Alappuzha	3.60
Pathanamthitta	8.20
Kottayam	3.20
Idukki	13.22
Ernakulam	11.40
Thrissur	..
Palakkad	47.71*
Malappuram	3.32
Kozhikode	2.35
Wayanad	1.97
Kannur	5.57
Kasaragod	..
Total	103.79

*Includes unspent balance of Rs. 21.16 lakhs drawn and deposited during 1983-84.

Source: Planning and Economic Affairs (Cell) Department.

TABLE 6.19

District/Department-wise Unspent Balance of SCA Funds Deposited with Banks/Treasuries (1985-90)

(Rs. lakhs)

Department	Thiruvananthapuram	Kollam	Kottayam	Idukki	Thrissur	Kozhikode	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dairy	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	0.07 (0.11)
Co-operation	6.39	0.95	16.96	..	..	1.62	25.92 (41.04)
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00 (1.58)
Rural Development	..	16.16	..	..	0.08	0.64	16.88 (26.73)
Industries	..	0.19	0.02	8.07	4.88	..	13.16 (20.84)
Scheduled Castes	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00 (3.16)
Others	..	..	..	..	4.13*	..	4.13 (6.54)
Total	6.39 (10.12)	19.30 (30.56)	17.05 (26.99)	8.07 (12.78)	9.09 (14.39)	3.26 (5.16)	63.16 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentages to total.

* Amount with District Collector in T. P. Account.

Source: Reports of District Collectors/District Planning Officers.

TABLE 6.20

District/Department-wise Unspent Balance of SCA Funds Deposited with Banks/Treasuries (1990-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

Department	Thiruvananthapuram	Kollam	Pathanamthitta	Kottayam	Idukki	Thrissur	Kannur	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agriculture	..	0.35	..	..	0.42	..	..	0.77 (0.76)
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	8.54	..	8.54 (8.48)
Dairy	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	0.03 (0.03)
Co-operation	..	1.67	..	14.01	0.21	..	..	15.89 (15.79)
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07 (0.07)
Rural Development	..	6.26	..	..	..	1.16	..	7.42 (7.37)
Industry	..	0.05	..	..	7.72	5.76	..	13.53 (13.44)
Scheduled Castes	9.50	..	18.81	..	..	0.51	..	28.82 (28.63)
Others	4.02*	..	..	..	2.75**	18.83†	..	25.60 (25.43)
Total	13.52 (13.43)	8.33 (8.27)	18.81 (18.68)	14.04 (13.95)	11.10 (11.03)	34.80 (34.57)	0.07 (0.07)	100.67 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentages to total.

* Tourism

** Nirmithi Kendra

† Amount with District Collector in T. P. Account.

Source: Reports of District Collectors/District Planning Officer.

CHAPTER VII

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

A. Schemes Implemented at the District level

Mere distribution of Special Central Assistance fund is not enough, efficiency in implementing them should be the touchstone to assess the progress/welfare of scheduled castes in the State. Hence with a view to assess ground realities during the course of implementation of SCA schemes and the benefits accrued to scheduled castes from various income generating and training schemes under Special Central Assistance to Special Component plan, a limited sample study of beneficiaries was carried out in the districts of Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur. Beneficiaries of SCA to SCP schemes implemented by different departments during the Seventh Plan and two Annual plans periods were considered for the study. Altogether 112 beneficiaries under income generating and training schemes were selected and personally interviewed. Out of 52 persons selected and interviewed in Thiruvananthapuram district, 31 were under Income generating schemes and the remaining 21 were from training schemes. In Thrissur district 60 beneficiaries, 34 from income generating and 26 from training schemes, were interviewed. The survey was undertaken by the staff of respective District Planning Offices.

Thiruvananthapuram District

A. *Income Generating Schemes*

In Thiruvananthapuram district, the important income generating schemes reported were of the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Departments, and therefore, the beneficiaries under these departments were selected for detailed survey. Animal Husbandry Department had two schemes namely, distribution of cow and calf and distribution of milch cows. Eleven beneficiaries from cow and calf schemes and 5 beneficiaries from milch cow scheme were selected at random and surveyed. Dairy Development department had two schemes namely, distribution of heifers and distribution of milch cows. Altogether 15 beneficiaries, 13 under the former and 2 of the latter were interviewed.

Estimated cost and Funding pattern

(i) *Dairy Development*

The estimated cost and funding pattern of schemes implemented by Dairy and Animal Husbandry departments are shown in Table 7.1. The estimated cost of distribution of heifers amounted to Rs. 52,848. The average cost per beneficiary worked out to Rs. 4065. The survey revealed that this scheme was implemented with full subsidy under Special Central Assistance neither linking with institutional finance nor with beneficiaries contribution. As regards the distribution of milch cows scheme, the estimated cost of two units selected for the study was Rs. 14,000 the average cost being Rs. 7000 per beneficiary. Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 14,000 SCA amounted to Rs. 10,000 (71.4 per cent) and bank loan Rs. 1,750 (12.5 per cent). The balance amount of Rs. 2,250 (16.1 per cent) formed own contribution of beneficiaries.

(ii) *Animal Husbandry*

The total estimated cost under distribution of cow and calf scheme to 11 beneficiaries amounted to Rs. 43,700. The average estimated cost per beneficiary worked out to Rs. 3,973. Of the total estimated cost Special Central Assistance amounted to Rs. 16,213 (37.1 per cent) and bank loan Rs. 7,487 (62.9 per cent). The average SCA was Rs. 1,473 and bank loan was Rs. 2,499.

The total estimated cost of distribution of milch cows to five beneficiaries amounted to Rs. 42,250. Out of it, SCA was Rs. 22,625 (53.6 per cent) and bank loan was Rs. 10,000 (23.7 per cent) and the balance of Rs. 9,625 (22.7 per cent) per constitute beneficiaries own contribution. The average estimated cost per beneficiary worked out to Rs. 8,450. The per beneficiary assistance as bank loan was Rs. 2,000 and SCA was Rs. 4,525. SCA assistance per beneficiary worked out to 53.6 per cent.

Annual Income

Out of 31 beneficiaries surveyed, 23 (74.19 per cent) generated income. The beneficiary wise number of units which generated net annual income in different income groups are given in Table 7.2.

(i) *Distribution of heifers*

Under the distribution of heifers scheme implemented by the Dairy Development Department, 6 (46.22 per cent) out of 13 beneficiaries generated net annual income. Of the remaining 7 beneficiaries, 5 sold out the heifers whereas in the case of other two, heifers died. Ill health, infertility and non-profitability are the major reasons stated for disposal of heifers. The amount received through the sale of heifers was utilised for clearing debts, medical treatment of family members and for household purposes. Two beneficiaries whose heifers died reported that they did not get timely medical aid through the departmental personnel. Of the 6 units which generated net income, 4 units (66.7 per cent) generated annual income between Rs. 1001-2000 and 2 units (33.3 per cent) received annual income between Rs. 2001-3000. The lowest and highest annual income from this scheme was Rs. 1,060 and Rs. 2,120 respectively. The average income of the 6 units reported was Rs. 1,706.

(ii) *Distribution of Milch Cows*

Under the distribution of milch cows scheme of the Dairy Development department of the two beneficiaries surveyed, only one beneficiary could generate income. The net annual income generated amounted to Rs. 2,500. The other beneficiary who possess the cow though generated an annual gross income of Rs. 6,400 the entire amount was reported to have been utilised for its maintenance.

(iii) *Distribution of cow and calf*

The 11 beneficiaries under the distribution of cow and calf scheme implemented by Animal Husbandry Department generated net annual income. However the net annual income received ranged between Rs. 600 and Rs. 3,000 and the average net income per beneficiary worked out to Rs. 1,329. Beneficiary-wise net income generated, shows that 6 beneficiaries (54.6 per cent) generated income only below Rs.1,000 while 4 beneficiaries (36.11 per cent) generated income between Rs. 1001-2000 and one beneficiary generated Rs. 3,000. The average income of the 11 units turned out to Rs. 1329.

(iv) *Distribution of Milch cows*

In terms of net annual income, distribution of milch cow scheme implemented by Animal Husbandry Department was found to be more useful than other schemes. Out of five beneficiaries surveyed, 2 received annual net income between Rs. 2001-3000 and the other 3 had net income above Rs. 3000. The lowest and the highest income generated under this scheme was Rs. 2,340 and Rs. 3,600 respectively. The average net annual income per beneficiary worked out to Rs. 3,024.

Repayment of Bank Loan

In distribution of milch cow scheme of the Dairy Development department which was implemented with bank loan, the two beneficiaries stated that they have promptly repaid the bank loan.

All the 11 beneficiaries of the distribution of cow and calf scheme availed bank loan. Prompt repayment is function of level of income as well as willingness of the beneficiary to remit the instalments in time. Despite low level of income received by the beneficiary, they managed to repay Rs.24,811 out of the total bank loan of Rs.27,1487 over a period of two/three years. Under the distribution of milch cows scheme all of them promptly repaid the bank loan.

TABLE 7.1

Cost and Funding of Income Generating Schemes—Thiruvananthapuram District

Department|Scheme	No. of units	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Funding pattern (Rs).			Total
			Bank Loan	S.C.A.	Beneficiaries Contribution	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Dairy Development</i>						
(i) Distribution of heifers	13	52848	..	52848	..	52848
(ii) Distribution of milch cows	2	14000	1750	10000	2250	14000
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>						
(i) Distribution of cow and calf	11	43700	27487	16213	..	43700
(ii) Distribution of milch cows	5	42250	10000	22625	9625	42250
Total	31	152798	39237	101686	11875	140923

Source: Survey data

TABLE 7.2

Annual Income Generated from Income Generating Schemes—Thiruvananthapuram District

Net Annual Income (Rs.)	Dairy Development				Animal Husbandry			
	Distribution of Heifers		Distribution of Milch Cows		Distribution of Cow and Calf		Distribution of Milch Cows	
	No. of units	Average net income (Rs.)	No. of units	Average net income (Rs.)	No. of units	Average income (Rs.)	No. of units	Average net income (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Up to Rs. 1000	..	..	..	..	6 (54.55)	833	..	..
1001-2000	4 (66.67)	1525	..	..	4 (36.36)	1655	..	..
2001-3000	2 (33.33)	2070	1	2500	1 (9.09)	3000	2 (40.00)	2430
3001 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (60.00)	.. 3420
Total	6	1706	1	2500	11	1329	5	3024

Source:—Compiled from survey data.

B. Training Schemes

Table 7.3 shows sector/agency wise number of 21 trained persons interviewed in Thiruvananthapuram district. The sectors/agencies covered were, (i) Agriculture (ii) scheduled castes development, (iii) Nirmithi Kendra, and (iv) Tourism Promotion Council. Training schemes covered were Horticulture, stenography Auto driving, low cost construction, gardening and boat driving.

The duration of each training varied according to type and nature of the programme. The period of training in Horticulture was 9 months. One year training was imparted under stenography and Autodriving programmes. Training in low cost construction was given for a period of 150 days whereas in the case of gardening and boat driving the training period was 9 and 7 months respectively.

TABLE 7.3

Training Schemes—Thiruvananthapuram District

Department/Agency	Type of Training Imparted	No. of Persons Interviewed	Duration of Training	Year of Training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	Training in Horticulture	5	9 months	1988-89
Scheduled Castes Development	Training in Stenography Training in Autodriving (KSDC for SC/ST)	2 1	One year One year	1987-88 ,,
Nirmithi Kendra	Training in Low Cost construction Technology	4	150 days	1991-92
Tourism Promotion Council	Training in Gardening Training in Boat driving	4 5	9 months 7 months	1988-89 1988-89
Total		21		

Effectiveness of Training Programmes

An attempt was made to evoke the reactions of S.C. beneficiaries on the effectiveness of training schemes conducted under SCA schemes. The results for Thiruvananthapuram district are given in Table 7.4. The training programmes turned out to be beneficial in the context of immediate job opportunities to a major chunk of the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries (90.47%). All the five persons trained in Horticulture were employed as Gardeners in the childrens Park, Akkulam Tourist Complex. Similarly, of the 9 persons received training under Tourism Promotion Council 2 were employed as boat operators, 3 as boat drivers and 4 as gardeners in the Akkulam Tourist Complex. The four persons, who were given training on low cost construction under Nirmithi Kendra were working as masons. The person who was given training in Autodriving acquired an autorickshaw through Government subsidy and bank loan. Only 2 persons trained in stenography have not benefited substantially. They are temporarily employed—one in a private firm and the other working on daily wages at the time of survey.

Regarding the contents of the SCA training programmes, 76.19 per cent reported it to be relevant. But the training programme imparted on low-cost construction by Nirmithi Kendra were reported to be not at the desired level in the absence of competent supervisors and non-optimum utilisation of the period earmarked for training. Similarly under agriculture sector 2 persons viewed that the programme is not at all practically oriented as it had not covered entire aspects such as budding, grafting etc., in the absence of competent supervisory staff and insufficient technical assistance and other facilities.

