

**FIFTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**COMMITTEE  
ON  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
(2023-2026)**

**SEVENTY SEVENTH REPORT**  
(Presented on <sup>12<sup>th</sup></sup> March, 2025)



**SECRETARIAT OF THE KERALA LEGISLATURE  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

**2025**

**FIFTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

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**SEVENTY SEVENTH REPORT**

on

**Paragraphs relating to Departments of Labour and Skills, Scheduled Castes Development and Scheduled Tribes Development, Consumer Affairs, Co-operation and Fisheries contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018(General and Social Sector).**

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**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (2023-26)**

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Shri. Jomy K. Joseph, Deputy Secretary

Smt. Beena O.M., Under Secretary

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Committee on Public Accounts, having been authorised by the Committee to present this Report, on their behalf present the 77<sup>th</sup> Report on paragraphs relating to Departments of Labour and Skills, Scheduled Castes Development and Scheduled Tribes Development, Consumer Affairs, Co-operation and Fisheries contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 (General and Social Sector).

The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 (General and Social Sector) was laid on the Table of the House on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2020.

The Committee considered and finalised this Report at the meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2025.

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

Thiruvananthapuram  
12<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.

**SUNNY JOSEPH**  
Chairperson,  
Committee on Public Accounts.

## REPORT

### DEPARTMENTS OF LABOUR AND SKILLS, SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, CO-OPERATION AND FISHERIES

#### **4.1. Modernisation and Upgradation of Government Industrial Training Institutes**

##### **4.1.1. Introduction**

Vocational and technical training of labour is a part of the concurrent list of the Constitution of India (Entry 25). While the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the Government of India (GOI) is responsible for vocational training of labour in the country, the Labour and Skills Department is tasked with the responsibility in the State. Government of India introduced the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in 1950 by establishing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the States for imparting skills in various vocational trades to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for the domestic industry and meet skilled manpower requirement for industrial growth of the country. While the day-to-day administration of ITIs in the States was transferred to the State Governments in 1956, the financial control of ITIs was transferred to the State Governments in April 1969. Government of Kerala (GOK) provided yearly assistance including providing budgetary allocation for construction of new buildings, renovation of existing buildings, providing hostel facilities, procurement of tools and equipment etc., to Directorate of Training for modernisation of ITIs for enabling ITIs to attain National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) norms. Government of India also selected 38 ITIs for upgradation into Centres of Excellence (COE). As on 31 March 2018, there were 137 Government ITIs and 486 private ITIs in the State. Of the 137 Government

ITIs, 91 ITIs including 14 ITIs for women, were administered by the Industrial Training Department (ITD). Besides, there were 44 ITIs under the Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD) and two ITIs under the Scheduled Tribes Development Department (STDD).

#### **4.1.2. Objectives, Scope and Methodology of Audit**

The Compliance Audit was conducted from May 2018 to August 2018 covering the period 2013-18, to examine whether the Government ITIs in the State complied with the standards stipulated by the NCVT. Audit also examined whether the ITD, SCDD and STDD complied with the financial norms laid down by the GOK/GOI in Codes, Manuals and Rules.

The Compliance Audit (CA) commenced with an Entry Conference held on 25 April 2018 with the Principal Secretary, Department of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development, the Director of Training (DT) and other departmental officers to discuss the scope and methodology of audit. The request of the Principal Secretary during the Entry Conference to exclude Thiruvananthapuram district from audit and instead include a district from the northern region of the State was considered by taking Malappuram district for audit. Three districts viz., Kollam, Idukki and Ernakulam from the remaining 13 districts were selected based on Stratified Random Sampling technique. All 32 ITIs in the sampled districts (23 under the ITD, eight under the SCDD and one under the STDD)<sup>1</sup> were selected for detailed scrutiny. Records of Labour and Skills Department, Departments of SC/ST Development and the Directorates under them were also examined during the course of audit. Joint Physical Verification of the 32 selected ITIs was also carried out during the course of audit.

The Exit Conference of the CA was conducted on 21 December 2018, wherein the audit findings were discussed with the Government officials in detail.

<sup>1</sup> Names of test- checked ITIs are Included In Appendix III (i)

## ***Audit findings***

During 2013–14 to 2017–18, the number of students admitted to the ITIs under the three departments, showed an increasing trend (25 per cent). There was a decline in the dropout of trainees from 14.97 per cent in 2013–14 to 11.85 per cent in 2016–17. The number of students getting job placements through these ITIs was also on an increasing trend (19 per cent increase during 2013–16). Despite increasing demand for the ITI courses, the modernisation and upgradation of ITIs as envisaged by GOI was yet to be achieved, which are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

## **Modernisation of ITIs**

### **4.1.3. Non-adherence to NCVT guidelines**

The National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) is an advisory body set up (1956) by the GOI to prescribe standards and curricula for craftsmen training, advise the GOI on the overall policy and programmes, conduct All India Trade Tests and award National Trade Certificates (NTC). At the State level, the State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) co-ordinates the Vocational Training Programmes throughout the State.

The NCVT guidelines required training institutions run by Government or by private agencies to issue NTC to trainees after receiving affiliation in respect of trades offered by them. The NTC enjoys national/international recognition for the purpose of employment.

In Kerala, ITIs also offer training in trades which are not affiliated to the NCVT. Though the syllabus followed for imparting training in such trades is the same as NCVT affiliated trades, the trainees are awarded with certificates issued by SCVT. Details of ITIs along with the nature of trades offered for study, are given in Table 4.1.



**Table 4.1: Details of trades offered by ITIs**

Department	Total ITIs	ITIs offering only NCVT trades	ITIs offering only SCVT trades	ITIs offering both SCVT and NCVT trades
ITD	91	6	53	32
SCDD	44	35	3	6
STDD	2	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>39</b>

(Source: Data obtained from respective Departments)

Among the 32 ITIs test-checked, trades affiliated to NCVT alone were offered by nine ITIs, trades affiliated to SCVT alone by 11 ITIs and to both NCVT and SCVT by 12 ITIs. Audit observed that none of the 32 ITIs test-checked complied with all the stipulated NCVT requirements. It was also observed that even such ITIs which were affiliated to NCVT did not possess the requisite facilities. Further, 11 ITIs offering SCVT affiliated trades were granted (August and September 2018) NCVT affiliation despite not complying with standards stipulated in the Guidelines.

Audit further verified the details of admissions made in the 137 ITIs under the ITD, SCDD and STDD in the State during 2013-2018. It was observed that while 62,629 students gained admission under trades affiliated to NCVT, 31,734 students obtained admission to SCVT affiliated trades as shown in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Details of students admitted to ITIs in the State**

Year of admission	Total Sanctioned Strength	Number of students under trades affiliated to NCVT			Number of students under trades affiliated to SCVT			Percentage of seats vacant (in per cent)
		Sanctioned	Admitted	Vacant	Sanctioned	Admitted	Vacant	
<b>ITIs under the Industrial Training Department</b>								
2013-14	17614	12403	11231	1172	5211	4763	448	9.20
2014-15	17530	11894	10913	981	5636	5124	512	8.52
2015-16	18280	11052	10527	525	7228	6075	1153	9.18
2016-17	19328	12155	11712	443	7173	6694	479	4.77
2017-18	20832	12191	11788	403	8641	8172	469	4.19
<b>ITIs under Scheduled Castes Development Department</b>								
2013-14	1386	1282	1204	78	104	100	4	5.92
2014-15	1365	1270	1175	95	95	94	1	7.03
2015-16	1407	1333	1233	100	74	74	0	7.11
2016-17	1591	1438	1353	85	253	222	31	7.29
2017-18	1785	1448	1382	66	337	312	25	5.09
<b>ITIs under Scheduled Tribes Development Department</b>								
2013-14	63	42	12	30	21	20	1	49.20
2014-15	63	42	25	17	21	21	0	26.98
2015-16	63	42	11	31	21	21	0	49.20
2016-17	63	42	31	11	21	21	0	17.46
2017-18	63	42	32	10	21	21	0	15.87
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>62629</b>			<b>31734</b>		

(Source: Data obtained from respective Departments)

Year-wise analysis of admissions made in all the ITIs in the State showed an increasing trend. From 17,330 admissions made in 2013-14, the number of students admitted in 2017-18 increased to 21,707 (25 per cent).

#### **4.1.3.1 Percentage of unfilled seats/dropouts**

Analysis of unfilled seats in comparison to the sanctioned strength of ITIs in the State during 2013-14 to 2017-18 indicated that the percentage of vacancy ranged between 4.19 to 9.20 per cent in ITIs under ITD and 5.09 to 7.29 per cent in ITIs under SCDD. Of the two ITIs under the administrative control of the STDD, the percentage of seats unfilled at ITI Kuttamala, which offered training in the NCVT approved trades of Electrician and Carpentry was very high and ranged between 23.80 per cent and 80.95 per cent.

Analysis of dropouts of trainees with reference to filled up seats of the ITIs under ITD revealed a declining trend. The percentage of dropouts in 2013-14 declined from 14.35 to 7.38 in 2017-18. Similarly, the percentage of dropouts in the ITIs under SCDD reduced from 22.51 in 2013-14 to 18.48 in 2016-17. The percentage of dropouts in ITIs under STDD also exhibited a declining trend from 40.63 per cent in 2013-14 to 23.07 per cent in 2016-17. Overall dropouts showed a declining trend during 2013-17<sup>2</sup> (nine per cent). While the decline in dropouts of trainees in the ITIs under the ITD is appreciable, the large percentage of dropouts from the ITIs under STDD is not encouraging and needs to be addressed on priority.

GOK replied (December 2018) that, since as per Directorate General of Training norms 30 per cent more trainees could be admitted as supernumerary in every trade to take care of dropouts and to ensure optimum utilisation of available infrastructure, there are no unfilled seats in respect of sanctioned strength. The reply is not acceptable as Audit comment was framed on the basis of details of unfilled seats/dropouts furnished by the Departments, which were inclusive of supernumerary seats.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.1 to 4.1.3.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

<sup>2</sup> Data on dropouts for 2017-18 not made available to Audit by SCDD and STDD

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraphs are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

1. While considering the above audit paragraphs the Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department informed the Committee that, similar to ITIs under the Industrial Training Department, mid day meal schemes and nutrition programmes were introduced in ITIs under the SC Development Department also and hostel facilities were provided in seven ITIs under the department. Thus, the percentage of drop out could be effectively reduced. The Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department also informed that out of the 23369 seats in various ITIs under the Employment & Industrial Training Department, 22131 seats had been filled and steps had been taken to reduce the student drop out by introducing nutritional programmes and hostel facilities.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

**2. No Comments**

**4.1.4. Gaps in adherence to Infrastructure standards**

The Training Manual issued by the GOI prescribed infrastructure standards to be met by ITIs affiliated to the NCVT. Standards are prescribed for land and building for Training Institute, provision of diesel generating set, lists of hand tools and equipment, maintenance of tools and equipment, etc. Audit test-checked the 32 ITIs in the selected four districts to examine compliance to the stipulated standards and noticed the following.

**4.1.4.1 Requirement of space**

The NCVT prescribed (December 2003) revised space norms based on intake capacity in each shift, which prescribed 1.50 acres of land in metros/urban/semi urban areas and two acres in rural areas without hostels/staff quarters for ITIs having 201-500 trainees. The norms stipulated availability of two acres in metros/urban/semi urban

areas and 2.50 acre in rural areas for ITIs with 501-1,000 trainees, and three acres in semi/urban/semi urban and five acres in rural ITIs with 1,001 or more trainees. Audit observed that all the test-checked ITIs except ITI Kalamassery (W) and ITI Kollam (W) complied with the above norms.

#### **4.1.4.2 Availability of backup power supply**

NCVT norms provided for ITIs to install a diesel generator set possessing back up power supply with a capacity of 50 per cent of power supply to offer uninterrupted training activities during load shedding/power cut, thereby enhancing efficiency of the training programmes. During physical verification of 32 ITIs in four selected districts, Audit noticed that no back up power supply system with 50 per cent of required power supply was available in 29 ITIs which was in violation of the affiliation norms. Power backup was available only in three ITIs, viz., ITI Kollam (W), SCDD ITI Pathaikkara and SCDD ITI Pandikkad. Thus, the objective of providing uninterrupted training activities during load shedding/power cut for enhancing efficiency of training programmes, could not be ensured. Additional Chief Secretary assured in the Exit Conference (December 2018) that action will be initiated to set up back up power supply unit in these institutions at the earliest.

#### **4.1.4.3 Shortage of tools and equipment**

The ITIs are required to maintain tools and equipment as per the standard lists of tools and equipment of the trades concerned, as prescribed by NCVT. In the 32 test-checked ITIs, Audit noticed shortfall in the availability of tools and equipment (Appendix III (1)). While in 23 ITIs under ITD, the average shortfall in tools and equipment ranged from 4.25 per cent to 65.24 per cent, the average shortfall in eight ITIs under SCDD ranged from 15.50 per cent to 81.97 per cent. The average shortfall in tools and equipment in the ITI under STDD was 46.27 per cent. Essential training equipment like Gas Metal Arc Welding Machine (GMAW), AC/DC Gas Tungsten Arc Welding machine (GTAW) and Portable gas cutting machine which were essential for the Welder trade were not available in SCDD ITI, Edappally.

*ITI Kalamassery was operating the Surveyor trade with average deficiency of 63.97 per cent in equipment since the last syllabus revision in 2014, but tools to the extent of 90 per cent procured by ITI Kalamassery (W)<sup>3</sup> for the Surveyor trade in June 2016, remained unutilised due to failure of the ITI to commence the course. Audit observed that since both the ITIs were situated in the same compound, the idling equipment in ITI Kalamassery (W) could have been lent to ITI Kalamassery for productive utilisation till such time the Surveyor trade was commenced in ITI Kalamassery (W). The conduct of industrial training courses by ITIs without the required tools and equipment would adversely affect the quality of training delivered to the students and would result in inability of the trainees to acquire the requisite skills for obtaining gainful employment. The Additional Director, ITD informed in Exit Conference (December 2018) that directions were since issued for transfer of equipment between the ITIs.*

#### **4.1.4.4 Adequacy of manpower**

Paragraph 50 of Part 3 of the Industrial Training Manual Issued (2008) by GOI, prescribed manpower for the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) in the ITI. Audit noticed that even though there was no significant shortage of trade instructors, there was deficiency in manpower in other categories of staff (Ministerial staff<sup>4</sup> – 30.13 per cent, Workshop Attendant – 68.31 per cent, Accountant – 100 per cent and Class IV – 41.83 per cent, Store keeper – 36.17 per cent) in the 32 ITIs test-checked. Computer Instructors were not appointed in any of the 13 ITIs which had Computer Labs contrary to GOI orders (June 2013) which required engaging Computer Instructors who will also look after the work of Audio-visual Instructor. During the Exit Conference (December 2018), the Additional Chief Secretary to Government stated that these posts were not filled for want of sanction and directed the Director, ITD to forward a fresh proposal for filling up the posts.

3 ITI for women

4 Administrative staff

#### **4.1.4.5 Maintenance of firefighting system**

As per NCVT guidelines, every ITI should have basic firefighting equipment like fire extinguishers, fire alarms, sprinklers, etc. Physical verification of 32 ITIs in four districts revealed that 205 of the 285 fire extinguishers available in 29 ITIs were not refilled and thus were not usable. There were no fire extinguishers in ITI Kanjikuzhy, SCDD ITI Pathaikkara and SCDD ITI Pandikkad. Fire extinguishers at SCDD ITI Kulakkada and Oachira were found damaged and unfit for use. A fire alarm with sprinkler system which was an essential firefighting equipment in the workshop of Attendant Operator, Chemical Plant trade, was not provided at Basic Training Centre (BTC) Kollam<sup>5</sup>.

During the Exit Conference (December 2018), GOK accepted the audit observations and assured to take appropriate action for rectifying the deficiencies.

#### **4.1.4.6 Provision of Computer Lab**

The Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India (DGET) directed (June 2013) all Government and private ITIs to set up an exclusive Computer Lab with Internet Connectivity and multimedia on every computer. This lab was in addition to the lab required for the Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA) Trade.

It was stipulated that the computer lab must have minimum ten computers/workstations and peripherals<sup>6</sup> with internet facility irrespective of trade(s) or trade related computer requirement, for an ITI with seating capacity of 100 students per shift. For each additional unit<sup>7</sup> accredited/affiliated, two computers/ workstations must be added. Joint verification revealed that 19 (14 under the ITD, four under SCDD and one under STDD) out of 32 ITIs were not equipped with a Computer Lab, thus depriving the students of the facility. The Computer Labs in the ITIs at Rajakkad, Marancherry and

5 The lone ITI in the State providing the course of Attendance Operator (Chemical Plant) trade.

6 Devices like Mouse, Keyboard, Printer, Scanner, etc., connected to a computer to increase its functionality.

7 One Unit = 21 students, 100 students correspond to five units.

Areacode had no internet connectivity. Audit further observed that six of the 13 ITIs which had IT labs suffered from shortage of computers to the extent of 16.60 to 90.74 per cent.

#### 4.1.4.7 Availability of library and reading room

Paragraph 38(e) of Part 2 of the Training Manual for ITIs issued by GOI required maintenance of a Library and reading room in the ITIs with sufficient number of technical books, technical magazines and other books related to the trades taught at the Institutes, for the guidance of instructional staff and trainees. The ITI Affiliation norms 2017<sup>8</sup> issued by GOI also specified the minimum area required for the library and reading room which should be 40 sq.m for up to 160 trainees and 10 sq.m for every additional 40 trainees. Physical verification of 32 ITIs under four districts revealed that 21 ITIs were not provided with libraries. Of the 11 ITIs which had libraries, a Librarian was posted only in ITI Kalamassery. Audit also noticed that no technical magazines as prescribed in the NCVT norms had been subscribed by any of the ITIs.

Audit observed that even such ITIs which had libraries did not comply with the requirement of space. Only four of the 11 ITIs inspected viz., ITIs at Chandanathope, Kattappana, Kalamassery and Chathannoor had libraries with the minimal space of 40 sq.m and out of these, three ITIs did not have the stipulated requirement based on the number of additional trainees<sup>9</sup>, as given below.

**Table 4.3: Space requirement for Libraries**

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Total number of students	Space required for library (sq.m)	Library space available (sq.m)
1	ITI Chandanathope	1242	310	40
2	ITI Kattappana	636	150	40
3	ITI Kalamassery	1063	260	40

(Source: Data obtained from respective ITIs)

***[Audit paragraphs 4.1.4 to 4.1.4.7 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

8 The earlier DGET norms 1999 and 2001 stipulated the space requirement for library and reading room as 45 sq.m up to 250 trainees. For every additional 250 trainees, the norms envisaged additional 15 sq.m for the purpose.

9 40 sq.m for up to 160 trainees and 10 sq.m for every additional 40 trainees.

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraphs are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

3. When the Committee wanted to know the details regarding the audit paragraph, the Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed that the construction works at various ITIs had been done as per the norms prescribed by the Director General of Employment & Training (DGET) and the details thereof had already been submitted to the Committee.

4. While considering the audit para, "Availability of backup power supply" the Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department informed that out of the total 44 ITIs under the department, 3KV solar power plant had been installed in 42 ITIs and it could not be installed in the remaining two ITIs as they were functioning in tatched buildings. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department also informed that UPS and generator had been installed in all ITIs under the department.

5. The Committee enquired the details regarding the shortfall in the availability of tools and equipment, the Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department replied that for the last two three years, efforts were being made for addressing the shortage of equipment and expected that the proposal submitted before the working group Committee would be accepted. The Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department also added that ₹5.57 crore had been earmarked in the Plan Fund for procuring equipment for ITIs. Moreover, an amount of ₹2 crore had also been earmarked for the procurement of equipment for the five new ITIs.

6. To a query of the Committee, She further informed that there was a special technical Committee for the procurement of tools and equipment in ITIs. They were entrusted to purchase the equipment as per the requirements of the new syllabus.



7. Then the Committee enquired whether there was any system to monitor the shortage of equipment in the ITIs. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed that details thereof had been collected and added that after disposing unused and old equipment, new equipment was procured as per the requirements of ITIs. The unused equipment found in ITI, Kalamassery (W) during the audit period were handed over to another ITI.

8. While considering the audit observation regarding the adequacy of manpower the Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department informed that even though vacancy requisition had been submitted for sanctioning ministerial staff in certain posts, it had not been sanctioned yet.

9. Then the Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department submitted that generally instructors and other staff were appointed in ITIs according to the trade and sufficient employees were appointed in ITIs on receipt of vacancy requisition. Moreover, a proposal for re-deployment had also been submitted. Thus the shortage of manpower was reduced to an extent.

10. While considering the observation regarding the maintenance of firefighting system the Director, SC Development Department informed that it was expected that the proposal submitted before the working group committee regarding the maintenance of fire fighting system would be accepted. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department added that fire extinguishers and sprinkler system had also been installed in all ITIs under the Department.

11. While considering the audit observation regarding the provision of computer lab, the Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department answered to the audit objection that the installation of computer labs is in progress. Then the Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department supplemented that funds had been allocated in the budget for installing computers in 14 ITIs which were not equipped with computer labs and the work was ongoing.

12. To a query of the Committee, the Additional Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department informed that as per the directions of DGET, all ITIs should have a computer lab with at least 10 computers and in line with those directions, all ITIs were equipped with computer labs.

13. The Senior Deputy Accountant General made it clear that only specific ITIs that they had test-checked were referenced in the audit report. The needs of other ITIs would not be met completely by the installation of computer laboratories in those specific ITIs alone. Instead, the department must assess the overall situation.

14. When the committee enquired about the audit query regarding the availability of library and reading room, the Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department informed that the working group committee had approved the proposal regarding that and apart from manual book library, digital library had also been proposed. In that way, the students could get digital access to all books related to their trade. The Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department further added that ITIs were equipped with libraries and reading rooms as per ITI affiliation norms.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

#### **15. No Comments**

##### **4.1.5 Failure of Instructors to undergo mandatory training under the Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme**

Government of India (GOI) stipulated (May 2014) norms for vocational instructor qualification for trades under the Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme (CITS). As per these norms, every instructor who has already joined ITI must complete CITS course within three years of joining, which shall be a mandatory condition for the purpose of affiliation and promotion. The CITS envisaged the National Skill Training Institutes under the GOI to train Instructors in the techniques of transferring hands-on skills for training semi-skilled/skilled manpower for industry. Audit noticed that 14 out of 283 permanent instructors of the selected 23 ITIs under Industrial Training Department and four out of 14

permanent instructors of the selected eight SCDD ITIs failed to undergo the training (August 2018). Two out of the three permanent instructors in ITI Nadukani under STDD have not received training under the CITS.

***[Audit paragraph 4.1.5 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

16. While considering the audit para the Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department informed that DGT had conducted all training programmes, including Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for the craftsmen instructors.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

**17. No Comments**

**4.1.6 Internal Inspection of Institutes**

Paragraph 60 of Part 3 of the Training Manual for Industrial Training required regular internal inspections of the ITIs to be carried out for ensuring smooth working of the training programmes and to increase efficiency of administration. The inspections were to be carried out at two levels viz., Group Instructors and Principals. It was also stipulated that details of the inspections conducted, deficiencies observed and remedies suggested were to be suitably recorded. Action taken on these suggestions was also to be verified and recorded at the time of the next inspection.

