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**Expenditure Pattern of MPLADS-15th Loksabha
Thiruvananthapuram District**

The Report

**Evaluation Division
Kerala State Planning Board
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Disclaimer

This study has been prepared by Shri. Anil. K. Pappachan, Research Assistant, Evaluation Division, Kerala State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram. The facts and figures in this report are based on secondary data collected by the author from District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram and some other sources and do not reflect the views or policies of Kerala State Planning Board.

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Abstract

The study expenditure pattern of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS Loksabha) in Thiruvananthapuram district during 15th Loksabha was conducted in Thiruvananthapuram and Attingal Loksabha constituencies (2009-10 to 2013-14). The major findings are the following.

The roads & bridges scheme was the major component of general as well as SC/ST category works in both the constituencies, namely Thiruvananthapuram and Attingal in terms of number as well as expenditure. The percentage of expenditure under SC/ST category was nine and fifteen per cent respectively in Thiruvananthapuram and Attingal constituency during 2009-10 and was twenty five per cent each in 2013-14. No electrification work was sanctioned under SC/ST category. The development indicator sector such as health and education were low prioritised.

Chapter 1

Introduction

A review on MPLADS

In a country like India, where developmental issues vary on local and regional perspective, it is almost impossible for the planning authorities to address all matters relating to local development. This is mainly because of the variety and the range of different developmental needs, many of which by their very nature, are difficult to incorporate in the centralised plans and to some extent, this is also due to the lack of adequate knowledge on the part of the planning authorities. Therefore, long-standing demand of the members of parliament was that they should be able to recommend developmental works of capital nature to be carried out in their respective constituencies. Owing to this demand, the then Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao announced the MPLADS in parliament on 23rd December 1993.

MPLADS is a pioneering scheme, which directly fulfills the requirements of the public at large in the field of infrastructure development, drinking water, education, roads, health, sanitation, etc and is governed by the guidelines of MPLADS. The scheme has been doing extremely well in creating durable community assets.

Implementation of MPLADS is governed by a set of guidelines, which were revised periodically according to the feedback received from various stakeholders for improved implementation of the scheme in the field and are first issued by the ministry of rural development in February 1994. After the transfer of the scheme to the ministry of statistics and programme

implementation, revised guidelines were issued in December 1994. The guidelines were further revised in February 1997, September 1999, April 2002, November 2005 and May 2014. The revision of guidelines was based on the operational experience and the suggestions made by Hon'ble members of parliament, Rajyasabha and Loksabha committees on MPLADS, observations of the comptroller and auditor general of India, programme evaluation organization of the planning commission and all stakeholders.

The essential objective of the MPLADS is to enable members of parliament to recommend development works with emphasis on creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies.

The ministry of statistics and programme implementation, as the nodal ministry, is responsible for policy formulation, release of funds and monitoring the implementation of the schemes. A department in each state/union territory is designated as the nodal department with the overall responsibility of supervision, monitoring and co-ordination of MPLADS implementation with the districts and other line departments. The government of India liaises and co-ordinates with the state nodal department on the MPLADS funds released to the district authorities. The district authorities report the status of MPLADS implementation to the government of India and state nodal department. The district authority implements the MPLADS works.

The works under MPLADS is recommended by Member of Parliament (MP). The sanction of eligible works and implementation of the sanctioned works are undertaken by the district authorities in

accordance with the respective state government financial, technical and administrative rules.

On 23rd December 1993 Prime Minister had announced the MPLADS in the parliament. Initially the MPLADS was under the control of ministry of rural development. The first guidelines were issued in February 1994 covering the concept, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

In 1993-94 when the scheme was launched, an amount of ₹ 5 lakh per member of parliament was allotted which became ₹ 1 crore per annum per M P constituency from 1994-95. This was stepped up to ₹ 2 crore from 1998-99 and subsequently increased to ₹ 5 crore from the financial year 2011-12.

Important features of MPLADS

The salient features of the scheme as per guidelines of MPLADS 2014 are listed below.

(i) MPLADS is a plan scheme fully funded by the government of India under which funds are released in the form of grants-in-aid directly to the district authorities.

(ii) Works, developmental in nature, based on locally felt needs and always available for the use of the public at large, are eligible under the scheme. Preference under the scheme is given to works relating to national priorities, such as provision of drinking water, public health, education, sanitation, roads, etc.

(iii) The funds released under the scheme are non-lapsable i.e. the entitlement of funds not released in a particular year is carried forward to the subsequent years, subject to eligibility. The annual entitlement per constituency at present is ₹ 5 crore.

(iv) Members of parliament have a recommendatory role under the scheme. They recommend their choice of works to the concerned district authorities who implement these works by following the established procedures of the concerned state government.

(v) The district authority is empowered to examine the eligibility of works, sanction funds and select the implementing agencies, prioritise works, supervise overall execution, and monitor the scheme at the ground level. The district authorities get the works executed through the line departments, local self governments or other government agencies. In some cases, the district authorities get the works executed through reputed non-government organizations.

(vi) Loksabha members can recommend works in their respective constituencies. The elected members of the Rajyasabha can recommend works anywhere in the state from which they are elected. Nominated members of the Loksabha and Rajyasabha may select works for implementation anywhere in the country.

(vii) There is no limit for works to be executed by government agencies. However, there is a ceiling of ₹ 25 lakh for works meant for the life time of each trust.

(viii) MPLADS works can be implemented in areas affected by natural calamities like, floods, cyclone, hailstorm, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack, landslides, tornado, earthquake, drought, Tsunami, fire, chemical, biological and radiological hazards, etc. MPs from the non affected areas of the state can also recommend permissible works up to a maximum of ₹ 10 lakh per annum in the affected area(s) in that state.

(ix) In the event of “calamity of severe nature” (which is decided and declared by the government of India) in any part of the country, an MP can recommend works up to a maximum of ₹ 50 lakh for the affected district. The funds in this regard will be released by the nodal district authority of the MP concerned to the district authority of the affected district to execute permissible works.

(x) In order to accord special attention to the development of areas inhabited by SCs and STs, 15 per cent of MPLADS funds are to be utilized for areas inhabited by SC population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by ST population. Ministry of statistics and programme implementation has also decided:-

a) In case there is no sufficient tribal population in the constituency of the Loksabha members of parliament, they are permitted to recommend up to 7.5 per cent of their annual entitlement earmarked for creation of community assets for the ST areas, in areas where such population is available outside their constituencies but within their state of election. The creation of community assets can be recommended only in the notified community development blocks with more than 50 per cent tribal population, and primarily for the benefit of the tribal people.

b) In order to encourage trusts/societies to work for the betterment of the tribal people and provide a fill up to the developmental activities in the tribal areas, the prescribed ceiling of ₹ 25 lakh stipulated for recommending public utility building assets for trusts/societies in para 3.21 of the guidelines, is now increased by 50 per cent, that is the new

limit is ₹ 37.50 lakh instead of ₹ 25 lakh, under the following conditions. (i). The additional fund of ₹ 12.50 lakh would be permitted only for undertaking community utility building works for primarily the benefit of tribal people exclusively in the notified tribal Community Development (CD) Blocks with more than 50 per cent tribal population. (ii). The works undertaken and the beneficiary trust/society should otherwise satisfy all other conditions of the MPLADS annual report 2011-12 MPLADS guidelines.

