

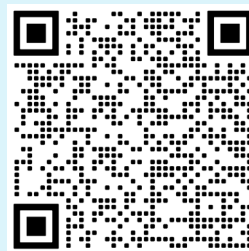


**KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)**

Mulamkunnathukavu P O, Thrissur - 680 581, Kerala, India,  
Ph: +91-487-2207000, 2201312, +91-487-2201062

Mail: [info@kila.ac.in](mailto:info@kila.ac.in)

Web: [www.kila.ac.in](http://www.kila.ac.in)



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25 YEARS OF DECENTRALIZATION IN KERALA: IMPACT ON SCHEDULED CASTES

## LIVES OF THE SCATTERED MARGINS: SCHEDULED CASTES



25 YEARS OF  
DECENTRALIZATION  
IN KERALA

# IMPACT ON SCHEDULED CASTES

RESEARCH STUDY

**KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)**

Mulamgunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur, Kerala, INDIA

Email: [info@kila.ac.in](mailto:info@kila.ac.in) Website: [www.kila.ac.in](http://www.kila.ac.in)

**Lives of the Scattered Margins: Scheduled Castes**

**25 Years of Decentralization in Kerala:  
Impact on Scheduled Castes**

Research Study



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**Email: [info@kila.ac.in](mailto:info@kila.ac.in) Website: [www.kila.ac.in](http://www.kila.ac.in)**

**Lives of the Scattered Margins: Scheduled Castes  
25 years of Decentralization in Kerala: Impact on Scheduled Castes**

**Author**

Dr. P. Sivanandan  
Director, KILA Centre for Subaltern Studies

**Research Associate**

Ajmal A, KILA

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**KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**

**Mulamkunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur - 680581**

**Kerala, INDIA**

**Email: [info@kila.ac.in](mailto:info@kila.ac.in) Website: [www.kila.ac.in](http://www.kila.ac.in)**



## Preface

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Over the past 25 years, Kerala has made significant progress in various areas, including education, health, and social development, thanks to the People's Plan Campaign and subsequent decentralization efforts. However, despite these efforts, marginalized communities, including SC, ST, and fisherfolks, continue to face challenges in achieving parity with the mainstream population. The decentralized governance model adopted through the People's Plan Campaign has been crucial in this process. However, the challenge now is to address both the first generation issues and second generation needs of the marginalized communities. To address these challenges, KILA has initiated three research studies through its 'Center for Subaltern Studies' focusing on communities living on the fringes (STs & Fisherfolks) of the state and those scattered (SCs) among the mainstream population.

The research studies, "Lives on the Edges" and "Lives of the Scattered Margins," aim to identify interventions that have supported the development of marginalized groups and promote inclusive and sustainable development in Kerala. The studies highlight the critical role played by Local Self Governments (LSGs) in identifying the needs of marginalized communities and developing effective plans for their upliftment. The findings and recommendations of the studies will be instrumental in charting a course of action for the effective implementation of decentralized planning and promoting inclusive and sustainable development in the state.



This book presents the research report on the socio-economic conditions of scheduled castes that we named in the title 'Lives of the Scattered Margins' interventions through decentralization, and the challenges they face. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the current status of SC communities in Kerala, the interventions made by LSGs to improve their conditions, and the challenges they continue to face in their path towards development. Overall, this report aims to contribute to the ongoing efforts towards promoting equitable and sustainable development in Kerala. It is our hope that the research report and its recommendations will inspire and guide policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working towards the upliftment of marginalized communities and the promotion of inclusive and sustainable development in the state.

**Dr. Joy Elamon**  
Director General, KILA



# Acknowledgement

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This research study is made possible by the collaborative efforts and support of many individuals and institutions. We extend our deepest gratitude to each one of them for their valuable contributions.

We would like to express our heartfelt thanks to the elected representatives and officials of the s who have provided us with their wholehearted support during the extensive fieldwork carried out in the sample villages. We are also grateful to the respondents of the sample households who have generously shared their time and insights, which helped us to collect the necessary data. Our special thanks are to all the field investigators for their dedicated work in completing the data collection process and immensely thankful for the district facilitators of KILA for coordination activities.

We are grateful to the Government of Kerala for giving us the opportunity to conduct this study under the Centre for Subaltern Studies, KILA. We extend our sincere appreciation to Dr. Joy Elamon, Director-General of KILA, for inviting us to take on this responsibility and providing us with necessary resources and freedom to organize the study.

