



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25

Scheduled Caste Development Department

FINANCE DEPARTMENT



Government of Kerala

**PERFORMANCE
BUDGET
2024-25**

**SCHEDULED CASTE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

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FOREWORD

Following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in its 140th Report, the Government of Kerala has reintroduced the preparation and presentation of annual Performance Budgets. This initiative, which commenced with departments such as Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare, Forests & Wildlife, and Water Resources, has subsequently been extended to the Scheduled Castes Development Department. The objective is to establish a clear linkage between financial outlays and physical outcomes. By presenting the Performance Budget of the Scheduled Castes Development Department, the Government enables the Legislative Assembly and Subject Committees to engage in informed deliberations on departmental performance and effectiveness.

In furtherance of the PAC's vision to extend Performance Budgeting across all developmental departments, and in compliance with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on State Finances for the year 2023–24, the Government issued G.O.(MS) No. 54/2025/Fin dated 08/05/2025, extending the mandate to the Scheduled Castes Development Department. The Government has complied with these directives by preparing the Performance Budget of the Scheduled Castes Development Department for the year 2024–25.

The Scheduled Castes Performance Budget serves as a strategic framework for aligning financial allocations with tangible developmental outcomes. By placing beneficiaries at the centre of analysis, the report

evaluates the effectiveness of individual schemes through a systematic assessment of implementation outcomes and structural constraints. By incorporating direct feedback from beneficiaries and departmental officials, the document identifies key bottlenecks and proposes actionable, welfare-oriented solutions. The Performance Budget thus provides a transparent account of resource utilisation, ensuring that public expenditure results in measurable socio-economic progress for Scheduled Caste communities.

As per the guidance issued vide Circular No. 43/2025/Fin dated 27/05/2025, the Performance Budget of the Scheduled Castes Development Department has been structured into six Chapters. The details of Chapters I to VI, except Chapter II, have been furnished by the Scheduled Castes Development Department. Chapter II comprises an analysis of schemes and projects undertaken by the Finance Department based on field-level visits and examination of data obtained from implementing officers and the Head of the Department. For the preparation of the Performance Budget document, the Finance Department conducted interactive meetings with implementing officers and beneficiaries of the schemes/projects. During these interactions, the salient features of Performance Budgeting were explained to the implementing officers, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders, and valuable suggestions and feedback were received, which have contributed significantly to the preparation of the Performance Budget for the year 2024–25.

Thiruvananthapuram
January 2026.

CHAPTER – 1

1.INTRODUCTION

People belonging to Scheduled Castes constitute some of the most deprived and oppressed sections of Indian society. They face a lack of infrastructure and are often confined to geographically isolated areas. Hence, they require special consideration for the protection of their interests and the accelerated promotion of their socio-economic development. Being socially and economically disadvantaged, they are granted special protection under the Constitution of India. Under Article 46 of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

In this context, in Kerala, the Harijan Welfare Department was formed in 1956 to bring the marginalized community of Kerala to the forefront of the society. The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61) made extensive provisions for the welfare of Backward communities and the Department was reorganized. The Interdepartmental Co-ordination Committee was constituted in 1969. The KIRTADS (Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) was established in 1970 to identify the needs and problems confronting marginalized sections of the population and to suggest

recommendations to the Government in finding a panacea for overall development. Its main objective is to carry out research that helps to promote development among the Scheduled Communities in Kerala. On 26 June 1975 Scheduled Caste Department was bifurcated into Scheduled Caste Development Department (SCDD) & Scheduled Tribe Development Department (STDD).

The Scheduled Caste Development Department is headed by the Director who is the Chief Officer directly responsible to the Government for planning, organization, and execution of welfare schemes. Several Welfare schemes are being implemented among the Scheduled Caste communities under the supervision of the Department. The important objective of the schemes is to ensure education, employment, and empowerment of the Scheduled Caste community. As per the 2011 Census, the Scheduled Caste population in Kerala constitutes 9.10 % of the total population.

Table - 1.
Population Details of Scheduled Castes

Detail	Value
Districts	14
Total Population of the State	33,406,061
Scheduled Caste Population of the State	3,039,573
Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population	9.1
Literacy Rate of the State	93.91
Literacy Rate of the Scheduled Caste Community	88.73

The Scheduled Caste community in Kerala has made steady progress in literacy, achieving a rate higher than the all-India average of 66.07%.

Fig.No-1

District Wise Population Details of Scheduled Castes

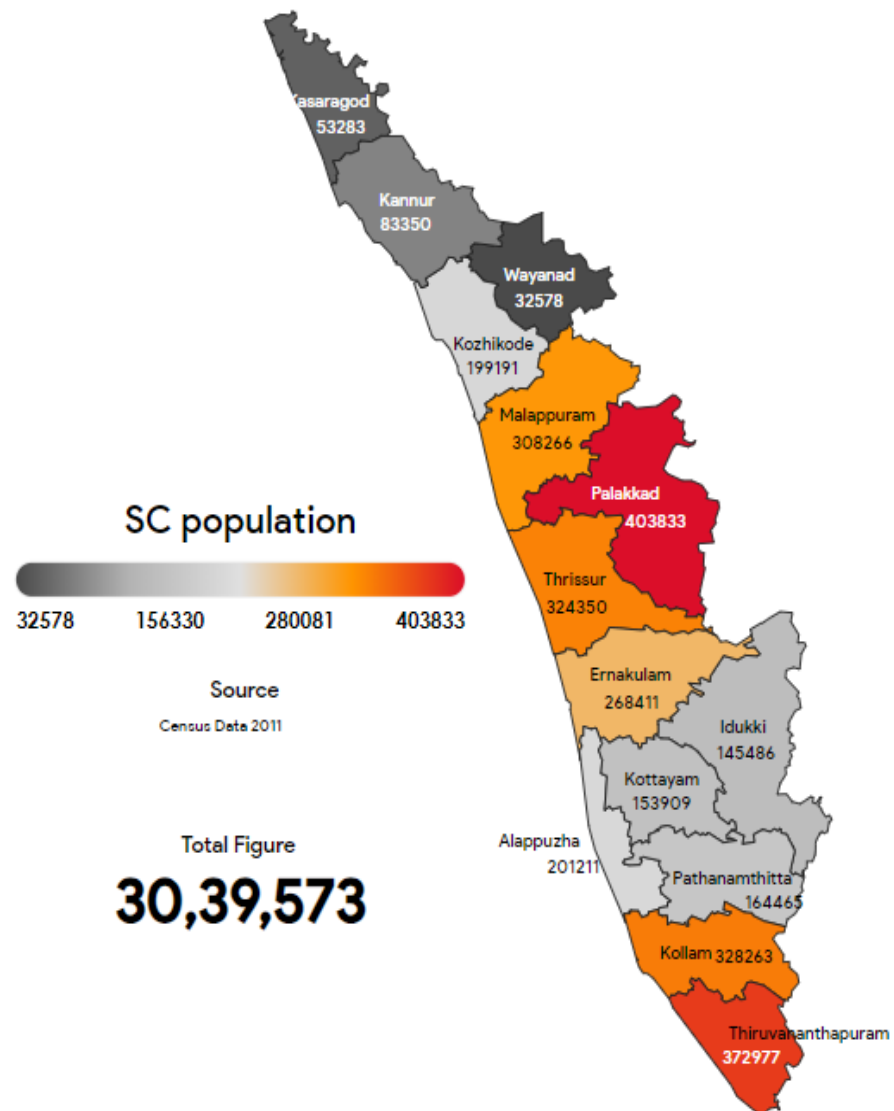


Table - 2
District Wise Population Details of Scheduled Castes

District	Total Population	SC Population	% Distribution SC	% Total Population
Thiruvananthapuram	3301427	372977	12.27	11.30
Kollam	2635375	328263	10.80	12.46
Pathanamthitta	1197412	164465	5.41	13.74
Alappuzha	2127789	201211	6.62	9.46
Kottayam	1974551	153909	5.06	7.79
Idukki	1108974	145486	4.79	13.12
Ernakulam	3282388	268411	8.83	8.18
Thrissur	3121200	324350	10.67	10.39
Palakkad	2809934	403833	13.29	14.37
Malappuram	4112920	308266	10.14	7.50
Kozhikode	3086293	199191	6.55	6.45
Wayanad	817420	32578	1.07	3.99
Kannur	2523003	83350	2.74	3.30
Kasargod	1307375	53283	1.75	4.08
Total	33406061	3039573	100.00	9.10

Table - 3
Institutions under Scheduled Castes Development Department

Name of Institution	Number of Institutions	Total Intake Capacity of Institutions
Pre-Matric Hostels	85	1936
Post-Matric Hostels	19	1272
Subsidized Hostels	4	123 (Altogether)
Model Residential Schools	10	2015
Medical College	1	73 SC (100 total)
Community College	1	40
Food craft Institute	1	48 (2 course, Total strength - 40-60% SC)
Industrial training Institutes (I.T.Is)	44	2432
Pre-Examination Training Centres	4	920
Nursery Schools	85	2550
Vijnanvadi	200	200

Homeo Clinics	29	Approximately 40 patient & 4 staff per clinic
CREST, Kozhikkode	1	40
Para medical institutes	4	1-year details (a) strength 120 (SC-95) (b) strength 30 (SC-18) (c) strength 32 (SC-18) (d) strength 128 (SC-119)
ICSETS- Lakshya Scholarship Scheme	1	60
Civil Service Academy	1	120

1.1 Scheduled Castes in Kerala

As per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (Act 61 of 2002), listed in Part VIII – Kerala, Schedule 1 of the Gazette of India dated 18/12/2002.

Table-4
List of Scheduled Castes in Kerala

1	Adi Andhra	18	Holeya
2	Adi Dravida	19	Kadaiyan
3	Adi Karnataka	20	Kakkalan, Kakkan]
4	Ajila	21	Kalladi
5	Arudhathiyar	22	[Kanakkan, Padanna, Padannan]
6	Ayyanavar	23	Kavara (other than Telugu speaking or Tamil speaking Baliya, Kavarai, Gavara, Gavarai, Gavarai Naidu, Baliya Naidu, Gajalu Baliya or Valai Chetty]
7	Baira	24	Koosa
8	Bakuda	25	Kootan, Koodan
9	Bathada	26	Kudumban
10	[Bharathar (other than Parathar), Paravan)	27	[Kuravan, Sidhanar, Kuravar, Kurava, Sidhana]
11	Chakkiliyan	28	Maila
12	Chamar, Muchi	29	Malayan [In the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by Sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the State Reorganization Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
13	Chandala	30	Mannan, Pathiyan, Perumannan, *Peruvannan, Vannan, Velan]
14	Cheruman	31	Moger (other than Mogeyar)
15	Domban	32	Mundala
16	Gosangi	33	Nalakeyava
17	Hasla	34	Nalkadaya

35	Nayadi	45	Samban
36	Pallan	46	[Semman, Chemman, Chemmar]
37	Palluvan, Pulluvan	47	Thandan (Excluding Ezhavas and Thiyas who are known as Thandan in East while Cochin and Malabar areas) and (Carpenters who are known as Thachan in the Erstwhile Cochin and Travancore State) Thacher (other than Carpenter)
38	Pambada	48	Thoti
39	Panan	49	Vallon
40	Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar, Sambava, Paraya, Paraiya, Parayar]	50	Valluvan
41	Pulayan, Cheramar, Pulaya, Pulayar, Cherama, Cheraman, Wayanad Pulayan, Wayanadan Pulayan, Matha, Matha Pulayan]	51	Vetan
42	Puthirai Vannan	52	Vettuvan, Pulaya Vettuvan (in the areas of erstwhile Cochin State only)]
43	Raneyar	53	Nerian
44	Samagara		

1.2 Vulnerable communities among the Scheduled castes

There are 4 communities among scheduled castes who are more backward than others. They have been classified as vulnerable communities they are characterized by low level literacy, declining or stagnant population, pre-agricultural level of technology and economic backwardness. The Vulnerable Communities of scheduled castes in Kerala are Arudhathiyar / Chakiliyar, Kalladi, Nayadi, and Vedan.

1.3 SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1.3.1 VISION

To evolve an educated, skilled, healthy, economically self- sufficient and progressive community through strategic planning and empowerment. Which is at par with the mainstream society in every aspect of life without altering their original cultural identity.

1.3.2 MISSION

The mission of the Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD) is to empower scheduled caste communities to achieve self-sufficiency and progress through strategic planning, education, skill development, and health initiatives, while preserving their cultural identity and ensuring equal opportunities in society.

1.3.3 OBJECTIVES

- a) To uplift Scheduled Caste communities by ensuring their full participation in the social and economic systems of the State. To provide access to quality education through scholarships, Model Residential Schools, hostels, and targeted interventions for reducing dropouts.
- b) To promote skill development and self-employment by implementing capacity-building programs, training, and livelihood initiatives.
- c) To ensure access to healthcare services
- d) To improve housing and living conditions by constructing safe and durable houses, providing clean drinking water, electricity, sanitation facilities.
- e) To strengthen economic security by generating employment opportunities, creating productive assets, extending financial support.
- f) To preserve and promote the cultural heritage, traditions, and indigenous knowledge systems of Scheduled Castes, while fostering identity and dignity.
- g) To provide physical and financial safety against exploitation, and implement protective measures.
- h) To implement rehabilitation and resettlement programs by distributing land to landless families.
- i) To promote inter-departmental and inter-sectoral convergence

by coordinating with other Government departments and agencies for comprehensive development.

1.3.4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Functions

- i. To implement State and Central laws, schemes, and Constitutional safeguards for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.
- ii. To provide scholarships and financial assistance under statutory schemes of the Central and State Government.
- iii. To manage and monitor Pre Matric and Post Matric Hostels and Model Residential Schools across the State.
- iv. To administer special rehabilitation packages, corpus funds, and community-based livelihood schemes through statutory and non- statutory interventions.

There has been steady progress in the literacy rate of the Scheduled Caste communities. It is a notable achievement that the Scheduled Caste community in Kerala has been able to achieve a literacy rate higher than the all India average. In order to fulfil its stated objective, the Department plans and implements multi-faceted development programs

Touching different aspects of life. As a result of the Department's activities to date, it has been possible to create awareness about the constitutional rights and duties of every citizen belonging to the Scheduled Caste community and to provide them with the knowledge to secure their due rights.

Fig.-2

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

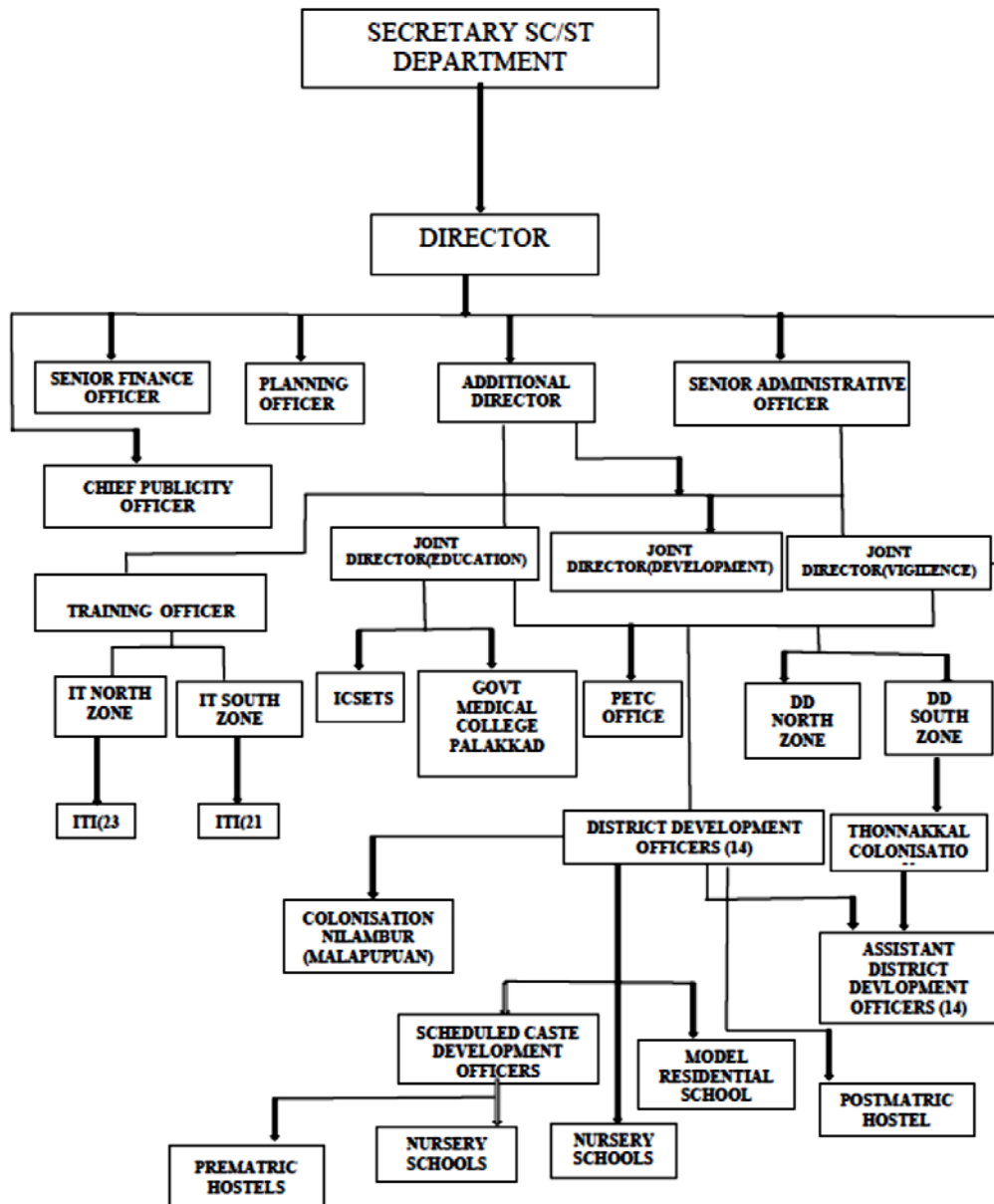


Table -5
District Wise list of Institutions under SC Development Department

Districts	Scheduled castes Offices	Training Institutes	Model Residential Schools	Nursery Schools	Pre matric Hostels	Post Matric Hostels	Subsidized Hostels
Thiruvananthapuram	17	9	1**	11	6	4	1
Kollam	12	3	-	6	8	2	-
Pathanamthitta	9	2	-	8	6	-	-
Alappuzha	12	2	1	3	4	-	-
Kottayam	11	4	-	5	3	2	-
Idukki	9	-	1	3	7	-	-
Ernakulam	18	1	1	17	5	3	-
Thrissur	21	9	2	9	4	-	-
Palakkad	14	3	2	5	15	2	3
Malappuram	17	4	-	8	5	-	2
Kozhikkode	12	3	1	1	6	2	-
Wayanad	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kannur	8	1	-	3	7	1	-
Kasargod	6	3	1	6	8	3	1
Total	170	44	10	85	85	19	7

****.- Sports MRS**

1.4 PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED

Being one of the major development departments in the State various schemes are being formulated and implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department for the socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes community to the mainstream. Details of major programs are given below.

1.4.1 Project Implementation 2024-25

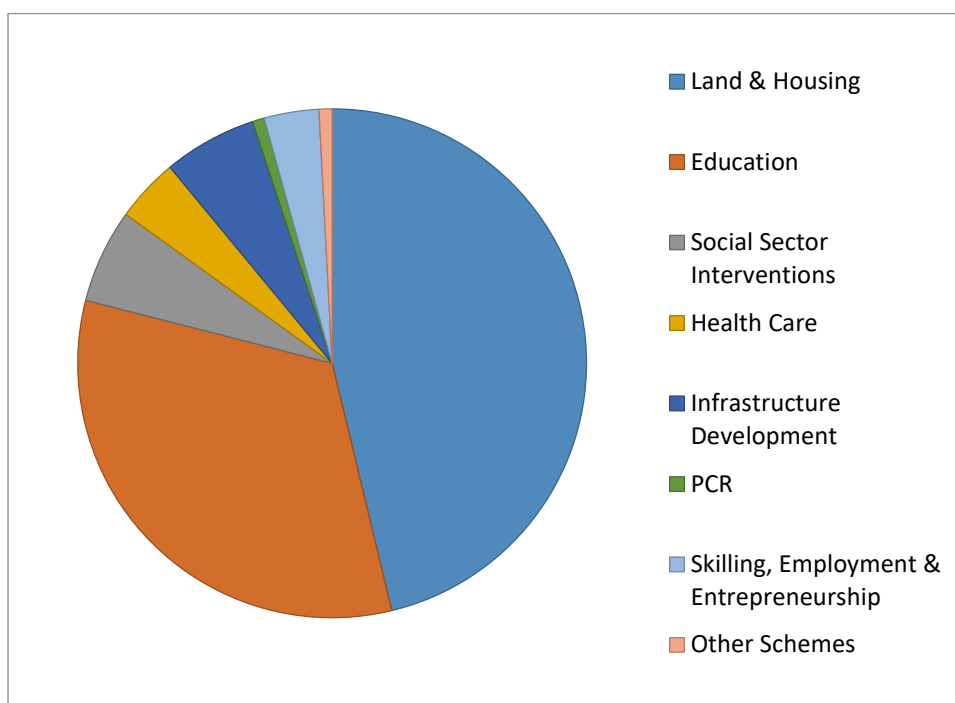
Every financial year, the State Government allocates 9.8 % of the total state budget allocation for various welfare programs for the Scheduled Castes. SCSP projects are being implemented through the Scheduled Caste Development Department and Local Self-Government Bodies. Of the budget allocation for SCSP projects, 55 % is spent through the department and 45 % through Local Government Institutions.

Table - 6
Budget Allocation for 2024-25

SECTOR	ALLOCATION(₹in Lakhs)
Land & Housing	74306
Education	52637
Social Sector Interventions	9600
Health Care	6500
Infrastructure Development	9550
Protection of Civil Rights (PCR)	1200

Skilling, Employment & Entrepreneurship	5600
Other Schemes	1325
TOTAL	160718

Chart-1
Allocation by Sector



The Department achieved excellent performance in the financial year 2024-25. The collective work of the Government and the employees of the Department has enabled it to achieve higher expenditure than in previous

years. The Department and the Local Self-Government Department jointly managed to achieve an expenditure of ₹2486.86 crore out of the total SCP allocation of ₹ 979.4 crore for this financial year.

Table -7

Details of the amount allocated for SC/ST Project and Expenditure 2024-25

(Amount. ₹in crores)

State Plan	SCP Plan	SCDD			LSGIs		
		Share	Expenditure	%	Share	Expenditure	%
30370	2979.40	1638.10	1345.61	82.14	1341.30	1141.25	85.09

Chart-2

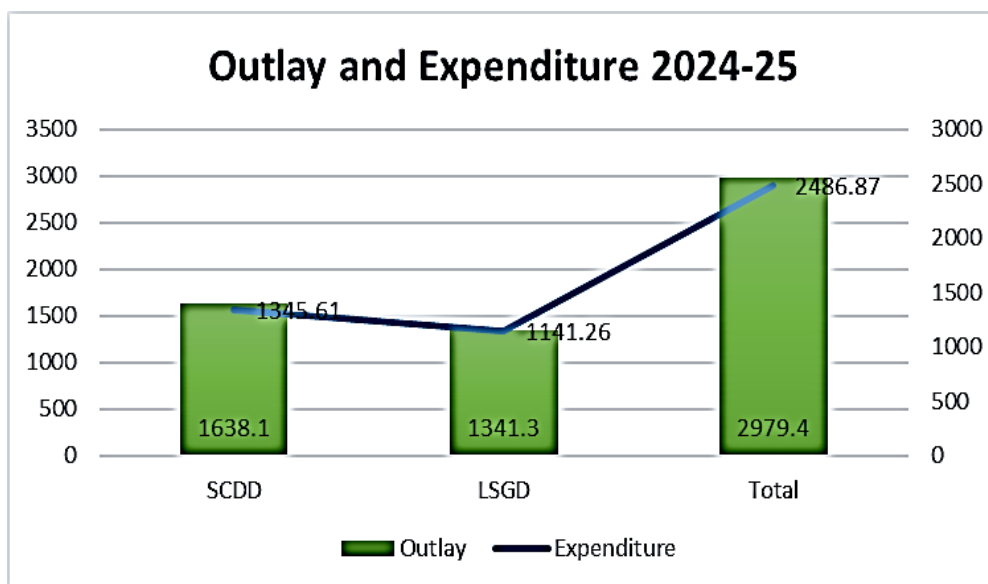
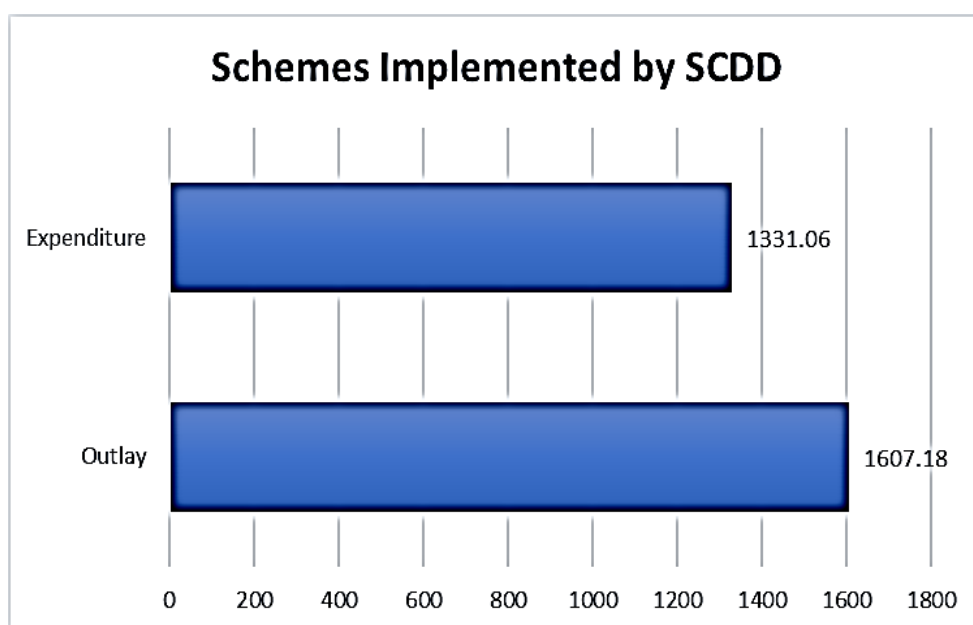


Table -8
Amount allocated for Various Schemes and spent for the
SC Development Department for the year 2024-25
 (Amount. ₹ in crores)

Annual plan 2024-25		
Budget Allocation	Expenditure	%
1607.18	1331.06	82.86

Chart-3
Expenditure and Outlay of
Schemes implemented by SCDD



MAJOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT

1.5 EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

1.5.1 Educational Assistance

This project aims to improve the quality of education for Scheduled Caste students in Kerala and create conducive conditions for learning.

Table 9

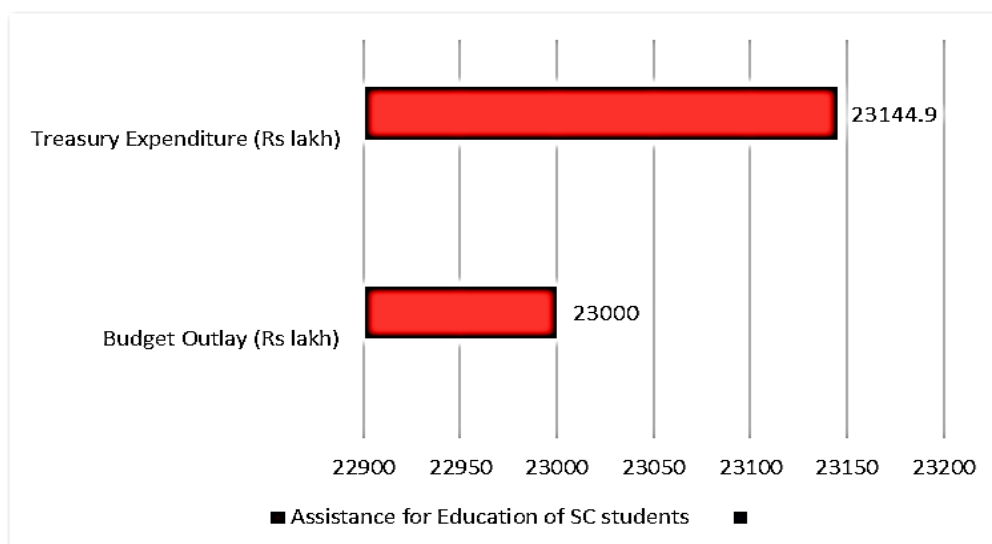
The Allocation and Expenditure details of Educational Projects
During 2024-25

(Amount. ₹in lakhs)

Project Allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Percentage of Project Allocation	Percentage of Expenditure
23000	23653.26	23144.9	100.63	97.85

Additional Authorisation for ₹653.26 received during 2024-25

Chart-4
Assistance for Education of SC Students



The following are the major assistance provided to Scheduled Caste students under the Educational Assistance Scheme, in addition to scholarships, to improve their quality of education.

1.5.1.1 Vision Plus

Students with an annual income of less than ₹6 lakh who have secured a grade of not less than B+ in all subjects in the SSLC examination are provided with up to ₹20,000 for training for medical and engineering exams. Through this scheme, ₹21.03 lakh has been spent on 549 students in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.1.2 Vision

Candidates who have passed Science and English with a grade not less than B+ from the academic year 2018-19 and are studying in institutions

Students belonging to Scheduled Castes are being provided with ₹54,000/- for medical/engineering entrance training after completing their Plus Two studies selected by a committee consisting of the District Scheduled Caste Development Officer and the District Collector. Under this scheme, ₹3.12 crore has been spent on 628 students in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.1.3 Grant for initial expenses for those admitted to medical and engineering courses

Those admitted to medical courses are allowed ₹10,000 and those admitted to engineering courses are allowed ₹5,000 for initial expenses. Through this scheme, ₹49.45 lakh has been spent on 728 students in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.1.4 Laptop

Students with an income of less than ₹5 lakh studying in various courses provided by the Department are allowed up to ₹30,000. Under this scheme, ₹2.08 crore has been spent on 869 students in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.1.5 Financial assistance for ornaments and musical instruments

Financial assistance is provided to students studying in undergraduate and postgraduate courses in dance and music subjects at various recognized colleges in the State for the purchase of dance accessories and musical instruments. Through this scheme, ₹8.87 lakh has been spent on 86 students in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.1.6 Stethoscope

First year MBBS and BDS students are provided with financial assistance of ₹5800 for the purchase of stethoscope. Under this scheme, ₹14.32 lakhs have been spent on 278 students in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.1.7 Unnathi Overseas Scholarship

The Department and the Government Agency ODEPC jointly provide a maximum scholarship amount of ₹25 lakhs for pursuing Post Graduate and Postgraduate Diploma equivalent courses in foreign countries. Through this scheme, ₹81.59 crore has been spent on 585 students in the financial year 2024-25.



Fig. No-3

*Hon. Chief Minister
handing over visa to a
student selected under
the overseas education
Program of SC
Development
Department.*

1.5.1.8 Study tour

A scheme that provides a maximum of ₹4,000 for participating in study tours organized by educational institutions in the State, starting from the higher secondary level. Through this scheme, ₹1.77 crore has been spent on 4722 students in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.1.9 Wings (Commercial Pilot License Course)

Every academic year, 3 Scheduled Caste students are awarded scholarships to study for the Commercial Pilot License course at the Rajiv Gandhi Aviation Academy, Thiruvananthapuram, based on qualifying examination and income.

Through this scheme, ₹44.2 lakh has been spent on 5 students in the financial year 2024-25. Following are the students who got assistance under the scheme.

1. Sarun.M.K
2. Saranya.S.B
3. Adithyan.A.R
4. Sankeerthana Dinesh
5. Naveen.V.P



Fig. No-4- Publicity of Wings

1.5.1.10 Parallel College Financial Assistance

As per GO (P.) No. 09/2023/SCSTD dated 26/12/2023, the rates and conditions of financial assistance to parallel college students have been revised and issued with effect from the year 2023-24.

Table - 10
Rate of Parallel College Assistance

(Amount. in ₹)

Course	First Year	Subsequent Years
Higher Secondary	Registration / Examination Fee-₹500/- Tuition Fee + Academic Allowance- ₹6500/- Total- ₹7000/-	Tuition Fee + Academic Allowance- ₹6500/- Total- ₹6500/-
Graduation	Registration / Examination Fee-₹1500/- Tuition Fee + Academic Allowance- ₹9500/- Total- ₹11000/-	Tuition Fee + Academic Allowance- ₹10,000/- Total ₹10,000/-
Post-Graduation	Registration / Examination Fee- ₹1500/- Tuition Fee + Academic Allowance-₹10500/- Total- ₹12000/-	Tuition Fee + Academic Allowance- ₹11000/- Total- ₹11000/-

Benefit will be available for studying in recognized parallel colleges registered with local bodies. The benefit will be granted on a reimbursement basis for each year based on attendance and examination performance.

1.5.1.11 Sree Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search Scholarship

Sree Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search Scholarship has been designed to provide a better opportunity to Scheduled Caste students who are interested in extracurricular activities but are unable to excel due to

family and financial backwardness. The Government has issued an order vide GO. (MS) No. 11/2024/SCSTD dated 01/06/2024 revising the terms and conditions of the scheme. The scheme is implemented in Upper Primary and High School categories. Those selected in Upper Primary category are given a scholarship of ₹5,000/- per year and those selected in High School category are given a scholarship of ₹5,500/- per year. Those whose annual income is less than ₹30,000/- are also given a one-time financial assistance of ₹3,000/- for the purchase of tables and chairs.

A total of ₹1,59,63,000/- has been sanctioned for 3037 students in the year 2024-25.

1.5.1.12 Special Incentive

A scheme to provide cash awards to Scheduled Caste students who achieve high marks in various annual examinations. The rates and criteria of the scheme have been revised vide GO (P.) No. 1292/2022/SCSTD dated 16/12/2022. A total of ₹5,93,79,000/- has been sanctioned for 13682 students in the year 2024-25.

1.5.1.13 Lakshya Scholarship

This is a scheme that provides Civil Services exam training to talented students through the best training institutions.

Lakshya Scholarships were awarded to 60 young men and women in the financial year 2024-25.

1.5.2 Pre- Matric Scholarship

The State Pre-matric Scholarship is provided to Scheduled Caste

students studying in all Government, Government Aided and Government Recognized Aided Schools in the State. The amount of these items is credited to the student's account online through the e-Grants Portal at the beginning of the academic year. Various Components of the Pre-matric Education Benefits are:

1.5.2.1 Lump Sum Grant

A lump sum grant is provided to Scheduled Caste students studying in Government/Aided/Government Recognized / Un-Aided Schools in Classes 1 to 10 at the rate given below during the academic year.

Table-11
Lump Sum Grant Rate

Sl No	Class	Rate
1	1 to 4	₹750/-
2	5 to 7	₹900/-
3	8 to 10	₹1000/-

1.5.2.2 Primary/Secondary Education Aid

A Primary/Secondary Education Aid of ₹ 2000/- is provided to Scheduled Caste students studying in Government/Aided schools in classes 1 to 8 to meet their basic educational needs to encourage their studies. The scheme is implemented online through the e-Grants Portal.

1.5.2.3 Monthly Stipend

A monthly stipend of ₹200/- is provided to the students studying in classes 1 to 10 belonging to the weaker sections of the Scheduled Caste community, namely Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Arundhathiyar / chakliar.

1.5.2.4. Tuition Fee Reimbursement for those studying in Unaided

Schools:

A scheme to reimburse tuition fees at the rate fixed by the Government to Scheduled Caste students studying up to Class 10 in recognized Unaided Schools in the State. The scheme is being implemented online through e-Grants from the year 2024-25.

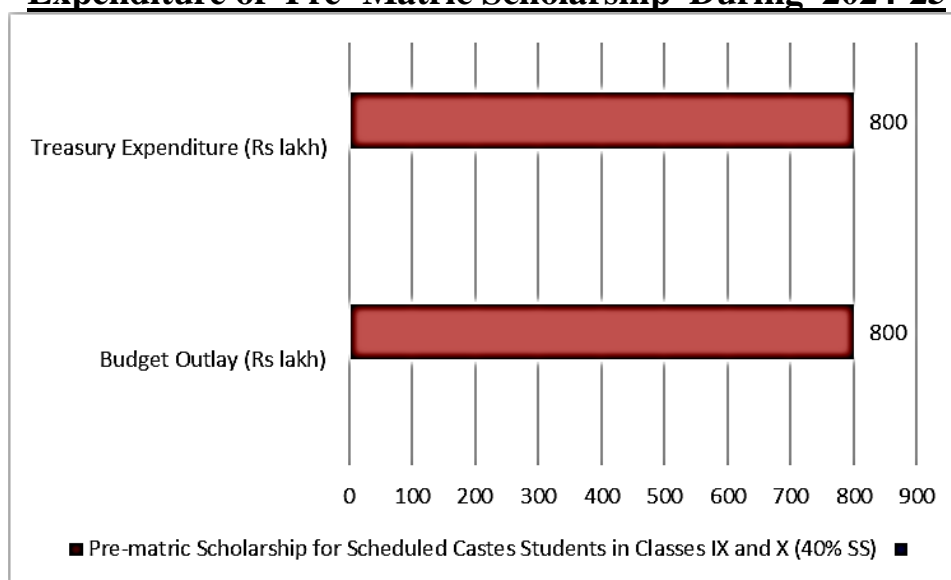
Apart from this scheme, Post-Matric and Pre-Matric Scholarships are being provided by the Department in 3 schemes in a ratio of 40:60 between the Central and State Governments. A total of ₹800 lakh has been sanctioned for 46199 students in the year 2024-25.

Table 12
The Allocation and Expenditure details of
Pre- Matric Scholarship During 2024-25

(Amount. ₹in lakhs)

Project Allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Percentage of Project Allocation	Percentage of Expenditure
800	800	800	100	100

Chart-5
Expenditure of Pre- Matric Scholarship During 2024-25



1.5.3 Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in hazardous sanitation work

A scheme to provide scholarship to students studying in classes 1 to 10 in Government/Aided/Recognized Unaided Schools in the State who are dependents of those engaged in hazardous sanitation work. The application should be submitted along with a certificate from the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Institution stating that the parent is engaged in hazardous sanitation work. A total of ₹12 lakh has been sanctioned for 346 students in the year 2024-25.

