



DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

Evaluation Study Report

**Evaluation Division
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Thiruvananthapuram**

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DISCLAIMER

The facts and figures in this report are based on the information gathered from the furnished schedules by the investigators and the output from SPSS.

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ABSTRACT

Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian are the most backward classes among the SCs. Major problems faced by these communities are connected with land, housing, drinking water, electricity, education and labour oriented training for employment. Considering these backwardness, State Government has introduced some schemes for the upliftment of vulnerable communities from 1996-97 onwards. The major objective of the scheme is assistance for land and house. Now the scheme is named as "Development Programmes for Vulnerable Communities". Another scheme launched in 2008-09, "Rehabilitation of the vulnerable/primitive SCs" as one time ACA. The components of the scheme include land purchase and house construction, house maintenance, education, drinking water, electricity and infrastructure facilities.

The important primary findings are:

Around 24 per cent of the vulnerable SC houses were linked by autorickshaw road, 12 per cent by car road and 13 per cent by lorry road. The average distances from the residence to the nearest PHC, anganavadi, public distribution center, family welfare center, community hall, LPS, pre matric hostel, commercial bank and safe drinking water source were respectively 3.29, 0.92, 0.99, 4.86, 5, 2.50, 17.28, 3.85 and 0.15 km. Around 41 per cent households owned wells and another 54 per cent depending on pipe water.

Around 20 per cent of the vulnerable SC families were unemployed and 70 per cent were coolie workers, and sixty five per cent received employment under MGNREGS.

Around 87 per cent pregnant women had consulted doctor and 83 per cent had vaccinated their child for immunity. Around 99 per cent respondents reported that they are consulting doctors at PHC in the event of illness. Even though 79 per cent families were covered by RSBY scheme, only 47 per cent had availed the health insurance support. This shows good health status of vulnerable communities. Cardiac disease, diabetic and asthma were respectively reported by 4.74, 3.83 and 3.10 per cent families and received financial assistance by 0.55 per cent families each for the treatment of these chronic diseases.

Seventy two percentage of vulnerable SC families were residing in their own houses and out of this 12 per cent houses were dilapidated. Not any separate kitchen and exclusive room respectively in 26.64 and 6 per cent houses. Seventy three per cent households had latrine facilities at the premises of the residence. Around 72 per cent vulnerable SC households possessed land and the average possession of land was 5.60 cent.

Around 21 per cent vulnerable SC families had received assistance for the scheme land and house construction. Another 47 per cent received financial assistance only for house construction. Hence a total of around 68 per cent respondents' families had received financial assistance for housing purposes. Assurances for house maintenance and electrification were received respectively by 10.40 and 14.78 per cent households.

Around 37 per cent of the families reported drop out of students from school education and around 27 per cent received assistance for education. Children from around half of the SC vulnerable families were attending anganwadies and 55.29 per cent of the families were getting food supplement from anganwadies.

There were not much significant impacts on the important socio-economic status indicators of educational status, employment generation and income level of the SC vulnerable communities due to the implementation of various development programs of SC Development Department. Around 78 per cent respondents reported that they are not getting schemes on demand from SC Development Department. Around 85 per cent families also interested to get direct benefit transfer.

The suggestions are:

RSBY health insurance scheme is not sufficient to support medical treatment expenses and hence needed some other health insurance scheme along with the existing schemes. Government has to extend more financial help for medical treatment to the chronic diseases; cancer, cardiac, nephro, liver, diabetic, AIDS, asthma and tuberculosis since the current coverage is inadequate. It is necessary to raise the current financial limit to purchase land for house construction since majority had reported that good piece of land is not available with the existing financial aid. Similarly, there is a need to raise the current financial limit for house construction. There is an urgent need to extend financial help for agricultural operations with a view to bridge the gap between the production and consumption of paddy, tapioca and other needy vegetables in the State.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACA	Additional Central Assistance
ADIP	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids & Appliances
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALIMCO	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India
ASHA	Acredited Social Health Activist
BC	Backward Community
CS	Central Sector Scheme
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DBT	Direct Benifit Transfer
DDRS	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAY	Indira AwazYojana
IPOP	Integrated Programme for Older Persons
ITC	Industrial Training Centre
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
km	Kilometre
LSGI	Local Self Government Institution
m	Meter
MRS	Model Residential School
NOC	Non Objection Certificate
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PCR	Protection of Civil Right
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PWD	Public Works Department
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCP	Special Component Plan
SCSP	Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
SGRY	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

SGSY	Swarnajayanthi Gram SwarozgarYojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SP	State Plan
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UT	Union Territory
VEO	Village Extension Officer

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Chapter I

Introduction

This chapter deals with meaning and definitions of vulnerable community and vulnerable community among SCs, and also gives literature on SCP. The objectives, methodology and limitations of this evaluation study are also included in this chapter.

1.1 Definition of vulnerability in the global context

The term vulnerability derives from the Latin word *vulnerare* (*to be wounded*) and describes to be harmed physically and/or psychologically.¹The term vulnerable group is commonly used but with different meaning by different countries. Here we reviewed the following important definitions of vulnerability.²

According to Gabor and Griffith (1980) vulnerability is the threats (to hazardous materials) to which people are exposed (including chemical agents and the ecological situation of the communities and their level of emergency preparedness). Vulnerability is the risk context. Timmerman (1981) defines vulnerability is the degree to which a system acts adversely to the occurrence of a hazardous event. The degree and quality of the adverse reaction are conditioned by a system's resilience. United Nations Disaster Relief Organization-UNDRO (1982) considered vulnerability is the degree of loss to a given element or set of elements at risk resulting from the occurrence of a natural phenomenon of a given magnitude.

Pijawka and Radian's (1985) viewed vulnerability is the threat or interaction between risk and preparedness. It is the degree to which hazardous materials threaten a particular population (risk) and the capacity of the community to reduce the risk or adverse consequences of hazardous materials releases.

Mitchell (1989) defined it as the potential for loss. In 1993, Watts and Bohle defined vulnerability in terms of exposure, capacity and potentiality. Accordingly, the prescriptive and normative response to vulnerability is to reduce exposure, enhance coping capacity, strengthen recovery potential and bolster damage control via private and public means. Dow (1992) defined vulnerability is the differential capacity of groups and individuals to deal with hazards based on their positions within physical and social worlds.

Alexander (1993) considered human vulnerability is a function of the costs and benefits of inhabiting areas at risk from natural disaster. According to Blaikie et al. (1994) by vulnerability we mean the characteristics of a person or group in terms of their capacity to

anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a natural hazard. It involves a combination of factors that determine the degree to which someone's life and livelihood are put at risk by a discrete and identifiable event in nature or in society.

Dow and Downing (1995) defines vulnerability is the differential susceptibility of circumstances contributing to vulnerability. Biophysical, demographic, economic, social and technological factors such as population ages, economic dependency, racism and age of infrastructure are some factors which have been examined in association with natural hazards. According to Cutter (1996) vulnerability is conceived as both a biophysical risk as well as a social response, but within a specific area or geographic domain. This can be geographic space, where vulnerable people and places are located. Vogel (1998) viewed vulnerability in terms of resilience and susceptibility including such dimensions as physical, social, cultural and psychological vulnerability and capacities that are usually viewed against the backdrop of gender, time, space and scale. According to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1999 vulnerability is a function of sensitivity to present climatic variability, the risk of adverse future climate change and capacity to adapt. The extent to which climate change may damage or harm a system; vulnerability is a function of not only the systems' sensitivity, but also its ability to adapt to new climatic conditions. Cutter et al. (2000) broadly defined; vulnerability is the potential for loss of property or life from environmental hazards. Kaspersen, et al. (2002) defined vulnerability is the degree to which a person, system or unit is likely to experience harm due to exposure to perturbations or stresses. Pelling (2003) defined vulnerability as the exposure to risk and inability to avoid or absorb potential harm. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (2004) counted vulnerability as the set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

1.2 Concept of vulnerable group in global scenario

According to World Bank, a vulnerable group is a population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty than others living in areas targeted by a project. Vulnerable groups include the elderly, the mentally and physically disabled, at-risk children and youth, ex-combatants, internally displaced people and returning refugees, HIV/AIDS-affected individuals and households, religious and ethnic minorities and, in some societies, women.

According to European Foundation for the improvement of living working conditions, vulnerable people mean, “Groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population, ethnic minorities, migrants, disabled people, the homeless, those struggling with substance abuse, isolated elderly people and children all often face difficulties that can lead to further social exclusion, such as low levels of education and unemployment or underemployment”.

According to International Law of Human Rights, vulnerable groups are broadly classified as women, refugees, disabled, internally displaced persons, HIV/AIDS victims, migrant workers, minorities, mentally ill persons, trafficked persons, and sexual minorities.

1.3 Concept of vulnerable groups in India

Certain groups in the society encounter discriminatory treatment and need special attention to avoid potential exploitation. This population is referred as vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups are disadvantaged as compared to others mainly on account of their reduced access to medical services and underlying determinants of health such as safe and potable drinking water, nutrition, housing, sanitation etc. These groups are that who experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. Ethnic minorities, migrants, disabled people, homeless, those struggling with substance abuse isolated elderly people and children all often face difficulties that can lead further social exclusion, such as low levels of education and unemployment or under employment. Our constitution contains various provisions for the development of such marginalized groups, for instance, Article 341 for SCs, Article 342 for STs, Article 340 for OBCs, Article 30 which provides the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions, and so on.³

Over the years Government has taken several steps for framing appropriate policies needed to design and implement various welfare programmes for achieving the objective of creating favourable environment to ensure speedy socio-economic development of SCs/STs. For the well being of these communities, special target-oriented programmes are being implemented by earmarking funds, providing subsidies, offering reservations in employment and educational institutions etc. However, majority of them are still continued to be vulnerable.⁴

In the Eleventh Plan, an outlay of ₹ 16,776 crore had been earmarked for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the development of SCs, OBCs and other vulnerable

groups and expenditure incurred during the period was ₹ 16,125.58 (96.12%) crore. Similarly, tentative allocation of ₹ 3,709 crore had been made to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of STs. The allocation for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs did not include SCA to TSP and grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. In addition to this, social welfare programmes had received plan financial support from the State sector also.⁵

The revised allocation and expenditure in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 with respect to each scheme for vulnerable communities by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are placed in the following table:

Table 1.1

**Scheme-wise revised budget allocation and expenditure for the vulnerable communities
2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14** (₹ in crore)

Sl No	Schemes/ Programmes	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Revised allocan	Expendi ture	Revised allocan	Expendi ture	Revised allocan	Expendit ure
Scheduled Caste Development							
1	Post matric scholarship for SC	2441.70	2711.19	1500	1656.60	1908.87	2153
2	Coaching & allied scheme for weaker sections including SC and OBCs	7.00.00	6.96	6	5.38	12	8.95
3	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna	100.00	100.00	0.01	0	25	0
4	Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC & ST (POA) Act, 1989	70.00	72.05	84	97.44	130	127.65
5	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (Girls hostels)	50.00	38.31	14	20.22	41.24	41.52
6	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (Boys hostels)	35.00	27.60	13	15.59	11.25	7.94
7	Voluntary orgnsation working for SCs	30.00	19.35	15	14.86	28.53	26.74
8	Research & training	0.35	0.20	2	2	-	-
9	Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupation	70.00	63.65	9	10.0	20.60	18.43

10	State SC development corporation	20.00	20.00	5	5.33	20	20
11	Upgradation of merit of SC students	4.00	2.91	5	1.97	5	4.38
12	National SC finance and development corporation	85.00	85.00	100	100	100	100
13	SCA for SCSP	675.00	656.40	1050	872	800	790.25
14	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar foundation (beneficiaries of medical aid, merit awards, relief etc)	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	1
15	Dr. Ambedkar national centre for social justice	-	-	-	-	3.30	3.30
16	National safaikaramcharis finance & development corporation	45.00	45.00	50	50	50	50
17	Rajiv Gandhi national fellowship for SCs	125.00	103.69	25	0	25	24.5
18	Self employment scheme of liberation & rehabilitation of scavengers	35.00	0.00	20	20	70	35
19	National overseas scholarship	6.00	3.74	6	6	6	6
20	Top class education for SCs	15.00	14.82	15	16.67	25	24.70
21	Pre matric scholarship for SCs	200.00	0.00	938.70	931.37	700	547.17
22	B.R. Ambedkar nation centre for Social Justice	1.00	0.00	0.01	0	-	-
23	B.R Ambedkar Centre	-	-	0.01	0	-	-
Total: SCD Division		4019.05	3971.87	3858.73	3824.10	3982.79	3990.14
Disability Division							
24	National institute for disabled persons	58.70	54.62	-	-	-	-

25	Aids & appliances for handicapped	80.00	36.54	-	-	-	-
26	Rehabilitation council of India	3.00	2.59	-	-	-	-
27	Spinal injury centre	2.00	1.00	-	-	-	-
28	National handicapped finance & development corporation	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-
29	Scheme for implementation of the persons with disabilities Act 1995	60.00	34.90	-	-	-	-
30	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes	90.00	86.16	-	-	-	-
31	National institute for sign language	15.00	11.26	-	-	-	-
32	Employment of physically challenged	1.00	0.50	-	-	-	-
Total Disability Division		334.70	292.02	-	-	-	-
Social Defence							
33	National institute of social defence	7.00	5.00	5	5	10	8.10
34	Education work for prohibition and drug abuse	31.00	26.93	17	17.92	28.12	25.41
35	Research studies & publications	0.25	0.14	1	1	-	-
36	Information & mass education cell	25.00	22.27	30	29.0	-	-
37	Assistance to voluntary organisations for providing social defence services	3.00	3.00	3	3	3	0.99
38	Assistance to voluntary organizations under the scheme of IPOP	25.00	19.99	18	18.21	21.95	15.54
39	Secretariat	-	-	1.48	1.29	-	-
40	Establishment of OAH for indigent senior citizens	-	-	0.01	0	-	-
41	Administration	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Total Social Defence		92.25	86.74	75.49	44.13	63.81	50.04

Backward Classes							
42	National backward classes finance & development corporation	70.00	70.00	27.65	27.65	100	100
43	Pre-matric scholarship to BCs	45.00	40.69	50	46.52	123	115.52
44	Assistance to voluntary organisation for BCs	2.00	1.02	1.50	0.46	3.83	2.97
45	Boys & girls hostels for BCs	25.00	16.07	15	14.76	23.53	23.20
46	Post-matric scholarship for BCs	535.00	527.99	722.35	666.45	822.34	768.56
47	Scheme for educational and economically development of DNTs	-	-	0.01	0	-	-
48	Grant-in-aid to non-Governmental institutions for running other backward classes centres	3.00	000	0.01	0	-	-
49	Post matric scholarship for EBC	-	-	0.01	0	-	-
50	RGNF for OBC and EBC	-	-	0.01	0	-	-
51	Vigilance and monitoring Committees	-	-	0.01	0	-	-
Total Backward Classes		677.00	655.77	816.55	755.84	1072.70	1010.15
Miscellaneous							
52	Information & mass education cell	-	-	-	-	40	30
53	Research & training	-	-	-	-	2	0.26
54	Research studies & publication	-	-	-	-	1	0.98
55	Secretariat	-	-	-	-	2.70	2.99
Total Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-	34.23
Grand Total		5123.00	5006.40	4750.07	4657.36	5165	5084.56

Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

1.4 Scheduled Caste as a vulnerable group in the Indian context

India is a caste dominated country. Traditionally, caste relations were based on the hierarchy of occupations where work related to leather, cleaning dead cattle from village grounds, work related to funeral ceremonies, etc were placed at the bottom. People or castes who were performing the task of eliminating the polluted elements from society were considered 'untouchables' vis-à-vis the Brahmins who were highest in the order based on the purity-impurity principle. Structurally the lower castes were economically dependent on the higher castes for existence.⁶

Government of India has introduced SCP (recently changed to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan) for the welfare and development of these groups during the VI Five Year Plan. SCA is provided to State Governments/UT administrations as an additive to their SCSP. The main objective of SCA to SCSP is to give a thrust to the development programmes for SCs with reference to their occupational pattern and the need for increasing the productivity and income from their limited resources.

During the XI Five Year Plan period (2007-12), Government had adopted the following three strategies for the socio-economic development of this disadvantaged groups.⁷

1. Social empowerment: Removing existing and persisting inequalities. Besides, providing easy access to basic minimum services with a top priority assigned to education as the key factor in social development.
2. Economic empowerment: Promoting employment-cum-income generation activities with ultimate objectives of making them economically independent and self-reliant.
3. Social justice: Striving to eliminate all types of discrimination with the strength of legislative support, affirmative action, awareness generation and change in the mind-set of people.

According to the Constitution (SCs) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990, SCs can only belong to Hindu or Sikh or Buddhist religions, but there is no religion bar in case of STs. According to 2011 Census, SCs population constitutes 16.60 per cent of the total population against 16.20 per cent in the 2001 Census. People belonging to SC communities are spread all over the country and 76 per cent of them living in rural areas. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are the five States having the highest concentration of SC population. Social indicators of these communities are better in 2011 while compared

to 2001. The literacy rate of SC population was 54.70 in 2001 Census and has increased to 66.10 in 2011. Literacy rate of male as well as female has increased in 2011 over 2001 Census. It is also noted that the gender gap in literacy rate is decreased during the same period. Work participation rate of SC to total workers is almost same during the last decade. The work participation rate of males is slightly increased whereas that of females is decreased in 2011 as compared to 2001.⁸

1.5 Scheduled Caste as a vulnerable group in the Kerala context

SCs and STs are socially and economically backward sections of the Indian society since a long time due to exploitation and isolation. Reservations in jobs and admission to educational institutions alone are not sufficient to solve the problem. Successive Governments have introduced separate schemes for the welfare of these sections.

In Kerala, there are 53 communities, which belong to SCs as per the Amendment Act of 2006 to the Constitution of India. According to 2011 Census, there are 30.36 lakh SCs in Kerala constituting 9.09 per cent of the total population. Among the districts, the largest population of SCs is in Palakkad (4.04 lakh) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (3.73 lakh), Kollam (3.28 lakh) and Thrissur (3.24 lakh). Nearly half of the SC population (47.03%) of the State is distributed among these four districts.

The status of SCs in Kerala is better in housing, drinking water facilities, electricity and latrine availability while compared to national level. Comparative picture of basic amenities availed by SC households in India and Kerala is given below:

Table 1.2
Basic amenities available to SC households in India and Kerala

(numbers in %)

<i>Basic amenities</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>
Housing condition		
i. Good	42.98	45.81
ii. Liveable	48.95	43.06
Drinking water within/near the premises	78.98	85.00
Access to electricity	59.02	86.37
Latrine facility	33.86	86.33
Bathing facility within the premises	47.47	66.06
Waste water outlet connectivity	46.63	30.62

Source: Population Census 2011

With regard to the literacy rate and sex ratio, status of SCs in Kerala is much better than the national level. Literacy rate of SCs in India is 66.10 where as 88.70 in Kerala. Also

the sex ratio of SCs at national level is 933 and that of Kerala is 1057, which is the highest among the Indian States. The work participation rate of SCs at all India level is 40.90 whereas that of Kerala is 43.83 (Population Census 2011).

Government of Kerala earmarks funds for SCSP from State plan outlay in proportion to the ratio of population of SC to the total population of the State. Out of the total SCSP outlay, a certain percentage of funds are allocated to LSGIs for implementation of schemes under decentralised planning. The development programmes of the State schemes as well as CSS of SCs are implemented by SC Development Department. During 2012-13, the total State plan outlay provided to the development of SCs was ₹ 1,289.21 crore. Out of this, ₹ 549.75 crore for State share outlay for SC Development Department, ₹ 739.46 crore for LSGIs, ₹ 17 crore for 100 per cent CSS and ₹ 13.37 crore for Central share of 50 per cent CSS. In addition to this outlay, ₹ 10 crore had been provided in the budget as SCA to SCSP.⁹ Schemes implemented for the welfare of SCs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) is given below:

Table 1.3
Scheme-wise outlay and expenditure for the welfare of SCs during the
Eleventh Five Year Plan

(₹ in lakh)

Sl No	Schemes	Eleventh Plan	
		Outlay	Expenditure
I	State/State Sponsored Schemes		
1	Industrial Training Centres	900	696.22
2	Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST Ltd-share capital (51%SS)	2040	1598.86
3	Pre-primary education	150	214.68
4	Pre-matric studies	200	300.17
5	Special incentives to talented students	500	715.07
6	Better education to bright students	150	166.66
7	Upgradation of performance level of SC students in sports and games	650	588.44
8	Financial assistance to failed SC students to continue education	250	8.93
9	Bharat darshan/excursion & study tour	100	120.63
10	Boarding grants	125	72.58
11	Coaching and allied schemes-50% CSS	350	65.45
12	Post matric hostels	1400	1070.43
13	Construction of girls' hostel-50%CSS	200	1458
14	Construction of boys' hostel-50%CSS	400	335.82
15	Tuition system in pre matric hostels	150	60.00
16	Land and building	2300	1455.17
17	Pre examination training	300	220.11
18	Running of MRS	7000	2123.91

19	Construction of MRS	0.00	2502.74
20	Grant to civil service examination society	200	170.00
21	Educational assistance of students of self financing colleges	3900	2262.74
22	Development of vulnerable communities among SC	400	1588.88
23	Protection of civil rights and enforcement of PCR Act-50%CSS	550	1508.12
24	Planning and monitoring cell/modernisation and audio visual equipment	300	443.56
25	Assistance to the dependence of safai karmachari -50%CSS	30	27.74
26	Office complex of Directorate of SC development	400	27.45
27	Centre of excellence	900	370.00
28	National trade and arts festival of SCs and STs	50	73.89
29	Honorarium and training cost to SC promoters	1000	1483.86
30	Para medical studies	900	603.95
31	Self employment	1000	1628.98
32	Apprenticeship to ITI/ITC degree/diploma holders in technical branches	200	106.42
33	Financial assistance for major treatment and relief	2800	1442.82
34	Assistance to marriage of SC girls	150	15980.89
35	Assistance to co-operative through LSGIs	100	10.86
36	Promotion of women enterprises through SHG	500	340.71
37	Financial assistance to co-operative societies for promoting cluster development	500	0.00
38	Land to agricultural labourers	400	116.46
39	Training to the officers of SC development	70	22.00
40	House to houseless, completion of partially constructed houses and improvement of dilapidated houses	0.00	25711.59
41	Land to landless	0.00	20179.81
42	Rehabilitation of vulnerable SCs (ACA)	0.00	1173.03
43	Working women's hostel for employees	0.00	252.79
44	Additional facilities for Ayyankali bhavan	0.00	44.31
45	Critical gap filling scheme under SCP	40139.00	40810.42
46	Pooled fund for special projects proposed by other departments under SCP	0.00	16706.40
47	Purchase of land to landless SCs for construction of houses-Phase II-One time ACA	0.00	97.80
48	Strengthening of Cyber Sri	0.00	4.96
49	Share capital to SC/ST Federation	0.00	125
50	Debt waiver of SCs	0.00	0.10
51	Strengthening of modernisation of ITIs-one time ACA	0.00	500.00
52	Electrification of SC colonies	0.00	500.00
	Sub Total-I	71654	148089.41
	Rural Development Schemes		
1	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (25% SS)	2832.00	1606.61
2	Indira AwasYojana (25% SS)	4752.00	5968.97
3	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (25% SS)	3222.00	438.00
	Sub Total	10806	8013.58
	Grand Total	82460.00	156101.99

Source: Annual plan, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala 2013-14

Although SCs are doing well in basic amenities and socio-economic conditions in Kerala, conditions of vulnerable groups among the SCs in the State is pathetic. Vulnerable communities viz, Vedar, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian are the most economically, socially and educationally backward classes. Majority of them are landless and living in huts built in 'purambock' and in starving conditions. According to 2001 Census, there are 31.24 lakh SCs in Kerala, of which 1.09 lakh people belong to vulnerable SCs (3,322 Nayadi, 26,008 Vedar, 37,336 Kalladi and 42,381 Chakkilian). Majority of these people have no basic needs in life such as housing, land, food, employment, education, drinking water, electricity etc. In the above circumstances, the State Government has introduced a scheme, 'Scheme for the upliftment of vulnerable communities in 1996-97 to provide adequate basic needs to these disadvantaged groups and the scheme is still continuing and named as 'Development programmes for vulnerable communities'. The major objective of the scheme was to provide 5 cent of land and a house at a total cost of ₹ 4.50 lakh (₹ 2 lakh for purchase of 5 cent of land and ₹ 2.50 lakh for construction of a house). Amount provided and expenditure incurred under the scheme from 1996-97 onwards is furnished below:

Table 1.4
Outlay and expenditure under the development programmes for vulnerable communities

(₹ in lakh)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1996-97	100	99.28	99
1997-98	125	-	-
1998-99	125	-	-
1999-00	-	-	-
2000-01	128.15	-	-
2001-02	-	0.38	-
2002-03	10	-	-
2003-04	10	17.13	171.13
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	10	2.99	29.90
2006-07	150	77.22	51.48
2007-08	100	66.41	66.41
2008-09	100	85.61	85.61
2009-10	150	144.15	96.10
2010-11	350	246.10	70.31
2011-12	1044	1044.61	100.05
2012-13	-	-	-
2013-14	1500	1504.48	100.29

*Source: Various years of budget documents and annual plans,
Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala*

Apart from the above scheme, another scheme was introduced during 2008-09 viz. ‘Rehabilitation of the vulnerable/primitive SCs’ by providing fund as ACA. Various components of the scheme include purchase of land and houses, repair/maintenance of existing houses, education, purchase of land, drinking water, electricity, infrastructure facilities etc. ACA of ₹ 1,718 lakh was received during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to improve the social status of the vulnerable groups. Year-wise details of outlay and expenditure are given in table 1.5.