Finally, we would like to thank everyone who supported us in completing this study, both directly and indirectly. Your encouragement and assistance have been invaluable, and we are grateful for the opportunity to work with such a supportive team.

Thank you all.

**Dr. P. Sivanandan**  
**Mr. Ajmal. A**



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## List of Abbreviations

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AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CMDRF	Chief Minister Distress Relief Fund
CRD	Commissionerate of Rural Development
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
FYP	Five Year Plan
HDR	Human Development Report
HHs	Households
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IKM	Information Kerala Mission
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
KILA	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
LIFE	Livelihood Inclusion Financial Empowerment
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSGIs	Local Self Government Institutions
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
MGNREGS	Scheme
MPI	Monthly Per capita Income
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
NUC / NIL	Not Under Category / Not In List
PCR	Prevention of Civil Rights
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana



PHCs / CHCs	Primary Health Centers / Community Health Centers
PPC	Peoples Plan Campaign
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SFC	State Finance Commission
SC/ST	Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes
SCP / SCSP	Special Component Plan / Scheduled Caste Special Plan
SCDA	Scheduled Caste Development Authority
SCDD	Scheduled Castes Development Department
SECC	Socio Economic Caste Census
SPB	State Planning Board
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UT	Union Territories



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**M B Rajesh**

Minister for Local Self Governments,  
Rural Development and Excise  
Government of Kerala

## **25 years of People's Planning- A Success story of decentralisation of power in India**

---

The People's Plan Campaign is a unique initiative that has transformed the landscape of developmental politics in Kerala. This great experiment encapsulated the democratic achievements, Kerala made over the decades. It included the land reforms initiated by the first Communist government led by EMS Namputiripad, the government which was the product of larger movement for land in the pre-independent era and also included the innumerable struggles for land- rights and surplus land in the post – land reform period by the tenants across the state.

In 1996, the state launched the People's Plan Campaign, which was designed and implemented as a successful methodology for transferring fund, functions and functionary that constitutional amendments in 1992 envisaged as the necessary condition to make the devolution of power possible. The campaign and the related process empowered the local level leadership and people at large to plan and implement their own development projects, ensuring inclusive development. Potential of our decentralized government system which was nurtured by the People's



Planning process got its effective manifestation during the time of 2018 flood and Covid. Along with the Kudumbashree movement, decentralisation of power through the people's planning has achieved remarkable success in enhancing the quality of life of people of Kerala and expanding the vistas for economic wellbeing and social development.

Today, in yet another transformative moment of Nava Keralam, new responsibilities are placed confidently on the shoulders of local governments in Kerala. Government expects local governments to become the leaders of economic development by fostering the growth and employment on par with that of developed nations, as it has been in the case of human development. In the journey of creating a Nava Keralam, we also pin hope on our local self-government institutions to make Kerala waste free by clearing the waste produced in our own neighbourhoods through the sustainable systems.

The series of 25 books published by KILA is a valuable contribution to the knowledge base on decentralization, documenting the experiences of the People's Plan Campaign and capturing the essence of decentralization and the role of local governments in development. I am confident that these books will serve as a valuable resource for other states and countries that are striving to achieve sustainable development through decentralization.

I congratulate the team at KILA and the local governments of Kerala for their outstanding work and am proud of the achievements of decentralization in Kerala. I am confident that the state will continue to scale new heights in the years to come.



# 1

## Introduction

---

Despite numerous legislative and programmatic attempts to improve the economic conditions of weaker sections in India, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continue to suffer from social inequality and economic deprivation. However, Kerala stands out due to past struggles and public policy interventions, playing a significant role. Landholding, infrastructure, employment, education, and social status need improvement, despite some socio-cultural advancement. In an effort to address these issues, the SC/ST categories are given population-wise representation with reservations for the chairperson's position. This chapter addresses the challenges faced by marginalized communities in the context of decentralized planning and governance in Kerala.

India implemented the Five Year Plan for economic development after independence, but it did not significantly improve the living conditions for the SC and ST population. In response, the Government of India instructed all states to create a Special Component Plan for SC development in 1978-79. Kerala introduced the District Planning approach for SCP schemes in 1983-84. The Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and Kerala Municipality Act were passed in 1994 to align with Constitutional Amendments giving local governments responsibilities for the development of scheduled castes. Decentralised planning received increased attention in India with the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments, which enabled local governments for horizontal planning



and implementation, resulting in planning being done at many layers of government to achieve economic development and social justice.