(xi) The district authority shall identify the implementing agency through which the particular work recommended by an MP is to be executed.

(xii) If an elected MP finds the need to a place outside that state/UT (Union Territory) or outside the constituency within the state or both, the MP can recommend eligible works, under these guidelines up to a maximum of ₹10 lakh in a financial year from his/her fund. Such a gesture on the part of an MP will promote national unity, harmony, and fraternity among the people, at the grass root level.

(xiii) All recommended eligible works should be sanctioned within 75 days from the date of receipt of the recommendation, after completing all formalities. The district authority shall, however, inform MPs regarding rejection, if any, within 45 days from the date of receipt of recommendations, with reasons thereof.

(xiv) All recommendations received in the office of the district authority till the last date of the term of the MP are to be

executed, provided these are eligible and within the entitlement of MPLADS funds of the MP.

(xv) The time frame for completion of works should be stipulated to the implementing agency and should not normally exceed one year.

(xvi) Works once recommended by MPs, and sanctioned by district authorities, can be cancelled if so desired by the MP, only if execution of work has not commenced and the cancellation does not lead to any contractual and financial liability/cost to the government.

(xvii) MPLADS can be converged with central and state government schemes provided such works are eligible under MPLADS. Funds from local bodies can also be pooled for MPLADS works. MPLADS funds can also be recommended towards state government share by MPs in a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) being implemented in their constituencies, provided the works under the CSS are permissible under MPLADS. However, MPLADS funds cannot be used to substitute for public and community contribution in any central/state government programme/scheme, which includes a component of such contribution. MPLADS funds can also be converged with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) scheme of ministry of rural development with the objective of creating more durable assets. MPs can now recommend under MPLADS, works from out of the shelf of MNREGA projects approved by the Zilla Panchayat for the year when recommendation is being made, and should have been sanctioned by the district programme co-ordinator which constitutes the approved annual work plan under MNREGA of the district. As

far as possible, the MPLADS Funds shall be used in respect of material component only.

(xviii) Community infrastructure and public utility buildings and works are permissible for a registered society/trust. provided:-

(xix) For greater public awareness and transparency, the following provisions have been stipulated:-

- (a) A plaque for each work executed under MPLADS should carry the inscription 'Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme work' indicating the cost involved, commencement, completion and inauguration, date and the name of the MP sponsoring the project. The plaque should be permanently erected at the work place.
- (b) List of all completed and ongoing works with MPLADS funds should be displayed at the district authority office and posted on the website for information of the general public.
- (c) District authorities are to provide information on any aspect of MPLADS, such as works recommended by MPs, works sanctioned/not sanctioned, cost of works sanctioned, implementing agencies, quality of work completed etc, to the general public in the manner as required under the right to information act, 2005, as the implementation of the scheme has been brought under the purview of the said Act.

- (d) There is a MPLADS website (www.mplads.nic.in) where information on release of funds, details of works completed, under execution etc, are available. The district authority is required to upload the work details on the website to make them available in the public domain.

The list of sectors and schemes codes

The list of schemes under each sector as against their schemes codes is given below.

Table 1.1
List of sectors, schemes and codes

I.	Drinking water facility (01)	Scheme code
1.	Tube wells	001
2.	Water tanks	002
3.	Hand pumps	003
4.	Water tankers	004
5.	Piped drinking water supply	005
6.	Other works for providing drinking water	999
II.	Education (02)	
1.	Building for government educational institutions	001
2.	Buildings for government aided educational institutions	002
3.	Computers for government and government aided educational institutions	003
4.	Construction of dining halls and kitchen with fixed purifier and solar geyser for mid-day meal scheme	004
5.	Other projects for educational institutions	999
III.	Electricity facility (03)	
1.	Projects for lighting of public streets and places	001
2.	Projects of government agencies for improvement of electricity distribution infrastructure	002
3.	Others	999
IV.	Health and family welfare (04)	
1.	Buildings for hospitals, family welfare centers, public health care centers, ANM centers	001
2.	Procurement of hospital equipments for government hospitals and dispensaries	002
3.	Ambulances for government	003
4.	Mobile dispensaries	004

5.	Creches and anganwadies	005
6.	Construction of blood bank building and associated fixed and durable assets	006
7.	Ambulance/hearse vans run through NGOs(Non Governmental Organisations)	007
8.	Other health and family welfare projects	999
V.	Irrigation facilities (05)	
1.	Construction of public irrigation facilities	001
2.	Construction of flood control embankments	002
3.	Public lift irrigation projects	003
4.	Public ground water recharging facilities	004
5.	Other public irrigation projects	999
VI.	Non-conventional energy sources (06)	
1.	Community gobar-gas plant	001
2.	Non-conventional energy system/devices for community use	002
3.	Others	999
VII.	Other public facilities (07)	
1.	Construction of community centers	001
2.	Construction of common shelters for cyclones, floods and handicapped	002
3.	Construction of public libraries & reading rooms	003
4.	Crematoriums and structures on burial/cremation ground	004
5.	Common work sheds for artisans	005
6.	Construction of bus-sheds/stops for public	006
7.	Buildings for cultural activities	007
8.	Purchase of motor boats for flood and cyclone	008
9.	Boundary walls for buildings permissible in the scheme	009
10.	Public parks	010

11.	Hearse vans	011
12.	Battery operated buses for government agencies	012
13.	Fire tenders for government organizations	013
14.	Other public works not covered elsewhere	999
15.	Retrofitting of essential lifeline buildings, viz government hospitals, government schools and public building to be used as shelters in an emergency	014
16.	Early warning system for effective disaster mitigation	015
17.	Others	999
VIII.	Railways, roads, pathways and bridges (08)	
1.	Construction of roads, approach roads, link roads, pathways	001
2.	Construction of foot paths	002
3.	Construction of culverts and bridges	003
4.	Level crossing at unmanned railway crossing	004
5.	Construction of road under bridge in lieu of level crossings (manned or unmanned)	005
6.	Construction of staircase in case of road over bridge (ROB) where it is not available	006
7.	Construction of foot over bridge (FOB) for crossing railway tracks for pedestrians/road users	007
8.	Construction of diversion roads in lieu of level crossings	008
9.	Construction of road, under bridges, where unauthorized crossing or cattle crossing of railway tracks is going on, due to construction of roads on either side of the railway track	009

10.	Construction of approach road to railway station	010
11.	Construction of circulating area of railway station	011
12.	Construction of additional toilets for passengers in circulation area of railway station	012
13.	Construction of platforms at railway station	013
14.	Construction of foot over bridge at railway station	014
15.	Construction of platform shelter in station premises	015
16.	Provision of drinking water in station premises	016
17.	Provision of escalator/travellator at stations	017
18.	Provision of solar lighting at station/level crossing gate	018
19.	Amenities for physically challenged persons at stations (like ramps, separate toilets, etc)	019
20.	Others	999
IX.	Sanitation and public health (09)	
1.	Drains and gutters for public drainage	001
2.	Public toilets and bathrooms	002
3.	Garbage collection and night soil disposal systems, earth movers including vehicles for local bodies	003
4.	Other works for sanitation and public health	999