Table 13

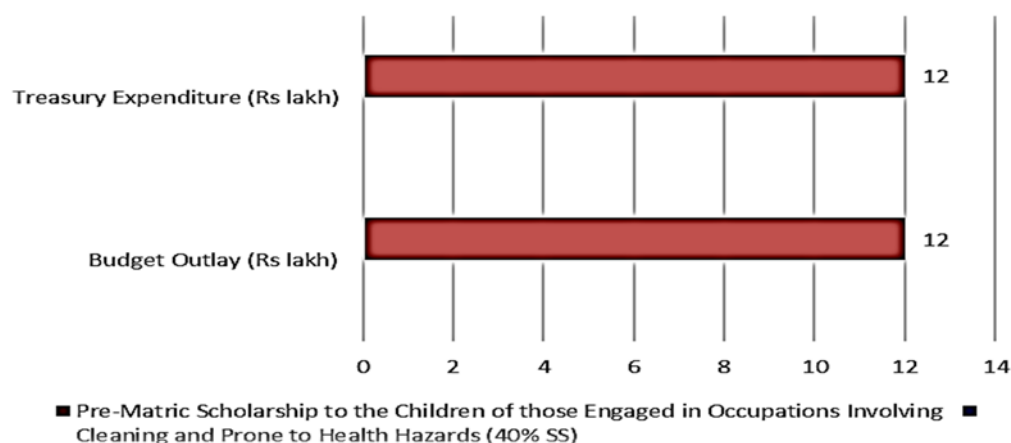
The Allocation and Expenditure details of Pre- Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in hazardous sanitation work During 2024-25

(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

Project Allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Percentage of Project Allocation	Percentage of Expenditure
12	12	12	100	100

Chart-6

Expenditure of Pre- Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in hazardous sanitation work During 2024-25



1.5.4 Post-matric scholarship

The provisions of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme have been revised with effect from 2022-23 vide G.O. (P) No. 02/2023/SCSTD dated 05/01/2023. As per the norms of the said order, the Post-Matric Scholarship for eligible Scheduled Caste students studying within and outside the State is being distributed through the e-Grants Portal. From the year 2021-22, the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme is being implemented in two categories, CSS and Non-CSS, based on income as per the Central guidelines. Students with an annual family income of up to ₹2.50 lakhs are included in the scope of the Central Scheme. Of their scholarship amount, the State bears 40% of the scholarship amount as per the Central norms and the Centre bears 60%. The State Government bears the entire scholarship amount for students whose family annual income is above ₹2.50 lakh.

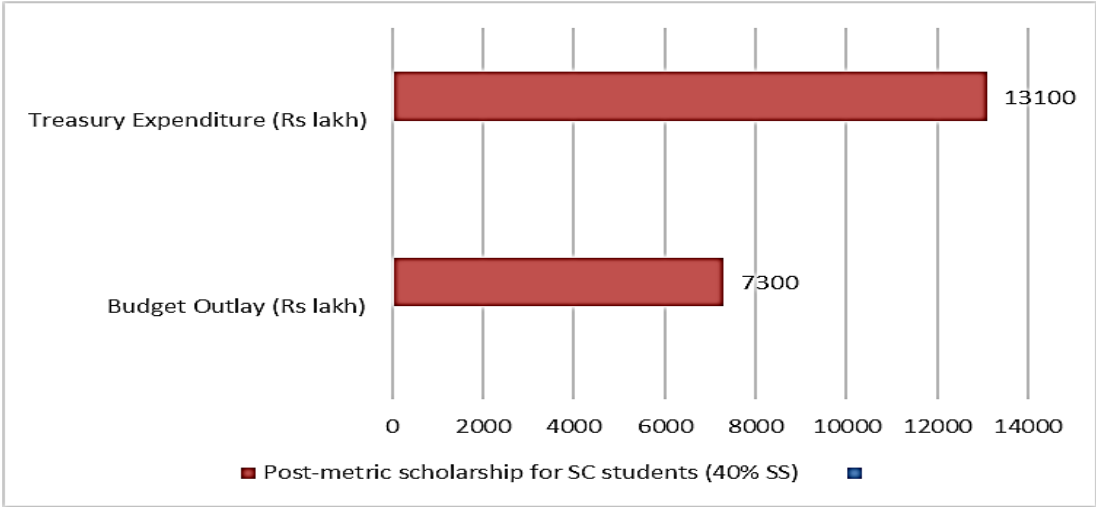
The Post Matric Scholarship includes the following components: Fees, Central Academic Allowance, State Academic Allowance, Lumpsum Grant, Additional State Allowance, Hostel Fees and Fellowship. Of the fees and Central Academic Allowance, 40% is borne by the State and 60% by the Centre. The remaining components are borne entirely by the State Govt. A total of ₹1310 lakh has been sanctioned for 135400 students in the year 2024-25.

Table 14
The Allocation and Expenditure details of Post- Matric Scholarship
During 2024-25

(Amount. ₹ in lakhs)

Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
7300	13100	13100	100

Chart-7
Expenditure of Post- Matric Scholarship During 2024-25



1.5.5. Additional State Assistance to Post Matric Students Scholarships

The Scheme provides Post Matric Scholarship to the students who are not eligible under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme by way of Income limit. Students with an annual family income greater than ₹2.50 lakhs are included in the scope of this Scheme. Under this Scheme Post-Matric Scholarship for eligible Scheduled Caste students studying within and outside the State is being distributed through the e-Grants Portal.

Table 15

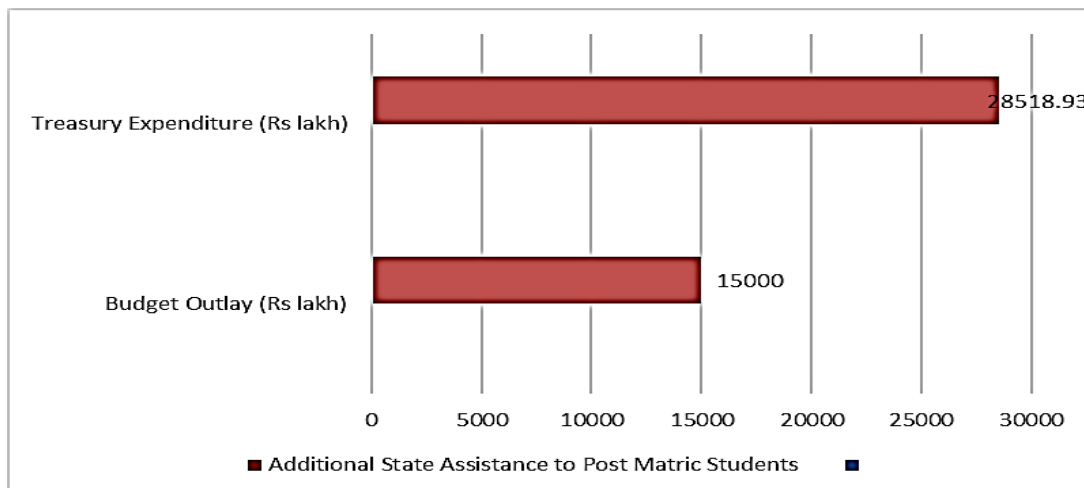
The Allocation and Expenditure details of Additional State Assistance to Post Matric Students Scholarships During 2024-25

(Amount. ₹ in lakhs)

Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
15000	28518.93	28518.93	100

Chart-8

Expenditure of Additional State Assistance to Post Matric Students Scholarships during 2024-25



1.6. DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

1.6.1 Land and Housing

1.6.1.1 Development Program for Vulnerable Communities

According to the 2011 KILA survey report, the economically and socially backward Scheduled Caste communities of Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi, Arundhatiyar and Chakliyar constitute 3.65 % of the total Scheduled Caste population in Kerala. This scheme aims to rehabilitate and economically uplift the above-mentioned vulnerable groups with an income of less than ₹ 1 lakh.

In the financial year 2024-25, ₹ 48.7 crore was spent on the rehabilitation of weaker sections. Of these, 173 people in this category received ₹ 5 crore to start entrepreneurship, and 51 people received ₹ 5.1 crore to purchase agricultural land, totalling ₹ 10 crore to help 22 families achieve self-sufficiency.

In addition, 130 people were provided with land, 571 with houses, 255 with study rooms, 801 with house renovations, and 203 with toilets 2024-25 financial year.

Table-16

The details of the amount allocated Weaker Sections Rehabilitation Scheme

Sl No	Name of the Scheme sanctioned	Amount (in ₹.)
1.	Landless Rehabilitation Scheme-	

	a Grama Panchayat Limit (for purchase of 5 cents of land)	₹5,00,000/-
	b Municipality Limit (for purchase of 3 cents of land)	₹6,00,000/-
	c Corporation Limit (for purchase of 3 cents of land)	₹7,50,000/-
2.	Construction of houses	₹6,00,000/-
3.	Community study rooms (With Building) (Infrastructure in built-up areas + recurring costs)	₹6,80,000/-
4.	Community study rooms (Without Building)	Construction of building as per price estimate + ₹6,80,000/-, infrastructure, recurring costs.
5.	Study rooms (individual)	₹3,00,000/-
6.	Drinking water, electricity and other basic facilities	as per price estimate
7.	Renovation / strengthening of houses in Unnathis / drinking water / other Infrastructure	as per price estimate
8.	House repair work (individual)	₹2,50,000/-
9.	Toilet construction	₹40,000/-
10.	Job training examined	Amount as per the project report and recommended by the Department officials
11.	Self-employment enterprise (individual) 100% subsidy	Maximum ₹3,00,000/-
	Self-employment enterprise (group) 100% subsidy	Maximum ₹5,00,000/-
12.	Agricultural land (minimum 25cents)	₹10,00,000/-

An amount of ₹48,70,17,314/- was spent on various projects under the Vulnerable Community Development Scheme for the financial year 2024-25..

Table – 17

The expenditure details of the Weaker Section Rehabilitation Scheme during 2024-25

(Amount. ₹ in lakhs)

Project Allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Percentage of Project Allocation	Percentage of Expenditure
5100	5092.86	4870.17	95.49	95.63

Table – 18

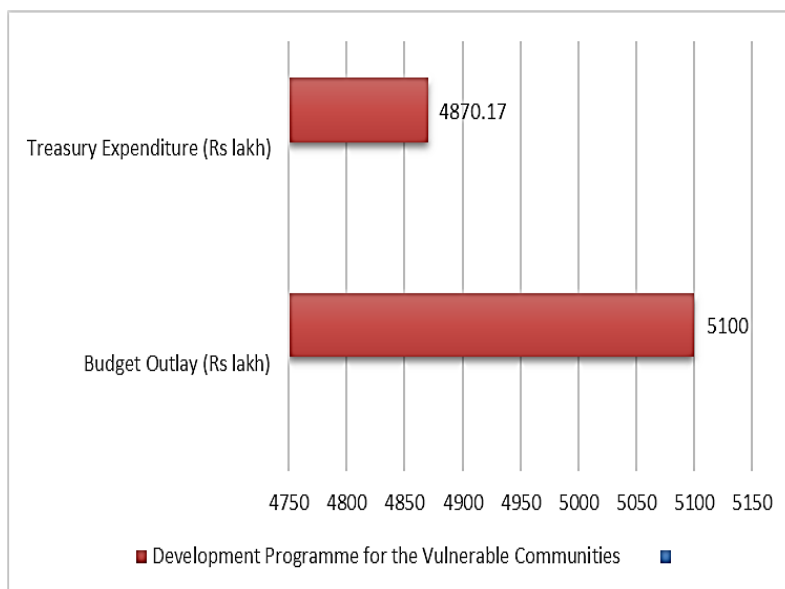
District Wise & Stage Wise Housing Grant Details of Vulnerable Communities

District	Stage				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Thiruvananthapuram	9	11	11	5	36
Kollam	31	31	24	3	89
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	1	1
Alappuzha	0	0	0	1	1
Kottayam	19	3	2		24
Idukki	25	14	26	18	83

Ernakulam	2	0	0	0	2
Thrissur	1	1	1	7	10
Palakkad	159	30	14	1	204
Malappuram	34	24	5	1	64
Kozhikode	23	11	2	2	38
Wayanad	3	2	1	0	6
Kannur	2	0	1	0	3
Kasargod	20	20	1	6	47
Total	328	147	88	45	608

Chart-9

Development Program for Vulnerable Communities



1.6.1.2 Completion of partially constructed houses and completion of study rooms

This scheme aims to provide financial assistance for the completion of partially constructed houses, renovation of houses, and construction of study rooms for Scheduled Caste families.

Table – 19

The expenditure details of the Completion of partially constructed houses and completion of study rooms during 2024-25

(Amount. ₹. in lakhs)

Project Allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Percentage of Project Allocation	Percentage of Expenditure
22206	16700.11	16698.37	75.20	99.99

The component-wise details of this project are as follows:

1.6.1.3 Study Room

Students studying in high school/higher secondary classes from families with an annual income of less than ₹1 lakh will be provided financial assistance of ₹2 lakhs for the construction of a study room attached to their house. In the financial year 2024-25, 3273 new study rooms were allocated and the construction work of 4568 study rooms allocated in previous years was completed.



Fig. No-5 Photo of a Study Room allotted to a beneficiary

1.6.1.4 SAFE (Secure Accommodation and Facility Enhancement)

The SAFE scheme is being implemented from the financial year 2022-23 with the aim of completing and renovating houses for Scheduled Castes. The scheme includes families belonging to the Scheduled Caste category who have an annual income limit of up to ₹ 1 lakh and whose house has been completed after April 1, 2010. Later in 2025 it is extended to include the houses constructed since 2006 wide G.O,(Rt) No. 713/2025/SCSTD dated 08/09/2025. In the financial year 2024-25, renovation of 6622 houses was newly sanctioned and construction work of 4155 houses sanctioned in previous years was completed.

Table -20
The district-wise figures for this SAFE, Study Room scheme
for the financial year 2024-25

District	Expenditure (In ₹. In Crores)	Safe		Study Room	
		New First installmen t granted	Spillover Comple d	New First installmen t granted	Spillover Comple ed
Thiruvananthapuram	18.04	872	543	184	274
Kollam	16.41	506	325	493	402
Pathanamthitta	10.87	466	232	257	327
Alappuzha	12.43	454	270	246	384
Kottayam	8.20	351	203	167	236
Idukki	5.50	222	132	63	145
Ernakulam	12.54	328	449	102	474
Thrissur	19.34	1203	490	387	427
Palakkad	22.35	1062	396	727	885
Malappuram	16.58	175	571	196	310

Kozhikode	11.77	439	161	294	481
Wayanad	3.64	224	66	32	75
Kannur	4.95	171	218	55	130
Kasargod	4.36	165	105	70	92
Total	166.98	6638	4155	3273	4568

Fig.-6

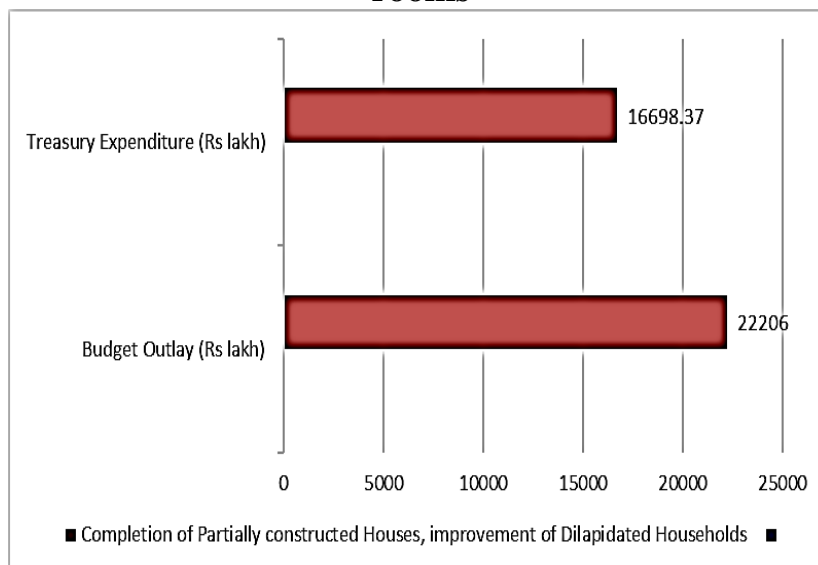
*Before Pictures of a house
renovated under SAFE
Scheme*



Fig.- 7

*After Pictures of a
house renovated under
SAFE Scheme*

Chart-10
Completion of partially constructed houses and completion of study rooms



1.6.1.5 Land to Landless

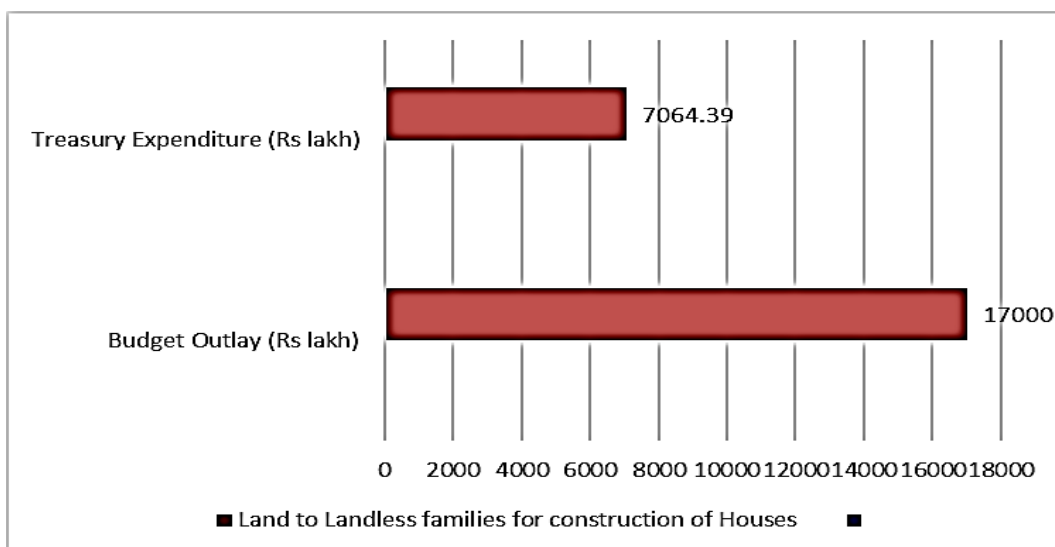
Purchase of at least 5 cents of land in rural areas and at least 3 cents in Municipal and Corporation areas for construction of houses for landless Scheduled Castes with an annual income of less than ₹ 1 lakh, the scheme aims to provide financial assistance of ₹3.75 lakh, ₹4.5 lakh and ₹ 6 lakh respectively.

Table – 21
The expenditure details of Landless resettlement scheme during 2024-
25

(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Percentage of Project Allocation	Percentage of Expenditure	Number of beneficiaries
17000	7072	7064.39	41.56	99.89	1755

Chart-11
Expenditure details of Land to Landless Scheme



1.6.1.6 Housing project through LIFE Mission

This project aims to provide safe housing to the homeless in the State. This is being implemented by the Local Self-Government bodies by taking loans from the State Government's plan grant, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) and with the assistance of the Kerala Urban and Rural Development Finance Corporation Limited (KURDFC)

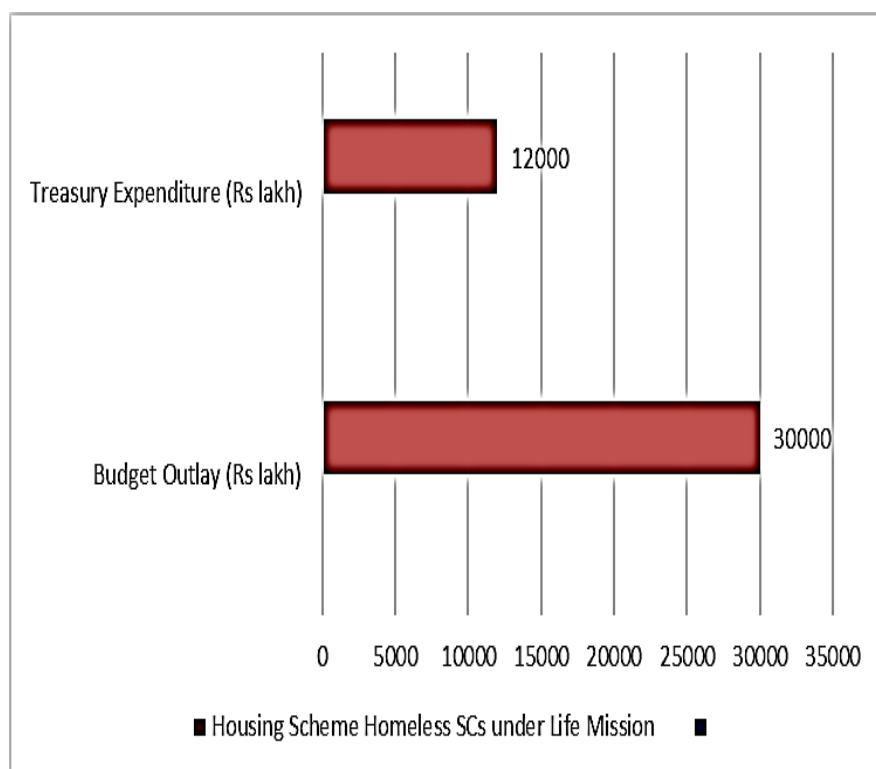
The Department share is ₹ 1 lakh out of the ₹4 lakh provided for the construction of houses through Life Mission. Of this share, the Department has transferred ₹1199.3 crore to Life Mission in previous years. This amount was used to construct a total of 1,46,943 houses, including the financial assistance provided for the completion of unfinished houses in the first phase of the LIFE Mission and 1,27,377 new houses, of which 1,15,895 houses have been completed.

Table 22
The details of the amount transferred to Life Mission by the
Department in 2024-25

(Amount. ₹ in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Amount transferred to Life Mission	Expenditure percentage of project allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
30000	12000	12000	40	100

Chart- 12
Expenditure of Housing project through Life Mission



1.7. Social Security Programs

1.7.1 Marriage Assistance

A marriage assistance of ₹1.25 lakh each is provided to parents/guardians of girls belonging to Scheduled Caste families with an annual income of up to ₹ 1 lakh for the marriage of their daughters.

Under this scheme, ₹ 49.96 crore has been spent for 4083 young women in the financial year 2024-25.

Table- 23
The expenditure details of the Marriage Assistance scheme during 2024-25
 (Amount. ₹in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Expenditure percentage of project allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount	Number of beneficiaries
8600	4997.46	4996.25	58.10	99.98	4083

Chart-13
Expenditure of the Marriage Assistance scheme

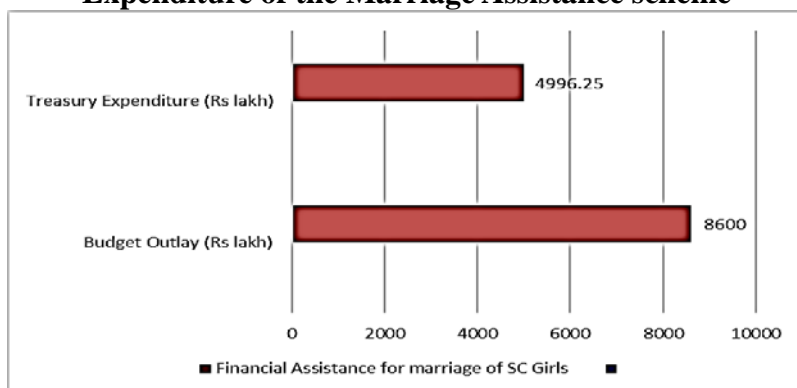


Table -24
The District-wise figures for the Marriage Assistance scheme during 2024-25

District	Expenditure (in crores)	Number of beneficiaries
Thiruvananthapuram	5.80	472
Kollam	5.52	466
Pathanamthitta	2.45	220
Alappuzha	2.47	222
Kottayam	2.78	223

Idukki	3.05	244
Ernakulam	4.27	342
Thrissur	5.07	407
Palakkad	6.50	520
Malappuram	4.76	381
Kozhikode	2.76	221
Wayanad	0.75	60
Kannur	2.25	180
Kasargod	1.53	125
Total	49.96	4083

1.7.2 Health Care Scheme

Through this scheme, health care is provided to deserving patients and the elderly, financial assistance is provided to families whose sole income earner has died, and the activities of the Homeopathy Centres operating under the Department are being carried out.

Table- 25
The expenditure details of the Health care Scheme during 2024-25
 (Amount.₹. in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Expenditure percentage of project allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
6500	6499.67	6456.59	99.33	99.33

1.7.3. Treatment Grant

Medical assistance of up to ₹1 lakh is provided through the T-Grantz portal to Scheduled Caste people suffering from terminal diseases and those in emergencies with an annual income of less than ₹1 lakh. Through this scheme, ₹27.68 crore has been spent on 13183 beneficiaries in the financial year 2024-25. 3096 applications are pending to sanction during the financial year 2024-25

Table - 26
The expenditure details of the Medical assistance during 2024-25

Year	Expenditure (₹in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
2024-25	2768.59	13183

1.7.4 Financial assistance to families due to the death of sole income earner

In the event of the death of the sole income earner in a Scheduled Caste family, a financial assistance of ₹2 lakh is provided to the family. Through this scheme, ₹34.36 crore has been spent on 1714 beneficiaries in the financial year 2024-25. 3045 applications are pending to sanction during the financial year 2024-25.

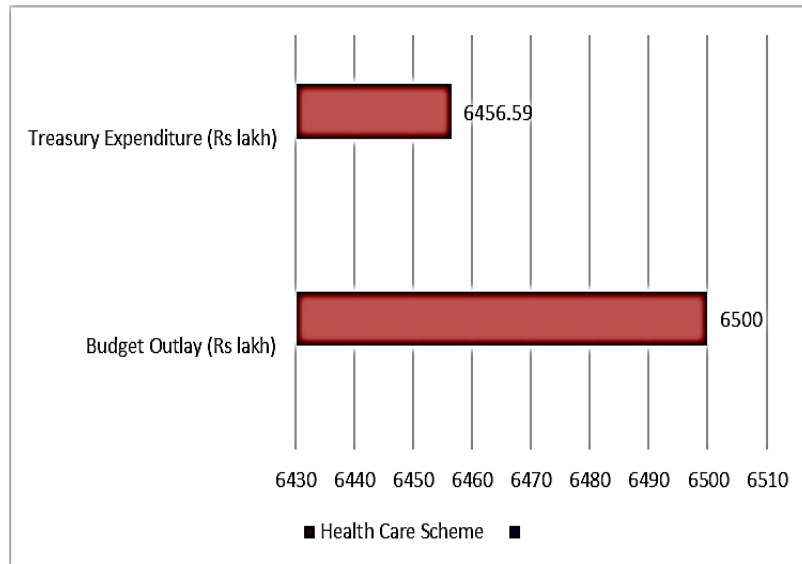
Table- 27
The expenditure details of the Financial assistance to families whose sole income earner has died during 2024-25

Year	Expenditure (₹in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
2024-25	3436	1714

1.7.5. Homeopathy Health Centre

To ensure complete health care of the Scheduled Caste population, the Homeopathy Department had started 29 Homeopathy Health Centres in 2011-12 with the financial assistance of the Department in Scheduled Caste towns where there are no other health facilities within a radius of 2.5 km. These health centres were started and are being operated using the funds of the Department. For the continued operation of the Homeopathy Health Centres, ₹2,52,44,186 /- has been allocated to the Director of Homeopathy for the year 2024-25 and the amount is fully expended.

Chart-14
Expenditure of the Health care Scheme



1.7.6 Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (50 % State Share)

This scheme is used to provide rehabilitation and necessary assistance to victims of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, special courts set up for these purposes, activities of the Protection Cell, cash incentives to inter caste couples and functioning of Legal Assistance Cell called JWALA Legal Assistance Cell which aim better implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCR) and Prevention of Atrocities Act (POA). JWALA (Justice Welfare and Legal Assistance) Legal Assistance Cell has been formed vide the GO (Rt) No. 793/2022/SCSTDD dated 15.07.2022. As part of the Legal Assistance Cell, a call centre is functioning at Ayyankali Bhavan, Vellayambalam. One Legal Advisor and three Call Centre

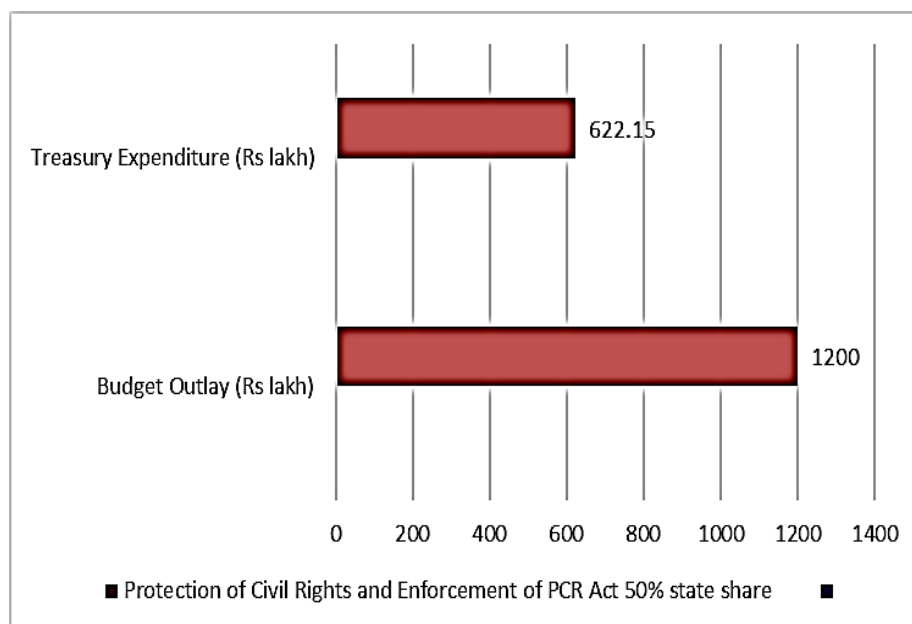
Assistants are appointed on contract basis for a period of two years and a monthly honorarium of ₹25,000/- is being provided to the Legal Advisor and ₹ 18,000/- is being provided to the Call Centre Assistants.

Table -28
The expenditure details of Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 during 2024-25

(Amount ₹in Crores)			
Project allocation	Expenditure	Number of beneficiaries	
		Relief funds for victims of violence	Financial assistance for Inter-caste marriages
12	6.22	604	802

During 2024–25, a total of 3,393 applications under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Prevention of Atrocities Act, along with 8,128 applications under the Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme, remain pending. An estimated ₹1,600 lakh is required to provide assistance to victims of atrocities, while ₹6,092 lakh is required to clear the pending Inter-Caste Marriage assistance applications.

Chart-15
Expenditure of Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act
and the Prevention of Atrocities Act



1.7.7 Valsalyanidhi

The objective of the scheme is to provide an insurance linked social security scheme for the SC girl child so as to ensure proper education, improve capabilities and social status. It is a long term deposit scheme which attains maturity only after the child attains 18 years of age and has passed 10th standard. It ensures holistic development of the child starting with her birth, including birth registration, complete immunization and school admission and education to minimum 10th standard, ending with lump sum payment when she attains 18 years. The parents' family annual income should not exceed ₹1.00 lakh. The entire insurance premium is paid by the State Govt. and the insurance amount can be used for higher education and

for settling in life.

In 2024-25, ₹10 Crore was earmarked and no expenditure reported. Scheme was not implemented in the Financial Year 2024-25. Government has decided to re-examine the scheme. ₹10 crore allotted to this scheme has been re-appropriated to the scheme "Assistance for Education to SC Students (Scholarship Component).

1.8 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1.8.1. Ambedkar Rural Development Scheme

Ambedkar Rural Development Scheme is Launched in the financial year 2016-17, this scheme aims at comprehensive development of 1000 Scheduled Caste a town inhabited by more than twenty-five Scheduled Caste families and has so far developed 420 villages.

The Scheduled Caste settlements in each constituency, which are the most backward in terms of infrastructure development and where twenty five or more Scheduled Caste families reside and where development works are required, are selected and development works are carried out in each Unnathi at a cost of ₹1,00,00,000/-. The project implementation is being implemented by assessing the development needs of each Unnathi. The works that can be undertaken under the project are as follows.

1. Road/footpath within the villages
2. Drinking water supply
3. Installation of solar-powered street lights
4. Internet connectivity facilities

5. Solid and liquid waste management systems in the village
6. Housing reconstruction
7. Construction/utilization of toilets
8. Construction/maintenance of Vijnanvadi
9. Maintenance of public assets within the village
10. Improvement of public facilities (including playgrounds, ponds, and Kavu)
11. Construction of retaining walls (Only in landslide-prone areas)
12. Construction of wells
13. Construction of cultural Centers and libraries

A maximum of ₹1 crore will be spent in a Nagar under this project.

The project will be implemented under the direct supervision of MLA's.

Table- 29
Details of implementation of Ambedkar Development Scheme
(Nagars) till 2024-25

Selected	Approved	Completed	Balance
805	743	420	385

Sixty One number of Nagars were selected during 2024-25.

Table- 30
Details of District wise implementation of Ambedkar Development
Scheme till 2024-25

District	Approved villages	Completed villages
Thiruvananthapuram	72	32
Kollam	63	34
Pathanamthitta	38	25
Alappuzha	53	31
Kottayam	26	13
Idukki	23	8
Ernakulam	72	45
Thrissur	108	65
Palakkad	88	65
Malappuram	75	40
Kozhikode	56	30
Wayanad	13	9
Kannur	33	11
Kasargod	23	12
Total	743	420

Fig.No.8

*Retaining Wall construction in
Kuzhimathicaud under Ambedkar
Rural Development scheme*



Fig.No.9

*Road concrete work in
kareepra under Ambedkar Rural
Development scheme*



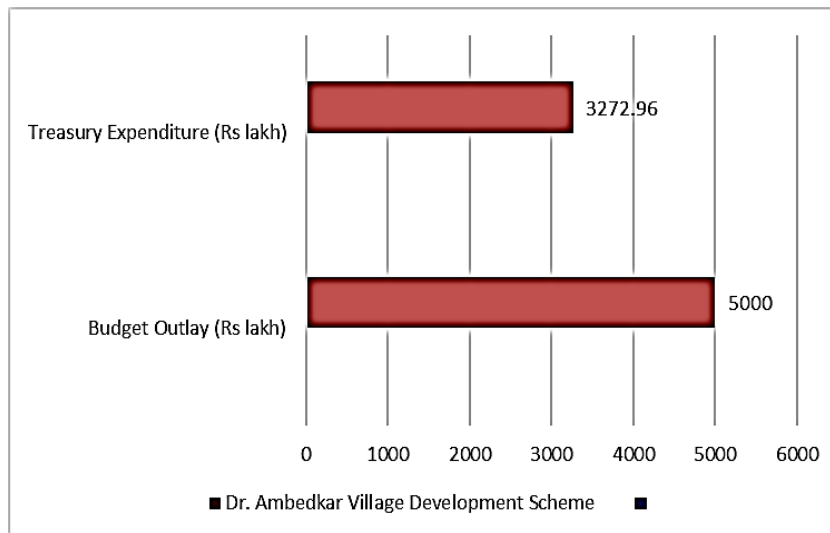
Table- 31

**The expenditure details of the Ambedkar Development Scheme during
2024-25**

(Amount.₹in lakhs)

Year	Allocated	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
2024-25	5000	3272.96	65.45

Chart-16
Expenditure of Ambedkar Development Scheme



1.8.2. Corpus Fund (Critical Gap Filling Scheme)

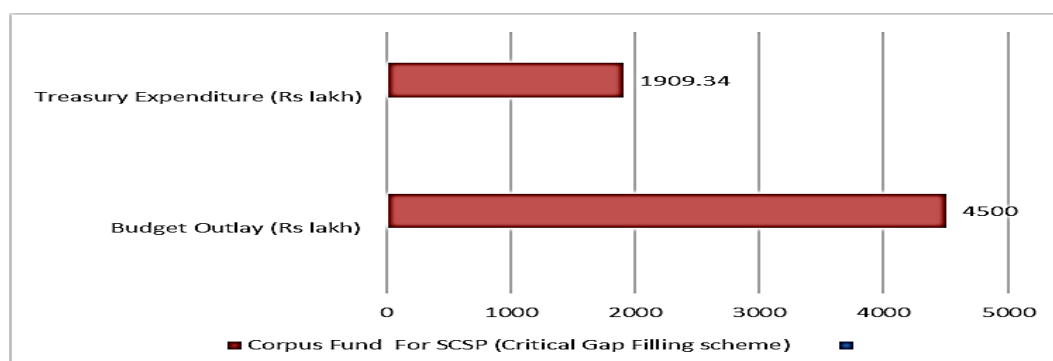
The Government has issued an order G.O.(Rt) No. 68/14/SCSTDD dated 18/9/2014 to utilize 1/3rd of the amount allocated under the Department's Corpus Fund at the District level and to implement projects up to ₹25 lakhs at the District level. Based on the receipt of the G.O.(Rt) No. 286/2024/ SCSTDD dated 17/05/2025 for spending the amount allocated in the Corpus Fund for the financial year 2024-25, a total of ₹4500 lakhs have been allocated for the scheme, ₹1909.34 lakhs have been spent and 123 spill over/new projects have been completed in 2024-25.

Table- 32
The expenditure details of the Corpus Fund (Critical Gap Filling Scheme)
During 2024-25

(Amount.₹ in lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Allotted Amount	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on the Budget Allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the Allotted Amount
2024-25	4500	2099.99	1909.34	42.43	90.92

Chart-17
Expenditure of Critical Gap Filling Scheme



Details of 123 projects completed in the financial year 2024-25 are attached in the Annexure-III.

1.8.3. Pooled funds for specific projects under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

There are 3 schemes included in the Department's pooled fund for the implementation of special schemes through various Government

Departments, institutions and agencies for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Their information is included below.

1.8.3.1. Mannathikkundu Soil Water Conservation Work in Wayanad district

The Director of Soil Exploration and Soil Conservation Department submitted a proposal of ₹50,80,595/- for soil and water conservation works in Mannathikkundu Scheduled Caste Unnathi in Meppadi Grama Panchayat of Vythiri Taluk of Wayanad District. Administrative Sanction was received from the Government to allocate ₹40,64,476/-, the Department's share, and ₹35,50,000/- was allocated to the Wayanad Soil Conservation Officer for this project. ₹33,56,000/- has been spent on the project and the project has been completed. Expenditure incurred during 2024-25 was ₹14,56,000 /-.

1.8.3.2. Scheme for revitalizing traditional occupations of Scheduled Castes

The proposal of ₹30 lakhs submitted by the Handicraft Development Corporation for the revival of Scheduled Castes has been approved for the financial year 2023-24, and out of this, the Department's share of ₹ 27,00,000/-, ₹5,40,000/- has been allocated to the Managing Director of the Handicraft Development Corporation as the first installment. Revalidation request was not accepted and hence no expenditure incurred during 2024-25.