Audit observed during verification of 32 selected ITIs that contrary to the above provisions, the Principals/Group Instructors of eight ITIs<sup>10</sup> carried out no such inspections. Principals of 24 ITIs informed Audit that though inspections were conducted as required,

<sup>10</sup> ITI Chathannoor, ITI Elamadu, ITI Thevalakkara, ITI Chadayamangalam, ITI Kottarakkara, ITI Keraladheeswarapuram, ITI Ponnani and ITI Pathaikara

no records were maintained. In the absence of stipulated records, Audit could not ascertain the authenticity of the claims of the Principals that Inspections were actually conducted.

***[Audit paragraph 4.1.6 contained In the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

18. The Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department explained that two training inspectors were appointed for the monitoring of ITIs and the Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department supplemented that internal inspections were carried out in all ITIs and details were recorded in registers.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

19. **No Comments**

**4.1.7 Training and Placement Cell**

Orders of DGET (June 2008) stipulated setting up of Training and Placement Cells in every ITI to help the graduates gain employment in different industries. Such Placement Cells were to maintain details of all trainees graduating from the ITIs including name, address, telephone number, etc. Placement cells were to organise campus selections to facilitate industries to recruit trainees with requisite skills. The Placement Cells were also required to keep track of graduates until they were suitably employed or for at least three years after completing training from the Institutes.

Verification of records and procedures at 30 ITIs<sup>11</sup> revealed that BTC Kollam, ITI Kattappana and ITI Areacode complied with the aforesaid norms in setting up of Training

<sup>11</sup> Excluding ITIs at Kottarakkara and Chadayamangalam which commenced functioning in 2017-18

and Placement Cell. The Placement Cells in the remaining 27 ITIs were found to be deficient in maintenance of student details, providing career guidance and counselling to the trainees, etc. Data on placement of trainees during 2013-16 was not furnished to Audit by five<sup>2</sup> of the 30 ITIs since the data was admittedly not available with them. In the remaining 25 ITIs, the number of students getting job placements showed an increasing trend (19 per cent increase during 2013-16). Audit observed that ITIs at Kattappana, Keraladheeswarapuram and Edappally recorded high rate of placement during the audit period (Appendix III(2)). None of the 31 trainees who passed out of ITI Nadukani under STDD during 2013-16 could obtain placement. In ITI Areacode which had a full-fledged Placement Cell, the average rate of placement of trainees during 2013-16 was only 12.27 per cent.

Audit observed that a Job Portal developed (July 2012) by the DT at a cost of ₹11.65 lakh with the assistance of Keltron to help trainees of ITIs to gain employment with registered prospective employers did not yield the desired results. Even though the portal was active (September 2018), it was seen that neither the ITIs enrolled their students nor did the employers/industry register themselves with the portal, resulting in failure to deliver employment services to the students.

***[Audit paragraph 4.1.7 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

20. The Director, scheduled Caste Development Department informed that since the number of placements in the 44 ITIs under the department were very low, it had been decided to improve the functioning of placement cell and the plan was to attain 80%

12 ITI Kalamassery, ITI Kalamassery (W), ITI Chathannoor, ITI Chandanathope, ITI Kollam (W)

achievement in association with the Industrial Training Department in that year itself.

21. In response to the further queries on campus recruitments, The Director informed that job fairs were being organised by the Industrial Training Department and KASE. The Committee opined that unemployment was the major problem in Aralam tribal area. The Director Employment & Industrial Training Department replied that placement cells were working under the Industrial Training Department and added that it was decided to submit a concept note for improving placement cells by introducing more industries with the help of the Kerala Academy of Skills Excellence (KASE). In last January, the district-based "Spectrum" job fair attracted a large number of applicants. 'Mini Drives' were also being organised by various employment exchanges. She further stated that it was decided to provide offer letters to candidates who had participated in training programmes conducted by the placement cells.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

#### 22. No Comments

##### **4.1.8 Laxity In maintenance of bio-metric attendance and monitoring system**

The GOK accorded Administrative Sanction (AS) in three phases (March 2012, September 2012 and August 2013) for installation of bio-metric attendance and monitoring system in all ITIs and Related Instruction Centres (RICs) under the ITD. The real time online system was intended for monitoring the attendance of the staff as well as the students of the ITIs since the maintenance of trainees attendance was posing problems leading to unwanted incidents.

Test-check of the 23 ITIs under ITD revealed that the biometric attendance system was not installed in two ITIs at Kottarakkara and Chadayamagalam. In the remaining 21 ITIs under the ITD, biometric attendance system was not functional in five ITIs since 2014, in 10 ITIs since 2015, three ITIs since 2016 and three ITIs since 2017.

Scrutiny of records revealed that Keltron did not undertake maintenance of the biometric systems after expiry of the warranty of one year due to failure of ITD to execute Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) with them.

The ITD stated (October 2018) that considering the possibility of electronic machines getting damaged, there was need for execution of AMC. ITD also informed that AMC would be executed after rectification of system faults. The reply of the ITD does not justify the laxity of the Department in timely execution of AMC and resultant failure to effectively monitor the attendance of staff and students of the ITIs.

***[Audit paragraph 4.1.8 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

23. To the audit query, the Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department responded that Bio Metric Attendance Machines had been installed in all ITIs in association with Public Works Department and it would be linked with spark.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

**24. No Comments**

**4.1.9 Status of Civil Works other than PPP**

Creation of infrastructure by way of construction of class rooms, workshops, hostel buildings, etc., was an essential element reckoned for upgradation of ITIs. Observations of Audit on the status of Civil Works undertaken by the test- checked six of the 26 ITIs targeted for upgradation under PPP have been reported in paragraph 4.1.12.1. Audit also examined the status of civil works undertaken by the ITIs without the

assistance of Public Private Partners. The findings of audit are given below.

#### 4.1.9.1 Works not taken up and resultant parking of funds with external agencies

Audit observed three instances of construction works of ITIs entrusted to the PWD and other agencies, but not taken up for execution till date (September 2018).

Details are as given in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Details of works not taken up**

Sl. No.	ITI/Name of work	Agency entrusted with the work	Amount released for the work (₹ in lakh)	Year of release	Status of work as on September 2018	Remarks
1.	ITI Thevalakkara/ Construction of compound wall	Kerala State Construction Corporation Ltd.	30.00	March 2014	Work not started	Dispute between ITI and neighbours regarding boundary wall remaining unsettled
2.	ITI Kalamassery/ Modification of workshop	Nirmithi Kendra	3.00	December 2014	Work not started	Non-clearance of tool and equipment kept in the site by Advanced Vocational Training Systems Institute Kalamassery due to which work could not be started
3.	ITI Kollam (W)/ Construction of Ladies' amenities centre	Public Works Department (PWD)	7.19	December 2017	Work not started	Proposed site was not suitable for the construction leading to change of site.

(Source: Data obtained from Directorate of Training)

Thus, ₹40.19 lakh remained parked with PWD and other agencies for periods ranging from one to four years.

**[Audit paragraphs 4.1.9 and 4.1.9.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]**

[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraphs are included as Appendix II]

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

25. When the Committee enquired about the audit query, the Director Employment &



Industrial Training Department replied that the compound wall construction of Thevalakkara ITI was under the consideration of Government. She added that since compound wall was located within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), certain works related to it had not been approved by the Government. She further informed that the modification of workshop in the ITI, Kalamassery had been completed and the amount given for the construction of Ladies Amenity centre in ITI (W), Kollam had been refunded by Public Works Department. Then the Committee enquired about the current status of completion of construction works in various ITIs funded by KIIIFB. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed that those works were done by Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence (KASE), under the category of modernisation of ITIs. Out of the ten works undertaken around six works had been completed.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

#### **26. No Comments**

#### **4.1.9.2 Release of ₹17.80 crore to an implementing agency for implementing civil works without ensuring competence of the agency**

Based on the proposal of DT, GOK allotted (November 2013) ₹10 crore for upgradation of three ITIs at Thevalakkara, Chengannur and Chackai into world-class standards and ITI Kannur for upgradation of existing trades and expansion of infrastructure. As stipulated in the Government order, the amount was drawn and deposited (December 2013) in the Special Treasury Savings Bank account no. 12 of the implementing agency, Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence (KASE)<sup>13</sup>, for the execution of the works. GOK also released (February 2014) ₹ 7.80 crore to KASE for the construction of workshops and classrooms in Government ITI Kalamassery (₹4.80 crore) and for the construction of new buildings in three Women ITIs at Kalamassery, Chengannur and Chalakkudy (₹3.00 crore).

<sup>13</sup> The Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence (KASE), a non-profit company set up by GOK as a nodal agency for facilitating and coordinating various skill development initiatives of the State to help develop an industry-ready workforce.

It was seen that KASE, citing lack of expertise and resultant inability to undertake the construction works refunded ₹ 17.73 crore (December 2015) to the DT after expending ₹ 7.25 lakh on various activities.

Audit observed that the injudicious transfer of ₹ 17.80 crore to an agency without assessing its ability to undertake such projects led to failure to commence the work and resultant blocking up of funds for a period up to two years. The seven ITIs were thus unable to upgrade existing trades and could not derive the benefits that would have accrued from the additional infrastructure (October 2018).

***[Audit paragraph 4.1.9.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

27. In response to the audit query, the Additional Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed that at the time of sanctioning fund, the department did not have a team to execute the civil works and hence, the work had been entrusted to KASE. But later, on finding the lack of expertise of KASE, the amount allotted was refunded to the Treasury as per the directions of the Government.

28. To the query of the Committee as to why the works funded by KIFB had also been given to KASE, even after knowing that it was incompetent to do the work, the Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department replied that a civil team had been constituted under the KASE to oversee the projects. Then the Committee noticed with concern that the renovation works of ITIs had not been completed on time due to the incompetence of KASE.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

**29. The Committee notices with concern that the Injudicious transfer of fund to KASE for implementing civil works without assessing its competency to**

undertake such projects led to failure of commencement of the work and the resultant blocking up of funds. Therefore, the Committee directs not to repeat such flaws in future.

#### **4.1.9.3 Deficiencies In Implementation of civil works**

Audit scrutiny of records revealed that 24 works, proposed for construction by 20 ITIs under the ITD at an estimated cost of ₹ 42.35 crore during 2012-17, were pending completion (Appendix III (3)).

Significant deficiencies noticed in the execution of works in the test-checked ITI Kattappaṇa and ITI Elamadu are given in Appendix III (4).

***[Audit paragraph 4.1.9.3 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

#### **Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

30. The Committee enquired the reason for the non-completion of civil works in the ITI, Kalpetta the Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department replied that the inauguration of the project had been done and the works would be started immediately.

31. The Committee observed that the estimate was prepared for a two-story building for Elamad ITI, and after the completion of the ground floor, PWD had issued the completion certificate. The Committee inquired why the department had accepted the completion certificate for an incomplete work. The Additional Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department replied that the construction work was designed without conducting a soil test and after the completion of the first floor, when the soil test was conducted, it was realised that the second floor could not be constructed, as it was wet land.

32. To the further queries of the Committee, the Additional Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department added that the department had a civil monitoring Committee consisting of expert teachers with a qualification of either a civil engineering degree or diploma in all districts in order to oversee the civil works, which was constituted after the audit period. He further added that before starting construction work the estimate from the PWD was first monitored by the District Monitoring Committee and then by the State Monitoring Committee, after which following procedures are adopted.

33. The Committee expressed its displeasure over the irresponsible attitude of both the PWD and the Industrial Training Department in giving and accepting completion certificate for an incomplete work and pointed out that both departments were equally responsible for the error and directed the department to submit a detailed report regarding the work.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

34. **The Committee expresses its displeasure over the irresponsible attitude of both the PWD and the Industrial Training Department respectively in giving and accepting completion certificate for an incomplete work and observes that both the Departments are jointly responsible for the inordinate delay. Therefore, the Committee directs to submit a detailed report regarding the said works within two months.**

**4.1.10 Infertuous expenditure for modernisation of ITIs due to non- utilisation of assets**

**4.1.10.1 Failure to commence computer courses despite availability of newly constructed building**

The GOK accorded Administrative Sanction (September 2007) for the construction of six buildings, at an approximate cost of ₹10 lakh each, in six ITIs under the SCDD for commencing two NCVT approved Computer courses<sup>14</sup>. The buildings were

<sup>14</sup> One year Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA) course and six month Data Entry Operator (DEO)

to be constructed in the ITIs at Mariyapuram, Vettikkavala, Pandalam, Madapally, Keraladheeswarapuram and Cheruvathoor.

During test-check of ITIs Keraladheeswarapuram and Vettikkavala under the SCDD, Audit observed that even though construction of the buildings was completed on 20 August 2009 and 15 September 2010 respectively at a total estimated cost of ₹ 23.76 lakh, the SCDD is yet to commence the two Computer courses envisaged (September 2018).

The SCDD informed Audit (September 2018) that buildings in the other four ITIs were also completed between 05 March 2009 and 15 September 2010. No action was taken by the SCDD to commence the trade and the buildings constructed as early as in March 2009 remained idle (September 2018). The Department replied (September 2018) that a proposal forwarded to GOK (January 2012) for commencement of new trades in the newly constructed building was yet to be approved by the Government.

#### **4.110.2 Idling hostels**

The Government accorded (September 2010) AS for the construction of a 50 bedded boys' hostel and a 17 bedded girls' hostel at ITI Nilambur at a cost of ₹ 2.33 crore for accommodating students belonging to SC, ST, OBC<sup>15</sup> and OEC<sup>16</sup>. The Director, Industrial Training Department was to furnish Utilisation Certificate to Director, SCDD, who will ensure completion of construction before 31 March 2011. The GOK sanctioned (March 2013) an additional amount of ₹ 1.36 crore to meet the escalation in cost due to revision in rates as per 2012 Schedule of Rates. Audit observed that though the construction of girls' and boys' hostels was completed on 30 April 2016 and 15 January 2018 respectively, these hostels were idling till date (October 2018) due to non-sanctioning of the post of Assistant Hostel Superintendent and lack of required furniture. Thus, students belonging to SC/ST/OBC/OEC were deprived of hostel facilities

course.

15 Other Backward Communities

16 Other Eligible Communities

in a remote area as in Nilambur, where 80 per cent of the sanctioned intake belong to SC/ST communities. In the Exit Conference (December 2018), ACS assured that proposal for appointing hostel warden at ITI, Nilambur will be sent to Finance department and in the meanwhile an instructor will be given additional charge to start the functioning of the hostel.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.1.10 to 4.1.10.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraphs are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

35. While considering the audit para, the Additional director, Employment & Industrial Training Department replied that a new proposal was submitted to the Government to start a computer trade named COPA in a newly constructed building.

36. The Committee observed that Administrative Sanction was accorded for the construction of new buildings in six ITIs under the Scheduled Cast Development Department in 2007 and enquired whether the works had been completed. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed that its construction had been completed during 2009-2010.

37. The Committee noticed that after constructing the buildings in 2009-10, the proposal for commencing the computer course had been submitted only in 2023, and opined that the interest shown for the speedy completion of construction of buildings was not evident in the case of commencing a new course. The Additional Director, the Employment & Industrial Training Department appraised that the proposal regarding the scheduled courses to be started in the newly constructed buildings had been submitted to the Government but the approval had not yet been received. On expressing its displeasure, the Committee commented that the department's action of prioritizing construction of the building instead of starting new courses was unfair.

38. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department explained that the construction work of hostel in ITI, Nilambur had been completed. Due to non-sanctioning of the post of hostel warden, the charge was temporarily allotted to an official in the institute and the proposal for post creation was under consideration of the government.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

#### 39. No Comments

#### 4.1.11 **Avoidable expenditure on High Tension electric connection leading to huge recurring expenses In ITI Thevalakkara**

ITI Thevalakkara offered training in three trades viz., Surveyor, Plumber and Welder. The required power norms for conducting the trades was 22 KW (three KW each for Surveyor and Plumber trades and 16 KW for Welder trade). Thus, the power requirement of the ITI could have been fully met under the category of Low Tension (LT) connection by KSEB<sup>17</sup>, which permits 100 KVA to its consumers.

Audit noticed that ITI Thevalakkara, instead of seeking LT connection wrongly applied (April 2016) for High Tension (HT) connection after incurring expenditure of ₹ 14 lakh including purchase and installation of 160 KVA transformer. Besides, the ITI was also liable to pay fixed charges of ₹ 13,300 per month towards the HT connection.

Audit further observed that the ITI, which was earlier incurring electrical charges of ₹ 1,623 per month in March 2017 on consumption of 259 units, was forced to remit electricity charges of ₹ 19,340 per month with the consumption reckoned as 736 units for June 2017. The inflated assessment of connected load by the ITI and consequent billing under the HT category resulted in the ITI incurring additional electricity consumption charges of ₹ 1317.61<sup>18</sup> per month. GOK replied (December 2018) that though KSEB has been contacted to reduce the connected load from 50 KVA to 15 KVA to bring down the average consumption charges payable, no action has been taken by KSEB so

<sup>17</sup> Kerala State Electricity Board

<sup>18</sup> Tariff for LT 6A category customer: up to 500 units - ₹5.50 per unit, above 500 units - ₹ 6.30 per unit Energy charges to be paid for 736 units if LT connection had been continued: ₹ 4236.80 {(500 x ₹ 5.50) + (236 x ₹ 6.30)} Excess energy charges paid by ITI, Thevalakkara: ₹ 5554.41 - ₹ 4236.80 = ₹ 1317.61

far.

***[Audit paragraph 4.1.11 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

40. While considering the audit para, the Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed that ITI, Thevalakkara has been offering training in three trades namely Surveyor, Welder and Plumber. Because of the possibility of expansion with more trades, the high tension (HT) connection was decided to be taken. A power requirement of 50 KW was calculated for the new trades, but the actual requirement was 15 KW. Initially a 0.5 S TOD meter was installed and it was found that electric charge was high at that time. Then a 0.2S TOD meter was installed and the electric charge had been significantly reduced from 2022 onwards.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

**41. No Comments**

**Upgradation of ITIs**

**4.1.12 Vocational Training Improvement Project**

The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) of GOI, conceived (2004) to establish Centres of Excellence (COEs) and upgrade training imparted under conventional trades in 500 out of the 1,896<sup>19</sup> Government ITIs in the country in two phases<sup>20</sup>. The main thrust of the programme was to provide appropriate infrastructure, equipment, update

<sup>19</sup> As on 1 January 2007

<sup>20</sup> In the first phase (2005-06), 100 ITIs were to be upgraded into COEs utilising domestic resources. In the second phase (2006-09), 400 ITIs were to be covered under the World Bank assisted VTIP



syllabi and introduce new courses in the ITIs. Of the 38 ITIs<sup>21</sup> selected by GOI from the State, for upgradation into COEs, five<sup>22</sup> ITIs were to be upgraded utilising domestic resources in the first phase and seven<sup>23</sup> ITIs in the second phase through World Bank funding. In the third phase, the remaining 26 ITIs (including four ITIs run by the SCDD) were to be upgraded through Public Private Partnership (PPP) during the Eleventh Five Year plan period ending 2011-12. Upgradation of the ITIs was to be achieved by the upgradation of existing trades, introduction of new trades/ additional units and the overall development of the ITIs by improved pass percentage, placement of trainees, etc.

The Guidelines on Upgradation of the remaining 1,396 Government ITIs in the country through PPP, issued (April 2008) by the GOI stipulated that an Institute Management Committee (IMC) be constituted for each selected ITI, which would be registered under the relevant Societies Registration Act. The IMCs were entrusted with the responsibility of managing the affairs of the ITIs under the scheme. The project envisaged release of interest free loan of ₹2.50 crore per ITI by GOI to the IMC, repayable after a moratorium of ten years from the year in which the loan was released to the IMC. An amount of ₹65 crore was received by the 26 IMCs during the period 2007-12. It was envisaged that after the moratorium period, repayment of loan would commence in equal annual instalments spread over a period of 20 years, starting from the 11<sup>th</sup> anniversary of day of drawal.

Audit, examined the implementation of the third phase of the project, since the audit period (2013-18) coincided with the period of utilisation of the loan amount. Six of the 26 ITIs were test-checked to assess status of upgradation vis-a-vis providing infrastructure, equipment and introduction of new trades in the ITIs. The findings are given below.

21 5+7+26 ITIs selected from Kerala in the first, second and third phases

22 ITIs at Kalamassery, Chackai, Chalakudy, Kollam and Ettumanoor

23 ITI Kollam (W) and ITIs at Pallikathode, Dhanuvachapuram, Aryanad, Koyilandy, Kalpetta and Malampuzha.

#### 4.1.12.1 Civil Works under PPP

Undertaking of civil construction works were vital for the upgradation of ITIs. Audit observed that while five of the six test-checked ITIs had completed the civil construction works undertaken by them, the civil works in ITI Kattappana remained to be completed (September 2018) despite obtaining loan as early as in 2008-09 and expending ₹85.82 lakh out of the envisaged ₹99.80 lakh.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.1.12 to 4.1.12.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraphs are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

42. The Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department informed that civil works at ITI, Kattappana were almost completed.

#### Conclusions/Recommendations

#### 43. No Comments

#### 4.1.12.2 Equipment

Scheme guidelines provided for utilisation of loan amount for the procurement of tools and equipment for the upgradation of existing NCVT affiliated trades and starting of new trades. As stated in paragraph 4.1.4.3, Audit noticed shortfall in tools and equipment in all the 32 ITIs test-checked. These included six<sup>24</sup> ITIs which were identified for upgradation into COEs under the PPP scheme. Audit observed that 88.32 per cent of the target amount, as per the Institute Development Plan (IDP) formulated by the IMC within the ITIs, was spent for the procurement of tools and equipment for the period up to 2017-18, since the beginning of the scheme. However, there was average deficiency in tools

<sup>24</sup> ITIs at Chathannoor, Kattappana, Nilambur and Areacode, ITI Kalamassery (W) and BTC Kollam

and equipment ranging from 17.77 per cent to 36.58 per cent in the trades in the above six ITIs under the PPP scheme as already pointed out in Appendix III (1)

Audit observed that there was no justification for these ITIs to be suffering from shortage of equipment since they had been identified for conversion into COEs and funds as earmarked by them in the IDP were available to them for upgradation of tools and equipment.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.1.12.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

44. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed the Committee that necessary equipment were procured for the existing NCVT- affiliated trades and for newly started trades.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

**45. No Comments**

**4.1.12.3 Introduction of new trades/additional units to existing trades in ITIs**

The upgradation of ITIs under the PPP mode included offering new trades to aspiring trainees besides revamping existing NCVT affiliated trades, through introduction of additional units<sup>25</sup> in existing trades. The Appendix to PPP Guidelines issued by GOI clarified that NCVT affiliation was mandatory before commencement of new courses by the ITIs.

Audit observed that 16 new trades with two new units each were introduced by six ITIs without obtaining prior NCVT affiliation. One additional unit each to existing eight

<sup>25</sup> One unit corresponds to a batch of students undergoing training in a trade, in one shift.

trades was also introduced in two<sup>26</sup> of the six ITIs. One of the trades to which an additional unit was added was revamped<sup>27</sup> from 2015 onwards. Admissions to these trades commenced from 2013 onwards. However, NCVT affiliation, as mandated by the PPP Guidelines, was not obtained for these trades/additional units, before admission of students.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.1.12.3 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are Included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

46. The Director, Employment & Industrial Training Department informed the Committee that applications were being invited for each trade as per DGET norms. According to the DGET norms there should be minimum two units required for each trade. There was a GOI approved old scheme in the PPP model, which was started in 2013 to which affiliation was granted in 2016.