Source: Guidelines of MPLADS 2014

Sector-wise distribution of works in Kerala-1993 to 2012

Kerala has 29 MPs (20 Lok Sabha and 9 Rajyasabha). In the last 20 years of its existence the MPLAD scheme's performance has been mixed. While in many cases useful work has been noted. In several cases the MPs concerned have not been able to utilize the full

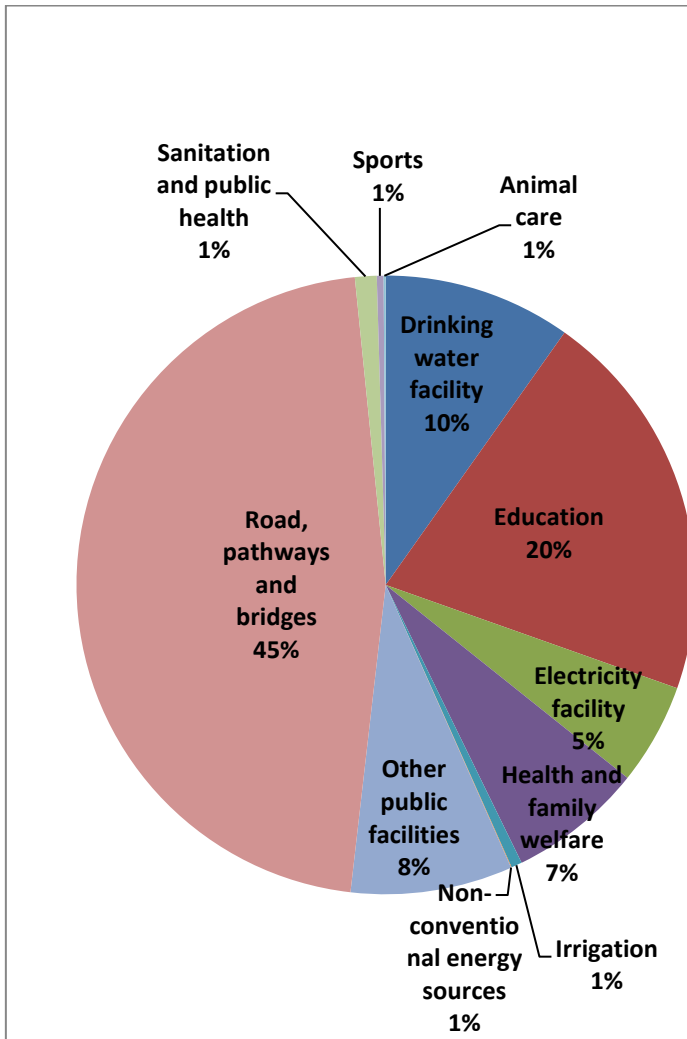
amount allotted to them. It is stated in the MPLADS annual report 2011-12 that the national cumulative release of the fund since inception of the scheme till 2010-11 is ₹ 22490.57 crore. In Kerala as reported by the districts authorities during the financial year, 2011-12 ₹ 92.00 crore has been released. Out of which an expenditure of ₹ 57.55 crore has been incurred in the state up to 31.03.2012. The percentage utilization over release is 62.55 per cent. During the year 2011-12, 4155 works have been recommended by the MPs, 2853 works have been sanctioned by the district authorities and 1852 works have been completed, since the inception of the scheme, on 23rd December 1993. The percentage of works completed to works sanctioned is 64.91 per cent. As per the work monitoring system of MPLADS website, maximum works (46.59%) have been sanctioned in roads, pathways and bridges followed by (20.61%) in education and (9.81%) in drinking water facilities, whereas minimal percentage of works have been sanctioned in animal care, sports and non-conventional energy sources. Other major sectors with noticeable existence in the number of works were other public facilities (8.46%) and in health and family welfare (7.04%) of works. The above data are given in the following table 1.2 and figure 1.1.

Table 1.2
Sector-wise distribution of works in Kerala-1993 to 2012

Sl no	Sector	Total number of works	Percentage	Total expenditure (in lakhs)	Percentage
1	Drinking water facility	2086	9.81	4457	6.57
2	Education	4381	20.61	15620	23.03
3	Electricity facility	1127	5.30	1783	2.63
4	Health and family welfare	1496	7.04	7205	10.62
5	Irrigation	120	0.56	371	0.55
6	Non-conventional energy sources	7	0.03	36	0.05
7	Other public facilities	1799	8.46	6570	9.69
8	Road, pathways and bridges	9904	46.59	30538	45.03
9	Sanitation and public health	241	1.13	862	1.27
10	Sports	75	0.35	286	0.42
11	Animal care	23	0.12	93	0.14
Total		21259	100	67822	100

Source: MPLADS annual report 2011-12

Figure 1.1
Sector-wise distribution of works in Kerala-1993 to 2012



Source: MPLADS annual report 2011-12

Statement of the problem

According to the latest revised guidelines on MPLADS published on 15th May 2014 there are 96 schemes which are included under 14 sectors. The present study is confined to analyse the expenditure pattern for various schemes under MPLADS in Thiruvananthapuram district during 15th Loksabha by Dr Shasi Tharoor MP and Shri A sampath MP. This would be enabled to find out the reasons for the clusterness in the expenditure pattern. The expenditure pattern would also revealed the amount spend for SC/ST schemes. The expenditure pattern might also make clear the conditions of development expenditures in the social sectors. Based on this broad objective, the following specific objectives are framed for the study.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the expenditure pattern under MPLADS during the 15th Loksabha in Thiruvananthapuram district
2. To examine the exclusive expenditure pattern of SC/ST schemes under MPLAD during 15th Loksabha in Thiruvananthapuram district

Scope of the study

The study findings may helpful for MPs while selecting schemes in future under MPLADS. Also useful for the resource scholars working in this area.

Methodology of the study

The present study is fully based on secondary data on outlay and expenditure for all schemes during 15th Loksabha in Thiruvananthapuram district by the two MPs. The secondary informations were collected and compiled from district planning office, Thiruvananthapuram and also from the official website of MPLADS <http://mplads.nic.in>. Only percentage is used for comparison and interpretations. Pie diagrams are also used for comparison, wherever necessary.

Chapter 2

Findings of the study

This chapter deals with the analysis of secondary data on MPLADS in Thiruvananthapuram and Attingal Loksabha constituencies. To collect information on the expenditure pattern of works on MPLADS funds used, visited the district planning office, the nodal agency in conducting MPLADS in the district and information on the pattern of expenditure in terms of works under MPLADS were collected.

Thirty five works were sanctioned in Thiruvananthapuram Loksabha constituency during 2009-10. The maximum number of works (37.14%) was sanctioned for construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. This sector was followed by building for government educational institutions (11.41%) and the sector others in other public facilities (8.57%). For all other sectors only small percentage of works have been sanctioned. The difference in the AS amount and actual expenditure is due to the difference in the claim amount.