1.8.3.3. Project to set up EV Lab components and IT Lab in Centre for Excellence under ASAP (Additional Skill Acquisition-Program)

In the skill training sector of the State, Administrative Sanction has

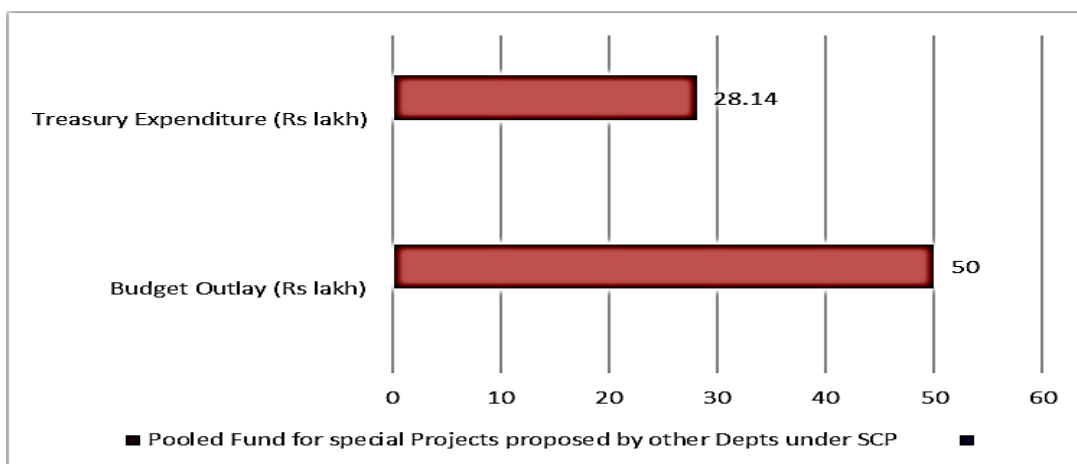
been obtained to provide ₹67,89,800/- as the Department's share for setting up EV Lab components and IT Lab in two Centres for Excellence (Kunnamthanam in Pathanamthitta District and Tavanur in Malappuram District) under the name of Community Skill Park under the institution ASAP (Additional Skill Acquisition Programme) and ₹54,31,840/- has been allocated to ASAP for the financial year 2021-22 and the balance amount of ₹13,57,960/- has been allocated to ASAP for the year 2024-25 and the project has been completed.

EV labs have been established in two skill parks operating under ASAP with an outlay of ₹67,89,800/-. 154 people have been trained in 3 Courses; Certified Programme in EV Powertrain Architecture and Energy Storage System, EV Assembly Technician, and EV Service Technician. Out of these, 29 people belong to the Scheduled Caste category, ASAP has informed that it is taking an approach of giving admission to all eligible applications from the Scheduled Caste Community and that it is campaigning through the media and promoters to include more Scheduled Caste people in the trainings.

Table- 33
The expenditure details of the Pooled funds during 2024-25
(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

Budget Allocation	Allotted Amount	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount	Percentage of expenditure on the allotted amount
50	30.08	28.14	56.28	93.5

Chart-18
Expenditure of Pooled Fund during 2024-25



1.8.4. Vijnjanvadi

Vijnanvadis are centres that help in the upliftment of Scheduled Caste students and youth for periodic knowledge acquisition and for submitting online applications for competitive examinations. Coordinators have been appointed for the efficient functioning of Vijnanvadi. A maximum of ₹30,000/- is allocated to a Vijnanvadi every year as recurring expenditure for newspapers, Magazines, job publications, electricity and other essential expenses. At present, the amount is allocated from the district share of the Corpus Fund. Under this scheme an amount of ₹19,99,649/- was spend as recurring expenses for 175 Vijnanvadi and ₹63,15,332/- as honorarium for 118 coordinators during the year 2024-25.

Fig.No.10

*Community Study Centre (Vinjanvadi) at
Chakingalkandi Grama Panchayat*



Fig.No.11

*Vijnaanvaadi Constructed using
SCSP fund Wandoor Block,
Malappuram*

1.9 Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship

1.9.1. Assistance for Employment, Training and Human Resource Development

The amount allocated under this scheme is for conducting skill development programmes to increase employment participation of

Scheduled Caste youth, providing subsidy to self-employment scheme, running 'TRACE', (Training for Career Excellence) a scheme providing apprenticeship to Scheduled Caste youth, running various training institutions and running Cooperative Societies. The expenditure details of the scheme are given below:

Table-34

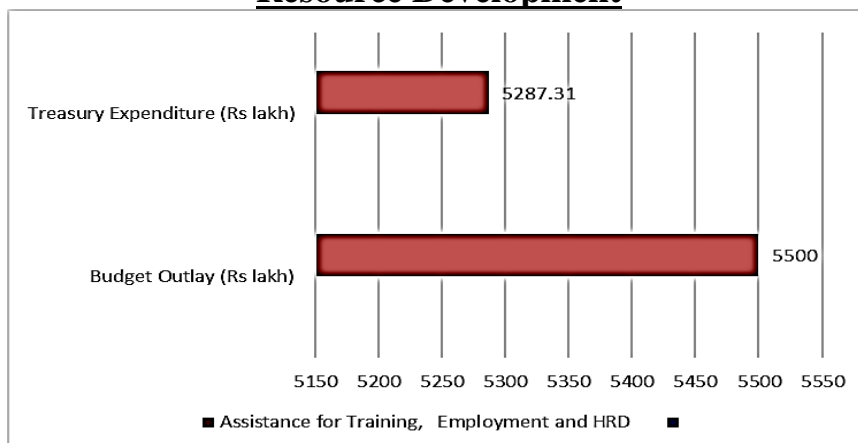
Expenditure details of Assistance for Employment, Training and Human Resource Development during 2024-25

(Amount ₹in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Expenditure percentage of project allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
5500	5500	5287.31	96.13	96.13

Chart-19

Expenditure of Assistance for Employment, Training and Human Resource Development



1.9.1.1. Skill Development Training

The Department is implementing skill development training programs to ensure employment in various sectors for the unemployed persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, both with and without higher educational qualifications. Training programs are currently being implemented to help them get employment in various sectors such as Information Technology, Electrical, Electronics, and Automobile etc. Those who successfully complete such skill development training programs are also ensured placement in various industrial sectors in collaboration with training institutions. In addition, it is helpful for the trainees who are trained through such skill development training to start self-employment ventures and find employment abroad.

Table -35

Expenditure details of Skill Development Training scheme during 2024-25

Expenditure In ₹	Number of beneficiaries
25506643	806

1.9.1.2. Self-Employment Scheme

This scheme, implemented in collaboration with banks, provides a subsidy of 1/3rd of the loan amount for loans up to ₹3 lakh to individuals, without any income limit, to start any self-employment venture approved by the bank. The expenditure of the project are given below:

Table -36

Expenditure details of Self-employment scheme during 2024-25

Expenditure In ₹	Number of beneficiaries
2,34,47,149	278



Fig.No.12

Hon. Minister inaugurating a gym started by an SC entrepreneur in Ernakulam District.

1.9.1.3 Foreign Employment Assistance Scheme

Financial assistance of up to ₹1 lakh is provided to young men and women belonging to the Scheduled Caste community who have been offered opportunities in skilled and unskilled job sectors for their travel abroad and visa-related expenses. The expenditure details of the project are given below:

Table -37
The District-wise figures for Foreign Employment Assistance
Scheme for the financial year 2024-25
 (Amount in ₹. Lakhs)

District	Expenditure	Number of beneficiaries
Thiruvananthapuram	21.50	35
Kollam	100	153
Pathanamthitta	153.4	194
Alappuzha	234	268
Kottayam	167.2	198
Idukki	15.8	23
Ernakulam	146.6	226
Thrissur	565.8	1020
Palakkad	88	161
Malappuram	213.4	289
Kozhikode	37	37
Wayanad	30	34
Kannur	53.4	79
Kasargod	53.8	81
Total	1879.9	2798

Table -38
The expenditure details of Foreign Employment Assistance
Scheme during 2024-25:

Year	Expenditure	Number of beneficiaries
2024-25	18,79,90,000	2798

1.9.1.4. Advocate Financial Assistance Scheme

Financial assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes who have obtained a law degree and have enrolled and started practicing as advocates for the first three years of training. The application for first year advocate financial assistance should be submitted to the concerned District Scheduled Caste Development Offices within 6 months of enrollment. Information about the benefits currently available is given below.

Table 39
Fees Structure of Details of Advocate Financial Assistance Scheme

Sl.No	Year	Item	Rate	Amount
1	First Year	Enrolment fee	₹. 9,600/-	₹. 25600/-
		For purchase of books	₹.12000	
		For purchase of clothes	₹. 4000	
2	Second & Third Year	For purchase of books	₹. 12,000/-	₹. 22000/-
		For purchase of clothes	₹.4,000 /-	
		Room Rent	₹. 6,000/- (500*12 month)	

1.9.1.5. Self-Employment for Self-Help/Women's Groups

Loan amount upto a maximum amount of ₹10 lakhs or 75% is sanctioned under this scheme on the basis of project report to Self-Help Groups having 10 or more members from Scheduled Castes and Women's Self-Help Groups having 80 % or more members from Scheduled Castes for starting Self-Employment Enterprises. Projects with a maximum investment of ₹15 lakh will be considered. 25% of the investment of the projects should be raised as bank loan

1.9.1.6. TRACE (Training for Career Excellence)

Considering the situation where educated Scheduled Caste youth are unable to access the best employment opportunities in the Government and private sectors due to lack of proper practical training, the Department has formulated and implemented the TRACE (Training for Career Excellence) Scheme to provide practical knowledge and experience in various employment sectors. An amount of ₹2500 lakhs was allotted to this scheme and ₹2438.22 has been expended during 2024-25. The details of the scheme are given below.

Table -40
Expenditure details of TRACE (Training for Career Excellence)
during 2024-25

(Amount in ₹)		
SL No	Project	Amount
1	Community Social Worker	8177498

2	Accredited Engineer/ Overseer	40660015
3	Clerical Assistant	17368799
4	SC Promoters	140735680
5	Legal Assistant	15642005
6	Nursing/ Paramedical Apprentice	21237922

1.9.1.7 Community Social Worker

This is an innovative training scheme that provides an opportunity for young men and women belonging to the Scheduled Caste community with professional educational qualifications to gain work experience and make development projects more effective by making them participants in the implementation of the Department's welfare schemes. 60 people have been appointed. An honorarium of ₹20,000/- is being allocated per month. During 2024-25 an amount of ₹81,77,498/- has been spend for disbursing honorarium for 53 Community Social Workers.

1.9.1.8 Accredited Engineer/Overseer

This is a scheme implemented by the Department with the aim of providing special training to young men and women belonging to the Scheduled Caste community who have completed B.Tech/Diploma/ITI studies and equipping them to secure better jobs. 300 people have been appointed. An honorarium of ₹18,000/- is being allocated per month. During 2024-25 an amount of ₹4,06,60,015/- has been spend for disbursing honorarium for 279 Accredited Engineers/Overseers.

1.9.6.9 Clerical Assistant Training

This is a vocational training scheme implemented under the Scheduled Caste Development Department with the objective of providing training to educated and unemployed young men and women of the Scheduled Caste category in office work and improving their skills thereby enabling them to work in other institutions. 225 people have been appointed. They are being given an honorarium of ₹10,000/- per month. During 2024-25 an amount of ₹1,73,68,799/- has been spend for disbursing honorarium for 223 Clerical Assistants.

1.9.6.10 Scheduled Caste Promoters

Promoters have been appointed in all Block Panchayath's SC Development Offices to make the development projects implemented for the socio-economic empowerment of the Scheduled Caste community transparent, participatory and efficient. One person has been appointed in each Panchayat, 3 persons each in the Municipalities and 5 persons each in the Corporations. 1216 persons have been appointed in this manner throughout the State. They are allowed an honorarium of ₹10,000/- per month. During 2024-25 an amount of ₹14,07,35,680/- has been spend for disbursing honorarium for 1215 Scheduled Caste Promoters.

1.9.6.11 Legal Assistant

With the objective of providing practical training to the young law graduates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, to provide them with an

opportunity to excel in their careers and to reach the top of their profession by becoming excellent lawyers, and to participate in the legal service activities and projects of the Department, 69 Legal Assistants have been appointed in the District Courts, Special Courts, High Court, Advocate General/Govt. Pleader Office, DLSA, KELSA, KIRTADS and Secretariat. A monthly honorarium of ₹20,000/- is also allowed. During 2024-25 an amount of ₹15642005/- has been spend for disbursing honorarium for 68 Legal Assistants.

1.9.6.12 Nursing/Paramedical Apprentices

Under the scheme to appoint nursing degree/diploma holders as nursing apprentices and paramedical apprentices in hospitals under the Health Department of the Government of Kerala, a total of 624 nursing apprentices and 174 paramedical apprentices are being appointed under the said scheme in various Districts, including CHC/CHC Converted to Family Health Centre (FHC), Taluk Hospital/Taluk Head Quarters Hospital, District Hospital, General Hospital and Palakkad Medical College. Scheduled Caste candidates between the ages of 21 and 35 years are being appointed as apprentices under the said scheme. Nursing apprentices are given a monthly honorarium of ₹18,000/- (BSc Nursing), ₹15,000/- (General Nursing and Midwifery) and Paramedical apprentices are given a monthly honorarium of ₹12,000/- Under the said scheme, an amount of ₹2,12,37,922/- has been spent from the Corpus Fund (Plan) H/A 2225-01-800-57 during the year 2024-25.

1.10. CULTURAL SCHEMES

1.10.1 Literary Workshop

A literary workshop is organized by the Scheduled Caste Development Department to inspire writers belonging to Scheduled Caste community and nurture their creativity. No literary workshop was organized in the financial year 2024-25 due to lack of Government sanction.

1.10.2 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Media Award

A prize money is spent under the Civil Rights Act to Protect the Civil Rights of the Scheduled Castes and to create awareness against untouchability and other injustices. As part of the Act, the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Media Award (visual, audio and print media) is given for the best media reports on the Scheduled Castes. The award ceremony is organized on December 6, the death anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Samban.R, Neethu.N, Poornima.K and Vasanth.M.V. received the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Award for the year 2024. ₹2,20,000/- has been allocated for the distribution of media awards in 2024.

1.11 OTHER SCHEMES

1.11.1 Working Women's Hostel in all Districts

The objective of the scheme is to construct hostels in all districts for working women belonging to Scheduled Caste communities. This helps

them to avoid spending a major part of their salary for food and accommodation. In 2024-25, an amount of Rs 25 lakh was earmarked for the scheme and no expenditure was incurred.

1.11.2 Works and Buildings

Construction, renovation and maintenance works of all buildings under the control of SC Directorate comes under this scheme. This head of account is operated by the PWD. An amount of ₹600.00 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2024-25. The expenditure reported was Rs 582.02 lakh.

Table-41

Expenditure details of Assistance for Woks and Building during 2024-25

(Amount ₹in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Expenditure percentage of project allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
600	846.11	582.02	97	68.78

1.11.3. Purchase of land for construction of building for new MRSs and hostels

An amount ₹25.00 lakh is provided for the purchase of land for construction of building for new MRSs, pre matric and post matric hostels, nurseries, ITI/MRITI hostels and other institutions of the department. The expenditure incurred was ₹66.25 lakh. During 2024-25, Additional

authorization of ₹ 43.81 lakh has been received for the infrastructure development of Thuner ITI.

Table-42

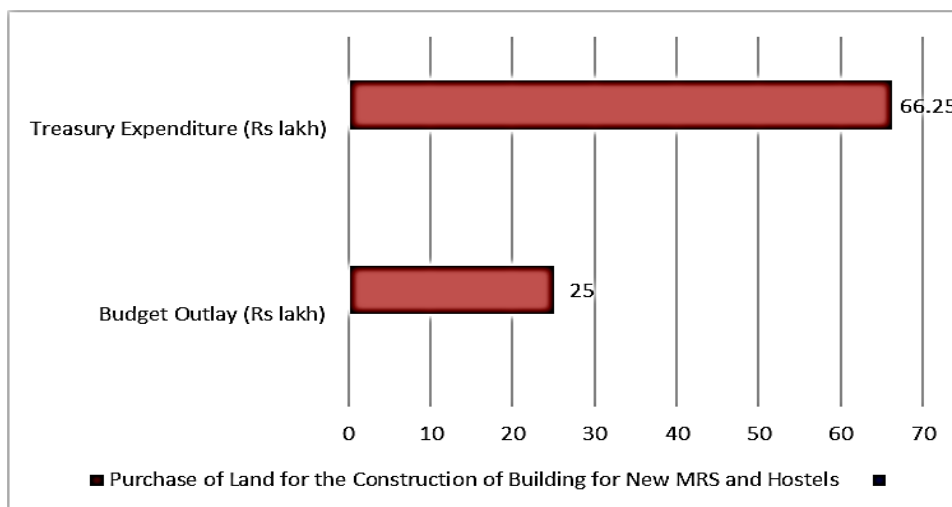
Expenditure details of Purchase of land for construction of building for new MRSs and hostels during 2024-25

(Amount ₹in lakhs)

Allocated amount	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
68.81	66.25	96.27

Chart 20

Expenditure details of Purchase of land for construction of building for new MRSs and hostels during 2024-25



1.12. INSTITUTIONS OPERATING UNDER THE DEPARTMENT

1.12.1 Model Residential School

To provide better education from class 5 onwards, 10 Model Residential School are functioning under the Department, including the Government Model Residential Sports School in Thiruvananthapuram. 2047 students studied in these schools in the academic year 2024-25 and ₹14.93 crore was spent on school activities and other expenses in the financial year 2024-25.

Table -43
Expenditure details of Model Residential School during 2024-25
(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

SL No	MRS	No of Children	Expenditure
1	Sports M.R.S., Thiruvananthapuram(Mixed)	200	213.50
2	Punnapra M.R.S., Alappuzha(Girls)	262	158.77
3	Peerumedu, Idukki(Mixed)	270	159.63
4	Keezhamad, Ernakulam(Boys)	201	126.17
5	Chelakkara. Thrissur (Boys)	97	215.40
6	Vadakkancherry Thrissur(Boys)	207	88.28
7	Kuzhalmandam, Palakkad(Boys)	294	187.66
8	Thrithala, Palakkad(Girls)	279	165.32
9	Maruthonkara, Kozhikode(Girls)	83	68.84
10	Vellachal, Kasaragod(Boys)	154	109.68
	Total	2047	1493.25

Table-44

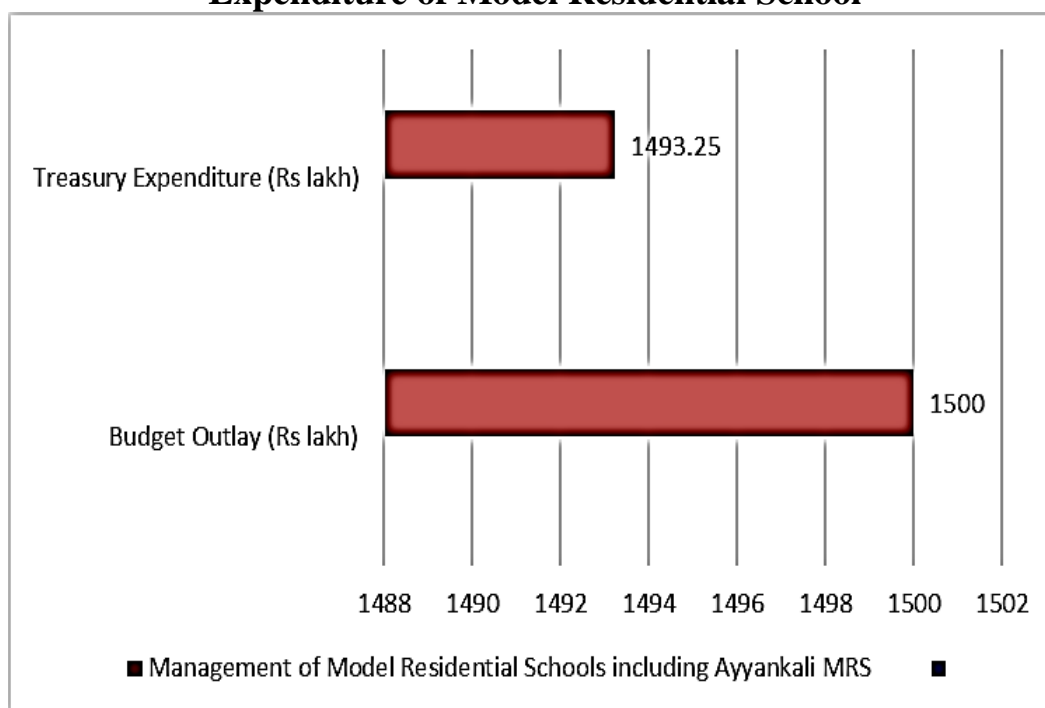
Expenditure details of Model Residential School during 2024-25

(Amount ₹in lakhs)

Project allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure percentage of project allocation
1500	1493.25	99.55

Chart-21

Expenditure of Model Residential School



1.12.2 Pre-matric hostels

Admission is being given to students from class 5 onwards in the 85 hostels handed over to the Block Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation. They spend ₹3125/- each on their benefits and food per month. In the financial year 2024-25, 2098 students resided in the pre-matric hostels operating under the Department and ₹ 12.18 crore was spent on hostel operations.

1.12.3 Post-Matric Hostels

The Department directly runs 19 Post-Matric Hostels. The monthly expenditure on food per person is ₹3,575/-.

In the financial year 2024-25, 1272 students were accommodated in the Post-Matric Hostels run by the Department and ₹5.97 crore was spent on hostel operations.

Table - 45
Expenditure details of Post-Matric Hostels during 2024-25

Sl. No.	District	Name and address of the hostel	Current number of children	Expenditure
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Post Matric Hostel No.I (Male), Vellayambalam	104	337.30
2		Post Matric Hostel No.II (Male), Vellayambalam	103	

3		Post Matric Hostel (Male) Ambedkar Bhavan, Mannanthala	92	
4		Post Matric Hostel (Female), Poochedivila	336	
5	Kollam	Post Matric Hostel (Male), Amritakulam	21	29.09
6		Post Matric Hostel (Female), Amritakulam	52	
7	Kottayam	Post Matric Hostel (Female), Nattakam	28	27.56
8		Post Matric Hostel (Male), Changanassery	31	
9	Ernakulam	Post Matric Hostel (Female), Ernakulam	56	55.89
10		Post Matric Hostel (Male), Kanayannoor	47	
11		Post Matric Hostel (Female), Aluva	36	
12	Palakkad	Post Matric Hostel (Female), Kannadi	52	30.59
13		Post Matric Hostel (Male), Jainimedu	52	
14	Kozhikkode	Post Matric Hostel (Female), East Hill	57	43.03
15		Post Matric Hostel (Male), Thiruthiyad	38	
16	Kannur	Post Matric Hostel (Male), Thana	46	20.34
17	Kasargode	Post Matric Hostel (Female), Vidyanagar	54	54.03
18		Post Matric Hostel (Male), Annankur	38	

19		Post Matric Hostel (Male), Manjeswaram	29	
Total			1272	597.83

1.12.4 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)

There are 44 ITIs functioning under the Department of Scheduled Caste Development. In these ITIs, courses approved by the Directorate General of Training NCVT (National Counsel for Vocational Training), Government of India, are imparted in 11 trades namely Electrician, Electronics, Mechanic, Draftsman Civil, Surveyor, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Painter General, Welder, Plumber, Woodwork Technician, Sewing Technology, Driver cum Mechanic. A maximum of 1604 trainees can get admission in these trades every year. The admission process to ITIs starts in the months of July-August as per the instructions issued by the Directorate General of Training and applications are accepted online.

80% of the ITIs of the Department are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 10% for Scheduled Tribes. 10% seats are reserved for other categories. Trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided with a stipend of ₹800/-, a lump sum grant of ₹ 1000/- in the first year and ₹ 800/- in the second year. All trainees are provided with a Uniform Allowance of ₹ 900/- and a study tour allowance of ₹3000/- for second year trainees. There is also a scheme to provide a grant to the Scheduled Caste trainees who successfully complete their training to purchase a toolkit to

purchase tools and implements as part of their self-employment. Along with this, free midday meal and nutrition are provided to all trainees. ₹ 70/- for the midday meal scheme and ₹ 15/- for the nutrition scheme have been allocated per trainee per day.

Apprenticeship training is also being provided to those belonging to the Scheduled Caste category who has obtained technical qualifications like ITI, Diploma and Engineering Degree. Along with this, apprentice trainees are also being appointed in the ITIs of the Department and various institutions.

98 % success has been achieved in the All India Trade Test Examination for the academic year 2024-25 from the ITIs under the Scheduled Caste Development Department. All the trainees from the 19 ITIs under the Department who participated in the All India Trade Test for the academic year 2024-25 have been successful, thereby making the said ITIs 100 % successful.

Ms. Divya.R achieved excellent success in the academic year 2024-25 at Kadakampally ITI in Thiruvananthapuram District under the Department. All India Trade Test in the Plumber trade and secured first rank at the All India level. The trainees in the Painter General Trade trained at ITI in Edakkode, Thiruvananthapuram District, the Swinging Technology Trade trained at ITI in Mayannur, Thrissur District, and the Driver cum

Mechanic Trade trained at ITI in Elathur have achieved excellent success in these trades and have become State Level Topper.

Classes are conducted by instructors with excellent technical qualifications and technical knowledge in the ITIs of the Department. The study materials and raw materials required for the training of the trainees are procured as per the requirement. In order to provide better training to the trainees in the trades currently being trained and to start more trades, there are buildings with facilities as per NCVT standards, and in ITIs that require new buildings, there are physical conditions including buildings.

86 % of the trainees who successfully completed their training in the ITIs under the Department in the academic year 2024-25 are working in various institutions, foreign countries and in the self-employment sector. Out of these trainees, 66 % of the trainees have got placements in various institutions, 18 % of the trainees have got self-employment and 14 trainees have got jobs in foreign countries. 100 % of the trainees who have successfully completed training in various trades in 20 ITIs under the Department have been provided with various jobs including placements in the academic year 2024-25. Placement cells are also functioning in ITIs under the supervision of Regional Training Inspectors to provide placement facilities to the trainees.

A total of ₹6.59 crore has been spent on various benefits and other expenses provided to the students of various ITIs operating under the

Scheduled Caste Development Department in the financial year 2024-25.
The details are given as follows.

Table – 46
Expenditure details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
during 2024-25

Benefit / item	Expenditure (in Rupees)	Number of students
Tool Kit	28,35,949	689
Nutrition	55,20,598	2388
Apprenticeship	85,67,733	182
Lunch	2,42,76,440	2262
Study Tour	33,66,000	1122
Infrastructure Development	1,34,22,454	-
Hostel Food	60,55,033	159
Hostel Allowance	18,63,839	119
Total	65908046	6921

1.12.5 Community College Palakkad

The Community College in Vadakkancherry, Palakkad District, is providing training to 40 people in a 2-year modern high-tech course called Certificate Program in Precision Machinist. Students are selected through an entrance examination from those who have passed SSLC/+2. No Training has been conducted during 2024-25 due to lack of Government Sanction.

1.12.6 Pre-Examination Training Centre (PETC)

There are 4 Pre-Examination Training Centres operating for training for competitive examinations. The Department has spent ₹89.72 lakhs for the functioning of PETC in the financial year 2024-25.

1.12.7 Institute for Civil Services Examination Training Society (ICSETS), Thiruvananthapuram

The institution is functioning in Ambedkar Bhavan located in Mannanthala, Thiruvananthapuram. Monthly financial assistance is being provided to 60 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes who are selected through Lakshya Scholarship for Civil Service Training. The candidates for training through the Civil Service Academy are selected through the Institute for Civil Service Examination Training Society. The Department has spent ₹3.2 crores for the functioning of this institution in the financial year 2024-25.

1.12.8 Integrated Institute of Medical Science, Palakkad

The Department established a Medical College at Palakkad District which provides admission to 100 students out of which 70 belongs to Scheduled caste 2 for Scheduled Tribes. The Institution has 500 bed and 21 treatment units in various categories which was started in the year 2014-15. Paramedical Courses, laboratories, small units related to the manufacturing of sufficient material and equipment's and units for research and development will be started soon. Palakkad Govt. Medical College otherwise known as Institute of Integrated Medical Sciences is the only Medical College run under the control of Department of Scheduled Caste Development Department which imparts medical education to socially backward Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community and empowers them to attain better opportunity.

For the building construction work of Palakkad Medical College , ₹18.60 crores have been spent in the financial year 2024-25 and ₹ 14.93 crores for administrative expenses.

An amount of ₹ 4,43,54,82,243/- has been spent till 2024-2025 for the construction of Palakkad Medical College. The building construction is currently in progress and expect to be completed within a year.

Table - 47

Budget Outlay and Expenditure of Building Construction of Integrated Institute of Medical Science, Palakkad from 2016-17 to 2024-25

Year	Budget Outlay (Rs lakh)	Expenditure (Rs lakh)
2016-17	Earlier expenses met from Assistance for Education scheme. Later a new head for construction of Palakkad MC initiated in 2018-19	
2017-18		
2018-19	7500.00	5186.76
2019-20	7500.00	1971.58
2020-21	7500.00	3370.25
2021-22	7500.00	4730.71
2022-23	7000.00	11216.61
2023-24	7000.00	4194.31
2024-25	5000.00	1860.39

From 2016-2025, 734 Scheduled Caste students have been enrolled in the MBBS course at Palakkad Medical College. Of these, 366 students have

completed 5 years of MBBS course, of which 322 students have passed the final exam.

Table – 48
Students Details of Integrated Institute of Medical Science,
Palakkad from 2016 to 2025

Batch	Number of SC Students in the batch	Number of SC students passed the final exam
2016	73	72
2017	73	72
2018	73	68
2019	74	61
2020	73	49
2021	76	Final MBBS Examination yet to be started
2022	73	Final Year MBBS Started
2023	73	3rd Year MBBS Started
2024	73	2 nd Year MBBS Started
2025	73	1 st Year MBBS Started
TOTAL	734	322

From 2016-2025, 734 SC students have been enrolled in the MBBS course at Palakkad Medical College. Of these, 366 students have completed 5 years of MBBS course, of which 322 students have passed the final exam.

Fig..13

Medical College Palakkad Main Building

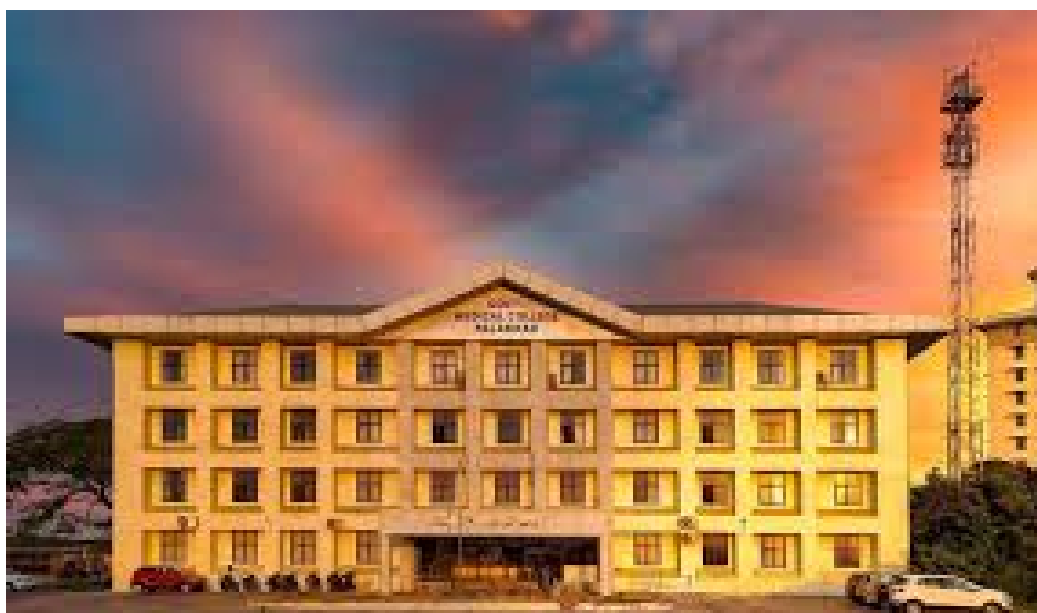


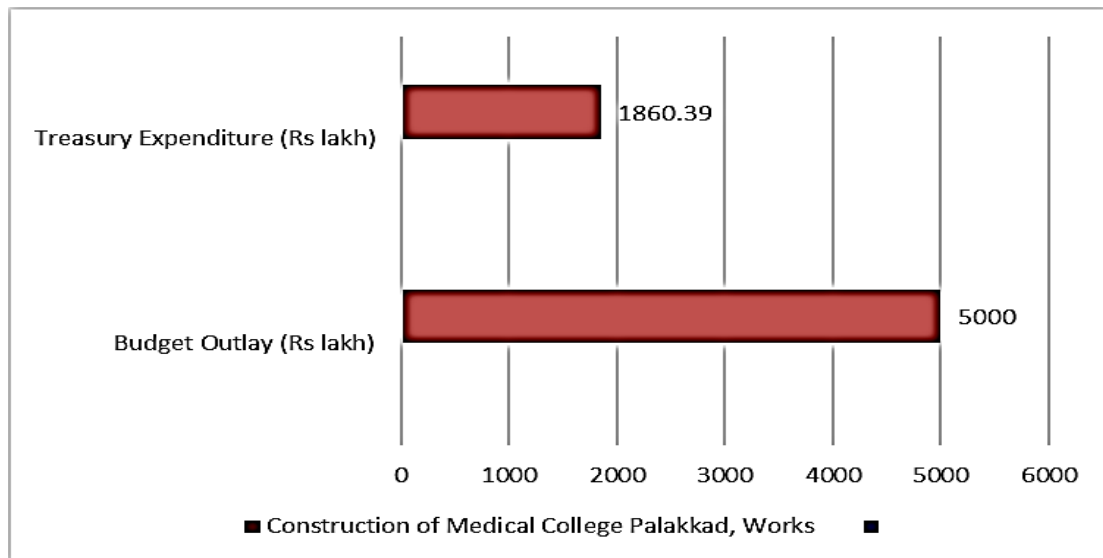
Table-49

Expenditure details of Construction of Integrated Institute of Medical Science, Palakkad during 2024-25

(Amount ₹in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Expenditure percentage of project allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
5000	2613	1860.39	37.21	71.2

Chart-22
Expenditure of Palakkad Medical College Building Construction



1.12.9 Nursery Schools

The Department is running 85 nursery schools under the LKG and UKG system in Scheduled Caste towns and sanctuaries across the State. Each child is provided with daily feeding charge and study materials including uniform. In the financial year 2024-25, 1142 children studied in the nursery schools run by the Department and an amount of ₹1 Crore has been allotted and ₹ 79.66 lakhs was spent on them.

1.12.10 Paramedical Institutions

Three Paramedical Institutions have been established for Scheduled Caste students in Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Kannur and Palakkad Medical Colleges. A total of 585 Scheduled Caste students studied in these

institutions in 9 courses, out of which 416 students used the hostel services. No expenditure is incurred in the financial year 2024-25.

1.13. MODERNIZATION AND E-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

1.13.1 E-Office

As part of initiating complete e-governance activities in the Department, urgent steps have been taken to establish complete e-office in all offices and other institutions under the Department in the financial year 2024-25. As part of these activities, the e-office system has been implemented in 191 institutions including the Directorate of Scheduled Caste Development, 14 District Scheduled Caste Development Offices, 2 Deputy Director Offices, 2 Training Inspector Offices, Chief Publicity Office, 169 Block Scheduled Caste Development Offices, 1 PETC and 1 MRS. An amount of ₹1,79,86,324 was allotted and ₹1,77,80,161 has been spend during 2024-25.

1.13.2 Home Survey

Home Survey is a very important project of the Scheduled Caste Development Department, which is moving forward with the aim of comprehensive upliftment of the Scheduled Caste community in the State. The Home Survey, which was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Scheduled Caste Development on March 5, 2024, is a program jointly conducted by all sections of the Department's employees, including

Scheduled Caste promoters, Community Social Workers, Scheduled Caste Development Officers, and District Scheduled Caste Development Officers.

The last comprehensive data collection of Scheduled Castes in the State was conducted by the Scheduled Caste Development Department and KILA in 2013. Since the data of this census has been published for more than 10 years, this data has become outdated. Therefore, the Home Survey will be useful in reaching the various welfare schemes of the Department to the eligible people, knowing the status of the Scheduled Caste community in the State, and devising innovative projects.

In the financial year 2024-25, data collection of 5,74,258 families has been completed through the home survey and out of which the data of 3,36,658 families has been validated by the Scheduled Caste Development Officers. The survey has been completed in Pathanamthitta, Kannur, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Palakkad Districts.

Survey proceedings are in progress. 90.81% of survey has been completed, and 58.62% of the collected data has been validated. The remaining data will be collected within FY 2025-26, and the collected data, after statistical analysis will be used to formulate new policies, and to ensure that all current schemes reach eligible beneficiaries. . An amount of ₹. 65.74 lakhs was allotted and ₹. 65.74 lakhs has been spend during 2024-25.