47. The Committee pointed out that the audit objection could have been avoided if the relevant pieces of information had been communicated to the AG at the right time. Since the exit conference was held in 2018, there was enough time to convey it to the AG, but it had not happened.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

**48. No Comments**

**4.1.12.4 Achievement of Key Performance Indicators in the audit period**

The IDPs formulated by the IMC within the ITIs set for themselves Key Performance Indicator (KPI) targets to assess the outcome of PPP scheme, with

<sup>26</sup> BTC Kollam, ITI Areacode

<sup>27</sup> At BTC Kollam, from 2015 onwards, Food production (Vegetarian) trade (one unit SCVT and one unit NCVT) has been revamped as Food Production General (2 units) and affiliated to NCVT from August 2018

reference to percentage of candidates appearing in examinations, percentage of pass-outs, revenue generation, etc. The Institutions themselves set the targets in the KPIs. Audit examined KPI of the six test-checked ITIs for the years 2014-19<sup>28</sup> and observed as follows.

### ***Performance of trainees***

Audit analysed the status of achievement of KPI 1, by measuring the number of trainees who appeared in the final semester examination vis-à-vis sanctioned intake capacity during the period 2014-17<sup>29</sup> in the six test-checked ITIs identified for upgradation into COEs. It was observed that against the sanctioned intake capacity of 4,191, number of trainees enrolled in various trades was 3,975, of which 727 candidates (18.29 per cent) failed to appear in the final semester examination, indicating probable dropout from the course, as shown in Appendix III(5). In the test-checked ITIs, ITI Kattappana failed to achieve the target set in all the three years, while ITI Kalamassery (W) did not achieve the target in the year 2016-17.

Audit also observed that in respect of KPI 2, which examined the percentage of candidates passing out vis-a-vis candidates appearing in the examination, 1,126 of the 3,248 trainees (34.67 per cent) who appeared for the final semester examinations failed to pass the examination as shown in Appendix III (6). ITI Kattappana failed to achieve the set target in all the three years, while BTC Kollam failed to achieve it in 2015-16 and 2016-17. ITI Chathannoor failed to achieve the target in 2015-16 while ITI Kalamassery (W) and ITI Areacode failed to achieve the target in the year 2016-17.

### ***Revenue generation***

The PPP Guidelines stipulated that the GOK and the IMC of the ITI would undertake measures to generate sufficient revenue not only for running of the ITI but also for the repayment of the loan taken under the scheme. Thus, the IMCs were to generate sufficient funds for purchase of consumables and materials for training. The repayment of the loan amount of ₹ 2.50 crore was to start in equal instalments of ₹12.50 lakh per

28 The first KPIs were set for the initial five years which ended in 2013-14. The second KPIs were set for the next five years from 2014-19.

29 The second KPIs were set for the period 2014-19.

annum from the eleventh anniversary of the date of drawal of the loan, over a period of 20 years. It was envisaged that the main source of revenue generation would be setting up of production centres, short-term training courses, regular training courses, consultancy, attracting private funds, etc. The yearly target fixed for revenue generation during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was ₹ five lakh, ₹10 lakh and ₹15 lakh respectively. Audit observed that this was not achieved in any of the six test-checked ITIs except ITI Areacode, which attained the target of ₹ five lakh in the year 2014-15.

#### **4.1.13 Conclusion**

None of the 32 ITIs test-checked complied with all the stipulated NCVT requirements. Even such ITIs which were affiliated to NCVT did not possess the requisite facilities. The services delivered by the ITIs under STDD needs to be strengthened to generate better outcomes. Deficiency in tools and equipment was noticed in the ITIs including six ITIs identified for being upgraded into Centres of Excellence. The upgradation of ITIs was hampered due to inefficiencies in execution of civil works and idling of assets. Despite demand for the ITI courses and the enhanced likelihood of obtaining jobs, the modernisation and upgradation of ITIs as envisaged by GOI was yet to be achieved. The identified deficiencies need to be addressed so that ITIs in the State are modernised and upgraded to ensure that the trainees are better equipped to avail of employment opportunities.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.1.12.4 & 4.1.13 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraphs are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

49. When the Committee enquired about the action taken regarding the audit para,

the Additional Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department replied that admission rate was low in Kattappana, Kalamassery, Chathannoor and Areekode ITIs during the audit period. He added that in order to increase the performance of the students in those ITIs, guidelines had been issued to conduct unit test in every month and it had helped to increase the pass percentage.

50. While considering the audit observation regarding revenue generation, the Additional Director, Employment and Industrial Training Department informed that around twenty six ITIs were started under PPP scheme and a repayable amount of ₹2.5 crore was allotted to each ITI for the purchase of materials. Two instalments amounting to ₹12 lakh were repaid by the ITIs from the income generated out of the courses, including short-term courses. He further added that placements were arranged for the students who had completed the courses and placement cells were actively operating in all ITIs. Moreover, job fairs were annually conducted in all Districts and placement drives were conducted according to the requirements.

51. The Additional director, Employment and Industrial Training Department further explained that after completing the ITI Courses, about 20% of the students would go for apprenticeship, 30-40% would go for higher studies and the rest would go for job and almost all students would get the job.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

52. **No Comments**

**4.2 Non-adherence to codal provisions led to misappropriation of ₹ 0.28 lakh**

Non-adherence to codal provisions facilitated misappropriation of ₹28,202 by the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara.

Provisions of the Kerala Treasury Code (KTC) require all Government officers who

handle cash to enter all monetary transactions in the Cash Book as soon as they occur and to be attested by the Head of Office. The Head of Office should verify the totalling of the Cash Book or have this done by some responsible subordinate other than the writer of the Cash Book and initial it as correct. At the end of each month, the Head of Office should verify the cash balance in the Cash Book and record a signed and dated certificate to that effect. The KTC also requires that when Government moneys in the custody of a Government officer are paid into the Treasury or the Bank, the Head of the Office making such payments, should compare the Treasury Officer's/the Bank's receipt/the pass book with the corresponding entries in the Cash Book before attesting them and satisfy himself that the amounts have been actually credited into the Treasury or the Bank.

The Kerala Legal Metrology Manual (Manual) recognises the Inspector to be in charge of the maintenance of the Cash Book and other office records. It also stipulates that the various fees<sup>30</sup> collected by the Legal Metrology Officers shall be written in the Cash Book. Similarly, the remittances<sup>31</sup> into the Treasury shall be entered in the Cash Book, daily. The monthly abstract was to be written and signed by the Legal Metrology Officer, concerned.

During the compliance audit of the Legal Metrology Department conducted from May 2018 to August 2018, records in five of the nine offices of Senior Inspectors/ Inspectors in Thiruvananthapuram district were test- checked. Test-check at the Office of the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara, Thiruvananthapuram District of the office copies of TR5<sup>32</sup> receipts including Departmental receipts<sup>33</sup> and counterfoils of challans showing remittances into the Treasury for the period August 2016 to October

30 Fees like verification and stamping fee, compounding fee, licence fee, registration fee, duplicate verification certificate fees and such other fees.

31 Remittances into Treasury are to be made on designated days viz., every Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> of the month and the last working day of the month

32 A Government servant who receives any money including money received in the form of Postal Money Order on behalf of the Government shall give the payer a receipt in form TR 5 unless in any case the Government have by a general or special order dispensed with the grant of receipt.

33 While Stamp fees is collected by Issuing Department receipts, all other receipts such as compounding fees, licence fees, packing registration fees, etc. are collected by issuing TR 5 receipts.



2017 revealed that all receipts were not fully remitted into the Government account. Against ₹12.72 lakh collected as receipts by the Inspector during the period June 2017 to October 2017, only ₹12.44 lakh was remitted into the Government account indicating short remittance of ₹27,852 into the Treasury.

Audit conducted a detailed examination of the entries made in the Cash Book with reference to TR 5/Departmental receipts and challan counterfoils for the period. Audit observed that the Cash Book was not maintained as per the codal provisions. The Inspector, who was the writer of the Cash Book was also the Head of Office who was responsible for ensuring correctness of entries made in the Cash Book. Entries in the Cash Book were written shabbily with a number of erasures and overwriting. The audit examination revealed that the receipts were overstated/understated in the Cash Book on seven occasions during 01 June 2017 and 31 October 2017, which had a cumulative effect of understatement of cash balance by ₹557 at the end of October 2017. Besides, on 28 June 2017, the cash balance was wrongly recorded as ₹2,680 against the actual ₹30,325<sup>34</sup> revealing understatement of cash balance and resultant misappropriation of ₹27,645. Thus, Audit identified misappropriation of ₹28,202 by the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara during the period June 2017 to October 2017.

The fact that the Inspector who was the writer of the Cash Book was also the Head of Office, indicated lack of proper controls and checks, and facilitated misappropriation of Government money. Besides, the jurisdictional Assistant Controller, who is required to conduct quarterly inspections of offices under his jurisdiction, had conducted (July 2012) quarterly inspection of the Office of the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara, covering the period only up to December 2011. Annual inspections by the Deputy Controller as required in the Manual, were conducted (April 2017) covering the period up to December 2016. The misappropriation could have been detected earlier had timely inspections been held.

34 Opening Balance ₹ 71985 + Receipts ₹ 2680 = Total Receipts ₹ 74,665, Total Receipts ₹ 74,665 - Remittance into Treasury ₹ 44,340 = Closing Balance ₹ 30,325.

Thus, non-adherence to codal provisions facilitated misappropriation of ₹28,202 by the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara.

Government of Kerala replied (January 2019) that based on the audit observation, the Inspector concerned was placed (November 2018) under suspension. Further, Vigilance Officer of the Legal Metrology Department has been authorised to conduct an inquiry into the matter and explanation has been sought from the Deputy Controller and Assistant Controller concerned on laxity on their part in conducting regular inspections.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.2 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

53. While considering the audit para, the Secretary Food & Civil Supplies Department informed that Smt. Sumathi, Inspector, Legal Metrology Department was placed under suspension and the loss incurred had been recovered from her.

54. The Senior Deputy Accountant General informed that in misappropriation cases, their liability does not end even though they had refunded the misappropriated amount. The Committee enquired whether any action had been taken against the delinquent in addition to departmental action. The Finance Officer, Legal Metrology Department informed that the NLC for receiving pensionary benefits was not issued to her and that her pensionary benefits would be paid only after further investigation and a final assessment of the misappropriated amount.

55. When the Committee enquired whether any enquiry had been continuing in connection with the above observation and if any, directed to furnish its present status, the Finance Officer, Legal Metrology Department appraised that the Internal Audit Wing of the department was conducting enquiries in that regard and had almost been completed.

To a further query of the Committee the Secretary, Legal Metrology Department informed that even though she was retired from service, her pensionary benefits had not been disbursed yet. The Committee directed the department to submit a final report regarding the said audit para to the Committee urgently.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

56. **The Committee directs the Department to submit a final report regarding action taken in connection with the misappropriation of ₹28,202 by the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara within two months.**

#### **4.3 Unfruitful expenditure of ₹8.91 crore due to abandonment of construction of buildings for a proposed engineering college**

**Failure of the Co-operative Academy of Professional Education to correctly assess the funding pattern for construction of an engineering college resulted in avoidable, infructuous expenditure of at least ₹8.91 crore.**

The Co-operative Academy of Professional Education (CAPE), an autonomous Society promoted by the Co-operation Department of Government of Kerala (GOK), proposed (April 2012) to start a new engineering college in Thrissur District. The decision was taken based on the recommendations (April 2012) of a Committee consisting of the Principals of four engineering colleges<sup>35</sup> (Committee) under CAPE. Accordingly, the decision to start the college was announced in the Budget Speech for the year 2012-13. The GOK also sanctioned (June 2015) transfer of 5.40 acres of land to the CAPE to start an Engineering College at Wadakkancherry in Thrissur District. Consequently, CAPE issued Administrative Sanction (August 2015) for construction at an estimated cost of ₹46 crore. It proposed to mobilise the expenditure of ₹46 crore by utilising ₹ four crore allotted as grant-in-aid in the State Budget 2015-16, ₹12 crore as Assistance from the

<sup>35</sup> CAPE engineering colleges at Thalassery, Pathanapuram, Vadakara and Punnapra

Education fund of Co-operative societies, ₹20 crore as loan from Kerala State Co-operative Bank (KSCB) and ₹10 crore from its own resources.

Tenders were invited (August 2015) by the Director, CAPE and the work was awarded (September 2015) to M/s. FINS Engineers and Contractors Private Ltd., (Contractor) for ₹43.42 crore (5.20 per cent below estimated rate). An agreement was executed (September 2015) with the Contractor for completion of the work by April 2017.

While the work was progressing, the Director, CAPE, citing non-availability of anticipated funds and dearth of supervisory staff, issued (July 2016) stop memo to the Contractor directing temporary stoppage of work for three months. Later, in a meeting convened (August 2016) by the Minister, Co-operation Department, the Director, CAPE informed of the severe financial crisis it was facing and the resultant difficulty to continue the work. It was decided in the meeting that the works like construction of retaining walls, etc., which were essential to safeguard the work executed so far, be assessed. An inspection team comprising engineers of CAPE and Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB) recommended (August 2016) continuing the construction of Block II for at least one floor, completing retaining walls and backfilling. These works were completed in August 2017.

Audit noticed that of the ₹12.41 crore booked (July 2018) as expenditure on the project, payment of ₹8.91 crore was made, including ₹0.28 crore paid as consultancy fee to KSHB. The expenditure of ₹8.91 crore was met by drawing ₹8.60 crore from the Kerala State Co-operative Education Fund Scheme 2015 (KSCEF Scheme) and ₹0.31 crore from own funds of CAPE. Payment of ₹3.50 crore remained to be made (October 2018).

CAPE formally decided (June 2017) to stop the work and transfer the land and building to the Industries Department. However, the Industries Department rejected (July 2018) the offer since the building was designed for a college and was not suited for industrial purposes.

Thus, the entire expenditure of ₹8.91 crore on the construction of an engineering

college remained unfruitful. The Director, CAPE stated (September 2017) that CAPE did not have sufficient means to raise bank loans as envisioned in the project and consequent to poor admission rate in its engineering colleges there was a deficit in revenue of the organisation.

The reply is not tenable in view of the fact that CAPE disregarded the recommendation (April 2012) of the Committee which had envisaged that the project would require financial support from GOK to cover about 75 per cent of the total capital expenditure. The rest of the financial requirement was to be met by way of loans from banks and financial institutions. Thus, to make the project financially viable, ₹34.50 crore of the ₹46 crore envisaged as capital expenditure, should have been received from GOK and the balance of ₹11.50 crore was to be met by availing loan from Banks and financial institutions.

However, CAPE disregarded this vital aspect while according (August 2015) Administrative Sanction for the work. Contrary to the recommendations made by the Committee, CAPE limited the GOK contribution to a mere ₹ four crore while committing to fund the balance from its own resources, by a loan from the KSCB and assistance from the Education Fund of Co-operative Societies.

The GOK stated (October 2018) that it was exploring the possibility of utilising the construction for other Government ventures under Industries Department and a committee was constituted for the same. However, the fact remains that CAPE failed to correctly assess the funding pattern for the project which resulted in avoidable, infructuous expenditure of at least ₹8.91 crore on construction of buildings for the proposed engineering college.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.3 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

57. While considering the audit para, the Director, Co-operative Academy of Professional Education (CAPE), informed that the work was initiated on the basis of a meeting recently held at the Secretary level regarding the construction. He added that the construction of a four-story building could be completed only if ₹8 crore was granted from the Professional Education Fund. The work was suspended due to the lack of demand for engineering courses, and according to the needs of the new era, certain purposes had been laid out, and ₹8 crore could be taken from the professional Education Fund for the completion of the work according to the revised purposes.

**Conclusions/Recommendations**

58. **No Comments**

**4.4 Infertuous expenditure of ₹1.29 crore In the procurement of marine diesel engines**

The violation of CVC guidelines by Matsyafed, and the resultant failure to exercise due diligence in the procurement of marine diesel engines and finding a viable alternative to the existing kerosene engines resulted in infertuous expenditure of ₹1.29 crore.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), issued (February 2011) guidelines for procurement of equipment/plants which are complex in nature. The CVC opined that it would be prudent for procuring organisations that may not possess full knowledge of the various technical solutions available in the market, to invite expressions of interest and proceed to finalise specifications, based on technical discussions/presentations with experienced manufacturers/suppliers in a transparent manner. The CVC Guidelines<sup>36</sup> (January 2002) also stipulated that "in order to give wide publicity, generate enough competition and to avoid favoritism, as far as possible, issue of Advertised/Global tender

36 CVC guidelines on 'Common Irregularities/lapses observed in stores/purchase contracts and guidelines for Improvement in the procurement system' published in January 2002.

inquiries should be resorted to and published in the Indian Trade Journal and select national newspapers.”

The Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd. (Matsyafed<sup>37</sup>), initiated (March 2006) a process to propagate an alternative propulsion system to replace two-stroke kerosene engines to reduce the fuel bill of the fishermen and increase their per capita income. It held discussions (March 2006) with M/s. Yanmar S P Company Ltd., Thailand (M/s. Yanmar) and received (November 2006) free of cost, two four-stroke, long tail, diesel engines (Model TF 115 HM) from M/s. Yanmar. Trial runs conducted from December 2006 to February 2007 in different parts of the State using these Yanmar engines revealed that the local fishermen found it difficult to operate their boats fitted with these engines due to difficulty in controlling in rough seas, inconvenience in operation of nets, lack of forward-reverse gears, etc. To make the Yanmar engines acceptable to the fishermen, Matsyafed contacted a local gear maker, an innovator<sup>38</sup>, for development of reduction gears for the engine. A Committee consisting of experts from CIFNET<sup>39</sup>, CIFT<sup>40</sup> and a few officers from Matsyafed recommended (March 2008) for the commercialisation of the Yanmar engines in Kerala and to develop a beach landing model considering regional variations and fishermen preference. Trial runs were conducted from December 2008 after fitting the Z drive system developed by the innovator to the Yanmar engines.

However, even before trials runs of Yanmar engines fitted with Z drive were conducted, Matsyafed imported (July 2008) 25 diesel engines (Model TF 99 HM) of Yanmar for ₹11.68 lakh. It also procured (April 2010) 24 Z drive systems costing ₹11.86 lakh from the local innovator for fitting on these engines. Scrutiny of records during audit of Matsyafed for the period 2010–11 to 2016–17 conducted in February and April 2017 revealed

37 MATSYAFED –An Apex Federation of primary level welfare societies in the coastal fishery sector with the objective of ensuring the economic and social development of the fishermen community by implementing various schemes aimed at promoting the production, procurement, processing and marketing of fish and fish products.

38 Shri. Mohanlal, Proprietor, M/s. Kavery Engineering Works, Alappuzha.

39 Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Trainee, Kochi

40 Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi

that the Yanmar engines fitted with the Z drives developed troubles frequently like engine failure, problem with gear, malfunctioning of propeller, etc. and there were complaints of long idling of boats, making these engines unattractive to the fishermen. Due to the poor interest shown by the fishermen to the Yanmar engines fitted with Z drive, 11 out of 25 engines procured by Matsyafed in 2008 remained unsold as of July 2013. Despite this poor interest shown by fishermen, Matsyafed submitted (July 2013) a project to the Government of Kerala (GOK) for distributing 100 units of Yanmar engines with Z drives after subsidising 70 per cent of the cost of the engine, subject to a maximum of ₹ one lakh. The project was approved (August 2013) by GOK. Matsyafed imported (July 2014) 90 Yanmar diesel engines (Model TF 105 HM) for ₹ 67.87 lakh and purchased 100 Z drives costing ₹67.25 lakh during August - November 2014. The import of 90 more Yanmar diesel engines by Matsyafed when 11 of the 25 engines it procured in 2008 were still unsold due to low acceptability among the fishermen was not justifiable.

As of September 2018, 89 out of 115 Yanmar diesel engines and 98 out of 124 Z drives remained unsold which clearly indicated the failure of the scheme to replace kerosene engines of fishing boats.

GOK replied (February 2019) that the product was not a standard one and was evolved through several technical interventions and that the process of expression of interest inviting other bidders would have jeopardised the interest of the stakeholders involved in the product development. GOK further stated that all efforts are being taken to disburse the engines.

The reply is not acceptable as the failure of Matsyafed to adhere to the CVC guidelines requiring it to invite Expressions of Interest and to finalise specifications after technical discussions with experienced manufacturers and suppliers resulted in failure to obtain valuable technical advice from multiple sources to identify the best possible solution for an alternate propulsion system for country craft in Kerala. Matsyafed also violated the CVC guidelines on ensuring transparency in procurement and tendering



processes. Moreover, Matsyafed had entered (February 2007) into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with M/s. Yanmar whereby Matsyafed was granted exclusive dealership for Yanmar TF series engines for marine applications in Kerala and three<sup>41</sup> coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. The MOU also stipulated that Matsyafed would not try to promote any other competitors products during the period of exclusivity<sup>42</sup>. More significantly, the MOU reveals that Matsyafed had committed to place orders for 500 units of TF 99 HM engines during April 2007 to March 2008. The fact remains that Matsyafed ignored other national/international vendors and persisted with Yanmar engines even though it was established that these engines were not suitable for fishing boats operating in Kerala.

Thus, the violation of CVC guidelines by Matsyafed and the resultant failure to exercise due diligence in the procurement of marine engines and finding a viable alternative to the existing kerosene engines resulted in infructuous expenditure of ₹1.29 crore.

***[Audit paragraphs 4.4 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018]***

**[Notes received from the Government on the above audit paragraph are included as Appendix II]**

**Excerpts from the discussion of Committee with officials concerned.**

59. When the Committee considered the above audit para, the Principal Secretary, Fisheries Department explained to the Committee that, kerosene was used as fuel in the outboard engines of fishing vessels in the State. The marine diesel engines were procured from M/s Yanmar Engines as part of the decision taken to promote diesel engines to address the issues such as the increase in Kerosene price, non-availability of Kerosene and environmental pollution. Diesel engines were successfully used in fishing

41 Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts in Tamil Nadu.

42 One year from the start date of MOU viz., 23 February 2007.

vessels in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Even though almost 115 engines were purchased, only 20 could be sold and the scope of selling the remaining engines in Tamil Nadu should be considered.

60. When the Committee enquired about the period of purchase of those engines, he informed that those engines were purchased during the period of 2007–2014. He further stated that when AG's permission was sought for the disposal of those engines to reduce the loss, it was directed that the engines would be disposed only on the basis of the decision taken by the Committee on Public Accounts.

61. The Committee then pointed out that that a request letter for granting the permission to auction/sell the engines in discount rate had been received before the Committee. It opined that the sale of diesel engines was a part of the administrative procedure and did not require the approval of the committee.

62. When the Committee enquired why those engines were not suitable for operating in our State, the General Manager (in-charge), Matsyafed stated that the inboard engines used in the State are operated in a sitting position but the diesel engines could only be operated in standing position. He also reported that they had tried to modify the engine so that it could be operated in sitting position but had been unsuccessful.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

63. **The Committee notes with concern that the violation of CVC guidelines and the failure to exercise due diligence in the procurement of marine engines and finding a viable alternative to the existing kerosene engines resulted in an infructuous expenditure of ₹ 1.29 crore to the State exchequer. Therefore, the Committee urges that the Department should be more cautious while making such procurements.**

Thiruvananthapuram  
12<sup>th</sup> March, 2025

**SUNNY JOSEPH,**  
*Chairperson,*  
*Committee on Public Accounts.*

## APPENDIX I

## SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION

Sl. No.	Para No.	Department Concerned	Conclusion/ Recommendation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	29	Labour & Skills	The Committee notices with concern that the injudicious transfer of fund to KASE for implementing civil works without assessing its competency to undertake such projects led to failure of commencement of the work and the resultant blocking up of funds. Therefore, the Committee directs not to repeat such flaws in future.
2	34	Industrial Training & PWD	The Committee expresses its displeasure over the irresponsible attitude of both the PWD and the Industrial Training Department respectively in giving and accepting completion certificate for an incomplete work and observes that both the Departments are jointly responsible for the inordinate delay. Therefore, the Committee directs to submit a detailed report regarding the said works within two months.
3	56	Consumer affairs	The Committee directs the Department to submit a final report regarding action taken in connection with the misappropriation of ₹28,202 by the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara within two months.
4	63	Fisheries	The Committee notes with concern that the violation of CVC guidelines and the failure to exercise due diligence in the procurement of marine engines and finding a viable alternative to the existing kerosene engines resulted in an infructuous expenditure of ₹1.29 crore to the State exchequer. Therefore, the Committee urges that the Department should be more cautious while making such procurements.