TABLE 7.4

Reactions of Beneficiaries on Training Programmes—(Thiruvananthapuram district)

	(Percentages) (N = 21)			
1. Structure and orientation of the Programme	Very well structured 28.57	Well structured 38.10	Some what structured 28.57	Very unstructured 4.76
2. Usefulness of Training on immediate job opportunities	Very useful 42.85	Quite useful 47.62	Of limited use 9.53	Not at all useful
3. Practical Orientation of the Programme	Highly Practically oriented 9.52	Practically oriented to a great extent 42.86	Practically oriented to a limited extent 38.10	Not at all practically oriented 9.52
4. Benefit from interaction with fellow participants	Substantially 33.33	Considerably 42.86	Fairly 14.29	Not at all 9.52
5. Programme content	Extremely relevant 19.05	Considerably relevant 57.14	Fairly relevant 23.81	Not at all relevant ..
6. Satisfaction with Programme	Satisfied fully 19.05	Satisfied to a large extent 42.86	Satisfied to a limited extent 23.81	Not satisfied at all 14.28
7. Impression of the course	Excellent 14.29	Very good 33.33	Good 42.86	Fair 9.52

*Thrissur District***A. Income generating schemes**

Data pertaining to 34 beneficiaries of income generating schemes under three departments viz. (i) Animal Husbandry, (ii) Rural Development, and (iii) Industries were collected from Thrissur district. Under Animal Husbandry 14 beneficiaries of two schemes were selected—poultry (chick) nursery (5) and Goat rearing (9). Under Rural Development, 11 beneficiaries of IRDP model schemes were selected and interviewed. The schemes covered are Tailoring units, Book binding units, Fish sale, Fishing net, Boat and net, Cow unit, Milch cow unit, Cycle lending and repair, Readymade Garment making and Mat Weaving. Nine self-employment beneficiaries under Industries sector were interviewed. The schemes were Readymade garments making unit, Welding workshop, Cycle repair shop, Barber shop, Public addressing system and Tailoring units. The results of the survey are given in the following paragraphs.

Estimated cost and Funding Pattern

The total estimated cost of the 34 selected income generating schemes in Thrissur district was Rs. 2.85 lakhs. The average estimated cost of the scheme was found to be Rs. 8388.

*(i) Animal Husbandry**Poultry Nursery*

The estimated cost of 5 Poultry (chick) nurseries scheme implemented by Animal Husbandry department was Rs. 55000, out of which Rs. 30,000 (54.5 per cent) was bank loan and Rs. 25,000 (45.5 per cent) was Special Central Assistance. The average bank loan per unit was found to be Rs. 6,000 and average SCA subsidy was Rs. 5,000. The estimated average cost per unit was Rs. 11,000.

Goat Rearing

Under the Goat rearing scheme 50 per cent of the estimated cost was anticipated as beneficiaries' contribution and 50 per cent as subsidy. This scheme was not linked with bank loan. The total estimated cost of 9 units was Rs. 45,000, out of which Rs. 22,500 was provided as subsidy under Special Central Assistance. The average cost and subsidy were Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively.

(ii) Rural Development Schemes

Eleven IRDP model schemes were selected for the study. The estimated cost of schemes ranged between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 36,705. For instance, in the case of Garments making unit cost was Rs. 36,705. Likewise, the funding pattern of schemes showed that bank loan and subsidy varied according to the nature of each scheme. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 95,375 for 11 schemes, bank loan was Rs. 51,901 (54.4 per cent) and SCA as subsidy was Rs. 37,924 (39.8 per cent). Even though an amount of Rs. 5,550 was anticipated as bank loan for a cow unit to the beneficiary this was not sanctioned. The average bank loan and SCA subsidy per scheme were respectively Rs. 4,718 and Rs. 3,447. For an individual beneficiary scheme, fish sale, subsidy was 27 per cent of the cost. SCA subsidy was 33 per cent of the cost for three beneficiary schemes, viz. Mat weaving, Fishing net and Milch cow. For beneficiaries of cow unit, Boat and net and cycle lending and repair, SCA subsidy was 36 per cent, 37 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. In the case of readymade garments making unit and Tailoring unit the subsidy was 50 per cent of the cost. The subsidy went up to 62 per cent of the estimated cost for readymade Garments making unit owned by one Mahilasanajam (society) benefitting 7 beneficiaries.

(iii) Self-employment schemes

Nine self-employment schemes implemented by Industries department was selected for the study (Table 7.7). Cost of 9 schemes worked out to Rs. 89,300 and out of this Rs. 48,300 (53.8 per cent) was bank loan and Rs. 29,500 (32.8 per cent) was SCA subsidy. The balance amount of Rs. 12,000 (13.45 per cent) is beneficiary's contribution for four beneficiaries viz. Readymade Garments making unit (Rs. 1,000), welding workshop (Rs. 4,000), Public addressing system (Rs. 2,000) and umbrella making unit (Rs. 5,000). The average estimated cost, bank loan and subsidy per beneficiary were Rs. 9,977 Rs. 5366 and 3,277 respectively.

The estimated cost of beneficiary Scheme varied between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 15,000. For instance, the estimated cost of welding workshop was Rs. 15,000, out of which Rs. 4,000 was beneficiary's contribution. The subsidy given under SCA was lowest being 26.67 per cent. The SCA as subsidy also varied from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 depending upon the nature of the scheme. The subsidy provided was 33.3 per cent of the total estimated cost in the case of 3 schemes, viz. Barbershop, public addressing system and Tailoring units (2 Nos). But subsidy was 30.8 per cent of the total cost for umbrella making unit and for three schemes viz, Readymade garments making unit, cycle repair, shop and Tea stall, it was 36 to 38 per cent.

Annual Income

Out of 34 beneficiaries selected, 53 per cent generated surplus income (net income). Out of 5 chick nurseries, 4 beneficiaries generated surplus income. Out of these 4 beneficiaries, two made annual net income below Rs. 1,000 whereas 2 beneficiaries made a net annual income above Rs. 2,000. Each poultry (chick) nursery made average net income of Rs. 810 annually. But one beneficiary had not started the unit even though he has availed the financial assistance. The beneficiary has arranged for shed and equipments at the time of the survey and stated that the unit will be started soon.

Out of the 9 goat rearing units, none of them yielded any income. Five beneficiaries sold the goats either due to ill health or finding it unprofitable or to clear debts. Four beneficiaries though still maintain the goats are not yet getting any income.

Five out of 11 IRDP model schemes (i.e. Mat weaving, Fishing net, Boat and net, Milch cow and Garments making unit) owned by the Mahilasamajam society generated net income. Among them mat weaving and fishing net beneficiaries received net annual income of Rs. 500 whereas boat and net beneficiary made income of Rs. 5000. On an average, each beneficiary had generated a net annual income of Rs. 2050. Three beneficiaries, viz., Fish sale, Cycle lending and repair and Tailoring unit were running on loss. (Table 7.6)

All the beneficiaries under self-employment ventures of Industries Department generated net annual income. The average net annual income of the beneficiaries worked out to Rs. 5888. The annual income varied from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 15,000. While the tailoring units made the lowest net income, the umbrella making unit received the highest income. (Table 7.7) All the 9 schemes together provided employment to 17 persons. The beneficiary-wise income generated shows that 78 per cent (7 units) had produced a net annual income above Rs. 3000.

Repayment of Bank Loan

Two beneficiaries out of 4 who generated net income stated that they have promptly repaid the bank loan. Two beneficiaries could not repay the loan amount in time owing to low level of profit. However, they have remitted a portion of the loan. The outstanding balance at the time of survey was Rs. 12,000 out of the loan amount of Rs. 18,000.

Under IRDP model beneficiaries, three beneficiaries promptly repaid the bank loan. All other beneficiaries irrespective of profit or loss have not remitted the monthly instalment of loan amount promptly. The outstanding loan amount of these five units worked out to Rs. 7019.

Only two out of 9 self-employment beneficiaries promptly repaid the loan under Industries sector. Of these two beneficiaries, one beneficiary made net income of Rs. 15,000. All other beneficiaries do not repay monthly instalments in time. However they have repaid a substantial portion of the loan amount. The total loan outstanding of these 7 beneficiaries worked out to Rs. 43,950.

TABLE 7.5
Cost and Funding of Income Generating Schemes—Thrissur District

Department/Schemes	No. of Units	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Funding Pattern (Rs.)				Average Cost per unit
			Bank Loan	SCA	Beneficiaries Contribution	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>							
(i) Poultry (Chick) Nurseries	5	55000	30000	25000	..	55000	11000
(ii) Goat Rearing	9	45000	..	22500	22500	45000	5000
<i>Rural Development</i>							
IRDP Model Schemes	11	95375	51901	37924	5550	95375	8670
<i>Industries</i>							
Self Employment Programme	9	89800	48300	29500	12000	89800	9978
Total	34	285175	130201	114924	40050	285175	8388

Source: Survey data.

TABLE 7.6

IRDP Model Schemes—Thrissur District

Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Funding Pattern (Rs.)			Net Annual Income (Rs.)	Net Annual Loss
		Bank Loan	SCA	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mat weaving	1000	667	333	1000	500	..
Fish sale	1600	1163	437	1600	..	100
Fishing net ..	2000	1334	666	2000	500	..
Boat and net	10000	6300	3700	10000	5000	..
Milch cow	5500	3667	1833	5500	2250	..
Cow unit	9000	..	3250	3250	..	..
Cycle lending and repairing	5000	3280	1920	5200	..	..
Garments making (Mahila Samajam)	36705	22705	14000	36705	2000	..
Ready made Garments making	9000	4500	4500	9000	..	1300
Book binding	10000	5500	4500	10000	..	..
Tailoring unit	5570	2785	2875	5570	..	550
Total	95375	51901	37924	89825	10250	1950

Source: Survey data.

TABLE 7.7

Self-employment Schemes—Thrissur District

Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Funding Pattern (Rs.)			Net annual Income (Rs.)
		Bank Loan	SCA	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Readymade garments making	11000	6000	4000	10000*	5000
Welding workshop	15000	7000	4000	11000*	4000
Cycle lending and repairing	6800	4300	2500	6800	6500
Barbarshop	6000	4000	2000	6000	6000
Tea stall	8000	5000	3000	8000	3000
Public addressing system	12000	6000	4000	10000*	4500
Tailoring unit	9000	6000	3000	9000	2000
Tailoring unit	9000	6000	3000	9000	7000
Umbrella making unit	13000	4000	4000	8000*	15000
Total	89800	48300	29500	77800	53000

*The balance amount of the estimated cost is expected as beneficiary's contribution.

Source: Survey data.

Department of Education and
Planning and Administration,
17-B, 20, Subroto Marg,
New Delhi-110016
DOC, No. D-9122
Date 08-05-91

TABLE 7.8

Scheme-wise Net Income Generated—Thrissur District

Net Annual Income (Rs.)	Animal Husbandry		Rural Development		Industries	
	Chick Nurseries		IRDP Model Schemes		Self-employment Programmes	
	No. of Units	Average Net Income	No. of Units	Average Net Income	No. of Units	Average Net Income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Upto 1000	2	550	2	500	—	—
1001-2000	2	1070	1	2000	1	2000
2001-3000	..	..	1	2250	1	3000
3001 and above	..	..	1	5000	7	6857
Total	4	810	5	2050	9	5888

Source: Survey data

B. Training Schemes

Twenty six selected beneficiaries of training schemes implemented by the following four departments/agencies viz. Registration, Rural Development, Scheduled Castes Development and Agri-Horti Society were surveyed in Thrissur district. The scheme-wise number of beneficiaries interviewed, duration of training programme, year in which the training scheme imparted etc., are given in Table 7.9. Out of 26 beneficiaries surveyed 9 were given training in Autorikshaw driving by the Rural Development department and 10 persons were imparted training in document writing by Registration department. Among the persons interviewed 3 of them received training in raising nurseries of ornamental and fruit plants through the Agro-Horti Society and 4 were imparted training in grafting and budding methods of gardening under Scheduled Castes Development department.

TABLE 7.9

Training Schemes—Thrissur District

Sectors/Agency	Type of Training imparted	No. of persons Interviewed	Duration of Training	Year of Training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural Development	Training in Autorikshaw driving	9	90 days	1991-92
Registration	Training in Document writing	10	One year	1989-90
Scheduled Castes Development	Training in Grafting and budding methods of gardening	4	90 days	1989-90
Agri-Horti Society	Training in Raising nurseries of ornamental and fruit plants	3	5 days	1989-90
Total		26		

— The duration of the training programmes varied from 5 days to one year depending on the nature, type and content of each scheme. In the case of training in autorikshaw driving the duration of the training was 90 days. One year training was given in Document writing. Only 5 days training was imparted with regard to training in raising nurseries of ornamental and fruit plants. Training in grafting and budding methods of gardening covered a period of 90 days.

Effectiveness of Training Programmes

The effectiveness of training programmes under SCA to SCP in Thrissur District on immediate job opportunities was comparatively less (Table 7.10). The occupational pattern of the trained persons revealed that out of 26 persons surveyed 11 were employed at the time of the survey, 13 persons were unemployed and 2 got other employment. Sector/scheme-wise analysis showed that all the 9 persons imparted training in autorickshaw driving were unemployed. The beneficiaries of this scheme stated that financial assistance for the purchase of autorickshaw, was not made available by the SCA implementing departments. However, the document writing training programme was one of the most beneficial scheme in terms of employment generation. Out of 10 beneficiaries interviewed 8 (80%) were employed in the field in which they were trained. Out of the two persons, one left to Gulf and other got employment, outside the field of training. Of the 8 beneficiaries engaged in document writing (vendor) 5 have set up their own units with Government assistance. Two persons were working with private parties and the other one was working on daily wages along with a vendor. The survey revealed that all the persons, except two received sufficient training and they were able to establish self employment ventures. The three persons trained in raising nurseries of ornamental and fruit plants by the Agri-Horti Society were employed on a temporary basis in the garden maintained by the Society. None of the persons given training in grafting and budding methods of gardening could either start a nursery or find an employment after the training period. All the four beneficiaries surveyed have stated that they were not provided with necessary financial assistance to start self employment programmes based on the training.