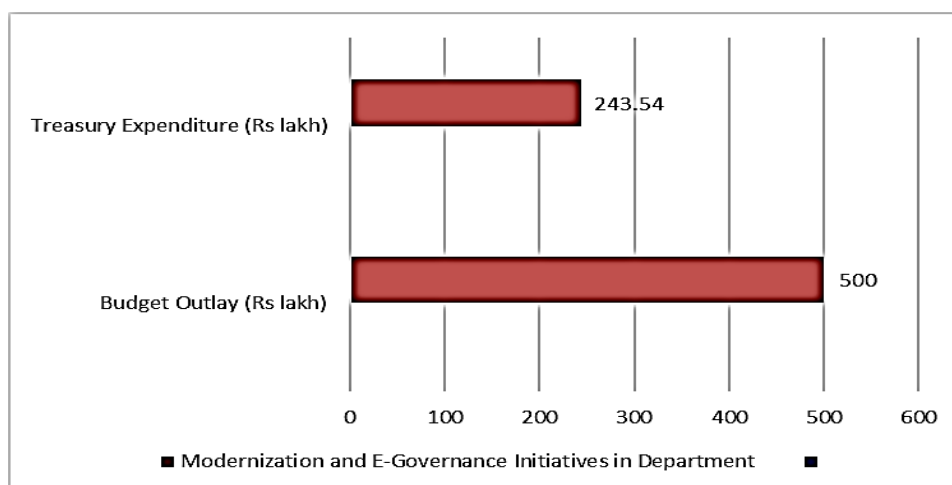
Table- 50
Home Survey Details

District	Total Number of families	Surveyed households	Percenta ge of surveyed househol ds	Validated households	Percentage of validated households
Pathanamthitta	32338	32338	100	32029	99.04
Kannur	20305	20305	100	16638	81.94
Ernakulam	54212	54212	100	35869	66.16
Malappuram	69629	69629	100	50474	72.49
Palakkad	77229	77229	100	40074	51.89
Kasargode	12848	12472	97.07	5079	40.72
Thrissur	80605	76562	94.98	40088	52.36
Wayanad	8508	7930	93.21	5054	63.73
Kollam	59289	54769	92.38	21476	39.21
Alappuzha	43484	39769	91.46	20558	51.69
Kozhikkode	43363	39038	90.03	11645	29.83
Kottayam	35367	27600	78.04	15463	56.03
Idukki	36834	25809	70.07	21582	83.62
Thiruvananthapuram	58344	36596	62.72	20629	56.37
TOTAL	632355	574258	90.81	336658	58.62

Table- 51
Expenditure details of Modernization and e-Governance
Initiatives during 2024-25
 (Amount ₹in lakhs)

Project allocation	Allocated	Expenditure	Expenditure percentage of project allocation	Percentage of expenditure on the allocated amount
500	248.60	243.54	48.7	97.96

Chart -23
Expenditure under Modernization and e-Governance Initiatives



1.14 Kerala Empowerment Society, Unnathi Startup Mission

- Kerala Empowerment Society was established by Scheduled Caste Development Department with the vision of transforming educated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youth into entrepreneurs and employers.
- Providing education, skill training and employment opportunities to educated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youth, giving them the opportunity to compete with mainstream market agencies.
- Unnathi Startup Mission is a project implemented by Kerala Empowerment Society with the support of Kerala Startup Mission.
- Unnathi Startup City is being set up on 5000 sq ft of land in 10 acres owned by the Scheduled Caste Development Department at Mannanthala, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Beneficiaries will be SC/ST entrepreneurs in the IT, electronics, agriculture, tourism and public service sectors who will receive incubation facilities and support.
- Loan facilities for existing entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship development programs, leadership workshops, mentorship, investor meetups, etc.
- An Amount of ₹1 Crore was allotted for this scheme and no expenditure has incurred during 2024-25 since proposal for the same was not received.

CHAPTER - 2

COMMENTS OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents the evaluative observations of the Finance Department on the performance and functioning of the Scheduled Castes Development Department during the financial year 2024–25, as part of the preparation of the Performance Budget. The analysis covers the implementation of schemes and programmes, execution of projects, utilisation of budgetary provisions, and the overall effectiveness of administrative and institutional arrangements through which the Department discharges its mandated responsibilities. The objective of this review is to assess whether financial allocations and policy initiatives have translated into intended outputs, service delivery improvements, and measurable outcomes for Scheduled Caste communities.

The Scheduled Castes Development Department is entrusted with a wide range of responsibilities encompassing welfare and development schemes, infrastructure projects, institutional support measures, and regulatory and administrative functions aimed at promoting social justice and inclusive growth. These interventions span sectors such as housing and land-related assistance, education and skill development, livelihood and employment support, healthcare assistance, and creation and maintenance

of infrastructure and institutions. Given the scale, diversity, and social significance of these activities, the Finance Department's review has focused on examining implementation efficiency, progress against approved targets, adequacy and timeliness of financial utilisation, and the effectiveness of monitoring and delivery mechanisms.

In conducting this evaluation, emphasis has been placed on analysing the relationship between financial inputs and physical achievements, adherence to scheme guidelines and administrative procedures, and alignment of implementation practices with stated objectives. Variations between targets and achievements, delays in execution, and constraints affecting implementation have been examined with a view to identifying systemic and structural issues rather than isolated shortcomings. The review also considers cross-cutting aspects such as inter-departmental coordination, involvement of multiple implementing agencies, capacity at the field level, and the reliability and timeliness of data reporting and monitoring systems.

As part of the evaluation process, the Finance Department team undertook field visits to selected districts to assess the actual physical and financial progress of major schemes and projects and to gain first-hand insights into ground-level implementation. While the State comprises fourteen districts, comprehensive field coverage was not feasible owing to limitations of time, availability of manpower, and the extensive number of schemes and activities under implementation. Accordingly, the comments and recommendations contained in this Chapter are based on a triangulated

assessment drawing upon detailed scrutiny of departmental submissions, discussions with officials at the Directorate and district levels, and observations gathered during the field visits undertaken as part of the Performance Budget exercise.

During the course of the evaluation, the team visited the District Scheduled Caste Development Offices at Thrissur, Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Malappuram, and Wayanad, in addition to the Directorate of the Scheduled Castes Development Department. Schemes, projects, and institutional activities under the jurisdiction of these offices were examined to the extent feasible, with particular emphasis on understanding implementation processes, beneficiary coverage, fund flow arrangements, coordination mechanisms, and operational challenges encountered at the field level.

Although the field visits did not encompass all districts or activities of the Department, the observations emerging from the evaluation are considered indicative of broader implementation patterns, recurring issues, and systemic challenges faced by the Department across the State. At the same time, instances of satisfactory performance, timely execution, and effective administrative practices observed during the review have also been noted, as they demonstrate the scope for improved outcomes through focused supervision, strengthened monitoring, and timely administrative and policy interventions.

The observations and recommendations set out in this Chapter are intended to serve as constructive inputs for strengthening implementation, improving monitoring and coordination mechanisms, and enhancing alignment between policy objectives, programme design, and execution practices. The analysis seeks to support informed decision-making, promote efficient and accountable utilisation of public resources, and contribute to the effective discharge of the Department's mandate and the sustained socio-economic advancement of Scheduled Caste communities across the State.

The observations and recommendations of the Finance Department are presented as follows.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF **FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

2.2. LAND TO LANDLESS SCHEME

For landless families belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, the concerned Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations provide grants for purchasing land: ₹3,75,000 for at least 5 cents in rural areas, ₹4,50,000 for at least 3 cents in municipal areas, and ₹6,00,000 for at least 3 cents in corporation areas. Beneficiaries are allowed to select the land themselves, and the grant is intended to cover the maximum purchasable land.

Priority is given to families listed in the Life Mission' Beneficiary List with an annual income below ₹1,00,000 and generally below 70 years of age. In exceptional cases, those above 70 years, living alone or without support, may also be considered. Land allocation is based on applications, caste and income certificates, certificates confirming the absence of land in the name of the applicant and spouse, ownership certificates for any land held, and certificates confirming that no financial assistance has been received from local authorities for land purchase.

As per the prevailing guidelines of the Rehabilitation Scheme, land eligibility of a beneficiary is determined based on inclusion in the

beneficiary list prepared by the LIFE Mission, in accordance with the prescribed criteria. However, owing to factors such as lack of awareness and time constraints, several persons belonging to communities have been excluded from the said list. Consequently, at the grassroots level, there is a growing demand to exempt SC communities from the mandatory requirement of inclusion in the LIFE Mission beneficiary list.

Recommendation:

#SCP/01/25: Land to Landless Scheme – Beyond LIFE Mission List

The Scheduled Caste Development Department may be vested with the authority to prepare a supplementary beneficiary list to identify and include Scheduled Caste families who are not covered / served under the existing LIFE Mission List. Exemption for the same may be obtained from the LSGD through proper channels.

**2.3. VULNERABLE COMMUNITY REHABILITATION -
HOUSE CONSTRUCTION**

Under the Rehabilitation Scheme for House Construction, members of the vulnerable Scheduled Caste communities (Vettuva, Nayadi, Chokliyar/Arundhathiyar, Kalladi) with an annual income of less than ₹1 lakh are provided financial assistance of ₹6 lakh for house construction. As per the guidelines, the final payment for a completed house should be disbursed only after it is fully equipped with essential amenities such as a toilet and cooking facilities, has a concreted roof, and is fit for occupation.

In the field level observation of the Scheme in Thrissur District, **65** out of

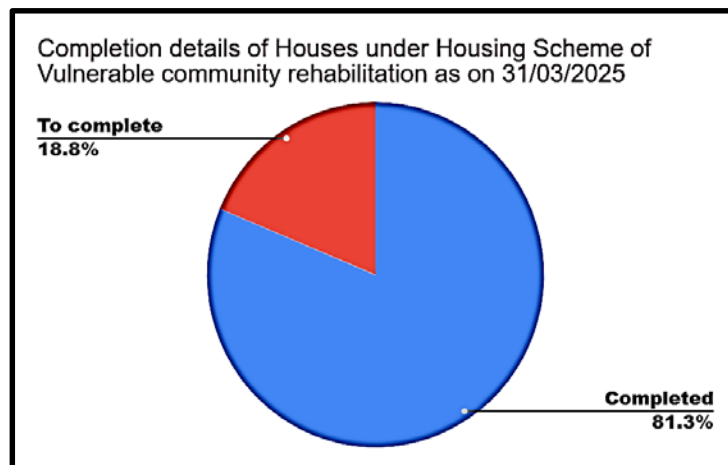
80 houses are completed under the scheme in the year under report. As on 31/03/2025, the stage wise details of houses to be completed under the scheme is as follows:

Table 52

Completion details of Houses under Housing Scheme of Vulnerable community rehabilitation as on 31/03/2025 in Thrissur District

Sl . No	Stage	No. of Houses
1	Completed	65
2	Third Stage	7
3	Second Stage	3
4	First Stage	5
5	Total houses to be completed (Sl. No. 2+3+4)	15

Chart -24



The final installment is generally released once the house has been completed and is ready for occupancy. But in some cases, the beneficiaries who received final installment, were not completed the respective houses with Sanitary toilets etc.

Example: In Velur Panchayat of Chowannur Block, Thrissur District, three beneficiaries under the Special Housing Construction and Rehabilitation Scheme for Vulnerable Communities—namely, Shruthimaya (Madukkara House), Krishnan (Koothuparambu), and Balan (Manappara)—were provided the full sanctioned amount of ₹6,00,000 in four instalments.



Fig: 14 Examples - Fund disbursed but yet to complete & occupy houses under Housing Scheme (Vulnerables)

As per the scheme guidelines, each installment should be released only after stage-wise verification of completed work. However, it was observed that in two of the houses, the toilet construction had not yet been completed, despite the full amount being released. The pit for septic tanks was noticed as incomplete and in water logged condition.

This highlights the need for the Department to ensure strict adherence

to stage-wise fund utilization in such housing projects, along with effective monitoring to ensure timely completion and proper use of funds.

Recommendation:

#SCP/02/25: House Construction (Vulnerable) Strict Verification Before Final Disbursement

The final installment of the housing project must be released only after the completion of the entire house in a ready-to-occupy condition with a sanitary toilet. The Department should also verify that the beneficiaries have taken possession of their respective houses.

2.4. SAFE HOUSING REHABILITATION SCHEME

The 'SAFE' (Secure Accommodation and Facility Enhancement) Scheme, vide G.O. (Rt) No. 990/2022/SCSTD dated 27/09/2022, aims to renovate houses belonging to Scheduled Caste families in accordance with prescribed guidelines. The scheme, initially applicable to houses completed after 01/04/2010, was later modified to include those constructed after 01/04/2006, as per G.O. (P) No. 713/2025/SCSTDD dated 08/09/2025. Beneficiaries with an annual income not exceeding ₹1,00,000 and a house with a plinth area of up to 800 sq. ft. are eligible under the scheme. Those who have received financial assistance for house construction, completion, or renovation in the past five years are not eligible. Each eligible house receives ₹2,00,000, disbursed in three instalments—₹50,000 as the first, ₹1,00,000 as the second, and ₹50,000 as the final instalment.

During the financial year 2024–25, a significant number of applicants were excluded from the scheme due to strict adherence to outdated eligibility criteria. Now, after the above modifications, the scheme is being implemented effectively across the State, enabling many eligible beneficiaries to undertake house maintenance and improve their standard of living. However, field-level feedback suggests increasing the plinth area by 10%, raising it from 800 sq. ft. to 880 sq. ft.

Recommendations:

#SCPb/03/25: Periodic Revision of SAFE Scheme Guidelines to Enhance Coverage and Inclusivity

Following the recent modifications, field-level feedback indicates that a larger number of eligible applicants are now able to access benefits under the SAFE Scheme, enabling them to maintain and improve their houses. The Department is commended for implementing these changes effectively. It is recommended that the Department continue to periodically update and revise the guidelines to ensure wider and timely coverage of deserving beneficiaries.

#SCPb/04/25: Revision of Plinth Area Eligibility Criteria under the SAFE Housing Scheme

Additionally, the Department may examine the feasibility of increasing the plinth area criterion by 10%, from 800 sq. ft. to 880 sq. ft., based on field-level feedback.

2.5. AGRICULTURE LAND PURCHASE (VULNERABLE COMMUNITY REHABILITATION)

The primary objective of the scheme is the upliftment of vulnerable Scheduled Caste communities through their traditional occupations, such as agriculture and allied activities. Under the scheme, financial assistance of up to ₹10 lakh is provided to households with an annual income below ₹1 lakh for the purchase of 25 cents of agricultural land, with the aim of promoting agriculture and self-employment. However, significant shortcomings have been observed in the implementation of the scheme. Agricultural activities are not being carried out on the allotted land, and some beneficiaries are attempting to sub-let it. For example, in Sreekrishnapuram Block of Palakkad District, two beneficiaries sought clarification from the SC Development officials on whether the land could be sold or leased, despite repeated instructions to cultivate it.

In another instance, the Palakkad Municipality has 11 beneficiaries from 2018-19 to 2019-20 who received agricultural land under the Vulnerable communities Rehabilitation Scheme. Most of these beneficiaries have leased their land instead of cultivating it themselves.

Consequently, the scheme's intended objectives are not being achieved effectively. It has also been noted that there is a lack of rational beneficiary selection and inadequate monitoring mechanisms. Therefore, to achieve the scheme's intended outcomes, it is essential to establish a more efficient monitoring system and to select both land and beneficiaries based on strict and transparent criteria.

Recommendations:

#SCPb/05/25: Strengthening Beneficiary Selection and Usage Compliance under the Agriculture Land Purchase Scheme

The Department may issue detailed guidelines for transparent and rigorous beneficiary selection, with strict adherence mandated at all levels. Beneficiaries should be clearly informed that the allotted land must be utilised solely for agriculture and allied activities, and that subleasing or any form of transfer of usage rights will not be permitted and ensure the action thereupon.

#SCPb/06/25: Establishment of Robust Monitoring and Convergence Mechanism for Effective Agriculture Land Utilisation

A structured monitoring and evaluation mechanism should be established—incorporating periodic field verification, proper documentation of land utilization, and timely corrective measures—to strengthen the scheme’s effectiveness through convergence with the Agriculture Department.

2.6. STUDY ROOM (PADANAMURI) SCHEME – PENDING AND PRIORITY CONCERNS

The Study Room Scheme provides financial assistance of ₹2,00,000 (₹3,00,000 in the case of Vulnerable Communities) for the construction of a 120-square metre study room with electrification for students studying in Classes 5 to 12 belonging to the Scheduled Caste community, in accordance with G.O(P) No. 5/2022/SCSTDD dated 05/12/2022.

An expenditure of **₹75.80 Crore** has been incurred under the scheme

during the financial year **2024–25** in the State.

At present, the prioritisation criteria under the Study Room Scheme accord preference to Plus Two Course (Higher Secondary) students in accordance with G.O(P) No. 5/2022/SCSTDD dated 05/12/2022. However, due to various reasons, especially the financial constraints and administration delay from beneficiary selection to disbursement of final installments, completion of the construction was delayed for years. As of March 31, 2025, the overall claim for **₹91.49 Crore** under the scheme remains pending in the State.

Many of the originally prioritised students—particularly those in the Plus Two course—may have already completed their course, either partially or fully, or may have dropped out. Consequently, the intended objective of providing a study facility for Plus Two Course students is often not realised, as most of them move to hostels or other accommodations for higher studies after completing Plus Two Course. Hence, the existing priority criterion has become practically irrelevant and ineffective in some cases.

For instance, in Kalikavu (Malappuram District), a Padanamuri was given to Sujith S/o Sundaran, an amount of ₹3,00,000/- was allotted for the construction during the financial year 2024-25, when he was studying in second year of higher secondary. The construction of the Padanamuri has been completed but they are yet to receive the last installment. They were paid ₹2,55,000 in three installments. The last installment of ₹45,000 is to be given when funds are available. The Finance Department observes that the student was given the padanamuri in the last phase of his school education.

As the student was weak in studies he failed in the higher secondary exam and hence dropped out of studies.

In another Instance, Karthik K.R, at Nemom Block, in Thiruvananthapuram received the padanamuri in the financial year 2023-2024 when he was in the ninth standard. Currently he is studying in the first year of higher secondary. Karthik got ₹30,000 in the financial year 2023-2024, and ₹1,70,000 in the financial year 2024-2025 totalling to 2 lakh rupees.

Field observations also indicate that several beneficiary households already possess two or more rooms within their existing residential structure, yet have only one student in the nuclear family requiring study space. In such cases, the need for an additional dedicated study room is comparatively lower, and the objectives of the scheme can often be met within the available household infrastructure. Prioritising these households has, in some instances, reduced the availability of assistance for students from more congested or space-constrained homes where the requirement is more urgent.

Recommendations:

#SCP/07/25: Revision of Priority Criteria under Study Room Scheme

The existing priority given to Plus Two Course students may be revised, and instead, priority may be accorded to students enrolled in High School classes (from 8th standard onwards).

#SCPB/08/25: Need-Based Prioritisation of Beneficiary under Study Room Scheme

Further, it is recommended that households having two or more rooms and only one student in the nuclear family be given the least priority for assistance under the Study Room Scheme, so that greater priority may be extended to students from households with limited space and higher need.

2.7. SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

Under the Self-Employment Assistance component of the Skilling, Employment and Entrepreneurship Scheme, financial support up to ₹3,00,000, including the loan portion, is provided for establishing individual self-employment enterprises. The scheme is implemented in collaboration with banks, wherein one-third of the loan amount (subject to a maximum project cost of ₹3,00,000) is provided as subsidy to eligible individuals, without any income limit, for bank-approved self-employment projects.

For vulnerable communities, the entire project cost, up to a maximum of ₹3,00,000, is provided as financial assistance. For non-vulnerable categories within the Scheduled Castes, one-third of the project cost, up to a maximum of ₹1,00,000, is provided as subsidy for projects with a total cost not exceeding ₹3,00,000.

During 2024–25, an amount of ₹2,34,47,149 was expended for 278 beneficiaries in the State.

The Self-Employment Scheme is intended to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for Scheduled Caste households that have limited access to regular employment. By enabling beneficiaries to start viable income-generating enterprises through financial assistance and institutional support, the scheme aims to promote economic self-reliance, reduce dependency, and ensure long-term socio-economic stability.

However, field-level findings indicate that the intended objectives are not being fully achieved, as the management of several units was observed to be inadequate and lacking in professional standards.

Case1: Under the scheme ‘Skilling Employment and Entrepreneurship’ Self-employment for the development of vulnerable Communities, an amount of ₹3,00,000/- has been disbursed to the beneficiary, Lali C., Velliman residing at Chittumala block (Kollam District) for starting a tools and machinery rental unit. The unit, which currently has no registered name, is attached to the beneficiary’s house. It was observed that some machinery and equipment are being kept in one corner of the bedroom. Although a few machines are being rented out and generating some profit, there is no display board, dedicated room, or proper storage rack for the equipment. Additionally, no registers are maintained for accounting or management purposes.

This indicates the need to provide adequate training and continuous guidance to self-employment beneficiaries, particularly those from vulnerable communities. As instructed by the Finance Team, some changes have been made in the Unit, especially the installation of sign boards.

Case 2: During the review of the Self-Employment Scheme in Chowannur Block, Thrissur District, it was observed that a beneficiary who had received the first instalment of financial assistance for the purchase of materials required to pursue self-employment as a Theyyam artist had not made the unit functional, even several months after receipt of the assistance.

Case 3: In another instance, the laundry unit at Mathur, Palakkad District, was inspected, and it was initially noted that the washing and drying machines supplied under the scheme were not present at the commercial premises. This raised concerns regarding the adequacy of follow-up and monitoring mechanisms intended to ensure that scheme-supported assets remain in productive use. Insufficient monitoring increases the likelihood of misuse or underutilisation of subsidised assets and may compromise the intended outcomes of the scheme.

Subsequent clarification from the SC Promoter and the Scheduled Caste Development Officer indicated that only the ironing equipment is kept at the commercial unit, while the washing and drying machines have been installed at the beneficiary's residence due to space constraints at the shop. Consequently, washing activities are undertaken at the residence and ironing

at the shop. The authorities reported that the unit is functioning better than in the previous year and opined that operational efficiency could be further improved by engaging additional labour.

Case 4: In a separate case, Girija M., residing at Anchalumood, received financial assistance under the Self-Employment Scheme. She submitted a project report for ₹3,00,000 to establish a tailoring unit, aiming to create five employment opportunities. The first installment of ₹1,50,000 was released.



Fig:15 Tailoring unit of Girija M

However, the shed constructed for the tailoring unit lacks the required Corporation approval, and only a bill of ₹44,000 was submitted. Consequently, the release of the remaining amount has been withheld pending compliance and verification.

Case 5: In another instance, Ms. Ajitha, a resident of Mudavanmughal in Thiruvananthapuram District, submitted a proposal for establishing a garment unit (*Krishna's Garments*) attached to her residence and was sanctioned a bank loan of ₹2,70,000. It was reported that she had procured the required materials and was repaying the loan instalments regularly. However, during the visit of the Performance Budget (PB) Team, it was observed that the unit was not operational, there was no display signboard, and the neighbouring community was unaware of the existence of such a unit.



Fig.-16 House of Ajitha (*Krishna 's Garments*)

At the same time, some self-employment units are operating successfully.

Case 6: For instance, Smt. Minimol S., residing at Thendekkad Jayanti Unnathi, Kollam Corporation, received financial assistance under the Self-Employment Scheme to establish a beauty parlour. She submitted a project report amounting to ₹2,50,210, and the entire amount was disbursed in two installments. The beneficiary is employing assistants in the parlour, thereby creating additional livelihood opportunities. This case represents a successful utilisation of the scheme, and the beneficiary has plans to further expand the enterprise.



Fig.17 Self-Employment Scheme -Beauty Parlour (Kollam District)

Recommendations:

#SCPB/09/25: Mandatory Training & Guidance for Self Employment Scheme Beneficiaries

The Department should ensure that all beneficiaries, particularly from vulnerable communities, receive mandatory training and continuous guidance on enterprise management, record-keeping, marketing, and operational efficiency before and after the commencement of their units.

#SCPB/10/25: Adequate Infrastructure and Record-Keeping for Self Employment Units

The Department should mandate that all self-employment units have adequate infrastructure, including dedicated operational space, proper equipment storage, and visible signboards, and maintain registers for accounting, inventory, and operations.

#SCPB/11/25: Periodic Review of Financial Support under Self Employment Scheme

The Department should periodically review the adequacy of financial support under the scheme to ensure beneficiaries can meet the

actual requirements of their proposed enterprises, with additional assistance considered for units with higher operational costs or specialized needs.

#SCPB/12/25: Additional Funding for Successful Self Employment Units

The Department should check the possibility to provide further financial assistance to units that are functioning successfully to support business expansion and create additional livelihood opportunities.

#SCPB/13/25: Robust Monitoring and Follow-Up of Self Employment Units

The Department should establish robust monitoring and follow-up mechanisms, including regular field visits by SC Promoters and Scheduled Caste Development Officers, verification of unit functionality, proper utilization of equipment, overall operational progress, and the organisation of yearly entrepreneurship meetings to review performance, share best practices, and provide guidance to beneficiaries.

#SCPB/14/25: Operational Efficiency & Business Support for Self Employment Units

The Department should devise a system to provide guidance and support to beneficiaries for enhancing operational efficiency, including assistance in engaging additional labour, marketing support, linking enterprises with local business networks, and ensuring compliance with regulatory and approval requirements, such as obtaining necessary permissions from local authorities.

2.8. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MARRIAGE OF SC GIRLS

The Marriage Assistance Scheme for Scheduled Caste (SC) girls aims to provide financial support to eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the prescribed norms. As per the guideline vide G.O.(Ms) No 26/2025/SCSTD dated 02/08/2025, the assistance is granted to SC brides who have completed 21 years of age and who personally submit the application. The annual family income of the applicant must not exceed ₹1,00,000, and the application is required to be filed within one year from the date of marriage. Applications received within one year are examined and sanctioned by the respective District Officers, while those submitted between one and two years under special and deserving circumstances may be approved by the Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department. Applications submitted after two years must be forwarded to the Government with a local enquiry report and a detailed justification from the Director, certifying that the delay is supported by valid and credible reasons. For marriages solemnised on or after 30.08.2022, eligible beneficiaries receive financial assistance of ₹1,25,000. The benefit is restricted to the bride's first marriage, and the applicant must furnish the marriage certificate as proof. All daughters in a family are eligible for support under the scheme, provided they meet the criteria. However, those who have already availed benefits under the Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme are not eligible for

assistance under this programme.

During the field visit, it was observed that the marriage assistance provided under the Scheme *Social Sector Intervention* plays a significant role in supporting economically vulnerable Scheduled Caste families. Beneficiaries reported that the assistance reduces the financial burden associated with marriage expenses, thereby offering timely and meaningful relief.

As an example, financial assistance of ₹1,25,000 was sanctioned for the marriage of Smt. Mariyammal, sister of the applicant Manikandan, under the Corporation Scheduled Caste Development Office, Kollam. The family stated that the support was highly beneficial and enabled them to meet substantial marriage-related expenses.

However, it was noted that the procedures and norms related to marriage assistance are interpreted and implemented differently across various offices. In some offices, the grant is released only after the beneficiary submits purchase bills for gold ornaments and dress materials. Such variations in field-level practices highlight the need for uniform and standardised implementation across all offices. Moreover, the assistance is often not provided in a timely manner due to procedural delays. The Finance Team considers this assistance particularly valuable for poor households.

Recommendations:

#SCPB/15/25: Standardise Procedures under SC Marriage Assistance Scheme

The Department should standardise and simplify the procedures for marriage assistance to ensure uniform implementation across all offices and prevent delays.

#SCP/16/25: Timely Release of SC Marriage Assistance Funds

It is favourable to release the assistance amount prior to the marriage, or at least minimise procedural delays, to ensure that eligible families receive the maximum intended benefit.

2.9. HEALTH CARE SCHEME - TREATMENT GRANT

Under the Health Care Scheme, a treatment grant of ₹1,00,000 is generally sanctioned to eligible beneficiaries through online. During the field visit, the team interacted with beneficiaries who had received assistance for major medical conditions. Sukhilal (aged 31 - Kidney failure), Chinnamma (aged 55, Kidney disease) and Ajith Chandran (aged 5 years-severe bone disease) at Mananthavadi in Wayanad District. They were sanctioned ₹85,000, ₹30,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively for respective treatment.

The Finance Team observed that the assistance currently provided for chronic diseases is insufficient to meet the continued treatment requirements of beneficiaries.

There is a clear need for a comprehensive health insurance plan for Scheduled Caste (SC) families, as existing financial assistance schemes do not adequately cover the high and recurring costs associated with chronic and severe illnesses. A structured insurance mechanism would ensure timely

access to quality treatment, reduce out-of-pocket expenditure, and provide sustained financial protection for vulnerable households.

Recommendations:

#SCPb/17/25: Comprehensive Insurance for SC Families under Health Care Scheme

The Department should explore the possibility of introducing a comprehensive insurance scheme for SC families to adequately support them in meeting high and recurring treatment costs, at least for chronic illnesses.

#SCPb/18/25: Field level assistance in accessing additional funds in health care

In the existing cases, the field mechanism should be directed to assist beneficiaries in utilizing MP/MLA/Chief Minister's funds, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, or other applicable sources.

2.10. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FAMILY OF DECEASED SOLE EARNING MEMBER

Under the guidelines issued by the Scheduled Caste Development Department, this scheme provides immediate financial assistance of ₹2 lakh to the legal heirs upon the death of the sole income-earner in a Scheduled Caste family. The scheme is applicable to families where the deceased was aged between 21 and 60 years, and the application is submitted within one year of the death. Once approved, financial assistance is disbursed according to a priority order.

Previously (before 2018), assistance was limited to cases of accidental death, with a sanctioned amount of ₹50,000. The revised guidelines in 2023 issued by the Government cover all types of death, including natural death, with the assistance amount also increased to ₹2,00,000.

These changes have led to a substantial increase in applications, resulting in many cases remaining pending for extended periods. There were 1864 applications pending to disburse amount till 31.03.2025 in the State.

Timely financial support is essential to address the pressing needs of affected families. To address the backlog of applications, it is advisable to release an initial sum of ₹50,000 without delay, with the remaining amount disbursed in subsequent installments. This phased disbursement ensures that all eligible families receive prompt relief, even if partially at the outset, while allowing for prudent financial management.

Furthermore, the SC Department could explore utilizing the remaining funds to promote self-employment initiatives among bereaved families. Such measures would facilitate sustainable income generation, lessen long-term dependency on Government aid, and help families regain financial stability. For households unable to participate in employment-oriented programs, it would be appropriate to provide alternative support to meet their immediate day-to-day needs, as observed during field verification. This approach effectively addresses both urgent relief and long-term welfare considerations.

Recommendations:

#SCPb/19/25: Immediate Relief under Financial Assistance Scheme for Bereaved Families

Immediate release of ₹50,000 to affected families is recommended to provide urgent relief, with the remaining amount disbursed in subsequent installment or installments to ensure timely and continued support.

#SCPb/20/25: Self-Employment Support under Financial Assistance Scheme for Bereaved Families

The SC Department should assess the possibility of providing affected families with support under self-employment schemes, and if eligible, give them priority, along with exploring other possible assistance from the Department to ensure sustainable livelihood.

2.11. VIJNANAVADI CENTRES: REVIVAL AND STRENGTHENING OF FOR COMMUNITY LEARNING AND DIGITAL SUPPORT

The Vijnanavadi Centres are intended to provide children with facilities for group study and reading, access to books, newspapers, periodicals, and computer-based learning support. They also facilitate submission of online applications, clarification of computer-related queries, and access to Government orders, circulars, and departmental notifications. The centres operate from 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM on working days and from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM on holidays, and their day-to-day functioning is

managed by coordinators appointed on a contract basis, with basic computer knowledge and an honorarium currently set at ₹8,000 per month. Coordinators are responsible for maintaining reading materials, ensuring the safekeeping of furniture and computer equipment, and facilitating dissemination of departmental information. During the COVID-19 pandemic, these centres played a crucial role in enabling children to attend online classes.

Presently, most Vijnanavadi Centres across the State are non-functional due to the absence of Coordinators. In some locations, limited activities are conducted by Scheduled Caste (SC) Promoters during selected hours. Consequently, infrastructure, including computers, books, and furniture, is deteriorating due to lack of use and maintenance.

A notable example is the Vijnanavadi Centre at Kaniyampal under Kunnankulam Municipality, where operations have ceased entirely. The library, computer facilities, and group learning activities are inactive, computers are in unserviceable condition, and furniture is damaged. Additionally, a toilet constructed in 2025 using the 2023–24 corpus fund remains non-functional due to lack of water supply. Such underutilization results in financial loss to the Government.



Fig. 18 *Vijnanvadi Centre at Kaniyambal - Asset deterioration*

In another instance in Nemom Block (Thiruvananthapuram), the Vijnanavadi Centre remained inaccessible due to the absence of a responsible person, resulting in the key to the building being missing. This prevented verification of the present condition inside the building, as well as access to the computer system, books, and other facilities. The situation highlights how the lack of a coordinator directly impacts the proper functioning, maintenance, and utilization of the centre's resources.

In a different location, the Thumbummukham Vijnanavadi in Chittumala Block (Kollam District) is facing structural and operational issues due to lack of maintenance. Water damage to the foundation and seasonal flooding necessitate raising the surrounding ground for proper drainage. The facility also lacks basic infrastructure, including electricity, a functional toilet, and an operational computer system. While it provides a library and digital support such as exam assistance, the absence of a dedicated coordinator has led to underutilization of these resources, limiting

its effectiveness as a community hub.

Field verification confirms that Vijnanavadi Centres provide significant educational and informational benefits to children and the wider community. Immediate action is therefore recommended to restore their proper functioning. This includes reappointment of coordinators, strict and regular maintenance of infrastructure, and effective dissemination of Government orders and welfare schemes through the centres. Responsibility for supervision and upkeep may be entrusted to the respective local self-Government institutions and departmental officers to ensure sustained operation and optimal utilization of resources.

Recommendations:

#SCP/21/25: Immediate Restoration of Vijnanavadi Centres for Student and Community Support

Considering the substantial benefits provided by the Vijnanavadi Centres, it is strongly recommended that their operations be restarted immediately to ensure continued support for students and the community. The Department should take necessary measures to ensure that Vijnanavadi Centres also offer evening classes, exam support, and academic assistance to undergraduate and postgraduate students.

#SCP/22/25: SCP/SCSP local body Funding for Vijnanavadi Maintenance

It is further recommended to examine the feasibility of utilizing Special Component Plan (SCP) / Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) funds

of local bodies to meet the recurring and maintenance expenses of these centres.

2.12. CORPUS FUND / CRITICAL GAP FILLING SCHEME

The Critical Gap Filling scheme under the SC Department provides financial support from the corpus fund to address unmet needs and bridge resource gaps in ongoing programs and initiatives for Scheduled Caste communities. The fund is primarily utilized to cover essential infrastructure, maintenance, and operational shortfalls, ensuring effective implementation and continuity of welfare schemes.

However, in some instances, the scheme has not fully achieved its objectives due to challenges at the ground level. For example, in Chittumala Block, Kollam, a connectivity road between Chamundichira and Patturkonam was planned under the corpus fund scheme but has not yet been constructed due to land acquisition issues. While most of the land has been acquired, the last stretch includes privately owned plots with houses, and the owners have not permitted widening for the road. The absence of this road has caused significant difficulties for local residents, including delays in medical access, as ambulances are unable to reach the area. It is observed that, despite the incomplete land acquisition, small vehicles such as three-wheelers and small cars can still pass through.

There is an urgent need to resolve the disputes and complete the road

construction to ensure uninterrupted connectivity and address the hardships faced by the community.

Recommendation:

#SCPB/23/25: Ensure Road Connectivity in Chittumala, Kollam

The Department may explore the possibility of constructing the road up to the disputed land while resolving ownership issues, to ensure partial connectivity and alleviate difficulties faced by local residents.

2.13. MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

As the key institutions under the Scheduled Castes Development Department, MRS play a crucial role in providing quality education, residential facilities, and holistic developmental support to children from Scheduled Caste communities. They serve as an important intervention to bridge educational disparities and ensure equitable access to academic and co-curricular opportunities.

The overall functioning of the schools was satisfactory. However, academic reviews indicated that students were lagging behind in core subjects such as languages and Mathematics. Delays in the appointment of special tutors result in their services becoming available only by the middle of the academic year, leading to continued learning gaps and insufficient academic support for weaker students. It is essential to ensure that special tutors are deployed from the beginning of the academic year to improve

learning outcomes.

Students demonstrated a strong interest in sports; however, many schools continue to face shortage of essential sports equipment and constraints due to limited playground space. In 2024–25, an amount of ₹12,500 has been earmarked for procuring sports equipment for each MRS, which may be enhanced in line with actual requirements. These limitations restrict physical development, reduce participation in sports activities, and impede opportunities for holistic growth.

It was also noted that a considerable number of students exhibit strong artistic abilities, particularly in drawing. However, these talents remain underutilised due to the absence of structured guidance and limited opportunities for showcasing their work. Focused interventions to identify, nurture, and promote such skills would greatly support students' holistic development and provide avenues for appropriate recognition.

In the case of MRS Vadakkanchery for Boys, significant localised challenges were observed due to severe air pollution caused by a nearby metal scrap unit. Although the company had halted operations after the COVID-19 period (2020), it resumed functioning during the current academic year, leading to renewed pollution concerns. The unit relocated its chimney—earlier positioned directly opposite the school building—to a lower structure; however, this modification has not mitigated the problem. Polluted air continues to escape through the chimney and gaps in the outer

walls made of metal sheets, dispersing across the school premises and adversely affecting the health of students, staff, and local residents. This results in serious health hazards, increased absenteeism, long-term respiratory risks, and an overall unsafe learning environment.

Recommendations:

#SCPB/24/25: Timely Deployment of Special Tutors in MRS

It is recommended that the process for engaging special tutors be initiated well in advance to ensure that all appointments are completed before the commencement of the academic year. Administrative procedures may be streamlined, and a monitoring mechanism established to ensure timely deployment. Maintaining a pre-approved panel of tutors for immediate posting may further help prevent delays.

#SCPB/25/25: Enhanced Sports Facilities in MRS

It is recommended that adequate funds be allocated for procuring essential sports equipment and that efforts be undertaken to identify or develop a larger playground area.

#SCPB/26/25: Air Pollution Mitigation Measures at MRS Vadakkanchery

It is recommended that the air pollution matter be urgently brought to the attention of the Pollution Control Board and the District Administration for further inspection and strict enforcement of

environmental safety norms. The company should be directed to install effective pollution control systems and rectify structural deficiencies that allow leakage of emissions. The school may also temporarily restrict outdoor activities during peak emission periods and regularly monitor air quality within the premises until the issue is fully resolved.

#SCPB/27/25: Structured Art Programmes to Nurture Student Talent in MRS

A suitable approach may be introduced to develop structured art activities by engaging qualified instructors, organising regular art sessions, and ensuring the availability of essential materials. Conducting art exhibitions and encouraging student participation in district- or State-level competitions would further support the promotion of artistic talent.

2.14. PRE-EXAMINATION TRAINING CENTRE

The Pre-Examination Training Centre (PETC) under the Scheduled Castes Development Department plays a vital role in improving the educational and career prospects of Scheduled Caste candidates by providing specialised coaching for competitive examinations. The primary function of PETC is to offer free, quality training for examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, PSC, Bank test, RRB, and other major recruiting bodies. The Centre ensures access to expert faculty, study materials, and structured coaching to enhance the competitiveness of SC candidates.

During the review of PETC functioning, a number of systemic and

operational challenges were identified across training duration, curriculum relevance, coordination mechanisms, examination opportunities, technology infrastructure, admission policies, financial support, administrative responsiveness, and infrastructure availability. Certain centres, such as the PETC at Kuzhalmandam, have shown strong results, but several persistent issues continue to hinder the overall efficiency, reach, and effectiveness of the PETC system. The following are the main problems identified:

2.14.1. Inadequate Duration of Training for Competitive Examinations

The Pre-Examination Training Centre (PETC) presently offers coaching for PSC, RRB, and SSC examinations with a duration of only six months. This short period is insufficient for comprehensive coverage of vast syllabi and for systematic revision and practice. Candidates from socially and economically backward backgrounds, who depend exclusively on PETC training, find it difficult to compete with those receiving extended or private coaching. Only a small number of trainees who continue their preparation privately after completing the course manage to secure employment.