**Report on the Recommendations in the Audit Report of the  
C&AG (General and Social Sector) for the financial year ended on 31.03.2018**

Sl. No.	Para No	Paragraph	Action taken
1	4.1	<b>Modernization and upgradation of Govt. Industrial Training institutes</b>	
2	4.1.1	<b>Introduction</b>	No comments
3	4.1.2	<p><b>Objective, scope and methodology of audit .</b></p> <p>The Compliance audit was conducted from May 2018 to August 2018 covering the period 2013-18, to examine whether the Government ITIs in the State complied with the standards stipulated by the NCVT. Audit also examined whether the ITD, SCDD and STDD complied with the financial norms laid down by the GOK/GOI in codes, Manuals and rules. The Compliance Audit (CA) commenced with an Entry Conference held on 25 April 2018 with the Principal Secretary , Department of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled tribes Development, the Director of Training (DT) and other departmental officers to discuss the scope and methodology of audit. The request of the Principal Secretary during the Entry Conference to exclude Thiruvananthapuram district from audit and instead include a district from the northern region of the State was considered by taking Malappuram district for audit. Three districts viz, Kollam, Idukki and Ernakulam from th remaining 13 districts were selected based on Stratified Random Sampling technique. All 32 ITIs in the sampled districts (23 under the ITD, eight under the SCDD and one under the STDD) were selected for detailed scrutiny. Records of labour and Skills Department, Departments of SC/ST Development and the Directorates under them were also examined during the course of audit. Joint Physical Verification of the 32 selected ITIs was also carried out during the course of audit.</p> <p>The exit Conference of the CA was conducted on 21 December 2018, where in the audit findings were discussed with the Government officials in detail.</p>	Scheduled Tribes Development Department strictly follows the rules, manuals and financial norms laid down by Govt. of Kerala for the Administration of Govt. ITI's.

4	4.1.3	<p><b>Non- Adherence to NCVT guidelines</b></p> <p>The National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) is an advisory body set up (1956) by the GOI to prescribe standards and curricula for craftsmen training advise the GOI on the overall policy and programmes, conduct ALL India Trade Tests and award national Trade certificates (NTC).At the State level , the State Council for vocational Training (SCVT) co-ordinates the Vocational Training Programmes throughout the state.</p> <p>The NCVT guidelines required training institutions run by Government or by private agencies to issue NTC to trainees after receiving affiliation in respect n of trades offered by them. The NTC enjoys national/ international recognition for the purpose of employment .</p> <p>In Kerala, it is also offer training in trades which are not affiliated to the NCVT. Through the syllabus followed for imparting training in such trades is the same as NCVT affiliated trades, the trainees are awarded with certificates issued by SCVT.</p> <p>Among the 32 ITIs test- checked, trades, affiliated to NCVT alone were offered by nine ITIs, trades affiliated to SCVT alone by 11 ITIs and to both NCVT and SCVT by 12 ITIs. Audit observed that none of the 32 ITIs test-checked complied with all the stipulated NCVT requirements. It was also observed that even such ITIs which were affiliated to NCVT did not possess the requisite facilities. Further, 11 ITIs offering SCVT affiliated trades were granted (August and September 2018) NCVT affiliation despite not complying with standards stipulated in the Guidelines .</p> <p>Audit further verified the details of admissions made in the 137 ITIs under the ITD, SCDD and STDD in the State during 2013-2018. It was observed that while 62,629 students gained admission under trades affiliated to NCVT, 31,734 students obtained admission to SCVT affiliated trades .</p>	<p>The ITI's working under STDD are affiliated to NCVT and almost all of them are complying the stipulated NCVT requirements. If any short fall in the requirements noticed, it will be taken up specially and the requirements will be complied.</p>
5	4.1.3. 1	<p><b>Percentage of unfilled seats/ drop outs</b></p> <p>Analysis of unfilled seats in comparison to the sanctioned strength of ITIs in the State during 2013-14 to 2017-18 indicated that the percentage of vacancy ranged between 4.19 to 9.20 per cent in ITIs under ITD and 5.09 to 7.29 per cent in ITIs under SCDD. Of the two ITIs under the administrative control of the STDD, the percentage of seats unfilled at ITI Kuttamala, which offered training in</p>	<p>A new hostel with the accommodation capacity of 100 inmates started functioning in ITI, Nadukani under STDD from 2022.</p>

		<p>the NCVT approved trades of Electrician and Carpentry was very high and ranged between 23.80 per cent and 80.95 percent.</p> <p>Analysis of dropouts of trainees with reference to filled up seats of the ITIs under ITD revealed a declining trend. The percentage of dropouts in 2013-14 declined from 14.35 to 7.38 in 2017-18. Similarly, the percentage of dropouts in the ITIs under SCDD reduced from 22.51 in 2013-14 to 18.48 in 2016-17. The percentage of drop outs in ITIs under STDD also exhibited a declining trend from 40.63 per cent in 2013-14 to 23.07 percent in 2016-17. Overall drop outs showed a declining trend during 2013-17<sup>46</sup> (nine per cent). While the decline in dropouts of trainees in the ITIs under the ITD is appreciable, the large percentage of dropouts from the ITIs under STDD is not encouraging and needs to be addressed on priority.</p> <p>GOK replied (December 2018) that, since as per Directorate General of Training norms 30 per cent more trainees could be admitted as supernumerary in every trade to take care of dropouts and to ensure optimum utilization of available infrastructure, there are no unfilled seats in respect of sanctioned strength. The reply is not acceptable as Audit comment was framed on the basis of details of unfilled seats/ dropouts furnished by the Departments, which were inclusive of supernumerary seats.</p>	
6	4.1.4	<p><b>Gaps in adherence to infrastructure standards</b></p> <p>The training Manual issued by the GOI prescribed infrastructure standards to be met by ITIs affiliated to the NCVT. Standards are prescribed for land and building for Training Institute, provisions of diesel generating set, lists of hand tools and equipment, maintenance of tools and equipment, etc. Audit test checked the 32 ITIs in the selected four districts to examine compliance to the stipulated standards and noticed the following.</p>	There is no specific comments about the ITIs under STDD.
7	4.1.4.1	<p><b>Requirement of space</b></p> <p>The NCVT prescribed (December 2003) revised space norms based on intake capacity in each shift, which prescribed 1.50 acres of land in metros/urban/semi urban areas and two acres in rural areas without hostels /staff quarters for ITIs having 201-500 trainees. The norms stipulated availability of two acres in metros/urban/semi urban areas and 2.50 acre in rural area for ITIs with 501-1,000 trainees,</p>	This Audit remark is mainly applicable to the ITIs where the strength of students are more than 200 and above. Hence this is not applicable to ITIs under STDD.

		and three acres in semi/urban/semi urban and five acres in rural ITIs with 1,001 or more trainees. Audit observed that all the test-checked ITIs except ITI Kalamassery (W) and ITI Kollam (W) complied with the above norms.	
8	4.1.4. 2	<p><b>Availability of back up power supply</b></p> <p>NCVT norms provided for ITIs to install a diesel generator set possessing back up power supply with a capacity of 50 per cent of power supply to offer uninterrupted training activities during load shedding/ power cut, thereby enhancing efficiency of the training programmes.</p> <p>During physical verification of 32 ITIs in four selected districts, Audit noticed that no back up power supply system with 50 per cent of required power supply was available in 29 ITIs which was in violation of the affiliation norms. Power backup was available only in three ITIs, viz, ITI Kollam (W), SCDD ITI Pathaikkara and SCDD ITI Pandikkad. Thus, the objective of providing uninterrupted training activities during load shedding/ power cut for enhancing efficiency of training programmes, could not be ensured. Additional Chief Secretary assured in the Exit Conference (December 2018) that action will be initiated to set up back up power supply unit in these institution at the earliest.</p>	A Diesel generator has been provided at ITI, Nadukani under STDD for backup power supply.
9	4.1.4. 3	<p><b>Shortage of tools and equipments</b></p> <p>The ITIs are required to maintain tools and equipments as per the standard lists of tools and equipment of the trades concerned, as prescribed by NCVT. In the 32 test checked ITIs, Audit noticed shortfall in the availability of tools and equipment. (Appendix 4.1) While in 23 ITIs under ITD, the average shortfall in tools and equipments ranged from 4.25 per cent to 65.24 per cent, the average shortfall in eight ITIs under SCDD ranged from 15.50 per cent to 81.97 per cent. The average short fall in tools and equipments in the ITI under STDD was 46.27 per cent. Essential training equipments like Gas Metal Arc Welding machine (GMAW), AC/DC gas Tungsten Arc Welding machine (GTAW) and Portable gas cutting machine which were essential for the Welder trade were not available in SCDD ITI, Edappally.</p> <p>ITI Kalamassery was operating the surveyor trade with average deficiency of 63.97 per cent in equipment since the last syllabus revision in 2014,</p>	Necessary tools and equipments for the smooth functioning of the ITI Nadukani has been provided by the ST Development Department. Moreover, the ST trainees who complete the course are provided with a tool kit.

		<p>but tools to the extent of 90 per cent procured by ITI Kalamassery (W)<sup>47</sup> for the Surveyor trade in June 2016, remained unutilized due to failure of the ITI to commence the course. Audit observed that since both the it is were situated in the same compound, the idling equipments in ITI Kalamassery (W) could have been lent to ITI Kalamassery for productive utilization till such time the Surveyor trade was commenced in ITI Kalamassery (W). The conduct of industrial training courses by ITIs without the required tools and equipment would adversely affect the quality of training delivered to the students and would result in inability of the trainees to acquire the requisite skills for obtaining gainful employment.</p> <p>The Additional Director, ITD informed in Exit Conference (December 2018) that directions were since issued for transfer of equipment between the ITIs.</p>	
10	4.1.4. 4	<p><b>Adequacy of manpower</b> Paragraph 50 of Part 3 of the Industrial Training Manual issued (2008) by GOI prescribed manpower for the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) in the ITI Audit noticed that even though there was no significant shortage of trade instructors, there was deficiency in manpower in other categories of staff (Ministerial staff – 30.13 per cent, Workshop attendant – 68.31 per cent Accountant – 100 per cent and class IV – 41.83 per cent, Store keeper 36.17 per cent) in the 32 ITIs test- checked. Computer Instructors were not appointed in any of the 13 ITIs which had Computer Labs contrary to GOI orders (June 2013) which required engaging Computer Instructors who will also look after the work of Audio-visual instructor. During the Exit Conference (December 2018), the Additional Chief Secretary to Government stated that these posts were not filled for want of sanction and directed the Director, ITIs to forward a fresh proposal for filling up the posts.</p>	There is no specific comments about the ITIs under STDD.
11	4.1.4. 5	<p><b>Maintenance of firefighting system</b> As per NCVT guidelines, every ITI should have basic firefighting equipment like fire extinguishers, fire alarms, sprinklers etc. Physical verification of 32 ITIs in four districts revealed that 205 of the 285 fire extinguishers available in 29 ITIs were not refilled</p>	There is no specific comments about the ITIs under STDD.



		<p>and thus were not usable. There were no fire extinguishers ITI Kanjikuzhy, SCDD ITI Pathaikkara and SCDD ITI Pandikkad. Fire extinguishers at SCDD ITI Kulakkada and Ochira were found damaged and unfit for use. A fire alarm with sprinkler system which was an essential fire fighting equipment in the workshop of Attendant Operator, Chemical Plan trade, was not provided at basic Training Centre (BTC) Kollam.</p> <p>During the Exit Conference (December 2018), GOK Accepted the audit observations and assured to take appropriate action for rectifying the deficiencies.</p>	
12	4.1.4.6	<p><b>Provision of Computer Lab</b></p> <p>The Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India (DGET) directed (June 2013) all Government and private ITIs to set up an exclusive Computer Lab with Internet Connectivity and multimedia on every computer. This lab was in addition to the lab required for the Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA) Trade.</p> <p>It was stipulated that the computer lab must have minimum ten computers/workstations and peripherals<sup>50</sup> with internet facility irrespective of trade(s) or trade related computer requirement, for an ITI with seating capacity of 100 students per shift. For each additional unit<sup>51</sup> accredited/ affiliated, two computers/ workstations must be added. Joint verification revealed that 19(14 under the ITD, four under SCDD and one under STDD) out of 32 ITIs were not equipped with a Computer Lab, thus depriving the students of the facility. The Computer labs in the ITIs at Rajakkad, Marancherry and Areacode had no internet connectivity. Audit further observed that six of the 13 ITIs which had IT labs suffered from shortage of computers to the extent of 16.60 to 90.74 percent.</p>	Computer facility with internet connectivity is available in ITI Nadukani under STDD.
13	4.1.4.7	<p><b>Availability of library and reading room</b></p> <p>Paragraph 38(e) of Part of the Training manual for ITIs issued by GOI required maintenance of a Library and reading room in the ITIs with sufficient number of technical books, technical magazines and other books related to the trades taught at the Institutes, for the guidance of instructional staff and trainees. The ITI Affiliation norms 2017 issued by GOI also specified the minimum area required for the library and reading room which should be 40</p>	Necessary action has already taken for the purchase of library books and reading materials at ITI under STDD. Separate space has been provided for this purpose at ITI Nadukani.

		sq. m for up to 160 trainees and 10 sq. m for every additional 40 trainees. Physical verification of 32 ITIs under four districts revealed that 21 ITIs were not provided with libraries. Of the 11 ITIs which had libraries, a Librarian was posted only in ITI Kalamassery. Audit also noticed that no technical magazines as prescribed in the NCVT norms had been subscribed by any of the ITIs	
14	4.1.5	<p><b>Failure of instructors to undergo mandatory training under the craftsman Instructor Training Scheme.</b></p> <p>Government of India (GOI) stipulated (May 2014) norms for vocational instructor qualification for trades under the Craftsman Instructor Training Scheme(CITS) . As per these norms, every instructor who has already joined ITI must complete CITS course within three years of joining, which shall be a mandatory condition for the purpose of affiliation and promotion. The CITS envisaged the National Skill Training Institutes under the GOI to train Instructors in the techniques of transferring hands –on skills for training semi skilled/ skilled manpower for industry. Audit noticed that 14 out of 283 permanent instructors of the selected 23 ITIs under Industrial Training Department and four out of 14 permanent instructors of the selected eight SCDD ITIs failed to undergo the training (August 2018). Two out of the three permanent instructors in ITI Nadukani under STDD have not received training under the CITS.</p>	Since the training for the Instructors is mandatory, the Instructors in ITIs under STDD are participating in the training under CIT Scheme.
15	4.1.6	<p><b>Internal inspection of Institutes.</b></p> <p>Paragraph 60 of part 3 of the Training Manual for Industrial Training required regular internal inspections of the ITIs to be carried out for ensuring smooth working of the training programmes and to increase efficiency of administration. The inspections were to be carried out at two levels viz, Group Instructors and Principals. It was also stipulated that details of the inspections conducted, deficiencies observed and remedies suggested were to be suitably recorded. Action take on these suggestions was also to be verified and recorded at the time of the next inspection.</p> <p>Audit observed during verification of 32 selected ITIs that contrary to the above provisions, the Principals/ Group Instructors of eight ITIs carried out no such inspections. Principals of 24 ITIs informed</p>	There is no specific comments about the ITIs under STDD.

		Audit that though inspections were conducted as required, no records were maintained. In the absence of stipulated records, Audit could not ascertain the authenticity of the claims of the Principals that inspections were actually conducted.	
16	4.1.7	<p><b>Training and placement cell</b></p> <p>Orders of DGET (June 2008) stipulated setting up of Training and Placement Cells in every ITI to help the graduates gain employment in different industries. Such Placement Cells were to maintain details of all trainees graduating from the ITIs including name, address, telephone number, etc. Placement cells were to organize campus selections to facilitate industries to recruit trainees with requisite skills. The Placement Cells were also required to keep track of graduates until they were suitably employed or for at least three years after completing training from the Institutes.</p> <p>Verification of records and procedures at 30 ITIs revealed that BTC Kollam, ITI Kattappana and ITI Areacode complied with the aforesaid norms in setting up of training and placement cell. The placement Cells in the remaining 27 ITIs were found to be deficient in maintenance of student details, providing career guidance and counseling to the trainees, etc. Data on placement on trainees during 2013-16 was not furnished to Audit by five of the 30 ITIs since the data was admittedly not available with them. In the remaining 25 ITIs, the number of students getting job placements showed an increasing trend (19 per cent increases during 2013-16). Audit observed that ITIs at Kattappana keraladheeswarapuram and Edappally recorded high rate of placement during the audit period. None of the 31 trainees who passed out of ITI Nadukani under STDD during 2013-16 could obtain placement. In ITI Areacode which had a full-fledged Placement cell, the average rate of placement of trainees during 2013-16 was only 12.27 per cent.</p> <p>Audit observed that a Job portal developed (July 2012) by the DT at a cost of Rs. 11.65 lakh with the assistance of Keltron to help trainees of ITIs to gain employment with registered prospective employers did not yield the desired results. Even though the portal was active NO Comments The six ITIs mentioned are functioning under the ITD. Hence no comments from SCDD No Comments No comments</p>	25 trainees from ITI, Nadukani under STDD are now in State/Central service and about 35 are working in the private sector. Directions were already given to the concerned to keep and update the data of students and submit for verification by higher authorities.

		<p>Since the matter relates to ITD no comments from SCDD Since the matter relates to ITD no comments from SCDD</p> <p>The findings of the Audit team that SCDD did not take any action to utilize the newly constructed building of various ITI's were totally incorrect SCDD forwarded a comprehensive proposal to revamp the ITI's under SCDD to Govt. early in 2012, but Govt. did not agree with it. Policy decision of the Govt. is required for starting new computer courses in the newly constructed building and it is still pending in Govt.</p> <p>No comments from SCDD (September 2018), it was seen that neither the ITIs enrolled their students nor did the employers/industry register themselves with the portal, resulting in failure to deliver employment services to the students.</p>	
17	4.1.9.1	<b>Works not taken up and resultant parking of funds with external agencies.</b>	This para relates to ITD
18	4.1.9.2	<b>Release of 17.80 crore to an implementing agency for implementing civil works without ensuring competence of the agency.</b>	This para relates to ITD
19	4.1.9.3	<b>Deficiencies in implementation of civil works</b>	This para relates to ITD
20	4.1.10	<b>Infrastructural expenditure for modernization of ITIs due to non utilization of assets</b>	This para relates to ITD
21	4.1.10.1	<p><b>Failure to commence computer courses despite availability of newly constructed building</b></p> <p>The GOK accorded Administrative Sanction (September 2007) for the construction of six buildings, at an approximate cost of Rs. 10 lakh each, in six ITIs under the SCDD for commencing two NCVT approved Computer courses. The building were to be constructed in the ITIs at Mariyapuram, Vettikavala, Pandalam, Madappally, Keraladheeswarapuram and Cheruvathoor. During test-check of ITIs Keraladheeswarapuram and Vettikkavala under the SCDD, Audit observed that even though construction of the building was completed on 20 August 2009 and 15 September 2010 respectively at a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.76 lakh, the SCDD is yet to commence the two Computer courses envisaged (September 2018).</p> <p>The SCDD informed Audit (September 2018) that building in the other four ITIs were also completed between 05 March 2009 and 15 September 2010. No action was taken by the SCDD to</p>	A comprehensive proposal to revamp the ITI's as already initiated. Proposals for starting up of new courses in various ITIs under ST Development Department is under process. Also recommendations are made to initiate Add On Courses along with the existing trades in various ITIs.

		commence the trade and the building constructed as early as in March 2009 remained idle (September 2018). The Department replied (September 2018) that a proposal forwarded to GOK (January 2012) for commencement of new trades in the newly constructed building was yet to be approved by the Government.	
22	4.1.10.2	<b>Idling hostels</b>	This para relates to ITD
23	4.1.11	<b>Avoidable expenditure on High Tension electric connection leading to huge recurring expenses in ITI Thevalakakra</b>	This para relates to ITD
24	4.1.12	<b>Vocational training Improvement Project</b> The vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) of GOI, conceived (2004) to establish Centres of Excellence (COEs) and upgrade training imparted under conventional trades in 500 out of the 1,896 Government ITIs in the country in two phases. The main thrust of the programmed was to provide appropriate infrastructure, equipment, update syllabi and introduce new courses in the ITIs. Of the 38 ITIs selected by GOI from the State, for upgrading into COEs, five ITIs were to be upgraded utilizing domestic resources in the first phase and seven ITIs in the second phase through World Bank funding. In the third phase, the remaining 26 ITIs (including four ITIs run by the SCDD) were to be upgraded through Public Private Partnership (PPP) during the Eleventh Five Year plan period ending 2011-12. Upgrading of the ITIs was to be achieved by the upgradation of existing trades, introduction of new trades/additional units and the overall development of the ITIs by improved pass percentage, placement trainees, etc.	There is no specific comments regarding the ITIs under STDD.
25	4.1.12.1	<b>Civil work under PPP</b> Undertaking of civil construction works were vital for the upgradation of ITIs. Audit observed that while five of the six test-checked ITIs had completed the civil construction works undertaken by them, the civil works in ITI Kattappana remained to be completed (September 2018) despite obtaining loan as early as in 2008-09 and expending Rs. 85.82 lakh out of the envisaged Rs. 99.80 lakhs.	This para relates to ITD
26	4.1.12.2	<b>Equipment</b> Scheme guidelines provided for utilization of loan amount for the procurement of tools and equipment for the upgradation of existing NCVT affiliated trades and starting of new trades. As stated in paragraph 4.1.4.3, Audit noticed shortfall in tools and equipment	This para relates to ITD

		<p>in all the 32 ITIs test checked. These included six ITIs which were indentified for upgradation into COEs under the PPP scheme. Audit observed that 88.32 percent of the target amount, as per the Institute Development Plan (IDP) formulated by the IMC within the ITIs, was spent for the procurement of tools and equipment for the period upto 2017-18, since the beginning of the scheme. However, there was avrage deficiency in tools and equipment ranging from 17.77 percent to 36.58 percent in the trades in the above six ITIs under the PPP schemes as already pointed out in Appendix 4.1</p>	
27	4.1.12.3	<p><b>Introduction of new trades/additional units to existing trades in ITIs</b></p> <p>The upgradation of ITIs under the PPP moe included offering new trades to aspiring trainees besides revamping existing NCVT affiliated trades, through introduction of additional units in existing trades. The Appendix to PPP Guidelines issued by GOI clarified that NCVT affiliation was mandatory before commencement of new course by the ITIs.</p> <p>• audit observed that 16 new trades with two units each were introduced by six ITIs without obtaining prior NCVT affiliation. One additional unit each to existing eight trades was also introduced in two of the six ITIs. One of the trades to which an additional unit was added was revamped from 2015 onwards. Admissions to these trades commenced from 2013 onwards. However, NCVT affiliation, as mandated by the PPP Guidelines, was not obtained for these trades/additional units, before admission of students.</p>	This para relates to ITD
28	4.1.12.4	<p><b>Achievement of Key performance indicators in the audit period</b></p> <p>The IDPs formulated by the IMC within the ITIs set for themselves Key Performance Indicator (KPI) targets to assess the outcome of PPP schemes, which reference to percentage of candidates appearing in examinations, percentages of pass-outs, revenue generation, etc. The Institutions themselves set the targets in the KPIs. Audit examined KPI of the six test-checked ITIs for the years 2014-19 and observed as follows.</p> <p><b>Performance of trainees</b></p> <p>Audit analysed the status of achievement of KPI 1 , by measuring the number of trainees who appeared in the final semester examination <i>vis-a-vis</i> sanctioned make capacity during the period 2014-17 in the six test checked ITIs identified for upgradation into</p>	This para relates to ITD