Table 1.5
Outlay and expenditure of the scheme rehabilitation of the vulnerable/primitive SCs

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
2008-09	932	73.24	7.86
2009-10	422	916.95	217.29
2010-11	364	182.84	50.23
Total	1718	1173.03	68.29

(₹ in lakh)

Source: Various years of budget documents and annual plans, Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala

Table 1.5 reveals that ₹ 1,718 lakh was received as ACA and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,173.03 lakh from 2008-09 to 2010-11. Percentage of expenditure was 68.29 per cent. The number of persons benefited under this scheme was 238. In 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 no amount had been earmarked for the scheme ‘Rehabilitation of the vulnerable/primitive SCs’.

1.6 Special Component Plan

The SCs and STs are the two historically-disadvantaged groups of people recognised in the Constitution of India. During the period of British rule in the Indian sub continent, they were known as the depressed classes. The SCs in India has been given reservation since independence. The reservation policy became an integral part of the Constitution through the efforts of Dr B R Ambedkar, who participated in the Round Table Conference and fought for the rights of the oppressed and depressed classes. The Constitution lays down the general principles of affirmative action for SCs and STs.

Since 1850s these communities were loosely referred to as depressed classes, or Adivasis. In 1935 the British passed the Government of India Act 1935, designed to give

Indian provinces greater self-rule and set up national federal structure. The reservation of seats for the depressed classes was incorporated in to the Act, which came into force in 1937.

After independence the Constituent Assembly continued the prevailing definition of SCs and STs, giving (via articles 341 and 342) the President of India and Governors of the States a mandate to compile a full listing of castes and tribes. The complete list of castes and tribes was made respectively via the Constitution order 1950 (SCs) and the Constitution order 1950 (STs).¹⁰

As per the information from SC Development Department, the following castes are included in Scheduled Caste:¹¹

1. AdiAndra
2. AdiDravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Aruthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar
7. Bairava
8. Bakuda
9. Bandi
10. Bathada
11. Bellara
12. Baratar
13. Boyan
14. Chakkiliyan
15. Chamar, Muchi
16. Chandala
17. Cheruman
18. Domban
19. Gavara
20. Godagal
21. Godda
22. Gosangi
23. Hosla

24. Holeyá
25. Kadiyan
26. Kakkalan
27. Kalladi
28. Kanakkan, Padanna
29. Karimpalan
30. Kavara
31. Koosa
32. Kootan, Kodan
33. Kudumban
34. Kuravan, Sidhanar
35. Maila
36. Malayan
37. Mannan
38. Mavilan
39. Moger
40. Mundala
41. Nalakeyava
42. Naikadaya
43. Nayadi
44. Padannan
45. Pallan
46. Palluvan
47. Pambada
48. Panan
49. Panchama
50. Paraiyan, Parayan,Sambavar
51. Paravan
52. Pathiyan
53. Perumannan
54. Pulayan, Cherumar
55. PulayaVettuvan

56. PuthiraiVannan
57. Reneyar
58. Smagara
59. Samban
60. Semman
61. Thandan
62. Thoti
63. Vallan
64. Vsalluvan
65. Vanan
66. Velan
67. Vetan
68. Vettuvan

The Constitution provides a three-pronged strategy to improve the situation of SCs and STs.

Protective arrangements: These measures are required to enforce equality to provide punitive measures for transgressions to eliminate established practices that perpetuate inequities. A number of laws were enacted to implement these provisions in the Constitution. Examples of such laws include The Untouchability Practices Act 1955, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993 etc.

Affirmative action: Provide positive (preferential) treatment in allotment of jobs and access to higher education as a means to accelerate the integration of the SCs and STs with mainstream society. Affirmative action is popularly known as reservation.

Development: Provide resources and benefits to bridge the socio-economic gap between the SCs and STs and other communities.

According to the 61st Round of National Sample Survey Organisation, almost nine-tenth of Indian Budhists belonged to SCs and one-third of Christians belonged to STs. The 2006 Sachar Committee report also confirmed that members of SCs and STs were not exclusively Hindu.

The following table indicates the percentage of each religion's adherents belonging to SC or ST:

Table 1.6
Distribution of SC and ST among religion

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste (%)</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe (%)</i>
Budhism	89.50	7.40
Christianity	32.00	32.80
Sikhism	30.70	0.90
Hinduism	11.20	9.00
Jainism	0.00	2.60
Islam	0.80	0.50

Source: Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes-Wikipedia-religious population of SCs/STs

Majority of the SC population lives in rural areas of agrarian nature. The poverty ratio, the size of the land holding, occupational classification and number of main workers and its pattern are important parameters to judge the rural economy. Most of the SC families are still below poverty line. Majority of them are engaged in low wage and even obnoxious and degraded occupations like sweeping and scavenging. Their skill base is rather weak. Around three-fourth of the SC households live in rural areas, where the main source of livelihood is either agriculture or wage labour. In 2000, only 16 per cent of all SC households cultivated land as owner-cultivator as against 41 per cent among non SC/ST households. Only 12 per cent carry out some kind of business, which indicates access to capital. Women belonging to the SCs are in a far worse situation by all development indicators. Poverty and deprivation affect them more adversely. Although they work along with men, they are not recognised as producers in their own right. Problems of SCs have to be tackled by suitable streamlining of the mechanism of planning and implementation of programmes of SCP and the schemes specifically targeted for the welfare and development of SCs. The strategy of SCP for SCs will be reviewed inter-alia to make them effective instruments of planning to ensure real and tangible flow of benefits to the target group, both individuals and families.¹²

According to the recently released Primary Census Abstract, 2011, the population of SCs is 16.6 per cent and STs is 8.6 per cent, and together forming a quarter of the total Indian population. The highest SC population concentration is in Punjab and accounts to 31.90 per cent of the State population. In the case of STs, Lakshadweep has the highest population concentration of 94.80 per cent of its total population.¹³

Socially disadvantaged groups of SCs/STs have received special focus over the years for their social and economic advancement. Government has taken several steps for framing appropriate policies needed to design and implement various welfare programmes for achieving the objective of creating favourable environment to ensure speedy socio-economic

development of SCs/STs. For the well being of these communities, special target-oriented programmes are being implemented by earmarking funds, providing subsidies, offering reservations in employment and educational institutions etc.

Government of India has introduced the concept of SCP for the SCs for ensuring their speedy development, since SCs predominantly belong to the weaker sections of the society. They have few assets and are generally dependent on agricultural labour and other low income occupations. They mostly continue to pursue traditional occupations and are generally unable to go through various economic development activities. As such it was necessary to have an overall perspective of the development of SCs comprising economic, educational and social aspects and fulfilment of minimum needs. The SCP was first launched during the VI Five Year Plan to channelize the flow of benefits and outlays in physical and financial terms from the general sectors in the plans of the States/Union Territories for development of SCs. These plans are envisaged to help the poor SC families through composite income generating/welfare schemes. The State Government should prepare SCP as per the proportion of SC population of the State.¹⁴

SCP is a policy instrument designed to ensure the fulfilment of constitutional guarantees and entitlements enjoyed for the SC communities. It is imperative for all the State Governments and all their Departments as well as the Central Government to allocate plan funds in proportion to the SC population and the Planning Department is entrusted to ensure before the finalization of the budget proposals that all the Departments concerned earmark the specific fund.¹⁵

The concerned Departments have issuing and fine tuning the detailed guidelines relating to the SCP and TSP from time to time to make its implementation more focused and effective. In the true spirit of the efforts of the Central Government and Planning Commission, SCP was prepared for the first time in the State during 1979-80 and each Department would have to earmark a certain percentage of its plan outlay for programmes benefiting SCs. The schemes were decided at the State level by the concerned Departments without giving proper consideration to the local potential and conditions and needs of the targeted group. This practice continued till 1982-83.

The State Government reviewed this practice and in 1983-84 had introduced a decentralized procedure for the formulation and implementation of SCP and TSP. A district level working group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Collector

with District Planning Officer as convener for co-ordinating, formulating and approving schemes under this system. The district level officers of SC & ST and all Development Departments are members of this committee. The Planning Department released district-wise and sector-wise outlays of SCP and TSP every year with the help of the State Planning Board. Only a small portion of the amount was retained as headquarter's provision. This system of formulation of SCP/TSP was in vogue till 1996-97.¹⁶

In the II Five Year Plan, ₹ 21.28 crore had been earmarked for the welfare of SCs. Besides this, a sum of ₹ 6.25 crore had been allocated for CSS, which include housing, drinking water supply, economic upliftment and aid to voluntary organisations and publicity for removal of untouchability. The special programmes proposed for Harijans were intended to supplement the general development programmes in each State. The III Plan provided about ₹ 114 crore for the backward class sector and ₹ 40 crore for SCs development.

Sixth Five Year Plan is the First Plan, which gave due emphasis for the development of SCs in terms of SCP. SCP is a Sub Plan of the Annual Plan and Five Year Plan targeting the SC population especially the proportion among the people Below the Poverty Line in the country and about 84 per cent of them live in the rural areas. In effect, any programme for economic development of SCs is a very important part of the poverty alleviation programme. In the VI Five Year Plan, the stress had been given through the new strategy of SCP on providing adequate economic development. The SCP had been formulated as a mechanism for channelizing a due share of benefits in physical and financial terms from the various programmes of every sector in favour of SCs.

Under the SCs Development Bureau, the Ministry implements SCSP, which is an umbrella strategy to ensure flow of targeted financial and physical benefits from all the general sectors of development for the benefit of SCs. Under the strategy, States/UTs are required to formulate and implement SCP for SCs as part of their Annual Plans by earmarking resources. At present 27 States/UTs are implementing SCSP.

The affirmative action adopted by the Central and State Governments have ensured the demolition of inequality through providing reservation in education and employment as well as implementation of SCP for the overall development of SCs. CSP is prepared as an integral part of Five Year Plan/Annual Plan showing sector-wise/scheme-wise outlays earmarked for SCs and corresponding physical targets. According to the guidelines received

from Government of India, flow of funds to SCs in the States and UTs should be equivalent to percentage of SC population to total population of the States and UTs.

The following are the broad objectives of SCSP.

- Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment.
- Creation of productive assets in favour of SCs to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- Human resource development of the SCs by providing adequate educational and health services.
- Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

To fulfil the above objectives, the following points may be taken into account for formulating SCP:

1. Earmarking of funds for SCP from total State Plan outlay at least in proportion of SC population to the total population of the State/UT.
2. SCP funds should be non-divertable and non-lapsable.
3. Making the Social Welfare Department concerned as Nodal Department for formulation and implementation of SCP for the welfare and development of SCs.
4. Placing the funds earmarked for SCP at the disposal of the Nodal Department concerned, which in turn will reallocate the funds to the sectorial Departments for implementing schemes directly relevant to SC development.

1.7 Monitoring of SCP

1. State and District/Block level monitoring committees should be constituted to monitor the implementation of various schemes under SCP of various Development Departments. The District/Block level committees may review the progress of implementation of schemes and utilization of funds on monthly basis and the State level committees may review the progress on quarterly basis.
2. District and Block level committees may be constituted on the pattern of District and block level committee constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development by involving elected members (MPs, MLAs and panchayat members and other prominent leaders in the districts) and the same committees may be entrusted with the responsibilities for monitoring of these programmes.

3. The Nodal Department should ensure timely release of funds to the concerned Development Departments, who in turn should ensure immediate release of funds soon after the receipts of funds from Nodal Department to their field level implementing agencies. Any lapse on the part of field level implementing agencies in timely utilization of funds and proper implementation of the schemes may be viewed seriously.
4. Non-earmarking of funds under SCP may result in non-approval of plans of the States/UTs.
5. Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs will be actively involved in the process of finalization of Annual Plan of the States/UTs.
6. Evaluation to assess the impact of economic development schemes implemented under SCP on the socio-economic conditions of SCs may be get conducted by the Nodal Department on regular basis. Dissemination of information to SCs all over the State/UTs about the schemes/programmes available for their development may be the responsibility of the Nodal Department. The Nodal Department may also ensure the follow up of the schemes implemented.

Analysis of the SCP shows that even though there is an overall inadequate allocation and expenditure of funds, still one has to recognize the fact that considerable funds have been allocated towards SCP by the States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments in different modalities through their plans, Central sector, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Special Central Assistance schemes/programmes, besides through NGOs (Non Governmental Organisations) via Multilateral and Bilateral Organizational funds (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, etc.). The crucial problem to attend to here is the non-utilisation or diversion of such allocated funds.

The commission is of the view that the monitoring cell of the State Government should be activated and annual data regarding progress of schemes are maintained by them. There is a need to monitor and supervise implementation of schemes to ensure that the benefits flow to the needy and poverty stricken SC/ST. It is also essential that periodical survey should be made regarding working of each scheme under each sector depicting clear picture of beneficiaries, short-comings, modification required etc.¹⁷

A quick review of the earmarking of funds under SCP brings forth certain issues like- while some Ministries/Departments being regulatory in nature are not able to earmark funds

for SCP, some others having activities, which are non-divisible in nature, are finding it difficult to earmark funds under SCP. In respect of SCA to SCP, it was observed that non-release of SCA funds on time by the State Finance Departments to the State/Nodal Departments of Welfare has been adversely affecting the smooth running of various income generation programmes that are undertaken for SC families living Below the Poverty Line. Such delays are not only affecting the beneficiary families but also causing predicament to the Nodal Department, as they are not able to make full use of the allocated funds, and finally resulting in unspent funds. Often, such unspent SCA funds, as reported, are getting diverted to other purposes leaving the earmarked/intended purposes unattended to.

The current situation reveals that SCP and TSP have not been implemented effectively and hence it is not surprising that dalits and adivasis still remain far away from mainstream development in the country. The literacy gap is still quite large and the dropout rate is still high. Neonatal mortality, infant mortality and child mortality are higher among SCs and STs than among other social groups. SCs and STs are still less equipped with the basic requirements for human survival and poverty is still very rampant among them.

1.8 Statement of the problem

Vedar, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakkilian are the most economically, socially and educationally backward castes among the SCs. Major problems faced by these communities are connected with land, housing, drinking water, electricity, education and labour oriented training. In order to overcome this backwardness, the State Government has introduced a scheme viz. 'Scheme for the upliftment of vulnerable communities' during the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (from 1996-97). The major objective of the scheme during 1996-97 was to provide 5 cent of land and a house at a total cost of ₹ 30,000. This scheme is still continuing and named as 'Development programmes for vulnerable communities'. At present assistance is provided per family is ₹ 3,50,000 for house construction and ₹ 3,75,000 for purchase of 5 cent of land or actual value of land, whichever is less. During 2008-09, ₹ 100 lakh was provided in the budget and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 85.61 lakh, and benefited 126 persons. Also ₹ 150 lakh was earmarked in 2009-10 and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 144.51 lakh, and benefited 97 persons. During 2010-11, ₹ 350 lakh was provided for the scheme and the expenditure was ₹ 248.26 lakh by benefiting 238 persons. During 2011-12, ₹ 1,044.21 lakh was provided for the scheme and the expenditure was ₹ 1,044.96 lakh and benefited 605 persons. An amount of ₹ 1,500 lakh was earmarked and expended ₹ 1,504.48

for the year 2013-14. It is evident that huge amounts were provided for the development of these communities since 1996-97, but not much progress are seen in their life.

Another scheme was also introduced during 2008-09 as one time ACA viz. 'Rehabilitation of the vulnerable/primitive SCs'. The components of the scheme include purchase of land and house, repair/maintenance of house, education, purchase of land, drinking water, electricity and infrastructure facilities. During 2008-09, ₹ 932 lakh was provided as one time ACA and expenditure incurred was ₹ 73.24 lakh and benefited 84 persons, in 2009-10, ₹ 922 lakh was provided and the expenditure was ₹ 916.95 lakh and benefited 261 persons. During 2010-11, ₹ 364 lakh was provided and expenditure incurred was ₹ 182.84, and benefited 234 persons.

Many development strategies are being adopted by the Government every year for the upliftment of these communities, but no significant improvement was seen in the life of these sections of the people, rather many of them have become landless and houseless and now striving hardly for their survival. In this context, the proposed evaluation study is aimed to analyse the implementation of the development programmes and socio-economic status of vulnerable groups among the SCs.

1.9 Objectives

1. To evaluate the process of implementation and monitoring of the development programmes for the vulnerable communities
2. To analyse the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries
3. To examine the problems of the beneficiaries while implementing a development programme
4. Identify the types of assets created by the beneficiaries using the earmarked fund of the Government and the Local Self Government Institutions
5. To suggest policy measures to improve the overall performance and implementation of programmes to the vulnerable communities

1.10 Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected from the selected districts with the structured schedule specially designed for the purpose by using SC promoters as investigators. The classification, tabulation, measurement and analysis of quantitative information collected were done by using MS Excel and SPSS software. Multistage-stratified cum simple random sampling method was followed for the selection of

sample respondents. For the selection of sample respondents, districts in the State with high concentration of vulnerable SC community were selected. As per 2001 Census, Nayadi, Vedar, Kalladi and Chakkilian/Arunthathiyar communities are mostly found respectively in the districts of Palakkad, Kollam, Malappuram and Idukki. Hence for the selection of sample respondents for the study, Palakkad was selected for Nayadies with 542 families, Kollam for Vedar with 1,827 families, Malappuram for Kalladi with 1,710 families and Idukki with 1,563 Chakkilian/Arunthathiyar families. Grama Panchayaths with high concentration of vulnerable SC families from the selected districts were then purposively selected. Complete lists of SC vulnerable households in the selected Grama Panchayaths were then collected. Forty per cent sample households were selected proportionately from these lists irrespective of the size of population. An extra 40 per cent sample respondents were also added in the case of Palakkad district since population contains only 50 households. In this way a total of 548 samples were selected for the study. Details of sample selection are furnished in following table:

Table 1.7
Distribution of sample size in relation to Local Bodies and communities

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District Panchayat</i>	<i>Block Panchayat</i>	<i>Grama Panchayat</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Samples</i>	
						<i>%</i>	<i>size</i>
1	Palakkad	Malampuzha	Puthupariyaram	Nayadi	50	80	40
2	Kollam	Chadayaman	Nilamel	Vedar	190	40	76
3	Malappuram	Vandoor	Trikkalamkode	Kalladi	379	40	152
4	Idukki	Azhutha	Vandiperiyar	Chakkilian	700	40	280
Total					1,319	41	548

Source: Secondary data

1.11 Reference Period

The period of study is from 2009-10 to 2012-13. The sample respondents were selected from the list of beneficiaries of development schemes for vulnerable SCs during 2009-10 to 2012-13.

1.12 Scope of the study

The findings and suggestions of the study will be useful for planning, policy formulation, implementation and monitoring mechanism of the schemes of the various future annual plans intend to the overall development of vulnerable SC community. Also help the researchers, LSGIs and the SC Development Department to get secondary statistics while dealing with distance to some necessary institutions from the residence of SC vulnerable communities since the findings in the study are available information first of these kinds.

1.13 Chapterization

This report is organised in two chapters only. This chapter deals with meaning and definitions of vulnerable community, SCs & vulnerable community and the concept of SCP. The objectives, methodology and scope of the study have also been included in this chapter. Profile of the sample districts and the vulnerable communities are presented in the second chapter. The second chapter also gives profile of the sample respondents, primary findings and some suggestions based on the findings.

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Chapter II

Findings and Suggestions

This chapter first examined the profile of the study districts and the vulnerable communities selected for the study. Profile of the sample respondents and the primary findings are also given in this chapter. The process of implementation and the monitoring mechanism of the development programmes are reviewed. Primary findings and suggestions are summarized at the end of this chapter.

2.1 Profile of the districts

The four districts selected for the study are Kollam, Idukki, Palakkad and Malappuram.