The short training period therefore results in limited success rates and underutilisation of Government expenditure on training.

Recommendations:

#SCP/28/25: Extension of PETC Training Duration for Competitive Exams

The duration of training may be extended from six months to 10

months to ensure adequate preparation time. Alternatively, those trainees who successfully complete the initial six-month course and are willing to continue may be given an additional four-month extension.

#SCPB/29/25: Crash-Oriented Pre-Examination Programme for PETC Trainees

In addition, a one-month crash-orientation programme may be introduced before major preliminary and main examinations (such as Degree Level, SSLC/10th Level, etc.) to reinforce key topics, strengthen exam strategy, and improve overall performance outcomes.

2.14.2. Outdated Syllabus for Computer Courses

The short-term three-month computer course conducted in PETCs under the supervision of the LBS Centre for Science and Technology still follows the syllabus framed in 2006. While the LBS Centre regularly revises the curriculum of its own courses to meet technological advancements, the syllabus used in PETCs has not been updated for nearly two decades. Consequently, the training content does not reflect current software trends, computer applications, or office automation practices, leading to poor employability of trainees.

Recommendation:

#SCPB/30/25: Revision of PETC Computer Course Syllabus

The syllabus of PETC computer courses should be revised and

updated periodically in consultation with the LBS Centre for Science and Technology. Inclusion of modules on modern computer applications, digital literacy, and online service platforms will make the training more relevant and employment-oriented.

2.14.3. Lack of Coordination with KGTE for the Stenography Course

The Kerala Government Technical Examination (KGTE) administers the final examinations and certification for the two-year Stenography Course in PETCs. However, PETCs do not receive any official syllabus, notifications, or study materials from KGTE. Students are compelled to write examinations along with those from private institutions, resulting in non-uniform standards and unequal access to academic resources. The absence of proper communication channels has created confusion about examination patterns and evaluation criteria.

Recommendation:

#SCP/31/25: Structured Coordination with KGTE for PETC Stenography Courses

The KGTE may be instructed at directorate level, to share official syllabi, study guidelines, and examination updates regularly with all PETCs. A structured coordination mechanism should be established between KGTE and the Department to ensure consistency and standardisation across training centres.

2.14.4. Limited Examination Opportunities for Stenography Students

At present, the KGTE conducts Stenography examinations only once a year. Students are allowed to appear for the Higher examination only after passing the Lower examination. If a student fails in the Lower examination during the first year, they can appear for the Higher only in the third year, whereas the course duration is limited to two years. As a result, students lose the opportunity to complete the course within the prescribed time, and the overall pass percentage remains low.

Recommendation:

#SCPB/32/25: Frequency of KGTE Stenography Examinations

The KGTE may be directed to conduct the Stenography examinations twice a year so that students get an additional opportunity to qualify within the two-year period. Examination eligibility conditions may also be reviewed to make the process more flexible.

2.14.5. Use of Obsolete Typewriting Machines

In most PETCs and private institutions, training and examinations are still conducted using manual typewriting machines, while KGTE's own courses use computers. The continued use of outdated typewriters prevents trainees from gaining computer-based typing proficiency, which is essential for modern clerical and secretarial positions. This technological gap reduces the competitiveness and employability of PETC trainees.

Recommendation:

#SCPB/33/25: Upgradation of Typewriting Facilities in PETCs

The PETCs should be modernised with computer-based typewriting and shorthand training facilities. Gradual replacement of manual machines with computers will align the training with current job requirements and improve the practical relevance of the course.

2.14.6. Optimizing Enrollment in Stenography and Computer Courses

Admission to Stenography and Computer courses is currently reserved exclusively for SC and ST candidates. While this supports targeted groups, it often leads to vacancies when the number of applicants from these communities is lower than the available capacity. To prevent the underutilization of resources, it is proposed that seats remaining vacant after SC/ST recruitment be opened to eligible candidates from other categories, specifically focusing on economically disadvantaged OBC students who also require skill-based training.

Recommendation:

#SCPB/34/25: Optimisation of PETC Course Enrolment

Seats remaining vacant after admitting eligible SC/ST candidates in PETC Stenography and Computer courses may be filled by economically backward OBC candidates, up to 30% of total intake, to prevent under-utilisation of training infrastructure and improve programme outreach, subject to Government norms.

2.14.7. Inadequate Stipend for Trainees

Since 22 September 2020, SC trainees have been receiving a stipend based on distance — ₹200 per month for those residing within 8 km and ₹800 for those residing beyond 8 km from the centre. This amount is paid proportionally to attendance. However, many students from distant rural areas discontinue their training midway because the stipend does not cover actual travel expenses, which have increased substantially in recent years. The low stipend thus leads to dropout and poor course completion rates.

Recommendation:

#SCPb/35/25: Rationalisation of Stipend for PETC Trainees

The Department may examine the feasibility of enhancing the monthly stipend amount in line with current travel costs and inflation. A revised stipend would encourage regular attendance and help prevent discontinuation, particularly among students from remote areas.

2.14.8. Lack of Financial Assistance for Study Materials

Students belonging to Scheduled Castes face financial difficulties in purchasing study materials, rank files, and stationery required for the course. The absence of financial support adversely affects their academic preparation and exam performance.

Recommendation:

#SCPb/36/25: Study Material Allowance for PETC Students

The Department may consider sanctioning a one-time allowance for each eligible SC trainee to purchase essential study materials and

reference files. Such support would substantially improve the quality of learning outcomes.

2.14.9. Delayed Administrative Responses and Ineffective Monitoring

Several matters—including extension of training duration, construction of the building, and syllabus revision—have remained pending due to the absence of prompt decision-making. This has resulted in delays in implementation and has affected the overall functioning and effectiveness of the centre.

Recommendation:

#SCP/37/25: Strengthened Directorate-Level Monitoring of PETCs

A regular monitoring and review mechanism may be instituted at the Directorate level to track the progress of proposals and ensure timely decision-making. Quarterly review meetings with PETC Principals may be organised to evaluate implementation status and resolve pending issues.

2.14.10. Restricted Geographic Coverage of PETC Facilities

Review of the PSC Coaching Centre (PETC) functioning at Kuzhalmandam Block (Palakkad District) showed that the centre has consistently achieved high success rates in 2024–25, with several trainees securing employment. The centre also provides stenography and computer training, which are effectively utilized by beneficiaries. These results

indicate that the PETC model is functioning efficiently and delivering measurable outcomes.

However, PETC facilities are presently available only in a limited number of districts. Eligible beneficiaries in other districts do not have access to similar training support, resulting in uneven coverage of the scheme. The absence of PETCs in multiple districts restricts uniform access to competitive exam coaching and skill-development opportunities, limiting the overall reach and intended impact of the programme.

Recommendation:

#SCP/38/25: Statewide Expansion of PETC Facilities

Additional PETC centres may be established in the remaining districts to ensure State-wide access to competitive exam coaching and skill-development training. Expanding the PETC network would enable more eligible candidates to benefit from structured coaching and employment-oriented programmes. Districts with higher Scheduled Caste populations may be prioritised to promote equitable distribution of services across the -.

2.14.11. Delay in Construction of the PETC's Own Building

The PETC, Kuzhalmandam, was inaugurated on 21 December 2004 and began functioning in a rented building in January 2005. Even after two decades, the centre continues to operate from a rented premise due to delay in constructing its own building. Although 40 cents of land under the

Irrigation Department was allotted on 22 August 2024, and a letter requesting preparation of an estimate was sent to the Assistant Engineer, PWD (Buildings), Palakkad on 18 September 2024, no estimate has been received so far. The delay in administrative procedures has resulted in stagnation of infrastructure development.

The lack of a permanent building limits the number of trainees, prevents expansion of batches, and restricts the introduction of modern facilities such as computer labs and seminar halls.

Recommendation:

#SCP/39/25: Time-Bound Construction of PETC Kuzhalmandam Building

Government may accord approval to proceed with the construction through the District Nirmithi Kendra / other Government-accredited construction agencies so that the building can be completed within a fixed timeframe. Periodic monitoring and review at the Directorate level may also be introduced to avoid further administrative delays.

2.14.12. Inadequate Space in the Existing Building

In the case of PETC Kuzhalmandam, the current rented building has very limited space, which severely restricts student intake and prevents the addition of more training batches. The existing infrastructure is insufficient to accommodate practical sessions, computer training, and simultaneous classes. Consequently, many eligible applicants are denied admission each year.

Recommendation:

#SCP/40/25:Temporary Space Augmentation for PETC Kuzhalmandam

Until the new building is completed, temporary expansion arrangements may be made — such as hiring nearby halls or classrooms on rent — to accommodate additional batches and avoid depriving eligible candidates of training opportunities.

2.15. GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE PALAKKAD

(Institute of Integrated Medical Sciences - IIMS)

The construction of the Government Medical College, Palakkad (Institute of Integrated Medical Sciences – IIMS), initiated to establish a fully functional medical education and tertiary healthcare facility for the region, remains incomplete and only partially functional despite substantial financial investment. While limited academic activities and certain outpatient services have commenced, the institution is far from operational as a full-fledged medical college hospital, owing to incomplete utility systems, non-commissioned clinical infrastructure, and persistent gaps in essential services. Critical facilities such as major operation theatres, ICUs, Modular and Central Laboratories, the Medical Gas Pipeline System (MGPS), sewage treatment plant, power laundry, and several inpatient services have not been commissioned, primarily due to delays in civil, electrical, mechanical, and utility works. As a result, the Medical College

continues to function at a significantly constrained capacity, well below the level envisaged in the approved DPR.

In continuation of GO (Rt) No. 759/14/SCSTDD dated 20/05/2014, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared in 2015 with an estimated project cost of ₹559.68 crore, targeting completion of the Medical College within two years, from 31/07/2016 to 23/08/2018. The DPR was prepared by Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation India Ltd (through M/s Mathur & Kapre Associates), and as per GO (Rt) No. 1845/2015/PWD dated 10/12/2015, the Kerala PWD was designated as the implementing authority. Although the DPR proposed a composite execution model, the works were later split and tendered separately by PWD, resulting in delays—particularly in tendering critical components essential for hospital functioning.

For instance, while the Hospital Block was tendered in 2016, essential internal systems—such as the medical gas pipeline, sewerage and drainage networks, sewage treatment plant, and electrical substation—were excluded from the tender, despite the inclusion of the substation equipment. Such fragmented tendering resulted in key functional works being initiated much later than planned.

The Public Works Department (PWD) was also unable to complete the awarded works within the stipulated time of completion (ToC), necessitating multiple extensions. Consequently, despite more than eight years having elapsed and an expenditure of approximately ₹550+ crore by

2025–26, the project remains incomplete and has not yet been handed over.

The project includes construction of the Medical College Block, Hospital Block, boys’ and girls’ hostels, associated civil and electrical works, and procurement and installation of medical and ancillary equipment. All works are undertaken with State Level Working Group/Special Working Group approval, and funds may also be utilised for completing works approved in previous years. Excluding administrative and other incidental expenses, the following expenditure pertains exclusively to construction activities.

Table-53

Construction Expenditure Details

Head of Account 4225-01-277-89 (P)

YEAR	EXPENDITURE AMOUNT (₹in Crore)	Remarks
2012-13	0	
2013-14	4.26	
2014-15	12.21	(G.O (Rt) No.1380/13/PWD dated 23/10/2013 PWD accorded TS for an amount of ₹12.60 Cr for the construction of Academic block, which was not included in the DPR)
2015-16	12.21	

2016-17	78.89	
2017-18	53.47	
2018-19	58.64	
2019-20	19.71	
2020-21	41.67	
2021-22	47.31	
2022-23	122.87	
2023-24	42.39	
2024-25	18.60	
Total	512.23	₹7.56 Crore has been expended during 2025-26 (till 20.12.2025)

Chart - 25

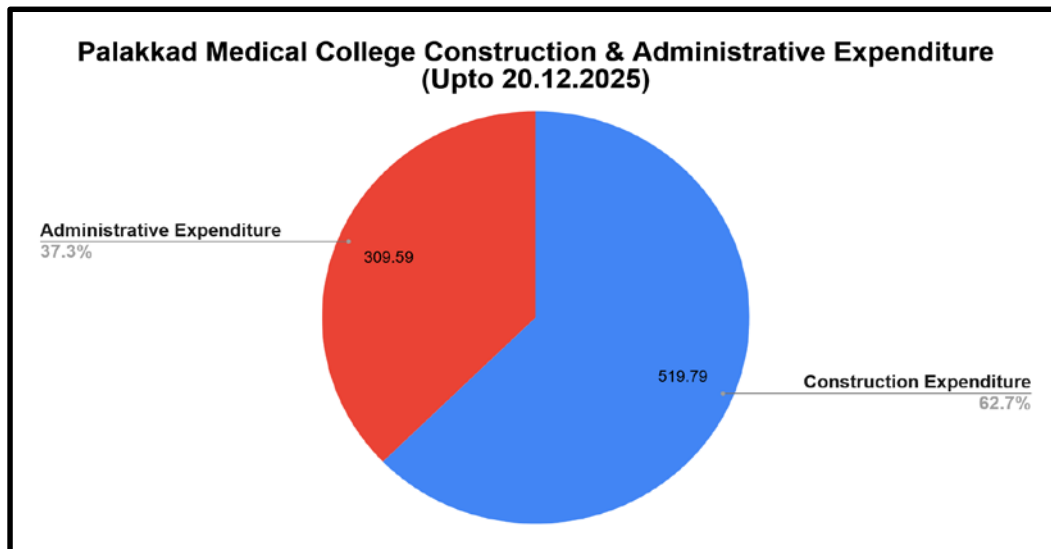


Table-54

IIMS Expenditure Details (till 20.12.2025)

(Amount ₹ in Crore)

Item of Expenditure	Amount
Administrative Expenditure	309.59
Construction Expenditure	519.79
Total	829.38

In addition, under the Head of Account 2225-01-277-57-34 (P/V), the total administrative expenditure incurred up to 2024-25 amounts to ₹289.63 crore. During 2025-26, an additional expenditure of ₹19.96 crore has been incurred up to 22.12.2025, bringing the total administrative expenditure up to 22.12.2025 to ₹309.59 crore.

Despite a substantial cumulative expenditure of **₹829.38 crore** incurred towards construction and administrative activities up to 22.12.2025, Palakkad Medical College has not yet become fully functional as a comprehensive medical education and healthcare institution. While the college has been admitting 100 MBBS students annually since 2014,

resulting in a total admission of 1,200 students up to 2025, the continued lack of full operational infrastructure has significantly constrained the intended academic and clinical training environment.

Although six batches have completed the MBBS course and 124 students are presently undergoing house surgency, the reliance on the District Hospital for clinical training, particularly for internship requirements, indicates gaps in institutional readiness. This situation raises concerns regarding the adequacy, continuity, and quality of hands-on clinical exposure that students are expected to receive within a fully equipped medical college setting.

Given that a large proportion of admitted students belong to Scheduled Caste and other reserved communities, the delayed functionality of the Medical College may adversely affect the objective of capacity building and creation of skilled medical professionals from these communities. Further, the absence of a fully functional teaching hospital undermines the broader goal of enabling students to acquire comprehensive medical knowledge and competencies necessary for effective community service, despite the significant public investment made in the institution.

Immediate completion of the remaining construction works and formal handing over of the facilities to the Medical College authorities are essential to make Palakkad Medical College fully functional. This is crucial not only for strengthening medical education and clinical

training but also for ensuring effective healthcare services to the community, particularly the Scheduled Caste population, in line with the objectives of the project.

A comprehensive inspection of the campus indicates that several newly constructed buildings exhibit structural and maintenance issues. Concrete slabs in the Main Block and Casualty Block have cracked and fallen; water seepage is visible on multiple walls. In the basement of the Casualty Block, sewage leakage has resulted in stagnant, foul-smelling water, posing risks to structural safety and hygiene. Untreated wastewater discharge from the Main Block, Academic Block, and other buildings, along with waterlogging during rains, further affects the campus environment.

Additionally, the access road to non-clinical departments, including the Administrative Office, remains incomplete, affecting internal movement and campus functionality.

Some important issues noticed by the finance team are as follows:

2.15.1. Recurrent Sewerage Overflow, Drainage Failure, and Basement Flooding

The Medical College hospital block is facing persistent flooding in the basement owing to incomplete sewerage networks, improper gradient in pipelines, defective manholes, and leakage through the retaining-wall. Rainwater enters through drainage slabs, mixes with sewage, and stagnates

inside the building, creating severe odour and hygiene hazards that directly affect OP areas and administrative blocks. The root cause remains unaddressed as PWD has relied on temporary pumping instead of rectifying structural faults.



***Fig:19 -
IIMS -
Flooding in
the
Basement***



Recommendation:

#SCP/41/25: Permanent Resolution of Sewerage and Flooding at Govt. Medical College, Palakkad

The PWD (Buildings Division) may prepare and implement a comprehensive corrective action plan to eliminate recurring flooding and backflow. This should include reconstruction of defective chambers, sealing of retaining-wall leakage points, realignment of sewer lines with proper slope, and rectification of Y-joints. A fortnightly joint inspection by PWD engineers, STP agency, and Medical College engineering staff must be mandated to ensure complete resolution rather than temporary mitigation.

2.15.2. Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) Completed but Non-Operational Due to Missing Connectivity

The STP has been structurally completed, but it remains non-functional because PWD has not connected the final inlet lines and manholes. Silt and mud from incomplete upstream works have entered the STP basin, damaging filters and impairing operations. As a result, untreated sewage accumulates in the basement, posing a public health risk.

Recommendation:

#SCP/42/25: Operationalisation of STP at Govt. Medical College, Palakkad

The Government may direct PWD to immediately complete all external sewerage connections required for STP commissioning. Final inlet pipelines, chambers, and manholes must be tested and certified. The Medical College may simultaneously be allowed to appoint an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) agency so that the STP can be operated, monitored, and maintained effectively from the date of commissioning.

2.15.3. Delays and Fragmentation in Sewerage–Drainage Works

The sewerage and drainage works tendered in 2022 remain incomplete despite multiple extensions and price revisions. The contractor is facing termination due to non-performance. The Medical College reports that PWD's fragmented tendering and lack of coordination have caused

cascading delays in all dependent works, including internal roads and utility networks.

Recommendation:

#SCP/43/25: Time-Bound Completion of Sewerage and Drainage Works at Govt. Medical College, Palakkad

PWD may issue a time-bound, enforceable action schedule with strict milestones for completion of sewerage and drainage works. If progress is unsatisfactory, termination may be expedited and re-tendering initiated without delay. A senior PWD officer may be deputed full-time to monitor progress and ensure adherence to timelines.

2.15.4. Poor Coordination Among PWD Civil, Electrical, and Electronics Wings

The Medical College authority has raised repeated concerns that lack of coordination among the three PWD wings has delayed (Medical Gas Pipeline System(MGPS) installation, electrical load allocation, drainage trenching, and building service integration. PWD claims regular coordination meetings, but on-site delays indicate otherwise.

Recommendation:

#SCP/44/25: Unified Field Coordination Mechanism at Medical College Palakkad

The Government may establish a Unified Field Coordination Mechanism chaired by a senior PWD officer stationed at the Medical

College. Weekly coordination meetings should be mandatory and action-based, with minutes submitted to the Chief Engineer, Director (SCDD) and Government. Inter-dependent works must be synchronised and cleared before scheduling site activities.

2.15.5. ACP Facade Panels Detaching and Falling from the Building

The Aluminium Composite Panel (ACP) sheets on the facade have detached and fallen on multiple occasions, raising significant safety concerns for patients, staff, and visitors. The Medical College considers this a structural defect, while PWD attributes the failure to strong winds.

Recommendation:

#SCP/45/25: ACP Panel Safety and Rectification at Palakkad Medical College

A comprehensive structural and safety audit of all ACP panels may be conducted through a specialised technical agency. Root causes—whether design flaws, poor anchoring, or material issues—must be identified. The responsible contractor should be required to carry out complete rectification at their cost before the monsoon season.

2.15.6. Internal Road Works Delayed Due to Incomplete Sewerage Systems

Internal roads remain unfinished because sewerage trenching and

pipeline connections have not been completed. As a result, patient movement, emergency vehicle access, and campus organisation are severely affected.

Recommendation:

#SCPb/46/25: Prioritised Drainage and Road Development at Medical College Palakkad

The PWD may be directed to complete all sewerage and drainage works first, followed by phased road laying based on a revised plan incorporating proper camber, storm-water channels, and cross-drainage. Prior coordination with the Medical College is essential to minimise disruption of hospital operations.

2.15.7. Unauthorized Occupation by Nursing College

Although only 2,500 sq.ft. was formally allotted, the Nursing College has occupied the entire third floor without approval. This has constrained space required for academic and administrative functions of the Medical College.

Recommendation:

#SCPb/47/25: Regulation of Nursing College Space Utilisation at Palakkad Medical College

The Director of Medical Education (DME) may be directed to inspect and ensure that the Nursing College is confined strictly to the permitted 2,500 sq.ft. Unauthorised occupancy should be vacated, and

space restored for Medical College needs. In case additional space is required, the same may be considered for regularisation subject to submission of a formal application and approval by the competent authority.

2.15.8. Critical Staff Shortages Hindering Operations and Monitoring

The Medical College is functioning with only a fraction of its sanctioned Administrative and Engineering staff. Only one Assistant Engineer on contract basis is available to oversee all construction works. Lack of clerical staff affects file movement, reporting, and project coordination.

Recommendation:

#SCP/48/25: Manpower Support for Palakkad Medical College

The Government may urgently fill Administrative, clerical, paramedical, and engineering vacancies. Until permanent recruitment occurs, temporary engagement of retired engineers, overseers, and clerical staff may be permitted to ensure adequate engineering oversight and administrative support.

2.15.9. Delays in MGPS, Modular Lab, Central Lab, and Laundry Installations

Works by external agencies such as Kerala Medical Services

Corporation Ltd.(KMSCL), District Nirmithi Kendra (DNK), and SILK remain incomplete, partly due to missing enabling works from PWD (electrical cabling, foundations, drainage).

Recommendation:

#SCPb/49/25: Integrated Execution Timeline for Critical Installations at Palakkad Medical College

External agencies may be placed under a common implementation schedule monitored weekly by the Director / Medical College Principal. PWD must complete all enabling works immediately so that the Medical Gas Pipeline System (MGPS), Modular Lab, Central Lab, and Laundry can be installed and commissioned without further delay.

2.15.10. Lack of Integrated Monitoring and Conflicting Progress Claims

PWD and the Medical College present conflicting accounts of progress, especially regarding drainage, STP connectivity, and ACP safety. There is no unified monitoring system ensuring consistent reporting.

Recommendation:

#SCPb/50/25: Real-Time Construction Monitoring Framework for Palakkad Medical College

A web-based integrated project monitoring system may be introduced to track real-time progress with photographic evidence, milestones, and delay alerts. All agencies must upload weekly reports,

enabling transparent oversight by higher authorities.

2.15.11. Waterlogging Inside Campus and Inadequate Storm-water Management

The campus faces repeated waterlogging due to poor peripheral drains, lack of linkages with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) drains, and inadequate outflow to the Yakkara river.



Fig 20 : *IIMS campus under waterlogging condition*

Recommendation:

#SCPB/51/25: Integrated Flood Mitigation and Stormwater Management Plan at IIMS Palakkad

At Palakkad Medical College (IIMS), a comprehensive campus-wide flood prevention and stormwater management plan may be prepared in coordination with the PWD, Municipality, and Irrigation Department. This should include redesigning peripheral drains, ensuring adequate outflow channels, and creating bypass routes during heavy rainfall.

2.15.12. Fragmented Execution of Future DPR Projects

Upcoming infrastructure—staff quarters, dental college, pharmacy college, specialty blocks, and auditorium—risks further delay due to multi-agency fragmentation and lack of unified planning.

Recommendation:

#SCPb/52/25: IIMS Palakkad - Consolidated EPC Approach for Future DPR Projects

A consolidated development roadmap may be prepared for future DPR-based construction works at Palakkad Medical College (IIMS). A single EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) model or unified architectural consultant may be adopted to ensure technical coherence and streamlined implementation.

2.15.13. Absence of a Single Authority to Coordinate All Agencies

The Medical College project involves multiple agencies with overlapping responsibilities—PWD, KMSCL, DNK, SILK, IRTC, Municipality—resulting in delays and contradictions.

Recommendation:

#SCPb/53/25: Centralised Project Management for Time-Bound Construction at IIMS Palakkad

The Government may establish a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) or appoint a Dedicated Project Director with full authority to coordinate, supervise, and enforce deadlines across all agencies for ongoing and

future construction works at Palakkad Medical College (IIMS). This centralised mechanism is essential for timely completion of ongoing and future works.

2.15.14. Suggests Policy Decision on Operational Realignment While Safeguarding SC Development Objectives

The Medical College at Palakkad was established under the Scheduled Castes Development Department with the objective of creating a high-quality tertiary healthcare and medical education facility benefiting the Scheduled Caste population. However, the institution has now reached a stage where day-to-day operations, clinical governance, hospital administration, and the commissioning of specialised medical services require sector-specific expertise, continuous technical staffing, and integration with the wider public health system—functions traditionally and effectively managed by the Health and Family Welfare Department. The persistent delays, multi-agency coordination issues, and shortages of clinical and administrative personnel indicate that the Health Department's institutional framework may be better suited to ensure efficient operationalisation and long-term sustainability of the Medical College.

Further, if operational management is entrusted to the Health Department, the Scheduled Castes Development Department will be able to re-allocate its time, capacity, and manpower to the implementation of its

core welfare and development schemes, which include livelihoods, education, housing, scholarships, health interventions, and infrastructure support for SC communities across the State. Such an arrangement would not dilute the developmental intent of the original project; rather, it would ensure that both objectives are met simultaneously—clinical and academic efficiency under the Health Department, and focused welfare and development outcomes under the SC Development Department.

This approach aligns with administrative best practices, allows specialised departments to operate within their competency domains, and ensures that the Medical College continues to prioritise Scheduled Caste development outcomes through reservation policies, targeted programmes, and monitoring by the SC Development Department.

Suggestion

#SCP/54/25: Integrated Governance Approach for Effective IIMS Operations

Given the prolonged delays in infrastructure completion, multi-agency coordination challenges, and the need for integrated clinical governance, the Government may consider bringing the operational management of the Palakkad Medical College (IIMS) under the Health Department, while retaining the development mandate with SCSTDD. This dual approach may ensure both efficient hospital functioning and continued priority for Scheduled Caste welfare objectives.

2.16. Conclusion

Overall, the Finance Department's Performance Budget evaluation of the Scheduled Castes Development Department for the Financial Year 2024–25 indicates that while substantial financial resources have been allocated and several schemes have demonstrated positive intent and partial outcomes, persistent gaps remain in implementation efficiency, monitoring, prioritisation, and outcome orientation. Delays in execution, uneven adherence to scheme guidelines, inadequate field-level supervision, and underutilisation or suboptimal utilisation of assets have, in several instances, diluted the intended impact of welfare interventions.

The observations in this Chapter underscore the need for strengthened institutional mechanisms, clearer operational guidelines, timely financial flows, and robust monitoring and convergence with allied Departments. Effective corrective action on the recommendations outlined herein would enhance accountability, improve service delivery, and ensure that public expenditure translates into tangible and sustainable socio-economic benefits for Scheduled Caste communities, in line with the objectives of inclusive growth and social justice.

CHAPTER – 3

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND QUANTIFIABLE DELIVERABLES

3.1 Introduction

The Scheduled Caste Development Department plays a crucial role in ensuring the welfare, education, and economic development of Scheduled Castes in Kerala. The Performance Budget 2024-25, covering various schemes, reflects the Department's commitment to addressing key developmental challenges through targeted interventions. An analysis of the budget outlay, and actual achievements reveals both areas of commendable progress as well as schemes that struggled with underutilization of funds. This report provides a comprehensive review of financial performance, highlights schemes with high and low expenditure, and offers recommendations for strengthening future implementation.

3.2 Overall Financial Performance

During the financial year 2024-25, a total outlay of ₹1,60,718 lakhs was sanctioned for Scheduled Caste Development Schemes. Of which ₹1,35,501.39 lakhs was released. The expenditure achieved amounted to ₹1,33,106.95 lakhs. This indicates an overall 98.23% expenditure to the release amount in accordance with Budget Outlay the expenditure is 82.82%. Achievement of financial targets, which, though encouraging, also

highlights the need to improve utilization across certain schemes that faced implementation delays.

3.3. High Expenditure Schemes

A number of schemes recorded expenditure well above the budgeted outlay, reflecting strong demand and the Department's responsiveness. Notably, Additional State Assistance to Post Matric Students achieved 190.13% utilization of its budget, Post matric Scholarship for SC Students achieved 179.45% utilization. Purchase of Land for the construction of building for new MRS & Hostels achieved 265% utilization. These trend show that educational needs remain high-priority areas demanding enhanced financial allocation.

3.4. Low Expenditure Schemes

On the other hand, several schemes suffered from poor financial utilization, pointing to systemic challenges in implementation. Working women's hostel for SC, Empowerment Societies for SC Youth, and Valsalya Nidhi scheme recorded 0% utilization. These schemes, mostly infrastructure-heavy or skill-based, appear to be constrained by delays in approvals, tendering processes, limited awareness among beneficiaries, or lack of enrolment. The sharp contrast between their sanctioned outlay and actual spending highlights the need for focused intervention.

Table 55
Following are the Schemes implemented by Scheduled Caste
Development Department during 2024-25

	Scheme	Plan Budget Outlay	Financial Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Land to Landless Families for Construction of Houses	17000	7064.39	1755 persons land registered
2	Completion of Partially Constructed Houses, Improvement of Dilapidated Houses, Construction of Study Rooms.	22206	16698.37	Spillover houses/SAFE – 4155, Study rooms – Spill over - 4568
3	Development Programme for the Vulnerable Communities among SC	5100	4870.17	House construction (SO) - 571, completed - 9, House repair -801, Toilet construction - 203, , Study rooms (SO)-255, New- 67 ,Land to house construction – 130
4	Housing Scheme for Homeless SCs (LIFE Mission)	30000	12000	115895 completed
5	Pooled Fund for Special Projects under SCSP	50	28.14	3 projects
6	Modernization and e-governance Initiatives in SC Development Department	500	243.54	
7	Corpus Fund for SCSP (Critical Gap Filling Scheme)	4500	1909.34	123 infrastructure projects completed
8	Share Capital Contribution to Kerala State Federation of SC-ST Development Co-operatives Ltd	200	80	
9	Financial Assistance for Marriage of SC Girls	8600	4996.25	4083

10	Management of Model Residential Schools including Ayyankali Memorial Model Residential School for Sports, Vellayani.	1500	1493.25	2047 students benefited
11	Assistance for Education of SC Students	23000	23144.9	Lump sum grant to SC Students – 324609 Nos, Stipend to SC students - 10272 Nos, , primary Educational aid – 2,34435 students, Stethoscope - 278 nos, Laptop 869 Nos, Ayyankali Talent Search Scholarship -13658, Special incentive -13658 Nos, Assistance for studying abroad- 585,
12	Construction of Building for Palakkad Medical College	5000	1860.39	73 SC Students benefited
13	Purchase of Land for the Construction of Building for New MRS and Hostels.	25	66.25	Expenditure for Thooneri ITI
14	Additional State Assistance to Post Matric Students Scholarship	15000	28518.93	137389 benefited
15	Assistance for Training, Employment and Human Resource Development	5500	5287.31	Foreign employment 2798 self-employment 862, Under TRACE, 1216 SC promoters, 300 Accredited Engineers, 60Community Social Worker, 225 Clerical assistants appointed on contract basis
16	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act and Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act (50% State share)	1200	622.15	POA-604, Intercaste marriage-802
17	Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students (40% State Share)	7300	13100	135400

18	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students Studying in Classes IX and X (40% State Share)	800	800	46199
19	Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in Occupations Involving Cleaning and Prone to Health Hazards (40% State Share)	12	12	346
20	Valsalyanidhi	1000	0	0
21	Dr. Ambedkar Village Development Scheme	5000	3272.96	Works progressing
22	Health Care scheme	6500	6456.59	Treatment grant 13183, Assistance to sole income earner-1714
23	Empowerment Societies for SC Youth	100	0	
24	Works and Buildings	600	582.02	
25	Working Women's Hostel in all Districts	25	0	

The details of the above Schemes are included in **Annexure I**.

3.5 Key Observations

The analysis clearly indicates that education-oriented schemes such as scholarships and hostel support are performing strongly, reflecting the aspirations of Scheduled Caste youth for higher education. However, infrastructure projects like hostel repair and other works have consistently underperformed due to administrative hurdles and other issues. Similarly, Skill Development schemes face under-enrolment and operational bottlenecks, which prevent effective utilization of funds.

3.6 Recommendations

In order to bridge these gaps, the Department may consider reallocation of funds from persistently underutilized schemes towards high-demand areas such as education there is also a need to strengthen the implementation process for infrastructure projects by streamlining tendering, approvals, and monitoring mechanisms. Skill development initiatives should be supported by greater outreach and awareness campaigns to ensure participation. Regular monitoring and mid-year reviews could further ensure that funds are reallocated promptly, avoiding year end under-spending.

CHAPTER – 4

PERFORMANCES AND REFORM

MEASURES

4.1 Major Achievements and initiatives of SC Development Department during 2024–25

- **Educational Empowerment:**
 - ₹510.84 crore has been spent for disbursing scholarships for 390575 students
 - Model Residential Schools (MRS) - ₹ 14.93 crore spent for 2047 students
 - Pre-Matric Hostels - ₹12.18 crore spent for 2098 students
 - Post Matric Hostels - ₹5.97 crore spent for 1272 students
 - ITI's - ₹6.59 crore spent for 2242 Students studying in 44 ITI's under the Department
 - PETC - ₹ 89.72 lakhs spent for the expenses of students studying in 4 PETCs for 490 students
 - ICSETS- ₹3.2 crores spent for civil service coaching and Lakshya Scholarship for 43 and 60 students respectively.
 - Medical College Palakkad (IIMS) - ₹18.6 crores have been spent for building construction and ₹ 14.93 crores for administrative expenses for 100 students.

- **Skill Development & Employment:**

- ₹2.64 crore spent for giving skill training for 806 SC youth
- ₹44.2 Lakh spent for 5 students for commercial pilot course (Wings)
- ₹2.34 crore spent as self-employment subsidy for 278 persons
- ₹18.79 crore spent for 2798 persons under the overseas employment assistance scheme.

- **Social Security Programs:**

- Marriage Assistance: ₹49.96 crore spent for 4083 beneficiaries
- Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance: ₹6.09 crore spent for 812 beneficiaries
- Weaker Sections Rehabilitation Scheme : ₹48.70 crore was spent for the development of vulnerable communities for house construction 571 (Spill Over), 9 completed, 801 House repair , 203 Toilet construction, 255 Study Rooms (Spill Over), 67 new and 130 Land to house construction.
- ₹70.64 crore was spend for 1755 beneficiaries for purchasing land for building houses under the land to landless scheme

- **Health & Family Welfare:**

- ₹29.28 crore spent as treatment grant for 13183 beneficiaries.

- ₹37.64 crore spent as financial assistance to families for the sole income earning members death for 1714 beneficiaries.
- ₹2,52,44,186 /- spent for the operation of 29 Homeopathy Health Centres.

- **Livelihood Development:**

- Corpus Fund (Critical gap filling scheme): ₹1909 lakhs have been spent for 123 Spill over/new projects
- Pooled Fund: 3 schemes given below were included in the pooled fund for 2024-25. Total Expenditure under pooled Fund for the year 2024-25 is 28.14 lakhs.
 - a ₹14,56,000 /- was allocated under the pooled fund for soil and water conservation works in Mannathikkundu Scheduled Caste Unnathi in Meppadi Grama Panchayat of Vythiri Taluk of Wayanad District.
 - b In the skill training sector of the State, Administrative Approval has been obtained to provide ₹67,89,800/- as the Department's share for setting up EV Lab components and IT Lab in two Centres for Excellence (Kunnamthanam in Pathanamthitta District and Tavanur in Malappuram District) under the name of Community skill park under the institution ASAP (Additional Skill training programme) and ₹54,31,840/- has been allocated to ASAP for the financial year

2021-22 and the balance amount of ₹13,57,960/- has been allocated to ASAP for the year 2024-25 and the project has been completed.

- c The proposal of ₹30 lakhs submitted by the Handicraft Development Corporation for the revival of Scheduled Castes has been approved for the financial year 2023-24, and out of this, the Department's share of ₹27,00,000/-, ₹5,40,000/- has been allocated to the Managing Director of the Handicraft Development Corporation as the first installment. Action will be taken to allocate the remaining ₹21,60,000/- to the corporation for the current year 2025-26.

4.2 Reform measures to improve Scheduled Caste Development Schemes

The Scheduled Caste Development Department has implemented several reform measures in the execution of Scheduled Castes (SC) development schemes, focusing on e-governance, direct benefit transfer (DBT), integrated housing projects, skill development, and targeted support for vulnerable communities.

1) Modernize Skill Development: Revamp existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIS) and pre-examination training centers (PETCs) to offer courses in modern, job-oriented trades (e.g., IT, healthcare, and civil engineering) that align with current markets demands.

2) Promote Entrepreneurship: Expand support for "Startup of SC Youth" and incubation centers in collaboration with the Kerala Startup Mission to nurture SC entrepreneurs and help them become job creators. Provide extensive capital support and guidance for preparing project reports and establishing working units.

3) Improve Access to Credit: Intervene with banks to boost Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to SC communities, which has shown a declining trend, thereby improving access to vital credit for self-employment and economic activities.

4) The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/STs provides loans for income-generating activities, self-employment ventures, and professional services schemes, often with low interest rates and subsidies.

5) Prioritize Land Allotment: Reverse the declining trend in land

allotment by ensuring priority for landless and homeless SC families identified under surveys like the 'Extreme Poverty Survey' for schemes like the LIFE Mission housing initiative.

6) Targeted Vulnerable Community Development: Special packages and family-based micro-plans are prepared for the socio-economic upliftment of the most disadvantaged SC communities (like Vedar, Nayadi, Kalladi) to provide basic infrastructure, land for housing/agriculture, and skill development training.

7) Integrated Habitat Development : Implement comprehensive "Ambedkar Village Development Schemes" that provide not just housing, but also critical infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, and road connectivity to SC Nagars.

8) Timely disbursement of scholarship amounts and streamline the application process to avoid delays.

9) Develop "Jyothi Talent Centres" within Model Residential Schools to provide specialized, high-quality coaching for competitive examinations like UPSC, PSC, medical, and engineering entrance exams.