		<p>COEs. It was observed that against the sanctioned intake capacity of 4,191, number of trainees enrolled in various trades was 3,975, of which 727 candidates (18.29 percent) failed to appear in the final semester examination, indicating probable dropout from the course, as shown in appendix 4.5. In the test checked ITIs, ITI Kattappana failed to achieve the target set in all the three years, which ITI Kalamassery (W) did not achieve the target in the year 2016-17.</p> <p>Audit also observed that in respect of KPI 2, which examined the percentage of candidates passing out candidates appearing in the examination, 1,126 of the 3,248 trainees (34.67 percent) who appeared for the final semester examinations failed to pass the examination as shown in Appendix 4.6. ITI Kattappana failed to achieve the set target in all the three years, while BTC Kollam failed to achieve it in 2015-16 and 2016-17. ITI Chathannoor failed to achieve the target in 2015-16 while ITI Kalamassery (W) and ITI Areacode failed to achieve the target in the year 2016-17.</p> <p><b>Revenue generation</b></p> <p>The PPP Guidelines stipulated that the GOK and the IMC of the ITI would undertake measures to generate sufficient revenue not only for running of the ITI but also for the repayment of the loan taken under the scheme. Thus, the IMCS were to generate sufficient funds for purchase of consumables and materials for training. The repayment of the loan amount of Rs. 2.50 crore was to start in equal installments of Rs. 12.50 lakh per annum from the eleventh anniversary of the date of drawal of the loan, over a period of 20 years. It was envisaged that the main source of revenue generation would be setting up of production centres, short-term training courses, regular training courses, consultancy, attracting private funds, etc. The yearly target fixed for revenue generation during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was Rs. 5.00 lakh, Rs. 10.00 lakh and Rs. 15.00 lakh respectively. Audit observed that this was not achieved in any of the six test checked ITIs except ITI Areacode, which attained the target of Rs. 5.00 lakh in the year 2014-15.</p>	
29	4.1.13	<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>None of the 32 ITIs test-checked complied with all the stipulated NCVT requirements. Even such ITIs which were affiliated to NCVT did not possess the requisite facilities. The services delivered by the</p>	<p>New academic building and hostel building has been constructed for the functioning of ITI, Nadukani in Idukki district. Though there are only two trades</p>

	<p>ITIs under STDD needs to be strengthened to generate better outcomes. Deficiency in tools and equipment was noticed in the ITIs including six ITIs identified for being upgraded into Centres of Excellence. The upgradation of ITIs was hampered due to inefficiencies in execution of civil works and idling of assets. Despite demand for the ITI courses and the enhanced likelihood of obtaining jobs, the modernization and upgradation of ITIs as envisaged by GOI was yet to be achieved. The identified deficiencies need to be addressed so that ITIs in the State are modernized and upgraded to ensure that the trainees are better equipped to avail of employment opportunities.</p>	<p>training (Electrician/Plumber) at present, the new academic building has the facilities for starting 4 more trades. Now there are 44 trainees (Electrician 24/Plumber 20) in ITI, Nadukani.</p> <p>Proposal for starting new trades is being examined by Government. The new Academic building has the capacity for accommodating 270 trainees.</p> <p>A new hostel building has also been started functioning within the ITI premises. The hostel building is designed to accommodate 100 inmates. Now all the 44 trainees are accommodated there itself. Food is also provided to them.</p> <p>Required tools and diesel generator is available at ITI, Nadukani. The ST trainees who complete the course are given tool kit also.</p>
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**MINIMOL V.G.**  
 Additional Secretary to Govt.  
 SC/ST Development Department  
 Govt. Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram



SI NO	Para No	Paragraph	Action taken
1	4.1	<b>Modernization and upgradation of Govt. Industrial Training institutes</b>	
2	4.1.1	<b>Introduction</b>	No comments
3	4.1.2	<p><b>Objective, scope and methodology of audit .</b></p> <p>The Compliance audit was conducted from May 2018 to August 2018 covering the period 2013-18, to examine whether the Government ITIs in the State complied with the standards stipulated by the NCVT. Audit also examined whether the ITD, SCDD and STDD complied with the financial norms laid down by the GOK/GOI in codes, Manuals and rules. The Compliance Audit (CA) commenced with an Entry Conference held on 25 April 2018 with the Principal Secretary , Department of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled tribes Development, the Director of Training (DT) and other departmental officers to discuss the scope and methodology of audit. The request of the Principal Secretary during the Entry Conference to exclude Thiruvananthapuram district from audit and instead include a district from the northern region of the State was considered by taking Malappuram district for audit. Three districts viz, Kollam, Idukki and Ernakulam from th remaining 13 districts were selected based on Stratified Random Sampling technique. All 32 ITIs in the sampled districts (23 under the ITD, eight under the SCDD and one under the STDD) were selected for detailed scrutiny. Records of labour and Skills Department, Departments of SC/ST Development and the Directorates under them were also examined during the course of audit. Joint Physical Verification of the 32 selected ITIs was also carried out during the course of audit.</p> <p>The exit Conference of the CA was conducted on 21 December 2018, where in the audit findings were discussed with the Government officials in detail.</p>	Scheduled caste Development Department strictly follows the rules, manuals and financial norms laid down by Govt. of Kerala for the Administration of Govt. ITI's
4	4.1.3	<p><b>Non- Adherence to NCVT guidelines</b></p> <p>The National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) is an advisory body set up (1956) by the</p>	All the ITI's under SCDD are affiliated to NCVT and almost all of them are complying the

		<p>GOI to prescribe standards and curricula for craftsmen training advise the GOI on the overall policy and programmes, conduct ALL India Trade Tests and award national Trade certificates (NTC). At the State level, the State Council for vocational Training (SCVT) co-ordinates the Vocational Training Programmes throughout the state.</p> <p>The NCVT guidelines required training institutions run by Government or by private agencies to issue NTC to trainees after receiving affiliation in respect n of trades offered by them. The NTC enjoys national/ international recognition for the purpose of employment.</p> <p>In Kerala, it is also offer training in trades which are not affiliated to the NCVT. Through the syllabus followed for imparting training in such trades is the same as NCVT affiliated trades, the trainees are awarded with certificates issued by SCVT.</p> <p>Among the 32 ITIs test- checked, trades, affiliated to NCVT alone were offered by nine ITIs, trades affiliated to SCVT alone by 11 ITIs and to both NCVT and SCVT by 12 ITIs. Audit observed that none of the 32 ITIs test-checked complied with all the stipulated NCVT requirements. It was also observed that even such ITIs which were affiliated to NCVT did not possess the requisite facilities. Further, 11 ITIs offering SCVT affiliated trades were granted (August and September 2018) NCVT affiliation despite not complying with standards stipulated in the Guidelines.</p> <p>Audit further verified the details of admissions made in the 137 ITIs under the ITD, SCDD and STDD in the State during 2013-2018. It was observed that while 62,629 students gained admission under trades affiliated to NCVT, 31,734 students obtained admission to SCVT affiliatd trades.</p>	<p>stipulated NCVT requirements. If any short fall in the requirements noticed, it will be taken up specially and the requirements will be complied. Further the ITI's under SCDD are situated either in the remote areas or attached to the SC Colonies which is a main hindrance for the all around development as stipulated by NCVT. The increasing trend of students who got admission in the ITI's under SCDD shows that the departmental ITI's are attracting the trodden sections of the society.</p>
5	4.1.3.1	<p><b>Percentage of unfilled seats/ drop outs</b></p> <p>Analysis of unfilled seats in comparison to the sanctioned strength of ITIs in the State during 2013-14 to 2017-18 indicated that the percentage of vacancy ranged between 4.19 to 9.20 per cent in ITIs under ITD and 5.09 to 7.29 per cent in ITIs under SCDD. Of the two ITIs under the administrative control of the STDD, the percentage of seats unfilled at ITI Kuttamala, which offered training in the NCVT approved trades of Electrician and</p>	<p>The unfilled seats in comparison to the sanctioned strength of ITI's under SCDD is lower than that of the ITI's under ITD. This shows the acceptability of the ITI's under SCDD. The drop out students in ITI's are mainly due to the poor economic background of the SC students. Almost all students who come for</p>

		<p>Carpentry was very high and ranged between 23.80 per cent and 80.95 percent.</p> <p>Analysis of dropouts of trainees with reference to filled up seats of the ITIs under ITD revealed a declining trend. The percentage of dropouts in 2013-14 declined from 14.35 to 7.38 in 2017-18. Similarly, the percentage of dropouts in the ITIs under SCDD reduced from 22.51 in 2013-14 to 18.48 in 2016-17. The percentage of drop outs in ITIs under STDD also exhibited a declining trend from 40.63 per cent in 2013-14 to 23.07 percent in 2016-17. Overall drop outs showed a declining trend during 2013-17<sup>46</sup> (nine per cent). While the decline in dropouts of trainees in the ITIs under the ITD is appreciable, the large percentage of dropouts from the ITIs under STDD is not encouraging and needs to be addressed on priority.</p> <p>GOK replied (December 2018) that, since as per Directorate General of Training norms 30 per cent more trainees could be admitted as supernumerary in every trade to take care of dropouts and to ensure optimum utilization of available infrastructure, there are no unfilled seats in respect of sanctioned strength. The reply is not acceptable as Audit comment was framed on the basis of details of unfilled seats/ dropouts furnished by the Departments, which were inclusive of supernumerary seats.</p>	<p>admission to department ITI's belong to poor family and they are forced to seek employment after they got admission. In order to avoid drop out of students, SCDD formulated two schemes during 2017-18. They are mid- day meal programme and nutrition's programme. Besides SCDD has started hostels in 7 ITIs . This will help to reduce the drop out rate to a certain extent.</p>
6	4.1.4	<p><b>Gaps in adherence to infrastructure standards</b></p> <p>The training Manual issued by the GOI prescribed infrastructure standards to be met by ITIs affiliated to the NCVT. Standards are prescribed for land and building for Training Institute, provisions of diesel generating set, lists of hand tools and equipment, maintenance of tools and equipment, etc. Audit test checked the 32 ITIs In the selected four districts to examine compliance to the stipulated standards and noticed the following.</p>	<p>There was any special comments about the ITIs under SCDD. Hence no comments from SCDD</p>
7	4.1.4.1	<p><b>Requirement of space</b></p> <p>The NCVT prescribed (December 2003) revised space norms based on intake capacity in each shift, which prescribed 1.50 acres of land in metros/urban/semi urban areas and two acres in rural areas without hostels /staff quartos for ITIs having 201-500 trainees. The norms stipulated availability of two acres in metros/urban/semi urban areas and 2.50</p>	<p>This audit remark is mainly applicable to the ITIs where the strength of students are more than 200 and above. The ITIs under SCDD have no such strength.</p>

		acre in rural area for ITIs with 501-1,000 trainees, and three acres in semi/urban/semi urban and five acres in rural ITIs with 1,001 or more trainees. Audit observed that all the test-checked ITIs except ITIKalamassery (W) and ITIKollam (W) complied with the above norms.	
8	4.1.4. 2	<p><b>Availability of back up power supply</b></p> <p>NCVT norms provided for ITIs to install a diesel generator set possessing back up power supply with a capacity of 50 per cent of power supply to offer uninterrupted training activities during load shedding/ power cut, thereby enhancing efficiency of the training programmes.</p> <p>During physical verification of 32 ITIs in four selected districts, Audit noticed that no back up power supply system with 50 per cent of required power supply was available in 29 ITIs which was in violation of the affiliation norms. Power backup was available only in three ITIs, viz, ITI Kollam (W), SCDD ITI Pathaikkara and SCDD ITI Pandikkad. Thus, the objective of providing uninterrupted training activities during load shedding/ power cut for enhancing efficiency of training programmes, could not be ensured. Additional Chief Secretary assured in the Exit Conference (December 2018) that action will be initiated to set up back up power supply unit in these institution at the earliest.</p>	Almost all ITI's except those of Shinkarathope and Kanjiramkulam (42 out of 44) which are under SCDD have installed 3 KVA solar power backup.
9	4.1.4. 3	<p><b>Shortage of tools and equipments</b></p> <p>The ITIs are required to maintain tools and equipments as per the standard lists of tools and equipment of the trades concerned, as prescribed by NCVT. In the 32 test checked ITIs, Audit noticed shortfall in the availability of tools and equipment. (Appendix 4.1) While in 23 ITIs under ITD, the average shortfall in tools and equipments ranged from 4.25 per cent to 65.24 per cent, the average shortfall in eight ITIs under SCDD ranged from 15.50 per cent to 81.97 per cent. The average shortfall in tools and equipments in the ITI under STDD was 46.27 per cent. Essential training equipments like Gas Metal Arc Welding machine (GMAW), AC/DC gas Tungsten Arc Welding machine (GTAW) and Portable gas cutting machine which were essential for the Welder trade were not available in SCDD ITI, Edappally.</p>	In the year 2018, administrative sanction has been accorded for the procurement of tools and equipments for 8.50 crore for various trades in ITI's under SCDD. Eventhough the process of procurement of tools and equipments is a comprehensive one, the department made every effort to procure the same. The department had already expended 2.17 crore for procurement of major items and taken steps to watch the need and necessity of the tools in time in every ITI under SCDD.

		<p>ITI Kalamassery was operating the surveyor trade with average deficiency of 63.97 per cent in equipment since the last syllabus revision in 2014, but tools to the extent of 90 per cent procured by ITI Kalamassery (W)<sup>47</sup> for the Surveyor trade in June 2016, remained unutilized due to failure of the ITI to commence the course. Audit observed that since both the it is were situated in the same compound, the idling equipments in ITI Kalamassery (W) could have been lent to ITI Kalamassery for productive utilization till such time the Surveyor trade was commenced in ITI Kalamassery (W). The conduct of industrial training courses by ITIs without the required tools and equipment would adversely affect the quality of training delivered to the students and would result in inability of the trainees to acquire the requisite skills for obtaining gainful employment.</p> <p>The Additional Director, ITD informed in Exit Conference (December 2018) that directions were since issued for transfer of equipment between the ITIs.</p>	
10	4.1.4.4	<p><b>Adequacy of manpower</b> Paragraph 50 of Part 3 of the Industrial Training Manual issued (2008) by GOI prescribed manpower for the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) in the ITI Audit noticed that even though there was no significant shortage of trade instructors, there was deficiency in manpower in other categories of staff (Ministerial staff – 30.13 per cent, Workshop attendant – 68.31 per cent Accountant – 100 per cent and class IV – 41.83 per cent, Store keeper 36.17 per cent) in the 32 ITIs test- checked. Computer Instructors were not appointed in any of the 13 ITIs which had Computer Labs contrary to GOI orders (June 2013) which required engaging Computer Instructors who will also look after the work of Audio-visual instructor. During the Exit Conference (December 2018), the Additional Chief Secretary to Government stated that these posts were not filled for want of sanction and directed the Director, ITIs to forward a fresh proposal for filling up the posts.</p>	Government of Kerala neither sanctioned nor permitted to the posts like Ministerial Staff, Workshop Attendant, Accountant, Store Keeper, Computer Instructor etc. in the ITIs under SCDD.

11	4.1.4. 5	<p><b>Maintenance of firefighting system</b></p> <p>As per NCVT guidelines, every ITI should have basic firefighting equipment like fire extinguishers, fire alarms, sprinklers etc. Physical verification of 32 ITIs in four districts revealed that 205 of the 285 fire extinguishers available in 29 ITIs were not refilled and thus were not usable. There were no fire extinguishers ITI Kanjikuzhy, SCDD ITI Pathaikkara and SCDD ITI Pandikkad. Fire extinguishers at SCDD ITI Kulakkada and Ochira were found damaged and unfit for use. A fire alarm with sprinkler system which was an essential fire fighting equipment in the workshop of Attendant Operator, Chemical Plan trade, was not provided at basic Training Centre (BTC) Kollam. During the Exit Conference (December 2018), GOK Accepted the audit observations and assured to take appropriate action for rectifying the deficiencies.</p>	<p>The fire extinguishers for the ITI at Kanjikuzhy has been stored up. The fire extinguishers available at Ochira ITI and Kulakkada ITI were not working. Hence the regional Training Inspectors of the Department have included Ochira ITI, Kulakkada ITI and Pandikkad ITI in the proposal for the purchase of fire extinguishers in the tools list and the proposal is under process.</p>
12	4.1.4. 6	<p><b>Provision of Computer Lab</b></p> <p>The Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India (DGET) directed (June 2013) all Government and private ITIs to set up an exclusive Computer Lab with Internet Connectivity and multimedia on every computer. This lab was in addition to the lab required for the Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (COPA) Trade.</p> <p>It was stipulated that the computer lab must have minimum ten computers/ workstations and peripherals<sup>50</sup> with internet facility irrespective of trade(s) or trade related computer requirement, for an ITI with seating capacity of 100 students per shift. For each additional unit<sup>51</sup> accredited/ affiliated, two computers/ workstations must be added. Joint verification revealed that 19(14 under the ITD, four under SCDD and one under STDD) out of 32 ITIs were not equipped with a Computer Lab, thus depriving the students of the facility. The Computer labs in the ITIs at Rajakkad, Marancherry and Areacode had no internet connectivity. Audit further observed that six of the 13 ITIs which had IT labs suffered from shortage of computers to the extent of 16.60 to 90.74 percent.</p>	<p>Computer lab with internet connectivity are available in ITIs. Computers and peripherals in the ITIs are sufficient as compared to the number of students and there is no shortage.</p>

13	4.1.4. 7	<p><b>Availability of library and reading room</b> Paragraph 38(e) of Part of the Training manual for ITIs issued by GOI required maintenance of a Library and reading room in the ITIs with sufficient number of technical books, technical magazines and other books related to the trades taught at the Institutes, for the guidance of instructional staff and trainees. The ITI Affiliation norms 2017 issued by GOI also specified the minimum area required for the library and reading room which should be 40 sq. m for up to 160 trainees and 10 sq. m for every additional 40 trainees. Physical verification of 32 ITIs under four districts revealed that 21 ITIs were not provided with libraries. Of the 11 ITIs which had libraries, a Librarian was posted only in ITI Kalamassery. Audit also noticed that no technical magazines as prescribed in the NCVT norms had been subscribed by any of the ITIs</p>	<p>22 ITI's under SCDD have sufficient reference books related to their trades. The Department has provided NIMI text books and reference books to the ITI's. The 17 ITI's are functioning in old tiled building and have no space for the library and reading room. However at time of construction of new buildings provision shall be need for library and reading room with sufficient area. Steps had taken for the purchase of library books and reading materials.</p>
14	4.1.5	<p><b>Failure of instructors to undergo mandatory training under the craftsman Instructor Training Scheme.</b> Government of India (GOI) stipulated (May 2014) norms for vocational instructor qualification for trades under the Craftsman Instructor Training Scheme(CITS) . As per these norms, every instructor who has already joined ITI must complete CITS course within three years of joining, which shall be a mandatory condition for the purpose of affiliation and promotion. The CITS envisaged the National Skill Training Institutes under the GOI to train Instructors in the techniques of transferring hands –on skills for training semi skilled/ skilled manpower for industry. Audit noticed that 14 out of 283 permanent instructors of the selected 23 ITIs under Industrial Training Department and four out of 14 permanent instructors of the selected eight SCDD ITIs failed to undergo the training (August 2018). Two out of the three permanent instructors in ITI Nadukani under STDD have not received training under the CITS.</p>	<p>Directions were already been given to the regional training inspectors of the Department to undergo mandatory training under the CIT scheme. Those who failed to undergo training session due to the pandemic situation are directed to participate in the next training programme.</p>
15	4.1.6	<p><b>Internal inspection of Institutes.</b> Paragraph 60 of part 3 of the Training Manual for Industrial Training required regular internal inspections of the ITIs to be carried out for ensuring smooth working of the training programmes and to</p>	<p>Strict directions were given to the Regional Training Inspectors of the Department wide Ref. No. T2-8903/18 dt. 19/02/2021 to conduct internal inspections, to</p>

		<p>increase efficiency of administration. The inspections were to be carried out at two levels viz, Group Instructors and Principals. It was also stipulated that details of the inspections conducted, deficiencies observed and remedies suggested were to be suitably recorded. Action take on these suggestions was also to be verified and recorded at the time of the next inspection.</p> <p>Audit observed during verification of 32 selected ITIs that contrary to the above provisions, the Principals/ Group Instructors of eight ITIscarried out no such inspections. Principals of 24 ITIs informed Audit that though inspections were conducted as required, no records were maintained . In the absence of stipulated records, Audit could not ascertain the authenticity of the claims of the Principals that inspections were actually conducted.</p>	<p>locate deficiencies and get suggestions as stipulated in the Training Manual. They are also directed to follow the directions unscrupulously.</p>
16	4.1.7	<p><b>Training and placement cell</b></p> <p>Orders of DGET (June 2008) stipulated setting up of Training and Placement Cells in every ITI to help the graduates gain employment in different industries. Such Placement Cells were to maintain details of all trainees graduating from the ITIs including name, address, telephone number, etc. Placement cells were to organize campus selections to facilitate industries to recruit trainees with requisite skills. The Placement Cells were also required to keep track of graduates until they were suitably employed or for at least three years after completing training from the Institutes.</p> <p>Verification of records and procedures at 30 ITIs revealed that BTC Kollam, ITI kattappana and ITI Areacode complied with the aforesaid norms in setting up of training and placement cell. The placement Cells in the remaining 27 ITIs were found to be deficient in maintenance of student details, providing career guidance and counselling to the trainees. etc. Data on placement on trainees during 2013-16 was not furnished to Audit by five of the 30 ITIs since the data was admittedly no available with them. In the remaining 25 ITIs, the number of students getting job placements showed an increasing trend (19 per cent increases during 2013-16). Audit observed that ITIs at Kattappana keraladheeswarapuram and Edappally recorded high rate of placement during the audit period. None of</p>	<p>Directions were already given to the Regional Training Inspectors of the Department wide Ref. No. T2-8903/18 dt. 19/02/2021 for the setting up of Training and Placement cell in all ITI under SCDD as per the norms and orders of DGT. They were also directed to keep and update the data of student and submit for verification by higher authorities.</p>