2.1.1 Kollam

Kollam district came into existence on the 1st July, 1949 and was reorganized on 1st November 1956. The district has a cross-section of Kerala's natural attributes and it is endowed with a long coastline. The district is located on the south-west coast of India, bordering Laccadive Sea in the west, the State of Tamil Nadu in the east, district of Alappuzha in the north, Pathanamthitta in the north-east and Thiruvananthapuram in the south. It covers 2,483 square km and is the seventh largest district. Kollam is the capital of Kerala's cashew industry. Plains, mountains, lakes, lagoons and backwaters, forests, farmland and rivers make up the topography of the district. The only major fresh water lake in the State, Sasthamkotta Lake is in this district. Forest accounts for 28.52 per cent of the total area of the district. Five major urban centers are Kollam, Paravur, Punalur, Karunagapally, and Kottarakara.

There are 70 Panchayats, 11 Blocks, 3 Municipalities, 6 Taluks, one Corporation and one Revenue district. According to 2011 Census, total population in the district is 26,35,375. The male and female population is 12,46,968 and 13,88,407 respectively. The total number of SC population is 3,28,263, which comprises 1,57,801 males and 1,70,462 females. The total number of ST population is 10,761 with 5,195 males and 5,566 females. The density of population is 1,061, the sex ratio is 1,113 (3rd place) and literacy rate is 94.09 per cent (8th place).

2.1.2 Idukki

The district was constituted on 26th January 1972. The district borders the districts of Pathanamthitta to the south, Kottayam to the south-west, Ernakulam to the north-west

and Thrissur to the north and Coimbatore, Dindigul and Theni districts in Tamil Nadu to the east. Idukki has an area of 4,356 square km and is the second largest district.

There are 53 Panchayats, 8 Blocks, one Municipality, 5 Taluks and 2 Revenue districts. According to the 2011 Census, total population is 11,08,974. The male and female population is 5,52,808 and 5,56,166 respectively. The total number of SC population is 1,45,486 with male and female population of 72,399 and 73,087 respectively. The ST population is 55,815 with male and female population of 27,995 and 27,820 respectively. The density of population is 255, the sex ratio is 1,006 and the literacy rate is 91.99.

2.1.3 Palakkad

Palakkad district is the largest district in Kerala and it was constituted on 1st January 1957. Palakkad is bordered on the north-west by Malappuram district, on the south-west by Thrissur district and on the east by Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. The district is nicknamed as "the granary of Kerala" and "Rice bowl of Kerala". The total area of the district is 4,482 square kilometre. The district is blessed with many small and medium rivers, which are tributaries of the Bharathapuzha River. A number of dams have been built across these rivers. Silent Valley National Park in the district is unique preserve of tropical rain forest with an almost unbroken ecological history.

There are 91 Panchayats, 13 Blocks, 4 Municipalities, 5 Taluks and 2 Revenue districts. According to the 2011 Census, population of the district is 28,09,934. The male and female population is 13,59,478 and 14,50,456 respectively. The SC population is 4,03,833 with males and females 1,97,451 and 2,06,382 respectively. The district is ranked 1st in the case of SC population (14.37%). The ST population is 48,972, out of which male and female population is 24,314 and 24,658 respectively. The density of population is 627 per square kilometre, the sex ratio is 1,067 and literacy rate is 89.3.

2.1.4 Malappuram

The district was formed on 16th June 1969 with an area of 3,554 square km (3rd place). Malappuram is bounded by the Nilgiri Hills in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and Thrissur and Palakkad districts in the south. Malappuram is enriched by three great rivers flowing through it, the Chaliyar, the Kadalundi and the Bharathappuzha.

There are 100 Grama Panchayats, 14 Block Panchayats, 12 Municipalities, 6 Taluks and 2 Revenue districts. According to 2011 Census, total population of the district is 41,12,920. The male and female population is 19,60,328 and 21,52,592 respectively. The

number of SC population is 3,08,266, out of which male and female population is 1,51,557 and 1,56,709 respectively. The number of ST population is 22,990, out of which male and female population is 11,272 and 11,718 respectively. The density of population is 1,157, the sex ratio is 1,098 and literacy rate is 93.57 per cent.

2.2 Profile of the selected SC vulnerable communities

The four SC vulnerable communities selected are Nayadi, Vedan, Chakkiliyan and Kalladi.

2.2.1 Nayadi

The name of this people group comes from the word nayattu, meaning 'hunting'. Once skilled hunters and trappers, modern Nayadies are known as scavengers and beggars. Nayadies spend their days searching for water and firewood, making ropes, and gathering herbs for sale. The Nayadies are among the most vulnerable castes in Kerala and are currently found in Palakkad, Thrissur and Malappuram districts. Their population in Kerala, according to 2011 Census is 1,905 (0.08%) persons. The Nayadies live mostly in isolated huts on the tops of hills and generally select a shola, or glade, where there is a pond or stream. They do not come forward to work in democratic setup or becoming partners in developmental activities.

2.2.2 Vedan

This community people settled mostly in the southern districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Pathanamthitta. A bulk of Vedan Gothra community falls in the SC list and only a minority of them called 'malavedan' have been included in the ST list. Vetan, Vedan or Malavedan all these names are derived from the malayalam word vedan (hunter). The Vedan is non-vegetarians. Their population in Kerala, according to 2011 Census, is 21,630 (0.91%). Among this community, no hierarchy is maintained on the basis of social divisions. Although by tradition the Vedan are hunters, they seldom go out hunting now a day. In villages, agricultural labour and marginal farming are their main occupations. The Vedan has their own traditional community council to exercise social control among them.

2.2.3 Chakkiliyan

The name Chakkiliyan is derived from the sanskrit word 'shatkuli', meaning 'flesh eaters'. This name came from their habits of beef eating. Traditionally they were engaged in leather works such as manufacturing of leather bags, chappals etc. The Chakkiliyan who exclusively do leather work are considered superior to tanners and curries. Their population in Kerala, according to 2011 Census, is 27,834 (1.17%). They migrated from Andra Pradesh as a

service caste with other Telugu speaking migrants during the regions of the Telugu rulers in some parts of Tamil Nadu. Thus they are well known and well-enumerated SCs. Most Chakkiliyan families are nuclear. The status of Chakkiliyan women is low. They are mainly a landless community. After independence, the various developmental programmes of the Government have greatly helped the Chakkiliyans to improve their standard of living. They have started educating their children.

2.2.4 Kalladi

They inhabit in hilly terrain covered with thin forest of Malappuram district. The Kalladi are non-vegetarian but do not eat beef. Their staple food is rice, supplemented by pulses. Their population is 33,935 (1.45%). Nuclear and vertically extended families are seen in Kalladi community. The Kalladi are landless, except for kudikidappu. Their traditional occupations are mat-making, trapping of birds and animals. Presently some of them are in Government and private services.

2.3 Category of respondents

Vulnerable groups are the groups which would be vulnerable under any circumstances and groups whose resource endowment is inadequate to provide sufficient income from any available source. Out of 548 vulnerable SC surveyed, 7.30 per cent were Nayadi in Palakkad district, 13.87 per cent were Vedan in Kollam district, 27.74 per cent were Kalladi in Malappuram district and 51.09 per cent were Chakkilian in Idukki district. See the following table:

Table 2.1
Distribution of respondents in relation to category of SC community and districts

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Palakkad	Nayadi	40	7.30
2	Kollam	Vedan	76	13.87
3	Malappuram	Kalladi	152	27.74
4	Idukki	Chakkilian	280	51.09
Total			548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.4 Profile of the respondents

2.4.1 Family type

Family type is an important indicator, which determines the socio-economic status of a family. The different types of families occur in a wide variety of settings, and their specific functions and meanings depend largely on their relationship to other social institutions. In a

joint family not only parents and children, brothers and step-brothers live on the common property, but it may sometime include ascendants and collaterals up to many generations. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the term “nuclear family” was first used in 1947. A nuclear family is a family unit that consists of father, mother and children. A nuclear family, also called a conjugal, elementary, or traditional family, typically consists of two married or legally-bound parents and their biological or adopted children all living in the same residence and sharing the values, duties, and responsibilities of the family unit. There can be any number of children in the family, and one or both parents may work outside the home. A nuclear family forms the core of an extended family. Extended family is a family group which includes relatives such as uncles, aunts and grandparents as well as parents, children and brothers and sisters. Foster parents are people who officially take a child into their family for a period of time, without becoming the child’s legal parents. Hence family type of the respondents is examined during the survey due to these types of characteristics of different families.

The families surveyed were either joint or nuclear type. No other family type such as foster or extended families were seen in the survey. Around 78 per cent of the respondents families were nuclear families and the remaining 22 were joint type.

Table 2.2
Distribution of respondents according to type of family

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Type of family</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Nuclear	429	78.28
2	Joint	119	21.72
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.4.2 Age

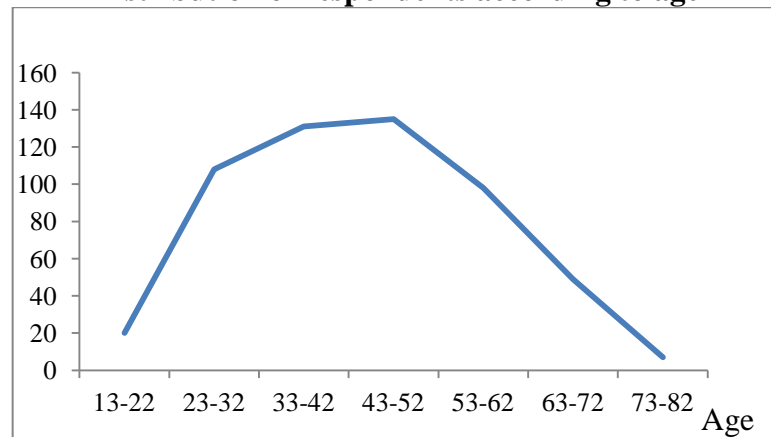
Age is an important biological indicator, which determines the physical as well as mental health of a human being. The age of the respondents was ranged from 13 to 82. From the following table it is clear that majority of the respondents (49%) were in the age group of 33 to 52. Also around 20 per cent were in the range of 23 to 32 and 18 per cent were in between 53 to 62. The mean age of the respondents was 44 with a standard deviation of 13.37. The age was slightly positively skewed ($\beta_1=0.19$), which showed that the age of majority of the respondents was less than the mean age of 44.

Table 2.3
Distribution of respondents according to age

<i>Age</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
13-22	20	3.65
23-32	108	19.71
33-42	131	23.91
43-52	135	24.64
53-62	98	17.88
63-72	49	8.94
73-82	7	1.28
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Figure 2.1
Distribution of respondents according to age



Source: Sample survey

2.4.3 Academic qualification

Education is the process of learning knowledge, skills, values, benefits and habits of a group of people. These are transferred to other people, through storytelling, discussion, teaching, training or research. Education is commonly and formerly divided into stages such as pre school, primary school, secondary school and then college. A person aged 7 year and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate in Census. Kerala is the most literate States in India with 93.91 per cent literacy.

The sample enquiry revealed that around 36 per cent of the vulnerable communities among SCs were illiterate and 27 per cent had acquired high school education. See table 2.4 for more details.

Table 2.4
Distribution of respondents according to education

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Illiterate	196	35.77
2	Lower primary	12	2.19
3	Lower primary *	44	8.03
4	Upper primary	21	3.83
5	Upper primary *	74	13.50
6	High school	28	5.11
7	High school *	147	26.82
8	Higher secondary	7	1.28
9	Higher secondary *	7	1.28
10	Degree *	6	1.09
11	Professional course	2	0.36
12	Certificate course	4	0.73
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey
** Indicates failed*

2.4.4 Occupation

The main occupation or important means of living is the most important factor, which determines the mode of living or standard of living of a person or a family. While examining the main occupation of the respondents, the various possible occupations are classified into 10 groups. These 10 groups are self employment, petty shop, agriculture, cattle rearing, coolie workers, mason, government servant, private sector, tapping, acri and grass cutting.

Out of the total respondents, around 20 per cent reported that they are not doing any work and depending upon other family members for livelihood and other necessities. Around 70 per cent were coolie workers. The occupation of the remaining 10 per cent respondents is given in following table:

Table 2.5
Distribution of respondents according to occupation

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Unemployed	108	19.71
2	Self-employed (petty shop)	3	0.55
3	Agriculture	14	2.55
4	Cattle rearing	2	0.36
5	Coolie workers	383	69.89
6	Mason	9	1.64
7	Government servant	6	1.09
8	Private sector	1	0.18
9	Tapping	3	0.50
10	Acric	2	0.36
11	Grass cutting	2	0.36
12	Others	15	2.74
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.4.5 Category of APL and BPL

The Indian ration card is mainly used for purchasing subsidized food and fuel (LPG and kerosene). It is an important document of the poor for providing proof of identity. There are mainly three types of ration cards in India. Antyodaya ration cards issued to the poorest of the poor, Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards and Above Poverty Line (APL) cards.

It is important to note that hardly one per cent of the respondent had no ration card at the time of survey. Sixty Seven per cent were categorized as falling BPL and around 32 per cent were APL.

Table 2.6
Distribution of respondents in relation to
APL and BPL category

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	BPL	369	67.34
2	APL	175	31.93
3	No ration card	4	0.73
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5 Findings

2.5.1 Labour under MGNREGS

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was later renamed as the MGNREGS, is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is one of the important schemes being implemented by Government to achieve inclusive growth.

The study findings show that only 35.22 per cent of the respondents had done works under MGNREGS for getting wage income.

Table 2.7
Distribution of respondents according to labour under MGNREGS

<i>Labour under MGNREGS</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	193	35.22
No	355	64.78
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Other members of their families also had done works under this scheme in the case of 29.74 per cent families. Hence it is evident that 65 per cent of the families of vulnerable communities among SCs received employment under MGNREGS.

2.5.2 Passport

A passport is a travel document, usually issued by a country's Government that certifies the identity and nationality of its holder for the purpose of international travel.

Around 2 per cent (2.19%) of the respondents' family members possessed passport at the time of survey.

Table 2.8
Distribution of respondents possessed passport

<i>Passport</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	12	2.19
No	536	97.81
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Also noted that 0.70 per cent of the vulnerable family members were in gulf countries at the time of field survey.

2.5.3 Newspaper subscription

Among many media, people choose to read newspaper, as it has a lot of benefits. Newspapers give us deeper insight into the event than television does. There are a variety of interesting topics in newspapers appealing to reader of all tastes. It is very convenient to get access to newspapers and they are cheap and economical reading materials.

Regarding newspaper subscription, only 5.29 per cent had subscribed newspaper at the time of field survey. This clearly indicates that majority of families are watching television as a social media (See: table 2.62)

Table 2.9
Distribution of respondents in relation to newspaper subscription

<i>Newspaper subscription</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	29	5.29
No	519	94.71
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.4 Connectivity of road

The rural roads in India form a substantial portion of the Indian road network. Road connectivity to habitats is a major hurdle of area development project for SCs. With regard to connectivity of road to residence, around 52 per cent houses were not linked to even one and a half meter width road and around 24 per cent residences were linked to auto rickshaw road, 12 per cent to car road and 13 per cent to lorry road at the time of field enquiry. Details are given in table 2.10.

Table 2.10
Type of road connectivity to residence

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Type of road</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Footpath	283	51.64
2	Auto rickshaw road	130	23.72
3	Car road	64	11.68
4	Lorry road	71	12.96
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.5 Distance to necessary institutions

During the sample survey some questions had been asked to assess the accessibility in terms of distance from residence to important necessary institutions and establishments for availing some necessities of life frequently. The distance from residence to various institutions examined were PHC, anganwadi, public distribution shop, family welfare center, community hall, lower primary school, pre metric hostel, drinking water source and commercial banks.

2.5.5.1 Primary health centre

Primary health centres are State owned rural health care facilities in India. They are essentially single physician clinics usually with facilities for minor surgeries, too. They are part of the Government funded public health system in India and are the most basic units of this system. The philosophy of primary health care holds that health is a basic human right. Thus, the main objective of a policy espousing primary health care would be to provide as yet unreached groups with at least basic health service through redistribution of financial resources, man power and materials (Cole-King, 1981 “Primary health care, A look at its current meaning” Mimeo publishers).

Around 27 per cent of the respondents reported that the PHCs are accessible within one km distance. For around 20 per cent, the PHCs are within 1 to 2 km, for 16.80 per cent within 2 to 3 km and for 10.90 per cent within 3 to 4 km distance from their residence. The maximum distance from the house of vulnerable community among SC to a nearby PHC was around 15 km. Only 1.80 per cent respondents reported this case. Details are given in table 2.11.

It is important to note that the average distance to a nearby PHC from the residence of a vulnerable community among SCs was 3.29 km with a standard deviation of 2.84 km. The distribution of distance was positively skewed with the co-efficient of skewness of 1.85, which indicates that for majority of families, the distance to PHC was below 3.29 km.

Table 2.11
Distance from residence to PHC

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.030 - 1.027	145	26.5	26.5
1.028 - 2.025	109	19.9	46.4
2.026 - 3.023	92	16.8	63.1
3.024 - 4.021	60	10.9	74.1
4.022 - 5.019	71	13.0	87.0
5.020 - 6.017	13	2.4	89.4
6.018 - 7.015	13	2.4	91.8
7.016 - 8.013	21	3.8	95.6
8.014 - 9.011	3	0.5	96.2
9.012 - 10.009	5	0.9	97.1
11.008 - 12.005	4	0.7	97.8
12.006 - 13.003	2	0.4	98.2
14.002 - 15	10	1.8	100
Total	548	100	

*Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS*

According to the report of SC Development Department (2013), 55.84 per cent SC habitats were located with more than 2.50 km from the nearest PHC.¹ The above table shows that 53.60 per cent of vulnerable SC community residences were located by a distance of more than 2.03 km from the nearest PHC. The findings of this study with the survey result have shown that the study findings are consistent and reliable for interpreting the distance from residence to a nearby PHC.

2.5.5.2 Anganwadi

The word Anganwadi means ‘courtyard shelter’ in Indian languages. They were started by the Indian Government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services Programme to combat child hunger and malnutrition. A typical anganwadi centre also provides basic health care in Indian villages. It is a part of the Indian public health care system. Basic health care activities include contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre school activities. The centers may also be used as depots for oral rehydration salts, basic medicines and contraceptives.

It was found out in the survey that the average distance from a vulnerable household to a nearby anganwadi centre was 0.92 km with a standard deviation of 1.60 km. This small spread of variation has revealed that majority of the families were able to send their child to a nearby anganwadi within a distance of less than 1 km. The following table illustrate that

¹ *Scheduled Castes habitats and families in Kerala, Report on collection of basic data May 2013 by Scheduled Castes Development Department*

95 per cent of the families were able to access anganwadies within 2 km. Out of this 95 per cent, around 84 per cent reported that the anganwadies were located within 1 km from their residence. These findings are further proved by the value of co-efficient of skewness. The distribution was highly positively skewed one with skewness of 6.07.

Table 2.12
Distance from residence to anganwadi

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.010 - 1.008	462	84.3	84.3
1.009 - 2.007	59	10.8	95.1
2.008 - 3.006	8	1.5	96.5
3.007 - 4.005	5	0.9	97.4
4.006 - 5.004	6	1.1	98.5
5.005 - 6.003	2	0.4	98.9
10.000 - 10.998	2	0.4	99.3
13.996-15	4	0.7	100
Total	548	100	

Source: Sample survey

Output from SPSS

The report of SC Development Department (2013) has indicated that 7.36 per cent of the SC habitats were located beyond 2.50 km distance from the nearest anganwadi. In comparison, this study finding showed that 4.90 per cent of vulnerable SC community households were located beyond 2.70 km from the nearest anganwadi.

2.5.5.3 Public distribution shop

A public distribution shop, also known as fair price shops (FPS) or ration shop. It is a part of India's public distribution system established by Government of India, which distributes rations at a subsidized price to the poor. Locally these are known as 'ration shops and cheaply sell wheat, rice, kerosene and sugar at a price lower than the market price. To buy items one must have a ration card. These shops are operated throughout the country by joint assistance of Central and State Government.

Table 2.13 shows that all public distribution centers in Kerala are reachable within a range of 10 m to around 4 km by vulnerable community households of SCs. Around 70 per cent households reported that the public distribution centers are located within 1 km distance. The average distance to a public distribution centre was 1.18 km and standard deviation of 0.99 km. The distribution was positively skewed with a co-efficient of skewness of 1.09.

Table 2.13
Distance from residence to public distribution shop

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.010 - .275	111	20.3	20.3
0.276 - .541	91	16.6	36.9
0.542 - .807	3	0.5	37.4
0.808 - 1.073	176	32.1	69.5
1.340 - 1.605	25	4.6	74.1
1.872 - 2.137	71	13.0	87.0
2.404 - 2.669	2	0.4	87.4
2.936 - 3.201	49	8.9	96.4
3.468 - 3.733	5	0.9	97.3
3.734 – 4.000	15	2.7	100
Total	548	100	

*Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS*

According to the report of SC Development Department (2013), 10.68 per cent SC habitats were located by more than 2.50 km from the nearest public distribution shop. The study findings indicated that 12.60 per cent vulnerable SC families were located beyond 2.94 km from the nearest public distribution shop. Hence it is inferred that the findings of this study are validated with the available secondary statistics.

2.5.5.4 Family welfare centre

The distance from house to the nearest family welfare centre ranges in between 50 m to 15 km with an average distance of 4.86 km and standard deviation of 4.23 km. The distribution was positively skewed with co-efficient of skewness of 0.84, which explains that majority of the vulnerable families were residing from a distance of 5 km from nearest family welfare centre. The following table further indicated that 64.80 per cent of the respondents' families were residing within 6 km and 80.70 per cent were below 8 km distance. Around 24 per cent were able to approach nearest family welfare centre within a distance of around one km.

Table 2.14
Distance from residence to family welfare centre

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.050 - 1.046	131	23.9	23.9
1.047 - 2.043	80	14.6	38.5
2.044 - 3.040	50	9.1	47.6
3.041 - 4.037	47	8.6	56.2
4.038 - 5.034	41	7.5	63.7
5.035 - 6.031	6	1.1	64.8
6.032 - 7.028	48	8.8	73.5
7.029 - 8.025	39	7.1	80.7
8.026 - 9.022	12	2.2	82.8
9.023 - 10.019	52	9.5	92.3
10.020 - 11.016	3	0.5	92.9
11.017 - 12.013	2	0.4	93.2
14.008-15	37	6.8	100
Total	548	100	

Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS

The survey findings of SC Development Department (2013) has shown that 68.06 per cent of SC habitats were located with a distance of more than 2.50 km from the nearest family welfare centre. Also this study has arrived the results that 61.50 per cent of vulnerable SC community families were residing with a distance of more than 2.04 km from the nearest family welfare centre at the time of survey. These two results are comparable for consistency.

2.5.5.5 Community hall

Community centers are public locations where members of a community tend to gather for group activities, social support, public information, and other purposes. They may sometimes be open for the whole community or for a specialized group within the community.