10)"Wings" Scheme: Financial assistance is provided to SC students for flying courses.

11) Provide essential learning aids such as laptops and study materials to professional course students and victims of natural disasters.

12) There's a focus on modernizing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and hostels with better facilities, smart classrooms,

13)Strengthen Social Protection: Strictly enforce the Protection of

Civil Rights Act and the Prevention of Atrocities Act by strengthening special police stations and courts to effectively handle cases of discrimination and provide timely relief to victims.

14) Monitoring and Evaluation: A robust monitoring system, including field inspections, social audits, and an IT-based Management Information System (MIS) unit, has been constituted within the Planning and Monitoring Cell to ensure effective implementation of schemes.

These measures aim to address critical gaps in development and promote inclusive growth by focusing on education, economic empowerment, and essential infrastructure.

4.2.1 WAY FORWARD

- a) Traditional residential settlements of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes are located in low-lying areas and frequently face damage from rainfall. This makes them vulnerable not only during floods but also in normal monsoon seasons. Scheduled Castes residential settlements therefore need to be located in areas that are habitable and safe from extreme rainfall events.
- b) MRSs need to be developed as centers of excellence along with the creation of Learning Facilitation Centres (LFC) with internet facilities, printing facilities, reading halls, newspapers and relevant publications.
- c) High rates of dropping out in professional courses need to be addressed.

- d) More access to opportunities for educated work seekers in public and private sectors is needed.
- e) Low participation of SC women in labour force and opportunities for skilling for diverse occupations need to be addressed.
- f) Places reserved for Scheduled Castes are filled needs to be ensured.
- g) Full access to the best educational facilities at all levels: primary, secondary, and higher education and research needs to be addressed.
- h) New generation for modern employment, enabling them to seek employment in Kerala and elsewhere to be prepared.

The analysis of Annexure II reveals that the Scheduled caste Development Department has maintained a balanced focus on education, housing, and health, while also ensuring targeted interventions for vulnerable communities.

High-budget schemes dominate allocations, but utilization trends suggest a need for more granular monitoring and adaptive planning.

CHAPTER - 5

FINANCIAL REVIEW

5.1 Introduction

The Scheduled Caste Development Department implements a wide range of schemes aimed at improving the living standards, education, health, housing, and livelihoods of Scheduled Caste communities in Kerala. An examination of the Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE), and Actual Expenditure (AE) across recent financial years highlights key trends in allocation, utilization, and reprioritization.

This report analyses the trajectory of resource allocation and expenditure patterns, with an emphasis on identifying areas of consistent growth, underutilization, or rationalization.

5.2 Education and Human Capital Development

Education continues to be one of the most prioritized sectors. Allocations for Model Residential Schools and Promotion of Education among Scheduled castes show sustained increases, complemented by scholarship schemes at both pre-matric and post-matric levels.

5.2.1 Trend: The data indicates that education remains a flagship priority, with allocations consistently maintained or expanded.

5.2.2 Observation: While BEs are high, AEs suggest robust utilization in MRS and promotional education schemes. Scholarship expenditure, however, shows fluctuations, reflecting variations in demand and enrolment.

**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION SHOWING
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS**

Chart 26

**Management of Model Residential Schools
including Ayyankali Memorial Model Residential
School for Sports, Vellayani.**

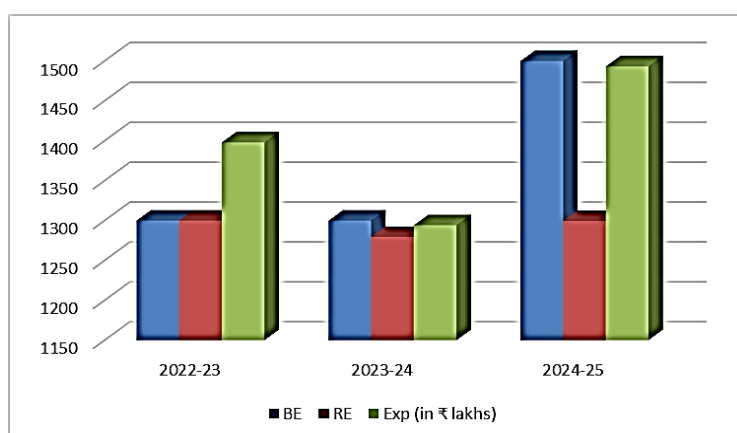


Chart 27

Assistance for Education of SC Students

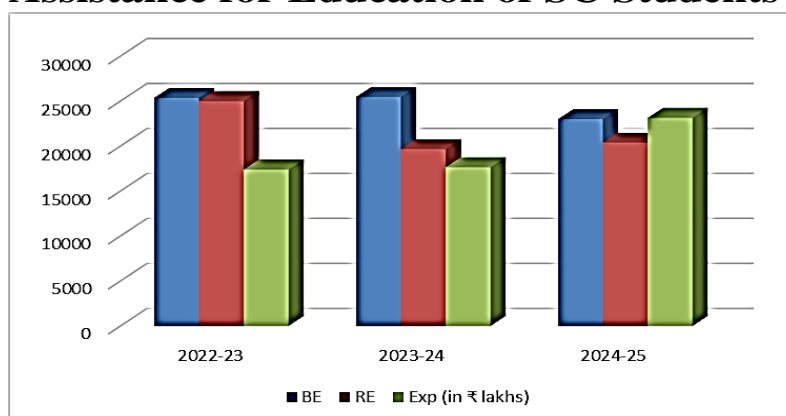


Chart 28
Additional State Assistance to Post Matric Students Scholarship

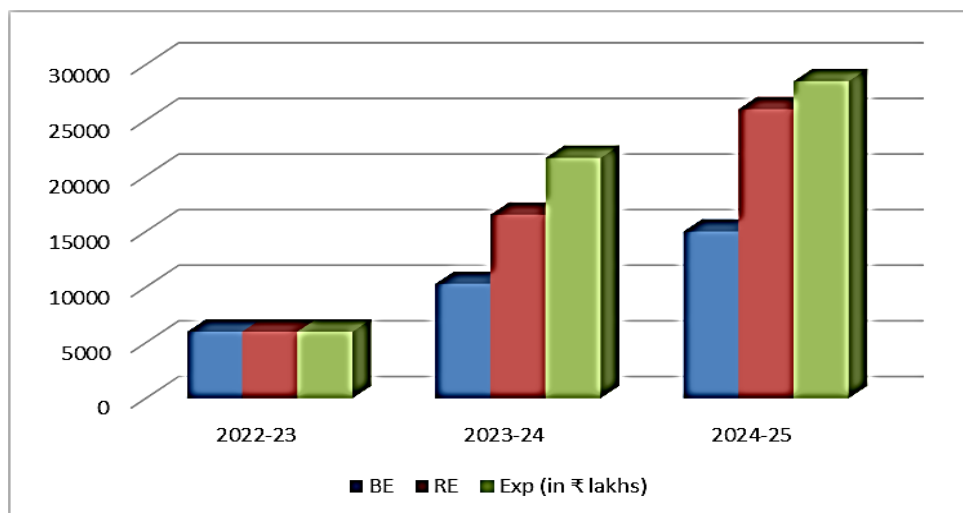


Chart 29
Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students (40% State Share)

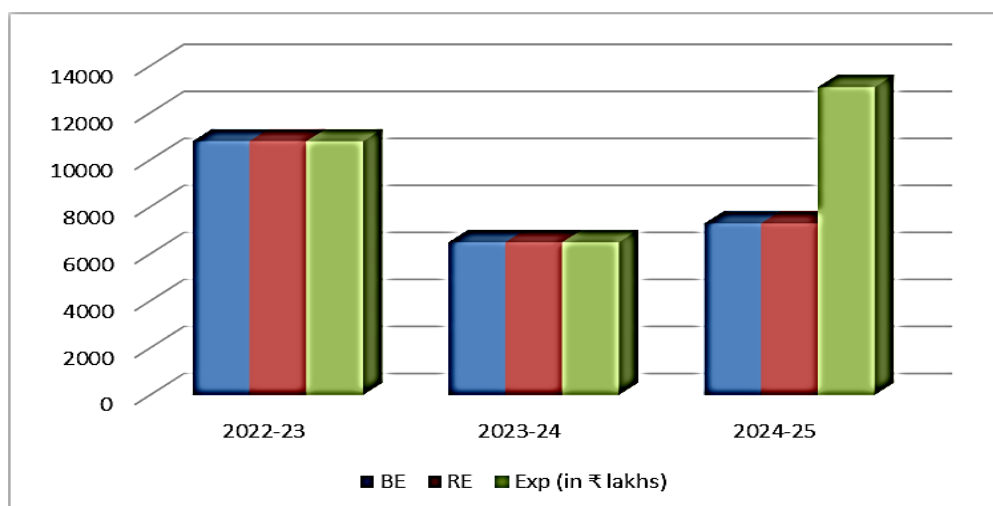


Chart 30
Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students Studying in Classes IX and X
(40% State Share)

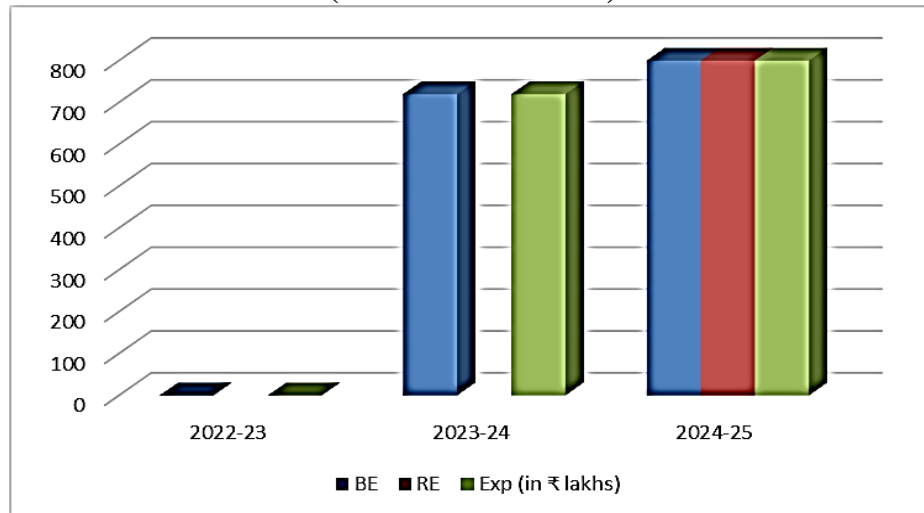
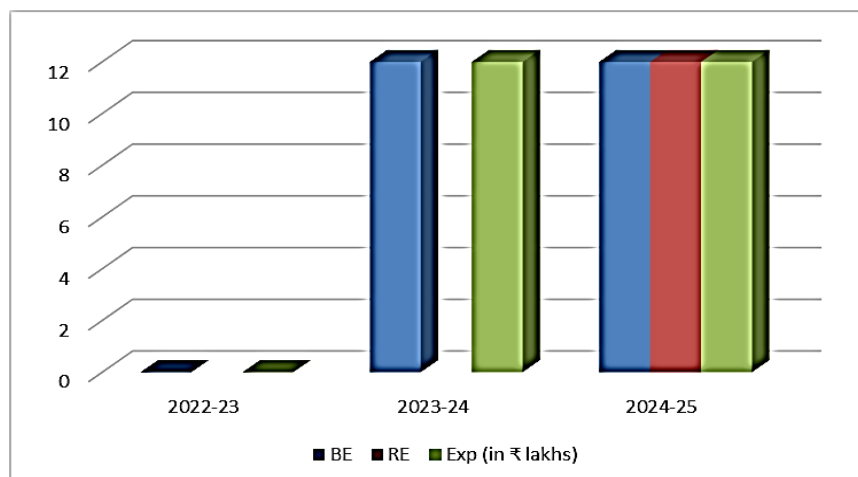


Chart 31
Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in
Occupations Involving Cleaning and Prone to Health Hazards
(40% StateShare)



5.3 Housing and Infrastructure Development

Housing schemes such as House to Houseless, Land to Landless, and the Housing under LIFE Mission constitute some of the largest budget heads.

Trend: Housing schemes dominate total outlays, with BE and RE consistently running into several crores.

Observation: While the LIFE Mission has a very high BE, AEs show phased and partial utilization, reflecting the multi-year nature of construction works and administrative bottlenecks.

Implication: Resettlement schemes show sharp divergence between BE and AE, indicating either delayed implementation or overestimation at the planning stage.

5.3.1 Graphical Representation Showing Comparison with Previous Years

Chart 32

Land to Landless Families for Construction of Houses

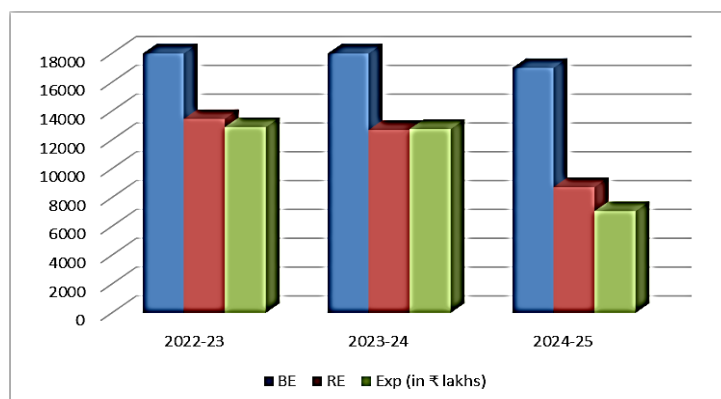


Chart 33

Completion of Partially Constructed Houses, Improvement of Dilapidated Houses, Construction of Study Rooms.

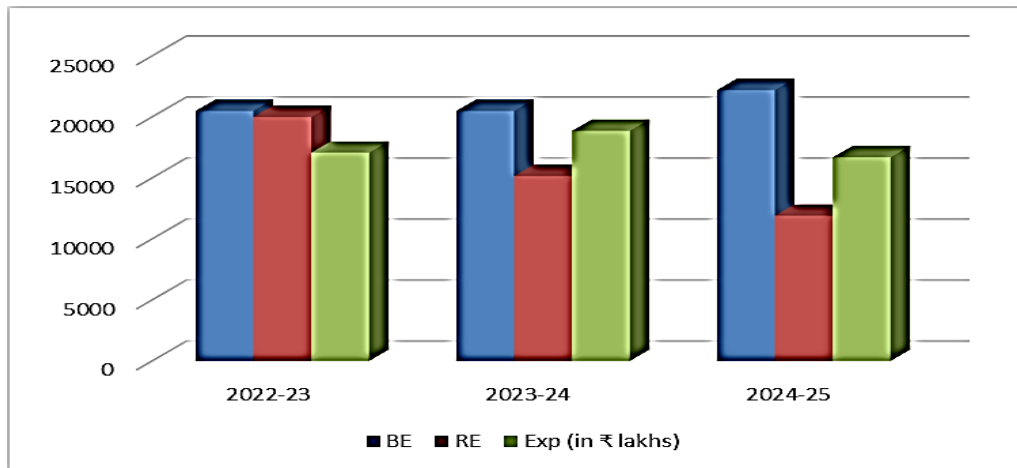


Chart 34

Housing Scheme for Homeless SCs (LIFE Mission)

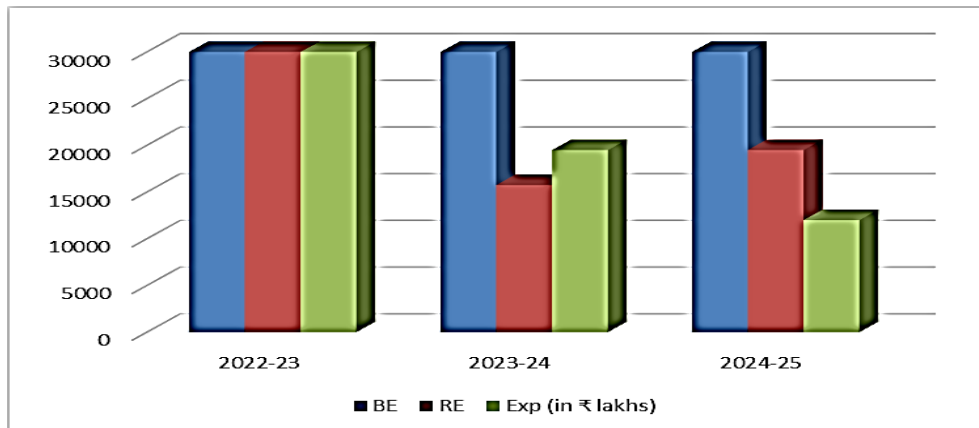
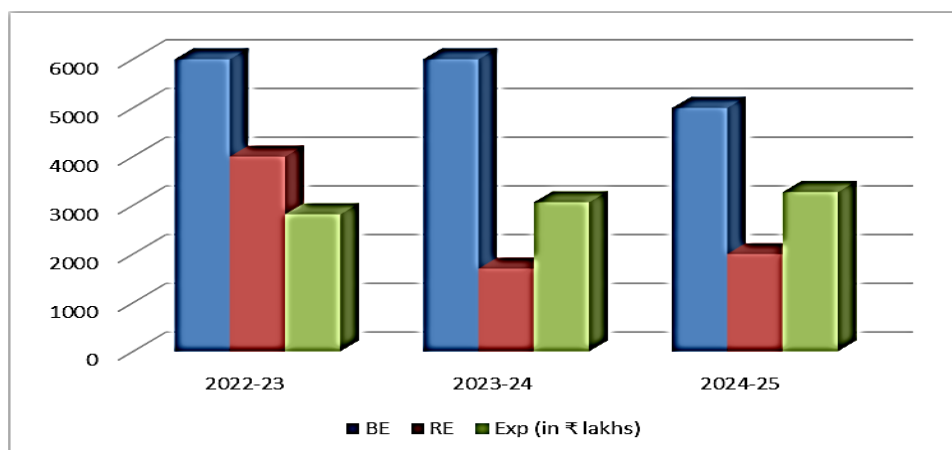


Chart 35
Dr.Ambedkar Village Development Scheme



5.4 Health and Social Security

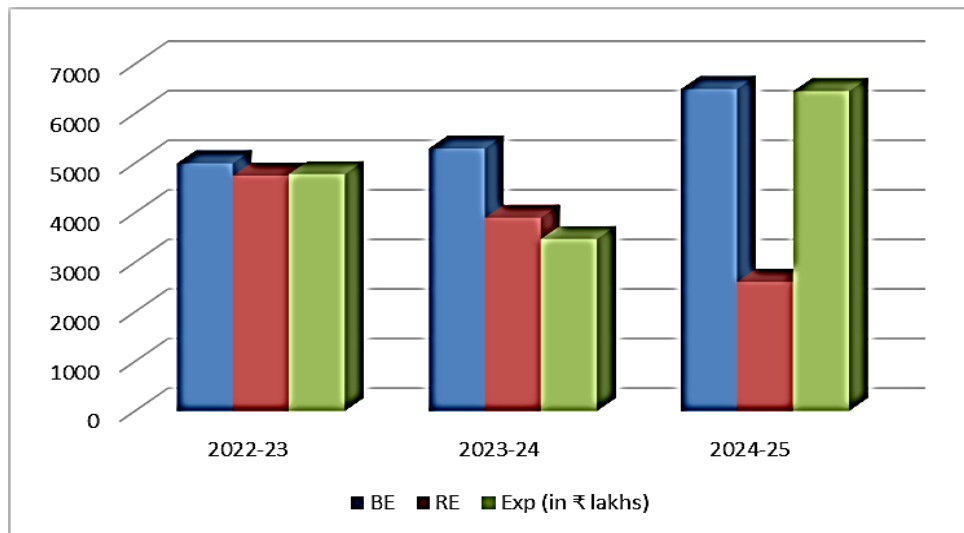
Health interventions are well-integrated through Comprehensive Health Care scheme, and assistance to families on the demise of single earning member.

5.4.1 Trend: Allocations were increasing for both Health Care and demise of single earning member showing consistent growth in both BE and AE.

5.4.2. Observation: demise of single earning member continues to receive strong funding, though expenditure varies annually, suggesting the need for demand-based fine-tuning.

Graphical Representation Showing Comparison with previous years

Chart 36
Health Care scheme



5.5. Livelihood and Economic Empowerment

Schemes for skill development, self-employment support, highlight a shift towards sustainable economic empowerment.

5.5.1 Trend: Moderate but steady allocations to skill development reflect the Department's commitment to youth employability.

5.5.2 Implication: Corpus funds under Critical Gap Filling provide flexibility, but the trend shows rationalization of outlay, aligning better with actual expenditure capacity.

5.5.3 Graphical Representation Showing Comparison with previous years

Chart 37

Pooled Fund for Special Projects under SCSP

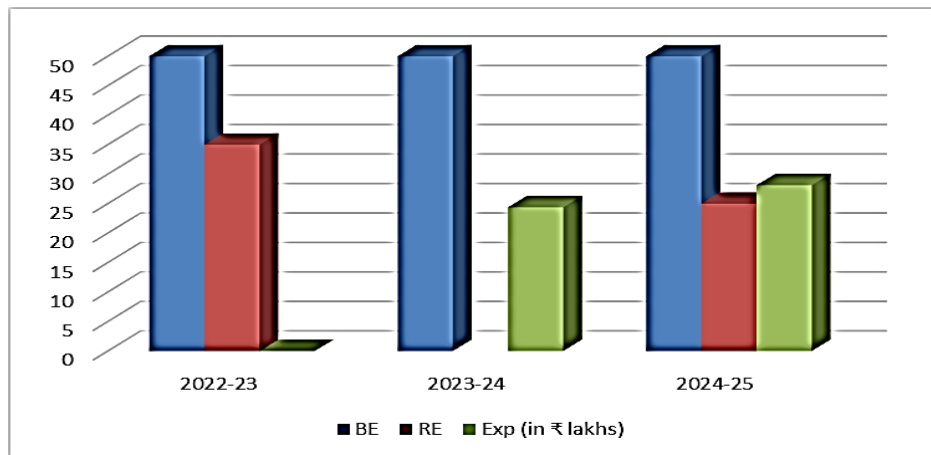


Chart 38

Corpus Fund for SCSP (Critical Gap Filling Scheme)

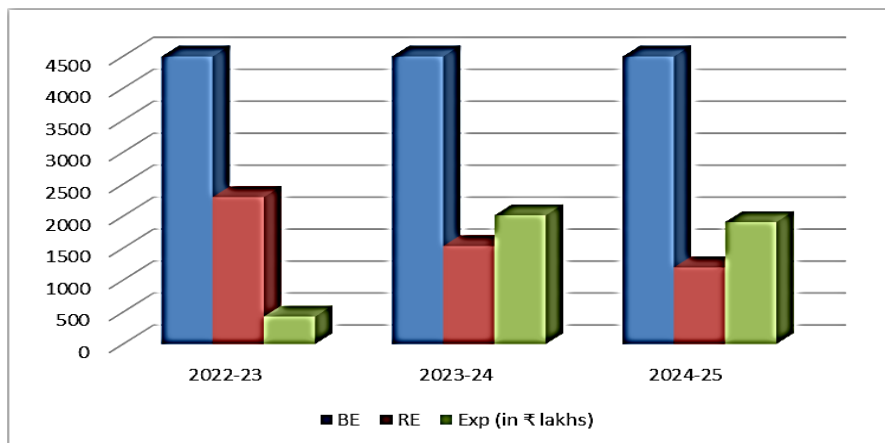


Chart 39
Assistance for Training, Employment and Human Resource
Development

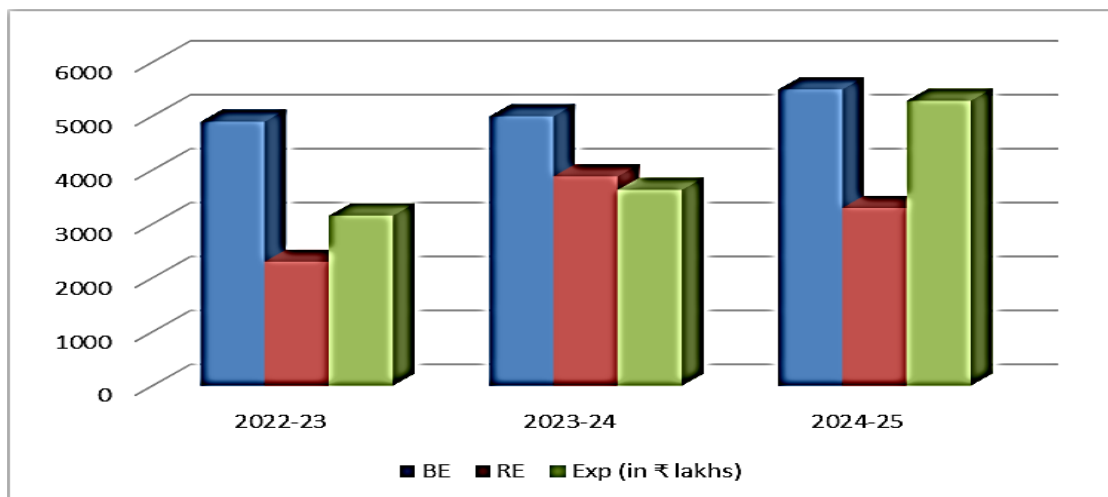
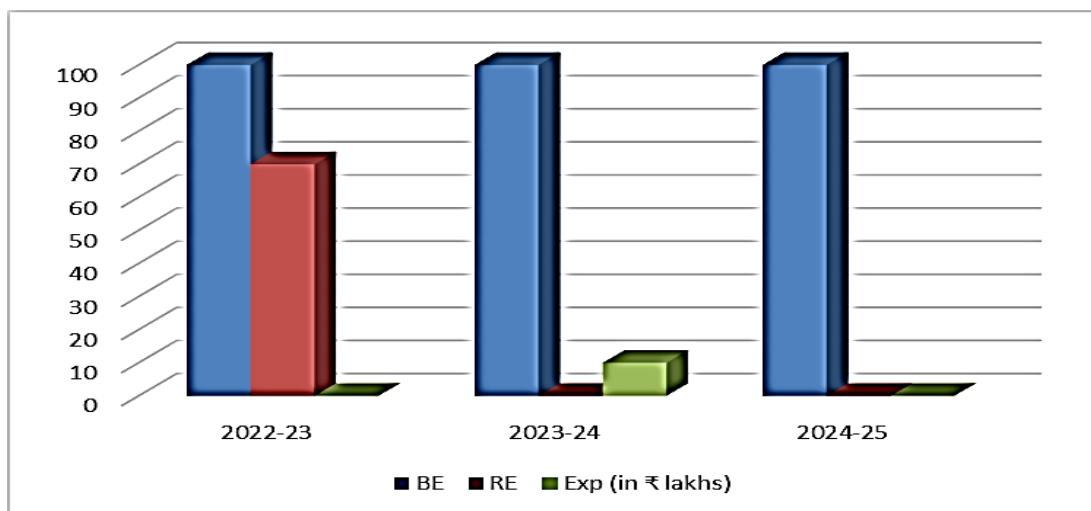


Chart 40
Empowerment Societies for SC Youth



5.6 Social Welfare and Community Support

Schemes such as Assistance to Marriage of SC Girls, Development Program for vulnerable communities for SC, Financial assistance to Atrocity Victims and inter caste marriage assistance play a critical role in strengthening social safety nets.

5.6.1 Trend: Marriage assistance shown consistent support, with AEs often aligning closely with BEs, suggesting effective reach.

5.6.2 Observation: *Valsalya Nidhi* reveal modest allocations with limited or nil expenditure, hinting at the need for stronger outreach.

Implication: These schemes, though not high in financial weightage, are vital in building community confidence.

Chart 41
Financial Assistance for Marriage of SC Girls

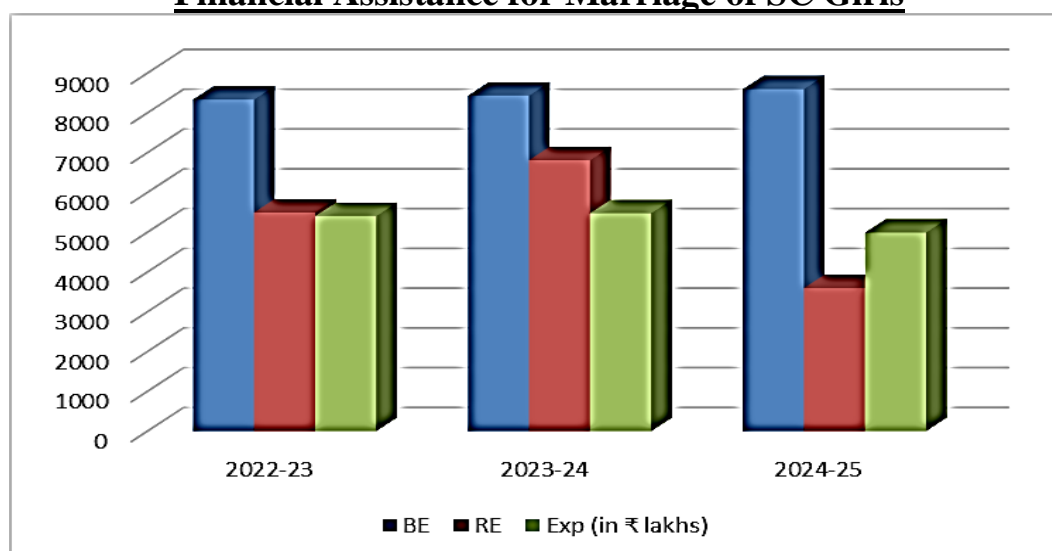


Chart 42

Development Programme for the Vulnerable Communities among SC

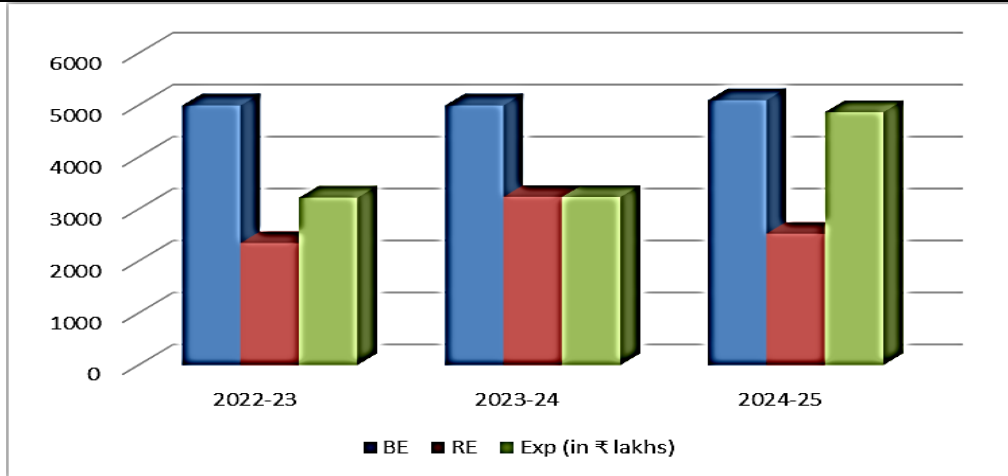


Chart 43

**Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act and
Prevention of Atrocities(POA) Act (50% State share)**

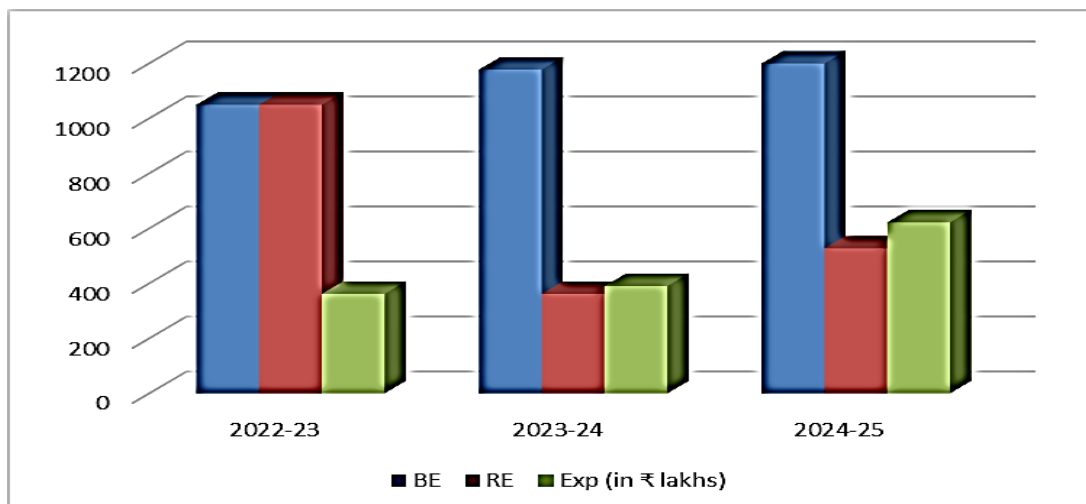
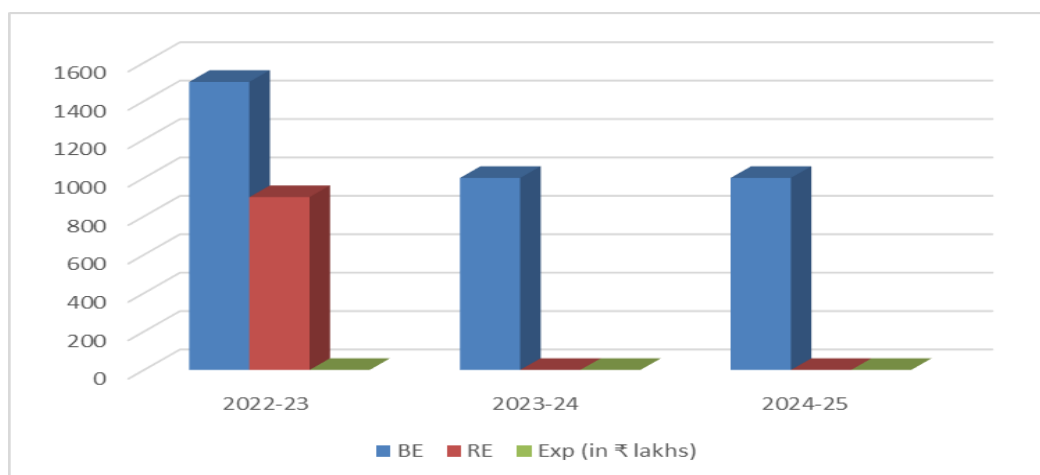


Chart 44
Valsalyanidhi



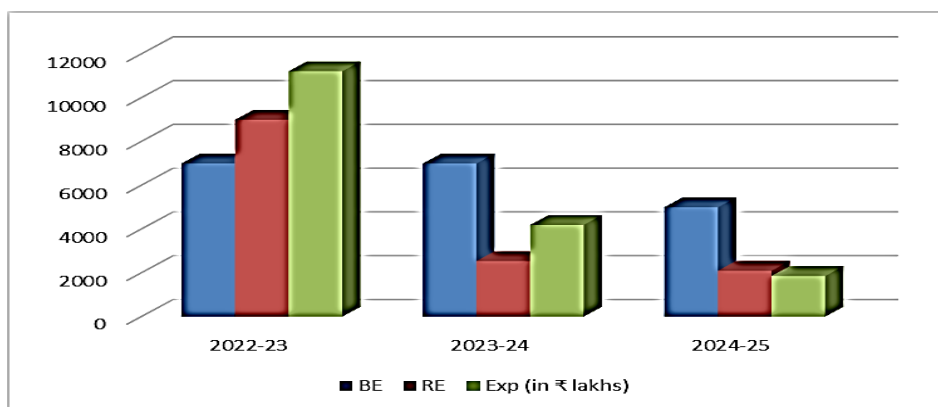
5.7 Infra Structure Development

5.7.1 Construction of Palakkad Medical College

Palakkad Medical College otherwise known as Institute of Integrated Medical Sciences is the only Medical College run under the control of Department of Scheduled Caste Development Department which imparts medical education to socially backward Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community and empowers them to attain better opportunity. The building Construction of Palakkad Medical College is progressing and expected to be completed within a year. An amount of ₹ 4,43,54,82,243/- has been spent till 2024-2025 for the construction of Palakkad Medical

College. ₹18.60 crores have been spent in the financial year 2024-25 for the building construction

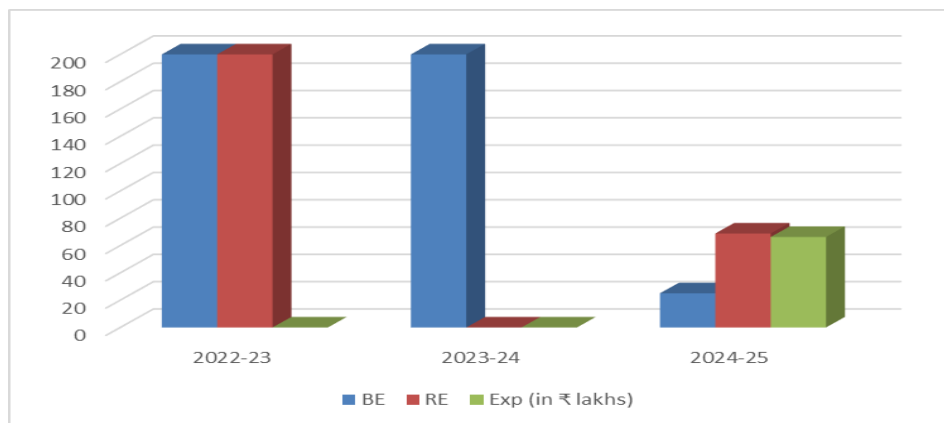
Chart 45
Construction of Building for Palakkad Medical College



5.7.2. Purchase of Land for the Construction of Building for New MRS and Hostels

An amount ₹25.00 lakh is provided for the purchase of land for construction of building for new MRSs, pre matric and post matric hostels, nurseries, ITI/MRITI hostels and other institutions of the department. The expenditure incurred was ₹66.25 lakh. During 2024-25, Additional authorization of ₹ 43.81 lakh has been received for the infrastructure development of Thuneru ITI.

Chart 46
Purchase of Land for the Construction of Building for New MRS
and Hostels.

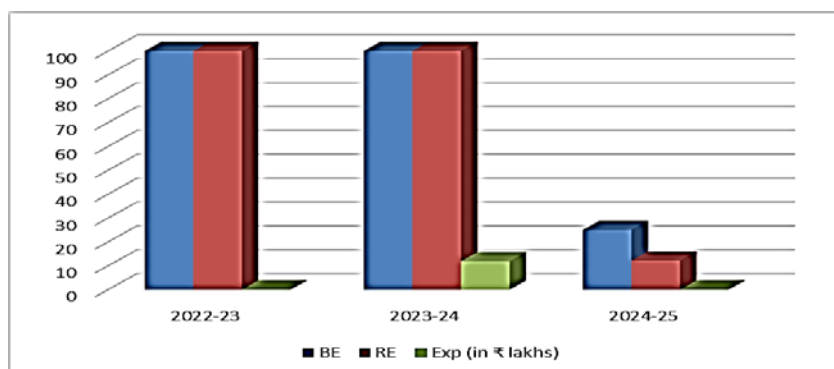


5.7.3. Working Women's Hostel in all Districts

The objective of the scheme is to construct hostels in all districts for working women belonging to Scheduled Caste communities. This helps them to avoid spending a major part of their salary for food and accommodation. In 2024-25, an amount of ₹25 lakh was earmarked for the scheme and no expenditure incurred.