Table 2.1
Distribution of works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in Thiruvananthapuram
constituency-2009-10

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	45110	36344	1	2.86
02	001	1900000	1753596	4	11.41
02	003	670000	670000	1	2.86
02	999	215000	202954	2	5.70
03	001	610000	592428	1	2.86
03	002	218345	218345	1	2.86
04	001	2605970	2605970	1	2.86
04	005	400000	354553	1	2.86
07	003	500000	489938	1	2.86
07	007	500000	499599	1	2.86
07	010	1075000	806250	1	2.86
07	999	1100000	926590	3	8.57
08	001	7550000	7234541	13	37.14
08	002	250000	250000	1	2.86
08	003	1500000	1500000	1	2.86
09	003	300000	300000	1	2.86
09	999	300000	296170	1	2.86
Total		19739425	18737278	35	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

In 2010-11, 39 works in Thiruvananthapuram Lok Sabha constituency were sanctioned by the district authority. Out of the total works (61.54%) were sanctioned for the schemes construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. For the schemes computer for government & government aided institutions, and other works for sanitation & public health and piped drinking water facility (5.14%) each were expended.

Table 2.2
Distribution of works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2010-11

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	425000	381032	2	5.14
01	999	629000	619400	1	2.56
02	001	2300000	2235879	1	2.56
02	003	307300	307300	2	5.14
03	002	199640	199640	1	2.56
04	005	500000	490327	1	2.56
07	003	600000	600000	1	2.56
07	009	60000	59436	1	2.56
08	001	12450000	12031755	24	61.54
08	002	500000	499999	1	2.56
08	003	1000000	992813	1	2.56
09	002	750000	715806	2	5.14
09	999	600000	565877	1	2.56
Total		20320940	19699264	39	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The table 2.3 shows that there were 61 works sanctioned in Thiruvananthapuram constituency during 2011-12. The expenditure pattern of the works shows that 14.71 per cent work were in sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. In the sector project for lightning of public streets and places there were 18.03 per cent and is highest in terms of percentage of number of works. Only (13.11%) works in the building for government educational institutions whereas minimal percentages of works were sanctioned in other sectors in sector-wise distribution of works. There is only small difference in the AS amount and claiming amount which results in less expenditure.

Table 2.3
Distribution of works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in Thiruvananthapuram
constituency-2011-12

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	001	1705995	1528333	2	3.28
02	001	10050000	8526588	8	13.11
02	003	549176	549176	2	3.28
03	001	4650000	4650000	11	18.03
04	001	5675000	5535986	5	8.2
04	002	2620000	2579135	2	3.28
04	005	2000000	1912880	3	4.92
05	004	500000	492425	1	1.64
05	999	800000	799662	1	1.64
07	001	2000000	2000000	1	1.64
07	003	1450000	1399296	2	3.28
07	006	2000000	1999060	1	1.64
07	007	4000000	3943914	3	4.92
07	010	500000	437634	1	1.64
07	999	1000000	986549	2	3.28
08	001	4560000	4551995	9	14.75
08	003	4765000	4434579	5	8.2
08	999	723000	638508	1	1.64
09	001	400000	400000	1	1.64
Total		49948171	47365720	61	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The figures of number of works in Thiruvananthapuram constituency during the year 2012-13 are given in the table 2.4. There were 122 works sanctioned by the authority. Highest number of works (23.78%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (22.13%) the sector in projects for lighting of public streets and places, and education (21.31%) whereas in other sectors less percentage of works were sanctioned in sector-wise distribution of

works. There is only nominal difference between AS amount and actual expenditure.

Table 2.4
Distribution of works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2012-13

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	2202151	1883966	6	4.94
02	001	600000	582966	1	0.81
02	003	3927652	3927651	26	21.32
02	004	570000	570000	1	0.81
02	999	2299937	2278841	5	4.11
03	001	15333327	15333327	27	22.14
03	002	539970	539970	2	1.64
04	001	2300000	2266455	3	2.47
04	002	1000000	937926	1	0.81
04	005	1175000	1175000	2	1.64
04	007	2150511	2150511	2	1.64
04	999	348723	341967	1	0.81
06	002	88566	88566	1	0.81
07	001	1750000	1642809	2	1.64
07	005	900000	874975	1	0.81
07	006	450000	411177	3	2.47
07	007	900000	793810	1	0.81
07	010	300000	296712	1	0.81
07	999	600000	588807	1	0.81
08	001	17319000	17139783	29	23.78
08	002	1400000	1373150	3	2.47
08	003	1250000	1233601	2	1.64
09	001	500000	499765	1	0.81
Total		57904837	56931735	122	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

According to the figures in the table 2.5 there were 67 works sanctioned during the year 2013-14, in Thiruvananthapuram constituency by the district authority. More works (43.27%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by buildings for hospitals, family

welfare centres, public health care centres and ANM centres (10.45%) and in projects for lighting of public streets and places (8.96%). Only (5.97%) in drains and gutters for public drainage. There is hardly any difference between AS amount and expenditure.

Table 2.5
Distribution of works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2013-14

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	1135000	1125491	3	4.48
01	999	730000	694500	1	1.49
02	003	2707736	2707736	1	1.49
02	999	2600000	2565611	3	4.48
03	001	10566634	10563636	6	8.96
03	002	849485	849485	2	2.99
04	001	6400000	6311499	7	10.45
04	005	700000	578258	1	1.49
04	007	745997	745997	1	1.49
06	002	500000	500000	1	1.49
07	001	1500000	1500000	2	2.99
07	003	800000	800000	1	1.49
07	004	700000	700000	1	1.49
07	006	360000	355819	2	2.99
08	001	16870000	16813769	29	43.27
08	003	2500000	2326477	2	2.99
09	001	1383211	1344617	4	5.97
Total		51048063	50482895	67	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The table 2.6 provides the number of works in the Thiruvananthapuram constituency during 2009-10 to 2013-14. There were 324 works sanctioned, out of which 37.35 per cent of works were in the sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges, 17.59 per cent have been in the sector education and 15.74 per cent in the sector electricity facility.