TABLE 7.10
Reactions of Beneficiaries on Training Programmes (Thrissur district)

	(Percentages) N.=26			
1. Structure and Orientation of the programme	Very well structured 69.24	well structured 23.07	some what structured 7.69	Very un-structured ..
2. Usefulness of training on immediate job opportunities	Very useful 23.07	Quite useful 19.23	Of limited use 23.07	Not at all useful 34.63
3. Practical orientation of the programme	Highly practical oriented 38.46	practical oriented to a great extent 46.15	Practical oriented to a limited extent 15.39	Not at all practically oriented ..
4. Benefit from interaction with fellow participants	Substantially 34.63	Considerably 34.62	Fairly 23.07	Not at all 7.68
5. Programme content	Extremely relevant 50.00	Considerably relevant 23.08	Fairly relevant 23.08	Not at all relevant 3.84
6. Satisfaction with programme	Satisfied fully 46.15	Satisfied to a great extent 34.62	Satisfied to a limited extent 19.23	Not satisfied all
7. Impression of the course	Excellent 34.62	Very good 30.77	Good 23.08	Fair 11.53

B. Schemes Implemented by Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

In order to analyse the benefits derived from Special Central Assistance funds utilised by the Corporation, a sample study among selected beneficiaries was undertaken in Thiruvananthapuram district. The list of beneficiaries assisted through Special Central Assistance funds were collected from their Regional office, Thiruvananthapuram and 17 of them were selected at random and interviewed using a questionnaire by the officers of the Evaluation Unit of State Planning Board. The Corporation utilised the Special Central Assistance funds mainly for margin money scheme in Thiruvananthapuram district. Therefore the beneficiaries under margin money scheme have been covered in this study.

Under margin money scheme financial assistance is given to SC/ST beneficiaries to start self-employment ventures with subsidy from the Corporation and loan from banks. IRDP model schemes are mainly taken up. The maximum financial assistance (bank loan + subsidy) is limited to Rs. 35,000 and maximum subsidy from the Corporation is limited to Rs. 5,000. About 16 3/4 portion of the loan sanctioned by the bank is deposited as Margin money for three years and half. Interest from margin money is credited to the loan amount of the beneficiary as deposit. But Corporation gives financial assistance up to Rs. 7,000 as margin money to purchase autorickshaw.

Findings

Out of 17 beneficiaries interviewed, one person received neither subsidy nor loan for starting copra business. Though he reported that he had applied for assistance in 1985, it was not sanctioned. Of the remaining 16 beneficiaries, one each from the following 12 schemes were surveyed.

Beedi business, Purchase of boat, Rice and vegetables business, Milk business, Petty shop, Stationery business, Rattan works, Cycle shop, Handicrafts, Petty shop, Bullock and cart and Fish sales. From business and quarry works, two beneficiaries each were surveyed.

Funding Pattern

The funding pattern of the 16 schemes are given in Table 7.11. The total cost of each scheme varied from Rs. 2000 to 12000. For instance, the estimated cost of Rice and Vegetable business scheme was Rs. 2000 whereas the estimated cost of stationery business scheme was Rs. 12000. The average estimated cost per scheme worked out to Rs. 5777. For two schemes viz. Fire wood business and Handicrafts, amount sanctioned by the Corporation was less than the estimated cost.

The subsidy sanctioned by the Corporation varied depending upon total cost of the scheme. The lowest rate of subsidy of Rs. 667 was sanctioned to two schemes, Rice and vegetables business and Milk business. The highest rate of subsidy of Rs. 5000 was sanctioned to petty shop business scheme. Amount of subsidy disbursed to 16 beneficiaries Surveyed was Rs. 33084 which works out an average per unit subsidy of Rs. 2067.

Subsidy varied among schemes. For the following five beneficiary schemes, subsidy upto 50 per cent of the total cost of the scheme was sanctioned; Beedi business, Purchase of boat, Quarry works, cycle shop and Bullock and Cart. For other schemes subsidy amount was limited to one third of the estimated cost. Existing norms for the utilisation of SCA funds, stipulate that subsidy be limited to 33.33 per cent of the total cost of the scheme, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000. Subsidy in the case of above schemes exceeded the prescribed limit. An amount of Rs. 50749 has been channalised as institutional finance for 16 schemes. The average amount per beneficiary mobilised through banks thus amounted to Rs. 3172.

Sustainability and Income

Of the 16 schemes assisted by the Corporation 13 were not functioning at the time of the survey (1992). The year-wise schemes sanctioned and the schemes which were not functioning at the time of the survey are given below.

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Year of sanctioning</i>
Petty shop	1986
Cycle shop	1987
Stationery shop	1988
Fire wood business	1988
Fire wood business	1989
Rattan work	1989
Handicrafts	1989
Quarry works	1989
Bullock and Cart	1989
Fish sale	1989
Beedi business	1991
Purchase of boat	1991
Petty shop	1991

TABLE 7.11

Funding Pattern of Margin Money Scheme for Self Employment

(Rs.)

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Subsidy Amount</i>	<i>Bank Loan</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beedi business	1	5000	5000	2500	2500
purchase of a boat	1	9000	9000	4500	4500
Rice Vegetables business	1	2000	2000	667	1333
Milk Business	1	2000	2000	667	1333
Petty shop	1	4500	4500	1500	3000
Stationery business	1	12000	12000	3000	9000
Fire wood business	2	14000	9000	3000	7333
Ratten work	1	3500	3500	1167	2333
Cycle shop	1	6000	4000	2000	2000
Handicrafts	1	7000	5000	2333	2667
Quarry works	2	6000	6000	2000	4000
Bullock & Cart	1	7500	7500	3750	3750
Fish Sales	1	3000	3000	1000	2000
Petty shop	1	10000	10000	5000	5000
Total	16	91500	82500	33034	50749

The aforesaid beneficiaries reported that they could not continue the schemes for more than a year. The reasons stated for discontinuance are: (1) Six beneficiaries discontinued the scheme as they found them not profitable. These schemes were petty shop (two), Cycle shop, Fire wood, Stationery shop and Purchase of boat.

(2) Five beneficiaries diverted the financial assistance for other purpose like clearing of old debts, house construction. The beneficiaries who diverted money for other purposes are handicrafts, quarry works, Bullock and Cart, Fish sale and Fire wood business. (3) One beneficiary Beedi (business) discontinued it as he became a T.B. Patient and hence could not undertake beedi rolling, (4) One beneficiary discontinued the ratten works as ratten was not made available for the functioning of the unit by the corporation.

The beneficiaries complained that there was no follow-up action/service neither from the Corporation nor from the Banks. Nearly 85 per cent of the ventures failed because of the following reasons: the shops were set up in remote areas where the beneficiary is compelled to sell goods on credit or there is not sufficient assistance for recycling the business. It was found that none of the beneficiaries have undergone training for the setting up of self-employment ventures.

Of the 16 beneficiaries, only 3 beneficiaries (18.75 per cent) made profit and that too little. The beneficiary schemes and the monthly net profit reported are given in Table 7.12.

The returns from the schemes are better as compared to investment. But the income is inadequate as a source of livelihood for the families.

Repayment

Out of the total loan amount of Rs. 50749 sanctioned for 16 schemes, the amount repaid at the time of the survey was only Rs. 8640 (16.69 per cent) (Table 7.13)

Three beneficiaries of schemes viz. cycleshop stationery shop and Bullock & Cart had not repaid the loans. In majority of cases, the outstanding loan and interest exceeded the actual loan. In respect of two schemes viz. Fire wood business and quarry works, the beneficiaries repaid substantial portion of the loan amount even though, these schemes were discontinued.

TABLE 7.12
Schemes Having Profits

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Year of sanctioning</i>	<i>Monthly net profit (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rice and Vegetable business	1988	300
Milk business	1988	270
Quarry work	1989	200

TABLE 7.13
Scheme-wise Details of Loan Repayment

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Year of Sanctioning</i>	<i>Loan Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Monthly Repayment rate</i>	<i>(Rupees)</i>	
				<i>Amount Paid on the Date of Survey</i>	<i>Loan Amount Outstanding Including Interest</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Petty shop	1986	3000	100	400	3240
Cycle shop	1987	2000	135	..	4000
Rice & Vegetable business	1988	1333	34	296	1496
Milk business	1988	1333	34	270	1559
Stationery shop	1988	9000	250	..	15582
Fire wood business	1988	3333	83	170	4465
Ration work	1989	2333	65	130	2163
Handicrafts	1989	2667	100	450	4550
Fire wood business	1989	4000	100	3142	858*
Quarry works	1989	2000	100	472	2528
Do.	1989	3000	100	2379	621*
Bullock & Cart	1989	3750	150	..	7500
Fish sale	1989	2000	100	50	2950
Beedi business	1991	2500	100	260	2542
Purchase of a boat	1991	4500	230	460	4659
Petty shop	1991	5000	150	161	4839*
		51749	..	8640	63552

*Excluding interest.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Despite concerted efforts made for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, lack of adequate economic support acted as a barrier for the development of these sections till the end of Sixth plan. In the Sixth plan the strategy involved a combination of three instruments for the development of SCs and STs viz. Special Component Plan, Special Central Assistance and Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.

The Special Central Assistance to special component plan has been introduced to ensure adequate flow of funds from Central Sector to States for the development of SCs; to enable SC families to cross the poverty line by taking up income generating and other asset creative schemes; and to act as the catalyst in the development process of SCs by pooling resources from sectoral Departments, financial institutions etc. and to fill up critical gaps wherever necessary.

The allocation of Special Central Assistance to States is based on the following criteria (a) percentage of SC families covered in the composite economic development programmes in the State. (b) Percentage of SCP to Annual Plan as compared to the SC population percentage in the state. (c) Programmes for relatively weaker and more exploited group among the SCs like civic sanitation workers, bonded labourers etc. (d) The performance in the implementation of SCP with reference to a, b and c.

The two aspects considered for the release of SCA funds are (a) the need of SCs in the State measured by the magnitude of the problem and (b) their 'effort' assessed from the States special component plan and its implementation.

The district-wise allocation of Special Central Assistance is determined on the basis of the percentage of SC population in each district. In addition, general backwardness of the SCs in the district, utilisation during the previous years, etc. are considered while allocating funds to district. Nearly 75% of the funds is distributed based on above criteria every year.

Of the remaining 25% at the headquarters, major portion is set apart for Kerala State Development Corporation for SCs and STs for undertaking income generating schemes. Project/requirements approach is adopted for the release of balance amount. Funds are also released to certain voluntary organisation to ensure their participation in the development process of scheduled castes.

The co-ordinating mechanism in the implementation of SCA schemes are (i) at the State level Planning and Economic Affairs Department is administering SCA funds and State Planning Board provides necessary technical assistance. (ii) at the district level there is the District Level Working Group with the District Collector as Chairman and District Planning Officer as Secretary. The District Development officer for SC and Assistant Development Commissioner (General) are the permanent members. The designated officers implementing the scheme are also members of the Working Group.

A. Findings

Planning & Economic Affairs Department is co-ordinating the accounts relating to disbursement and expenditure of SCA to different departments at State level as well as district level. There is discrepancy as to the Special Central Assistance expenditure shown in the Annual Review Reports of Planning and Economic Affairs Department and that of Annual Budget documents.

The Industries department, as compared to other departments, utilised higher quantum of SCA during the Seventh Plan and during the Annual Plan 1990-91. Rural Development department received next priority during the Seventh Plan Period. During 1991-92 scheduled castes development department utilised highest quantum of SCA outlay.

During the Seventh Plan period a higher quantum of SCA funds were made available for the schemes of Industries department in seven districts, viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Idukki, Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad & Kannur. It was also observed that Industries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairy development departments implemented schemes, utilising SCA funds in all the districts of the State during this period.

During the Seventh Plan, 63.4 per cent of SCA outlay was spent for income generating schemes, 31.4 per cent for training schemes and 5.2 per cent for infrastructural development schemes.

Income Generating Schemes

In Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki and Wayanad the share of expenditure under income generating schemes was above 80 per cent and it varied between 30-50 per cent in Kollam, Ernakulam and Kasaragod districts. Ernakulam district spent more than 50 per cent of SCA assistance for training during the Seventh Plan. In Pathanamthitta district more than 90 per cent of SCA during certain years was spent for training schemes.

There is no upper or lower limit for utilising SCA funds out of the total allocation made to a district to any one of the three groups, viz. income generating, training and infrastructural development.

The department-wise utilisation of SCA during the Seventh Plan period revealed that Rural Development stood first followed by Industries department. During the Annual Plans, 1990-91 & 1991-92, Industries and Scheduled Castes Development department utilised major share of SCA outlay.

The average special Central Assistance per family/beneficiary during the Seventh Plan worked out to Rs. 2562 under income generating schemes.

The assistance per family was lowest in income generating scheme under Animal Husbandry Department. However, this department stood first in terms of number of Scheduled Castes benefitted during the Seventh Plan under income generating schemes.

The field survey conducted in Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts revealed that 74.19 per cent and nearly 53 per cent of the beneficiaries respectively generated surplus income at varying rates.

Distribution of milk cows scheme of the Animal Husbandry department and Self-Employment programmes of the Industries department respectively was found more useful in terms of income generation and sustainability in Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts.

For most of the income generating schemes chosen to dwell on implementing departments are allowed subsidies and facile credit. But the rate/quantum of subsidy under SCA is found to vary between schemes of similar content/nature implemented by different departments and even by the same department.