Chart 47

Working Women's Hostel in all Districts

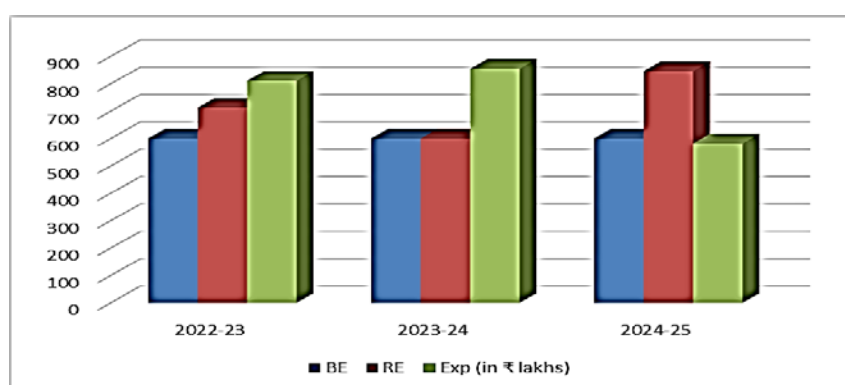


5.7.4 Works and Buildings

Construction, renovation and maintenance works of all buildings under the control of SC Directorate comes under this scheme. This head of account is operated by the PWD. An amount of ₹600.00 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2024-25. The expenditure reported was ₹582.02 lakh.

Chart 48

Works and Buildings



5.8. CROSS-CUTTING OBSERVATIONS

- 1 **High-Budget Schemes Dominate:** Housing, education, and health absorb the majority of resources, showing the Department's focus on fundamental welfare needs.
- 2 **Variability in Utilization:** Certain schemes consistently achieve near- full expenditure (e.g., Post matric scholarship, additional State assistance to post matric students), while others reflect underutilization (e.g., Empowerment societies for SC Youth, *valsalyanidhi*).
- 3 **Rationalization of Funds:** In many cases, REs were adjusted downward compared to BE, demonstrating responsiveness to ground realities.
- 4 **Alignment with Policy Priorities:** The pattern of funding indicates alignment with State and national policy goals—housing for all, universal education, and equitable healthcare access.
- 5 **Need for Monitoring:** Divergences between BE, RE, and AE highlight the importance of strong monitoring and timely fund release to avoid underutilization.

CHAPTER - 6

Review of Performances of Autonomous Bodies (2024–25)

6.1 Introduction

The Scheduled Caste Development Department of Kerala has historically relied on a network of autonomous and semi-autonomous institutions to translate its policies into tangible results at the grassroots level. These institutions were created at different points in time to address the complex and multifaceted needs of Scheduled Caste Communities in the State. The rationale for their existence lies in the unique challenges of Scheduled Caste Community development. They have therefore become the Nodal Agencies for interventions in livelihood support, skill development, and community empowerment.

During 2024–25, the autonomous bodies under the Department continued to demonstrate their capacity to implement programs in a way that is sensitive to the vulnerabilities of Scheduled Caste populations. They acted as instruments not only of economic development but also of welfare and cultural preservation. In this context, details of two institutions are given as follows.

6.2 KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR SC & ST

6.2.1 Introduction

The Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Limited (KSDC) is a wholly-owned Government Company, incorporated in 1972 under the Companies Act, 1956. Since its inception, KSDC has been functioning as a prudent development finance institution committed to the socio-economic advancement and empowerment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in Kerala.

KSDC has consistently been at the forefront of the State's initiatives for the holistic development of SC/ST communities through strategic interventions in various spheres of economic activity. Over the years, the Corporation has played a catalytic role, inspiring and enabling members of these communities' especially aspiring entrepreneurs to participate in and benefit from mainstream economic growth.

Fully aware of the responsibility entrusted by policymakers, KSDC has remained steadfast in supporting the growing ambitions of entrepreneurs from historically marginalized communities. It strives to fulfill its constitutional obligation of providing credit support at affordable interest rates to economically disadvantaged yet enterprising individuals.

Through its comprehensive project financing activities across primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, KSDC continues to empower SC/ST entrepreneurs to seize emerging opportunities in a rapidly evolving

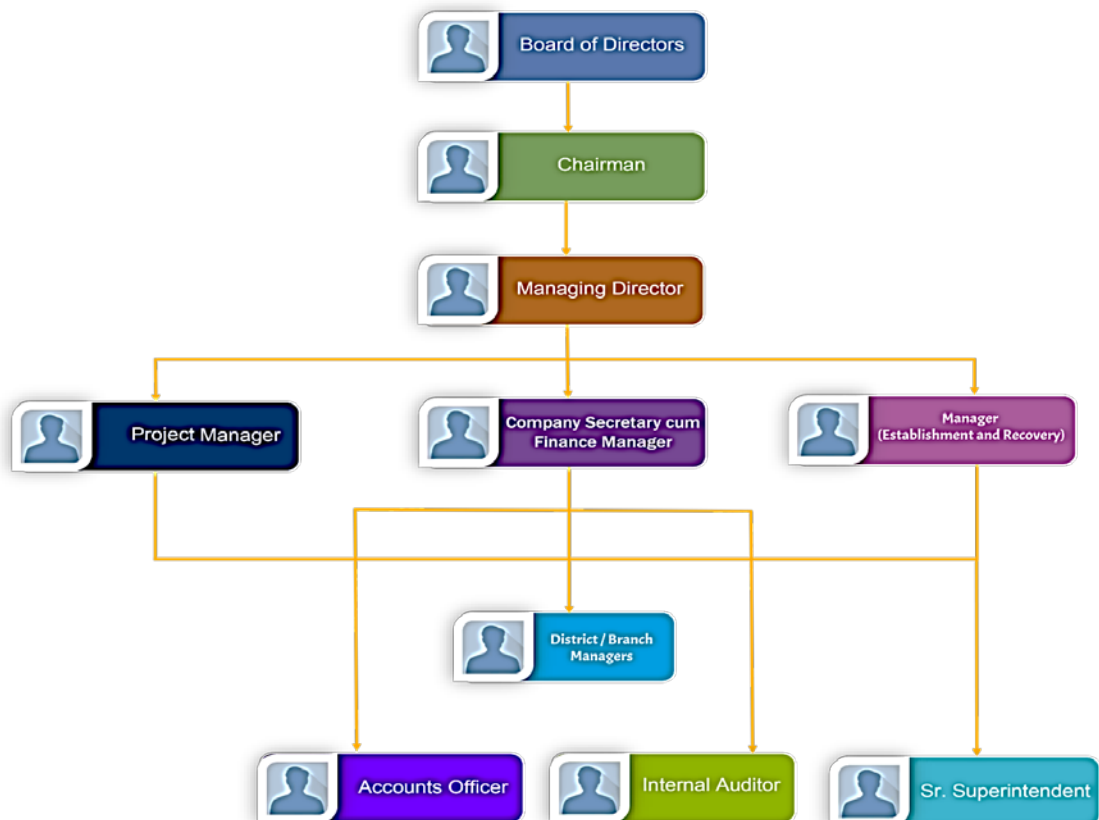
economy, thereby contributing meaningfully to inclusive and sustainable development.

Mission

Empowerment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to overcome poverty and stigma and to free them from the existing social imbroglio through their human capital development and active involvement in fruitful ventures of income generation to ensure social and economic justice to the members

Organizational setup

Fig. 21 Organisational Setup



Details of offices under the corporate office:

The Corporation operates in all the 14 Districts of Kerala through its District Offices and 5 Sub-Offices, in addition to its Headquarters, in Thrissur.

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Source of finance for implementing various schemes are:

Share Capital of the Corporation was contributed by both Govt. of India and Govt. of Kerala in the ratio of 49:51 by the Scheme of Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs). However, The Government of India has discontinued capital support to the Corporation from the financial year 2020-21 onwards. Despite the lack of vital capital support, corporation has scaled its business by refinancing from National Apex Institutions such as NSFDC and NSTFDC.

Term Loan Assistance from our Refinancing partners National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) also corporation is in the process of scaling up its business by availing assistance from National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) under Govt. of India.

Given the historic exclusion of many of our beneficiaries from the formal banking system, a significant number either lack a credit history or have low CIBIL scores-even though they may possess sufficient collateral securities. This has traditionally limited their access to institutional finance, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation by informal lenders. To address this, KSDC has adopted a more inclusive lending approach, wherein loans are sanctioned based on the borrower's repayment capacity and the collateral offered, rather than conventional credit scoring. This ensures that lending remains both responsible and equitable.

KSDC's financial assistance offerings are broadly

Classified into three categories:

Income-Generating Loan Schemes:

These schemes are being implemented to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment among SC/ST beneficiaries in various sectors such as small-scale trade, agriculture, allied activities, and services.

Social Welfare Loan Schemes:

These schemes address financial requirements for meeting essential social needs such as marriage, housing, etc. thereby enhancing the quality of life and dignity of SC/ST families.

Personal Loan Schemes:

These schemes are intended to meet the urgent and essential financial needs of beneficiaries, such as medical expenses, and similar personal requirements. They aim to provide quick and easily accessible credit support, particularly for economically disadvantaged individuals.

Various Schemes Implemented by the Corporation:

KSDC SCHEMES

Income generating Schemes

Beneficiary Oriented Scheme

The Corporation intends to help aspiring entrepreneurs among Scheduled Communities who are approaching the Corporation with small projects which are viable. The maximum project cost is Rs.3,00,000/-.The repayment period is 5 years (maximum) and the rate of interest is 7%. Annual Family Income upper limit is ₹3,50,000/-.

Multipurpose Unit Loan

The objective of the scheme “Multi-Purpose Unit Loan” is to finance small and medium sized projects of SC/ST entrepreneurs with investment needs not exceeding Rs.25 lakhs which are viable and requiring less gestation period. Those who have undergone some training or acquired some specialized knowledge in the relevant activity will be given preference. It

covers economic activities cutting across different economic segments like agriculture, industry, trade and commerce. Maximum repayment period is upto 10 years depending on the loan amount. The rate of interest is 7% up to ₹5 lakhs and 9 % above ₹5 lakhs. Annual Family Income should be below 20 lakhs.

Loan for Startup Entrepreneurs

The objective of the scheme “Loan for Startup Entrepreneurs” is to fund small and medium sized technology driven projects of young entrepreneurs and innovators with investment needs not exceeding ₹50 lakhs which are viable and requiring less gestation period. It covers startup ventures cutting across different economic segments promoted by even student entrepreneurs forming part of the State’s initiative to materializing the concept of ‘industry institute linkage’.

The scheme however does not cover seed funds at the pre-commercialization stage. Student’s entrepreneurs from Professional Colleges with an urge for setting up knowledge driven and technology based Greenfield enterprises will be given preference. The rate of interest on loan will be 7% p.a. Maximum repayment period is upto 10 years depending on the loan amount. Annual Family Income limit of the applicant should not exceed ₹ 25.00 lakhs.

Foreign Employment Scheme

The Foreign Employment Loan Scheme envisages providing up to ₹2 lakhs to those who go abroad for taking up an employment. It addresses the needs of unemployed but educated youngsters belonging to Scheduled

Castes who have been offered a placement by a recognized overseas employer. The interest on loan is 6% with repayment period of 3 years. Annual Family Income limit of the applicant should not exceed ₹ 3.50 lakhs. Subsidy of upto ₹1 lakh will be allotted to beneficiaries, subject to terms & conditions.

Vehicle Loan

The Corporation is implementing 'Vehicle Loan' to promote self-employment opportunities for SC/ST beneficiaries in Kerala as it yields quick returns with minimum efforts. The scheme is made available to those candidates who have valid Driving License and badge (if needed). Maximum project cost of the scheme is ₹ 10,00,000/-. Maximum repayment period is upto 10 years depending on the loan amount. The rate of interest is 7% up to ₹5, 00,000/- and 8% above ₹5, 00,000/-. Annual Family Income limit of the applicant is ₹6.00 lakhs up to loan amount of ₹5 lakhs and ₹15 lakhs above loan amount of ₹ 5 lakhs.

Loan under this scheme may be utilized for purchase of second hand vehicles too (but not older than three years) subject to stipulated conditions of the scheme.

Loan for Rehabilitation of Return Emigrants (NORKA ROOTS)

In order to help the returned NRKs (Non Resident Keralites) to find a reasonable steady income for their livelihood, Government of Kerala have started the rehabilitation package called NDPREM (Norka Department Project for Return Emigrants). Accordingly, the Corporation (KSDC) has associated with NORKA ROOTS, the nodal agency for the programme and

started 'Loan for Rehabilitation of Return Emigrants'. As per this programme, KSDC extends need based loan subject to a maximum of ₹20 lakhs to those applicants identified and recommended by NORKA ROOTS to start viable income generating ventures. Simultaneously, NORKA ROOTS will release capital subsidy of 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of ₹3 lakhs) and interest subsidy of 3% for the first 4 years, to those beneficiaries who are regular in repayment. In case of default, the benefit would be extended only if the beneficiaries clear off his/her dues. The rate of interest on loan will be 6% upto ₹5 lakhs and 8% above ₹5 lakhs. With repayment period of 5 years. Annual Family Income limit of the applicants should be below 20 lakhs.

Working Capital Loan to Petroleum Dealers

The objective of this scheme is to provide working capital loan to authorized petroleum dealers belonging to Scheduled Castes communities. The maximum loan amount admissible per head is ₹10 lakhs. The repayment period is 8 years and the rate of interest is 4%. Annual Family Income limit of the applicant should not exceed ₹ 6 lakhs.

Professional Service Scheme

This scheme is meant to assist technically trained Scheduled Caste candidates like professionally qualified persons like Doctors, Engineers, Chartered Accountants, and Pharmacists etc. to take up self-employment activities. The loan ceiling is ₹5,00,000/- per eligible person. The maximum repayment period is 5 years and the rate of interest is 8%. Annual Family Income of the applicant should not exceed ₹3,50,000/-.

NSFDC SCHEMES

(Loan schemes implemented with refinancing support from NSFDC)

Term Loan

The scheme is meant to fund mini industrial ventures promoted by entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes, having enough potential to earn regular income for the subsistence of their family. Maximum Project Cost of the scheme is ₹5.00 lakhs. The repayment period upto 5 years and the rate of interest is 7.5%. Annual Family Income limit of the applicant should not exceed ₹3 lakhs.

Kudumbashree CDS Loan Scheme

The Women Empowerment Programme through Community Development Societies (CDS) is a new initiative being implemented in collaboration with the Kudumbashree Mission of the State Government. The loan scheme is implementing with the support of Community Development Societies (CDS) which form an integral part of the Kudumbashree Mission. This scheme is designed to reach a wider group of women beneficiaries and aims to empower them. The maximum loan amount admissible to each beneficiary is ₹1,30,000/-. The interest on loan will be 6.5% p.a. with repayment period of 3 years. Annual Family Income limit of the applicant is ₹3 lakhs.

Micro Finance Scheme

This scheme is designed to provide timely and effective microloans to Scheduled Caste (SC) beneficiaries, enabling them to engage

in low-investment income-generating ventures. By facilitating access to micro credit, the scheme aims to help beneficiaries undertake micro trade or small-scale industrial activities, thereby supplementing their household income. The maximum unit cost under the scheme is ₹1,30,000, with a concessional interest rate of 6.5% per annum and a repayment period upto 3 years. Applicants must belong to the SC community and have an annual family income not exceeding ₹3 lakh.

NSTFDC

(Loan schemes implemented with refinancing support from NSTFDC)

Loan for Tribal Entrepreneurs

This loan scheme is intended to create self-employment opportunities for aspiring entrepreneurs from Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in the State by supporting them to start viable small-scale projects. Beneficiaries have the flexibility to choose any income-generating activity that aligns with their interest and experience. The scheme allows for a maximum project cost of ₹4,00,000, with a repayment period upto 5 years at an interest rate of 6% per annum. Applicant's annual family income should not exceed ₹3 lakh.

Adivasi Mahila Sashakthikaran Yojana

This exclusive concessional financial assistance scheme implemented by KSDC with refinancing support of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), aims to promote the economic

empowerment of Scheduled Tribe (ST) women by providing term loan assistance of up to ₹2 lakh per unit for viable income-generating activities. The loan carries a subsidized interest rate of 4% per annum and is repayable over a period of upto five years. Eligible applicants must be ST women with an annual family income not exceeding ₹3 lakh. The scheme is intended to bring ST women into the economic mainstream by supporting entrepreneurship and self-reliance.

Kudumbashree CDS Loan Scheme

The Women Empowerment Programme through Community Development Societies (CDS) is a new initiative being implemented in collaboration with the Kudumbashree Mission of the State Government. The loan scheme is implementing with the support of Community Development Societies (CDS) which form an integral part of the Kudumbashree Mission. This scheme is designed to reach a wider group of women beneficiaries and aims to empower them. The maximum loan amount admissible to each beneficiary is ₹1,00,000/- .The interest on loan is 6% p.a. with repayment period upto 4 years.

Social welfare schemes

Housing Loan:

This is a long-term loan scheme, meant for construction of a new house. The maximum loan amount is ₹20 lakhs. For loans up to ₹5 lakhs, the interest rate is 7%, and for amounts above ₹5 lakhs, it is 8%. The maximum repayment period is 20 years, and minimum period is one year. The family income ceiling is ₹20 lakhs per annum. For purchase of land for

the construction of residential building, maximum loan amount is ₹5 lakhs with repayment period upto 5 years.

Housing Loan for Government Employees:

This is a housing loan specifically designed for Government employees towards construction of residential building. The maximum loan amount is ₹20 lakhs, with a uniform interest rate of 8.5% and a repayment period upto 20 years and minimum one year. The family income ceiling remains ₹20 lakhs per annum.

House Renovation Loan:

This loan facilitates the repair, renovation, or modernization of an existing house, including structural modifications and installation of modern amenities, construction of compound wall, open well etc in the residential property will come under the scheme. The maximum loan amount is ₹5 lakhs, the interest rate is 7%, and the repayment period upto six years and minimum period of one year. The annual family income should not exceed ₹5 lakhs.

House Renovation Loan for Government Employees:

This scheme is intended for Government employees needing funds for house renovation or upgrades. The maximum loan limit is ₹5 lakhs, offered at an interest rate of 8%, with a maximum repayment term upto six years and minimum period of one year. No income ceiling limit applicable.

Car Loan:

A secured loan designed to assist in purchasing a new or used car. The maximum loan amount is ₹7 lakhs, with an interest rate of 9%. Maximum

repayment period is upto 10 years depending on the loan amount. The family income of the applicant should not exceed ₹20 lakhs per annum.

Two-Wheeler Loan for Government Employees:

This scheme enables Government employees to purchase two-wheelers at preferential interest rates and convenient repayment terms. The maximum loan amount is ₹1 lakh, with an interest rate of 9% and a repayment period of three years.

Education Loan (India):

This loan provides financial assistance to students pursuing higher education in professional disciplines such as engineering, medicine, agriculture, pharmacy, management, and nursing. It covers tuition fees, books, hostel charges, and other related academic expenses. For studies within Kerala, the maximum loan amount is ₹2 lakhs, while for studies outside Kerala, it is ₹4 lakhs. The interest rate is 6%, and the repayment of the loan should be completed within a maximum period of 5 years (ie. 60 monthly installments) after the completion of the course of study or securing employment by the applicant whichever is earlier. Interest will be levied from the date of disbursement of the loan amount. The annual family income should not exceed ₹3.5 lakhs.

Foreign Education Loan:

This loan is tailored to support students pursuing undergraduate, postgraduate, or doctoral studies abroad. The maximum loan amount is ₹10 lakhs. For loans up to ₹5 lakhs, the interest rate is 6%, and for amounts exceeding ₹5 lakhs up to ₹10 lakhs, the rate is 8.5%. Repayment will start

after 6 months from the date of completion of the course or on securing a job by the candidate whichever is earlier. The annual family income should not exceed ₹5 lakhs.

Marriage Loan:

This personal loan is extended to parents to meet expenses associated with the marriage of a girl child. The maximum loan amount is ₹3.5 lakhs, with an interest rate of 7%. The applicant's annual family income must not exceed ₹7 lakhs. Loan tenure is five years (maximum).

Personal Loan Schemes**Personal Loan (General)**

This loan is meant to cover various personal needs such as medical exigencies, travel, or other urgent expenses. The maximum loan amount available is ₹10 lakhs, with an interest rate of 10% per annum. Maximum repayment period is upto 10 years depending on the loan amount. The annual family income limit is ₹8 lakhs.

Personal Loan for Government Employees:

This personal loan is provided specifically to Government servants and functions similarly to the general personal loan. It offers up to ₹10 lakhs at an interest rate of 10%. Maximum repayment period is upto 10 years depending on the loan amount. No income ceiling limits applicable.

6.2.2 FINANCIAL OUTLAY AND QUANTIFIABLE DELIVERABLES (2024-2025)

Table - 56

Sl. No	NAME OF SCHEME	Category		
			Achievement (Physical)	Achievement (Financial) in Lakhs
1	BENEFICIARY ORIENTED SCHEME	SC	73	117.95
		ST	11	15.86
2	FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT SCHEME (NEW)	SC	16	26.75
3	LOAN FOR NON RESIDENT REHABILITATION	SC	1	7.50
		ST	0	1.00
4	LOAN FOR START UP ENTREPRENEURS	SC	0	0.00
5	MULTIPURPOSE LOAN	SC	22	129.15
		ST	0	4.00
6	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	SC	0	0.00
7	TRANSPORT SCHEME -XL	SC	12	37.44
		ST	1	3.19
8	WORKING CAPITAL LOAN TO PETROLEUM DEALERS	SC	2	15.00
9	EDUCATION LOAN	SC	17	65.67
		ST	2	2.49
10	FOREIGN EDUCATION LOAN	SC	1	5.00
11	HOUSE RENOVATION	SC	323	930.42
		ST	24	85.83
12	HOUSING LOAN	SC	296	978.63
		ST	12	52.43
13	MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE	SC	628	1305.41

		ST	71	165.85
14	PERSONAL LOAN TO GOVT EMPLOYEES	SC	555	1599.80
		ST	144	416.70
15	PERSONAL LOAN (GENERAL)	SC	440	935.47
		ST	83	178.45
16	CAR LOAN TO GOVT EMPLOYEES	SC	0	0.00
		ST	0	0.00
17	PURCHASE OF HOUSE SITE	SC	5	19.65
		ST	0	0.00
18	PRATHYASA LOAN	SC	400	544.94
		ST	9	14.95
19	GOLD LOAN	SC	0	0.00
		ST	0	0.00
20	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XVII (3 lakh)	SC	0	0.00
21	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XIX (2 lakh)	SC	0	1.50
22	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XX (3 lakh)	SC	0	2.40
23	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XXI (4 lakh)	SC	83	303.81
24	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XXII (2 lakh)	SC	0	8.40
25	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XXIII (3 lakh)	SC	0	10.00
26	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XXIV (2 lakh)	SC	978	1447.43
27	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XXV (3 lakh)	SC	294	776.65
28	LAGHU VYAVASAY YOJANA-Ph-XXVI (4 lakh)	SC	87	278.45
29	MAHILA SAMRIDHI YOJANA	SC	61	36.10
30	MICROCREDIT FINANCE SCHEME	SC	49	28.70

31	WOMAN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME	SC	146	98.00
32	WOMAN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME(CDS)	SC	956	1202.90
33	EDUCATION LOAN (NSFDC)	SC	0	2.48
34	ADIVASI MAHILA SASAKTHIKARAN YOJANA	ST	79	94.75
35	LOAN TO TRIBAL ENTREPRENEURS-XVIII	ST	1	4.25
36	LOAN TO TRIBAL ENTREPRENEURS-XIX (3 lakhs)	ST	110	182.02
37	LOAN TO TRIBAL ENTREPRENEURS-XX (4 lakhs)	ST	19	64.83
38	WOMAN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME	ST	6	3.00
39	WOMAN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME(CDS)	ST	195	129.65
			6212	12334.80

6.2.3 REFORM MEASURES AND PERFORMANCES

During the financial year 2024–25, the Corporation implemented key reform measures to enhance operational efficiency, expand outreach, and ensure timely credit delivery to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. Loan processing procedures were streamlined, and coordination between the Head Office and District Offices was strengthened, resulting in quicker identification of eligible beneficiaries and faster sanction and disbursement of loans. These measures significantly contributed to improved beneficiary coverage during the year.

In the absence of regular capital support from Government sources, the Corporation adopted a prudent financial strategy by optimally utilising

refinancing support from national apex institutions such as NSFDC and NSTFDC. Emphasis was placed on inclusive, need-based lending by assessing repayment capacity and collateral security rather than conventional credit scores, thereby extending institutional credit to first-time borrowers and financially excluded beneficiaries, including women and tribal communities.

Strengthened monitoring, recovery oversight, and beneficiary awareness initiatives further improved portfolio sustainability and scheme outcomes. Special focus was accorded to women empowerment through the expansion of Kudumbashree CDS-linked loan schemes and other women-centric programmes. Parallel efforts towards digitisation and standardisation of reporting enhanced transparency and governance. Collectively, these reform measures translated into a marked improvement in performance, reflected in the substantial increase in beneficiary coverage and a **27% growth** in loan disbursement during 2025-26.

Table -57

Performance Analysis

₹ in crore

Particulars	Previous Year (up to Nov 2024–25)	Current Year (up to Nov 2025–26)
Number of Beneficiaries	3,217	5,358
Loan Amount Disbursed	68.11	86.73

Disbursement has increased by 27% compared to last year

Table-58
Loan Repayment

₹ in crore

Particulars	Previous year (Upto 2024-25)	Current Year (Up to 2025-26)
Loan repayment	77.02	82.76

Loan collection has increased by 7.5% compared to last year

6.2.4 FINANCIAL REVIEW

Table -59
Disbursement in the Lat 3 Years

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Year	KSDC	NSFDC	NSTFDC	TOTAL
2024-25	7659.50	4196.81	478.49	12334.80
2023-24	8523.14	2923.12	318.65	11764.91
2022-23	6223.15	3754.02	513.30	10490.47

Share Capital

Table-60
Central Share

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Year	Budget Share		Amount Received		Amount Utilised	
	SCP	TSP	SCP	TSP	SCP	TSP
2024-25	960.78	34.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2023-24	2594.00	33.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2022-23	2498.00	30.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table-61
State Share

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Year	Budget Share		Amount Received		Amount Utilised	
	SCP	TSP	SCP	TSP	SCP	TSP
2024-25	1000.00	35.63	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
2023-24	2700.00	35.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2022-23	2600.00	31.67	0.00	31.67	0.00	31.67

Chart. 49

Graphical Representation of State share of the Share Capital Contribution of SC/ST Corporation

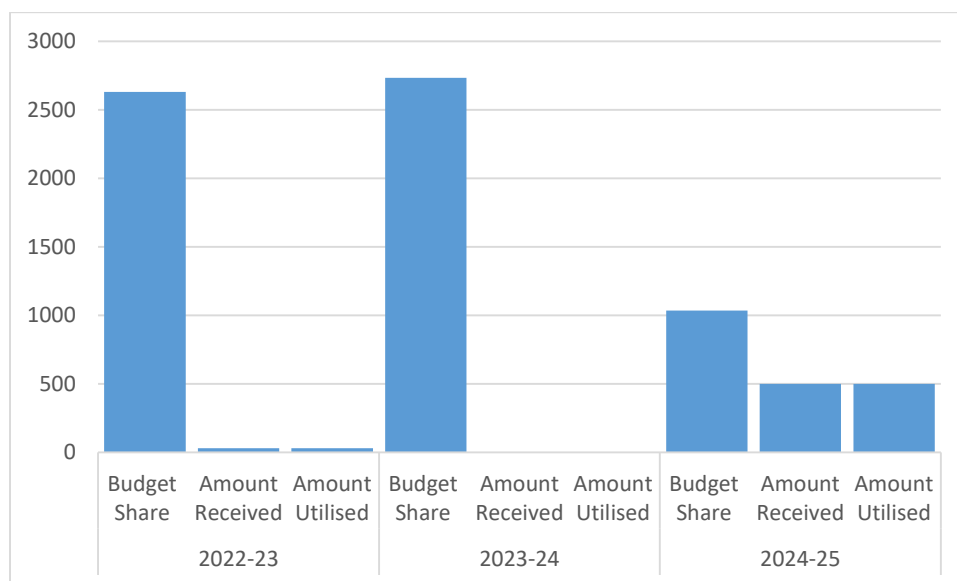


Table-62
Share Capital Allocation, Receipt & Utilisation
(for the last five years)

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Year	STATE			CENTRAL		
	Budget Allocation (51%)	Receipt	Utilization	Allocation (49%)	Receipt	Utilisation
2024-2025	1035.6	500	500	995.01	0	0
2023-2024	2735.3	0	0	2627.9	0	0
2022-2023	2631.7	0	0	2528.4	0	0
2021-2022	2526.7	326.67	326.67	2427.6	0	0
2020-2021	2526.7	700	700	2427.6	575.35	575.35

The Government of India has discontinued capital support to the Corporation from the financial year 2020-21 onwards. Despite the lack of vital capital support, corporation has scaled its business by refinancing from National Apex Institutions such as NSFDC and NSTFDC.

Table-63
NSFDC & NSTFDC Loan Received, Utilised and Repaid

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Year	NSFDC				NSTFDC			
	Loan Received	Utilised	Repaid		Loan Received	Utilised	Repaid	
			Principal	Interest			Principal	Interest
*2024-25	31.97	37.61	22.00	1.89	2.50	4.31	1.90	0.22
2023-2024	32.41	21.16	16.75	1.82	3.09	2.37	1.60	0.21

2022- 2023	27.55	32.85	16.18	2.23	3.90	4.40	2.15	0.25
2021- 2022	33.39	32.23	9.42	1.55	5.48	3.62	1.33	0.15
2020- 2021	21.05	24.99	0.85	0.97	1.98	3.24	1.30	0.14

6.3 KERALA STATE FEDERATION OF SC/ST DEVELOPMENT

CO-OPERATIVES LTD.

6.3.1 Introduction

Kerala State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Cooperative Federation, registered in 1981 as a Federal Cooperative Society as defined in Section 2(ib) of the Kerala State Cooperative Act, is functioning as the national federation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Cooperative Societies in the State with its headquarters at Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram. The objective of the body is to give financial assistance to SC Co-Operative Societies under SC/ST Federation for undertaking economic development activities on project basis. Assistance is given to the affiliated primary cooperatives as low rate of interest loan and for providing credit facilities to the Self Help Groups in order to undertake income and employment generation projects.

VISION

The vision we thrive for is “To create value for life of each of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families in the State in par with the rest of society through enhancing their earning capacity by delivering all possible developmental support for pursuing sustainable livelihood, protecting their natural inhabitants and self-pride”

MISSION

Effectively play the roles of an umbrella organization and be an acclaimed reliable partnering agency in implementing Governmental and non-Governmental developmental programmes and schemes for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe community in the State.

Equipping and strengthening its affiliated primary member societies to be competent enough to undertake welfare schemes, business proposals and developmental activities of any kind in pursuance of the stated vision of the federation.

Based on the basic principles of cooperation, profitably own revenue generating business ventures to help become financially sound, stable and self-reliant in pursuing its vision.

Membership and Share Capital

As on the end of the financial year 2024-25, a total of 711 societies including 574 Scheduled Caste societies, 103 Scheduled Tribe societies, 33 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe societies and the Government are members of the Federation. The authorized capital is ₹25 crores. Out of the land revenue of ₹1632.24 lakhs, ₹ 37 lakhs is from the groups, ₹1333.94 lakhs is from the State Government, ₹163.33 lakhs is from the Central Government and ₹147.97 lakhs is from NCDC. The share rate for the member groups has been increased from ₹100 to ₹ 1000/- by the Governing Body.

Administrative Committee

The Federation has a 21 member Administrative Committee as per the provisions of the Bye-laws and the Cooperative Act. Out of this, 14 members are elected as representatives of the Singh's on district basis, 4 ex-officio departmental officers and the Managing Director.

Organizational Structure

The head office is located at Peroorkada and has 3 regional branches. Under the head office, Ayurdhara Pharmaceuticals, Indian Oil Petrol Pump, Panchakarma Treatment Center, Agency Division, Vanmalika Tribal Trade and Tourism Resource Center and ASHA Clinic are functioning.

The total number of employees in the Department is 34, out of which 16 are permanent employees and 15 are daily wage/temporary contract employees. In addition, 3 employees are serving in the post of Managing Director, Business Manager and General Manager on deputation basis from the Cooperative Department

Table -64

Post (Permanent Staff)	Number of Employees
Office manager	1
Senior Accountant	2
Junior Accountant	2
Upper Division Clerk	1

Lower Division Clerk	1
Driver Cum Peon	1
Electrician	1
Peon	1
Petrol Pump	
Cashier	1
Helper	1
Operator	3
Sweeper	1
Total	

Activities of the Kerala State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Cooperative Federation

The activities of the Federation mainly fall into 4 categories

- 1) To provide financial assistance to the member groups to undertake and implement welfare activities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by utilizing the funds received from the Central and State Governments through the Cooperative Department and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department.
- 2) To provide financial assistance to the member groups for undertaking

development projects and business activities by utilizing the financial assistance received from the Central and State Governments.

- 3) To provide financial/market incentive assistance to the groups engaged in forest resource collection activities.
- 4) To undertake and carry out business and commercial activities that are helpful in earning their own income to meet the administrative expenses of the Federation and to provide assistance to the member groups

6.3.2 FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND QUANTIFIABLE DELIVERABLES

An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is provided for the scheme during 2024-25. Of this, ₹185.00 lakh is for giving assistance @ ₹5.00 lakh to 37 women self-help groups and ₹15.00 lakh is for project implementation cost. Priority shall be given for restoration of livelihood activities lost in Covid-19.

Based on gender disaggregated data 75% of funds will be going to women.

Table-65

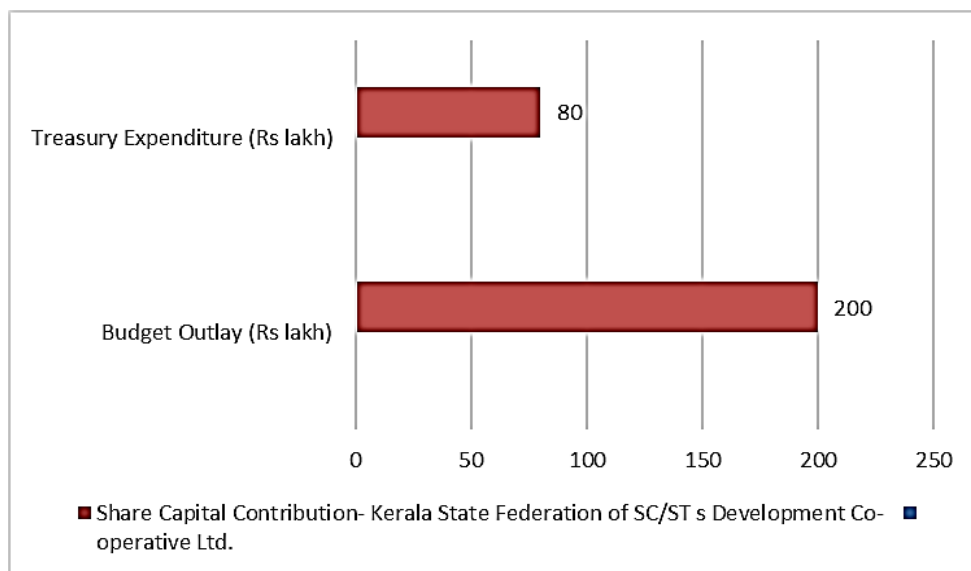
**Financial assistance is being provided to Scheduled Caste
Development Department during 2024-25**

(₹in lakhs)

SL NO	YEAR	ALOTTED	EXPENDITURE
1	2024-25	80.00	80.00

Chart 50

Share Capital Contribution to Kerala State Federation of SC-ST Development Co-operatives Ltd during 2024-25



6.3.3 Reform Measures and Performances

Forest resource collection/marketing

In the early stages of the Federation, which started functioning in the year 1981, only the margin amount obtained from forest resource collection activities was considered as own income. Under the control of the Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kanpam branches of the Federation, 30 Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Societies are involved in forest resource collection activities. MFP. 95% of the sales are given to the Scheduled Tribe groups and the groups are also required to give 80% of the amount to the Scheduled Tribe groups sharing small forest resources, thereby providing a means of livelihood to more than 3000 (one thousand) Scheduled Tribe

families in Kerala. In the absence of financial assistance to the groups, forest resource collection activities have been hampered and a significant increase in the level of iron marketing has not been achieved.

Table-66

The level of forest resource collection during 2024-25

(₹in lakhs)

SL NO	YEAR	COLLECTION	MARKETTING
1	2024-25	263.00	202.45

Ayurdhara Pharmaceuticals

In order to achieve better market benefits by increasing the value of forest resources collected by the Scheduled Tribes and thereby increase the income of the Scheduled Tribes, the Ayurvedic raw materials comprising about 30% of the forest resources were converted into food, the Ayurvedic unit was established in the year 2000 with the support of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) at Anchery, Thrissur on 21/05/2000 (Pvt. Ltd.), and has a turnover of about ₹ 5 crore per annum. Ayurvedic medicines made from pure Ayurvedic raw materials are of high quality and currently about 425 traditional varieties of Ayurvedic medicines are manufactured, including 5 patented medicines. Ayurvedic medicines are mainly available in Government Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries in the Malabar region.

Although it has been about 20 years since its inception, it has not been possible to adopt modern practices in administration, production and marketing processes and implement reforms in line with the changes taking place in the Ayurvedic market due to various reasons. By utilizing the available physical facilities and resources, it is able to produce more than ₹ 5 crore per year. Since Ayurdhara can provide about 40% of the raw materials collected by the federation, it is also able to intervene in the market price of forest resources.

However, in the country's Ayurveda market, which has a market size of ₹30,000 crore, the market share of Andurdhara products is negligible. In order to increase the market share of Ayurdhara, efforts have been made to gain a place in the public market, market the products at the all-India level and export them abroad. As a first step, Ayurdhara has taken steps to register the trademark. A master plan has been prepared for the development of the production unit. Medicines produced in Ayurdhara are being marketed in Ayurvedic hospitals under the control of local self-Government bodies, Government hospitals, and other private hospitals.