		<p>the 31 trainees who passed out of ITI Nadukani under STDD during 2013-16 could obtain placement. In ITI Areacode which had a full – fledged Placement cell, the average rate of placement of trainees during 2013-16 was only 12.27 per cent.</p> <p>Audit observed that a Job portal developed (July 2012) by the DT at a cost of Rs. 11.65 lakh with the assistance of Keltron to help trainees of ITIs to gain employment with registered prospective employers did not yield the desired results. Even though the portal was active</p> <p>NO Comments The six ITIs mentioned are functioning under the ITD. Hence no comments from SCDD No Comments No comments Since the matter relates to ITD no comments from SCDD Since the matter relates to ITD no comments from SCDD</p> <p>The findings of the Audit team that SCDD did not take any action to utilize the newly constructed building of various ITI's were totally incorrect SCDD forwarded a comprehensive proposal to revamp the ITI's under SCDD to Govt. early in 2012, but Govt. did not agree with it. Policy decision of the Govt. is required for starting new computer courses in the newly constructed building and it is still pending in Govt. No comments from SCDD (September 2018), it was seen that neither the ITIs enrolled their students nor did the employers/industry register themselves with the portal, resulting in failure to deliver employment services to the students.</p>	
17	4.1.9.1	<b>Works not taken up and resultant parking of funds with external agencies.</b>	The matter relates to ITD
18	4.1.9.2	<b>Release of 17.80 crore to an implementing agency for implementing civil works without ensuring competence of the agency.</b>	The matter relates to ITD
19	4.1.9.3	<b>Deficiencies in implementation of civil works</b>	The matter relates to ITD
20	4.1.10	<b>Infrastructural expenditure for modernization of ITIs due to non utilization of assets</b>	The matter relates to ITD
21	4.1.10.1	<p><b>Failure to commence computer courses despite availability of newly constructed building</b></p> <p>The GOK accorded Administrative Sanction (September 2007) for the construction of six buildings, at an approximate cost of Rs. 10 lakh</p>	A comprehensive proposal to revamp the ITI's as already initiated. Proposals for starting up of new courses in various ITIs under SCST Department is under

		<p>each, in six ITIs under the SCDD for commencing two NCVT approved Computer courses. The building were to be constructed in the ITIs at Mariyapuram, Vettikavala, Pandalam, Madappally, Keraladheeswarapuram and Cheruvathoor. During test-check of ITIs Keraladheeswarapuram and Vettikkavala under the SCDD, Audit observed that even though construction of the building was completed on 20 August 2009 and 15 September 2010 respectively at a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.76 lakh, the SCDD is yet to commence the two Computer courses envisaged (September 2018).</p> <p>The SCDD informed Audit (September 2018) that building in the other four ITIs were also completed between 05 March 2009 and 15 September 2010. No action was taken by the SCDD to commence the trade and the building constructed as early as in March 2009 remained idle (September 2018). The Department replied (September 2018) that a proposal forwarded to GOK (January 2012) for commencement of new trades in the newly constructed building was yet to be approved by the Government.</p>	<p>process. Also recommendations are made to initiate Add On Courses along with the existing trades in various ITIs.</p>
22	4.1.10.2	<b>Idling hostels</b>	The matter relates to ITD
23	4.1.11	<b>Avoidable expenditure on High Tension electric connection leading to huge recurring expenses in ITI Thevalakakra</b>	The matter relates to ITD
24	4.1.12	<p><b>Vocational training Improvement Project</b></p> <p>The vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) of GOI, conceived (2004) to establish Centres of Excellence (COEs) and upgrade training imparted under conventional trades in 500 out of the 1,896 Government ITIs in the country in two phases. The main thrust of the programmed was to provide appropriate infrastructure, equipment, update syllabi and introduce new courses in the ITIs. Of the 38 ITIs selected by GOI from the State, for upgrading into COEs, five ITIs were to be upgraded utilizing domestic resources in the first phase and seven ITIs in the second phase through World Bank funding. In the third phase, the remaining 26 ITIs (including four ITIs run by the SCDD) were to be upgraded through Public Private Partnership (PPP) during the Eleventh Five Year plan period ending 2011-12. Upgrading of the ITIs was to be achieved by the upgradation of</p>	<p>Four ITIs are included in the PPP Scheme. Two from the South Zone- Mariyapuram ITI and Pandalam ITI and two from the North Zone- Mangalam ITI and Elathur ITI. For each ITI an amount of Rs.2.5 crore has been sanctioned as interest free loan on 2011 and 2012 itself based on the condition that they have to complete the project in first 10 years and after that have to remit the loan in next 10 years in equal installments. Mangalam ITI has remitted 2 installments and Mariyapuram and Pandalam ITIs has remitted the first installment. The Elathur ITI has not yet started to remit the loan as the IMC</p>

		existing trades, introduction of new trades/additional units and the overall development of the ITIs by improved pass percentage, placement trainees, etc.	Chairman (Institute Management Committee) has back out of this project. Steps are taken to find and appoint the legitimate.
25	4.1.12.1	<p><b>Civil work under PPP</b></p> <p>Undertaking of civil construction works were vital for the upgradation of ITIs. Audit observed that while five of the six test-checked ITIs had completed the civil construction works undertaken by them, the civil works in ITI Kattappana remained to be completed (September 2018) despite obtaining loan as early as in 2008-09 and expending Rs. 85.82 lakh out of the envisaged Rs. 99.80 lakhs.</p>	The matter relates to ITD
26	4.1.12.2	<p><b>Equipment</b></p> <p>Scheme guidelines provided for utilization of loan amount for the procurement of tools and equipment for the upgradation of existing NCVT affiliated trades and starting of new trades. As stated in paragraph 4.1.4.3, Audit noticed shortfall in tools and equipment in all the 32 ITIs test checked. These included six ITIs which were indentified for upgradation into COEs under the PPP scheme. Audit observed that 88.32 percent of the target amount, as per the Institute Development Plan (IDP) formulated by the IMC within the ITIs, was spent for the procurement of tools and equipment for the period upto 2017-18, since the beginning of the scheme. However, there was average deficiency in tools and equipment ranging from 17.77 percent to 36.58 percent in the trades in the above six ITIs under the PPP schemes as already pointed out in Appendix 4.1</p>	The matter relates to ITD
27	4.1.12.3	<p><b>Introduction of new trades/additional units to existing trades in ITIs</b></p> <p>The upgradation of ITIs under the PPP mode included offering new trades to aspiring trainees besides revamping existing NCVT affiliated trades, through introduction of additional units in existing trades. The Appendix to PPP Guidelines issued by GOI clarified that NCVT affiliation was mandatory before commencement of new course by the ITIs.</p> <p>Audit observed that 16 new trades with two units each were introduced by six ITIs without obtaining prior NCVT affiliation. One additional unit each to existing eight trades was also introduced in two of the six ITIs. One of the trades to which an additional</p>	The matter relates to ITD

		unit was added was revamped from 2015 onwards. Admissions to these trades commenced from 2013 onwards. However, NCVT affiliation, as mandated by the PPP Guidelines, was not obtained for these trades/additional units, before admission of students.	
28	4.1.12.4	<p><b>Achievement of Key performance indicators in the audit period</b></p> <p>The IDPs formulated by the IMC within the ITIs set for themselves Key Performance Indicator (KPI) targets to assess the outcome of PPP schemes, which reference to percentage of candidates appearing in examinations, percentages of pass-outs, revenue generation, etc. The Institutions themselves set the targets in the KPIs. Audit examined KPI of the six test-checked ITIs for the years 2014-19 and observed as follows.</p> <p><b>Performance of trainees</b></p> <p>Audit analysed the status of achievement of KPI 1, by measuring the number of trainees who appeared in the final semester examination <i>vis-a-vis</i> sanctioned make capacity during the period 2014-17 in the six test checked ITIs identified for upgradation into COEs. It was observed that against the sanctioned intake capacity of 4,191, number of trainees enrolled in various trades was 3,975, of which 727 candidates (18.29 percent) failed to appear in the final semester examination, indicating probable dropout from the course, as shown in appendix 4.5. In the test checked ITIs, ITI Kattappana failed to achieve the target set in all the three years, which ITI Kalamassery (W) did not achieve the target in the year 2016-17.</p> <p>Audit also observed that in respect of KPI 2, which examined the percentage of candidates passing out candidates appearing in the examination, 1,126 of the 3,248 trainees (34.67 percent) who appeared for the final semester examinations failed to pass the examination as shown in Appendix 4.6. ITI Kattappana failed to achieve the set target in all the three years, while BTC Kollam failed to achieve it in 2015-16 and 2016-17. ITI Chathannoor failed to achieve the target in 2015-16 while ITI Kalamassery (W) and ITI Areacode failed to achieve the target in the year 2016-17.</p> <p><b>Revenue generation</b></p> <p>The PPP Guidelines stipulated that the GOK and the IMC of the ITI would undertake measures to</p>	The matter relates to ITD

		<p>generated sufficient revenue not only for running of the ITI but also for the repayment of the loan taken under the scheme. Thus, the IMCS were to generate sufficient funds for purchase of consumables and materials for training. The repayment of the loan amount of Rs. 2.50 crore was to start in equal instalments of Rs. 12.50 lakh per annum from the eleventh anniversary of the date of drawal of the loan, over a period of 20 years. It was envisaged that the main source of revenue generation would be setting up of production centres, short term training courses, regular training courses, consultancy, attracting private funds, etc. The yearly target fixed for revenue generation during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was Rs. 5.00 lakh, Rs. 10.00 lakh and Rs. 15.00 lakh respectively. Audit observed that this was not achieved in any of the six test checked ITIs except ITI Arcod, which attained the target of Rs. 5.00 lakh in the year 2014-15.</p>	
29	4.1.13	<p><b>Conclusion</b> None of the 32 ITIs test-checked complied with all the stipulated NCVT requirements. Even such ITIs which were affiliated to NCVT did not possess the requisite facilities. The services delivered by the ITIs under STDD need to be strengthened to generate better outcomes. Deficiency in tools and equipment was noticed in the ITIs including six ITIs identified for being upgraded into Centres of Excellence. The upgradation of ITIs was hampered due to inefficiencies in execution of civil works and idling of assets. Despite demand for the ITI courses and the enhanced likelihood of obtaining jobs, the modernization and upgradation of ITIs as envisaged by GOI was yet to be achieved. The identified deficiencies need to be addressed so that ITIs in the State are modernized and upgraded to ensure that the trainees are better equipped to avail of employment opportunities.</p>	<p>SCDD will take effective measures to modernize the ITI's under its control as stipulated by NCVT and rectify the deficiency of tools and equipments. Also the department will give special attention to start new job oriented courses in the newly constructed building of selected ITI's which are kept idle. The proposals to purchase tools and equipments and for starting up of new trades and Add On Courses in various ITIs are under process.</p>

*Sasidharan M*

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**Remedial Mesures Taken Statement in respect of Industrial Training Department and Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence[KASE] on the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended March 2018**

**Para No& Remedial Mesures Taken**

Sl. No	
1	<b>4.1.3.1 - Percentage of unfilled seats / dropouts</b>

**Remedial Mesures Taken**  
 The attached table shows sanctioned post and admitted trainees from 2013-14 to 2017-18. As per DGT norms, 30% of sanctioned strength can be admitted in addition to sanctioned strength, if hand tools are available. On comparison of total strength (including sanctioned strength and supernumerary) to the number of admitted trainees, it shows an excess in admitted trainees with the total strength except for the year 2013-14. This is because 30% supernumerary given to each trade and the fraction figure of above 5 resulted by multiplying 30% to sanctioned strength, rounded to 1.(Eg:- 30% of 12 = 3.6 rounded to 4, 30% of 16 =4.8 rounded to 5). Thus there are no vacant seats for the years from 2014-15 to 2017-18 including supernumerary seats. For SCVT trades, vacancy existed in 2014-15 and 2015-16 years only.

**Details of trainees and Seats**

Sl No	Year	NCVT				SCVT			
		Sanctioned post	Total seats including supernumerary (sanctioned post + 30% extra)	No. of admitted trainees	No. of vacant seats	Sanctioned post	Total seats including supernumerary (sanctioned post + 30% extra)	No. of admitted trainees	No. of vacant seats
1	2013-14	8682	11287	11231	56	3648	4742	4763	
2	2014-15	8326	10824	10913		3945	5129	5124	5
3	2015-16	7736	10057	10527		5060	6578	6075	503
4	2016-17	8509	11062	11712		5021	6527	6694	
5	2017-18	8534	11094	11788		6049	7864	8172	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41787</b>	<b>54323</b>	<b>56171</b>		<b>23723</b>	<b>30840</b>	<b>30828</b>	

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	<p>It is also informed that, DGT removed the concept of supernumerary, and increased seat strength of each trade having 12 seats to 16, 16 to 20 and 20 to 24 accordance with the availability of hand tools vide order No. MSDE-19/02/2018-CD dated 26.02.2019 from 2019 admission onwards. On the comments of unfilled seats and drop outs of trainees, for every training years, all efforts should be taken by the department to fill all the seats of all Government ITIs under ITD and will take all effort to check the drop out of trainees.</p>
2	<p><b>4.1.4.1 - Requirement of space</b></p> <p><b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b></p> <p>Whereas the Test checked ITIs such as Govt. ITI Kollam (W), Kalamassery (W) had been got NCVT Affiliation before 2003. So that these institutions were no need to comply with the NCVT prescribed "revised space norms" which had been introduced in 2003. All other ITIs were established after 2003 has complied the norms.</p>
3	<p><b>4.1.4.2 - Availability of backup power supply</b></p> <p><b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b></p> <p>Backup power supply for Heavy machinery used for training purpose in Mechanical trades requires immense fund. For the last few years, there is no power cut or load shedding in Kerala. As such, procurement of equipment for backup power will only lead Government money to be dead money.</p>
4	<p><b>4.1.4.3 - Shortage of tools and equipment</b></p> <p><b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b></p> <p>Most of the Trades in ITIs in Kerala are NCVT affiliated. Procurement of tools and equipment for ITIs are mainly from the provision under Modernisation of ITIs Scheme. In the year 2018-19, the budget provision under this head (Rs.10.32 crore) was completely utilised for procurement. In subsequent years, budget provision also utilised to procure the Tools &amp; Equipments. Tools and equipment deficient in surveyor trade in the ITI Kalamassery are handed over from ITI Kalamassery (W) and training is being carried out effectively.</p>
5	<p><b>4.1.4.4 - Adequacy of manpower</b></p> <p><b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b></p> <p>C &amp; AG audit team found that, there was a deficiency of 41.83% of manpower in Class IV category and 36.17% in Store Keeper in the 32 ITIs test checked. A proposal for filling up of the post is under the active consideration of the Department.</p>
6	<p><b>4.1.4.5 - Maintenance of fire fighting system</b></p>

	<b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b> Strict instruction have been issued to all institutes in the Department to maintain proper maintenance of Fire fighting equipment.
7	<b>4.1.4.6 - Provision of Computer Lab</b> <b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b> According to the C&AG audit report, steps are being taken to set up computer labs in 14 Government ITIs which are not equipped with computer labs. Internet connectivity was provided at ITI Marancherry and ITI Areacode. Steps are being taken to obtain internet connectivity at ITI Rajakkad.
8	<b>4.1.4.7 - Availability of library and reading room</b> <b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b> Direction was given to concerned Inspector of Training and Principals to correct the findings of C&AG during compliance audit. Essential NIMI books have been provided for all the institutions. ITIs established before 2017 are equipped with space facilities for affiliation during that period. Institutions which have been started functioning and under construction since then are also equipped with libraries as per the affiliation norms of time to time.
9	<b>4.1.5 - Failure of instructors to undergo mandatory training under the Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme</b> <b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b> C & AG audit team found that, 14 out of 283 permanent instructors of selected 23 ITIs failed to undergo the CITS training on August 2018. As per the existing rules in Industrial Training Department, it is obligatory for all instructors deputed by Industrial Training Department in Kerala Craftsman training subordinate service to undergo crafts instructor training within 3 years from the date of entry in service. According to this, the instructors were deputed for CITS training to various NSTI, ITOT institute till 2018 August. From August 2020, DGT conducts All India Common Entrance Test (AICET) for Crafts Instructor Training course. Action was taken for registering the untrained instructors for the Entrance Test.
10	<b>4.1.6 - Internal Inspection of Institution</b> <b>Remedial Mesures Taken</b> As per para 60 of part 3 of the Training manual for Industrial Training required regular internal inspection of the ITIs to be carried out for ensuring smooth working of the training programmes and to increase efficiency of administration. The Department has noted of the Audit query regarding this and issued circular vide DT/3546/19-173 dated 3.8.19, wherein Department gave instruction to all institutes to maintain proper records for inspection, deficiencies observed and remedies suggested to remove them must be noted. Action taken on suggestions also be checked and recorded at the time of next inspection. This is also published in Department website. Training Inspectors were strictly instructed to submit inspection reports to all institutions under



the department to facilitate the training and to enhance the administrative efficiency of ITIs. Based on this, ITIs were divided into 5 sectors and each sector was inspected by concerned Inspector of Training and is being submitted report of 5 ITIs every month. The Principals are instructed at the time of inspection to rectify the deficiencies observed in the inspection, and the Inspector of Training will ensure during the next inspection that the Principal has taken steps to rectify the shortcomings under the above instructions. In addition, actions had also been taken to rectify the deficiencies mentioned in the inspectors report at the Directorate level. Steps have been taken to address the shortcomings in the ITIs in a timely manner. In addition, registers are kept in ITIs to record the details of the inspection.

**11 4.1.7 - Training and Placement Cell**

**Remedial Mesures Taken.**

On the comments on Placement cell, it is informed that at present Placement cells are functioning in all ITIs under ITD under the supervision of a placement officer. All the ITIs are directed to keep the details of all students including Phone number, E-mail ID etc. for the follow up of graduates at an interval 3 months, 6 months and 1 year after graduation and to keep the track of them until they are suitably employed. A separate Google sheet is also provided with the ITIs for updating the progress and follow up information of placement in time. It is also informed that directions will be given to all ITIs for the proper maintenance of students details and for providing proper career guidance to them. All measures will also be taken by the Industrial Training Department to ensure that all graduates are places properly within a limited period of time after graduation.

**Job Portal**

From 2012 to 2017, a total of 14,994 candidates were registered in the Skill Job Portal. The department has requested M/s.KELTRON to inform the chances of reviving the existing Skill Job, Portal. M/s.KELTRON informed that this portal is technically outdated and hence this portal is not able to revive. M/s.KELTRON has also informed that by using the new technology, new version of the job portal can be implemented. Job portal for the Government of Kerala implemented by KASE is already live. Hence it is seen that in the present condition another Job portal is not required for the department needs.

**12 4.1.8 - Laxity in maintenance of bio-metric attendance and monitoring system**

**Remedial Mesures Taken**

Government have issued direction for implementing Aadhaar Enabled Bio Metric Attendance System (AEBAS) in all the Government Offices and the Bio metric systems will be linked with SPARK. The department has requested M/s.KELTRON to conduct a feasibility study whether the installed Bio metric machines can be used along their merits and demerits. KELTRON informed that the existing devices at various ITI institutions were obsolete and they are facing acute difficulty in getting of the spare parts from OEM for replacing/servicing the devices. Normally Bio Metric devices are offering 5 to 7 years of life span and it is recommended to replace the same. The Industrial Training Department is examining the reply received from KELTRON. Final

reply in this regard will be furnished very soon.

**13 4.1.9.1 - Status of Civil Works other than PPP**

**Remedial Mesures Taken**

Sl. No	ITI / Name of work	Agency entrusted with work	Amount released for the work	Status of work so far
1	ITI Thevalakkara - Construction of compound wall	KSSCC	30 lakh	Dispute regarding boundary wall has been solved. Later, KSSCC has submitted a revised estimate of Rs.44,50,000/- for the construction.
2	ITI Kalamassery - Modification of workshop	Nirmithi	3 lakh	Work has been completed
3	ITI (W) Kollam Construction of ladies amenity centre	PWD	7.19 lakh	The work was abandoned because no suitable place could found. Steps being taken to refund the deposited amount.

**14 4.1.9.2 - Release of Rs. 17.80 crore to an implementing agency for implementing civil works without ensuring competence of the agency**

**Remedial Mesures Taken**

Rs. 17.73 had been refunded due to the lack of Civil /Technical Department in KASE to undertake the construction works. KASE is entrusted as SPV for the project, Upgradation of 10 ITIs in to International Standards. A Civil Department is being functioning under KASE for the supervision of these project.

**15 4.1.9.3 - Deficiencies in implementation of civil works**

**Remedial Mesures Taken**

Sl No	Name of ITI	Agency	Name of work	Amount released (Inlaks)	Year of release	Present status
1	Kattappana	PWD	Construction of Hostel	120	2012-13	Work completed in terms of amount sanctioned

2	Kattappana	PWD	Parking shed for MMV trade	35	2016-17	80% completed
3	Mala	PWD	Construction of Practical lab	50	2013-14	Civil work completed. Electrification to be completed
4	Chengannur	PWD	Construction of Administrative Block	77	2013-14	completed
5	Chengannur	PWD	Construction of 1st floor of Administrative Block	50	2016-17	completed
6	Beypore	PWD	Construction of building	215	2014-15	Ground floor electrification completed. PWD submitted revised estimate for the completion and Government vide G.O. (Rt) No. 582/2020/LBR, dated 04.06.2020 has issued a revised Administrative Sanction for Rs.2.95 crore by issuing an additional amount of Rs.80 lakh
7	Arakkuzha	PWD	Construction of building	316	2014-15	Work is in its final stage.
8	Atingal	PWD	Construction of 1st and 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor additional Block	260	2015-16	Completed
9	Atingal	PWD	Renovation of plumbing workshop	6.99	2016-17	Completed
10	Cheriyamunda m	PWD	Construction of boys Hostel	1.18	2015-16	Work completed in terms of amount sanctioned.
11	Chandanathope	PWD	Construction of Administrative Block	250	2015-16	98% of Civil work completed 60% electrification completed

12	Peruva	PWD	Construction of building	300	2015-16	Works in the final stage
13	Vaniyamkulam	PWD	Construction of building	180	2015-16	Work completed
14	Vaniyamkulam	PWD	Remaining work and compound wall	90	2016-17	Work in progress
15	Attappady	PWD	Construction of staff quarters	100	2016-17	Work completed
16	Kalpeta	PWD	Construction of staff quarters	220	2016-17	Work not yet completed.
17	Peravoor	PWD	Construction of building	350	2016-17	Work in progress
18	Cherppu	PWD	Construction of building	475	2016-17	Work completed
19	Chenmerkara	PWD	Construction of Compound wall	24.63	2016-17	95% completed
20	Kurumathoor	PWD	Construction of well pump house & compound wall	45	2016-17	Construction of compound wall and well completed. Pump house wiring and installation of pump to be completed.
21	Malampuzha	PWD	Electrification of various workshops	10.15	2016-17	Work completed
22	Ettumanoor	PWD	Construction of toilet block	43	2016-17	Work completed
23	Vengoor	PWD	Construction of building	500	2017-18	PWD informed that the work could not be completed within the sanctioned amount.
24	Maradu	PWD	Construction of building	399	2015-16	Tender procedures are completed
The current status of the work mentioned in appendix 4.4 is given below						
Name of ITI	Name of work	Date of Administration / Sanction / Amount	Components of original plan of PWD	Works actually executed	Reply to audit observation	