As regards amount disbursed under SCA and institutional finance, there seems to have no one-to-one relationship between the two. The share of institutional finance to total cost in respect of loan-linked programmes was found to be low. There are schemes even not linked up with loans.

Prompt repayment of loans was reported in loan-linked programmes and in schemes where the income accruing to the beneficiary is substantial.

The schemes having beneficiaries contribution as part of total cost, often failed as the beneficiaries' contribution not turned out as envisaged therein afterwards.

A few Scheduled Castes beneficiaries of SCA schemes run the enterprises without taking into account the commercial viability of schemes resulting in losses. Ultimately the schemes turned out to be those run in terms of handouts from the budget.

Training Programmes

Majority of training programmes were undertaken by Industries and Scheduled Castes development departments. It was also noted that similar training programmes were undertaken by different departments.

The trend in the allocation of SCA funds indicates increased flow of funds for training schemes. But the trained persons were neither employed on a regular basis nor provided assistance, so as to enable them to take up self-employment ventures. A large share of SCA funds spent as part of human resource development on various training programmes hardly generated employment opportunities.

In all the years of the Seventh Plan, Industries department had the highest share of outlay and expenditure for training programmes. During the two Annual Plans, highest share of expenditure was under Scheduled Castes development department.

During the Seventh Plan period the highest number of persons were trained under various programmes by Scheduled Castes development department and the lowest number of trainees were under Fisheries department. In the subsequent Annual Plans also the number of persons trained by Scheduled Castes development department was the highest.

The average investment per trainee during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) was Rs. 2794.

Training programmes designed and taken up on a "Comprehensive Package basis" and "need-based" turned out to be more effective and beneficial in terms of immediate employment opportunities/outlets to the Scheduled Castes. (e.g. the training programmes of Tourism Promotion Council in Thiruvananthapuram district and document writing training programme in Thrissur district)

Unspent Balance of SCA Funds

It was found that a portion of Special Central Assistance allocated to various districts were lying unspent in Government Treasuries/banks during the Seventh Plan and subsequent two Annual Plans. These funds were drawn and deposited by the District Collectors/ implementing Officers with a view to avoid lapse of funds at the flag end of the financial year.

Government issued directions to transfer the unspent balance of SCA funds lying with the District Collectors to the Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST. Accordingly, as on April 1992 an amount of Rs. 103.79 lakhs was transferred to the Corporation.

The study revealed that all the districts have not transferred the unspent balance of SCA funds to the Corporation as per Government directions. The unspent balance transferred to the Corporation included the unspent balance of SCA lying with District Collectors/ District Planning Officers. The unspent balance remaining with the District level implementing officers has to be assessed.

The present study revealed that an amount of Rs. 63.16 lakhs is still remaining as unspent in six districts viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Idukki, Thrissur and Kozhikode. Similarly, in the two Annual Plans more than Rs. 1 crore was lying unspent in seven districts.

Margin Money Scheme of KSDC for SC/ST

The field Survey of Margin money scheme of KSDC for SC/ST revealed that the scheme has not succeeded to the desired extent. Out of 16 schemes, 13 were not functioning at the time of Survey and only three schemes generated income to the beneficiary.

The reasons for failure of margin money schemes are:--

(a) There was lack of awareness on the part of beneficiaries as to the proper utilisation of funds. Necessary guidance and advice were not given to them by the Corporation. Moreover the beneficiaries opined that loan amount sanctioned by the Corporation was not adequate as they were given not in time.

(b) Repayment of loan is not satisfactory as beneficiaries could not generate adequate surplus. There exists no field level machinery to persuade the beneficiaries to repay the loan amount in time. The beneficiaries believed that their loans would be written off by Government as was the case resorted to for agricultural loans.

B. Suggestions

From the findings of the evaluation study on Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan, present administrative arrangements for the implementation of SCA schemes at the district level is found to be satisfactory. But it is imperative to have a total reorientation of the strategy followed by departments in the implementation of SCA schemes. Though SCA funds are to be provided to fill critical gaps in a programme, many of the implementing officers did not strictly adhere to this policy. The assistance under SCA to SCP are provided once-and-for-all to the beneficiary and it has been reported that no subsequent assistance was extended to sustain the level of income accrued to them out of the programme over a period of time. For more real performance assessment of the SCA programmes, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation mechanism at the State as well as district level. This will enable to sift bonafide from malafide actions.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Concurrent evaluation of specific SCA to SCP schemes will not only enable to suggest timely corrective measures during the course of implementation of the programmes but also help to frame suitable guidelines for formulating viable schemes with massive Scheduled Castes participation in the course of years to come. Hence it is suggested that a separate unit at the State level be established to undertake concurrent evaluation of specific SCA schemes in the Evaluation Division of State Planning Board.

At the district level, Deputy District Planning Officers may be put in charge of monitoring of SCA schemes and arrangements be made for systematic and regular verification of assets of the beneficiaries through field visits. Separate funds under SCA may be made available to District Planning Officers for meeting expenses in connection with monitoring of SCA schemes.

Availability of Institutional Finance

One of the ostensible objectives of nationalisation of commercial banks is proper and prudent channelling of credit to the productive sectors of the economy as well as to the weaker sections. Against such a backdrop, it is deplorable to note the overzealous indulgence of commercial banks in disbursing credit to the programmes of scheduled castes. As regards amount disbursed under SCA schemes and institutional finance, there seems to have no relationship. Under SCA programmes, families below the poverty line are provided with income through a blend of subsidy and institutional credit. Bankers state that they are willing to give sufficient credit for the schemes of Scheduled

Castes, but the S.Cs are crying for funds. The unrealistic project estimates, poor repayment capacity and liability of the beneficiary or members in his family etc., are stated as major factors which hinder the flow of institutional finance for SCA schemes. The institutional credit needs to be directed towards the potentially viable poor, instead of the presently eligible but inefficient segment.

The district credit plan, does not contain area/bank-wise details of credit for SCA schemes. For more effective mobilisation of institutional finance for SCA Schemes, area/bank-wise credit to be disbursed under SCA Schemes every year have to be incorporated. State Level Bankers' Committee may issue necessary directions to the Lead Banks of districts to incorporate, hereafter, area-wise/bank-wise credit requirements of SCA to SCP schemes in the District Credit Plans.

District Level Working Group

At the district level, the activities of District Level Working Group (DLWG) has to be intensified.

(i) DLWG may undertake more indepth critical review of the proposals of schemes of implementing departments. SCA schemes proposed in the Draft Annual Special Component Plan are often rarely implemented as the SCA schemes are chosen based on demand from beneficiaries and people's representatives without taking into account the ground realities. Hence it is suggested that the feasibility and viability of schemes may be ascertained taking into account the real local needs of Scheduled Castes.

(ii) Training programmes are given higher priority over income generating Special Central Assistance Schemes in a few districts. However there seems to be no effective tie-up/linkage between training schemes and the employment potential. Employment generation being one of the thrust areas of the Eighth Plan, detailed manpower planning exercises at the district level is called for before utilising Special Central Assistance funds on training programmes. Such an exercise, at the very outset, requires identification of those areas which have sufficient employment potential. In this context, the District Level Working Group should review the present training schemes with a view to making it more relevant for long-term employment opportunities. Duplication of schemes of similar nature and content by different departments may also be avoided. The District Level Working Group may also look into this aspect while giving clearance to schemes under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan. The basic objective should be to generate more employment opportunities as a result of implementing such programmes.

(iii) DLWG may review the progress in the implementation of SCA schemes based on the findings of concurrent evaluation of studies/reports and on the periodic reports furnished by Deputy District Planning Officers.

(iv) DLWG, may solve the bottlenecks during the course of implementation of SCA programmes. It may also ensure whether sufficient institutional finance envisaged under the programme is forthcoming to the beneficiaries of SCA schemes.

(v) DLWG may ensure more effective coordination of departments in the implementation of SCA schemes.

(vi) DLWG may direct District Planning Officers to prepare a list of potential schemes which can be taken up through SCA funds well in advance in the district. This, in turn, will avoid drawing of allotted SCA funds at the lag end of the year as well as in implementing schemes in subsequent years by District Collectors/implementing officers.

Others

The discrepancy in the SCA to SCP expenditure reported in Annual Review Reports of Planning and Economic Affairs Department and Budget Accounts may be rectified, hereafter through timely reconciliation of SCA expenditure of implementing departments/agencies.

Uniformity in sanctioning subsidy under SCA schemes may be ensured. The prevailing rate of subsidy is 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the scheme subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000. As there is difficulty in implementing schemes with this limited amount of subsidy, it may be enhanced to 50 per cent of the estimated cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

Unspent Balance of SCA Funds

A real assessment of unspent balance of SCA funds with District Collectors/District Planning Officers and district level implementing officers is called for as SCA funds still remained unspent with these officers in some of the districts. The Planning and Economic Affairs (Cell) Department may undertake this task.

It is imperative to dispense forthwith the practice of drawing and depositing Special Central Assistance in Government treasuries/banks. Strict directions may be issued from Government to District Collectors accordingly.

Government may issue necessary directions, to include Lead Bank Officer of the district as a Special invitee in the DLWG to sort out the problems in the flow of institutional finance to SCA schemes.

The study revealed lack of awareness of the Scheduled Castes beneficiaries in the upkeep and maintenance of assets. It is suggested that while formulating income generating schemes, a nominal amount may be set apart from SCA for conducting awareness camps to the SC beneficiaries.

Orientation courses to the implementing officers of SCA schemes will help them to formulate need based schemes taking into account the backwardness and socio-economic problems of Scheduled Castes. A separate provision may be made under SCA to meet this expenditure.

The study revealed that people's participation in the formulation and implementation of SCA schemes is not at the desired level. Therefore SCA schemes may be discussed in the District Advisory Committee on Scheduled Castes Development to ensure people's participation of the programmes. In this context, Government may examine the possibilities of permitting voluntary organisations which are desirous of formulating and implementing SCA schemes to ensure people's participation in the implementation of Schemes.

Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST

(i) A limited sample study of the beneficiaries of Margin money scheme revealed that the scheme has not achieved the desired results. A detailed evaluation study on Margin money scheme implemented by the Corporation is urgently called for in present circumstances.

(ii) Though unspent SCA funds from many districts were transferred to the Corporation, it not known whether the Corporation utilised the funds in those districts from where they are transferred. In order to strictly adhere to the criteria adopted in devotailing SCA funds to districts, it is suggested that hereafter, if any amount of SCA be transferred to the Corporation, it may be stipulated that the amounts are to be spent in those districts from where they are transferred and within a given time frame.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I

Year-wise Outlay and Expenditure during the Seventh Plan

(Rs. lakhs)

Year/Sector	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State	55.350	54.590	39.030	38.030	20.987	20.619
Districts	227.141	219.341	287.875	276.033	302.071	293.533
KSDC for SC/ST	60.000	60.000	75.000	75.000	74.000	74.000
Total	342.491	333.931	401.905	389.063	397.058	388.152

Year/Sector	1988-89		1989-90		1985-90	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
State	27.708	25.866	18.200	17.893	161.275	156.998
Districts	290.362	288.480	271.308	269.004	1378.757	1346.391
KSDC for SC/ST	53.000	53.000	20.000	20.000	282.000	282.000
Total	371.070	367.346	309.508	306.897	1822.032	1785.389

Source: 1. Progress Reports of District Collectors.
2. Planning & Economic Affairs (Cell) Department.

ANNEXURE II

Detailed Year-wise Outlay and Expenditure during the Seventh Plan

(Rs. lakhs)

Year/Sector	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. State Level						
Centre for Mathematical Sciences	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..
Indian System of Medicine	2.38	1.62	0.278	0.278	..	..
Rural Housing Wing	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.B.O/GOI	10.23	10.23	9.455	9.455	..	..
LBSER & CO	10.03	10.03	..	..	..	..
Technical Education	1.14	1.14	0.176	0.176	..	..
Collegiate Education	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
Medical Education	26.00	26.00	18.18	18.18	14.61	14.61
State Planning Board	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
Department of Economics and Statistics	..	..	3.00	2.00	..	..
Employment and Training	..	..	..	..	0.907	0.789
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	5.00	5.00	4.47	4.47
Bharat Sevak Samaj	..	..	0.788	0.788	..	..
Lions Club International	..	..	1.177	1.177	..	..
Massage Centre, Kovalam	..	..	0.076	0.076	..	..
Monitoring Cell (P&EAD)	0.82	0.82	0.90	0.90	1.00	0.75
Sub Total (A)	55.35	54.59	39.03	38.03	20.987	20.619

Year/Sector	1988-89		1989-90		1985-90	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Centre for Mathematical Science	..	..	..	..	0.600	0.600
Indian System of Medicine	..	..	..	..	2.658	1.898
Rural Housing Wing	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.B.O/GOI	..	..	..	..	19.685	19.685
LBSER & CO	..	..	..	..	10.030	10.030
Technical Education	..	..	..	..	1.316	1.316
Collegiate Education	..	..	..	..	0.150	0.150
Medical Education	..	..	..	..	58.790	58.790
State Planning Board	..	..	..	..	4.000	4.000
Department of Economics and Statistics	..	..	..	..	3.000	2.000
Employment and Training	0.339	0.168	..	..	1.246	0.957
Scheduled Caste Development	26.369	25.139	17.20	17.20	53.039	51.809
Bharat Sevak Samaj	..	..	..	..	0.788	0.788
Lions Club International	..	..	..	..	1.177	1.177
Massage Centre, Kovalam	..	..	..	..	0.076	0.076
Monitoring Cell (P & EAD)	1.00	0.559	1.00	0.693	4.720	3.722
Sub Total (A)	27.708	25.866	18.200	17.893	161.275	156.998