Decentralized planning in Kerala is a process where local governments at the sub-state level take part in the national and state level planning. The goal is to analyze the situation, identify needs, set priorities, allocate resources, and fix targets for achieving predetermined objectives such as increasing production, creating job opportunities, and reducing disparity. Prioritization is crucial in the different components of planning, and success in planning depends on the planner's ability to use prioritization skill and strategically use developing and critical sectors to enhance economic development. A comprehensive plan is necessary for success and should reflect economic aspects of sustainability, spatial perspective for fair benefit distribution, and public policy concerns for reducing inequality.

The Peoples Plan Campaign (PPC) was launched in Kerala in 1996, and it aimed to implement decentralized planning and governance at the sub-state level. The campaign focused on making each panchayat self-sufficient in producing essential goods such as vegetables, fruits, fish, meat and eggs. Furthermore, it believed that the gramasabha, or the people's assembly at the ward level, could resolve various contentious issues affecting production processes. The campaign faced challenges, but it succeeded in evolving a methodology for participatory planning and development at the sub-state level, making it a radical development in Kerala's recent history. The process of decentralized planning is continuing in the state in some form or the other.

This decentralized plan formulation process in Kerala has been successful in promoting local participation and decision-making, which has led to a more inclusive and effective development scenario. The focus on the



development scenario of the local government ensures that plans are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of each region, leading to more targeted and impactful interventions.

Efforts during the past ten years have shown a commitment to sustainable development, with a focus on social welfare, environmental conservation, and economic growth. However, there have also been challenges such as inadequate funding and capacity constraints that have hindered progress in some areas. Despite these challenges, there have been notable successes in physical and financial achievements, including improvements in infrastructure, healthcare, education, and poverty reduction. These outcomes demonstrate the potential of decentralized planning to deliver tangible benefits for communities. Looking ahead, the strategic vision of the local government will be critical in ensuring that progress continues towards achieving sustainable development goals. This will require continued investment in capacity building and resource mobilization at the local level.

During the 9th and 10th five year plans, the SCP schemes implemented in Kerala were successful in providing basic services such as housing, sanitation, drinking water, and connectivity to SCs, while also ensuring equitable distribution of resources. However, the long-term sustainability of these efforts is contingent on the effectiveness of livelihood programs, which have not received sufficient attention. (N Remakantan & M Retna Raj, 2008)

The socio-economic conditions of marginalized communities can be analyzed and improved through interventions by Local Self Government (LSG). The SC communities in Kerala have traditionally faced caste/class inequities and relied heavily on land for their livelihood, but even with land reform legislation, the redistribution of surplus land has not been





substantial enough to make them real owner-cultivators. The government has distributed some land to SC/ST communities, but it has not been adequate to alleviate their land hunger. (GoK 2009)

The 1991 and 2001 census showed similar patterns of change, but the percentage of cultivators among scheduled castes decreased while the percentage of those engaged in "other services" increased. Despite these changes, many still suffer from low living conditions and lack of employment and resources.

Despite progress being made, poverty remains a significant issue in scheduled communities. The deprivation index based on basic necessities such as access to clean water and housing quality showed that the incidence of deprivation in SC communities ranged from 29.3 to 62.7 across different districts in the state. Studies show that poverty among SCs has decreased since India gained independence, but it remains higher than other groups. There is also a significant gap between the per capita monthly consumption levels of SCs compared to others. Poverty is concentrated among agricultural laborers, and 50% of SC workers in this field suffer from acute poverty.

Land ownership in rural India is a symbol of social status and a valuable source of income. However, distribution is heavily skewed, with large holdings controlling a majority of the land while marginal and small holders have limited access. The caste system plays a significant role in land distribution, with upper castes having more access to land than scheduled castes and tribes. This disparity leads to marginalization and exclusion of the majority of the population from the benefits of land ownership. It is vital to address this issue and work towards a more equitable distribution of land to ensure everyone has access to this valuable resource.



Education is seen as a way to improve social status and increase economic opportunities. In Kerala, public spending on education has increased over the past forty years, resulting in schools being more widely available. Almost all children are enrolled in school now, with a literacy rate of 91% overall and 73% for those from SC backgrounds.

Through this study, KILA helps to bring out the challenges faced by SCs in the planning process. By addressing the gaps, we intend to move towards creating a more inclusive and equitable socio-economic situation. The findings of this study can serve as a roadmap for policymakers and practitioners to ensure that the needs of SCs are adequately addressed in the planning process. The insights gained from this study can be used to design training programs and as awareness material for local governance institutions. We need to create a more robust and effective planning process responsive to the needs of all members of society. Special Component Plan provides a ready source of resource for the development of the most vulnerable section, the SCs, in the society. These insights would enable to work towards creating a more equitable and inclusive society.