	<p>ITI Kattappa na</p>	<p>Cons tructi on of hoste l</p>	<p>August 2012/ Rs.1.2 crore</p>	<p>Proposal to construct ground floor of a three storied building. Nine rooms including two rooms for kitchen and dining</p>	<p>Constructed rooms</p>	<p>5 PWD revised the estimate without obtaining approval from the authority who issued Administrative Sanction and which caused cost escalation and this could be a reason for reducing the number of rooms and not constructing Kitchen and dining rooms as per original estimate. Steps are being taken to obtain road access to the hostel. For that an estimate of Rs.25 lakh has been submitted by PWD which is taken into consideration</p>
	<p>ITI Elamad</p>	<p>Cons tructi on of two storie d buildi ng</p>	<p>February 2011 / Rs.2.5 crore</p>	<p>Construction of two storied building</p>	<p>Only ground floor constructed</p>	<p>PWD prepared estimate for the construction without conducting soil test which leads to cost escalation. Since it was a paddy land, the level of ground of the proposed building had to be raised by 90cm from the existing road level by filling earth. PWD had done this work without seeking revised administrative sanction. Hence PWD might be spent additional amount for it and then completed ground floor only. After the completion of ground floor, PWD had issued completion certificate instead of seeking revised estimate for the completion of work</p>
<p>16</p>	<p><b>4.1.10.2 - Idling hostels</b> <u>Remedial Mesures Taken</u> Construction of hostel for boys &amp; girls has been completed. All the necessary furniture for hostels was purchased and started functioning. Appointment of hostel warden has not been sanctioned by Government yet. A direction was given to Principal ITI Nilambur by allotting temporary charge of Hostel Warden to an official in the institute till a permanent post of Assistant Hostel Warden is sanctioned by the Government.</p>					
<p>17</p>	<p><b>4.1.11 - Avoidable expenditure on High Tension electric connection leading to huge recurring expenses in ITI Thevalakkara</b></p>					

	<p><b><u>Remedial Mesures Taken</u></b> By considering the request from the Principal, ITI Thevalakkara, KSEB has taken steps to reduce the connected load from the bill of April 2020 onward.</p>
18	<p><b>4.1.12.1 - Civil Works under PPP</b> <b><u>Remedial Mesures Taken</u></b> As per AG's Audit report, civil works of ITI Kattappana has been commented as "incomplete". As per the explanation given by the Principal of respected ITI, the delay was occurred due to the uncertainty happened because of upgradation of ITI in to International ITI by Government of Kerala. The construction works had been stalled due to the confusion arised in connection with type of the buildings required for the proposed International ITI as per the guideline specified by Govt. of Kerala. Latest information received from the principal has been revealed that the remaining activities of civil works are going to resume.</p>
19	<p><b>4.1.12.2- Equipment</b> <b><u>Remedial Mesures Taken</u></b> As per AG's report it has been highlighted that deficiency of about 36.58% in case of equipment in the six project ITIs viz-a-viz ITI Chathannur, Kattappana, Nilambur, (W) Kalamassery, Arecode, BTC Kollam. Information gathered from respective principals stated that initially approved IDPs had been prepared according to the tools and equipment which were mentioned in the readily available CTS Syllabus at that time. Later the syllabus has been revised and many items were been added afresh and also some items been deleted. This would have been resulted for the inability to procure the whole equipment during the initial stages of the project. Presently the principals of all these institutes had been ensured cent percent availability of tools &amp; equipment in all NCVT affiliated CTS trades.</p>
20	<p><b>4.1.12.3 - Introduction of new trades/ additional units to existing trades in ITIs</b> <b><u>Remedial Mesures Taken</u></b> As per the Audit report it has been reported that 16 new trades and additional units had been started in 6 project ITIs (Chathannur, Kattappana, Nilambur, (W) Kalamassery, Arecode, BTC Kollam) as part of PPP scheme. Audit also pointed out about the clause in the guideline that to start admission in all these trades only after getting the NCVT affiliation. Since getting the NCVT affiliation is a cumbersome process during the initial project period, all these ITIs couldn't able to succeed to get NCVT affiliation in time. Two committee inspections were necessary to grant NCVT affiliation like Department Inspection (DI) as well as Joint Inspection (JI). Even though department inspections had been completed well in advance, difficulty faced to complete the joint inspection because of the non-availability of DGT nominees. Simultaneously as per the direction given by the department, SCVT trades were started in these ITIs. Updated information from the principals ensured that NCVT affiliation had been secured for the mentioned trades and units in the year of 2016-17 hence there was no SCVT trades or units now available in these ITIs.</p>

Moreover the trainees who had possessed SCVT certificates could have been earn NCVT certificate within the stipulated time by appearing as private candidates in the succeeded AITT examinations.

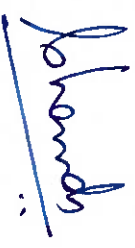
**21 4.1.12.4 - Achievement of Key Performance Indicators in the audit period**

**Remedial Mesures Taken**

Audit report has been pointed out that all the 6 project ITIs not been achieved the target in connection with KPIs 1&2. Reports from the principals revealed that the necessary training for all trainees such as in the case of trade theory, trade practical, engineering drawing, employability skills, revision, retest and model examinations had been conducted periodically. But the trainees couldn't able to perform AITT examinations very well due. Latest reports from the principals shown that all these trainees had been successfully completed their CTS course by clearing the failed papers in succeeded supplementary examinations and also got NTC (National Trade Certificate).

**22 Revenue generation**

As per audit report a deficiency in connection with revenue generation has been reported from all the tested six PPP ITIs. Principals of these ITIs have been reported that short term courses as well as production centres had been started with the intention of income generation from the starting of project itself. Even though most demand oriented short term courses were selected by these ITIs, the expected target of income generation not been realised due to the shortfall happened in the case of trainees enrollment. Currently National Qualification Register (NQR) recognised NSQF levels 3, 4, 5 types of short term courses, customised short term courses and well equipped production centres are successfully running in these ITIs for an intention to fulfill the sufficient income generation in the future. Unique products such as "i-Fend hand sanitizer", "sanitizer dispensing units", branded food items, furniture and fabricated structures are effectively marketing through these production centers successfully running inside the premises of the ITIs. More over recently Govt.of Kerala has been authorised the production centre of ITI Arecode to supply all types of furniture to be needed for all Government Departments in the state without even competitive tender/quotations. Similar initiatives have been replicated by the production, centres of remaining project ITIs also. First installment of Rs.12.5 lakhs except the ITIs which were included in the 5th phase are ready for the repayment of interest free loan received by the project ITIs and they are going to remit the amount within the month of October 2020 itself through www.bharatkosh.gov.in as prescribed by the DGT



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**Joint Secretary to Govt.**  
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## GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

## CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Statement of Action Taken on the recommendation contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on General and Social Sector for the year ended March 2018 (Report No.4 of year 2019)

Para No.	Recommendation of the Committee	Action Taken by the Government
4.2	<p>Non-adherence to codal provisions led to misappropriation of Rs. 28,202/- by the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara.</p>	<p>Smt. Sumathi, Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara is liable to exercise her duties as Inspector with utmost care in dealing financial matters. But she failed in her responsibility to maintain the 'cash book' in the right manner as stipulated in the provisions of the Kerala Treasury code and Kerala Legal Metrology Manual. She is responsible for the misappropriation of Rs.28,202/- (Rupees twenty eight thousand two hundred and two only). For her lapses she had been placed under suspension from service as per proceedings No.B6/736/17 dated 12-11-2018 of the Controller of Legal Metrology Department. The Joint Controller, the Vigilance officer of the Legal Metrology Department has been authorised to conduct enquiry into her lapses. As per Proceedings No.B6/736/17 dated 7-9-2019 of the Controller of Legal Metrology, she has been reinstated on completion of 6 months of suspension. Disciplinary action against the officer is continuing.</p> <p>The Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller of the Legal Metrology Department who were in charge of supervision and in conducting inspection of offices under their jurisdiction ie Inspector office, Circle II, Neyyattinkara have intimated that due to lack of manpower, the inspection has not been conducted in stipulated time schedule.</p> <p>Smt. Sumathi has been directed to remit the misappropriated amount of Rs. 28,202/- (Rupees twenty eight thousand two hundred and two only) which was found in the audit. If she failed in remitting the above amount, the same amount with interest will be deducted from her pensionary benefit. On completion of Departmental enquiry against Smt. N. Sumathi, Inspector, Circle II, Neyyattinkara, disciplinary action will be taken against her.</p>



**ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE AUDIT REPORT 4.2 OF C&AG FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2018 (GENERAL & SOCIAL SECTOR)**

Para No.	Audit Report	Action Taken Report
4.2	Non adherence to codel provisions facilitated misappropriation of Rs.28,202/- by the Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara.	<p>Smt.Sumathi N., former Inspector, Legal Metrology, Circle II, Neyyattinkara was the liable officer for the repayment of Rs.28,202/- mentioned in the audit para. She has repaid the amount of Rs.28,202/- vide chalan No.KL001130514220202 dated 30-10-2020. As part of the irregularities found against her on investigation she has been suspended as per the Order No.B6-736/17 dated 12-11-2018.</p> <p>It has also been stated by the Controller in the reply that the inspection was carried out at Neyyattinkara Circle II Inspector office in the month of April, 2017 and the subsequent inspections at that office could not be conducted on time mainly due to insufficient number of staffs. Annual inspections were to be conducted in 29 inspector offices under the Joint Controller office and audit in 16 offices including 10 Deputy Controller offices and 6 Assistant Controller offices, with the strength of a Joint Controller, one Head Clerk, one Senior Clerk and 2 Clerks. Hence the inspection were pending. By the end of</p>

		<p>October 2017, the posts of one Junior Superintendent and one Senior Clerk were allotted.</p> <p>Besides the above said matter, original verification of weighing equipment, original verification and re-verification of pumps and weigh bridges, supervision of total enforcement activities in the district and the establishment of all staffs in the district were earned out by that office with this limited staffs. Due to the above reasons timely inspections of above sub offices became pending.</p> <p>After noticing the lapses, the Internal Audit Wing of the Legal Metrology Department had become vigilant and has taken steps to complete the pending internal inspection in time and in all the offices across the state and it is now functioning effectively.</p> <p>A large number of inspection including pending inspection had been completed by the financial year 2022-23.</p>
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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

CO-OPERATION (B) DEPARTMENT

**ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA,  
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA (GENERAL & SOCIAL SECTOR) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/03/2018**

Sl. No.	Paragraph No.	Recommendations of the Committee	Action taken by the Government
1	4.3	<p>Unfruitful expenditure of Rs. 8.91 crore due to abandonment of construction of buildings for a proposed Engineering College.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Failure of the Co Operative Academy of Professional Education to correctly assess the funding pattern for construction of an Engineering College resulted in avoidable, infructuous expenditure of at least Rs. 8.91 crore”.</b></p>	<p>Government of Kerala had proclaimed the decision to start two new Engineering Colleges under CAPE namely “College of Engineering Muttathara” in Thiruvananthapuram District and “College of Engineering Wadakkanchery” in Thrissur District in the Budget Speech for the year 2013-14 and the same was also incorporated in Government as “Mission 676 Programme”</p> <p>As per the decision of the 125th Executive Committee meeting of CAPE convened on 25.04.2012 (vide Resolution No. 125.4.16), it was resolved to start new Engineering Colleges at Muttathara in Thiruvananthapuram and at Athani in Thrissur District, as recommended by the committee comprising Principals of 4 Engineering colleges under CAPE namely Thalassery, Pathanapuram,</p>

Vadakara and Punnappara.

The 150th Executive Committee of CAPE has decided to establish the project vide its Executive Committee resolution no. 150.4.5 in view of the proposal included in budget speech for the year 2012-13 and 676 mission project of Government of Kerala.

As per the decision of the 151st Executive Committee Meeting it was resolved to accord Administrative Sanction for the "Construction of Multi-storeyed building for the Administrative and Academic blocks at College of Engineering, Wadakananchery" at an estimate cost of Rs. 46 crore by utilising plan and allocation source of fund as detailed below:

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Grant in Aid Plan provided in the State Budget for the year 2015-16	Rs. 4 Crore
Assistance from Education fund of Co-operative Societies	Rs. 12 Crore
Loan from Kerala State Co-operative Bank	Rs. 20 Crore
Own resources	Rs. 10 Crore
<b>TOAL</b>	<b>Rs. 46 Crore</b>

Prequalification tenders were invited by the Director CAPE and the work was awarded to the lowest bidder M/s. Fins Engineers and Contractor's Pvt. Ltd for an amount of Rs. 43,42,59,839/- i.e; 5.2% below estimate rate. The agreement was executed on 23.09.2015 and the contractor had started the work.

The admission status of B.Tech courses in the engineering colleges under CAPE as follows,

Academic Year	Sanctioned Seats	Filled Seats	% of Admission
2010-11	2194	1840	84
2011-12	2410	2165	90
2012-13	2410	2018	84
2013-14	2410	1829	75
2014-15	2295	1864	81
2015-16	2610	1748	67
2016-17	3002	2085	69
2017-18	3152	1760	56
2018-19	2640	1456	55

		<p>A drastic admission fall trends started from 2015-16 onwards from 81% to 67 %, the difference is 14%. Before 2015-16, the admission status to B.Tech course seemed normal at an average of 82.8 %. The decision to start the College of Engineering, Wadakanchery was taken during 2012-13 and the trends worsened after 2015-16. Considering the drastic fall in Admission and paucity of fund the work was suspended. In order to assess the progress and status of work, a team comprising experts from M/s. Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB) (Consultant) and Co Operative Academy of Professional Education (CAPE) inspected the site on 01.08.2016. The work was restarted purely on the decision taken in the meeting chaired by the then Chairman on 16.08.2016. The work was restarted and protect the work already done.</p> <p>156th Executive Committee of CAPE dated 7.9.2016 had substantiated to complete the works to a safer zone because of security reasons and not for starting new Engineering Colleges there. Considering the safety aspect it is recommended to continue the construction of block II</p>
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		<p>for atleast one floor. The construction of retaining walls and backfilling are to be completed. Approximate cost for the same will be 11.25 crores which includes retaining wall, backfilling one floor etc. The 156th Executive Committee accorded sanction accordingly to stop the work at a safer side.</p> <p>If continue the construction work at Wadakkanchery as planned, the following additional commitment would have been occurred.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further investment around Rs. 32 crore for completing the work of college after considering the work stoppage at safer zone for Rs. 12.40 Crore.</li> <li>• Additional investments around of Rs. 8.00 to 10.00 Crore for basic amenities such as furniture, lab equipments, computers etc as per AICTE norms</li> <li>• Establishment cost around Rs. 2.80 Crore yearly for the functioning of college.</li> <li>• Contigent expenses around Rs. 1.00 Crore per year</li> </ul> <p>The socio-economic factors broadly affected the</p>
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		<p>engineering education sector in India and such situation of drastic admission fall is a common phenomenon and is seen in all over India. As per the recent reports, nearly around 150 engineering colleges are closed down voluntarily in India due to admission fall. In the Year 2018, twelve Engineering colleges in Kerala approached the KPTU ( Kerala Technological University) for closing due to the same problem.</p> <p>161st Executive Committee of CAPE held on 13/12/2017 had reviewed the situation and decided to explore the possibility of transferring the said land and construction to other Government Departments/bodies who have in need subject to compensation settlement clause .</p> <p>In this regard a Minister level meeting was held on 20/03/2019 Chaired by Hon'ble Minister (Revenue) in the presence of Hon'ble Minister (LSGD) , Hon'ble Minister (Food &amp; Civil Supplies) and Hon'ble Minister ( Co operation) and the officials of the Departments concerned. In the meeting it was decided to hand over the said land to Food &amp; Civil Supplies Department in Advance</p>
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		<p>Possession subject to the condition that the amount utilised for the construction works of CAPE shall be refunded by Food &amp; Civil Supplies Department in three instalments. But later the Food &amp; Civil Supplies Department has informed that the said building and land are not suitable for the necessities of that department. Hence Government have given direction to CAPE Director for furnishing a detailed proposal for utilising the said building and property in any other ways.</p> <p>Considering the efforts taken by Government and Co Operative Academy of Professional Education (CAPE) the facts may be admitted and steps may be taken to drop the para.</p>
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**P. S. RAJESH**  
Additional Secretary to Govt.  
Co-operative Deptt.  
Govt. Secretariat  
Thiruvananthapuram.

**STATEMENT OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE C&AG REPORT FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2018**

Sl.No	Para No.	Recommendations/ Conclusion	Action Taken Report
1	4.4	Infructuous expenditure of Rs.1.29 crore in the procurement of marine diesel engines	<p>Matsyafed is the apex federation of the fishermen primary cooperatives in the state with an objective of improving the socio economic condition of the traditional fishermen of the state. The procurement of strategies of its plans are on the basis of intervention in credit, marine diesel engines technology, marketing and capacity building. Matsyafed was formed in 1984 and ever since it has developed many project for achieving the objective of the federation and make a remarkable achievement in the sector. The major breakthrough in traditional fishing was the motorisation of the country crafts which helped traditional fishermen to reduce the physical effort and to go for deep sea fishing. The motorisation started in early 80's and the entire market was controlled by private parties till Matsyafed enter into the market and now Matsyafed controls almost 75% of the total Out Board Motor market in Kerala. Matsyafed today imports about 2500 numbers of Out Board Motors annually with an annual sales turnover of Rs.25.00 crore directly from Yamaha/ Suzuki Motor Corporation.</p> <p>The outboard motors operated in Indian market are propelled by Kerosene engines which was available through PDS system. Over a period of time, because of the increase in Kerosene price and reduction in PDS Kerosene quantity, the cost of fishing has considerably increased. In addition to this, the engines operating with Kerosene will make a huge impact on environment. In order to overcome these crises, Matsyafed decided to introduce diesel engines with low operational cost for fishing. As the only diesel out board manufacturer in those days was M/s Yanmar Engines and hence, Matsyafed decided to purchase out board</p>

motors from them to address the issue of high fuel cost. Since M/s Yanmar have stopped the production of diesel out board motors, they have offered a successful model of long tail small diesel engines.

Based on this, the company offered 2 engines for the trial run in Kerala coast and technical impact of the engine were studied by the scientists from ICAR's Central Fisheries Research Institutes. On the basis of the study it was decided to commercialize a long tail model and a beach landing model in Kerala and accordingly 25 engines were purchased from M/s Yanmar Company. Meanwhile, a local innovator who developed a Z drive system for beach landing which enabled boats fitted with inboard engines to land the beach. For this innovation, National Innovation Award was given to the person by Hon. Indian president. The engineers of Yanmar, innovator and National innovation foundation worked together and developed an alternate system of propulsion which proved to be very cost effective in fishing operations and reduced the operational cost by only 1/3 rd of the traditional out board motor existed. This aspect was studied by the technical committee constituted by members of the Central institutes and recommended for the use of the engine.

After successful study and reporting, Govt allocated one crore as subsidy for 100 units in the budget for 2013 -14 for the popularisation of the diesel engines in the market and accordingly we had placed order for 100 engines. However because of a few technical issues in the craft and Z drive, the complete distribution of engines doesn't took place. Matsyafed has been trying to sort out the problems related with the distribution and sold 11 engines last year. In the background of COVID-19 it may not be possible to sell the engines at present, but hopefully Matsyafed can be make it happen in the coming days.

It may also be noted that Matsyafed has signed MOU with M/s Yanmar company during 2007 which was well before the guidelines of CVC for introducing new technologies (implemented in 2011) for calling expression of interest. It was therefore, practically impossible to include Expression of Interest method for the technology enabling boats fitted with inboard engines to land the beach. Matsyafed signed an MoU with Yanmar in the same way as that with the major Out Board Motors producing companies such as Suzuki & Yamaha. The product started with long tail and was not a standard one and it had made several technical interventions by National Innovation Foundation and Yanmar to evolve the product with Z drive. Later, the long tail engines were converted into engines with Z drive system after the innovator has developed a new Z drive system. Matsyafed had tried to develop a new technology with the help of National Innovation Foundation and promoted the innovation made by a person who had got the President's award for his innovation.

In Kerala about 20000 out board motors are working with Kersone as fuel and fishermen are spending almost Rs.700 crores as the fuel charges at the current prices of Kerosene. Any reduction in the cost will make a huge impact in the life of the fishermen and the project of dieselisation was targeted exactly the same. The success of this project would have revolutionized the sector and it is the bounden duty of Matsyafed to take up these type of technical intervention for the fishing community at large. Being more of a developmental and innovative work, the federation has to take this kind of risk for the larger interest of the fishing community.

Matsyafed started importing and selling out board motors from 1988 onwards and imported about 37000 engines in the last 30 years and achieved a sale of about Rs.400 crores and a

net profit of about Rs.40-50 crores through these businesses. These direct imports of engines made an impact on the poor fisherman by the way of better prices and better services to the engines (The details of the out board motor business for last 30 years is also enclosed ). In this background, to invest in a new innovative fuel efficient technology as an alternative system that will be immensely useful to fishermen and attempts made for achieving other objective of the federation can be justifiable.

The new mantra in the changing world is to innovate or perish in all technological sectors more importantly in the fisheries sector. It's tough to get consumers to adopt innovations and it's getting harder all the time when we deal with fisher folk. When a new innovation enters the market, to get to the desired endgame, the innovator has to change the behaviours of many players in the market. That can be tough, particularly when we deal with fisheries sector. As it more of a technological innovation, new concept adaptation takes more time. For the coming years, Matsyafed will try to rectify the problems encountering while implementing a technology for the first time for the economic up-liftment of fishermen.

Hence the draw backs associated with distribution of low cost engine in the above context may be considered and objection in the para may be dropped.

  
REMESH T.  
Additional Secretary to Govt.  
Ports Department  
Govt.Secretariat ,Thiruvananthapuram

TOTAL IMPORT OF OBMS FROM 1989-90 TO 2018-19 (as on 31-08-18)

YEAR OF IMPORT	SUZUKI	YAMAHA	OTHERS	TOTAL
1989-90	600	0	5	605
1990-91	512	0		512
1991-92	400	0		400
1992-93	600	0		600
1993-94	600	0		600
1994-95	1800	0		1800
1995-96	2200	0		2200
1996-97	703	427		1130
1997-98	1055	1960		3015
1998-99	121	1845		1966
1999-2000	855	1062		1917
2000-01	0	818		818
2001-02	240	1016		1256
2002-03	480	550		1030
2003-04	0	0		0
2004-05	1202	0	8	1210
2005-06	300	0		300
2006-07	770	0		770
2007-08	770	0		770
2008-09	990	0		990
2009-10	720	0		720
2010-11	1350	0		1350
2011-12	1832	0		1832
2012-13	2170	0		2170
2013-14	1620	0		1620
2014-15	1639	0		1639
2015-16	1213	520		1733
2016-17	541	631		1172
2017-18	1173	1169		2342
2018-19 (31-08-18)	849	706		1555
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27205</b>	<b>10704</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37922</b>
	<b>37922</b>			

DETAILS OF IMPORT, SALES AND NET PROFIT FROM 2000-01 TO 2017-18			
YEAR	IMPORT (No.)	SALES (No.)	NET PROFIT (LAC .Rs.)
1999-00	1917		
2000-01	818	1366	93.41
2001-02	1256	1085	103.93
2002-03	1030	1449	115.29
2003-04	0	472	30.60
2004-05	1210	996	83.83
2005-06	300	606	23.87
2006-07	770	658	33.38
2007-08	770	896	83.47
2008-09	990	591	25.95
2009-10	720	1083	73.53
2010-11	1350	1042	183.91
2011-12	1832	1864	226.82
2012-13	2170	1688	180.41
2013-14	1620	1584	340.99
2014-15	1639	1559	302.16
2015-16	1733	1374	276.92
2016-17	1172	1696	320.19
2017-18	2342	2322	552.73
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21722</b>	<b>22331</b>	<b>3051.39</b>

**FISHERIES DEPARTMENT**

Audit Para	Government Reply	Lines of Enquiry
<p><b>4.4 Infructuous expenditure of ₹1.29 crore in the procurement of marine diesel engines</b></p> <p>The violation of CVC guidelines by Matsyafed, and the resultant failure to exercise due diligence in the procurement of marine diesel engines and finding a viable alternative to the existing kerosene engines resulted in infructuous expenditure of ₹1.29 crore.</p> <p>The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) issued (February 2011) guidelines for procurement of equipment/plants which are complex in nature. The CVC opined that it would be prudent for procuring organisations that may not possess full knowledge of the various technical solutions available in the market, to invite expressions of interest and proceed to finalise specifications, based on technical discussions/presentations with experienced manufacturers/suppliers in a transparent manner. The CVC Guidelines<sup>36</sup> (January 2002) also stipulated that "in order to give wide publicity, generate enough competition and to avoid favoritism, as far as possible, issue of Advertised/Global tender inquiries should be resorted to and published in the Indian Trade Journal and select national newspapers."</p> <p>The Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd. (Matsyafed<sup>37</sup>), initiated (March 2006) a process to propagate an alternative propulsion system to replace two-stroke kerosene engines to reduce the fuel bill of the fishermen and increase their per capita income. It held discussions (March 2006) with M/s. Yanmar S P Company</p>	<p>Matsyafed is the apex federation of the fisherman primary cooperatives in the State with an objective of improving the socio-economic condition of the traditional fishermen of the state. The strategies of traditional fishermen of the State. The strategies of its plans are on the basis of intervention in credit, technology, marketing and capacity building.</p> <p>Matsyafed was formed in 1984 and ever since it has developed many projects for achieving the objective of the federation and make a remarkable achievement in the sector. The major breakthrough in traditional fishing was the motorisation of the country crafts which helped traditional fishermen to reduce the physical effort and to go for deep sea fishing. The motorisation started in early 80's and the entire market was controlled by private parties till Matsyafed enter into the market and now Matsyafed controls almost 75% of the total outboard motor market in Kerala. Matsyafed today imports about 2500 numbers of outboard Motors annually with an annual sales turnover of Rs. 25.00 Cr. directly from Yamaha / Suzuki motor Corporation.</p> <p>The outboard motors operated in Indian market are propelled by Kerosene engines which was available through PDS system. Over a period of time, because of the increase in Kerosene price and reduction in PDS Kerosene quantity, the cost of fishing has considerably increased. In addition to this, the engines operating with Kerosene will make a huge impact on environment. In order to overcome these crises, Matsyafed decided to introduce diesel engines with low operational cost for fishing. As the only diesel out board manufacture in those days was M/s Yanmar Engines and hence,</p>	

<sup>36</sup> CVC guidelines on 'Common irregularities/lapses observed in stores/purchase contracts and guidelines for improvement in the procurement system' published in January 2002.