ANNEXURE II (Concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. Districts						
Thiruvananthapuram	17.000	17.000	23.000	23.000	32.500	32.500
Kollam	39.990	39.990	25.000	25.000	34.050	34.050
Pathanamthitta	15.000	12.962	28.000	22.534	11.014	9.924
Alappuzha	12.340	12.287	10.950	10.940	21.000	20.816
Kottayam	14.650	14.622	15.000	15.000	14.120	14.085
Idukki	19.994	19.994	25.000	25.000	15.290	15.290
Ernakulam	30.000	28.861	30.000	23.794	24.710	23.550
Thrissur	19.000	19.000	20.820	20.820	35.423	35.423
Palakkad	11.500	11.500	31.000	31.000	44.700	44.700
Malappuram	11.600	11.600	15.000	15.000	24.700	24.700
Kozhikode	12.687	11.565	20.000	20.000	18.820	18.800
Wayanad	1.000	1.000	4.000	3.840	8.004	3.555
Kannur	11.910	11.910	20.105	20.105	9.400	9.400
Kasaragod	10.470	7.050	20.000	20.000	8.340	6.730
Sub Total (B)	227.141	219.341	287.875	276.033	302.071	293.533
C. KSDC for SC/ST	60.00	60.00	75.00	75.00	74.00	74.00
Grand Total:	342.491	333.931	401.905	389.063	397.058	388.152

	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Thiruvananthapuram	32.500	32.500	32.500	32.500	137.500	137.500
Kollam	32.070	32.070	32.060	32.060	163.170	163.170
Pathanamthitta	16.860	16.860	15.264	15.264	86.138	77.544
Alappuzha	21.000	20.997	21.000	21.000	86.290	86.040
Kottayam	14.120	14.120	14.120	14.080	72.010	71.917
Idukki	15.290	15.290	15.073	15.073	90.647	90.647
Ernakulam	24.710	23.616	24.710	24.710	134.130	124.531
Thrissur	34.626	34.626	34.532	34.532	144.401	144.401
Palakkad	35.750	35.750	19.002	19.002	141.952	151.952
Malappuram	24.694	24.694	24.697	24.697	100.691	100.691
Kozhikode	18.820	18.820	18.820	16.556	89.147	85.741
Wayanad	2.294	1.686	2.300	2.300	17.598	12.381
Kannur	9.400	9.400	8.940	8.940	59.755	59.755
Kasaragod	8.228	8.051	8.290	8.290	55.328	50.121
Sub Total (B)	290.362	288.480	271.308	269.004	1378.757	1346.391
C. KSDC for SC/ST	53.00	53.00	20.00	20.00	282.00	282.00
Grand Total:	371.070	367.346	309.508	306.897	1822.032	1785.389

ANNEXURE III

Outlays and Expenditure in Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

Sector/Year	1990-91		1991-92	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. State-Level				
Medical Education	8.570	8.570	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	33.700	33.640	15.000	15.000
CPM Unit	1.340	0.820	1.850	1.370
Employment and Training	..	..	1.170	1.170
Total A	43.610	43.030	18.020	17.540
B. Districts				
Thiruvananthapuram	44.588	44.588	27.850	27.850
Kollam	43.513	43.513	31.056	30.623
Pathanamthitta	21.600	21.600	32.309	13.500
Alappuzha	27.302	27.302	17.025	17.025
Kottayam	18.700	18.700	12.000	12.000
Idukki	20.898	20.898	15.660	12.159
Ernakulam	23.900	23.900	21.175	21.175
Thrissur	47.522	47.522	24.650	24.650
Palakkad	32.438	32.438	36.846	36.846
Malappuram	27.501	27.501	20.375	20.375
Kozhikode	25.400	25.400	21.170	21.170
Wayanad	3.300	2.951	2.075	2.075
Kannur	11.670	11.670	7.650	7.650
Kasaragod	10.180	10.180	32.650	32.650
Total B	358.512	358.163	302.491	279.748
C., KSDC., for SC/ST	50.000	50.000	50.000	62.510
Grand Total	452.122	451.193	370.511	359.798

ANNEXURE IV

District-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during the Seventh Plan

(Unit: Beneficiary)

Year/District	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thiruvananthapuram	271	271	637	637	1187	1187
Kollam	1671	1671	1393	1393	1981	1981
Pathanamthitta	88	88	1167	1045	245	245
Alappuzha	453	453	813	813	538	538
Kottayam	743	743	488	488	416	416
Idukki	1334	1334	1205	1205	300	300
Ernakulam	2612	2612	633	633	1017	1017
Thrissur	360	360	427	427	989	989
Palakkad	444	444	2054	2054	969	969
Malappuram	200	200	365	365	875	875
Kozhikode	437	432	932	932	895	895
Wayanad	44	44	46	46	78	78
Kannur	616	616	559	559	331	331
Kasaragod	115	115	1214	1214	340	340
Total	9388	9383	11933	11811	10161	10161

Year/District	1988-89		1989-90		1985-90	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Thiruvananthapuram	720	720	1556	1556	4371	4371
Kollam	1122	1122	897	897	7064	7064
Pathanamthitta	280	280	373	373	2153	2031
Alappuzha	1027	1027	1084	1084	3915	3915
Kottayam	412	412	356	356	2415	2415
Idukki	655	655	25	25	3519	3519
Ernakulam	857	857	713	713	5832	5832
Thrissur	1356	1356	N.A.*	N.A.*	3132	3132
Palakkad	1275	1275	642	642	5384	5384
Malappuram	1290	1290	737	737	3467	3467
Kozhikode	1122	1122	606	606	3992	3987
Wayanad	91	91	98	98	357	357
Kannur	250	250	431	431	2187	2187
Kasaragod	188	188	97	97	1954	1954
Total	10645	10645	7615	7615	49742	49615

*N.A.—Not Available

ANNEXURE V

District-wise Physical Target and Achievements during Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Unit: Beneficiary)

District	1990-91		1991-92	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Thiruvananthapuram	806	806	654	654
Kollam	1043	1043	393	393
Pathanamthitta	641	641	230	230
Alappuzha	777	777	926	926
Kottayam	95	95	322	90
Idukki	16	16	102	102
Ernakulam	985	985	N.A.*	N.A.*
Thrissur	5477	5477	847	847
Palakkad	775	775	1023	1023
Malappuram	1260	1260	433	433
Kozhikode	932	932	949	949
Wayanad	41	41	39	39
Kannur	273	273	144	144
Kasaragod	291	291	149	149
Total	13412	13412	6211	5979

*N.A.—Not Available

ANNEXURE VI

District/Department-wise outlay and Expenditure during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta		Alappuzha	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agriculture	0.750	0.750	6.433	6.433	1.695	0.150	1.500	1.500
Animal Husbandry	7.990	7.990	10.732	10.732	2.965	1.875	13.185	12.997
Dairy Development	25.077	25.077	6.578	6.578	2.215	2.009	8.250	8.250
Co-operation	9.095	9.095	4.914	4.914	7.420	7.420	5.872	5.816
Fisheries	1.00	1.00	0.525	0.525	2.661	2.661	3.000	3.000
Rural Development	10.668	10.668	40.167	40.167	22.512	17.419	7.545	7.539
Industries	33.747	33.747	14.472	14.472	25.625	25.125	38.442	38.442
Scheduled Caste Development	30.153	30.153	46.100	46.100	6.372	6.212	1.898	1.898
Technical Education	..	..	7.479	7.479	..	..	..	..
Others	19.020	19.020	25.770	25.770	14.673	14.673	6.598	6.598
Total	137.500	137.500	163.170	163.170	86.138	77.544	86.290	86.040

District/Department	Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Thrisur	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Agriculture	..	..	0.090	0.090	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	3.369	3.361	20.550	20.550	5.094	5.049	21.324	21.324
Dairy Development	14.240	14.196	6.820	6.820	15.276	13.616	6.070	6.070
Co-operation	24.690	24.690	0.900	0.900	42.123	41.589	35.187	35.187
Fisheries	0.436	0.436	0.500	0.500	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	5.275	5.275	22.306	19.436	28.032	28.032
Industries	19.637	19.594	27.958	27.958	33.815	32.928	39.437	39.437
Scheduled Caste Development	9.188	9.190	..	..	1.108	1.108	10.865	10.865
Technical Education	..	..	2.974	2.974	..	..	..	..
Others	0.450	0.450	25.580	25.580	14.408	10.805	3.486	3.486
Total	72.010	71.917	90.647	90.647	134.130	124.531	144.401	144.401

ANNEXURE VI (Concl'd.)

District-wise/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Wayanad	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Agriculture	..	..	1.106	1.106	1.419	1.419	..	..
Animal Husbandry	8.547	8.547	7.727	7.727	8.197	8.055	0.980	0.974
Dairy Development	8.755	8.755	4.899	4.899	9.040	9.038	1.085	1.085
Co-operation	24.984	24.984	5.934	5.934	18.812	17.192	12.556	7.505
Fisheries	2.221	2.221	2.842	2.842	2.100	1.100	0.500	0.340
Rural Development	2.400	2.400	51.091	51.091	27.401	26.760	..	..
Industries	57.561	57.561	6.556	6.556	5.917	5.917	0.874	0.874
Scheduled Caste Development	22.266	22.266	4.925	4.925	2.035	2.035	0.777	0.777
Technical Education	9.371	9.371	1.880	1.880	2.176	2.176	..	..
Others	5.847	5.847	13.731	13.731	12.050	12.049	0.826	0.826
Total	141.952	141.952	100.691	100.691	89.147	85.741	17.598	12.381

District/Department	Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	7.340	5.730	20.333	171.78
Animal Husbandry	3.540	3.540	3.300	3.300	117.500	116.021
Dairy Development	5.620	5.620	5.870	5.875	119.795	117.888
Co-operation	7.910	7.910	..	..	200.397	193.136
Fisheries	..	..	1.070	1.070	16.855	15.695
Rural Development	..	..	6.800	6.800	224.197	215.587
Industries	10.150	10.150	..	..	10.150	10.150
Scheduled Caste Development	18.170	18.170	3.420	3.420	325.631	324.201
Technical Education	8.355	8.355	21.968	18.366	166.010	162.250
Others	..	..	..	..	23.880	23.880
	6.010	6.010	5.560	5.560	154.009	150.405
Total	59.755	59.755	55.328	50.121	1378.757	1346.391

ANNEXURE VII

District/Department-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Unit: Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	14	14	210	210	150	28
Animal Husbandry	1059	1059	840	840	115	115
Dairy Development	576	576	420	420	75	75
Co-operation	182	182	429	429	..	..
Fisheries	52	52	20	20	100	100
Rural Development	197	197	1457	1457	942	942
Industries	778	778	336	336	483	483
Scheduled Caste Development	1428	1428	2816	2816	120	120
Others	85	85	536	536	168	168
Total	4371	4371	7064	7064	2153	2031

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Agriculture	177	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	1055	1055	400	400	1195	1195	2125	2125
Dairy Development	630	630	700	700	..	..	426	426
Co-operation	323	323	705	705	1050	1050	977	977
Fisheries	800	800	92	92	25	25	..	..
Rural Development	291	291	..	..	130	130	1306	1306
Industries	343	343	299	299	234	234	789	789
Scheduled Caste Development	80	80	209	209	..	..	89	89
Others	216	216	10	10	885	885	120	120
Total	3915	3915	2415	2415	3519	3519	5832	5832

ANNEXURE VII (Concl.d.)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	80	80	..	..
Animal Husbandry	825	825	962	962	1525	1525	815	810
Dairy Development	150	150	205	205	270	270	371	371
Co-operation	307	307	730	730	25	25	357	357
Fisheries	..	..	80	80	32	32	65	65
Rural Development	890	890	480	480	1265	1265	1366	1366
Industries	372	372	1127	1127	35	35	287	287
Scheduled Caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	115
Development	348	348	1221	1221	..	..	616	616
Others	240	240	579	579	235	235	..	..
Total	3132	3132	5384	5384	3467	3467	3992	3987

District/Department	Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	303	303	934	812
Animal Husbandry	78	78	570	570	816	816	12380	12375
Dairy Development	40	40	139	139	213	213	4215	4215
Co-operation	128	128	43	43	..	..	5256	5256
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	7	7	1273	1273
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	200	200	8524	8524
Industries	42	42	577	577	90	90	5792	5792
Scheduled Caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	7300	7300
Development	40	40	509	509	325	325	4068	4068
Others	29	29	349	349	..	..	..	..
Total	357	357	2187	2187	1954	1954	49742	49615

ANNEXURE VIII

District/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta		Alappuzha	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agriculture	0.806	0.806	5.150	5.150	..	..	0.249	0.249
Animal Husbandry	5.163	5.163	..	..	1.810	1.810	12.285	12.285
Dairy Development	6.340	6.340	0.750	0.750	..	..	3.990	3.990
Co-operation	0.608	0.608	2.541	2.541	..	..	2.107	2.107
Fisheries	..	..	0.730	0.730	0.880	0.880	0.435	0.435
Rural Development	19.555	19.555	25.094	24.661	..	..	..	..
Industries	8.885	8.885	1.512	1.512	5.985	5.985	7.230	7.230
Scheduled Caste Development	15.815	15.815	13.473	13.473	33.840	15.031	3.068	3.068
Technical Education	..	..	3.149	3.149	..	..	..	..
Others	15.266	15.266	22.170	22.170	11.394	11.394	14.963	14.963
Total	72.438	72.438	74.569	74.136	53.909	35.100	44.327	44.327

District/Department	Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Thrissur	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
Agriculture	..	..	0.640	0.640	7.554	7.544	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	1.059	1.059	7.607	7.607	8.889	8.889
Dairy Development	7.190	7.190	..	..	0.500	0.500	4.035	4.035
Co-operation	0.500	0.500	2.600	2.067	14.191	14.191	10.630	10.630
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.142	11.142
Industries	17.576	17.576	24.799	24.584	11.742	11.742	17.958	17.958
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	3.460	3.460	..	..	4.598	4.598
Technical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.203	0.203
Others	5.434	5.434	4.000	1.247	3.481	3.481	14.717	14.717
Total	30.700	30.700	36.558	33.057	45.075	45.075	72.172	72.172

ANNEXURE VIII (Concl.)