Regarding the distance to the community hall from the residence of vulnerable communities among SCs, 17.20 per cent reported that the hall is situated within a distance of around one km, for 5.80 per cent between 1 and 2 km, for 8.60 per cent between 2 and 3 and for another 12.20 per cent, the community hall to be reached with a distance of between 3 and 4 km. However, the average distance was 5.06 km with a standard deviation of 3.28 km. The co-efficient of skewness ($\beta_1=0.56$), indicates that the distribution of distance from vulnerable community family to nearest community centre was highly positively skewed, which showed

that majority were residing within 5 km distance from the nearest community hall at the time of field survey.

Table 2.15
Distance from residence to community hall

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.050 - 1.112	94	17.2	17.2
1.113 - 2.175	32	5.8	23.0
2.176 - 3.238	47	8.6	31.6
3.239 - 4.301	67	12.2	43.8
4.302 - 5.364	99	18.1	61.9
5.365 - 6.427	37	6.8	68.6
6.428 - 7.490	42	7.7	76.3
7.491 - 8.553	44	8.0	84.3
8.554 - 9.616	12	2.2	86.5
9.617 - 10.679	57	10.4	96.9
10.680 - 11.742	3	0.5	97.4
11.743 - 12.805	7	1.3	98.7
14.932-16	7	1.3	100
Total	548	100	

*Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS*

The survey finding of SC Development Department (2013) has indicated that 54.19 per cent of SC habitats were situated with a distance of more than 2.5 km from the nearest community hall. In comparison to this result, the present study also shows that 77 per cent of vulnerable SC community households were residing from the nearest community hall with a distance of more than 2.17 km.

2.5.5.6 Lower primary school

Education in the present day context is perhaps the single most important means of individuals to improve personal endowments, build capacity levels and to overcome constraints. Primary education is the basic stage in schooling. Primary education consists of two levels, lower primary and upper primary.

The distance to the nearest lower primary school from the residence was in between 100 m to 15 km with an average of 2.50 km and standard deviation of 2.12 km. The distribution was highly positively skewed ($\beta_1=2.45$). This positive skewness pointed out that nearly 100 per cent of the respondent families were residing from the nearest LPS within less than 6 km distance. Table 2.16 clearly disclosed this fact. Exactly 40 per cent of the

respondents were residing within one km, 20.60 per cent within 1 to 2 km, 14.60 per cent within 2 to 3 km and 12.20 per cent within 3 to 4 km distance.

Table 2.16
Distance from residence to lower primary school

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.100 - 1.092	219	40.0	40.0
1.093 - 2.085	113	20.6	60.6
2.086 - 3.078	80	14.6	75.2
3.079 - 4.071	67	12.2	87.4
4.072 - 5.064	39	7.1	94.5
5.065 - 6.057	8	1.5	96.0
6.058 - 7.050	2	0.4	96.4
7.051 - 8.043	10	1.8	98.2
8.044 - 9.036	2	0.4	98.5
9.037 - 10.029	2	0.4	98.9
10.030 - 11.022	1	0.2	99.1
11.023 - 12.015	1	0.2	99.3
14.002-15	4	0.7	100
Total	548	100	

*Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS*

According to the findings about SC habitats by SC Development Department (2013), 15.77 per cent SC habitats were located within more than 2.5 km from the nearest LPS. As far as vulnerable SC community families are concerned, 39.40 per cent were residing within a distance of more than 2.09 km from the nearest LPS at the time of sample survey of this study.

2.5.5.7 Pre matric hostel

It was in 1957 that the SC Department began the scheme of pre matric hostels with the aim of improving the educational status of economically backward children, both boys and girls belonging to the SCs. The SC Development Department runs hostels for providing hostel facilities for SC students in all districts of Kerala. The Department provides food, uniform, school bags, shoes, and monthly pocket money, travelling expenses during onam/christmas/holidays. The students from standard V to X are admitting in these hostels.

The maximum distance to a nearby pre matric hostel from the residence was around 35 km, but the average distance was 17.28 km with a standard deviation of 9.84 km. The distribution was negatively skewed ($\beta_1=0.28$), which explains that majority of the respondent families were residing beyond 18 km distance from the nearest pre matric hostel. The

following table shows that around only 20 per cent of the families were residing within 5 km distance.

Table 2.17
Distance from residence to pre matric hostel

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.500 - 2.799	28	5.1	5.1
2.800 - 5.099	84	15.3	20.4
5.100 - 7.399	48	8.8	29.2
7.400 - 9.699	19	3.5	32.7
9.700 - 11.999	8	1.5	34.1
12.000 - 14.299	4	0.7	34.9
14.300 - 16.599	17	3.1	38.0
16.600 - 18.899	7	1.3	39.2
18.900 - 21.199	85	15.5	54.7
21.200 - 23.499	75	13.7	68.4
23.500 - 25.799	73	13.3	81.8
25.800 - 28.099	47	8.6	90.3
28.100 - 30.399	31	5.7	96.0
30.400 - 32.699	5	0.9	96.9
32.700-35	17	3.1	100
Total	548	100	

Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS

2.5.5.8 Commercial banks

Commercial banks play an important and active role in the economic development of a country. If the banking system in a country is effective, efficient and disciplined, it brings about a rapid growth in the various sectors of the economy. Commercial banks accept various types of deposits from public especially from its clients, including saving account deposits, recurring account deposits, and fixed deposits. Commercial banks provide loans and advances to all types of clients against proper security.

The sample survey in the selected districts had shown that the average distance from the residence of vulnerable communities among SCs was 3.85 km with standard deviation of 3.67 km. The distribution was positively skewed ($\beta_1=1.88$), which indicated that majority of the families had a distance of less than 3.85 km to reach a nearest commercial bank for various banking operations. This aspect is further clarified by table 2.18. From the table it is clear that 80.70 per cent of the families were residing within a distance of 5.40 km. Out of

this, 72.60 per cent were within a range of 4.34 km, 61.50 per cent were within 3.28 km and 37.20 per cent families were within 2.22 km distance from the nearest commercial bank.

Table 2.18
Distance from residence to commercial bank

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.100 - 1.159	163	29.7	29.7
1.160 - 2.219	41	7.5	37.2
2.220 - 3.279	133	24.3	61.5
3.280 - 4.339	61	11.1	72.6
4.340 - 5.399	44	8.0	80.7
5.400 - 6.459	29	5.3	85.9
6.460 - 7.519	28	5.1	91.1
7.520 - 8.579	1	0.2	91.2
8.580 - 9.639	2	0.4	91.6
9.640 - 10.699	5	0.9	92.5
11.760 - 12.819	3	0.5	93.1
12.820 - 13.879	2	0.4	93.4
13.880 - 14.939	14	2.6	96.0
14.940-16	22	4.0	100
Total	548	100	

Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS

2.5.5.9 Drinking water

Availability of water is a fundamental human need. Each human being requires safe water for drinking, cooking, day to day affairs and simply keeping themselves clean. The United Nations considers universal access to clean water is a basic human right and an essential step towards improving living standards worldwide. Access to safe drinking water plays a fundamental role in economic and social development of a country.

Around 80 per cent of the respondents reported that drinking water is available in their premises. For another 5.70 per cent, the drinking water is available within a range of 26 m to 53 m. See table 2.19 for more details. The table also indicated that the maximum distance from the residence of the vulnerable communities to the nearest source of drinking water was 4 km.

The average distance to the nearest source of drinking water was 0.15 km with a standard deviation of 0.42 km. The distribution was highly positively skewed with coefficient of skewness of 5.02. This proved that almost cent per cent of the respondents have access to safe drinking water within a distance of 1.87 km.

Table 2.19
Distance from residence to source of drinking water

<i>Distance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.000 - 0.266	483	88.1	88.1
0.267 - 0.533	31	5.7	93.8
0.801 - 1.067	19	3.5	97.3
1.335 - 1.601	2	0.4	97.6
1.869 - 2.135	11	2.0	99.6
3.738-4	2	0.4	100
Total	548	100	

Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS

2.5.6 Summary of distances—a comparison

The average distance in terms of mean, median and mode with standard deviation and co-efficient of skewness to the necessary institutions described above from the residence of SC vulnerable communities are summarized in the following table for reference at a glance. The minimum and maximum distances are also indicated.

Table 2.20
Comparison of averages, standard deviation, skewness, minimum and maximum distance from residence to necessary institutions

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Descriptive statistics</i>	<i>Distance to</i>								
		<i>PHC</i>	<i>Anganwadi</i>	<i>PDS</i>	<i>Family welfare centre</i>	<i>Community hall</i>	<i>LPS</i>	<i>Pre metric hostel</i>	<i>Commercial bank</i>	<i>Source of drinking water</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1	Mean	3.29	0.92	1.18	4.86	5.06	2.50	17.28	3.85	0.15
2	Median	3.00	0.50	1.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	20.00	3.00	0.00
3	Mode	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	25.00	3.00	0.00
4	Standard Deviation	2.84	1.60	0.99	4.23	3.28	2.12	9.84	3.67	0.42
5	Skewness	1.85	6.07	1.09	0.84	0.44	2.45	-0.28	1.88	5.02
6	Minimum	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.00
7	Maximum	15.00	15.00	4.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	35.00	16.00	4.00

Source: Sample survey
Output from SPSS

2.5.7 Bank account

Regarding savings accounts in any bank either commercial or co-operative bank, around 68 per cent reported that they having savings bank account.

According to Census 2011, 60 per cent SC households were availing banking services.

Table 2.21
Distribution of respondents having bank account

<i>Bank account</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	372	67.88
No	176	32.12
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Regarding a handsome savings in their account, almost (91%) respondents disclosed that not much outstanding cash balances in their account. Those who had much savings in the banks had disclosed that their savings ranges between 1,000 and 10,000 only.

2.5.8 Source of drinking water

Regarding the source of drinking water to the vulnerable community, majority (54%) reported that they are using pipe water for their all round necessity of life. Another 41 per cent reported that they are taking water from well. Table 2.19, which indicates the distance to the source of drinking water, revealed that 88 per cent families had access to drinking water at their premises. The following table clearly indicates that out of this 88 per cent, 41 per cent had owned wells. This further proved that another 47 per cent had drinking water at their premises from pipe water connection.

Table 2.22
Distribution of respondents according to the source of drinking water

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Source of drinking water</i>	<i>No of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Well	222	40.51
2	Borewell	8	1.46
3	Pond	8	1.46
4	Stream	7	1.28
5	River	1	0.18
6	Pipe water	296	54.01
7	Well & pipe water	6	1.09
	Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

A comparison is necessary for assessing the consistency and reliability of these study findings about the source of drinking water. According to Population Census 2011, the percentage of SC families with well, bore well, pond, spring, river and pipe water as a source of drinking water are 54.47, 1.99, 0.98, 1.39, 0.27 and 0.36 respectively. Hence the results are comparable.

Around 93 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that they are not the beneficiaries of any drinking water schemes of SC Development Department. See table 2.23. Out of the 7.48

per cent beneficiaries of drinking water programmes of the Department, 6 per cent claimed that they are the regular beneficiaries of the Department drinking water schemes.

Table 2.23
Beneficiaries of drinking water schemes of the Department

<i>Beneficiary</i>	<i>No of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	41	7.48
No	507	92.52
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.9 Health

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is the level of functional or metabolic efficiency of a living organism. Systematic activities to prevent or care health problems and promote good health in humans are undertaken by health care providers. Achieving and maintaining health is an ongoing process, shaped by both the evolution of health care. Knowledge and practices as well as personal strategies organized interventions for staying healthy. Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive and save more.

Among individuals belonging to SCs, health care utilization tend to be lower and mortality rates tend to be higher than among members of higher castes. According to a study on health care seeking behavior and health care spending by young mother in India, women from lower castes spent less on public sector practitioners than higher caste women.

Under the sub head health, we examined number of physically handicapped and mentally retarded members in the family selected for the study during the survey. Also examined the important aspects such as whether children were regularly vaccinated or not, whether any visit to hospital during pregnancy, whether holding health insurance card or not, any visit to PHC for treatment and visit of ASHA workers.

2.5.9.1 Differently abled

Disabilities is the lack of competent physical and mental faculties; the absence of legal capability to perform an act. A disability may be present from birth, or occur during a person's life time. Impairment in bodily structure or function is defined as involving an anomaly, defect loss or other significant deviation from certain generally accepted population standards, which may fluctuate over time. Kerala is the third largest State in terms of the prevalence of disability.

It was found in the survey that around 95 per cent respondent families were blessed with able bodied members at the time of survey. Out of the total 5.11 per cent presence of differently abled member families, 4.56 per cent reported one differently abled member presence in their family and the remaining 0.55 per cent reported two differently abled member presences.

Table 2.24
Distribution of respondent families according to differently abled

<i>No of differently abled</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Nil	520	94.89
1	25	4.56
2	3	0.55
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

SC Development Department (2013) reported the presence of differently challenged members in 4.50 per cent of SC households. Naturally the presence of differently challenged members in vulnerable communities among SCs is more than in SC families. The survey findings are hence validated.

2.5.9.2 Mentally retarded

Mental retardation is a generalized neuro developmental disorder characterized by significantly impaired intellectual and adaptive functioning. Mental retardation is a condition diagnosed before age 18, usually in infancy or prior to birth that includes below average general intellectual function, and a lack of the skills necessary for daily living. The signs and symptoms of intellectual disability are all behavioral.

The survey findings of SC Development Department (2013) had indicated the presence of mentally retarded persons in 1.17 percentages of SC families. The primary findings of this study had revealed the presence of one mentally retarded person in 2.74 per cent families.

Table 2.25
Distribution of families with mentally retarded members

<i>No of mentally retarded members</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
0	529	97.26
1	19	2.74
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.9.3 Infant vaccination

Vaccination belongs to an important and effective ways of infectious diseases prevention. Immunization forms one of the most important and cost effective strategies for the

prevention of childhood sicknesses and disabilities and is thus a basic need for all children. The immunization programmes launched by Kerala in the late 1970s.

The following table indicates that majority (83%) of the families had vaccinated their child regularly for immunity to defend various types of diseases such as polio, hepatitis B, HIB, measles, MMR etc. All the respondent families, who had vaccinated their child had indicated that they are getting vaccination at free of cost from PHCs as well as from other Government agencies such as through anganwadies, ASHA workers etc.

Table 2.26
Respondent families with regular infant vaccination

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Vaccinated</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Yes	457	83.39
2	Partially	8	1.46
3	No	21	3.83
4	Non response	62	11.31
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.9.4 Treatment during pregnancy

Before the 20th century and in some countries even at the present day, delivery of baby has more typically occurred at home. But now majority of the pregnant women are going to hospital for routine check up and also during delivery time. Government has different programmes for pregnant women and new born babies for their health. A major focus of the PHC system is medical care for pregnancy and child birth in rural India. This is because people from rural India hesit to approach doctors for pregnancy care, which increases neonatal death. Hence, pregnancy care is a major focus area of the PHCs.

The respondents from around 87 per cent of families reported that the pregnant woman in their families always consulting doctor for treatment during pregnancy stage. This clearly shows the awareness among women in the vulnerable community families for the importance of pregnancy protection and about the new born baby's health in terms of weight and nutrition. See the following table for other details:

Table 2.27
Distribution of respondent families according to hospital treatment during pregnancy

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Hospital treatment</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Yes	475	86.68
2	Partially	6	1.09
3	No	16	2.92
4	Non response	51	9.31
Total	Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

In response to the question about place of delivery, around 85 per cent respondents disclosed that the pregnant women in their families are always consulting doctor for delivery and delivery is in hospital. And another 2 per cent also reported that delivery is in hospital but only occasionally. Around 9 per cent did not respond to the question and other 3.5 per cent reported that the delivery of child is in their residence. The details are given in the following table:

Table 2.28
Distribution of respondents reported place of delivery

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Place of delivery</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Hospital	468	85.40
2	Hospital (Occasionally)	10	1.82
3	Residence	19	3.47
4	Non response	51	9.31
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.9.5 Health insurance-RSBY

Health plans offer financial security to meet health related contingencies. It becomes imperative to have a health insurance plan in place, to ensure that no matter how critical your illness, it does not impair your financial independence. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is a Government run health insurance scheme for the poor. It provides for cashless insurance for hospitalization in public as well as in private hospitals. The scheme started enrolling on April, 2008 and has been implemented in 25 States of India. Every BPL family holding a yellow ration card and pays ₹ 30 towards registration fee to get a biometric enabled smart card, which containing their fingerprints and photographs. This enables them to receive impatient medical care of up to ₹ 30,000 per family per year in any of the empanelled hospitals.

Table 2.29 shows that out of the total respondents, around 79 per cent pointed out that their family members are covered by RSBY health insurance schemes of the Government.

Table 2.29
Respondent families covered by health insurance schemes

<i>Health insurance coverage</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	431	78.65
No	117	21.35
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.30 shows that 47 per cent of the respondent families were availed insurance amount for medical treatment. A comparison between the families covered under health insurance scheme and those who availed insurance amount for medical treatment revealed

that even if 79 per cent were covered by the schemes, only 47 per cent had availed such insurance support. This further gives one reason for the good health status of vulnerable communities.

Table 2.30
Families availed health insurance

<i>Availed health insurance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	204	37.23
Occasionally	53	9.67
No	291	53.10
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Also examined during the survey that any other health insurance scheme needed for their medical treatment of the members of vulnerable communities among SCs, 89 per cent reiterated that the RSBY health insurance scheme is not sufficient to support their medical treatment expenses and hence needed some other health insurance scheme from the Government along with the existing schemes.

2.5.9.6 Treatment at PHCs

Regarding the question about whether they are going to PHCs regularly or not at the time of illness of fever, cough, asthma, head ache, ENT, fracture, wounds etc, around 95 per cent reported that they are regularly consulting doctors at PHCs and another 5 per cent also reported that they are visiting PHCs, but occasionally.

Table 2.31
Families availed treatment from PHCs

<i>Visit to PHC</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	519	94.7
Occasionally	25	4.6
No	4	0.7
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.9.7 ASHA workers

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) is community health workers instituted by the Government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as part of NRHM. The mission began in 2005. ASHAs are local women trained to act as health educators and promoters in their communities. Their tasks include motivating women to give birth in hospitals, bringing children to immunization clinics, encouraging family planning, treating basic illness and injury with first aid, keeping demographic records and improving village sanitation. ASHAs are also meant to serve as a key communication mechanism between the health care system and rural population.

Regarding the questions about visit of ASHA workers in the houses of vulnerable communities for creating health awareness and also for supplying necessary medicines and materials for treatment, 65 per cent respondents said that the ASHA workers visit regularly their houses and another 20 per cent reported that the workers visit occasionally for creating such awareness and to distribute medicines. See table 2.32 for details.

Table 2.32
Visit of ASHA workers

<i>Visit of ASHA workers</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	357	65.15
Occasionally	108	19.70
No	83	15.15
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Regarding the frequency of visit of ASHA workers to the houses in a year, the following table indicated that the number of visits ranges from 1 to 48. Around 2.74 per cent disclosed that the ASHA workers visit their families on an average of 10 times in a year. Another 17 per cent reported that only 3 times, next to this another 12 per cent reported 2 times and another 7.3 per cent reported that 4 and 24 times each in a year. Details are given in table 2.33.

Table 2.33
Number of visit of ASHA workers

<i>No of visit</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
0	83	15.15
1	11	2.01
2	63	11.50
3	95	17.34
4	40	7.30
5	34	6.20
6	26	4.74
7	2	0.36
8	7	1.28
9	1	0.18
10	15	2.74
12	101	18.43
15	4	0.73
21	1	0.18
22	1	0.18
24	40	7.30
25	1	0.18
30	12	2.19
34	1	0.18
48	10	1.82
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

The average visit of ASHA workers was 8 times in a year with a standard deviation of 9.25 and co-efficient of skewness, 2.11. This positive skewness also implied that the visits of ASHA workers to the majority of the families were less than 8 times.

2.5.10 Chronic diseases

Chronic diseases are life threatening diseases. A life threatening disease is one that affects a number of organs and tissues or affects the body as a whole. Modern medicine has done much to eradicate and cure disease, but it has failed to some areas. The major life threatening diseases are cancer, AIDS, cardiac disease, asthma, liver disease etc. Psychic vulnerability has been associated with a number of physical symptoms and diseases personalities as an independent risk factor. Psychic vulnerability has been associated with a number of physical symptoms and diseases.

Personality is an independent risk factor for cancer. This hypothesis indicates that persons characterized by certain personalities or certain personality traits may be at increased risk for cancer. The liver plays an important role in many bodily functions from protein production and blood clotting to cholesterol, glucose and iron metabolism. A variety of illnesses can affect the liver. Diabetes, often referred to by doctors as diabetes mellitus, describes a group of metabolic diseases in which the person has high blood glucose (blood sugar), either because insulin production is inadequate, or because the body's cells do not respond properly to insulin, or both. HIV is a virus which is most commonly passed on by sexual contact. It attacks cells of the immune system. Untreated, the immune system weakens so that the body cannot defend against various bacteria, viruses and other germs. Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by bacteria (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*) that most often affect the lungs. Tuberculosis is curable and preventable. TB is spread from person to person through air.

The vulnerable communities among SCs are highly subjective to vulnerability of the above mentioned diseases.

Out of the respondents interviewed during the survey, 4.74 per cent reported that their family are suffering with cardiac diseased members and out of this 0.55 per cent families had received financial assistance for the cancer treatment of the members.

Next to cardiac disease 3.83 and 3.10 per cent families reported diabetic and asthma patients in their families. The details such as the number of patients and the patients received financial assistance to the treatment for some chronic diseases are given in the following table:

Table 2.34
Families with chronic diseases

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of patients per family</i>			<i>Total respondents</i>	<i>Financial assistance received</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1	Cancer	8 (1.46)	0	8 (1.46)	548	4 (0.73)
2	Cardiac disease	24 (4.38)	1 (0.18)	26 (4.74)	548	3 (0.55)
3	Nephro disease	2 (0.36)	0	2 (0.36)	548	0
4	Liver disease	1 (0.18)	0	1 (0.18)	548	0
5	Diabetic	21 (3.83)	0	21 (3.83)	548	3 (0.55)
6	AIDS	1 (0.18)	0	1 (0.18)	548	1 (0.18)
7	Asthma	17 (3.10)	0	17 (3.10)	548	3 (0.55)
8	Tuberculosis	0	0	0	548	0
Total				76 (13.87)	548	14 (2.55)

Source: Sample survey

Figures in bracket indicate percentage

Table 2.35
Families according to ability for chronic disease treatment

<i>Ability for treatment</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	27	35.53
No	49	64.47
Total	76	100

Source: Sample survey

Out of the families reported chronic diseases of their family members, 35.53 per cent reported that they are financially able to the treatment of the chronic diseased member of their family. The remaining 64.47 per cent reported that they have not enough money to treat for curing of these chronic diseases of the family members.

2.5.11 Residential status

Out of the total respondents, majority (72.08%) of the families were residing in their own houses and 11.86 per cent in rented buildings at the time of the survey. Also 16.06 per cent of the families were residing in quarters/layams/other buildings at the time of field survey.