Table-67

The production and sales information of the Ayurdhara unit during 2024-25

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl no	Year	Sales amount
1	2024-25	156.61

Petrol Pump

The Indian Oil Corporation started Retail Petrol Pump in 1999, attached to the head office in Peroorkada, and today it is an institution with a daily turnover of about ₹4.5 lakhs and provides 11 employment opportunity. Federation Petrol Pump, which is in the (A) category of Indian Oil Corporation and has a special status of 'Dhruva', is currently operating profitably.

With the aim of increasing the daily turnover to above ₹ 6 lakhs, various renovation works have been carried out in the past and there has been a significant improvement in sales. The Federation provides fuel to various Government institutions such as Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, Tourism Department, Kudappanakunnu Animal Sanctuary, Peroorkada Mental Hospital, Excise Department, Gravel Water, Kerala Water Authority, etc. on credit. Increase the working hours to 24 hours, start CNG unit, Indian Oil LPG. Distribution etc. are the Development activities planned to be carried out in the future.

Table-68

The financial statement of the Payyal Pump during 2024-25

(₹in lakhs)

Sl no	Year	Sales	Profit & loss
1	2024-25	1463.00	1.9

Panchakarma Treatment Centers

In addition to the Ayurdhara Pharmaceuticals started under the ownership of the Federation, *Panchakarma* Treatment Centers are being run at Anchery, Thrissur and Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram with the aim of promoting and developing the market for Ayurdhara medicines . All types of Panchakarma

Treatment are being provided at reasonable prices. With the financial assistance of the State Government, (six) 6-IP rooms have been newly started at the Peroorkada Ayurdhara Unit and the said unit, which has one doctor and 2 employees, has only been able to achieve an annual turnover of about ₹ 10 lakhs per year.

Table-69

The operating income of the Panchakarma Treatment Centers during

(₹.in lakhs)

Sl no	Year	Sales amount
1	2024-25	2.87

Agency Division

As per the provisions of the Federation Rules, the Agency Division has been formed as per the decision of the Governing Body to function as an agency for the distribution of goods and materials as per the requirements of institutions in the Government Public Sector/Cooperative Sector and has started functioning since 2019 by the approval of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

In the initial activities of the Agency Division, the Federation has been involved in the distribution of fruits and vegetables to the post-matric hostels and schools under the Scheduled Tribes Department and the current work is continuing efficiently.

The Agency Division was formed to procure groceries, other supplies, furniture, uniforms and textiles from the public market for the hostels, schools, and prisons operating under the control of various Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and legally constituted Corporations. As the first activity of the Agency

Division, the required fruits and vegetables for the hostels and schools of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department .The Agency Division has been successfully implementing the said activity since 2019 and has also been successfully implementing the distribution of food kits implemented by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department as a Covid relief scheme. In addition, the distribution of food kits to Scheduled Tribe families in the tribal project areas under the monsoon food distribution scheme implemented by the Department has been entrusted to the headship. The federation is also undertaking and implementing the nutrition distribution scheme required for Anganwadis.

Table-70
Financial statement of Agency Division during 2024-25
(₹in lakhs)

Sl no	Year	Sales	Margin
1	2024-25	450.00	10.00

P.K.Rosi Working Women's Hostel

A women's hostel with 25 rooms has been built on 40 cents of land given by the Federation adjacent to the headquarters of the Federation with financial assistance granted to the Scheduled Caste Development Department and has been given to the Scheduled Tribe Development Department for the operation of a pre-matric hostel.

Asha Clinic

With the aim of promoting the market of *Ayurdhara* Ayurveda medicines, the business development of *Panchakarma* treatment centers has been started and the brand chain of Ayurveda Clinics and Pharmacy has been started under the name of Ayurdhara Ayurveda Shala (Asha) - a model Asha Clinic has started its operations in Kalpetta in connection with the Federation's Wayanad branch office.

Taking advantage of the tourism potential of Wayanad, the Vanmalika Tribal Resource Center has been established and started its operations in forest area owned by the Federation in Ambalavayal with various objectives such as distribution of Scheduled Tribe products, tribal cultural activities, job skills development, training, etc. Their financial benefits are expected in the near future. As part of the branding policy, the new logo of the headship, the Raken brands The trademark registration of Ayurdhara, Vanamalika and Asha Clinic has been done.

Vanamalika Tribal Trade Tourism Service Center

Connecting the infinite potential of Ayurveda with tourism, "Vanamalika Tourism Resort Center" started its operations on June 4, 2022,

utilizing a building facility of 3200 square meters on 60 cents of land in the name of the Federation at Ambalavayal in Wayanad district. Utilizing the potential of tourism, it will be possible to organize training camps, fairs, gatherings and other meetings, hall and parking facilities. In this regard, Panchakarma facilities will also be provided. The objectives of this marketing center are to provide accommodation facilities including low-cost dormitory facilities for tourists, and to provide a tourist rest center with vehicle parking, toilets, and a snack bar.

Loan assistance is being provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cooperative societies.

The Federation was allocated ₹ 200 lakh in the budget for the financial year 2024-25. Out of this, ₹ 80 lakh has been allocated to the Federation as share capital from the Scheduled Caste Development Department and loans of ₹ 5 lakh each have been granted at an interest rate of 4 percent to the women's self-help groups of 11 Scheduled Caste cooperative societies, which are members of the Federation. The loans thus granted can be utilized for the economic upliftment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe cooperative societies.

6.3.4 FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial year 2022-23, ₹200 lakh was earmarked for the SC/ST Federation's share capital contribution, with the entire amount allocated and ₹175 lakh expended. The following year FY 2023-24, ₹200 lakh was earmarked and allocated, with ₹110 lakh spent. In FY 2024-25 ₹200 lakh was earmarked, only ₹50 lakh was allocated and ₹80 lakh was expended.

Table-71

Share Capital Contribution of SC/ST Federation during last three fiscal

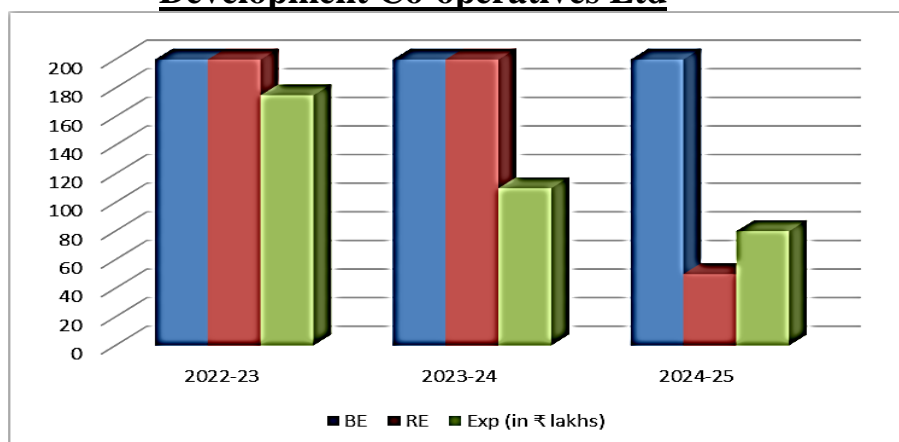
(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
Share Capital contribution to SC/ST Federation	200	200	175	200	200	110	200	50	80

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION SHOWING COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Chart 51

Share Capital Contribution to Kerala State Federation of SC-ST Development Co-operatives Ltd



Conclusion

The Performance Budget 2024-25 demonstrates that the Department of Scheduled Caste Development has made significant progress in education for Scheduled Caste communities. At the same time, underutilization in certain schemes underscores the challenges of implementing infrastructure and skill-based programs. By reallocating resources more strategically, improving administrative efficiency, and increasing community awareness, the Department can ensure that every rupee allocated translates into tangible improvements in Scheduled Caste welfare. Overall, the analysis reflects a balanced performance, with scope for refinements that will further strengthen the Department's mission of inclusive and sustainable development.

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Sl No	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs		Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/Risk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Central Assistance if any			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6	7		8		9	10	
1	Land to Landless Families for Construction of Houses	To purchase land to the poor and eligible landless Scheduled Castes families for construction of houses		17000			Land	5000	17000		1755 persons land registered	7064.4	Purchase of land poor and eligible landless SC families for the construction of houses.	2024-25	
2	Completion of Partially Constructed Houses, Improvement of Dilapidated Houses, Construction of Study Rooms.	To give financial assistance to SC families for the completion of partially constructed houses		22206			Study Room, SAFE	New houses -2000	22206		Spillover houses/SAFE – 4155 , Study rooms – Spill over - 4568	16698	renovation of houses under SAFE, spill over houses, study rooms	2024-25	

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Rupees in lakh

Sl No	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/R isk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Resources	Central Assistance if any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6		7		8	9	10
3	Development Programme for the Vulnerable Communities among SC	Rehabilitation and upliftment of SC people belonging to economically and socially disadvantaged communities		5100			Agriculture land, House repair, Land to house construction, Study rooms, Toilet construction	House construction -500, House repair 150, Toilet construction -50, Land to house construction – 200, study room-50	5100	House construction (SO) - 571, completed - 9, House repair - 801, Toilet construction - 203, Study rooms (SO)- 255, New- 67 ,Land to house construction – 130	4870.2	Upliftment of socially disadvantaged communities such as Vedar, Nayadi, Kalladi, Arundhathiar/Cha kkiliar	2024-25	
4	Housing Scheme for Homeless SCs (LIFE Mission)	To provide safe housing to the homeless		30000			Construc tion of houses	House construction	30000	115895 completed	12000	New houses for homeless SC families	2024-25	
5	Pooled Fund for Special Projects under SCSP	To implement special projects for SC by Government Departments/Insti tutions/Agencies/N GOs		50			Income generati ng projects		50	3 projects	28.14	Implementation of livelihood activities for the welfare of SC	2024-25	

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Rupees in lakh

Sl No	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/R isk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Resources	Central Assistance if any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6		7		8	9	10
6	Modernization and e-governance Initiatives in SC Development Department	To modernize offices and institutions functioning under SCDD		500			e-office, home survey		500		243.54	More advanced services can be provided	2024-25	
7	Corpus Fund for SCSP (Critical Gap Filling Scheme)	To provide funds for filling any critical gap in the SCSP provision		4500			Infrastru cture projects	Projects - 245	4500	87 projects completed	1909.3	Infrastructure development in SC nagars	2024-25	
8	Share Capital Contribution to Kerala State Federation of SC-ST Development Co-operatives Ltd	To give financial assistance to SC co-operative societies under SC/ST Federation		200			Provide credit facilities to the Self Help Groups		200		80	Employment generation to SC women	2024-25	Scheme implemented by SC/ST Federation.
9	Financial Assistance for Marriage of SC Girls	Marriage assistance is given to the parents/guardian of SC girls		8600			Marriage grant	5000	8600	4083	4996.3	Marriage assistance to SC girls	2024-25	
10	Management of Model Residential Schools including Ayyankali Memorial Model Residential School for Sports, Vellayani.	To ensure the academic and physical excellence by providing residential educational facilities		1500			Day to day management of MRS		1500	2047 students benefited	1493.3	SC students get more learning facilities through MRS	2024-25	

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Rupees in lakh

Sl No	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/R isk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Resources	Central Assistance If any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6		7	8	9	10	
11	Assistance for Education of SC Students	To promote education among Scheduled Caste students.		23000			Various educational assistance	Lump sum grant to SC Students – 200000 Nos, Stipend to SC students - 15000Nos, , primary Educational aid – 200000 students, Stethoscope - 50 nos, Laptop 500 Nos, Ayyankali Talent Search Scholarship -8000, Special incentive - 15000Nos, , Assitance for studying abroad-250,	23000	Lump sum grant to SC Students – 324609 Nos, Stipend to SC students - 10272 Nos, , primary Educational aid – 2,34435 students, Stethoscope - 278 nos, Laptop 869 Nos, Ayyankali Talent Search Scholarship -13658, Special incentive - 13658 Nos, , Assitance for studying abroad-585,	23145	Various educational assistance for SC students	2024-25	
12	Construction of Building for Palakkad Medical College	To construction Building for Palakkad Medical College		5000			Completion of works in Palakkad Medical College	73 SC Students	5000	73 SC Students benefited	1860.4	SC Students will be benefited	2024-25	
13	Purchase of Land for the Construction of Building for New MRS and Hostels.	To purchase land for the Construction of Building for New MRS and Hostels.		25			Infrastructure development		25	Expenditure for Tooneri ITI	66.25	Construction of new MRS school building.	2024-25	

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Rupees in lakh

Sl N o	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/R isk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra	Central Assistance if any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6		7	8	9	10	
14	Additional State Assistance to Post Metric Students Scholarship	To provide post metric scholarship to the students who are not eligible under the CSS scheme by way of income limit		15000			Scholarship		15000	137389 benefited	28519	SC students get the benefit scholarship	2024-25	
15	Assistance for Training, Employment and Human Resource Development	To enhance employability among Scheduled Castes youth		5500			Skill training, Self-employment scheme, Foreign employment, SHG.s, TRACE	Foreign employment 1200self employment 100	5500	Foreign employment 2798self employment 862, Under TRACE, 1216 SC promoters, 300 Accredited Engineers, 60Community Social Worker, 225 Clerical assistants appointed on contract basis	5287.3	SC youth get employment opportunities within the country and abroad.	2024-25	

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Rupees in lakh

Sl N o	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/R isk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra	Central Assistance if any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6		7		8	9	10
16	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act and Prevention of Atrocities(POA) Act (50% state share)	To prevent crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		1200		1050	Inter caste Marriage assistant e, POA		1200	POA-604, Intercaste marriage-802	622.15	Preventing atrocities against members of SCs and STs.	2024-25	The outlay indicated here is with regard to the head of account 2225-01- 800-86(02).
17	Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students (40% StateShare)	To meet the state share of the CSS scheme to provide post-matric scholarship to the SC students whose annual income does not exceed ₹2.50 lakh per annum		7300		60% CSS direc tly credi ted to bene ficia ries acco unt	Scholars hip	100000	7300	135400	13100	SC students get the benefit scholarship	2024-25	

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Sl N o	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/R isk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Central Assistance if any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6		7		8	9	10
18	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students Studying in Classes IX and X (40% State Share)	To minimize the drop-out and to improve participation of SC children in classes IX and X		800			Scholars hip	50000	800	46199	800	SC students get the benefit scholarship	2024-25	
19	Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in Occupations Involving Cleaning and Prone to Health Hazards (40% StateShare)	To provide financial assistance to children to pursue pre-matric education.		12			Scholars hip	500	12	346	12	SC students get the benefit scholarship	2024-25	

Rupees in lakh

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Rupees in lakh

Sl No	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/Risk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Central Assistance If any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6		7		8	9	10
20	Valsayamidhi	To provide an insurance linked social security scheme for the SC girl child so as to ensure proper education, improve capabilities and social status		1000			Insurance scheme		1000	0	0	Ensured life security to SC girls	2024-25	Govt decided to re-examine the project with LIC.
21	Dr.Ambedkar Village Development Scheme	Holistic development of Scheduled Caste colonies where more than 25 Scheduled Castes families are residing		5000			Infrastructure developments in SC settlements	60	5000	Works progressing	3273	Comprehensive basic and infrastructure development in SC settlement	2024-25	
22	Health Care scheme	To provide financial assistance to the deserving patients and the elderly.		6500			Treatment assistance, sole income earning assistance	Treatment assistance -15000, sole income earning assistance -2000	6500	Treatment grant 13183.Assistance to sole income earner-1714	6456.6	Full health care support to SC families	2024-25	

Annexure-I

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25 - SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTEMENT

Sl No	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/R isk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Resources	Central Assistance if any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)	4(iv)	5	6	7	8	9	10		
23	Empowerment Societies for SC Youth	To promote young aspirant entrepreneurs belonging to SC to start modern ventures		100			Entrepre neurship		100		0	Equiped SC youth with Graduation or Diploma qualification as both entrepreneurs and employers	2024-25	Fund is released as per request by CEO. Requested amount of 10 lakhs have been released
24	Works and Buildings	Construction, renovation and maintenance works of all buildings		600			Infrastru cture develop ment		600		582.02	Maintenance and construction of new buildings/institutio ns for SC Department	2024-25	Scheme implemente d by PWD.
25	Working Women's Hostel in all Districts	To construct hostels in all districts for working women belonging to SC		25			Working Women' s Hostel	1	25		0	Construction of working women's hostel in all districts	2024-25	
Total			1,60,718					1,60,718		1,33,106.95				

Annexure-II
Trends in Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/revised Estimate/Actual Expenditure in recent years of PLAN Schemes

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl No	scheme/programme	Major Head	2022-23				2023-24				2024-25		
			BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	Actual Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Land to Landless Families for Construction of Houses	2225-01-283-87& 4225-01-283-83	18000	13455.82	12891.16	18000	12692.94	12760.23	17000	8725.57	7064.39		
2	Completion of Partially Constructed Houses, Improvement of Dilapidated Houses, Construction of Study Rooms.	2225-01-283-89 & 4225-01-283-82	20500	20000	17076.56	20500	15162.43	18865.9	22206	11905.8	16698.37		
3	Development Programme for the Vulnerable Communities among SC	2225-01-102-99	5000	2350	3226.02	5000	3240.11	3237.29	5100	2530.89	4870.17		
4	Housing Scheme for Homeless SCs (LIFE Mission)	2225-01-283-84 & 4225-01-283-84	30000	30000	30000	30000	15750	19500	30000	19500	12000		
5	Pooled Fund for Special Projects under SCSP	2225-01-800-26	50	35	0	50		24.4	50	25	28.14		
6	Modernization and e-governance Initiatives in SC Development Department	2225-01-001-94 & 4225-01-800-88	400	188	301.73	400	120.45	184.28	500	170	243.54		
7	Corpus Fund for SCSP (Critical Gap Filling Scheme)	2225-01-800-57 & 4225-01-800-88	4500	2300	431.97	4500	1534.96	2016.43	4500	1200	1909.34		

Annexure-II

Trends in Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/revised Estimate/Actual Expenditure in recent years of PLAN Schemes

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl No	scheme/programme	Major Head	2022-23				2023-24				2024-25		
			BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
8	Share Capital Contribution to Kerala State Federation of SC-ST Development Co-operatives Ltd	4225-80-195-99	200	200	175	200	200	110	200	50	80		
9	Financial Assistance for Marriage of SC Girls	2225-01-102-97	8339	5500	5410.15	8439	6816.38	5482	8600	3600	4996.25		
10	Management of Model Residential Schools including Ayyankali Memorial Model Residential School for Sports, Vellayani.	2225-01-277-58 & 4225-01-277-82	1300	1300	1398.03	1300	1279.54	1294.23	1500	1299.51	1493.25		
11	Assistance for Education of SC Students	2225-01-277-27 & 4225-01-277-83	25361	25000	17392.81	25461	19664.83	17654.77	23000	20390	23144.9		
12	Construction of Building for Palakkad Medical College	4225-01-277-89	7000	9000	11216.61	7000	2544.51	4194.31	5000	2100.45	1860.39		
13	Purchase of Land for the Construction of Building for New MRS and Hostels.	4225-01-277-88	200	200	0	200	0	0	25	68.81	66.25		
14	Additional State Assistance to Post Matric Students Scholarship	2225-01-277-53	6000	6000	5998.44	10300	16519	21623	15000	26000	28518.93		
15	Assistance for Training, Employment and Human Resource Development	2225-01-102-96	4900	2303	3158.29	5000	3884.45	3635.86	5500	3300	5287.31		

Annexure-II

Trends in Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/revised Estimate/Actual Expenditure in recent years of PLAN Schemes

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl No	scheme /programme	Major Head	2022-23				2023-24				2024-25		
			BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	RE	Actual Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
16	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act and Prevention of Atrocities(POA) Act (50% state share)	2225-01-800-86 (02)	1050	1050	362.16	1178	362.16	390.93	1200	527.68	622.15		
17	Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students (40% StateShare)	2225-01-277-51(02)	10800	10800	10795.88	6500	6500	6500	7300	7300	13100		
18	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students Studying in Classes IX and X (40% State Share)	2225-01-277-50(02)	0		0	720		720	800	800	800		
19	Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in Occupations Involving Cleaning and Prone to Health Hazards (40% StateShare)	2225-01-277-49(02)	0		0	12		12	12	12	12		
20	Valsalyanidhi	2225-01-102-91	1500	900	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0		
21	Dr.Ambedkar Village Development Scheme	2225-01-283-85 & 4225-01-283-81	6000	4000	2817.31	6000	1700.41	3063.69	5000	2000	3272.96		
22	Health Care scheme	2225-01-282-96	5000	4753.79	4781.79	5300	3903.70	3473.95	6500	2609.93	6456.59		
23	Empowerment Societies for SC Youth	2225-01-102-84	100	70	0	100	0	10	100	0	0		

Annexure-II

Trends in Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/revised Estimate/Actual Expenditure in recent years of PLAN Schemes (Rupees in lakh)

Sl No	scheme/programme	Major Head	2022-23				2023-24				2024-25		
			BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	Actual Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
24	Works and Buildings	4225-01-800-89	600	712.32	811.02	600	600	855.02	600	846.11	582.02		
25	Working Women's Hostel in all Districts	4225-01-283-85	100	100	0	100	100	11.89	25	12.2	0		
26	Construction of Boy's hostel (50% SS)	4225-01-277-98	250	250	3.81	0	0	0	0	37.34	66.38		
	Total		157150	140467.93	128248.74	157860	112575.87	125620.18	160718	115011.31	133173.33		

Annexure-I of Chapter VI
KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBES
PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25

S I N O	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs		Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/Risk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Central Assistance if any			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4 (iv)	5	6	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste & Tribes(51% State Share)	The Objective of the scheme is the socio economic advancement of the Scheduled Caste People who still remain under privileged. To achieve the goal, the corporation is implementing various self-employment and social welfare programmes		1000.00				3850.00	1000.00	5445	10915.57	One Year	Although the Government approved 1000 lakhs, only 500 lakh was released. Despite this, the Corporation utilized 10915.57 lakhs through its own funds and refinance and availed agencies such as NSFDC and NSTFDC		

Annexure-I of Chapter VI
KERALA STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBES
PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25

S I N O	Name of scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25				Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Target fixed		Target Achieved		Projected outcomes	Period of implementation	Remarks/Risk factors
			Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Central Assistance if any		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			
1	2	3	4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)	4 (iv)	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	Share Capital contribution to KSDC for SC/ST for implementation schemes benefiting STs	The Objective of the scheme is the socio economic advancement of the Scheduled Caste People who still remain under privileged. To achieve the goal, the corporation is implementing various self-employment and social welfare programmes		35.63				47.00	35.63	767	1419.23	The standard living of a larger number of families belonging to the Scheduled Tribe Community has been enhanced by augmenting their income through the provision of self-employment loans at a nominal rate of interest.	One Year	The Government approved 35.63 lakhs. However, the corporation utilized 1419.23 lakhs using its own funds obtained from refinancing agencies such as NSFDC and NSTFDC
		Total		1035.63					1035.63		12334.8 *			

Note: Rupees in lakh

Note:

* See remarks column

- Items in column 2 be as per Detailed Budget Estimates. Major programmes listed in the Detailed Budget Estimates and Plan write up may be shown separately, while smaller items may be conveniently clubbed.
- In column 5 the activities performed to achieve the objectives within the financial outlay may be furnished.

Annexure-II of Chapter VI											
Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes											
Trends in Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/revised Estimate/Actual Expenditure in recent years of PLAN Schemes											
Rupees in lakh											
Sl No	scheme/programme	Major Head	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
			BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp	BE	RE	Actual Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Share Capital (SCP)	4225	2600	0	0	2700	0	0	1000	0	500
2	Share Capital (TSP)	4225	31.67	0	31.67	35.25	0	0	35.63	0	0
Total			2631.67	0	31.67	2735.25	0	0	1035.63	0	500

Annexure I of Chapter VI

Kerala State Federation of SC/ST Development Cooperatives Ltd

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Objectives	Outlay 2024-25			Target fixed		Target Achieved	Project Outcomes	Period of Implemen tation	Remarks/ risk factors
			Non Plan budget	Plan Budget	Complementary extry budgetory Resources	Central assistance if any	Quantifiale Deliverables/ Physical output				
1	Sharecapital contribution	Give Financial assistant to SC-co-operative Societies under SC/ST Fedaration		200					80	2024-25	
									80		
		Total		200					80		

₹ in lakh

Annexure II of Chapter VI

Kerala State Federation of SC/ST Development Cooperatives Ltd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	6	₹ in lakh
Name of the Scheme	Head of Account	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			Detailed Outcome (physical and Financial)	
		BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE		
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES OF MEMBERS	4225-80-195-99 (Plan)	200	200	175	200	200	110	200	50	80	Loan assistance of Rupees 55 Lakh to 11 Women Self Help Group within the member societies, with each group receiving Rupees 5 Lakh at an interest rate of 4%.	
Total		200	200	175	200	200	110	200	50	80		

Annexure – III

Details of Corpus Fund Works Completed in FY 2024-25

1. Thiruvananthapuram District

1. Varikkassery Arangil Nagar-Road Tarring, Side Wall Construction ₹9.56 Lakhs (2021-22).
2. Valavunada Velantevila Village-Electricity Electric Post Construction 2023- 24. Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25.
3. Pankottukonam Village –Road Concreting, Side Wall Construction-2023-24.Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25.

2. Kollam District

1. C P Kunnu Lax Veedu Nagar -Construction of Retaining Wall-2021-22. Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
2. Vallamvalli Thundil Nagar-Road Construction and Retaining Wall Construction- ₹19.71718 lakhs (2021-22)
3. Olippuvila Nagar-Side Wall Protection and Slab Construction-2022-23. Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
4. Karode Nagar- Road Concreting- ₹12.69233 Lakhs(2022-23)
5. Pachur Anganwadi Chenjalam Nagar- Road Concreting- ₹14.94416 Lakhs (2022-23)
6. P.K Junction Road – Road Improvement- ₹20.0636 Lakhs(2023-24)

3. Pathanamthitta District

1. Manakalapadi Kidupithra Eleye Road - Road Concreting- 2021-22. Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
2. Kairali Nagar - Drinking Water Project- ₹2.32 lakhs (2022-23)
3. Kaithakamannil Nagar - Road Concreting- ₹5.96 lakhs (2023-24)
4. Elamkulam Para Malampurapara Road - Road Concreting- ₹9.42 lakhs (2023-24)

4. Kottayam District

1. Nandukulam S.C. Nagar - Foot Path Concreting, Projective Wall,- ₹14.74607 lakhs (2021-22)

2. K.P.M.S. Kadamchira S.C. Nagar- Road Construction, Culvert, Drainage- ₹12.06317 Lakhs (2022-23)
3. Puthuvalachira SC Nagar in Arunur-Protective wall for road- ₹19.979 lakhs (2022-23)
4. Vigyanvadi Sreenipuram –Toilet maintenance, tiling works, painting- ₹2.21711 lakhs (2022-23)
5. Vigyanvadi SC Nagar-Building toilet maintenance- 2023-24, Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
6. Sachimothamapuram Self-sufficient Village-Building maintenance- ₹8.4364 lakhs (2023-24)
7. Puthuvalachira SC Nagar in Arunur-Road side concreting,- ₹6.43289 lakhs (2023-24)
8. Nandukulam SC Nagar-Primary infrastructure Facilities- ₹5.92073 lakhs (2023-24)
9. Poochavalepady Sree Dharmasastha Road - Road Construction- ₹23.46438 lakhs (2023-24)

5. Alappuzha

1. Arukutti Patuparamba SC Nagar-Community Hall Construction-2018-19. Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
2. Purakkad Illichira Nagar-Wall Construction from Cherupushpam Bridge to Illichira Thod- ₹1302864 (2019-20)
3. Koikkaleth Road - Road Construction- ₹113918 (2021-22)
4. Vadassery Nagar- Road Concreting- ₹ 68540 (2021-22)
5. Velangat Nagar -Road Upgradation - ₹ 785010(2021-22)
6. Vanchipurakkal Naryandi Nagar - Metalling and Road Tarring - ₹785010(2021-22).
7. Cherianadu Ambedkar Nagar - Road Renovation, Construction of Side Wall -₹1325257 (2022-23)
8. Mulakkuzha-16 Kaippamukadi Nagar - Road Side Wall Protection - 2022-23. Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25.
9. Chengannur Mulakkuzha Kuzhipoyka Poopankara - Resurfacing of existing damaged land surface with concrete. - ₹940533 (2022-23)

10. Construction of Chira to Ponnappan Shaji Bhavanam Road in Thakazhi Janardhana Math - Construction of Side Protection Wall, Concreting of Roads Includes.- ₹1522955(2022-23)
11. Thakazhi-12 Ayirampally Drainage Construction-This project includes construction of side wall in the remaining part.- ₹845174(2022-23)
12. Thakazhi-8 Road Concreting Puthanthara Nagar-This includes forming the road using black stone, quarry and mace for the road. -₹ 935419 (2022-23)
13. Thakazhi- Devaswomparamba Nagar,-This includes construction of side protection wall, back filling and ground.- ₹952700(2022-23)
14. Edatwa Ward-2 Puthanthara Nagar Side Wall Construction-This includes construction of side protection wall, back filling and ground. Includes-₹2176388(2022-23)
15. Aroor-20 Kalathilpala Road Metalling and Tarring – This includes filling two layers of Wet Mix Macadam with Granular Sub Base and tarring. -₹1950277(2022-23)
16. Cherthala Municipality-7 E.K Nayanar Road Construction-Metalling and Tarring and Construction of Retaining Wall-₹1464223(2022-23)
17. Thanneermukkam Kaniyamveli – Road Metalling and Tarring (Including WMM Filling and GSB Two Layers Tarring.)- ₹637545(2022-23)
18. Kanjikuzhi Panapadichira Mupparithode Road Concreting and Culvert Construction- This project includes filling of quarry waste, construction of culvert and retaining wall.- ₹1396002(2022-23)
- 19.Kanjikuzhi Thanneermukkam Geetha Nagar Concrete Road Construction- Road elevation using black stone and GSB, road concreting - ₹1040954(2022-23)
20. Cherupushpam Bridge to Illichira Canal Road- Construction of retaining wall-₹1935513(2022-23)
21. Pattanakkad Aroor Mappilaparamba Thod Kallukettu- ₹1679436(2023-24)
22. Chalil Thirunilath Nagar - Road Construction-₹ 561199(2023-24)

6. Idukki

1. Thovalamedu S.C Nagar- Replacement and maintenance of existing drinking water scheme- (2021-22). Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25.
2. Arnekal A.K.G. Nagar- Road concreting and side DR work-(2021-22). Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
3. Koovappally Premetric Hostel- Building maintenance- ₹19.60212 lakhs (2023-24)

7. Ernakulam

1. Azhakathur S.C Nagar- Drinking water scheme-₹8.33 lakhs (2021-22)
2. Mooripadam S.C Nagar- Road tiling and side protection- ₹4.26891 lakhs (2022-23)
3. Vengoor S.C Nagar- Road concrete and gutter construction- (2023-24).
Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
4. Itumal S.C Nagar - Road concreting, side protection, drain construction- ₹4.85294 lakhs (2023-24)
5. Eluvichira S.C. Nagar- Road renovation-₹12.29215 lakhs (2023-24)
6. Pulaya S.C. Nagar- Road tiling-₹12.58983 lakhs (2023-24)
7. Bhaskaran S.C. Nagar- Road maintenance and drainage construction- (2023-24). Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
8. Kaithappara S.C. Nagar- Laying interlock tiles on the road- ₹14.0839 lakhs (2023-24)
9. Punnakattara S.C. Nagar- Side protection and filling work- ₹2.78687 lakhs (2015-16)

8. Thrissur

1. Maliyakkal S.C Nagar- Footpath, Side Protection Construction- ₹21.51390 Lakhs (2022-23)
2. Kakkarakunnu S.C. Nagar- Road Side Protection Construction- ₹6.96782 Lakhs (2022-23)

3. M.N. Lakhs House Well Area- Construction of Unnathi Protective Wall and Road Retarring- ₹4.88843 Lakhs (2022-23)
4. Kattukulam S.C. Nagar- Road Concreting Side Protection Wall Construction ₹5.02694 Lakhs (2022-23)
5. Arattupuzha Valiya Nagar- Toilet Construction- ₹2.99778 Lakhs (2023-24)
6. Urulikunnu Vinjanwadi, Kanippayoor Vinjanwadi, Kaniyampal Vinjanwadi- Toilet Construction-(2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25

9. Palakkad

1. Tenali SC Nagar -Side Protection -₹4.87 lakhs (2018-19)
2. Kariyattil SC Nagar - Road Concreting Drainage - ₹5.11 lakhs (2021-22)
3. Parakulam SC Nagar - Road Construction -₹11.42 lakhs (2021-22)
4. Chathamkulam SC Nagar - Road Construction - ₹9.88 lakhs (2021-22)
5. Mekkattil SC Nagar - Road Construction -₹18.5 lakhs (2021-22)
6. Mooperpote SC Nagar - Road Construction - ₹10.77 lakhs (2021-22)
7. Kootalla Aranakkake SC Nagar - Road Concreting -₹ 4.49 Lakhs (2022-23)
8. Erakkad SC Nagar - Road Formation and Side Protection -₹11.890 Lakhs (2022-23)
9. Poolakund SC Nagar - Road Formation and Side Protection - ₹3.89 Lakhs (2022-23)
10. Mullakkal SC Nagar - Road Construction and Side Protection - ₹9.350 Lakhs (2022-23)
11. Kilincherikkunnu SC Nagar - Road Concreting - ₹22.549 Lakhs (2022-23)
12. Manchakal Kattukulam SC Nagar - Drinking Water Project -₹7.110 Lakhs (2022-23)
13. Kattuserry Kakamoochikad SC Nagar - Drinking Water Supply Project -₹5.47 Lakhs (2022-23)
14. Adutalapura S.C. Nagar-Road concreting, replacement of electric post and installation of name board -₹3.05 lakhs (2023-24)
15. Pangode M.A. Nagar-Road concreting-₹14.06 lakhs (2023-24)

16. Parakkuzhiparambil S.C. Nagar -Road concreting and installation of name board- (2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
17. Parakkunnath S.C. Nagar -Road concreting and installation of name board-₹3.69 lakhs (2023-24)
18. Karuppathethil S.C. Nagar -Road concreting and installation of name board- (2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
19. Entoorkunna Road Maintenance -Road concreting and installation of name board- ₹4.13 lakhs (2023-24)
20. Muttichira Nerukulam SC Nagar- Road -₹3.84 lakhs (2023-24)
21. Nayadikunnu SC Nagar-Road Interlocking, Drainage, Side Wall Protection-₹12.09 lakhs (2023-24)
22. Itavarakkunnu DWS- Well renovation, Water tank, Submersible Motor Pump, Board provided-₹ 7.982 lakhs (2016-17)
23. Corpus Fund - Other Scheme Implementation expenses ₹77 lakhs (2024-25)

10. Malappuram

1. Kummanchery SC Nagar - Road Upgradation - ₹1153369 (2020-21)
2. Kalathupadi Kunnatheer SC Nagar- Drinking Water Project-₹454513 (2020-21)
3. Tazhe Kottassery SC Nagar- Drinking Water Project-₹54976 (2020-21)
4. Kovilakam Undu SC Nagar- Road-₹760295 (2021-22)
5. Vallikkattil Edakandathi SC Nagar- Road Construction-₹1143767 (2021-22)
6. Kurunni SC Nagar- Road Construction-₹1776774 (2021-22)
7. Chundiampatta Parakulam Nagar-Parakulam Road Construction- ₹895401 (2021-22)
8. Nalukettupurakkal SC Nagar- Side Protection-₹1477267 (2021-22)
9. Padumunda SC Nagar Housing Protection-₹2195521 (2021-22)
10. Cherthodi Pallikkuthu SC Nagar- Walkway Construction-₹638471 (2021-22)
11. Pothankodkunnu SC Nagar- Housing Protection-₹2282001 (2022-23)

12. Chevitikuzhi SC Nagar- Housing Protection, Road Concreting- ₹1521799 (2022-23)
13. Eenthukuzhi SC Nagar- Road Construction- ₹897768 (2022-23)
14. Mundapalam Alungalkkadi SC Nagar- Road Construction- ₹1975824(2022-23)
15. Vettukkad SC Nagar-Road Construction- ₹1454012(2022-23)
16. Maniriparamba SC Nagar- Road Construction and Housing Protection- (2022- 23), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
17. Unniyambath SC Nagar- Road Side Protection- ₹1264430 (2022-23)
18. Chakkarakattukunnu SC Nagar-Road Construction- ₹656331 (2022-23)
19. Aruvakode SC Nagar-Wall Protection- ₹1776098 (2023-24)
20. Manjerikunnu SC Nagar- Housing Protection- ₹2006229 (2023-24)
21. Mazhakode Chappangathottom S.C Nagar- Road Construction- (2023-24) Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
22. Thechikunnu S.C Nagar- Road Concreting-(2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
23. Vattaparamba S.C Nagar- Road Construction-(2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
24. NH Nagar- Road Construction-(2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
25. Ootalakkal S.C Nagar- Drinking Water Project-(2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25

11. Kozhikode

1. Pulparakunnu S.C Nagar- Workshed and Library-(2019-20), Work was Completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25.
2. Narimanjakkal S.C Nagar- Completion works of Ambedkar Village- (2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
3. Kadamkunnu S.C. Nagar- Drinking Water Project- ₹20.85795 Lakhs (2023-24)

4. Kattippara J.K. Cement Nagar- Road Construction-(2023-24) Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
5. Ambammal Ambalaparambil SC Nagar- Road Construction-(2023-24), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25

12. Wayanad

1. Padiparamba Nellyyottil Cheruthoti SC Nagar- Road Concrete- ₹908930 (2023-24)

13. Kannur

1. Nilappanakkunnu SC Nagar- Road Renovation-₹13.7 lakhs (2021-22)
2. Palchuram Puthiyangadi SC Nagar- Side Protection Wall-₹10.51 lakhs (2021-22)
3. Athirakam SC Nagar- Footpath Concrete-(2022-23), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25
4. Chidangi SC Nagar- Road Tarring-₹8.43 lakhs (2021-22)
5. Other Scheme Implementation expenses ₹0.6 Lakhs (2024-25)

14. Kasaragod

1. Arjunagudi S.C Nagar- Drinking Water Project-₹10.8495 Lakhs (2021-22)
2. K.K.Puram S.C Nagar- Concreting of Retaining Wall along Road-(2021-22), Work was completed but no amount sanctioned during 2024-25.



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

PERFORMANCE BUDGET 2024-25

Scheduled Caste Development Department

FINANCE DEPARTMENT