<sup>37</sup> MATSYAFED - An Apex Federation of primary level welfare societies in the coastal fishery sector with the objective of ensuring the economic and social development of the fishermen community by implementing various schemes aimed at promoting the production, procurement, processing and marketing of fish and fish products.



<p>Ltd., Thailand (M/s. Yanmar) and received (November 2006) free of cost, two four-stroke, long tail, diesel engines (Model TF 115 HM) from M/s. Yanmar. Trial runs conducted from December 2006 to February 2007 in different parts of the State using these Yanmar engines revealed that the local fishermen found it difficult to operate their boats fitted with these engines due to difficulty in controlling in rough seas, inconvenience in operation of nets, lack of forward-reverse gears, etc. To make the Yanmar engines acceptable to the fishermen, Matsyafed contacted a local gear maker, an innovator<sup>38</sup>, for development of reduction gears for the engine. A Committee consisting of experts from CIFNET<sup>39</sup>, CIFT<sup>40</sup> and a few officers from Matsyafed recommended (March 2008) for the commercialisation of the Yanmar engines in Kerala and to develop a beach landing model considering regional variations and fishermen preference. Trial runs were conducted from December 2008 after fitting the Z drive system developed by the innovator to the Yanmar engines.</p> <p>However, even before trials runs of Yanmar engines fitted with Z drive were conducted, Matsyafed imported (July 2008) 25 diesel engines (Model TF 99 HM) of Yanmar for ₹11.68 lakh. It also procured (April 2010) 24 Z drive systems costing ₹11.86 lakh from the local innovator for fitting on these engines. Scrutiny of records during audit of Matsyafed for the period 2010-11 to 2016-17 conducted in February and April 2017 revealed that the Yanmar engines fitted with the Z drives developed troubles frequently like engine failure, problem with gear, malfunctioning of propeller, etc. and there were complaints of long idling of boats, making these engines unattractive to the fishermen. Due to the poor interest shown by the fishermen to the Yanmar engines fitted with Z drive, 11 out of 25 engines procured by Matsyafed in 2008 remained unsold as of July 2013. Despite this poor interest shown by</p>	<p>Matsyafed decided to purchase outboard motors from them to address the issue of high fuel cost. Since M/s Yanmar have stopped the production of diesel outboard motors, they have offered a successful model of long tail small diesel engines.</p> <p>Based on this, the company offered 2 engines for the trial run in Kerala coast and technical impact of the engine were studied by the scientists from ICAR's Central Fisheries Research Institutes. On the basis of the study it was decided to commercialise a long tail model and a beach landing model in Kerala and accordingly 25 Engines were purchased from M/s Yanmar Company. Meanwhile, a local innovator who developed a Z drive system for beach landing which enabled boats fitted with inboard engines to land the beach. For this innovation, National Innovation Award was given to the person by Hon. Indian President. The engineers of Yanmar, innovator and National Innovation Foundation worked together and developed an alternate system of propulsion which proved to be very cost effective in fishing operations and reduced the operational cost by only 1/3 rd of the traditional out board motor existed. This aspect was studied by the technical committee constituted by members of the central institutes and recommended for the use of the engine.</p> <p>After successful study and reporting, Govt allocated one crore as subsidy for 100 units in the budget for 2013-14 for the popularisation of the diesel engines in the market and accordingly Matsyafed had placed order for 100 engines. However, because of a few technical issues in the craft and Z drive, the complete distribution of engines doesn't took place. Matsyafed has been trying to sort out the problems related with the distribution and sold 11 engines last year. In the background of COVID - 19 it may not be possible to sell the engines at present, but hopefully Matsyafed can be make it happen in the coming days.</p> <p>It may also be noted that Matsyafed has signed MoU with M/s Yanmar company during 2007 which was well before the guidelines of CVC for introducing new technologies (implemented in 2011) for</p>	<p>Why were the Engines procured before conducting trial run?</p>
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<sup>38</sup> Shri. Mohanlal, Proprietor, M/s. Kavery Engineering Works, Alappuzha.  
<sup>39</sup> Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Kochi.  
<sup>40</sup> Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi.

fishermen, Matsyafed submitted (July 2013) a project to the Government of Kerala (GOK) for distributing 100 units of Yanmar engines with Z drives after subsidising 70 per cent of the cost of the engine, subject to a maximum of ₹ one lakh. The project was approved (August 2013) by GOK. Matsyafed imported (July 2014) 90 Yanmar diesel engines (Model TF 105 HM) for ₹67.87 lakh and purchased 100 Z drives costing ₹67.25 lakh during August – November 2014. The import of 90 more Yanmar diesel engines by Matsyafed when 11 of the 25 engines it procured in 2008 were still unsold due to low acceptability among the fishermen was not justifiable. As of September 2018, 89 out of 115 Yanmar diesel engines and 98 out of 124 Z drives remained unsold which clearly indicated the failure of the scheme to replace kerosene engines of fishing boats.

GOK replied (February 2019) that the product was not a standard one and was evolved through several technical interventions and that the process of expression of interest inviting other bidders would have jeopardised the interest of the stakeholders involved in the product development. GOK further stated that all efforts are being taken to disburse the engines.

The reply is not acceptable as the failure of Matsyafed to adhere to the CVC guidelines requiring it to invite Expressions of Interest and to finalise specifications after technical discussions with experienced manufacturers and suppliers resulted in failure to obtain valuable technical advice from multiple sources to identify the best possible solution for an alternate propulsion system for country craft in Kerala. Matsyafed also violated the CVC guidelines on ensuring transparency in procurement and tendering processes. Moreover, Matsyafed had entered (February 2007) into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with M/s. Yanmar whereby Matsyafed was granted exclusive dealership for Yanmar TF series engines for marine applications in Kerala

calling expression of interest. It was therefore, practically impossible to include Expression of Interest method for the technology enabling boats fitted with inboard engines to land the beach. Matsyafed signed an MoU with Yanmar in the same way as that with the major Out Board Motors producing companies such as Suzuki & Yamaha. The product started with long tail and was not a standard one and it had made several technical interventions by National Innovation Foundation and Yanmar to evolve the product with Z drive. Later, the long tail engines were converted into engines with Z drive system after the innovator has developed a new Z drive. Later, the long tail engines were converted into engines with Z drive system innovator has developed a new Z drive system. Matsyafed had developed a new technology with the help of national Innovation Foundation and promoted the innovation made by a person who had got the President's award for his innovation.

In Kerala about 20000 out board motors are working with Kerosene as fuel and fishermen are spending almost ₹700 crores as the fuel charges at the current prizes of Kerosene. Any reduction in the cost will make a huge impact in the life of the fishermen and the project of dieselisation was targeted exactly the same. The success of this project would have revolutionised the sector and it is the bounden duty of Matsyafed to take up this type of technical intervention for the fishing community at large. Being more of a developmental and innovative work, the federation has to take this kind of risk for the larger interest of the fishing community. Matsyafed started importing and selling out board motors from 1988 onwards and imported about 37000 engines in the last 30 years and achieved a sale of about ₹400 crores and a net profit of about ₹40-50 crores through these businesses.

These direct imports of engines made an impact on the poor fisherman by the way of better prices and better services to the engines (The details of the out board motor business for last 30 years is also enclosed for your kind perusal). In this background, to invest in a new

What was the reason for the purchase of 90 Yanmar Engines despite 11 of the 25 engines already purchased being unsold?

What is the status of disbursement of the Yanmar Engines to Fishermen?

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and three<sup>41</sup> coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. The MOU also stipulated that Matsyafed would not try to promote any other competitors products during the period of exclusivity<sup>42</sup>. More significantly, the MOU reveals that Matsyafed had committed to place orders for 500 units of TF 99 HM engines during April 2007 to March 2008. The fact remains that Matsyafed ignored other national/international vendors and persisted with Yanmar engines even though it was established that these engines were not suitable for fishing boats operating in Kerala. Thus, the violation of CVC guidelines by Matsyafed and the resultant failure to exercise due diligence in the procurement of marine engines and finding a viable alternative to the existing kerosene engines resulted in infructuous expenditure of ₹1.29 crore.

innovative fuel efficient technology as an alternative system that will be immensely useful to fishermen and attempts made for achieving other objective of the federation can be justifiable.

The new mantra in the changing world is to innovate or perish in all technological sectors more importantly in the fisheries sector. It's tough to get consumers to adopt innovations- and it's getting harder all the time when we deal with fisher folk. When a new innovation enters the market, to get to the desired endgame, the innovator has to change the behavior of many players in the market. That can be tough, particularly when we deal with fisheries sector. As it more of a technological innovation, new concept adaptation takes more time. For the coming years. Matsyafed will try to rectify the problems encountering while implementing a technology for the first time for the economic upliftment of fishermen.

Hence the draw backs associated with distribution of low cost engine in the above contexts may be considered and objection in the Para may be dropped.

<sup>41</sup> Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts in Tamil Nadu.  
<sup>42</sup> One year from the start date of MOU viz., 23 February 2007.

## Appendix 4.1

## Average deficiency of tools in the test-checked ITIs

(Reference: Paragraphs 4.1.4.3 and 4.1.12.2; Pages: 79, 88)

Sl. No.	Name of the ITI	Average deficiency of tools percentage wise
1.	ITI Maradu	5.54
2.	SCDD ITI Edappally	72.12
3.	ITI Maneed	8.51
4.	ITI Kattappana	24.58
5.	ITI Kanjikuzhy	32.26
6.	STDD ITI Nadukani	46.27
7.	SCDD ITI Oachira	69.01
8.	ITI Kollam (W)	16.42
9.	ITI Thevalakkara	11.87
10.	ITI Chandanathope	63.33
11.	BTC Kollam	27.36
12.	ITI Chathannoor	36.58
13.	ITI Arakuzha	5.78
14.	ITI Elamadu	4.25
15.	ITI Vengoor	8.39
16.	ITI Chadayamangalam	29.83
17.	ITI Kalamassery (W)	19.99
18.	ITI Kottarakara	65.24
19.	SCDD ITI Vettikavala	69.90
20.	SCDD ITI Kulakada	15.50
21.	ITI Cheriyaundam	14.08
22.	SCDD ITI Keraladheeswarapuram	57.00
23.	SCDD ITI Ponnani	30.64
24.	ITI Marancherry	26.24
25.	SCDD ITI Pathaikkara	40.86
26.	ITI Thazhekode (W)	15.26
27.	ITI Puzhakkittiri	4.55
28.	SCDD ITI Pandikkad	81.97
29.	ITI Areacode	19.35
30.	ITI Nilambur	17.77
31.	ITI Kalamassery	43.73
32.	ITI Rajakkad	6.60

## Appendix 4.2

Details of trainees who passed the final trade test and those who got placement during the year

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.7; Page: 83)

Sl. No.	Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Students Passed	Students Got placed	Students passed	Students Got placed	Students passed	Students Got placed	Students passed	Students Got placed
1.	ITI Maneed	37	Nil	41	20	40	15	32	15
2.	ITI Maradu	16	10	33	14	29	24	42	3
3.	ITI Vengoor	67	Nil	69	Nil	58	Nil	39	Nil
4.	ITI Arakkuzha	30	Nil	33	Nil	35	10	19	Nil
5.	ITI Kalamassery	Data not available	Data not available	266	Data not available	296	Data not available	300	Data not available
6.	ITI Kalamassery (W)	147	Data not available	154	Data not available	152	Data not available	31	Data not available
7.	SCDD ITI Edappally	24	21	22	18	30	23	13	10
8.	ITI Kattappana	104	70	131	150	50	126	26	30
9.	ITI Rajakkad	36	Nil	35	Nil	40	8	40	12
10.	ITI Kanjikuzhy	26	Nil	31	Nil	36	Nil	7	Nil
11.	STDD ITI Nadukani	8	Nil	20	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil
12.	ITI Chandanathope	343	Data not available	202	Data not available	231	25	285	130
13.	ITI Chathannoor	76	Data not available	105	Data not available	93	Data not available	83	Data not available
14.	ITI Elamadu	34	Nil	51	Nil	31	Nil	32	8
15.	ITI Kollam Women	296	Data not available	258	Data not available	69	Nil	136	Nil
16.	ITI Thevalakkara	28	Nil	32	Nil	31	Nil	34	3
17.	BTC Kollam	137	76	117	65	126	68	93	55
18.	ITI Chadayamangalam	ITIs started in 2017-18.							
19.	ITI Kottarakkara								
20.	SCDD ITI Vettikavala	5	2	15	2	2	Nil	6	Nil
21.	SCDD ITI Kulakkada	26	Nil	31	Nil	33	Nil	31	4
22.	SCDD ITI Oachira	25	5	32	8	24	14	17	14
23.	ITI Areacode	256	38	311	50	300	18	111	14
24.	ITI Cheriyaundam	82	61	81	9	79	9	34	Nil
25.	ITI Marancherry	46	19	37	8	53	8	50	5
26.	ITI Nilambur	81	29	87	32	100	47	27	12
27.	ITI Puzhakkattiri	41	Nil	40	Nil	37	3	37	17
28.	ITI Thazhekkode (W)	30	5	29	11	29	10	Nil	Nil
29.	SCDD ITI Keraladheeswarapuram	20	19	13	13	20	20	16	10
30.	SCDD ITI Pathaikkara	18	Nil	16	Nil	19	2	17	1
31.	SCDD ITI Ponnani	17	5	19	3	19	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	SCDD ITI Pandikkad	20	7	20	12	18	5	Nil	Nil

**Appendix 4.3**

**Details of civil works pending completion (September 2018)**

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.9.3; Page: 85)

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Agency entrusted with the work	Nature of work	Amount released (₹ in lakh)	Year of release	Present status
1	Kattappana	Public Works Department	Construction of Hostel	120.00	2012-13	Completed 60 per cent Revised AS required.
2	Kattappana	Public Works Department	Parking Shed for MMV Trade	35.00	2016-17	Not commenced
3	Mala	Public Works Department	Construction of Practical Lab	50.00	2013-14	In final stage
4	Chengannur	Public Works Department	Construction of new administration block	77.00	2013-14	97 per cent completed. Electrification remaining.
5	Chengannur	Public Works Department	Construction of first floor of administration block	50.00	2016-17	Work in final stage
6	Beypore	Public Works Department	Construction of building	215.00	2014-15	Piling work in progress,
7	Arakkuzha	Public Works Department	Construction of building	316.00	2014-15	Work in progress.
8	Attingal	Public Works Department	Construction of first and second floor of additional block	260.00	2015-16	Electrification remaining. work
9	Attingal	Public Works Department	Renovation of plumbing workshop	6.99	2016-17	Not commenced
10	Cheriyamundam	Public Works Department	Construction of boys hostel	118.00	2015-16	Work in progress
11	Chandanathope	Public Works Department	Construction of administration block of	250.00	2015-16	Not Commenced
12	Peruva	Public Works Department	Construction of building	300.00	2015-16	Structure completed
13	Vaniyamkulam	Public Works Department	Construction of building	180.00	2015-16	Civil Work completed
14	Vaniyamkulam	Public Works Department	Remaining work and Compound wall	90.00	2016-17	Work Not commenced
15	Attappady	Public Works Department	Construction of staff quarters	100.00	2016-17	Work commenced
16	Kalpetta	Public Works Department	Construction of staff quarters	220.00	2016-17	Work not commenced
17	Peravoor	Public Works Department	Construction of building second phase	350.00	2016-17	Technical sanction is in progress.
18	Cherpu	Public Works Department	Construction of building	475.00	2016-17	Work in progress
19	Chenneerkkara	Public Works Department	Construction of compound wall	24.63	2016-17	60 per cent completed
20	Kurumathoor	Public Works Department	Construction of well pump house and compound wall	45.00	2016-17	Work at final stage
21	Malampuzha	Public Works Department	Electrification of various workshops	10.15	2016-17	Work not started
22	Ettumanoor	Public Works Department	Construction of toilet block	43.00	2016-17	Work not started
23	Vengoor	Public Works Department	Construction of building	500.00	2017-18	Work not started
24	Maradu	Public Works Department	Construction of building	399.00	2015-16	Work not started
	<b>Total amount</b>			<b>4234.77</b>		

## Appendix 4.4

## Deficiencies in works executed by PWD

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.9.3; Page: 85)

Name of ITI	Name of work	Date of AS/ Amount	Components of original plan of PWD	Components of revised plan of PWD	Works actually executed	Justification offered by Department	Observations of Audit
Kattappana	Construction of hostel building to accommodate 32 boys	August 2012/ ₹1.20 crore	Proposal to construct ground floor of a three-storeyed building. Nine rooms including two rooms for kitchen and dining	Seven rooms by excluding two rooms for kitchen and dining	Constructed five rooms at a cost of ₹1.24 crore	PWD stated that plinth area was reduced to compensate for the additional expenditure on foundation work	Approval of the Department was not obtained before revising plan and unilaterally deciding to reduce plinth area. Possibility of obtaining revised sanction was not explored. The building, as constructed, is not accessible. The land is enclosed on three sides by private property and the fourth side faces the road. Since the land is about 20 feet below ground level, the building would be accessible from the road only upon construction of two more floors. The present hostel with no provision for kitchen and dining area for the trainees remains unutilised since its completion in November 2014 even after incurring expenditure of ₹1.24 crore.
Elamadu	Construction of two-storeyed building for class rooms and workshops	February 2011/ ₹2.50 crore	Proposal to construct two-storeyed building for accommodating class rooms and workshops for two existing trades (Plumber and Computer Hardware and Network Management) and for three additionally proposed trades of Mechanic (Diesel), Welder and Draughtsman (Civil)	The plan was revised to construct only the ground floor	Only the ground floor was constructed at a cost of ₹2.50 crore	DT stated (September 2018) that estimate was prepared by the PWD before conducting soil test. As the proposed site was a paddy field, the ground level of the proposed building had to be raised by 90 cm from the existing road level by earth filling. By constructing only the ground floor instead of a two-storeyed building PWD was able to compensate for the unforeseen expenditure incurred for earth filling.	AS was issued in February 2011. Work was partially completed in April 2018. Delay in commencement of work due to delay in obtaining (December 2013) GOK approval for conducting exemption under the Paddy field Conservation Act resulted in cost escalation. Possibility of obtaining revised sanction was not explored. Approval of the Department was not obtained before revising plan and unilaterally deciding to construct one of two floors. The curtailment of the construction of two-storeyed building to a single-storeyed building by the PWD without informing the department and failure to obtain revised sanction from GOK resulted in the ITI unable to commence classes for three trades additionally proposed trades and denial of learning opportunities to at least 63 trainees.

**Appendix 4.5**

**Details of trainees appearing in the examination vis-à-vis sanctioned intake capacity - Key Performance Indicator 1**

(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.12.4; Page: 89)

ITI	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				Total		
	Target (in per cent)	Intake capacity	Appeared for exam	Target achieved (in per cent)	Target (in per cent)	Intake capacity	Appeared for exam	Target achieved (in per cent)	Target (in per cent)	Intake capacity	Appeared for exam	Target achieved (in per cent)	Intake capacity	Appeared for exam	Total percentage of appeared for exams
BTC Kollam	70	210	158	75.24	70	294	214	72.79	75	210	158	75.24	714	530	74.23
ITI Chathamoor	70	179	147	82.12	75	158	132	83.54	70	95	88	92.63	432	367	84.95
ITI Kalamassery (W)	70	220	182	82.72	80	220	179	81.36	85	178	147	82.58	618	508	82.20
ITI Areacode	70	431	354	82.13	70	431	379	87.94	72	263	234	88.97	1125	967	85.96
ITI Kattappana	70	399	235	58.90	80	414	252	60.87	85	225	163	72.44	1038	650	62.62
ITI Nilambur	82	116	95	81.90	84	116	101	87.07	86	32	30	93.75	264	226	85.61
<b>TOTAL</b>													<b>4191</b>	<b>3248</b>	<b>77.50</b>



## Appendix 4.6

**Details of trainees passing out vis-à-vis candidates appearing in the examination  
- Key Performance Indicator 2**

*(Reference: Paragraph 4.1.12.4; Page: 89)*

ITI	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				Total		
	Target (in per cent)	Appeared for exam	Passed	Target achieved (in per cent)	Target (in per cent)	Appeared for exam	Passed	Target achieved (in per cent)	Target (in per cent)	Appeared for exam	Passed	Target achieved (in per cent)	Appeared for exam	Passed	Percentage
BTC Kollam	70	158	117	74.05	70	214	126	58.88	75	158	93	58.86	530	336	63.40
ITI Chathannoor	70	147	105	71.43	75	132	93	70.45	70	88	83	94.32	367	281	76.57
ITI Kalamassery (W)	70	182	154	84.62	80	179	152	84.92	85	147	31	21.09	508	337	66.34
ITI Areacode	70	354	311	87.85	71	379	300	79.16	72	234	136	58.12	967	747	77.25
ITI Kattappana	70	235	131	55.74	85	252	50	19.84	90	163	26	15.95	650	207	31.85
ITI Nilambur	85	95	87	91.58	85	101	100	99.00	90	30	27	90.00	226	214	94.69
<b>TOTAL</b>													<b>3248</b>	<b>2122</b>	<b>65.33</b>