Table 2.36
Distribution of respondent families according to residential status

<i>Category</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Owned	395	72.08
Rented	65	11.86
Quarters/layams/other buildings	88	16.06
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

While comparing the status of ownership of houses by the SC families, the 2011 Census reported that 89.33 per cent of SC families had owned houses and 10.22 and 4.40 respectively were residing in rented and other buildings.

2.5.12 Type of houses

Houses can be built in a large variety of configurations. Based on the type of roof, houses are divided into sloped roof or flat roof. Slope or slanting roof is used in places of heavy rainfall or snowfall. Different types of materials are used for slanting roof houses. This varies from dry leaves, palm leaves or grasses as in huts or clay tiles as in cottages or reinforced concrete as in modern villas. In remote areas and mountains etc, houses are simply made of readily available materials. Such houses are called kutcha houses. On the other hand, houses that are made of brick, cement etc is called pakka houses. Some people keep moving from one place to another. They make houses that can be carried. These are temporary houses or mobile houses. Other houses that can't be moved can naturally then be called permanent houses. Yet another classification that we can give for house is as cheap and expensive. Huts are the least expensive. Cottages and Baker model houses are relatively cheap compared to villas and bungalows.

Table 2.37
Distribution of respondents according to the type of house

<i>Type of houses</i>		<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	
Dilapidated	Hut	46	8.39	12.04
	Kutcha	20	3.65	
Livable	Tiled	273	49.82	49.82
Good	Partially concrete (tile/asbestos etc)	133	24.27	38.14
	Concrete only	76	13.87	
Total		548	100	100

Source: Sample survey

The above table demonstrated that around 12 per cent of the vulnerable SC communities were residing in dilapidated house at the time of survey. Out of this, 8.39 per cent had owned only hut for residence. Around 50 per cent were living in tiled thatched residence or in livable houses and the remaining 38.14 per cent were living in good houses.

Here we compared the conditions of house of SC households as reported by Population Census 2011. The Census gives that 45.81 per cent SC households were living in good houses, 43.07 per cent in livable houses and 11.12 per cent in dilapidated houses. See the following table for rural urban classification:

Table 2.38
Distribution of SC households according to the conditions of house
(in numbers)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Conditions of house</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Good</i>	<i>% to total</i>	<i>Livable</i>	<i>% to total</i>	<i>Dilapidated</i>	<i>% to total</i>	
Rural	191952	42.21	208728	45.90	54049	11.89	454729
Urban	152176	51.34	114789	38.72	29471	9.94	296436
Total	344128	45.81	323517	43.07	83520	11.12	751165

Source: Population census 2011

2.5.13 Separate kitchen

A kitchen is a room or part of a room used for cooking and food preparation in a dwelling or in a commercial establishment. The evolution of the kitchen is linked to the invention of the cooking range or stove and the development of water infrastructure capable of supplying running water to private homes.

The following table shows that in 26.64 per cent houses of the vulnerable communities, there was no separate kitchen in the house for cooking. This percentage stands at 6.81 as in the case of SC communities as per the Population Census 2011.

Table 2.39
Families with separate kitchen in house

<i>Separate kitchen in houses</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	402	73.76
No	146	26.64
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.14 Dwelling rooms

While analysing the housing status of vulnerable communities among SC households, not only enquired about the type of the house but also the number of dwelling rooms in the house. Regarding no exclusive rooms in the house, 6.39 per cent reported that they did not construct any exclusive rooms inside the house. That is, the total plinth area of the house is common to the members of the family. The highest in the survey, that is, 42.70 per cent reported that 3 rooms are available in the house and next to this 37.04 per cent reported 2 rooms availability. The maximum number of rooms in a house was 6 and the percentage of

such a house was 0.18. The percentage distributions of families with number of dwelling rooms are given in the following table:

Table 2.40
Vulnerable families with number of dwelling rooms

<i>No of exclusive rooms</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
0	35	6.39
1	42	7.66
2	203	37.04
3	234	42.70
4	31	5.66
5	2	0.36
6	1	0.18
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.41
SC households with number of dwelling rooms

<i>Status</i>	<i>Household having number of dwelling rooms.</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>No exclusive rooms</i>	<i>One room</i>	<i>Two rooms</i>	<i>Three rooms</i>	<i>Four rooms</i>	<i>Five rooms</i>	<i>Six rooms and above</i>	
Owned	12572	81350	268634	211857	73011	16141	7446	671011
Rented	805	11329	18504	10670	3908	1042	528	46786
Any other	1336	14850	11214	4330	1158	276	204	33368
Total	14713 (1.96)	107529 (14.31)	298352 (39.72)	226857 (30.20)	78077 (10.39)	17459 (2.32)	8178 (1.09)	751165 (100)

Source: Population census 2011

Figures in brackets indicates per cent to total

The number of SC households with number of dwelling rooms according to Census 2011 is furnished in table 2.41. The highest per cent is (39.72) with two dwelling rooms, 30.20 per cent with 3 rooms. Around 2 per cent of SC families with no exclusive room in the house and on the other extreme 1.09 per cent with 6 and above rooms

2.5.15 Toilet

A toilet is a sanitation fixture used for the disposal of human urine and feces. Many infectious diseases, including cholera and diarrhea, can be largely prevented when effective sanitation systems are in place. Hygienic toilets are one important piece of the overall sanitation system. SC Development Department is providing an amount of ₹ 25,000 in two instalments for the construction of toilets to SC families.

Regarding the question of latrine facilities, 73 per cent had reported that they having latrine facilities at the premises of the residence and also reported that out of this, 60.58 per cent latrines are roofed. The 2011 Census figure for SC households shows that 86.33 per cent SC families having latrine facilities at the premises.

Table 2.42
Families with latrine

<i>Latrine facilities</i>		<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
No		148	27.01
Yes	Roofed toilet	332	60.58
	Without roofed toilet	68	12.41
Total		548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.16 Bathroom

A bathroom is a room for personal hygiene activities attached with a toilet and sink. A bathroom may also contain a mirror, a bathtub or a shower, and possibly also a bidet. Around 37 per cent of vulnerable families had reported that they have any bathing facility at the premises, while 33 and 30 per cent respectively had reported that they having roofed bathing and without roofed bathing facilities at the premises.

Census figure 2011 about bathing facilities available for SC households has shown that around 34 per cent had no bathing facilities at the premises, 57 per cent had roofed bathing facilities and around 9 per cent had without roofed bathing facilities.

Table 2.43
Families with bathroom

<i>Bathroom facilities at the premises</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
No	202	36.86
Roofed bathroom	182	33.21
Without roofed bathroom	164	29.93
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

The following table shows that around only 4 per cent families had occupied with bath attached rooms in the residence.

Table 2.44
Families with bath attached rooms

<i>Bath attached room</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	22	4.01
No	526	95.99
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

The table 2.45 further indicated that 3.28 per cent families had one bath attached room and 0.73 per cent families had two bath attached rooms at the time of survey.

Table 2.45
Families with number of bath attached rooms

<i>No of bath attached rooms</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
0	526	95.99
1	18	3.28
2	4	0.73
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.17 Plastered wall

Plaster work refers to the construction or ornamentation done with plaster, such as a layer of plaster on an interior or exterior wall structure, or plaster decoration moldings on ceiling or walls. The process of creating plasterwork, called plastering, has been used in building construction for centuries.

Table 2.46
Houses with plastered wall

<i>Plastered wall</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	167	30.47
No	381	69.53
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

During the survey it was found that 30.47 per cent respondent houses are built with plastered wall. For a comparison, according to 2011 Census, 35.08 per cent of the walls of SC houses are built with stone packed with mortar.

2.5.18 Plastered floor

Regarding the type of floor, whether it is covered with cement/mosaic/floor tiles, 68.61 per cent of the families had reported that the floors of their houses are covered with these materials as against 71.78 per cent of SC family houses according to 2011 Census. See the following table:

Table 2.47
Houses with plastered floor

<i>Plastered floor</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	172	68.61
No	376	31.39
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.19 Land holdings

The following table indicates that around 72 per cent of SC vulnerable community families possessed land at the time of survey.

Table 2.48
Distribution of respondent families in relation to land holdings

<i>Land holdings</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	393	71.72
No	155	28.28
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

The following table illustrates the classification of land possession in cent by the respondent families. The maximum land possessed by respondent families was 100 cent and 0.20 per cent respondent families possessed 100 cent of land. Around 54 per cent possessed land up to one cent since as indicated by the above table around 28 per cent had not owned any land of their own. This pointed out that only 54 per cent of the families possessed land up to one cent. Next to one cent, 12 per cent possessed land between 10 and 20 cent. The average holding of land was 5.60 cent with standard deviation of 9.90 at the time of survey.

Table 2.49
Distribution of families in relation to land holding

<i>Land holding (in cents)</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
0.00 - 9.99	451	82.3	82.3
10.00 – 19.99	66	12.0	94.3
20.00 – 29.99	19	3.5	97.8
30.00 – 39.99	4	0.7	98.5
40.00 – 49.99	3	0.5	99.1
50.00 – 59.99	2	0.4	99.5
70.00 – 79.99	2	0.4	99.8
90.00 – 100	1	0.2	100
Total	548	100	

Source: Sample survey

Output from SPSS

2.5.20 Assistance for the scheme land and house

The Department provides assistance to vulnerable communities for the scheme land and house construction together subject to the condition that whose annual income does not exceed ₹ 50,000. An amount of ₹ 7,25,000 is giving for the scheme such a way that ₹ 3.75 lakh for purchase of land and ₹ 3.50 lakh for house construction. The following table indicated that only 21.35 per cent of the vulnerable SC families received such financial assistance from either Local Self Governments or from SC Development Departments.

Table 2.50
Families received financial assistance for land and housing

<i>Financial assistance received</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	117	21.35
No	431	78.65
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

It is clear from the following table that vulnerable communities received more (13.50%) financial assistance for land purchase and housing scheme from SC Development Department than Local Self Government. The remaining 7.85 per cent received assistance from various Llocal Bodies such as from Grama Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats.

Table 2.51
Source of financial assistance for land purchase and housing

<i>Source</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Not received financial aid	431	78.65
Grama Panchayats	23	4.20
Block Panchayats	15	2.74
District Panchayats	5	0.91
Department	74	13.50
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Also examined that whether the beneficiaries are satisfied or not with the piece of purchased land for housing. Around 46 per cent reported that they are not satisfied with the features of the land that they had purchased for housing purpose. The piece of land that they had purchased since good piece of land was not available at the time of purchase with the financial assistance received. However, 36 per cent reported that they are satisfied with the housing status of the land purchased. Around 18 per cent were not responded to this question. See the following table:

Table 2.52
Families with satisfaction in land purchased for housing

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	198	36.13
No	254	46.35
Non response	96	17.52
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

While analyzing time lag between purchase of land and house construction with the financial assistance either from Local Self Governments or SC Development Department, only around 2 per cent reported that they received money without difficulties and any time lag

between land purchase and house construction. Out of the total respondents surveyed, 73.54 per cent demanded that it is necessary to raise the financial limit to purchase land for house construction.

Table 2.53 indicates that only around 47 per cent of the respondents received financial assistance only for house construction and table 2.54 revealed that out of this respondents received assistance for house construction, around 20 per cent received assistance from Grama panchayats, 17 per cent from Block Panchayaths and 9 per cent from SC Development Department and only around one per cent received assistance from District Panchayats.

Table 2.53
Families received financial assistance for house construction

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	257	46.90
No	291	53.10
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.54
Source of financial assistance for house construction

<i>Source</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
No	291	53.10
Grama Panchayats	110	20.07
Block Panchayats	95	17.34
District Panchayats	4	0.73
SC Development Department	48	8.76
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.50 and 2.53 together indicates that 68.25 per cent of the vulnerable SC families received financial assistance for housing. See appendix III, IV and V for physical and financial progress of development schemes for SC vulnerable communities during 2011-12 to 2013-14 and appendix VI for progress report of one time ACA

2.5.21 Land for cremation of family members

Cremation is the combustion, vaporization and oxidation of dead bodies & basic chemical compounds, such as gases, ashes and mineral fragments retaining the appearance of dry bone. Cremation may serve as a funeral or post funeral rite that is an alternative to the interment of an intact dead body in a coffin or casket. Religions such as Hinduism, Jainism and Sikhism practice cremation. A dead adult hinds is mourned with a cremation, while a dead child is typically buried. The rite of passage is performed in harmony with the Hindu religious view that the microcosm of all living beings in a reflection of a macrocosm of the universe.

Cremation of died members of the family assume much importance as per the rituals of SC vulnerable communities like Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi and Chakliyar. Hence regarding the question of whether own land is sufficient or not for the cremation of the dead family members, majority of the respondents (67.52%) had reported that their own land is not sufficient for the cremation as per the rituals of their community.

Table 2.55
Sufficient land for cremation

<i>Land is sufficient</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	178	32.48
No	370	67.52
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.22 Maintenance of house

For the maintenance of 7 to 25 year old house or for the construction of additional rooms, SC Development Department is sanctioning and giving an amount of ₹ 50,000 in two equal installments to the SC households. Annual income of the beneficiary families should not exceed ₹ 50,000. Local Self Government is also giving an amount of ₹ 25,000 to SC families for house maintenance by way of plan subsidy.

Only 10.40 per cent of the respondents reported that they got assistance from Government for maintenance of house. Out of this 10.40 per cent, 8.21 per cent received assistance from Grama Panchayats, 2 per cent from Block Panchayats and 0.18 per cent from SC Development Department. See tables 2.56 and 2.57.

Table 2.56
Families received financial assistance for house maintenance

<i>Financial assistance</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	57	10.40
No	491	85.60
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.57
Source of financial assistance for house maintenance

<i>Source</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
No	491	89.61
Grama Panchayats	45	8.21
Block Panchayats	11	2.00
District Panchayats	-	-
SC Development Department	1	0.18
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.23 Electrification of house

Around 15 per cent families reported that they received financial help for electrification of their house and out of this, 13.50 per cent received assistance from Grama Panchayats, 0.73 per cent from Block Panchayats and 0.55 from District Panchayats. See tables 2.58 and 2.59.

Table 2.58
Families received financial assistance for house electrification

<i>Grand received for electrification of house</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	81	14.78
No	467	85.22
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.59
Source of financial assistance for house electrification

<i>Source</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
No	467	85.22
Grama Panchayats	74	13.50
Block Panchayats	4	0.73
District Panchayats	-	-
SC Development Department	3	0.55
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.24 Unfinished houses

Survey examined the incomplete number of houses, whose work started but not completed with the assistance of SC Development Department. Only 10.40 per cent houses needed to be completed at the time of survey. The respondents reported that the construction of house buildings started but yet to be completed at the time of survey is due to the difficulties to find sufficient money from their part in excess of the full amount of grant received from the Government by way of financial assistance.

Table 2.60
Families with incomplete houses

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	57	10.40
No	451	82.30
Non Response	40	7.30
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Only around 8 per cent of the respondents (7.66%) reported that the grant received from the Government is quite sufficient to meet the budget for house construction. This amply reveals that there is a need for raising the financial limit from the Local Bodies and SC Development Department by way of grand-in-aid and subsidies for the house construction by

the SC vulnerable communities since 92 per cent reiterated that the grant is inadequate for the house construction.

Around half of the respondents pointed out that in order to stabilize the price of building materials in the open market, there is a need for supplying the necessary building materials such as bricks, sand, metals, cement, steel etc. by Government as a part of assistance for house construction.

2.5.25 Soil conservation-beneficiaries

Soil conservation projects under the plan of Local Self Governments is meant only for urban area by issuing a maximum amount of ₹ 10, 000 per hectare. The soil conservation schemes are opened to all categories of population. The survey indicated that a meagre 1.28 per cent of the vulnerable communities were reported to be the beneficiaries of soil conservation schemes of local bodies.

2.5.26 Grant to purchase land for agriculture operation

The following table shows that an insignificant percentage of 0.36 respondents reported that they received some financial assistance from SC Development Department to purchase land for agricultural purposes. Out of this respondents of 0.36 had received assistance to purchase land for agricultural purposes, 0.18 per cent each got assistance to purchase 5 and 10 cent land. Hence there is an urgent need to extend financial help for the SC vulnerable communities to purchase some piece of suitable land for agricultural operations with a view to bridge the gap between the production and consumption of paddy, tapioca and other needy vegetables in the State. Also around half of the respondents disclosed their willingness to do agriculture cultivation in lease land with the help of Government agencies.

Table 2.61
Distribution of respondents in relation to grant received from SC Development Department to purchase land for agriculture operations

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	2	0.36
No	546	99.64
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.27 Material possession

According to 2011 Population Census (provisional), 61.59 per cent of SC households in Kerala have TV, 59.94 per cent have mobile phone, 6.34 per cent have landline telephone connection, 15.44 per cent have bicycle, 10.68 per cent have two wheeler, 2.32 per cent households owned four wheeler, 7.95 per cent have computer system and 2.30 per cent owned all these assets.

Regarding the material possession of SC vulnerable communities, 90.15 per cent were residing in electrified houses at the time of field survey. Around 78 per cent have handset with mobile connection and 71.35 per cent have colour television at their home. The absolute and percentage figures of other material possessions of SC vulnerable communities are given in table 62. Also found that, out of the total respondents, 11.46 per cent have not equipped with any of these assets.

Table 2.62
Distribution of respondents according to material possession

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Material possession</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Bicycle	14	548	2.55
2	Two wheeler	30	548	5.47
3	Three wheeler	4	548	0.73
4	Four wheeler	1	548	0.18
5	Color television	391	548	71.35
6	Land phone	7	548	1.28
7	Mobile phone	429	548	78.28
8	Well	74	548	13.50
9	Bore well	-	-	-
10	Pump set	1	548	0.18
11	Water connection	1	548	0.18
12	Solar lamp	-	-	-
13	Electrified house	494	548	90.15
14	Gas connection	52	548	9.49
15	Mixi	213	548	38.87
16	Grinder	11	548	2.01
17	Washing machine	-	-	-
18	Iron box	129	548	23.54
19	Fridge	11	548	2.01

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.63
Distribution of respondents with multiple responses in relation to material possessions

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Material possession</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Two wheeler & three wheeler	1	0.18	548
2	Land phone & mobile phone	3	0.55	548
3	Well & pumpset	1	0.18	548
4	Mixi & grinder	3	0.55	548

Source: Sample survey

The responses on material possession by the respondent families were not independent. That is, there were multiple responses from the sample respondents. Some families have more than one material asset than that listed in the above table. Here we are focusing only on some multiple responses in relation to similar in use or substitutable material possession. See the above table for details:

2.5.28 Self employment

The SC Development Department provides financial help to the individuals/self help groups who are interested to do self employment. The project for self employment is submitted to the bank and if the bank is ready to give loan, the Department will give one-third of the loan as subsidy. The loan amount is limited to 3 lakh for individuals and 10.50 lakh for groups. Any employment can be started as part of self employment with the approval of bank. Age limit is 18 to 50 and the educational qualification is 7th standard. There is no income limit. Applications are to be send to the Block/Municipal/Corporation SC Development Officer along with necessary documents.

Regarding the questions about self employment training and related details, no respondent trained for self employment opportunities till the time of survey. However, 2.74 per cent of the other family members of the respondents received training for various self employment opportunities such as training for tailoring, driving, cattle rearing, coconut climbing, rubber tapping and for paper bag production. See the following table for percentage distribution:

Table 2.64
Distribution of family received self employment training

<i>Received training</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
0	533	97.26
1	14	2.56
2	1	0.18
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

No responses were received from any of the sample respondents with regards to the related questions of self employment such as:

- Is satisfactory the self employment training?
- Are you doing self employment after the training?
- If you are doing self employment, did you receive any financial assistance from Department or Local Bodies or from any other agencies?
- Is the self employment unit still functioning?
- If functioning, is running profitably?
- Any technical training to the family members including the respondent?

The respondents reported their willingness to do self employment in the following sectors with financial assistance from any agencies:

- Tailoring

- Soap production
- Welding
- Driving
- Animal husbandry
- Bakery units
- Paper bag production

2.5.29 Education

Around 51 per cent of the respondent families found with children studying in various disciplines from anganwadi to collegiate education. Around 37 per cent of the families had also reported drop outs of students from school education. Also noted that out of this, 22.26 per cent of the families with one member student drop out, 11.50 per cent of the families with two student drop out, 2.56 per cent with three student drop out and in remaining 0.36 per cent of the families with four student drop out. See the following tables 2.65, 2.66 and 2.67.

Table 2.65
Distribution of families with students

<i>Students</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	282	51.46
No	266	48.54
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.66
Distribution of families with drop out of students from school education

<i>Drop out</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	201	36.68
No	347	63.32
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.67
Families with number of drop outs

<i>Students</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
0	347	63.02
1	122	22.26
2	63	11.50
3	14	2.56
4	2	0.36
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Majority of the families reported that drop out of students was occurred due to financial problems. The various reasons for the drop out of students before completing SSLC are given below:

- Financial liabilities

- Health issues of students
- Examination failure
- Inadequate interest in doing higher education
- Collie labour
- Death of father
- Unhealthy parents

SC Development Department and various tiers of local bodies have extending financial helps to the SC students for education purpose such as for purchasing shoes, uniforms, umbrellas, bags, texts and notebooks etc. Educational programs are being carried out on the basis that the everlasting growth of any society is possible only with its educational developments. There are various schemes like lumpsum grant, stipend, scholarship, boarding school facilities, pre matric hostel, etc. from nursery to collegiate level.

Around 27 per cent of the families reported that they received financial assistance for the purpose of education of their children. See the following table:

Table 2.68
Families received financial assistance for education

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	147	26.82
No	401	73.18
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.68 indicates that for extending financial help for continuous education for students belongs to SC vulnerable communities, majority (23.54%) of the families got assistance from SC Development Department.

Table 2.69
Source of financial assistance to education

<i>Source</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
No	401	73.18
Grama Panchayats	14	2.54
Block Panchayats	3	0.56
District Panchayats	1	0.18
Department	129	23.54
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.30 Anganwadi education

Provision of supplementary nutrition under the ICDS scheme is primarily made to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily

Intake (ADI) of children and pregnant and lactating women. It is supplied through anganwadies. BPL is not a criterion for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS.

Around half (50.18%) of the children from SC vulnerable community families were going to anganwadies at the time of primary survey. The children from the remaining families were not attending anganwadies because anganwadies are situated far away from their residence. However, 55.29 per cent of the vulnerable community families were getting food supplement for their children of below 6 year age. Majority (71.35%) of the respondents also reported that the functioning of the anganwadies in their area is much satisfactory to give the nutritious food supplement for their children. See the tables 2.70, 2.71 and 2.72.