## **Research Questions**

The study focuses on the following research questions to identify the impact of the policies followed by LSGs for the development of Scheduled communities in Kerala. The major research enquiries relate to the following aspects:

1. The living condition of the people occupying settlements scattered in the panchayats, in terms of housing, sanitation, electricity and other basic amenities.
2. Employment & livelihood issues – Changing occupational pattern and persisting income gap



3. Educational and health levels enabled through the supportive measures of LSGs.
4. Atrocities and social exclusion in the form of exploitation, discrimination, etc.
5. Effectiveness of the special fund (SCSP), and its utilization under LSGs for the development of SCs.
6. Programs and projects implemented by LSGs to address the disempowerment experienced by the SC community
7. Suggestions made by the stakeholders for improving the conditions of the SC community through LSG intervention.

## **Objectives of the study**

### **General objectives**

*'Analyze the condition of scheduled castes community and the intervention of LSGs improving their situation'*

### **Specific objectives**

1. Review the interventions of LSGs in post decentralization period and its impact on the development of SCs.
2. Identify the issues related to economic empowerment through livelihood, education and health status of the community.
3. Identify the issues relating to socialisation through participation in decision making process, and adhering to rights and prevention of atrocities.
4. Highlight the institutional mechanism and the extent of its utilization in decentralized governance for the inclusive development of the Scheduled Castes in tune with general growth process.



## Conceptual Framework

Decentralized planning is a process that enables formulation of specific projects to achieve developmental goals. The success of the plan depends on the quality and viability of the projects formulated. Each project must reflect the development goals of the local government and meet the needs of the community. The decentralized system of governance in Kerala envisages wider participation of stakeholders at all phases of project implementation. The process of implementation involves active roles of officials and elected representatives, and the support of marginalized communities for their development. Grama Sabha, a democratic forum, enables every citizen to participate in local governance and planning by expressing their opinions and articulating their needs. This forum contributes much to improve the plans, enhance the efficiency of local governance, and provides guidance for monitoring and assessing plan implementation.

The Panchayat Raj system in Kerala has achieved significant gains in decentralization efforts through the implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1993 and the Conformity Act in 1994. This has been made possible through the political will and vision, attained from People's Plan Campaign which enabled enlarging the democratic potential of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The decentralization programmes in Kerala empower local governments by upholding people's right to initiate and operate their own projects. The system envisages providing institutional support for community participation and public management. This approach towards decentralization reflects the vision and the nature of local governments, envisaged and the process of empowering the poor, rather than being a political fad or a mere administrative gesture.



Kerala has undergone decentralization of administration through two significant attempts – the Peoples Plan Campaign in 1996 and the formation of the Committee on Decentralization of Powers led by Dr. S.B. Sen. The campaign aimed to bring about social change and encourage participation in grass-root level planning. Decentralization is regarded as a necessary political response to Kerala's development crisis in order to speed up economic growth and achieve equitable development.

Participatory Planning was launched in Kerala in 1997 to involve governments and civil society in rational planning. Kerala's model of decentralized planning has helped to deliver basic services to the poor and reduce poverty by giving power to Village Councils and transferring 1/3 of the state's plan fund to local governments. This has been widely acclaimed and has triggered social change, empowerment of local bodies, and rewritten democratic decentralization rules. 70% of SCP funds have been devolved to local governments, providing sustainable solutions for poverty reduction and equity building. The success of this model depends on the development culture at the local level.

Given this background, the present study aims to evaluate the impact of decentralization on the development of SCs by analyzing their participation in decision-making processes, the availability and utilization of special funds, and the implementation of plans with a focus on sectoral dimensions. Since 1997-98, local governments in Kerala have been allocated plan fund by the state government, with 1/3 of the state plan fund being allocated under three separate account heads: General Fund, Special Component Plan (SCP), and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). The local governments must use the fund for development activities based on broad sectoral guidelines, with special guidelines for utilizing the SCP/TSP fund.



The study will assess the effectiveness of this decentralization approach in promoting the development of SCs in Kerala.