District/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Wayanad	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	3.836	3.836	..	..
Animal Husbandry	14.500	14.500	1.998	1.998	7.400	7.400	..	..
Dairy Development	12.500	12.500	5.445	5.445	8.570	8.570	..	..
Co-operation	4.040	4.040	1.627	1.627	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.042	0.042
Rural Development	..	..	18.160	18.160	5.000	5.000	..	..
Industries	16.682	16.682	6.035	6.035	0.764	0.764	1.029	1.029
Scheduled caste Development	6.944	6.944	8.651	8.651	12.359	12.359	4.304	3.955
Technical Education	3.100	3.100	4.135	4.135	4.062	4.062	..	..
Others	11.518	11.518	1.825	1.825	4.579	4.579	..	..
Total	69.284	69.284	47.876	47.876	46.570	46.570	5.375	5.026

District/Department	Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	18.235	18.235
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	60.711	60.711
Dairy Development	4.960	4.960	..	..	54.280	54.280
Co-operation	1.040	1.040	..	..	39.884	39.351
Fisheries	0.670	0.670	..	..	2.757	2.757
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	78.951	78.518
Industries	..	..	..	..	120.197	119.982
Scheduled caste Development	4.930	4.930	42.830	42.830	154.272	135.114
Technical Education	..	..	..	..	14.649	14.649
Others	7.720	7.720	..	..	117.067	114.314
Total	19.320	19.320	42.830	42.830	661.003	637.911

ANNEXURE IX

District/Department-wise Physical Targets and Achievements—Annual Plans (1990-91 and 1991-92)

(Unit: Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta		Alappuzha	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agriculture	38	38	90	90	..	..	2	2
Animal Husbandry	113	113	..	..	200	200	964	964
Dairy Development	170	170	3	3	..	..	128	128
Co-operation	6	6	40	40	..	..	35	35
Fisheries	..	..	80	80	41	41	20	20
Rural Development	360	360	488	488	..	..	..	..
Industries	344	344	36	36	155	155	155	155
Scheduled Caste Development	229	229	528	528	375	375	101	101
Others	200	200	171	171	100	100	298	298
Total	1460	1460	1436	1436	871	871	1703	1703

District/Department	Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam		Thrissur	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Agriculture	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	13	13	500	500	5362	5362
Dairy Development	130	130	..	..	10	10	60	60
Co-operation	100	..	36	36	90	90	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	222
Industries	86	40	43	43	294	294	307	307
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
Others	101	15	..	..	91	91	350	350
Total	417	185	118	118	985	985	6324	6324

ANNEXURE IX (Concl'd.)

District / Department	Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Wayanad	
	Target	Achi- evement	Target	Achi- evement	Target	Achi- evement	Target	Achi- evement
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	453	453	..	..
Animal Husbandry	992	992	515	515	369	369	..	..
Dairy Development	247	247	400	400	168	168	..	..
Co-operation	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Rural Development	..	..	310	310	250	250	..	..
Industries	326	326	110	110	66	66	33	33
Scheduled Caste Development	69	69	63	63	370	370	41	41
Others	164	164	195	195	205	205	..	..
Total	1798	1798	1693	1693	1881	1881	80	80

District / Department	Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Target	Achi- evement	Target	Achi- evement	Target	Achi- evement
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	599	599
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	9028	9028
Dairy Development	139	139	..	..	1455	1455
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	407	307
Fisheries	15	15	..	..	162	162
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	1630	1630
Industries	..	..	..	..	1955	1909
Scheduled Caste Development	178	178	440	440	2427	2427
Others	85	85	..	..	1960	1874
Total	417	417	440	440	19623	19391

ANNEXURE X

Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure during the Seventh Plan

Rs. lakhs

Department	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Income Generating Schemes						
Agriculture	..	..	1.695	0.150	..	..
Animal Husbandry	13.645	13.515	31.550	31.540	26.700	25.412
Dairy Development	15.985	15.965	29.950	29.744	14.769	14.745
Co-operation	55.894	55.841	49.902	49.902	37.923	34.020
Fisheries	2.470	1.470	3.880	3.720	1.650	1.6508
Rural Development	27.934	25.896	50.729	45.352	57.612	57.058
Industries	45.112	45.112	35.698	34.311	34.836	34.836
Scheduled Caste Development	11.552	8.132	5.600	5.440	5.199	5.199
Others	4.714	4.535	14.323	14.323	4.670	4.670
Sub Total (I)	177.306	170.466	223.327	214.482	183.359	177.590
II. Training Schemes						
Agriculture	4.700	4.700	..	..	1.125	1.125
Animal Husbandry	0.943	0.943	0.458	0.458	0.793	0.748
Dairy Development	6.610	5.650	0.205	0.205	8.029	8.029
Co-operation	1.680	1.680	3.560	3.560	3.861	2.781
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	11.828	11.828	14.844	14.844	46.343	46.342
Scheduled Caste Development	3.257	3.257	21.392	21.392	28.032	28.032
Others	0.072	0.072	6.704	6.704	14.255	14.222
Sub Total (II)	29.090	28.130	47.163	47.163	102.438	101.279
III. Infrastructural Development Schemes						
Agriculture	..	..	3.950	3.950	3.390	1.780
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	1.420	1.420
Rural Development	4.975	4.975	1.650	1.650	2.250	2.250
Industries	3.640	3.640	..	..	0.810	0.810
Scheduled Caste Development	1.096	1.096	0.430	0.430	3.074	3.074
Others	11.034	11.034	11.355	8.358	5.330	5.330
Sub Total (III)	20.745	20.745	17.385	14.388	16.274	14.664
Total (I+II+III)	227.141	219.341	287.875	276.033	302.071	293.533

ANNEXURE X (Concl'd.)

Department	(Rs. lakhs)					
	1988-89		1989-90		1985-90	
	Outlay (8)	Expenditure (9)	Outlay (10)	Expenditure (11)	Outlay (12)	Expenditure (13)
I In come Generating Schemes						
Agriculture	..	..	3.409	3.409	5.104	3.559
Animal Husbandry	19.004	18.998	22.603	22.603	113.502	112.068
Dairy Development	20.173	20.183	18.901	18.899	99.783	99.536
Co-operation	13.967	13.362	16.870	15.250	174.556	168.375
Fisheries	3.620	3.620	3.154	3.154	14.774	13.614
Rural Development	47.446	47.446	23.617	22.976	207.338	198.728
Industries	35.934	35.934	31.266	31.224	182.846	181.417
Scheduled Caste Development	0.992	0.992	15.096	15.098	38.439	34.861
Others	5.997	5.997	7.801	7.801	37.505	37.326
Sub Total (I)	147.138	146.532	142.717	140.414	873.847	849.484
II Training Schemes						
Agriculture	..	..	2.064	2.064	7.889	7.889
Animal Husbandry	..	..	1.804	1.804	3.998	3.953
Dairy Development	1.350	0.650	2.398	2.398	18.592	16.932
Co-operation	7.609	7.609	6.827	6.827	23.537	22.457
Fisheries	0.172	0.172	1.909	1.909	2.081	2.081
Rural Development	2.850	2.850	5.134	5.134	7.984	7.984
Industries	31.432	31.432	31.364	31.364	135.811	135.810
Scheduled Caste Development	35.980	35.798	27.530	27.530	116.191	116.009
Others	58.651	58.257	37.369	37.368	117.051	116.623
Sub Total (II)	138.044	136.768	116.399	116.398	433.134	429.738
III Infrastructural Development Schemes						
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	7.340	5.730
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	1.420	1.420
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	8.875	8.875
Industries	..	..	2.524	2.524	6.974	6.974
Scheduled Caste Development	5.180	5.180	1.600	1.600	11.380	11.380
Others	..	..	8.068	8.068	35.787	32.790
Sub Total (III)	5.180	5.180	12.192	12.192	71.776	67.169
Grand Total (I+II+III)	290.362	288.480	271.308	269.004	1378.757	1346.391

ANNEXURE XI

Department/Year-wise Outlay and Expenditure (1990-91 & 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

Department	1990-91		1991-92	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Income Generating Schemes				
Agriculture	3.476	3.476	7.989	7.989
Animal Husbandry	36.103	36.103	24.572	24.572
Dairy Development	23.835	23.835	29.140	29.140
Co-operation	8.182	8.182	21.851	21.318
Fisheries	0.880	0.880	0.235	0.235
Rural Development	32.466	32.466	16.934	16.934
Industries	60.815	60.815	19.011	18.796
Scheduled Caste Development	21.074	20.725	31.275	31.275
Others	10.215	10.215	6.359	6.359
Total I	197.046	196.697	157.366	156.618
II. Training Schemes				
Agriculture	1.505	1.505	5.265	5.265
Animal Husbandry	0.036	0.036	..	..
Dairy Development	1.305	1.305	..	..
Co-operation	6.418	6.418	3.433	3.433
Fisheries	1.242	1.242	0.400	0.400
Rural Development	12.165	12.165	17.386	16.953
Industries	23.588	23.588	15.245	15.245
Scheduled Caste Development	41.161	41.161	51.708	32.899
Others	48.583	48.583	50.688	47.935
Total II	136.003	136.003	144.125	122.130
III. Infrastructural Development				
Agriculture	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..
Industries	0.538	0.538	1.000	1.000
Scheduled Caste Development	9.054	9.054	..	..
Others	15.871	15.871	..	..
Total III	25.463	25.463	1.000	1.000
Grand Total (I+II+III)	358.512	358.163	302.491	279.748

ANNEXURE XII

District/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure of Income Generating Schemes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	1.695	0.150
Animal Husbandry	7.740	7.740	10.618	10.618	2.965	1.875
Dairy Development	24.599	24.599	4.508	4.508	2.215	2.009
Co-operation	9.095	9.095	4.257	4.257	7.420	7.420
Fisheries	1.000	1.000	..	..	2.661	2.661
Rural Development	10.668	10.668	29.348	29.348	22.512	17.419
Industries	12.295	12.295	9.493	9.493	11.813	11.313
Scheduled Caste Development	10.560	10.560	3.572	3.572	3.887	3.727
Others	1.750	1.750	2.670	2.670	..	..
Total	77.707	77.707	64.466	64.466	55.168	46.574

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Agriculture	..	1.500	..	..	0.090	0.090	..	..
Animal Husbandry	13.185	12.997	3.369	3.361	20.550	20.550	2.900	2.900
Dairy Development	8.045	8.045	11.320	11.276	6.820	6.820	5.086	5.086
Co-operation	5.656	5.600	24.690	24.690	0.900	0.900	24.348	24.354
Fisheries	3.00	3.000	0.436	0.436	0.500	0.500	..	..
Rural Development	7.545	7.539	..	..	1.375	1.375	20.166	17.296
Industries	29.471	29.471	16.390	16.348	26.958	26.958	2.353	1.466
Scheduled Caste Development	0.548	0.548	3.105	3.107	..	..	..	..
Others	1.107	1.107	..	..	19.826	19.826	2.714	2.535
Total	70.057	69.807	59.310	59.218	77.019	77.019	57.567	53.637

ANNEXURE XII (Concl'd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	0.400	0.400
Animal Husbandry	21.324	21.324	8.547	8.547	7.727	7.727
Dairy Development	6.070	6.070	8.755	8.755	2.100	2.100
Co-operation	32.883	32.883	22.990	22.990	4.579	4.579
Fisheries	..	..	0.837	0.837	2.670	2.670
Rural Development	28.032	28.032	2.400	2.400	51.091	51.091
Industries	16.141	16.141	37.555	37.555	1.627	1.627
Scheduled Caste Development	3.812	3.812	0.500	0.500	0.755	0.755
Others	..	..	..	..	8.291	8.291
Total	108.262	108.262	81.584	81.584	79.240	79.240

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	1.419	1.419	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.104	3.559
Animal Husbandry	8.197	8.055	0.980	0.974	2.100	2.100	3.300	3.300	113.502	112.068
Dairy Development	7.840	7.838	1.085	1.085	5.620	5.620	5.720	5.725	99.783	99.536
Co-operation	18.812	17.192	11.016	6.505	7.910	7.910	..	..	174.556	168.373
Fisheries	2.100	1.100	0.500	0.340	..	..	1.070	1.070	14.774	13.614
Rural Development	27.401	26.760	..	..	..	..	6.800	6.800	207.338	198.728
Industries	1.440	1.440	0.574	0.574	16.736	16.736	..	..	182.846	181.417
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	0.480	0.480	..	..	11.220	7.800	38.439	34.861
Others	1.147	1.147	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.505	37.326
Total	68.356	64.951	14.635	9.958	32.366	32.366	28.110	24.695	873.847	849.484