Table 2.70
Distribution of families with children attending anganwadies

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	275	50.18
No	273	49.82
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.71
Distribution of families getting continuous supply of nutritious food from anganwadies

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	303	55.29
No	245	44.71
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Table 2.72
Families reported satisfactory working of anganwadies

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	391	71.35
No	157	28.65
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.31 Impact of development programmes to vulnerable communities

The impact of various development programmes implemented by SC Development Department for improving the educational status, generating overall man days of employment, raising aggregate income level, improving standard of living and impact on social empowerment of the members of the families were also examined. With regard to the impact on improving educational status, majority (73.54%) of the respondents reported that the educational status of the members of their family as a result of educational programmes extended by the SC Development Department had not been improved. In the case of employment generation programs, 88.69 per cent disclosed that the man days of employment

of their members of the family had not increased with respect to the employment generation programmes of the Department. In continuation of the impact of the employment generation schemes, also examined the impact of various schemes on raising the aggregate income level of the families. Around 85 per cent reported that no improvement occurred on the aggregate income level of the families with respect to the effect of various levels of development programmes. Similarly majority of the respondents, 68.61 and 73.72 per cent respectively had indicated that the standard of living of their family and empowerment of the family members in the society are not improved due to the implementation of the development schemes by SC Development Department. Here it is inferred that there was not any significant positive impact on the important socio-economic status indicators of educational status, employment generation and income level of the SC vulnerable community families due to the execution of various development programmes of SC Development Department.

Table 2.73
Families reported the impact of development programmes by SC Development Department

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Improvement in</i>	<i>Response</i>					
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Education	145	26.46	403	73.54	548	100
2	Man days of employment	62	11.31	486	88.69	548	100
3	Income	80	15.00	468	85.40	548	100
4	Standard of living	172	39.39	376	68.61	548	100
5	Social empowerment	144	26.28	404	73.72	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.5.32 Empowerment of vulnerable community

Empowerment is defined as a decision-making power, access to information and resources for taking proper decision, positive thinking on the ability to make change and increasing one's positive self-image and overcoming stigma. Empowerment can be classified as social empowerment, political empowerment and economic empowerment. Social empowerment is understood as the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence, and acting individually and collectively to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude poor people and keep them in poverty. Poor people's empowerment, and their ability to hold others to account, is strongly influenced by their individual assets and capabilities of all types: human, social and psychological.

Around 66 per cent of the respondents demanded awareness classes to improve their social empowerment as a part of the empowerment in the society.

Table 2.74
Respondents demanded awareness classes for social empowerment

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	362	66.06
No	186	33.94
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

While assessing the political empowerment of the SC vulnerable communities it was enquired that any respondent or any other family members from the vulnerable community families contested in election to Local Bodies. It was reported that 1.64 per cent members from the vulnerable community contested in election and out of this, 1.11 per cent had been elected to Local Bodies. See the following table:

Table 2.75
Distribution of respondents and family members contested in election to Local Bodies

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Contested in election</i>	<i>Response</i>					
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	By respondent	3 (2)	0.55 (0.37)	545	99.45	548	100
2	By other family member	6 (4)	1.09 (0.74)	542	98.91	548	100
Total		9 (6)	1.64 (1.11)	539	-	548	100

Source: Sample survey

Figures in brackets indicate elected members

In order to empower financially the SC vulnerable communities, the SC Development Department has different schemes, namely financial assistance for self employment, apprenticeship assistance to those passed ITI, Diploma and Engineering, financial assistance for practicing and enrolment to those who have passed LLB and also gives financial help for purchasing tool kits for those who have passed out from the Department ITI.

It was examined during the survey that the number of SC vulnerable community families who received any benefits from SC Development Department to empower economically, majority of the respondent (74.82%) reported that they did not get any benefits from the Department while the remaining 25.18 per cent disclosed that they received some assistance from SC Development Department for the following schemes:

- Financial assistance for house maintenance
- Financial assistance for house construction and extension

- Financial assistance for toilet
- Financial assistance for house electrification
- Financial assistance for marriage
- Financial assistance for bicycle purchase
- Financial assistance for cattle rearing
- Financial assistance to purchase bag, uniform, shoes and umbrella for the education of children
- Financial assistance for medical treatment
- Pension

2.5.33 Block SC Development Officers and SC Promoters; functioning

Regarding the various programmes and activities initiated by Block SC development Officers and SC Promoters 90.33 per cent and 93.07 per cent respectively reported that the activities from the part of Block SC Development Officers and SC Promoters are according to the demand from the vulnerable communities and reported that they are satisfied with the work of these officers.

Table 2.76
Respondents reported satisfactory works of Block SC Development Officer and SC Promoter

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Work satisfaction from</i>	<i>Response</i>					
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Block SC Development Officer	495	90.33	53	9.67	548	100
2	SC Promoters	510	93.07	38	6.93	548	100

Source: Sample survey

The respondents also had given some suggestions for improving the services of Block SC Development Officers and SC Promoters for uplifting the status of vulnerable communities.

2.5.34 Suggestions for improving the services of Block SC Development Officer

- Regular field visit of Block SC Development Officers
- Conducting awareness classes
- Regular monitoring of water supply schemes for SCs
- Provide vehicle to Block SC Development Officer for field visit
- Conduct people campaign programmes
- Keep the list of contact phone number of the vulnerable SC family members
- Timely information from Block Development Office to get various assistance in time

- Information to beneficiaries soon after the approval of schemes/assistance from Block SC Development Office
- Special consideration to the patients, females and widows

2.5.35 Suggestion for improving the services of SC Promoter

- Awareness about the schemes to the vulnerable communities
- Regular field visit
- Information about the schemes to the vulnerable families
- Raise the honorarium of SC Promoter for imparting better service
- SC Promoter would be included in the panchayat level monitoring committees

2.5.36 Demanded programmes of vulnerable communities

Around 78 per cent of the respondents reported that they are not getting schemes on demand from SC Development Department. Instead of planning and selecting schemes on demand from SC vulnerable communities, the SC Development Department selecting some schemes and allotting money for implementing such schemes. Only around 22 per cent reported that such schemes are beneficial to the people. See the following table:

Table 2.77
Respondents in relation to demanded programmes from SC Development Department

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	119	21.72
No	429	78.28
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

The respondents also indicated the schemes/benefits, which they needed to get from SC Development Department. The following are the schemes demanded by the respondents:

- Schemes for house maintenance
- Assistance for land purchase
- Assistance for new house construction
- Financial assistance to medical treatment
- Financial assistance to marriage for women
- Assistance for self employment schemes
- Assistance for water supply schemes
- Assistance for toilet
- Assistance for new wells

- Assistance for house electrification
- Financial help for purchasing text book, shoes, umbrella etc.
- Training for agricultural operations
- Timely releasing of stipend to students
- Assistance for bore well construction
- Schemes for education to get good job
- Foot path and road construction schemes with street light to colonies
- Schemes for conservation of ponds

However, some of these are ongoing schemes.

With regard to the question of any obstacles stand in the way for getting individual benefits from Departments and local bodies, the respondents reported some difficulties in getting benefits for individual schemes. These are summarised below:

- Ignorance about the schemes.
- Difficulties in getting the land at the rate fixed by the Government
- Ration cards were not issued to some families
- Delay in getting documents through akshaya to get individual benefits
- Political lobbying
- Difficulties posted by some VEO
- Existing guidelines
- Defective caste certificate
- Dishonouring of grama sabha list
- Poor prioritisation of individual beneficiaries in grama sabha
- No proper verification of income certificate
- Delay in getting caste and income certificate

2.5.37 Direct Benefit Transfer

Direct Benefit Transfer or DBT is an attempt to change the mechanism of transferring subsidies launched by Government of India on January 2013. This programme aims to transfer subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts. It is hoped that crediting subsidies into bank accounts will reduce leakages, delays etc. Hence the informants were also asked to respond to the question that whether they are interested in getting individual benefits through bank account via aadhaar number. Around 85 per cent interested to get benefits from

Government Departments through their bank accounts by crediting the subsidy amount to their bank account number.

Table 2.78
Respondents interested to get Direct Benefit transfer

<i>Response</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	464	84.67
No	84	15.33
Total	548	100

Source: Sample survey

2.6 Process of implementation and monitoring the development programmes

SC Development Department is implementing various schemes for socio-economic development of SCs. Department is also implementing some special schemes for the upliftment of vulnerable communities of Vedan, Nayadi, Kalladi, Chakkiliar along with the normal schemes intended for SCs. SC Development Department is formulating SCSP for every financial year with the prime objective of improving the socio-economic status of SCs. SCSP document of every financial year is of immense help for the Department to ensure effective utilization of the earmarked funds in the budget for SCs and to monitor the implementation of SCSP schemes.

The prime objective of the development programmes for vulnerable communities among SCs is the rehabilitation of landless and houseless SC vulnerable communities. The development schemes have the following provisions:

- Assistance to purchase five cent of land for house construction.
- Assistance to ensure good infrastructure, road, connectivity, communication facilities, better education, medical treatment, access to drinking water, electrification, etc.
- Assistance to better infrastructure in the colonies.

Here we reviewed the process of implementation and monitoring of development programmes initiated at Directorate, District, Block and SC promoter level.

2.6.1 Directorate level

Fund was allotted to all districts in every financial year for the improvement of the living standards of the vulnerable communities. The fund was allotted to implement development schemes contained in the action plan, which submitted by each District Development Officer for SCs. Also take into account the proportion of SC population in the district for fixing the allotment to districts. For launching a new scheme and to enhance allotment of fund for the existing schemes, approval might be obtained from the Government

through passing of bills in the working group meetings conducted for the purpose. At the Directorate level, fund has been allotted to all districts through the District Development Officers for SCs. Selection of beneficiaries of the schemes were at the district level by District Development Officers for SC and the approval of the list had been given by the Director. Then the fund had been allotted to the district through the Finance Officer in the Directorate. Apart from these schemes, the Directorate also directly implementing various schemes through various Government agencies such as Kudumbasree, HortiCorp, Fisheries, Milma etc. Beneficiaries of these schemes were selected by the implementing agency themselves and sanction and fund allotment had been given by the Director, SC Development Department.

The monthly progress report regarding the implementation of schemes from all districts were collected and consolidated at the Directorate and after verification and scrutiny, the progress reports were presented in the meeting at Government level. Monthly review meeting of District Development Officers for SCs and subordinate officers were also convened by the Director to review the progress of implementation of schemes. Separate review meetings were held at the Directorate for the development schemes implemented by the Government agencies.

2.6.2 District level

At the district level, the District Development Officer for SCs collects the proposals from the SC Development Officers from Blocks and Municipalities in the district. The SC Development Officer from Corporation also submits the proposal to the District Development Officer. Then the District Officers prepare the action plan and submitted to the Directorate for sanction and allotment of fund. After getting sanction and allotment, the target and fund distributed to Blocks, Municipalities and Corporation to achieve the target. The beneficiary list had been approved by District Development Officer for SCs after scrutiny and verification subject to the condition that the allotted fund would be fully utilized, otherwise the fund might be transferred to other blocks, which demand fund, and hence the allotted fund never been lapsed. The fund had been always allotted to those schemes and implemented as per the existing guidelines.

Review meeting of Block SC Development Officers had been conducted by District Development Officer for SCs atleast once in every month to review the physical and financial progress of the implementing schemes in the district. Also examines the obstacles, if any, stand in the way for the efficient and timely implementation of various works/schemes. In

order to look into the various issues faced by the SC community and to pass information to the households from various tiers of District, Block, Grama Panchayat and ward level, the District Development Officer for SCs appoint SC Promoters in Grama Panchayat, Block Panchayat, Municipalities and Corporation. The District Development Officer for SCs appoints one SC Promoter to each Grama Panchayat, three to Municipalities and five to Corporations. Various types of trainings were given to SC Promoters to ensure efficient functioning of promoters for higher level of welfare of the SC households and to place their various sufferings before the competent authority. The District Development Officer for SCs had field visits as part of monitoring the development projects.

2.6.3 Block SC Development Officer

Block SC Development Officer is working for promoting the welfare of SCs. The officer has a close contact with SC Promoters and SC households. The officer prepares the action plan for the Block based on the reports submitted by different SC Promoters. Then the consolidated action plan would be submitted to the District Development Officer for SCs for information and further necessary action. If there are inadequate beneficiaries found in the grama sabha list, separate beneficiary applications would be invited through advertisement. The Block SC Development Officer always prepares a main list as well as a supplementary list of beneficiaries for each Local Body at ward level. These two lists were prepared by selecting the beneficiaries randomly from the grama sabha list of decentralised planning. The meetings were attended by Block and all Grama Panchayat Presidents. In the selected lists the vulnerable community households have been noted against their names and would be selected as beneficiaries in that priority order for the development schemes intended for SC vulnerable communities. If there was any shortage of vulnerable communities in the list, then advertisement would be given to invite application from vulnerable communities. While selecting beneficiaries, necessary documents such as income certificate, caste certificate, NOC from Village Officer etc. were examined by Block SC Development Officer. The NOC obtained from the Village Officer to certify that they so far not received any assistance for such schemes from any of the agencies. The fund to beneficiaries had been issued by Block SC Development Officer. The fund has been issued to the beneficiaries at the completion of each stage as per the guidelines and with the report of SC Promoter in the case of construction works. In order to issue different instalments for the construction work, site photos of

different completed stages of work is necessary. The Block SC Development officer always visits the works site of different schemes before issuing the full amount to the beneficiaries.

The Block SC Development Officer conducts weekly meetings of SC Promoters to review the progress of various schemes implementation. The officer also sanctioned and issued the honorarium amount to the Promoters based on their work diary. Block SC Development Officer also makes personal relation with SC vulnerable people and would make them understandable about the various types of schemes and how to make use of the available fund effectively. The general committee meetings of grama panchayat presidents at block level also review the progress of implementation of various schemes for the SC vulnerable community.

2.6.4 SC Promoter

SC promoter is a person from SC community appointed by District Development Officer for SCs. The District Development Officer for SCs selects a SC person for each Grama panchayat from the same Grama Panchayat itself as far as possible. While selecting the SC Promoter, the District Officer considers the qualification, experience, interest and the productivity of the person. Applications had been invited for the selection of SC Promoters through advertisement in dailies by the District Officer. After scrutiny of applications, the applicants with minimum academic qualification of SSLC were called for an interview and selects a person belongs to SC community. Then training programmes had been imparted to the selected persons as Promoters to do their functions. Currently a honorarium of ₹ 7000 per month is given to the Promoters through Block SC Development Officer. If any SC Promoter was not available to discharge functions in any of the Local Bodies, charge had been assigned to other SC Promoter in the nearby Local Body.

SC Promoters have close contact with the SC households. They are well aware of the geography and topography of the Grama Panchayat. The SC Promoter helps the SC people to know about the various ongoing and comingforth development schemes and assists them to apply for the schemes to get the benefit. The SC Promoters record the conditions of the living standards of the SC households as well as the progress of scheme implementation and present it with necessary details in the weekly review meeting of Block SC Development Officer. Payments of various instalments to the beneficiaries for different schemes at various stages of completion were based on the report submitted by the promoters to the Block SC Development Officer.

2.7 Summary of primary findings

Here we summarized the important primary findings:

- Around 78 per cent of the SC vulnerable families were nuclear type and the remaining 22 per cent were joint families.
- The mean age of the respondents was 44 and the distribution was positively skewed.
- Illiteracy was around 36 per cent among the SC vulnerable communities.
- Around 20 per cent of the respondents were unemployed and 70 per cent were coolie workers.
- Hardly one per cent of the SC vulnerable communities had no ration card and 67 per cent were BPL families.
- Sixty five per cent of the vulnerable SC families received employment under MGNREGS.
- Around 2 per cent of the vulnerable SC population holds passport and 0.70 per cent were working in gulf countries.
- Only around 5 per cent of the vulnerable SC households had subscribed newspaper.
- Around 24 per cent houses were connected with autorickshaw road, 12 per cent with car road and 13 per cent with lorry road.
- Around 27 per cent reported that the PHCs are accessible within a distance of one km and the average distance from the residence to PHC was 3.29 km, and the distribution was positively skewed.
- The average distance to a nearby anganwadi center was 0.92 km and the distribution was highly positively skewed. Anganwadi centers were located within one km distance in the case of 84 per cent households.
- Seventy per cent of the respondents reported that the public distribution centers are located within one km distance. The average distance was 0.99 km and the distribution was positively skewed.
- The average distance to the nearest family welfare center was 4.86 km and the distribution was positively skewed. Around 24 per cent families were able to approach the family welfare center within a distance of one km.
- The average distance to community hall was 5 km and the distribution was positively skewed. The hall is situated within a distance of one km in the case of 17.20 per cent household.

- The average distance to LPS was 2.50 km and the distribution was highly positively skewed. Forty per cent of the vulnerable SC families were residing within one km distance from the nearest LPS.
- Only 20 per cent of the families were residing within 5 km distance from the nearest pre matric hostel. The average distance was 17.28 km and the distribution was negatively skewed.
- The average distance to commercial bank was 3.85 km and the distribution was positively skewed, and around 68 per cent respondents had operated savings bank account.
- Safe drinking water was available at the premises of 80 per cent of SC vulnerable households and almost cent per cent of the households reported safe drinking water availability around 1.87 km distance. The average distance to the nearest source of drinking water was 0.15 km.
- Around 41 per cent households owned wells and another 54 per cent depending on pipe water as a source of drinking water. Out of this 54 per cent, 47 per cent had pipe water at their premises. Around 7 per cent of the respondents reported that they are the beneficiaries of drinking water schemes of the SC Development Department.
- Around 5 per cent of the families reported the presence of differently abled members and one mentally retarded member by 2.74 per cent families.
- Around 87 per cent pregnant women had consulted doctor for treatment and reported that delivery is also in hospital. Also 83 per cent of the families were aware of vaccination and had vaccinated their child for immunity and getting medicine at free of cost from Government agencies.
- Around 99 per cent respondents reported that they are consulting doctors at PHC in the event of illness. Even though 79 per cent families were covered by RSBY scheme, only 47 per cent had availed the health insurance support. This shows good health status of vulnerable communities.
- Around 85 per cent respondents reported that ASHA workers visiting regularly in their houses and average visit was 8 times in a year with co-efficient of skewness of 2.11.
- Cardiac disease, diabetic and asthma were respectively reported by 4.74, 3.83 and 3.10 per cent families and received financial assistance by 0.55 per cent families each for the treatment of these chronic diseases.

- Seventy two percentage of vulnerable SC families were residing in their own houses and out of this 12 per cent houses were dilapidated.
- No separate kitchen in 26.64 per cent families and around 6 per cent of the houses were found with no exclusive room, and around 43 per cent with 3 exclusive rooms.
- Seventy three per cent households had latrine facilities at the premises of the residence. Out of the 73 per cent families occupied bathrooms, 4 per cent had bath attached rooms. Out of this 4 per cent, 3.28 and 0.73 per cent respectively occupied one and two bath attached rooms.
- Around 31 per cent houses were built with plastered wall and the flooring of 68.61 percentage houses were plastered with cement /mosaic/tiles.
- Around 72 per cent vulnerable SC households possessed land. Majority (54%) of the families owned land up to one cent only and the average possession of land was 5.60 cent with standard deviation of 9.90.
- Around 21 per cent vulnerable SC families received assistance for the scheme land and house construction and out of this, 13.50 per cent received assistance from SC Development Department. Out of the families received assistance, 46 per cent were not satisfied with the features of the land that they had purchased since the amount received was not sufficient to purchase good piece of land and only 2 per cent respondents reported that no difficulty had been experienced in getting money for land purchase and house construction. Around 47 per cent received financial assistance only for house construction and majority (38.14%) received assistance from LSGIs. Hence a total of around 68 per cent received financial assistance for housing purposes. Around 10 per cent unfurnished houses were found in the survey due to the difficulties experienced to find out sufficient money from their part in excess of the grant received.
- Assistance for house maintenance was received by 10.40 per cent and out of this, 10.21 per cent received from LSGIs. Financial assistance for house electrification was also received by 14.78 per cent household and out of this, 14.23 per cent received from LSGIs and around 90 per cent houses were electrified.
- Around 68 per cent reported that the own land is inadequate for the cremation of family members at the time of death.

- A marginal 1.28 per cent of the SC vulnerable families were the beneficiaries of soil conservation schemes of local bodies.
- Majority of the families were willing to do agriculture in lease land with the help of Government agencies.
- Self employment trainings were received by only 2.74 per cent families.
- Around 37 per cent of the families reported drop out of students from school education, mainly due to financial problems. Around 27 per cent of the families received assistance for education and out of this 23.54 per cent received assistance from SC Development Department.
- Children from around half of SC vulnerable families were attending anganwadies. However, 55.29 per cent of the families were getting food supplement from anganwadies.
- There were not any significant impacts on the important socio-economic status indicators of educational status, employment generation and income level of the SC vulnerable communities due to the implementation of various development programmes of SC Development Department.
- It was reported that 1.64 per cent of the family members had contested in election to Local Bodies and out of this, 1.11 per cent had been elected.
- Around 78 per cent respondents reported that they are not getting schemes on demand from SC Development Department.
- Around 85 per cent families interested to get Direct Benefit Transfer.

2.8 Suggestions

1. RSBY health insurance scheme is not sufficient to support medical treatment expenses and hence needed some other health insurance scheme from the Government along with the existing schemes.
2. Government has to extend more financial help for medical treatment to the chronic diseases; cancer, cardiac, nephro, liver, diabetic, AIDS, asthma and tuberculosis since the current coverage is inadequate.
3. It is necessary to raise the current financial limit to purchase land for house construction since majority had reported that good piece of land is not available with the existing financial aid.

4. There is a need to raise the current financial limit from SC Development Department and LSGIs for house construction since 92 per cent respondents reiterated that the grant is inadequate.
5. There is an urgent need to extend financial help for agricultural operations with a view to bridge the gap between the production and consumption of paddy, tapioca and other needy vegetables in the State.