## **Context of the study**

Kerala is known for its achievements in social sectors such as education, health, and public distribution of food. The state has made significant efforts towards establishing vibrant local governments with the initiation of decentralized planning. With the devolution of funds, functions, functionaries, and functional freedom, local governments in Kerala have become genuine self-governments. As a result, the Panchayati Raj institutions in Kerala have achieved considerable success in providing basic infrastructure like shelter, drinking water, sanitation, and rural connectivity. There have also been astounding achievements in livelihood promotion, employment generation, and grass-root level empowerment, with effective targeting mechanism. Local governments have been able to deliver goods and services to reduce poverty.

After 25 years of democratic decentralized planning and development, positive outcomes such as increased participation of women and weaker sections in planning and decision making, and development of local infrastructure have been seen. However, many local governments are still unable to effectively plan and implement development functions for the empowerment of SC and ST populations. Despite attempts at decentralized planning, social inclusion of SCs has not been achieved due to the vestiges of hierarchical system still prevalent in the social structure. Compensatory and packaged programs are needed to help the marginalized groups to overcome poverty and disempowerment.

Democratic forums like grama sabha and working groups are necessary for the inclusion of weaker sections, in development planning. The effectiveness of these forums could enhance the quality of planning and



SC development in particular. Adhering to planning norms and involving all stakeholders in the planning process, starting from the grama sabha stage, and decentralized planning strategy can enable local governments to evolve inclusive initiatives for SC development.

### **Significance of the study**

Decentralization aims to develop social groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and fishermen communities through pro-poor development policies. The Panchayat Raj system in Kerala therefore specifically focuses on inclusive development of these marginalized sections. The success of the effort is measured by the extent of benefits the gained. The present study examines the impact of participatory and decentralized governance on the scheduled castes in Kerala over two and a half decades. It assesses the changed status of the community and the role of local self-government in this process.

The decentralized plan period from 9th Five-Year plan onwards in Kerala aims to develop marginalized communities from their deprived status motivated through the 25-year decentralized plan campaign. The Kerala Institute of Local Administration has undertaken the effort to study the impact of decentralization in the development of these communities. Prioritizing the development programmes for the marginalized communities is crucial for gaining access to basic amenities and opportunities for their growth. Continued substantial efforts are needed to create a more equitable and progressive social system.

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are traditionally marginalized groups and most of them live in rural areas of Kerala. A majority of rural households are considered generally deprived, with the SC and ST households experience even higher levels of deprivation. Anomalous deprivation persists among the scheduled caste population



according to the 2011 socio economic and caste census at the all India level. In Kerala also their condition remains much below the level of general population. The study aims to identify the role of the LSGIs in their development through the involvement of grama sabha in preparing plans, its proper implementation, keeping transparency and monitoring through beneficiary committees. The role of the LSGIs in the development of these communities during the past 25 years of decentralization can be evaluated by analyzing the figures of expenditure and also from the experiences of the actual beneficiaries. It can be assessed through discussions with the beneficiaries. Our study proposes, household survey, interview of officials and elected representatives and focus group discussions. The detailed description regarding the study is as follows:

### **Research design**

This study is designed using evaluation research and analytical descriptive mode to investigate the effects of decentralization. Initial analyses include references to previous literatures were conducted in the respective knowledge field. The impact of decentralization was evaluated using a variety of methods, including surveys, interviews and observations. The results analyzed and presented in tabular and graphical forms for better understanding. Based on the findings, the research team has proposed future interventions to improve higher education of the SC community and provide empowerment opportunities through LSGs. The study aims to provide insights and recommendations for improving the process of decentralization benefiting the entire community.

### ***Universe and Sample selection'***

This study aims to systematically assess the impact of decentralization on the living conditions of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Kerala. The study focuses solely on SC settlements located within s in order to identify the





conditions of these groups. The districts with the highest distribution of SCs in Kerala are Palakkad (13.29%), Thiruvananthapuram (12.27%), Kollam (10.80%), Thrissur (10.67%), and Malappuram (10.14%). These five districts, which hold 57.17% of the total SC population in the state, were selected as the universe of the study.

Two blocks were selected from each district based on the highest percentage of SC-deprived households, as determined by the SECC 2011. From each block, two s were selected based on the highest percentage of SC-deprived households and the highest number of SC households. A list of households in settlements was obtained from these s, and 5% of the households were randomly selected for the household survey.

**Table.1.1. Selection of sample s for settlement selection**

Sample selection procedure of the study		
Criteria	Nos.	Total
Districts with Highest SC Population	5 Districts	5 Districts
Blocks with Highest deprivation	2 Blocks * 5 districts	10 Blocks
GP with highest SC population & deprivation	2 GPs * 10 Blocks	20 s

### *Sample size*

For the household survey, a list of households was obtained from the 20 selected s. From this list, a random sample of 5% of households was selected, resulting in a total of 888 households for inclusion in the survey. Within these households, individual responses were also collected, resulting in a total of 3410 individual respondents. Interview with elected representatives such as Panchayat President and officials such as secretary or assistant secretary holds a size of 2 interviews each from the selected s. This brings the total number of interviews to 40.