ANNEXURE XIII

District/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure of Income Generating Schemes during the Annual Plans (1990-91 to 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	5.163	5.163	..	..	1.810	1.810
Dairy Development	5.440	5.440	0.750	0.750	..	..
Co-operation	0.500	0.500	1.665	1.665	0.880	0.880
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	18.000	18.000	10.977	10.977	..	..
Industries	3.347	3.347	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	9.500	9.500	1.527	1.527	..	..
Others	..	..	1.565	1.565	..	..
Total	41.950	41.950	16.484	16.484	2.690	2.690

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	0.640	0.640	6.989	6.989
Animal Husbandry	12.285	12.285	..	..	1.059	1.059	7.607	7.607
Dairy Development	3.990	3.990	7.190	7.190	..	..	0.500	0.500
Co-operation	1.897	1.897	0.500	0.500	0.895	0.362	8.866	8.866
Fisheries	0.235	0.235	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	7.230	7.230	14.000	14.000	22.587	22.372	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	..	..	0.234	0.234	..	..
Others	7.466	7.466	0.874	0.874	..	..	3.345	3.345
Total	33.103	33.103	22.564	22.564	25.415	24.667	27.307	27.307

ANNEXURE XIII (Concl'd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	8.853	8.853	14.500	14.500	1.998	1.998
Dairy Development	4.035	4.035	12.500	12.500	5.040	5.040
Co-operation	10.630	10.630	4.040	0.040	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	11.142	11.142	..	..	4.281	4.281
Industries	16.058	16.058	15.682	15.682	0.922	0.922
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	..	..	2.573	2.573
Others	3.324	3.324	..	..	..	..
Total	54.042	54.042	46.722	46.722	14.814	14.814

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasargod		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	3.836	3.836	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.465	11.465
Animal Husbandry	7.400	7.400	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.675	60.675
Dairy Development	8.750	8.570	..	..	4.960	4.960	..	..	52.975	52.975
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	1.040	1.040	..	..	30.033	29.500
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.115	1.115
Rural Development	5.000	5.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.400	49.400
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79.826	79.611
Scheduled Caste Development	4.301	4.301	2.352	2.003	..	..	31.862	31.862	52.349	52.000
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.574	16.574
Total	29.107	29.107	2.352	2.003	6.000	6.000	31.862	31.862	354.412	353.315

ANNEXURE XIV

District/Department-wise Physical Targets and Achievements of Income Generating Schemes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Unit : Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	150	28
Animal Husbandry	309	309	793	793	115	115
Dairy Development	466	466	200	200	75	75
Co-operation	182	182	407	407	..	..
Fisheries	52	52	..	..	100	100
Rural Development	197	197	1372	1372	942	942
Industries	214	214	162	162	40	40
Scheduled Caste Development	452	452	207	207	15	15
Others	12	12	156	156	..	..
Total	884	1884	3297	3297	1437	1315

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Agriculture	177	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	1055	1055	400	400	1195	1195	2000	2000
Dairy Development	580	580	500	500	..	..	126	126
Co-operation	299	299	705*	705	1050	1050	496	496
Fisheries	800	800	92	92	25	25	..	..
Rural Development	291	291	..	..	100	100	1186	1186
Industries	163	163	200	200	200	200	86	86
Scheduled Caste Development	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	141	141	..	..	745	745	..	..
Total	3526	3526	1897	1897	3315	3315	3894	3894

ANNEXURE XIV (Concl'd.)

(Unit : Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	40	40
Animal Husbandry	825	825	962	962	1525	1525
Dairy Development	150	150	205	205	100	100
Co-operation	307	307	563	563	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	65	65	7	7
Rural Development	890	890	480	480	1265	1265
Industries	..	..	869	869	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	5	5	25	25	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2177	2177	3169	3169	2937	2937

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	245
Animal Husbandry	815	810	78	78	480	480	816	816	11368	11363
Dairy Development	281	281	40	40	139	139	173	173	3035	3035
Co-operation	357	357	98	98	43	43	..	..	4507	4507
Fisheries	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1213	1213
Rural Development	1366	1366	..	..	..	..	200	200	8289	8289
Industries	137	137	12	12	537	537	..	..	2620	2620
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	10	10	..	..	48	48	782	782
Others	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1061	1061
Total	3028	3023	238	238	1199	1199	1244	1244	33242	33115

Note: —Physical targets and achievements for 1989-90 not available in respect of Thrissur District.

ANNEXURE XV

District/Department-wise Physical Targets and Achievements of Income Generating Schemes during the Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92)

(Unit: Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	113	113	..	..	200	200
Dairy Development	110	110	3	3	..	..
Co-operation	..	..	20	20	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	41	41
Rural Development	360	360	236	236	..	..
Industries	132	132	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	60	60	28	28	..	..
Others	..	..	10	10	..	..
Total	775	775	297	297	241	241

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam*	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..
Animal Husbandry	964	964	..	..	13	13	500	500
Dairy Development	128	128	130	130	..	..	10	10
Co operation	25	25	100	..	27	27	..	..
Fisheries	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	155	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Others	13	13	11	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1290	1290	241	130	66	66	510	510

* Note :—Physical Targets and Achievements for 1991-92 is not available.

ANNEXURE XV (Contd.)

(Unit: Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	5271	5271	992	992	515	515
Dairy Development	60	60	247	247	250	250
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	222	222	..	..	85	85
Industries	307	307	276	276	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	23	23	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5883	5883	1515	1515	850	850

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	453	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	469
Animal Husbandry	369	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	8937	8937
Dairy Development	168	168	..	..	139	139	..	..	1245	1245
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	72
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	46
Rural Development	250	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1153	1153
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	870	870
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	1	1	..	..	65	65	187	187
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	23
Total	1240	1240	1	1	139	139	65	65	13113	13002

ANNEXURE XVI

Department-wise Important Income Generating Schemes Implemented During the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92)

I. AGRICULTURE

1. Development of Paddy fields
2. Subsidy for the purchase and distribution of Tractors and Plant protection equipments
3. Supply of pumpsets
4. Sand Development works and Sinking of wells.
5. Subsidy for the purchase of trillers
6. Assistance to Co-operative Societies for the purchase of tractors and other accessories

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Distribution of Milch Cows and Construction of Cattle sheds.
2. Purchase of pregnant heifer or cow in early stage of lactation.
3. Scheme for establishment of Dairy units
4. Distribution of cattle feed to S.C. families
5. Rearing of calves
6. Calf Feed subsidy programme.
7. Setting up of dairy colonies
8. Subsidy for starting duck rearing units
9. Poultry units.
10. Assistance for the purchase and maintenance of crossbred heifers
11. Assistance for establishing backyard poultry units
12. Distribution of a pair of male buffalo calves.
13. Distribution of Goats.
14. Starting of free range system of poultry units
15. Establishment of Goat villages
16. Pig rearing units
17. Duck farming units
18. Assistance to start poultry nurseries.

III. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Scheme for establishment of Dairy units
2. Purchase and distribution of milch animals
3. Construction of cattle sheds and distribution of milch animals
4. Subsidy for rearing of heifers
5. Model dairy units
6. Model fodder farm
7. Artificial insemination units
8. Purchase and distribution of cross-bred milch cows and construction of cattle sheds
9. Feed subsidy programme.
0. Establishment milk booth.

IV. CO-OPERATION

1. Working Capital grant to Harijan/Girijan Motor Transport Societies.
2. Assistance for manufacturing of moulding products
3. Working capital grant to S.C. co-operative Societies
4. Assistance for starting printing press
5. Financial assistance to purchase buses
6. Subsidy to purchase tractors/powertillers
7. Assistance for making bricks
8. Assistance for making steel chairs
9. Assistance for chippy industry
10. Assistance for crushing, stone cutting industry
11. Assistance for tailoring and metal industry
12. Subsidy for establishing service station
13. Assistance for nurishing scientific prawn farming
14. Assistance for establishing Copra Coconut shell industrial units
15. Assistance for establishing bus repair shop
16. Assistance for starting rabbit rearing units
17. Starting of note book making unit
18. Starting of metal making unit
19. Assistance for starting soda water and sweet drink unit.
20. Assistance for starting petrol bunk

V. FISHERIES

1. Supply of Kattamarams
2. Financial assistance to fish vendors
3. Subsidy for the purchase of bicycles
4. Working capital for fish sales
5. Assistance for opening fish sale counter
6. Assistance for the purchase and distribution of Auto carrier.
7. Assistance to S.C. fisher woman for making nylon nets.
8. Assistance for fishing Crafts.
9. Financial assistance for the establishment of prawn fertilisation unit.
10. Assistance for starting Brackish Water fish and Prawn farm
11. Assistance for providing fishing implements like country crafts, nets, ropes etc.

VI. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. I.R.D. pattern of schemes
2. Assistance for starting tailoring units.
3. Working capital grant to brick manufacturing societies.
4. Assistance for starting garment making units.
5. Assistance for starting wire cut bricks making units
6. Assistance for starting metal manufacturing units
7. Assistance for starting file board making unit
8. Assistance for starting typewriter ribbon and carbon paper manufacturing unit
9. Assistance for starting hollow bricks making unit
10. Starting straw picture manufacturing unit
11. Subsidy for the purchase of autorickshaws
12. Subsidy for setting up honey collection unit
13. Assistance to purchase diesel lorry
14. Assistance for setting up of welding units
15. Assistance for rubber cultivation
16. Financial assistance for establishing 'Hari Sree' bunks
17. Subsidy for purchasing power tiller
18. Assistance for mat weaving and basket making etc.

VII. INDUSTRIES

1. Subsidy to SEEUY beneficiaries
2. Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies
3. Assistance for starting ready made garment making units
4. Assistance to Harijan Weavers Co-operative Societies.
5. Subsidy to Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs who availed interest free loan from DIC
6. Assistance for starting beedi making units.
7. Assistance for setting up of tyre retreading shop
8. Assistance to handloom units
9. Financial assistance for starting new industrial units
10. Scheme for the establishment of shopping complex
11. Distribution of tool kits to artisans
12. Assistance for starting Fibre glass moulding units
13. Assistance for bricks making unit
14. Share Capital grant and share participation to Industrial Co-operative Societies
15. Working Capital grant to industrial Co-operative Society.
16. Assistance for purchasing sewing machine to Industrial Co-operative society.
17. Assistance for starting umbrella making units
18. Assistance to the production of aluminium alloy Cast vessels
19. Assistance for starting SSI units
20. Financial assistance for starting spices powder, Curry Powder making unit.

VIII. SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT

1. Assistance to granite work
2. Assistance to bamboo and rattan works
3. Margin money assistance for purchasing autorickshaws
4. Assistance for starting beedi units
5. Starting production units in bamboo products
6. Assistance for starting Samrudhi kendras
7. Rehabilitation of S.C. Ex-convicts
8. Agriculture garden complex

9. Scheme for production oil and oil cakes
10. Computer aided printing and publishing enterprise.
11. Financial assistance for starting snackbars
12. Assistance to start lottery vending unit
13. Assistance for self employment in screw pin mat weaving

IX. OTHERS

1. Assistance to start Dhanwantharikendras
2. Assistance to Annaporna society
3. Assistance to Tourism promotion councils
4. Assistance to start a permanent two and three wheeler auto mobile repairs and servicing shop
5. Financial assistance for civet rearing
6. Financial assistance for herbal plant cultivation
7. Financial assistance to purchase Luxury boat
8. Financial assistance to purchase luxury coach/ minibus
9. Financial assistance for starting centrifugal latex factory
10. Subsidy for establishing Dhanwanthari service Centre
11. Scheme for reclamation of Water logged area.
12. Scheme for cultivation of medical plants
13. Scheme for raising of plant nursery
14. Scheme for opening milma outlets
15. Assistance for soil and water conservation works.
16. Procurement of sea shells and setting up of mat making units
17. Assistance to leather workers
18. Scheme for starting cold storage mortuary to Government hospital by Dhanwanthari Service Society.

ANNEXURE XVII

Department-wise Important Training Schemes Implemented during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92)

I. AGRICULTURE

1. Advanced horticulture training
2. Training in horticultural practices
3. Training in Agro Machineries repairs and maintenance
4. Training in maintenance and driving of tractors
5. Training in agricultural practices and gardening
6. Training in orchid Anthurium cultivation.

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. One day training in poultry rearing
2. Training in cattle management
3. Financial assistance for imparting scientific training in Meat processing and cattle rearing
4. Training in rabbit rearing.

III. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1. Training in cattle improvement
2. Training in dairying and allied subjects.

IV. CO-OPERATION

1. Training to bus cleaners and bus conductors
2. Training in motor driving
3. Training in printing and composing
4. Assistance for establishing motor driving school
5. Training in making grill, clamps etc.
6. Training in brushmaking
7. Training in chappal making
8. Assistance for imparting tailoring course.

V. FISHERIES

1. Training in Fish preservation
2. Training in fish processing
3. Training to Fishermen in Scientific handling of fish
4. Training in marine engine boats
5. Training in prawn culture.

VI. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Training to women in orchid cultivation
2. Training in Radio-repair and assembling
3. Training in tailoring, Embroidary and garment making.

VII. INDUSTRIES

1. Training in Masonry and low cost construction
2. Training in Manufacture of fibre products
3. Mobile demonstration van-training for manufacture of leather chappals and leather goods
4. Training in handicrafts
5. Training in handloom weaving
6. Entrepreneurial development training
7. Advanced training in handicrafts
8. Training in T. V. Repairing and assembling
9. Training to women in the manufacture of handicrafts
10. Training in manufacture of glass products
11. Training in computer
12. Training in frame making of ratton chairs
13. Training in Kora grass manufacturing
14. Training in chair making
15. Training in Khadi Yarn spinning
16. Training in handmade paper unit
17. Training in readymade garment making
18. Training in cane furniture making
19. Training in auto body building techniques
20. Assistance for imparting scientific training in Management Development Programme
21. Training in making plastic bags
22. Training in doll making

23. Training in umbrella making
24. Training in the manufacture of the processed highly elastic crepe cloth
25. Training cum production programme in the manufacture of lacquer
26. Training in carpentry
27. Training in spinning of special coir yarn.