Appendix I

List of Respondents			
Sl No	Name of Beneficiary	House Name	Grama Panchayat
1	Shri. Swami	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
2	Shri. Krishnan	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
3	Smt. Radha Muniyamma	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
4	Shri. Govind	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
5	Smt. Mary	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
6	Shri. Raja	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
7	Shri. Mariyappan	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
8	Smt. Seetha	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
9	Shri. Sasi Mallika	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
10	Shri. Chella Muthu	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
11	Smt. Nirmala	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
12	Smt. Shanthi Lakshmanan	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
13	Shri. Gopal Ayyanna	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
14	Smt. SubbaKrishnan	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
15	Shri. Murukesan	Manjumalai Estate	Vandiperiyar
16	Shri. Umapathy	Factory	Vandiperiyar
17	Shri. Selvam	Paramada	Vandiperiyar
18	Shri. Rajan	Nallathambi colony	Vandiperiyar
19	Smt. Manimuthulekshmi	Manjumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
20	Smt. Kathali Madathy	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
21	Shri. Krishnan Murugaswami	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
22	Shri. Moorthy Pushpan	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
23	Smt. Karuppan Kaliyamma	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
24	Smt. Ponnaih Shanmugathai	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
25	Shri. Ramakrishnan	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
26	Shri. Krishnan Swami	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
27	Shri. Dhanapal	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
28	Shri. Muthu	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
29	Smt. Rani Pechimuthu	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
30	Shri. Manickom	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
31	Shri. Munniyandi	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
32	Shri. Velmurugan	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
33	Shri .Rajendran	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
34	Shri. Pazhani	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
35	Shri. Muniyandi	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
36	Shri. Perumal	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
37	Shri. Pandi	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
38	Shri. Chellappan	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
39	Shri. Bhavamani	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
40	Shri. Murugan	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
41	Shri. Ayyappan	Pasumalai estate	Vandiperiyar
42	Shri. Chinnavar	Pekkanan Estate	Vandiperiyar
43	Shri. Durai Raj	Pekkanan Estate	Vandiperiyar
44	Shri. Manu	Pekkanan Estate	Vandiperiyar
45	Shri. Centraj	Chandravanam Estate	Vandiperiyar

46	Shri. Arumugan	Keerikara	Vandiperiyar
47	Smt. Mariyamma	Chandravanam Estate	Vandiperiyar
48	Shri. Raja	Thengakal Estate	Vandiperiyar
49	Shri. Palavesam	Nalukandan	Vandiperiyar
50	Shri. Sundaramani	Kunnapurathuveedu	Vandiperiyar
51	Shri. Nagaraj	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
52	Shri. Ramesh	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
53	Shri. Ayyappan.S	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
54	Shri. Manichami	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
55	Shri. Ramayee	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
56	Shri. Chinnaswami	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
57	Smt. Ayyamma	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
58	Shri. M.RajMadhu	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
59	Shri. Chandrakumar	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
60	Shri. A.T.Selvaraj	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
61	Shri. Surendran	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
62	Shri. kannan	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
63	Shri. Mohandas	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
64	Shri. Pethusamy	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
65	Shri. Selvan	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
66	Shri. Kumar	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
67	Shri. Muthuswami.R	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
68	Shri. Rajaram.C	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
69	Shri. Pappayya.P	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
70	Shri. Nadarajan	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
71	Shri. Thangavelu	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
72	Shri. Saravanan	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
73	Shri. Rajasekar	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
74	Shri. Nagaraj	Arnakal	Vandiperiyar
75	Shri. Ganesan	Kadasikadu	Vandiperiyar
76	Shri. Kalimuthu	Kadasikadu	Vandiperiyar
77	Shri. Kumar	Kadasikadu	Vandiperiyar
78	Shri. Satheesh	Kadasikadu	Vandiperiyar
79	Shri. Kandasami	Kokkakadu	Vandiperiyar
80	Shri. Sanjeev	Kokkakadu	Vandiperiyar
81	Smt. Mookammal	Kokkakadu	Vandiperiyar
82	Shri. Murugan	Kokkakadu	Vandiperiyar
83	Shri. Palanisami	Kokkakadu	Vandiperiyar
84	Shri. Sakthivel	Paruthipara	Vandiperiyar
85	Shri. Ramar	Paruthipara	Vandiperiyar
86	Shri. Ponnusami	Paruthipara	Vandiperiyar
87	Shri. Murugan.K	Paruthipara	Vandiperiyar
88	Shri. Chelladurai	Sathram Colony	Vandiperiyar
89	Shri. Siva	Sathram Colony	Vandiperiyar
90	Shri. Kumar	Sathram Colony	Vandiperiyar
91	Shri. Sabarimala	Sathram Colony	Vandiperiyar
92	Shri. Thangaraj	Sathram Colony	Vandiperiyar
93	Shri. Ayyapparaj	Sathram Colony	Vandiperiyar
94	Shri. Manikandan.N	Sathram Colony	Vandiperiyar
95	Shri. Ayyappan	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
96	Smt. Chellamma	Grambi	Vandiperiyar

97	Smt. Sheela	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
98	Smt. Kanniyamma	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
99	Smt. Priya	Grambi	Vandiperiya
100	Shri. Perumal	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
101	Shri. Balan	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
102	Shri. Murukan	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
103	Shri. Ayyappan Ganesan	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
104	Smt. Omana.S	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
105	Shri. Mariyappan	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
106	Smt. Pushbam	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
107	Shri. Paraman	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
108	Shri. Govindan	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
109	Shri. Gandhi	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
110	Shri. Erulappan	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
111	Shri. Singaraj	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
112	Shri. Sivakumar	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
113	Shri. Kalidas	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
114	Shri. Mani	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
115	Shri. Muniyasami	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
116	Shri. Mukiah	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
117	Shri. Arulldhas	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
118	Shri. Subash	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
119	Shri. Ramar	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
120	Smt. Jaya	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
121	Smt. Muniymma	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
122	Shri. Kannan	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
123	Shri. Kalidhas	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
124	Shri. Muniyandi	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
125	Shri. Ganesan	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
126	Shri. Ayyappan	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
127	Shri. Mani	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
128	Shri. Dharmar	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
129	Shri. Kalimuthu	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
130	Shri. Selva	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
131	Shri. Govindaraj	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
132	Shri. Maniyarasu	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
133	Shri. Mariyappan	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
134	Shri. Ravi	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
135	Shri. Govindaraj	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
136	Shri. Muniyasami	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
137	Shri. Muthusami	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
138	Shri. Kalidhas	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
139	Shri. Babu	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
140	Shri. Samuthram	Thangamala Estate	Vandiperiyar
141	Shri. Palraj	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
142	Smt. K.Muniamma	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
143	Shri. Muniandy	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
144	Shri. Ravikumar	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
145	Shri. Sekar	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
146	Shri. Murugan	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
147	Shri. Saiman Annamma	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar

148	Shri. Muniyamma	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
149	Shri. Anbazhakan	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
150	Shri. S.P.Mariappan	Thengakal	Vandiperiyar
151	Shri. Chinnappan	Injikkadu	Vandiperiyar
152	Shri. Narayanan	Injikkadu	Vandiperiyar
153	Shri. Manikandan A	Injikkadu	Vandiperiyar
154	Shri. Pazhaniswami	Injikkadu	Vandiperiyar
155	Shri. Raja	Injikkadu	Vandiperiyar
156	Shri. Krishnan A	Injikkadu	Vandiperiyar
157	Shri. Aarumukham	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
158	Shri. Suresh	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
159	Shri. Shuppan	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
160	Shri. S.Murukan	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
161	Shri. S.Paramasivam	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
162	Shri. V.Kaalimuthu	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
163	Shri. Karuppayya	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
164	Shri. V.Paalraj	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
165	Shri. E.Udayakumar	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
166	Shri. P.Krishnan	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
167	Shri. P.Paalraj	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
168	Shri. Muthuswamy	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
169	Shri. M.Udayakumar	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
170	Shri. Churulivel	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
171	Shri. S.Murukan	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
172	Shri. P.Sumesh	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
173	Shri. Muniyaswami	Munkilar estate	Vandiperiyar
174	Shri. Suresh	Sidemukku estate	Vandiperiyar
175	Shri. Moorthi	Sidemukku estate	Vandiperiyar
176	Shri. Paalmurukan	Sidemukku estate	Vandiperiyar
177	Shri. Sekhar	Sidemukku estate	Vandiperiyar
178	Shri. Bhagavathy rajan	Sidemukku estate	Vandiperiyar
179	Shri. Veeran	Sidemukku estate	Vandiperiyar
180	Shri. Subrahmannyan	Ambedkar colony	Vandiperiyar
181	Shri. Kaasirajan	Ambedjar colony	Vandiperiyar
182	Shri. Muthu	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
183	Smt. Raji	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
184	Shri. Selvam	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
185	Shri. Hariharan	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
186	Shri. Jakson	Grambi	Vandiperiyar
187	Shri. Suraliraj	Sathram colony	Vandiperiyar
188	Shri. Velsamy	Sathram colony	Vandiperiyar
189	Shri. Manikandan	No.8 colony	Vandiperiyar
190	Smt. Saraswathy	No.8 colony	Vandiperiyar
191	Shri. Sivaperumal	Mount	Vandiperiyar
192	Shri. Thangadhurai	Mount	Vandiperiyar
193	Shri. Manikandan S	Mount	Vandiperiyar
194	Smt. Velamma	No.8 colony	Vandiperiyar
195	Shri. Pandi	No.8 colony	Vandiperiyar
196	Smt. Gracy	Vellakkadu	Vandiperiyar
197	Shri. Murugan Pushpa	Pashumala estate	Vandiperiyar
198	Shri. Raja	Pashumala estate	Vandiperiyar

199	Smt. Suraliamma	Pashumala estate	Vandiperiyar
200	Smt. Karthika	Pashumala estate	Vandiperiyar
201	Smt. Sabaritha	Pashumala estate	Vandiperiyar
202	Shri. Munisamy	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
203	Shri. Muthupandi	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
204	Shri. Palraj	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
205	Smt. Muthulekshmi	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
206	Shri. Karupaih	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
207	Shri. Ganesan	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
208	Shri. Ganesan	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
209	Shri. Mani.A	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
210	Shri. Ganesan	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
211	Shri. Renjith	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
212	Shri. Ganesan M	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
213	Smt. Mari. P	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
214	Shri. Kannamurugan	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
215	Shri. Vanaraj	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
216	Shri. Kalimuthu	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
217	Shri. Balamurugan	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
218	Shri. Suresh	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
219	Shri. Sanmngathai	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
220	Shri. Kaliyamonal	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
221	Shri. Dhanagody	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
222	Smt. Jamuna	Walady estate	Vandiperiyar
223	Smt. Rajamma	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
224	Smt. Janagi mani	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
225	Smt. Krishnamma subbaiah	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
226	Smt. Devi kannan	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
227	Shri. Subbanna	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
228	Shri. Kumar saraswathy	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
229	Shri. Dhas nagajyothy	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
230	Smt. Santhi ravi	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
231	Smt. Kairamma azakar	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
232	Shri. Jayakumar	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
233	Smt. Muniamma	62 nd mile, vakkachan colony	Vandiperiyar
234	Shri. Rajendran	Nallathanni colony	Vandiperiyar
235	Smt. Mariyamma	Nallathanni colony	Vandiperiyar
236	Shri. Mani	Nallathanni colony	Vandiperiyar
237	Smt. Vasanthi	Nallathanni colony	Vandiperiyar
238	Shri. Maligapuram	Nallathanni colony	Vandiperiyar
239	Shri. Chandran	Chathabal layam	Vandiperiyar
240	Shri. Pandi	Chathabal layam	Vandiperiyar
241	Shri. Ayyappan	Chathabal layam	Vandiperiyar
242	Shri. Shanmuharaj	Chathabal layam	Vandiperiyar
243	Shri. Krishnan	Chathabal layam	Vandiperiyar
244	Shri. Sekhar	Chathabal layam	Vandiperiyar
245	Shri. Karuppan	Priyatharshini colony	Vandiperiyar
246	Smt. Chellamma	Priyatharshini colony	Vandiperiyar
247	Shri. Ayyappan	Priyatharshini colony	Vandiperiyar
248	Shri. Perumal	Nellimala estate	Vandiperiyar
249	Shri. Ponnann	Nellimala estate	Vandiperiyar

250	Shri. Govindan	Nellimala estate	Vandiperiyar
251	Shri. Muniyandi	Nellimala estate	Vandiperiyar
252	Shri. Chelladuraj	Manjumala factory	Vandiperiyar
253	Smt. Govindamma	Manjumala attoram	Vandiperiyar
254	Smt. Krishnamma	Manjumala factory	Vandiperiyar
255	Smt. Kali	Manjumala factory	Vandiperiyar
256	Shri. Raja	Kakkikavala junction	Vandiperiyar
257	Shri. Shanmugavel	Kakkikavala junction	Vandiperiyar
258	Shri. Perumal	Kakkikavala junction	Vandiperiyar
259	Shri. Ayyappan	Kakkikavala junction	Vandiperiyar
260	Shri. Mani	Churakulam	Vandiperiyar
261	Shri. Ganeshan	Manjumala U.D	Vandiperiyar
262	Shri. Chellam	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
263	Shri. Murugan	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
264	Shri. Kannayi	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
265	Shri. Aarumugham	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
266	Shri. Murugan	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
267	Shri. Chinnaraj	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
268	Shri. Kanthaswami	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
269	Shri. Palraj	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
270	Shri. Moorthi	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
271	Shri. Madan	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
272	Shri. Pechimuthu	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
273	Shri. Velmurugan	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
274	Shri. Yogeswaran	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
275	Smt. Ayyamma	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
276	Shri. Karuppaswami	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
277	Shri. Muniyandi	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
278	Shri. Ramakrishnan	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
279	Shri. Govindan	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
280	Shri. Siva	Pasumala	Vandiperiyar
281	Shri. Mohanan	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
282	Smt. Geetha	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
283	Shri. Subramanyan	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
284	Shri. Sathyapalan	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
285	Smt. Shylaja	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
286	Smt. Ambika	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
287	Smt. Sunanda	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
288	Smt. Bhagyavathy	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
289	Shri. Chithran	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
290	Smt. Ammini	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
291	Smt. Radhika	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
292	Smt. Sathyabhama	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
293	Smt. Usha	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
294	Shri. Rajan	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
295	Smt. Malu	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
296	Shri. Sukumaran	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
297	Smt. Devi	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
298	Shri. Vijayan	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
299	Smt. Thankamani	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam
300	Smt. Valli	Ambattu Palayam	Chittur-Thathamangalam

301	Shri. Mohanan	Nayadi colony	Chittur-Thathamangalam
302	Smt. Chella	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
303	Smt. Ammu	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
304	Shri. Subhash	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
305	Smt. Meenakshi	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
306	Smt. Anju	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
307	Smt. Susheela	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
308	Smt. Roopa	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
309	Smt. Omana	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
310	Smt. Prabhavathi	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
311	Smt. Jayamol	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
312	Smt. Rema	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
313	Smt. Padma	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
314	Shri. Mohanan	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
315	Shri. Sunilkumar	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
316	Smt. Padma	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
317	Smt. Sulochana	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
318	Smt. Anu	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
319	Shri. Shreedharan	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
320	Shri. Sajin	Nayadi colony	Puduppariyaram
321	Shri. Raghavan	Chalan	Thrikkalangode
322	Smt. Mundichi	Chalan	Thrikkalangode
323	Shri. Kadungan	Chalan	Thrikkalangode
324	Smt. Neeli	Chalan	Thrikkalangode
325	Smt. Matambata Chakki	Matambata	Thrikkalangode
326	Shri. Velayudhan	Matambata	Thrikkalangode
327	Smt. Neeli	Chalan	Thrikkalangode
328	Shri. Ayyappan	Chalan	Thrikkalangode
329	Smt. Karakkodan Mundyatha	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
330	Shri. Karakkodan Neelandan	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
331	Shri. Karakkodan Ravi	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
332	Smt. Maruthakkodan Janaki	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
333	Shri. Karakkodan Neelandan	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
334	Smt. Kannayi	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
335	Smt. Karakkodan Neeli	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
336	Smt. Karakkodan Chakki	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
337	Shri. Karakkodan RamanKutti	Cheruvannaparambu	Thrikkalangode
338	Shri. Karakkodan kuttiraman	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
339	Shri. Prakkadan Sundaran	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
340	Smt. Karakkodan kuttikari	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
341	Shri. Karakkodan Chathan	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
342	Shri. Sankaranarayanan	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
343	Smt. Karakkodan Kali	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
344	Smt. Karakkodan Chakki	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
345	Shri. Karakkodan maran	Neelangode	Thrikkalangode
346	Smt. Kari	Muthirimmal	Thrikkalangode
347	Smt. Kummini	Muthirimmal	Thrikkalangode
348	Shri. Subhash Chelakkodan	Pezhungad House	Thrikkalangode
349	Shri. Chelakkodan Kadungan	Pezhungad	Thrikkalangode
350	Shri. Chelakkodan Raman	Chelakkodan	Thrikkalangode
351	Smt. Ummamkala Santha	Ummamkala	Thrikkalangode

352	Shri. Chekkodan Raman	Chelakkodan	Thrikkalangode
353	Shri. Kishore	Padikkal	Thrikkalangode
354	Shri. Suresh Kumar	Tharikulam	Thrikkalangode
355	Shri. Vezhamparayil Pazhani	Palattinkunnu	Thrikkalangode
356	Shri. Narayanan	Alumkundu	Thrikkalangode
357	Smt. Alumkundu Matha	Alumkundu	Thrikkalangode
358	Shri. Unnikrishnan	Alumkundu	Thrikkalangode
359	Shri. Kunhan	Alumkundu	Thrikkalangode
360	Smt. Kali	Alumkundu	Thrikkalangode
361	Smt. Neelikkutti	Alumkundu	Thrikkalangode
362	Shri. Unnikrishnan	Allumkundu	Thrikkalangode
363	Shri. Vijayan	Thattankunnu	Thrikkalangode
364	Shri. Unniraman	Thattankunnu	Thrikkalangode
365	Shri. Mani	Thattankunnu	Thrikkalangode
366	Shri. Kadungan	Thattankunnu	Thrikkalangode
367	Smt. Ajitha	Thattankunnu	Thrikkalangode
368	Shri. Ramachandran	Thattankunnu	Thrikkalangode
369	Smt. Leela	Thattankunnu	Thrikkalangode
370	Smt. Nadi	Chathampatta	Thrikkalangode
371	Smt. Radha	Chathampatta	Thrikkalangode
372	Smt. Kuttirevi	Chathampatta	Thrikkalangode
373	Smt. Cholayil Chakki	Chathampatta	Thrikkalangode
374	Shri. Kelan	Nelikkunnu	Thrikkalangode
375	Smt. Nadi	Moochitharakkal	Thrikkalangode
376	Shri. Sankaran	Moochitharakkal	Thrikkalangode
377	Smt. Neeli	Moochitharakkal	Thrikkalangode
378	Shri. Kuttirevi	Parunthan	Thrikkalangode
379	Smt. Lakshmi	Poovathinkal	Thrikkalangode
380	Smt. Chakki	Poovathinkal	Thrikkalangode
381	Shri. Kuttimaran	Poovathinkal	Thrikkalangode
382	Smt. Palathi	Karuvarakundu	Thrikkalangode
383	Shri. Damodaran	Karuvarakundu	Thrikkalangode
384	Smt. Nadichi	Karuvarakundu	Thrikkalangode
385	Shri. Kunhan	Unnikkulam	Thrikkalangode
386	Smt. Neeli	Moochitharakkal	Thrikkalangode
387	Shri. Raman	Moochitharakkal	Thrikkalangode
388	Shri. Rajan	Poovathinkal	Thrikkalangode
389	Shri. Kuttan	Kizhakkedath	Thrikkalangode
390	Smt. Sarojini	Chathampatta	Thrikkalangode
391	Smt. Mundakkodan Kalyani	Punnothu kunnu	Thrikkalangode
392	Shri. Mundakkodan Krishnan	Punnothu kunnu	Thrikkalangode
393	Shri. Mundakkodan Chekkan	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
394	Shri. Mundakkodan Sundaran	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
395	Smt. Mundakkodan Chelli	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
396	Shri. Mundakkodan Chekkan	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
397	Shri. Narukkan Ramachandran	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
398	Shri. Mundakkodan Revi	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
399	Shri. Mundakkodan Sureshbabu	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
400	Smt. Mundakkodan Inichi	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
401	Shri. Kalu Krishnan	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
402	Shri. Meembatta Rajan	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode

403	Shri. Kalu Sankaran	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
404	Shri. Mancheri Narayanan	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
405	Smt. Chelakkodan Sumathi	Kottampammal	Thrikkalangode
406	Shri. Varattan Kunhan	Punnothukunnu	Thrikkalangode
407	Smt. Varattan Sarada	Punnothukunnu	Thrikkalangode
408	Shri. Varattan Balakrishnan	Punnothukunnu	Thrikkalangode
409	Shri. Mundakkodan Ramankutti	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
410	Shri. Rajan	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
411	Shri. Mancheriyan Kunhan	Mannarthodi	Thrikkalangode
412	Shri. Mundakkodan Raveendran	Ambalakunnu	Thrikkalangode
413	Smt. Akkaraparambu Santha	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
414	Smt. Akkaraparambu Chellich	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
415	Smt. KodasseriPattakunnu Nadi	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
416	Smt. KodasseriPattakunnu	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
417	Shri. Karimbanakkal Raman	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
418	Shri. Pandarathil Reghu	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
419	Smt. Thekkinkattil Neeli	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
420	Shri. Thekkinkattil varyaraman	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
421	Shri. ThekkinkattilMuthuraman	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
422	Smt. Thekkinkattil Chakkikkutti	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
423	Smt. Panthalin Vimala	Karikkadu	Thrikkalangode
424	Shri. Mancheriyan Kuttan	Mannarthodi	Thrikkalangode
425	Smt. Mancheriyan Kali	Mannarthodi	Thrikkalangode
426	Smt. Mundyatha	Mannarthodi	Thrikkalangode
427	Smt. Chakki	Ettathu	Thrikkalangode
428	Shri. Sundaran	Ettathu	Thrikkalangode
429	Shri. Raman kunhan	Ettathu	Thrikkalangode
430	Shri. Ettathu Kunhikuttan	Ettathu	Thrikkalangode
431	Smt. Karthyayani	Ettathu	Thrikkalangode
432	Shri. Kuttan	Parammal	Thrikkalangode
433	Smt. Mancheriyan Janaki	Cheramkuthu	Thrikkalangode
434	Smt. Mancheriyan Kali	Cheramkuthu	Thrikkalangode
435	Shri. Pilakundil Kunhan	Cheramkuthu	Thrikkalangode
436	Smt. Kandamchola Mundichi	Cheramkuthu	Thrikkalangode
437	Shri. Mancheriyan Kunhan	Punnethkunnu	Thrikkalangode
438	Shri. Chathan	Pulkodi	Thrikkalangode
439	Smt. Mundyatha	Mancheriyan	Thrikkalangode
440	Shri. Revi	Puladan	Thrikkalangode
441	Shri. Suresh	Pulkodi	Thrikkalangode
442	Shri. Suresh	Mannadampadam	Thrikkalangode
443	Shri. Kodekkadan Kuttiraman	Karakunnu	Thrikkalangode
444	Shri. Kelathedan suresh Babu	Karakunnu	Thrikkalangode
445	Shri. Ayyappan	Padikkal	Thrikkalangode
446	Smt. Mundi	Pannikuzhiyil	Thrikkalangode
447	Shri. Kuttan	Vettadi	Thrikkalangode
448	Shri.Vineesh	Erikkode	Thrikkalangode
449	Smt. Mundichi	Cheerakkuzhiyil	Thrikkalangode
450	Smt. Chelli	Karakkodan House	Thrikkalangode
451	Smt. Thirutha	Maruthakkodan	Thrikkalangode
452	Shri. Rajan	Maruthakkodan	Thrikkalangode
453	Smt. Nadi	Thrikkalangode(PO)	Thrikkalangode