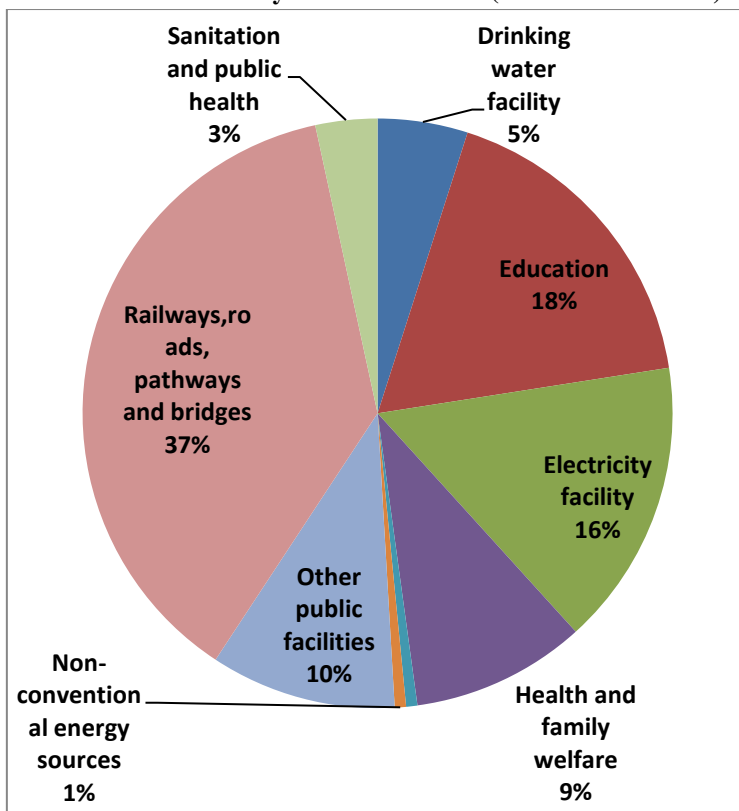
Table 2.6
Sector-wise distribution of works in Thiruvananthapuram
constituency of 15th Lok Sabha (2009-10 to 2013-14)

Sector	Name of the sector	No of works	Percentage
01	Drinking water facility	16	4.94
02	Education	57	17.58
03	Electricity facility	51	15.74
04	Health and family welfare	31	9.57
05	Irrigation facilities	2	0.62
06	Non-conventional energy sources	2	0.62
07	Other public facilities	33	10.19
08	Railways,roads, pathways and bridges	121	37.34
09	Sanitation and public health	11	3.40
Total		324	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The figure 2.1 shows the number of works in the Thiruvananthapuram constituency during 2009-10 to 2013-14. The highest percentage (37.35%) of works was in the sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges.

Figure 2.1
Sector-wise distribution of works in Thiruvananthapuram
Lok Sabha constituency of 15th Lok Sabha (2009-10 to 2013-14)



Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Table 2.7 shows the number of works during 2009-10, in Thiruvananthapuram constituency. Only 3 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority. More works (66.67%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by in the sector construction of culverts and bridges (33.33%).

Table 2.7
Distribution of SC/ST works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in
Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2009-10

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
08	001	2500000	2269901	2	66.67
08	003	1500000	1500000	1	33.33
Total		4000000	3769901	3	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Figures of the table 2.8 explain that during 2010-11, in Thiruvananthapuram constituency, only 8 SC/ST works were sanctioned. Maximum number of works (87.5%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (12.5%) in the sector buildings for hospitals, family welfare centres, public health care centres and ANM centres.

Table 2.8
Distribution of SC/ST works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in
Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2010-11

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
04	005	500000	490327	1	12.5
08	001	4500000	4301083	7	87.5
Total		5000000	4791410	8	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

During 2011-12, 13 SC/ST works were sanctioned in Thiruvananthapuram constituency as according to the table 2.9. Highest number of works (38.47%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (23.08%) in buildings for cultural activities, whereas only small percentage of works were sanctioned in other sectors.

Table 2.9
Distribution of SC/ST works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in
Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2011-12

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	002	705995	705995	1	7.69
02	001	2400000	2400000	1	7.69
05	999	800000	799662	1	7.69
07	007	4000000	3643914	3	23.08
08	001	2260000	2252430	5	38.47
08	999	723000	638508	1	7.69
09	001	400000	400000	1	7.69
Total		11288995	10840509	13	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The table 2.10 explains that during the year 2012-13, 18 SC/ST works have been sanctioned by the authority in Thiruvananthapuram constituency. More number of works (61.09%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (11.11%) in piped drinking water supply. Only small percentages of works were sanctioned in other sectors.

Table 2.10
Distribution of SC/ST works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in
Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2012-13

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	868000	835777	2	11.11
02	003	500000	500000	1	5.56
06	002	88566	88566	1	5.56
07	007	900000	793810	1	5.56
07	999	600000	588807	1	5.56
08	001	7900000	7862399	11	61.09
08	002	400000	387108	1	5.56
Total		11256566	11056467	18	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

During 2013-14, the figures in the table 2.11 show that 17 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the authority in Thiruvananthapuram constituency. More works (82.36%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways next by (5.88%) each in projects of government agencies for improvement of electricity distribution infrastructure, buildings for hospitals, family welfare centres, public health care centres and ANM centres an construction of community centres in the distribution of works. The differences in the bill submitted leads to less expenditure in relation to AS amount.

Table 2.11
Distribution of SC/ST works of Dr. Shasi Tharoor in
Thiruvananthapuram constituency-2013-14

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
03	002	650000	650000	1	5.88
04	001	2000000	2000000	1	5.88
07	001	800000	800000	1	5.88
08	001	8270000	8231313	14	82.36
Total		11720000	11681313	17	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The table below shows that during 2009-10 to 2013-14, forty two SC/ST works were sanctioned in Thiruvananthapuram constituency, out of which 66.66 per cent of works have been in the sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges, 11.90 per cent were in other public facilities and 7.14 per cent in drinking water facility. The other sectors details are given in the table 2.12 and figure 2.2

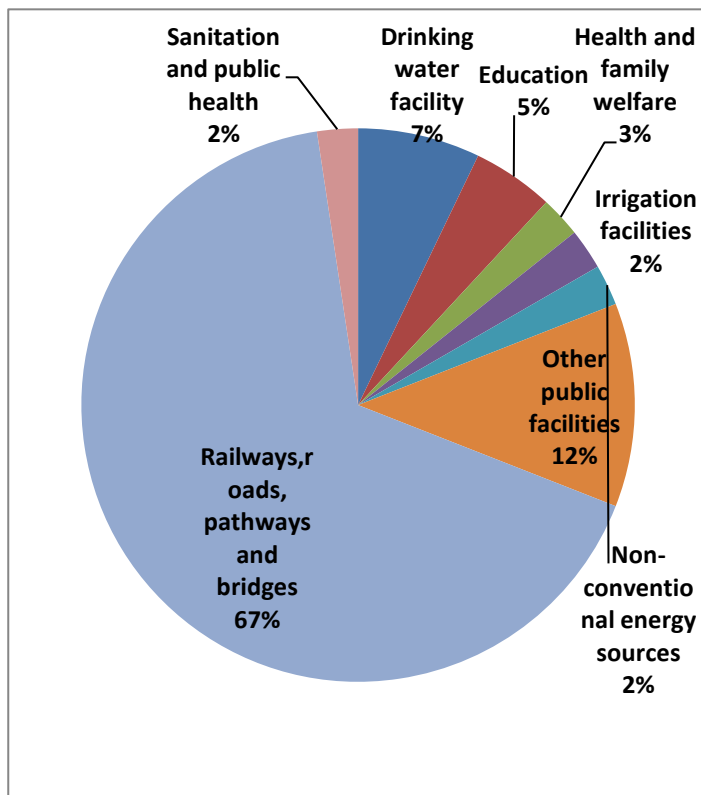
Table 2.12
Sector-wise distribution of SC/ST works in
Thiruvananthapuram constituency of 15th Lok Sabha
(2009-10 to 2013-14)

Sector	Name of the sector	No of works	Percentage
01	Drinking water facility	3	7.14
02	Education	2	4.76
04	Health and family welfare	1	2.38
05	Irrigation facilities	1	2.38
06	Non-conventional energy sources	1	2.38
07	Other public facilities	5	11.90
08	Railways, roads, pathways and bridges	28	66.68
09	Sanitation and public health	1	2.38
Total		42	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The figure 2.2 shows that the highest number of works were in the sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges and the lowest were in sanitation & public health, irrigation facilities and non conventional energy sources.