VIII. SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT

1. Training in manufacture of paper
2. Training in computer operation
3. Training in heavy duty motor driving
4. Training in Autorickshaw driving
5. Training in stenography
6. Training in composing and printing
7. Training in low cost building technology
8. Apprentice training to ITI certificate and Diploma holders through Keltron
9. Training in tyre retreading and tube vulcanising
10. Training in beautician/house decoration etc.
11. Training in classical musics
12. Training in Masonry and low cost building
13. Training in tile industry
14. Training in Histrionics
15. Training in welding
16. Training for extending the life of cudjan leaves
17. Training in tailoring and needle work
18. Training in low cost house building technology
19. Orientation training in back -up services
20. Physical efficiency training
21. Training in horticulture
22. Training in fabrication of electronic goods
23. Special coaching classes to SC in appearing competitive examinations
24. Advanced training in the construction of smokeless choola through Nirmithi Ke
25. Training in commercial practices - Radio and T. V.
26. Document writing training scheme
27. Training in computer programming
28. Training in innovative housing technology
29. Training in manufacture of chandrika and tray for sericulture
30. Training to SC women in home nursing through Indian Red Cross Socie
31. Training in gardening
32. Assistance for imparting training to the SCs in Maveli hotel
33. Training for SC youths in Nithyananda Polytechnique
34. Training in beedi rolling
35. Training in cattering and management
36. Training in cost effective construction technology, landscaping etc.
37. Training in electrification, sanitation and finishing works
38. Training in assembling and repair of T.V., V.C.R. etc.
39. Training in borewel repair.

IX. OTHERS

1. Training in orchid anthurium cultivation (Tourism Promotion Council)
2. Training in coir yarn spinning
3. Training in bus body building
4. Training in low cost building construction through Nirmithi Kendras
5. Training in Ferro Cement technology
6. Training to youths as Tourist guides
7. Scheme for imparting training in motor boat and pedal operated fibre boats
8. Training in furniture technology
9. Training in consumer electronics products
10. One day training and workshop for disabled SC individuals
11. Pre-recruitment training for banking examinations
12. Quality improvement training programme to SCs through Nirmithi Kendras
13. Financial assistance for training members of Ambedkar Boat club
14. Imparting training to SC youths in field survey techniques
15. Training in building material production and construction technology
16. Training in Radio, T.V. Audio equipment servicing and maintenance
17. Training in printing, composing and proofreading
18. One year certificate course in consumer electronic products
19. Training in welder, computer and machinist trades
20. Training in English and Malayalam stenography
21. Training in industrial management.

ANNEXURE—XVIII

District/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure of Training Schemes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/ Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	0.750	0.750	6.433	6.433	..	..
Animal Husbandry	0.250	0.250	0.114	0.114	..	..
Dairy Development	0.478	0.478	2.070	2.070	..	..
Co-operation	..	..	0.657	0.657	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	0.525	0.525	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	5.844	5.844	..	..
Industries	20.642	20.642	4.979	4.979	13.812	13.812
Scheduled Caste Development	18.093	18.093	40.512	40.512	2.435	2.435
Others	15.770	15.770	17.348	17.348	14.440	14.440
Total	55.983	55.983	78.482	78.482	30.687	30.687

District / Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.194	2.149
Dairy Development	0.205	0.205	1.500	1.500	..	..	10.190	8.530
Co-operation	0.216	0.216	..	..	..	..	17.775	17.235
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.140	2.140
Industries	5.331	5.331	3.247	3.246	1.000	1.000	31.462	31.462
Scheduled Caste Development	1.350	1.350	5.269	5.269	..	..	1.108	1.108
Others	5.491	5.491	0.450	0.450	8.194	8.194	7.209	6.782
Total	12.593	12.593	10.466	10.465	9.194	9.194	72.078	69.406

ANNEXURE—XVIII (concl.d.)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	0.706	0.706	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	2.799	2.799	1.200	1.200
Co-operation	..	..	1.994	1.994	1.355	1.355	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	1.384	1.384	0.172	0.172	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	23.296	23.296	20.006	20.006	4.929	4.929	1.953	1.953
Scheduled Caste Development	7.053	7.053	21.766	21.766	1.910	1.910	2.035	2.035
Others	3.486	3.486	13.918	13.918	7.100	7.100	13.079	13.078
Total	33.835	33.835	59.068	59.068	18.971	18.971	18.267	18.266

District/Department	Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.889	7.889
Animal Husbandry	..	..	1.440	1.440	..	..	3.998	3.953
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	0.150	0.150	18.592	16.932
Co-operation	1.440	1.000	..	..	..	..	23.537	22.457
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.081	2.081
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.984	7.984
Industries	0.300	0.300	1.434	1.434	3.420	3.420	135.811	135.810
Scheduled Caste Development	0.297	0.297	8.355	8.355	6.008	5.826	116.191	116.009
Others	0.826	0.826	6.010	6.010	3.730	3.730	117.051	116.623
Total	2.963	2.423	17.239	17.239	13.308	13.126	433.134	429.738

ANNEXURE XIX

District/Department-wise outlay and Expenditure of Training Schemes during the Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Aggriculture	0.806	0.806	5.1150	5.150	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	0.900	0.900	..	..	..	..
Co-operation	0.108	0.108	0.876	0.876	..	..
Fissheries	..	..	0.730	0.730	..	..
Rural Development	1.555	1.555	14.1117	13.684	..	..
Industries	5.538	5.538	1.512	1.512	5.985	5.985
Scheduled Caste Development	6.315	6.315	11.946	11.946	33.817	15.008
Others	15.266	15.266	17.508	17.508	11.394	11.394
Total	30.488	30.488	51.839	51.406	51.196	32.387

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Aggriculture	0.249	0.249	..	..	..	..	0.565	0.595
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operation	0.210	0.210	..	..	1.705	1.705	5.325	5.325
Fissheries	0.200	0.200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	..	..	3.576	3.576	2.212	2.212	11.742	11.742
Scheduled Caste Development	3.068	3.068	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	7.497	7.497	4.560	4.560	4.000	1.247	0.136	0.136
Total	11.224	11.224	8.136	8.136	7.917	5.164	17.768	17.768

ANNEXURE XIX (Concl'd.)

(Rs. lakhs)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	0.036	0.036	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	0.405	0.405
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	1.627	1.627
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	13.879	13.879
Industries	1.900	1.900	1.000	1.000	4.113	4.113
Scheduled Caste Development	4.598	5.498	1.139	1.139	6.078	6.078
Others	1.971	1.971	14.618	14.618	5.960	5.960
Total	8.505	8.505	16.757	16.757	32.062	32.062

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.770	6.770
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.036	0.036
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.305	1.305
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.851	9.851
Fisheries	..	..	0.042	0.042	0.670	0.670	..	..	1.642	1.642
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.551	29.551
Industries	0.226	0.226	1.029	1.029	..	..	..	..	38.833	38.833
Scheduled Caste Development	8.058	8.058	1.952	1.952	4.930	4.930	10.968	10.968	92.869	74.060
Others	8.641	8.641	..	..	7.720	7.720	..	..	99.271	96.518
Total	16.925	16.925	3.02	33.023	13.320	13.320	10.968	10.968	280.128	258.133

ANNEXURE XX

District/Department-wise Physical Targets and Achievements of Training Schemes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Unit-Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	14	14	210	210	..	..
Animal Husbandry	750	750	47	47	..	..
Dairy Development	110	110	220	220	..	..
Co-operation	..	..	22	22	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	20	20	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	85	85	..	..
Industries	549	549	174	174	443	443
Scheduled Caste Development	966	966	2495	2495	105	105
Others	63	63	1050	1050	140	140
Total	2452	2452	4323	4323	688	688

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	125
Dairy Development	50	50	200	200	..	..	300	300
Co-operation	24	24	..	..	..	..	481	481
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120
Industries	160	160	99	99	34	34	703	703
Scheduled Caste Development	60	60	209	209	..	..	89	89
Others	75	75	70	70	140	140	120	120
Total	369	369	578	578	174	174	1938	1938

ANNEXURE XX (Concl'd)

(Unit-Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	40	40
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	170	170
Co-operation	..	..	167	167	25	25
Fisheries	..	..	15	15	25	25
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	372	372	258	258	35	35
Scheduled Caste Development	343	343	1196	1196	..	..
Others	240	240	429	429	235	235
Total	955	955	2065	2065	530	530

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	264
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	90	90	..	..	1012	1012
Dairy Development	90	90	..	..	..	..	40	40	1180	1180
Co-operation	..	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	749	749
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	205
Industries	28	28	30	30	40	40	90	90	3015	3015
Scheduled Caste Development	115	115	30	30	509	509	277	277	6394	6394
Others	609	609	29	29	100	100	..	..	3300	3300
Total	842	842	119	119	739	739	407	407	16179	16179

Note:—Target and Achievements for Thrissur District for 1988-89 not available.

ANNEXURE XXI

District/Department-wise Physical Targets and Achievements of Training Schemes during Annual Plans (1990-91 & 1991-92)
(Unit : Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	38	38	90	90	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	60	60	..	..	..	..
Co-operation	6	6	20	20	..	..
Fisheries	..	..	80	80	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	252	252	..	..
Industries	212	212	36	36	155	155
Scheduled Caste Development	169	169	500	500	375	375
Others	200	200	121	121	100	100
Total	685	685	1099	1099	630	630

District/Department	Alappuzha		Kottayam		Idukki		Ernakulam	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Agriculture	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operation	10	10	..	..	9	9	90	90
Fisheries	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	..	..	86	40	43	43	294	294
Scheduled Caste Development	101	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	285	285	90	15	..	..	91	91
Total	413	413	176	55	52	52	475	475

Note : Physical Target and Achievement for 1991-92 is not available in respect of Ernakulam District.

ANNEXURE XXI (Concl'd.)

(Unit : Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	91	91	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	150	150
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	100	100
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	225	225
Industries	..	..	50	50	110	110
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	69	69	63	63
Others	350	350	164	164	195	195
Total	441	441	283	283	843	843

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	130
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	91
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	210
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	235
Fisheries	..	..	6	6	15	15	..	..	116	116
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	477
Industries	66	66	33	33	..	..	..	..	1085	1039
Scheduled Caste Development	370	370	40	40	178	178	375	375	2240	2240
Others	205	205	..	..	85	85	..	..	1886	1811
Total	641	641	79	79	278	278	375	375	6470	6349

ANNEXURE XXII

District/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure of Infrastructure Development Schemes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Rs. in lakhs)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta		Alappuzha		Kottayam	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.420	1.420
Rural Development	..	..	4.975	4.975	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	0.810	0.810	..	..	..	..	3.640	3.640	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	1.500	1.500	2.016	2.016	0.050	0.050	..	..	0.814	0.814
Others	1.500	1.500	13.231	13.231	0.233	0.233	..	..	..	..
Total	3.810	3.810	20.222	20.222	0.283	0.283	3.640	3.640	2.234	2.234

District/Department	Idukki		Ernakulam		Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	3.900	3.900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.260	2.260
Others	0.534	0.534	4.485	1.488	2.304	2.304	1.300	1.300	0.220	0.220
Total	4.434	4.484	4.485	1.488	2.304	2.304	1.300	1.300	2.480	2.480

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.340	5.730	7.340	5.730
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.420	1.420
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.875	8.875
Industries	2.524	2.524	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.974	6.974
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.740	4.740	11.380	11.380
Others	..	..	..	..	10.150	10.150	1.830	1.830	35.787	32.790
Total	2.524	2.524	..	..	10.150	10.150	13.910	12.300	71.776	67.169

ANNEXURE XXIII

District/Department-wise Physical Targets and Achievements of Infrastructural Development Programmes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Unit- Beneficiary)

District/Department	Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam		Pathanamthitta		Alappuzha		Kottayam	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	15	15	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	10	10	114	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	10	10	70	70	28	28	..	..	..	..
Total	35	35	184	184	28	28	20	20	..	..

District/Department	Idukki		Ernakulam		Thrissur		Palakkad		Malappuram	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	150	..	..
Total	30	30	..	..	..	..	150	150	..	..

District/Department	Kozhikode		Wayanad		Kannur		Kasaragod		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	303	303	303
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Industries	122	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	157
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	124
Others	..	..	..	..	249	249	..	..	507	507
Total	122	122	..	..	249	249	303	303	1121	1121

ANNEXURE XXIV

District/Department-wise Outlay and Expenditure of Infrastructural Development Schemes during Annual Plans (1990-91 and -1991-92)

(Rs. lakhs)

District / Department	Kollam		Pathanamthitta		Idukki		Thrissur	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste Development	..	..	0.023	0.023	3.226	3.226	..	..
Others	6.246	6.246	..	..	..	..	9.625	9.625
Total	6.246	6.246	0.023	0.023	3.226	3.226	9.625	9.625

District / Department	Palakkad		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Industries	..	..	1.000	1.000	0.538	0.538	1.538	1.538
Scheduled Caste Development	5.805	5.805	..	..	..	..	9.054	9.054
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.871	15.871
Total	5.805	5.805	1.000	1.000	0.538	0.538	26.463	26.463

- Note: 1. No expenditure has been incurred in other districts under the above items.
2. Physical Targets/Achievements—Not Available.

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