454	Shri. Manukuttan	Thorakkunnu	Thrikkalangode
455	Smt. Nadi	Madhurakkandy	Thrikkalangode
456	Shri. Narukkan Sivasankaran	Panayambatta	Thrikkalangode
457	Shri. Chennen Sukumaran	Kozhanipadi	Thrikkalangode
458	Smt. Meembatta Neeli	Karukanthodi	Thrikkalangode
459	Smt. Choorakkodan thanka	Thalakappazhi	Thrikkalangode
460	Shri. Raman	Vilakkadan House	Thrikkalangode
461	Shri. Karadiyan Sudhakaran	Pathirikkode	Thrikkalangode
462	Shri. Karadiyan Sundaran	Pathirikkode	Thrikkalangode
463	Smt. Karadiyan Mundichi	Pathirikkode	Thrikkalangode
464	Shri. Vilakkadan Kumaran	Pathirikkode	Thrikkalangode
465	Shri. Ayyappan.Karadiyan	Pathirikkode	Thrikkalangode
466	Smt. Leela	Koori	Thrikkalangode
467	Smt. Nadi	Koori	Thrikkalangode
468	Smt. Santha	Koori	Thrikkalangode
469	Smt. Chirutha	Kodakkappara	Thrikkalangode
470	Smt. Nadi	Kodakkappara	Thrikkalangode
471	Shri.Velayudhan	Poovapra	Thrikkalangode
472	Shri. Chathankutti	Poovapra	Thrikkalangode
473	Shri. Babu	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
474	Shri. Sachidanandan	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
475	Shri. Satheesan	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
476	Shri. Sunilkumar	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
477	Shri. Suresh	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
478	Shri. Rajesh	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
479	Smt. Santha	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
480	Shri. Radhakrishnan	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
481	Shri. Kunhan	Parayarukonam	Nilamel
482	Smt. Thulasi	Charuvila Puthanveedu	Nilamel
483	Shri. Manikantan	Charuvila Puthanveedu	Nilamel
484	Smt. Santha	Charuvila Puthanveedu	Nilamel
485	Shri. Manas	Charuvila Puthanveedu	Nilamel
486	Shri. Babu	Charuvila Puthanveedu	Nilamel
487	Shri. Raveendran	Charuvila Puthanveedu	Nilamel
488	Shri. Maniyan	Kuzhivarathu	Nilamel
489	Smt. Sakunthala	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
490	Shri. Gopalan	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
491	Smt. Sumathi	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
492	Shri. Balachandran	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
493	Shri. Kunhiraman	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
494	Smt. Thankamma	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
495	Shri. Rajan	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
496	Shri. Mohanan	Araparamoolamadam	Nilamel
497	Smt. Shyamala	Charuvila veedu	Nilamel
498	Smt. Bhavani	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
499	Smt. Susheela	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
500	Shri. Ayyan	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
501	Smt. Thankamma	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
502	Smt. Chellamma	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
503	Shri. Gopalan	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
504	Shri. Remanan	Pulimootil Veedu	Nilamel

505	Shri. Santhosh	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
506	Shri. Rajan	vadakkekara veedu	Nilamel
507	Shri. Gopi	Leela Mandiram	Nilamel
508	Shri. Thiruvathiran	Pulimootil veedu	Nilamel
509	Shri. Babu	Pulimootil veedu	Nilamel
510	Shri. Sasi	Kodikkonnathu veedu	Nilamel
511	Shri. Reghu	Marotipoykayil veedu	Nilamel
512	Smt. Susheela	Marodevila veedu	Nilamel
513	Shri. Rajan	Thottinkara puthanveedu	Nilamel
514	Shri. Rajesh	Nettayathu kolony	Nilamel
515	Shri. Darwin	Nettayathu Veedu	Nilamel
516	Smt. Usha	Nettayathu Veedu	Nilamel
517	Smt. Susheela	Nettayathu Veedu	Nilamel
518	Smt. Leela	Nettayathu Veedu	Nilamel
519	Smt. Thankamma	Nettayathu Veedu	Nilamel
520	Shri. Murali	Charuvilaputhanveedu	Nilamel
521	Shri. Maniyan	Charuvilaputhan veedu	Nilamel
522	Shri. Sukumaran	Charuvilaveedu	Nilamel
523	Smt. Omana	Charuvilaveedu	Nilamel
524	Smt. Shyamala	Charuvilaveedu	Nilamel
525	Shri. Kunhikrishnan	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
526	Smt. Thevani	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
527	Shri. Pradeep	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
528	Smt. Vasantha	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
529	Shri. Baby	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
530	Smt. Podichi	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
531	Shri. Sajimon	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
532	Smt. Shyamala	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
533	Smt. Letha	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
534	Smt. Vilasini	Kunnumpurathu veedu	Nilamel
535	Shri. Suresh	Eenthalil veedu	Nilamel
536	Shri. Babu	Eenthalil veedu	Nilamel
537	Smt. Valsala	Eenthalil veedu	Nilamel
538	Smt. Bhavani	Lakshamveedu kolony	Nilamel
539	Shri. Keshavan	Lakshamveedu kolony	Nilamel
540	Shri. Ramankutty	Chooralikkonnathuveedu	Nilamel
541	Shri. Babu	Chooralikkonnathuveedu	Nilamel
542	Shri. Surendran	Charuvila puthanveedu	Nilamel
543	Smt. Pava	Charuvilaveedu	Nilamel
544	Shri. Rajan	Poykavila veedu	Nilamel
545	Smt. Bhargavi	Vandipurayil veedu	Nilamel
546	Shri. Babu	Vandipurayil veedu	Nilamel
547	Shri. Byju	Murali Mandiram	Nilamel
548	Smt. Shobha	Kunnumpurathuveedu	Nilamel

സംസ്ഥാന ആസൂത്രണ ബോർഡ്

പട്ടിക ജാതി ദുർബല വിഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള വികസന പദ്ധതിയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിലയിരുത്തൽ പഠനം

പട്ടിക നം _____ തീയതി _____
 _____ സമയം _____

ഇൻവെന്റിഗേറ്ററുടെ പേര് _____

എ. തിരിച്ചറിയൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ

എ.1 വിവരദാതാവിന്റെ പേര് _____

എ.2 മേൽവിലാസവും ഫോൺ നമ്പരും _____

എ.3 പട്ടിക ജാതി വിഭാഗം

എ.4 കുടുംബ വിഭാഗം

എ.5 ഏത് വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെടുന്നു ?

എ.6 വയസ്സ്

എ.7 വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യത

എ.8 സർക്കാരിന്റെ തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് പദ്ധതിയിൽ അംഗമാണോ ?

എ.9 കുടുംബത്തിലെ മറ്റാരെങ്കിലും തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് പദ്ധതിയിൽ അംഗങ്ങളാണോ ?

എ.10 തൊഴിൽ

എ.11 സാധുവായ പാസ്പോർട്ട് ഉണ്ടോ ?

എ.12 കുടുംബത്തിൽ മറ്റാരെങ്കിലും സാധുവായ പാസ്പോർട്ട് ഉണ്ടോ ?

എ.13 കുടുംബത്തിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും വിദേശത്ത് ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

എ.14 വർത്തമാന പത്രം വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

എ.15 വീട്ടിലേക്കുള്ള വഴി

എ.16 കടുംബത്തിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ദൂരം K.M ൽ

16.1. പ്രാഥമികാരോഗ്യ കേന്ദ്രം

16.2. അംഗൻവാടി

16.3. പൊതു വീതരണ കേന്ദ്രം

16.4. കടുംബക്ഷേമ ഉപകേന്ദ്രം

16.5. കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി ഹാൾ

16.6. എൽ.പി.സ്കൂൾ

16.7. പ്രീ മെട്രിക് ഹോസ്റ്റൽ

16.8. ഏറ്റവും അടുത്തുള്ള വാണിജ്യ ബാങ്ക്

എ.17 ബാങ്കിൽ അക്കൗണ്ട് ഉണ്ടോ ?

എ.18 ബാങ്കിൽ നിക്ഷേപം ഉണ്ടോ ?

എ.19 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിലവിൽ നിക്ഷേപം എത്ര ?

എ.21 കടിവെള്ള സ്രോതസ്സ്

എ.22 കടുംബത്തിൽ കടിവെള്ളം ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ കടിവെള്ള സ്രോതസ്സിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള ദൂരം K.M ൽ

എ.23 വകുപ്പ് മുഖേനയുള്ള ശുദ്ധ ജല കടിവെള്ള പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഗുണഭോക്താവാനോ ?

എ.24 ആണെങ്കിൽ ടി പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം കടിവെള്ളം മുടങ്ങാതെ ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

ബി- ആരോഗ്യ സംബന്ധമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ

- ബി.1 ശാരീരിക വൈകല്യമുള്ളവരുടെയിൽ എണ്ണം
- ബി.2 മാനസിക വൈകല്യമുള്ളവരുടെയിൽ എണ്ണം
- ബി.3 കുട്ടികൾക്ക് പ്രതിരോധ കുത്തിവയ്പ്പുകൾ മുറയ്ക്കി നടത്താറുണ്ടോ ?
- ബി.4 ഗർഭാവസ്ഥയിൽ വീട്ടിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ പോകാറുണ്ടോ ?
- ബി.5 പ്രസവം ആശുപത്രിയിലാണോ ?
- ബി.6 ആരോഗ്യ ഇൻഷുറൻസ് (RSBY) പരിരക്ഷ ഉണ്ടോ ?
- ബി.7 ആരോഗ്യ ഇൻഷുറൻസ് പരിരക്ഷ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ആണോ ചികിത്സ ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നത് ?
- ബി.8 RSBY കൂടാതെ കടുംബ സമ്പൂർണ്ണ ഇൻഷുറൻസ് പരിരക്ഷ ആവശ്യമാണോ ?
- ബി.9 അസുഖം വരുമ്പോൾ പ്രാഥമിക ആരോഗ്യ കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ പോകാറുണ്ടോ ?
- ബി.10 ആരോഗ്യ ബോധവൽക്കരണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് പ്രവർത്തകർ വീട് സന്ദർശിക്കാറുണ്ടോ ?
- ബി.11 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വർഷത്തിൽ എത്ര തവണ ?
- ബി.12 താഴെ പറയുന്ന രോഗങ്ങൾ ഉള്ള കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എണ്ണം ?
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. ക്യാൻസർ | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
| ii. ഹൃദ്രോഗം | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
| iii. വൃക്കരോഗം | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
| iv. കരൾ രോഗം | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
| v. പ്രമേഹം | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
| vi. AIDS/HIV | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
| vii. ആന്ധ്രം | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
| viii. ക്ഷയ രോഗം | <input type="text"/> | ചികിത്സാ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ? | <input type="button" value="ഉണ്ട്"/> | <input type="button" value="ഇല്ല"/> |
- ബി.13 രോഗബാധിതരുടെയിൽ ഭക്ഷണം, ചികിത്സ എന്നിവയ്ക്ക് തുകകണ്ടെത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

സി. പാർപ്പിട സംബന്ധമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ

(അനുയോജ്യമായ കള്ളികളിൽ '✓' എന്ന് അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുക)

- സി.1 വീട്

- സി.2 കടൽ
- സി.3 കച്ച (മൺ ചുവർ വീട്)
- സി.4 ഓടിട്ടത്
- സി.5 ഭാഗികമായി കോൺക്രീറ്റ് (ഓട്/ആസ്ബസ്റ്റോസ്/ എന്നിവ ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളവ)
- സി.6 കോൺക്രീറ്റ്
- സി.7 വീടിന് പ്രത്യേക അടുക്കള ഉണ്ടോ ?
- സി.8 വീടിന് പ്രത്യേക മുറികൾ ഉണ്ടോ?
- സി.9 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര മുറികൾ ?
- സി.10 കക്കൂസ്
- സി.11 കളിമുറി
- സി.12 ബാത്ത് അറ്റാച്ച്ഡ് മുറി ഉണ്ടോ ?
- സി.13 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര ?
- സി.14 വീടിന്റെ ചുമരുകൾ സിമന്റ് പ്ലാസ്റ്ററിംഗ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- സി.15 വീടിന്റെ തറ സിമന്റ് പ്ലാസ്റ്ററിംഗ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ
- സി.16 വീടിന്റെ തറ ടൈൽസ്/തറയോട് പാകിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- സി.17 വീടിന്റെ ചുമരുകൾ പെയിന്റ് അടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
- സി.18 വീടിന് സമീപം തെരുവ് വിളക്ക് സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
- ഡി. ഭൂമി സംബന്ധിച്ച വവരങ്ങൾ**
- ഡി.1 കൈവശാവകാശ ഭൂമി
- ഡി.2 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര സെന്റ് ?
- ഡി.3 കൈവശാവകാശത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം
- ഡി.4 ഭൂമി വാങ്ങി വീട് വയ്ക്കാൻ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.5 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നൽകിയത്
- ഡി.6 പട്ടിക ജാതി വികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഭൂരഹിത പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഭൂമി വീട് വെക്കുവാൻ അനുയോജ്യമായവ ആണോ ?
- ഡി.7 ഭൂമി വാങ്ങി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ വീട് വയ്ക്കാൻ ആനുകൂല്യം യഥാസമയം ലഭിക്കാറുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.8 അതോ ഭൂമി വാങ്ങിയശേഷം വർഷങ്ങൾക്ക് ശേഷമാണോ വീട് വെക്കുവാൻ മുന്നോട്ട് വരുന്നത് ?
- ഡി.9 വീട് മാത്രം വയ്ക്കാൻ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.10 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നൽകിയത്

- ഡി.11 ഒരാൾ മരണപ്പെട്ടാൽ ജാതി ആചാരക്രമത്തിൽ മുതദ്ദേഹം അടക്കം ചെയ്യാൻ ആവശ്യമായ ഭൂമി സ്വന്തമായുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.12 വീടിന് ആവശ്യമായ ഭൂമിയുടെ പരിധി ഉയർത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.13 വീടിന് അറ്റകുറ്റ പണികൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.14 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നൽകിയത്
- ഡി.15 വീട് മാത്രം വൈദ്യുതീകരിക്കാൻ ധന സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.16 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നൽകിയത്
- ഡി.17 വകുപ്പിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടു കൂടി പണി തുടങ്ങിയ വീട് പൂർത്തീകരിക്കാനുണ്ടോ?
- ഡി. 18 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കാരണം
- ഡി.19 വീട് വെള്ളാൻ ലഭിച്ച ആനുകൂല്യം പര്യാപ്തമായിരുന്നോ ?
- ഡി.20 ബിൽഡിംഗ് മെറ്റീരിയൽസിന്റെ അപര്യാപ്ത അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.21 സർക്കാർ തലത്തിൽ ബിൽഡിംഗ് മെറ്റീരിയൽസ് ലഭ്യമാക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.22 വകുപ്പ് മുഖേനയുള്ള മണ്ണ് സംരക്ഷണ പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഗുണഭോക്താവാനോ ?
- ഡി.23 കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേക്കായി വകുപ്പ് ഭൂമി വാങ്ങാൻ ധനസഹായം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.24 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര സെന്റ് ?
- ഡി.25 ഭൂമി വാങ്ങാനുള്ള ധനസഹായ തുക പര്യാപ്തമാണോ ?
- ഡി.26 പര്യാപ്തമല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ തുക സ്വന്തമായി കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിരുന്നോ/ കഴിയുമോ ?
- ഡി.27 പാട്ടുകൂടിക്കായി ഭൂമി അനുവദിച്ചാൽ സർക്കാർ അംഗീകൃത ഏജൻസികളുമായി സഹകരിച്ച് കൃഷി ചെയ്യാൻ താല്പര്യം ഉണ്ടോ ?
- ഡി.28 കൃഷി ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി നൽകിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ കൈവശാവകാശ സ്വഭാവം വ്യക്തമാക്കുക ?

എച്.12 ആണെങ്കിൽ ഏതെല്ലാം കൂട്ടായ പദ്ധതികൾ ?

- 1.
- 2.

എച്.13 പദ്ധതി ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലുണ്ടോ ?

ഉണ്ട്	ഇല്ല
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എച്.14 പദ്ധതി ലാഭകരമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതാണോ ?

ആണ്	അല്ല
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എച്.15 ആണെങ്കിൽ പദ്ധതിയിൽ നിന്ന് ശരാശരി മാസ വരുമാനം ? (രൂപയിൽ)

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എച്.16 ബ്ലോക്ക് പട്ടിക ജാതി വികസന ആഫീസറുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം തൃപ്തികരമാണോ ?

ആണ്	അല്ല
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എച്.17 ബ്ലോക്ക് പട്ടിക ജാതി വികസന ആഫീസറുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ

- 1.
- 2.

എച്.18 പട്ടിക ജാതി പ്രമോട്ടറുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം തൃപ്തികരമാണോ ?

ആണ്	അല്ല
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എച്.19 പട്ടിക ജാതി പ്രമോട്ടറുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ

- 1.
- 2.

എച്.20 നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള/ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട പദ്ധതികൾ വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്ന് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

ഉണ്ട്	ഇല്ല
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എച്.21 വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നും നിങ്ങൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ/പദ്ധതികൾ ഏതെല്ലാം ?

- 1.
- 2.

എച്.22 വ്യക്തിഗത ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് നിലനില്ക്കുന്ന തടസ്സങ്ങൾ ഏതൊക്കെ ?

- 1.
- 2.

എച്.23 വകുപ്പ് ധന സഹായത്തോടെ ലഭിച്ച ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ വിനിയോഗിച്ച് പൂർത്തിയാക്കുവാൻ സ്വന്തമായി പണം കണ്ടെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

ഉണ്ട്	ഇല്ല
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എച്.24 ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കട ബാധ്യത ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

ഉണ്ട്	ഇല്ല
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എച്.25 വകുപ്പ് മുഖേന അനുവദിച്ച മുഴുവൻതുകയും ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

ഉണ്ട്	ഇല്ല
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എച്.26 സർക്കാർ ആനുകൂല്യം ആധാർ വഴി യോജിപ്പിച്ച ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ട് വഴി ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിന് താല്പര്യമുണ്ടോ ?

ഉണ്ട്	ഇല്ല
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Physical and financial progress of development schemes for SC vulnerable communities - 2011-12

Districts	Allocation	Spill over		New schemes						Total expenditure
		House construction		Land		House construction		Other schemes		
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	
TVPM	14024667	13	435000	45	10875000	-	0	269	2714167	14024167
KLM	10800000	38	1817500	38	7737000	27	810000	55	412500	10777000
PTA	796250	11	331250	1	250000	3	210000	1	5000	796250
KTM	7714500	21	730000	28	5875000	24	810000	163	322500	7737500
IDKI	680000	4	680000	0	0	0	0	-	0	680000
ERKM	700000	12	700000	0	0	0	0	-	0	700000
TRR	5435000	13	1035000	17	4250000	5	150000	-	0	5435000
PLKD	37645000	0	0	149	37125000	5	320000	55	200000	37645000
MLPM	8293750	57	913750	27	6625000	21	755000	-	0	8293750
KOKD	8542500	0	0	38	8542500	0	0	-	0	8542500
WAYD	2980000	2	30000	8	1900000	11	1055000	2	20000	3005000
KNR	6788333	10	316250	23	5750000	3	75000	68	631885	6773135
KSKD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALPY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10440000	181	6988750	374	88929500	99	4185000	613	4286052	104409302

Source: SC Development Department

Appendix IV

Physical and financial progress of development schemes for SC vulnerable communities - 2012-13

Districts	Allocation	Spill over		New schemes						Total expenditure
		House construction		Land		House construction		Other schemes		
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	
TVPM	8810000	2	60000	3	750000	-	-	-	-	8810000
KLM	4160000	-	273000	35	8750000	6	290000	52	390000	4160000
PTA	700000	8	420000	1	250000	1	30000	-	-	700000
KTM	13305000	97	5310000	28	7000000	29	980000	1	15000	13305000
IDKI	730000	-	-	2	500000	2	230000	-	-	730000
ERKM	1325000	15	860000	1	250000	1	200000	1	15000	1325000
TRR	2900000	11	650000	9	2250000	-	-	-	-	2900000
PLKD	7380014	10	370000	18	4500000	22	2460000	-	-	7330000
MLPM	7135000	56	3075000	10	2500000	30	1560000	-	-	7135000
KOKD	707500	13	700000	-	-	-	-	1	7500	707500
WAYD	530000	11	530000	-	-	-	-	-	-	530000
KNR	2317486	7	500000	7	1750000	-	-	9	66783	2316783
KSKD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALPY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50000000	230	15205000	114	28500000	91	5750000	64	5750000	49949283

Source: SC Development Department

Appendix V

Physical and financial progress of development schemes for SC vulnerable communities 2013-14

Districts	Allocation	Spill over		New schemes						Total expenditure
		House construction		Land		House construction		Other schemes		
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	
TVPM	8442500	-	-	23	5750000	28	1330000	42	1362500	8442500
KLM	14889000	13	800000	43	10740000	48	1900000	91	1449000	14889000
PTA	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KTM	19020000	87	5170000	42	10500000	68	3050000	-	-	18720000
IDKI	18000000	-	-	72	18000000	-	-	-	-	18000000
ERKM	10800000	4	280000	38	9500000	23	1020000	-	-	10800000
TRR	3766500	26	1720000	7	1750000	16	480000	-	-	4445000
PLKD	33410000	4	170000	106	26250000	140	6810000	-	-	33230000
MLPM	15413000	32	1600000	39	9750000	63	3010000	58	1052500	15412500
KOKD	11020000	4	150000	35	8750000	14	1040000	28	1080000	11020000
WAYD	2144000	2	60000	5	1250000	20	1060000	13	24000	2394000
KNR	4210000	3	140000	13	3250000	18	820000	-	-	4210000
KSKD	8885000	-	-	21	5250000	51	2410000	49	1225000	8885000
ALPY	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150000000	175	10090000	444	110740000	489	22930000	281	6193000	150448000

Source: SC Development Department

Physical and financial progress of one time ACA for DEVELOPMENT schemes to SC vulnerable communities 2009-2010

Districts	Allocation	Spill over		New schemes				Total expenditure
		House construction		Land		Other schemes		
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	
TVPM	9200000	0	0	72	9130000	7	70000	9200000
KLM	10352500	61	1184500	76	9122000	8	46000	10352500
PTA	115000	1	15000	1	75000	5	25000	115000
KTM	25000000	16	3871250	199	21125000	0	0	24996250
IDKI	9700000	10	0	70	9690000	0	9690000	9690000
ERKM	5362500	5	112500	42	5250000	0	0	5362500
TRR	2494564	12	393750	9	1125000	76	975814	2494564
PLKD	14200000	7	0	109	14203000	0	0	14203000
MLPM	1800000	9	285000	11	1375000	17	140000	1800000
KOKD	6500000	0	0	52	6450000	0	0	6450000
WAYD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KNR	3045000	0	0	24	3000000	106	41427	3041427
KSKD	4425000	16	300000	33	4125000	0	0	4425000
ALPY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92194564	137	6162000	698	84670000	219	10988241	92130241

Source: SC Development Department