Figure 2.2
Sector-wise distribution of SC/ST works in
Thiruvananthapuram Lok Sabha constituency of 15th Lok Sabha
(2009-10 to 2013-14)



Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

According to table 2.13 during 2009-10 to 2013-14 the highest percentage (25.37%) in the number of SC/ST works in Thiruvananthapuram constituency was in the year 2013-14 and lowest (8.57%) was in the year 2009-10.

Table 2.13
Percentage of SC/ST works out of total works of
Dr. Shasi Tharoor in Thiruvananthapuram constituency during
2009-10 to 2013-14

Year	No of SC/ST works	Total no of works	% of no of works
2009-10	3	35	8.57
2010-11	8	39	20.51
2011-12	13	61	21.31
2012-13	18	122	14.75
2013-14	17	67	25.37

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The table below shows that in Attingal constituency during 2009-10, 23 works was sanctioned by the district authority. Highest number of works (43.47%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (26.08%) in building for govt. educational institutions, (8.7%) in the scheme buildings for hospitals, family welfare centres, public health care centres and ANM centres. Only small percentages of works were sanctioned in other sectors in the sector-wise distribution of works.

Table 2.14
Distribution of works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2009-
10

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
02	001	5800000	5634565	6	26.08
02	003	375200	375200	1	4.35
02	999	500000	497166	1	4.35
4	001	6050000	5571084	2	8.7
04	005	560000	560000	1	4.35
07	001	2900000	2900000	1	4.35
07	999	550000	495281	1	4.35
08	001	7172129	6928476	10	43.47
Total		23907329	22961772	23	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Thirty three works were sanctioned by the district authority during 2010-11, in Attingal constituency. Highest number of works (54.55%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by in building for govt. educational institutions (12.12%) and (9.09%) in computer for government and government aided institutions. Only small per cent of works were sanctioned in other sectors. The details are given in the table 2.15.

Table 2.15
Distribution of works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2010-11

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
02	001	4100000	3853132	4	12.12
02	002	1000000	870014	1	3.03
02	003	1309200	1309200	3	9.09
04	001	300000	298615	1	3.03
04	005	1400000	1358600	2	6.06
07	006	450000	425679	2	6.06
07	999	1600000	1598022	1	3.03
08	001	13500000	12990506	18	54.55
08	003	975000	931100	1	3.03
Total		24634200	23634868	33	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The table below shows the sector-wise distribution of works during 2011-12, in Attingal constituency. Eighty seven works were sanctioned by the district authority. More number of works (42.53%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. In scheme other projects for educational institutions and in the scheme building for government educational institutions the percentage was 9.2 each, whereas small percentage of

works were sanctioned in other sectors. The difference in the AS amount and actual expenditure is due to the difference in the claim amount.

Table 2.16
Distribution of works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2011-12

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	2720000	2306198	5	5.74
02	001	6435000	6295988	8	9.2
02	003	2978000	2978000	2	2.3
02	005	800000	800000	2	2.3
02	999	3400000	3231707	8	9.2
04	001	7575000	6986021	5	5.74
04	005	2500000	2407759	5	5.74
04	007	525132	475551	1	1.15
04	999	74868	74868	1	1.15
07	001	1800000	1799248	1	1.15
07	003	1500000	1481045	2	2.3
07	006	1100000	1097230	4	4.6
07	010	880000	871996	3	3.45
08	001	19550000	19299236	37	42.53
08	002	400000	397302	1	1.15
08	003	1000000	1000000	1	1.15
8	999	155000	1472687	1	1.15
Total		53393000	52974836	87	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Table number 2.17 shows the details of 53 works sanctioned by the authority during 2012-13, in Attingal constituency. More works (60.37%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (7.55%) in drains and gutters for public drainage, (5.66%) each in building for government educational institutions and computer for

government and government aided institutions, whereas small percentage of works were sanctioned in other sectors.

Table 2.17
Distribution of works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2012-13

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
02	001	3880000	3869414	3	5.66
02	003	9139000	9139000	3	5.66
04	001	1100000	1079285	2	3.77
05	004	500000	500000	1	1.89
07	003	1300000	1300000	2	3.77
07	006	1500000	1500000	1	1.89
07	007	1400000	1400000	1	1.89
07	010	1700000	1700000	1	1.89
08	01	21706400	21392583	32	60.37
08	03	4257500	4257500	2	3.77
08	999	500000	499433	1	1.89
09	001	3700000	3700000	4	7.55
Total		50682900	50337215	53	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Fifty works have been sanctioned by the authority during 2013-14, in Attingal constituency. The details are shown in table 2.18. More number of works (36.00%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (16.00%) computer for government and government aided institutions and (10.00%) in other projects for educational institutions, whereas only small percentage of works were sanctioned in other sectors in sector-wise distribution of works. There is only small difference in the AS amount and actual expenditure which arises through the difference in the claim amount.

Table 2.18
Distribution of works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2013-14

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	3500000	3344827	3	6
02	001	1200000	400000	2	4
02	003	449650	449650	8	16
02	999	4449144	4449144	5	10
03	001	5999800	5399820	1	2
07	001	4870000	4870000	3	6
07	003	3100000	3100000	3	6
07	006	1450000	1450000	2	4
07	999	200000	157049	1	2
08	001	14140000	13939035	18	36
08	002	1400000	1400000	2	4
08	003	2200000	2200000	2	4
Total		42958594	41159525	50	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The sector-wise distribution of works were shown in table 2.19. During 2009-10 to 2013-14, 246 works have been sanctioned in Attingal constituency. Out of which 51.22 per cent of works were in the sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges, 23.17 per cent were in education and 11.79 per cent in other public facilities.

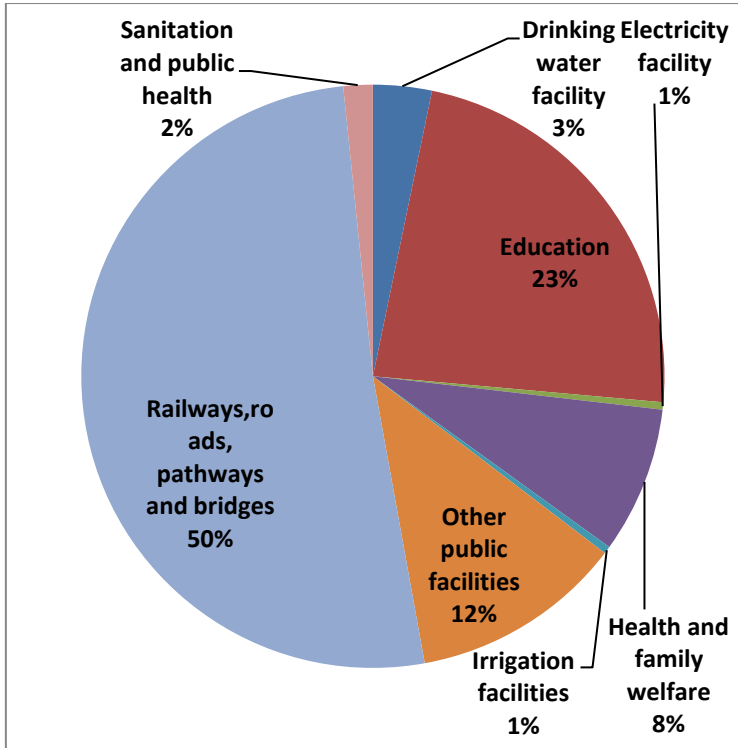
Table 2.19
Sector-wise distribution of works in Attingal constituency of 15th
Loksabha (2009-10 to 2013-14)

Sector	Name of the sector	No of works	Percentage
01	Drinking water facility	8	3.25
02	Education	57	23.17
03	Electricity facility	1	0.40
04	Health and family welfare	20	8.13
05	Irrigation facilities	1	0.40
07	Other public facilities	29	11.79
08	Railways, roads, pathways and bridges	126	51.22
09	Sanitation and public health	4	1.63
Total		246	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The figure 2.3 shows that 50 per cent of works during 2009-10 to 2013-14, were in the sector railways, roads, pathways. The least prioritised sectors were electricity facilities and irrigation facilities.

Figure 2.3
Sector-wise distribution of works in Attingal Loksabha constituency of 15th Loksabha (2009-10 to 2013-14)



Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The table 2.20 shows the pattern of works in Attingal constituency during 2009-10. Only 5 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority in the period. All the works have been in the scheme construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. No other works were sanctioned in other sectors.

Table 2.20
Distribution of SC/ST works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2009-10

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
08	001	2760000	2705435	5	100
Total		2760000	2705435	5	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The data in the table below shows that only 7 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the authority during 2010-11, in Attingal Loksabha constituency. More number of works (85.71%) were sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways and the rest in building for government educational institutions (14.29%), whereas no works were sanctioned in other sectors.

Table 2.21
Distribution of SC/ST works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2010-11

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
02	001	1000000	979981	1	14.29
08	001	6900000	6593067	6	85.71
Total		7900000	7573048	7	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

According to the data in table 2.22 only thirteen SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority during the year 2011-12, in Attingal constituency. Highest number of works (61.55%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways followed by (7.69%) each in piped drinking water supply, other projects for educational institutions, creches and anganvadies, construction of community centres and others in roads

sector whereas minimal percentage of works were sanctioned in other sectors. The difference in the AS amount and actual expenditure is due to the difference in the claim amount.

Table 2.22
Distribution of SC/ST works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2011-12

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	600000	600000	1	7.69
02	999	500000	500000	1	7.69
04	005	500000	499992	1	7.69
07	001	1800000	1799248	1	7.69
08	001	6275000	6199495	8	61.55
08	999	1550000	1472687	1	7.69
Total		11225000	11071422	13	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

During the year 2012-13 only 13 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the authority in Attingal constituency. All the works were in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. No other works were sanctioned in other sectors.

Table 2.23
Distribution of SC/ST works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2012-13

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
08	001	10663900	10472744	13	100
Total		10663900	10472744	13	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Sector-wise distribution of works was shown in table 2.24 during the year 2013-14, in Attingal constituency. Only 9 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority in the period. Highest number of works (88.89%) has been sanctioned in construction of

roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways and the rest in piped drinking water supply (11.11%) whereas no works were sanctioned in other sectors.

Table 2.24
Distribution of SC/ST works of Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency-2013-14

Sector	Scheme	AS amount (in ₹)	Expenditure (in ₹)	No of works	% of no of works
01	005	1500000	1428292	1	11.11
08	008	8900000	8813638	8	88.89
Total		10400000	10241930	9	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Table 2.25 shows the details of works in the Attingal constituency during 2009-10 to 2013-14. Forty seven works were sanctioned. Out of which 87.22 per cent of works have been in sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges, and 4.26 per cent each in drinking water facility and in education.

Table 2.25
Sector-wise distribution of SC/ST works in Attingal constituency of 15th Loksabha (2009-10 to 2013-14)

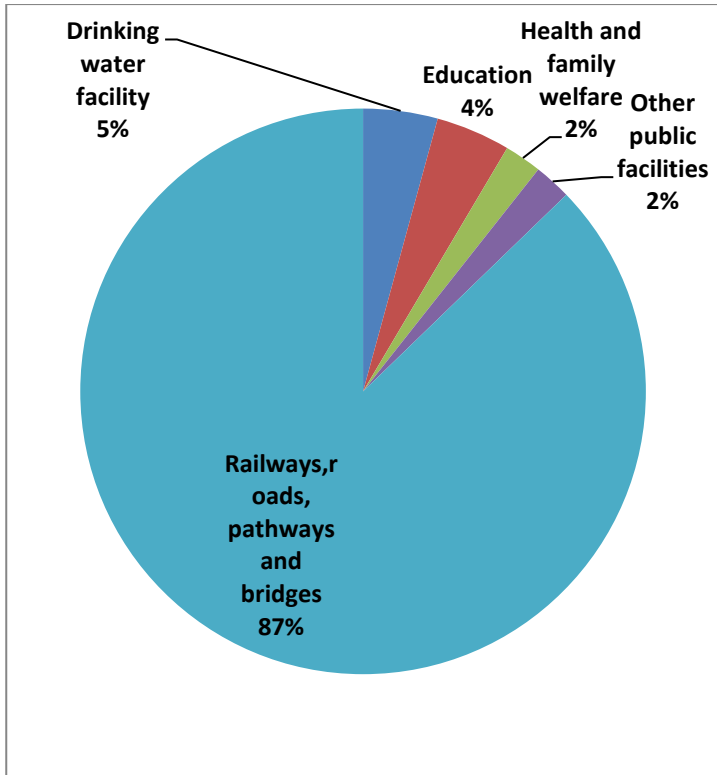
Sector	Name of the sector	No of works	Percentage
01	Drinking water facility	2	4.26
02	Education	2	4.26
04	Health and family welfare	1	2.13
07	Other public facilities	1	2.13
08	Railways, roads, pathways and bridges	41	87.22
Total		47	100

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

The figure 2.4 depicts that in Attingal constituency during 2009-10 to 2013-14 eighty seven per cent of works were in sector

railways, roads, pathways and bridges. The works in other sectors are very meager.

Figure 2.4
Sector-wise distribution of SC/ST works in Attingal Loksabha constituency of 15th Loksabha (2009-10 to 2013-14)



Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

During 2009-10 to 2013-14 the highest percentage (24.53%) in the number of SC/ST works in Attingal constituency was in the year 2012-13 and lowest (14.94%) were in the year 2011-12. The details are shown in table 2.26.

Table 2.26
Percentage of SC/ST works out of total works of
Shri. A Sampath in Attingal constituency during
2009-10 to 2013-14

Year	No of SC/ST works	Total no of works	% of no of works
2009-10	5	23	21.74
2010-11	7	33	21.22
2011-12	13	87	14.94
2012-13	13	53	24.53
2013-14	9	50	18.00

Source: District Planning Office, Thiruvananthapuram

Chapter 3

Summary findings of the study

The objectives of the study was to analyse the expenditure pattern under MPLADS in the 15th Loksabha of MPs in Thiruvananthapuram district and to analyse the exclusive expenditure pattern of SC/ST MPLADS in the 15th Loksabha of MPs in Thiruvananthapuram district. After analyzing the secondary data we arrived at the following findings.

- ❖ The study reveals that the major share of expenditure were on the sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges in every year. But in 2011-12 sector other public facilities has got the major share in Thiruvananthapuram constituency. That is the lion amount of money was spent on the sector.
- ❖ In the 15th Loksabha period, expenditure and number on the sector railways, roads, pathways and bridges was highest in the SC/ST works of both the constituencies.
- ❖ The study reveals that sectors non-conventional energy sources and irrigation facilities has got only small share. Only meagre attention was given to the crucial sectors like non-conventional energy sources and irrigation facilities.
- ❖ The study shows expenditure in the sectors like sanitation and public health and irrigation facilities are very little which could have benefited the poor and the marginalised sections of the population in an efficient way.
- ❖ The study shows in SC/ST works no works were sanctioned in electricity facility which may increase the standard of living of the poor and marginalised people.

- ❖ During study the highest percentage (25.37%) in the number of SC/ST works in Thiruvananthapuram constituency was in the year 2013-14 and lowest (8.57%) was in the year 2009-10. During the period of study the expenditure were incurred in SC/ST works more than the stipulated percentage.
- ❖ In the period of study at Attingal constituency, expenditure was incurred in SC/ST works more than the stipulated percentage. From 2009-10 to 2013-14 the highest percentage (24.53%) in the number of SC/ST works in Attingal constituency was in the year 2012-13 and lowest (14.94%) was in the year 2011-12.
- ❖ The expenditure pattern has a trend towards roads, bridges and construction works, while development indicators like health, education, etc, get low priority.
- ❖ The secondary information reveals that in most of the constituencies, construction of roads and bridges occupied the lion's share of the total expenditure under MPLADS. Thirty five works were sanctioned by the district authority in the year 2009-10, in Thiruvananthapuram constituency. Maximum numbers of works (37.14%) were sanctioned in the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways.
- ❖ The study findings was that in Thiruvananthapuram constituency 39 works were sanctioned by the district authority in the year 2010-11 and (61.54%) works were sanctioned in the scheme construction of roads, approach

roads, link roads and pathways. Other crucial sectors like water supply, sanitation, education, and electrification during 2010-11, most of these sectors were ignored in the year.

- ❖ Sixty one works were sanctioned in the year 2011-12, in Thiruvananthapuram constituency by the district authority. More numbers of works (18.03%) were sanctioned in projects for lighting of public streets and places.
- ❖ During the year 2012-13, in Thiruvananthapuram constituency, 122 works were sanctioned by the district authority. Large numbers of works (23.77%) were sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways.
- ❖ During 2013-14, 67 works were sanctioned by the district authority in Thiruvananthapuram constituency and (43.28%) of works were sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways.
- ❖ In Thiruvananthapuram constituency 3 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority in the year 2009-10 and (66.67%) works were sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. In 2009-10 of SC/ST works there has been no attention for crucial sectors like education, health and electrification, which could have benefited the poor and the marginalised sections of the population in an efficient way.
- ❖ During 2010-11, 8 SC/ST works have been sanctioned in Thiruvananthapuram constituency by the district authority.

Almost all works (87.5%) has been sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. Social sectors like health, education and sanitation, which could boost development of future human capital, are ignored.

- ❖ During the year 2011-12, 13 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority in Thiruvananthapuram constituency. More number of works (38.47%) were sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways.
- ❖ In Thiruvananthapuram constituency 18 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority. In construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways (61.09%) were sanctioned.
- ❖ Seventeen SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority during the year 2013-14, in Thiruvananthapuram constituency and (82.36%) works were sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. Social sectors like health, education and sanitation, which could boost development of future human capital, are ignored.
- ❖ In Attingal constituency out of 23 works (43.47%) have been sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways have been sanctioned by the district authority during the year 2009-10.
- ❖ In 2010-11 at Attingal constituency 33 works were sanctioned and maximum numbers of works (54.55%) were

sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. Interestingly, there has been no expenditure for crucial items like health and electrification.

- ❖ In the year 2011-12, in Attingal constituency 87 works were sanctioned by the district authority and (42.53%) works were sanctioned in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways.
- ❖ Fifty three works were sanctioned by the District authority during the year 2012-13, in Attingal constituency. In construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways maximum numbers of works (60.37%) were sanctioned. We have noticed that there has been no expenditure for important and crucial sectors like health and electrification.
- ❖ During 2013-14 in Attingal constituency highest number of works (36.00%) was in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways out of 50 works sanctioned by the district authority.
- ❖ Five SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority during the year 2009-10, in Attingal constituency. All the works have been in the scheme construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways. No other works were sanctioned in other sectors in sector-wise distribution of works and no attention was given for the upliftment of the marginalised through the developmental projects in other sectors.

- ❖ During 2010-11 important sectors like education, health and electrification, which could have benefited the poor and the marginalised sections of the population in an efficient way were neglected in Attingal constituency. Out of 7 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority and in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways (85.71%) were sanctioned.
- ❖ Thirteen SC/ST works were sanctioned during 2011-12, in Attingal constituency by the district authority. The major share was in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways (61.55%).
- ❖ The findings states that during the year 2012-13 in Attingal constituency there has been no attention for crucial sectors like education, health and electrification, which could have benefited the poor and the marginalised sections of the population in an efficient way. Out of the 13 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority of which all the works were in construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways.
- ❖ During 2013-14, in Attingal constituency 9 SC/ST works were sanctioned by the district authority. In the sector construction of roads, approach roads, link roads and pathways constitutes the maximum (88.89%) works were sanctioned. The important point here to note is that there has been no attention for crucial sectors like education, health and electrification, which could have benefited the

poor and the marginalised sections of the population in an efficient way.

- ❖ Social sectors like health, education and sanitation, which could boost development of future human capital etc, are ignored during recommendation and implementation of works under the MPLADS. Initiatives in these areas could improve the living condition of people at local level and in rural areas, and help the marginalized sections of our society.

Conclusion

In order to collect information on the types of works on which MPLADS funds were used, we collected the data from district planning office, Thiruvananthapuram. In the sample constituencies, the expenditure pattern has a trend towards roads, bridges and construction works, while development indicators like health, education, etc, get low priority. There was increasing trend, both in terms of money spent for roads and bridges projects as well as the number of works under this head over the years.