**Table.1.2. Sample size of the household and individual survey**

District	SC Community	Blocks	GPs	HHs no. (5%)	Individual Nos.
Kollam	Kalladi, Kavara, Kuravan / Sidhanar, Pallan, Panan, Paraiyan / Sambavan, Pulayan / Cheraman, Samban, Thandan, Vallon, Vedan	Chadayamangalam	Chithara	55	217
			Velinallur	41	152
		Anchal	Kulathupuzha	113	393
			Yeroor	63	245
<b>Kollam</b>				<b>272</b>	<b>1007</b>
Malappuram	Adi Dravida, Adi Karnataka, Arunthathiyar, Cheruman, Kalladi, Kanakkan / Padannan, Koodan, Mannan / Pathiyan / Vannan / Velan, Paraiyan / Sambavan, Pulayan / Cheraman, Vallon	Kalikavu	Chokkad	14	68
			Edappatta	23	92
		Nilambur	Pothukkal	16	64
			Vazhikkadavu	20	105
		<b>Malappuram</b>			
Palakkad	Cheruman, Gosangi, Koosa, Malayan, Mannan / Pathiyan / Vannan / Velan, Pulluvan, Panan, Paraiyan / Sambavan	Ottapalam	Ambalapara	35	107
			Chalavara	54	212
		Sreekrishnapuram	Kadampazhipuram	41	160
			Sreekrishnapuram	38	161
<b>Palakkad</b>				<b>168</b>	<b>640</b>
Thrissur	Cheruman, Kanakkan / Padannan, Kavara, Koodan, Mannan / Pathiyan / Vannan / Velan, Mundala, Panan, Paraiyan / Sambavan, Pulayan / Cheraman	Wadakanchery	Mullurkkara	26	114
			Varavoor	62	257
		Pazhayannur	Panjal	30	137
			Pazhayannur	48	189
<b>Thrissur</b>				<b>166</b>	<b>697</b>
Trivandrum	Kavara, Kudumban, Kuravan / Sidhanar, Panan, Paraiyan / Sambavan, Pulayan / Cheraman, Thandan, Vedan	Vamanapuram	Kallara	42	140
			Nanniyode	59	175
		Kilimanoor	Madavoor	36	141
			Navaikulam	72	281
		<b>Trivandrum</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>888</b>	<b>3410</b>

(Source: SECC 2011 & GP Data)



## **Research Methodology**

Primary and secondary data collection methods were used for the study. Households' surveys, stakeholder's interview and observations from field investigators were conducted to collect primary data. Primary data is collected individually from these selected households for survey to analyze the impact and interventions among different groups according to age, gender, education, occupation etc. Stakeholders such as elected representatives and officials of the respective s were interviewed for identifying the nature of interventions and programmes undertaken for the development of scheduled castes. Observations from the field investigators include the regional needs and priorities of the SC settlements.

Secondary data collection were held to understand the general development issues, challenges, utilization of various government programmes, vision and strategy for the development of scheduled castes etc. of the state during the last 25 years and the effectiveness of decentralization. The major sources of secondary data include Sulekha application of Information Kerala Mission, Budget documents of State Planning Board and references from KILA documents were utilized.

### ***Data Analysis***

The data analysis of the study primarily focused on the quantitative analysis of the household and individual survey. The primary data collected from individual and household questionnaire using Open Data Kit mobile application through field investigators. Structured questionnaires (Appendix 1) were developed as a tool for the primary data collection from households and analyzed in percentage. The data were tabulated, interpreted and presented graphically for its clarity. It enables to categorize themes into different sectors and to group them for



quantitative analysis. The prime focus of the questionnaire is attached as appendix 2.

Stakeholders interview for officials and elected representatives are directly collected through open ended and closed questionnaires (Appendix 3.1 & 3.2). Observations of the field investigators regarding the settlements are collected through structured questions. Stakeholder perceptions were reported and general observations highlighted.

The secondary data collected from Information Kerala Mission and budget documents were analyzed. It gives details of projects undertaken for scheduled caste development under LSGs and the plan utilization of the selected s. These data enable the study to identify the present status of development attained scheduled castes in the state.

## **Limitations**

The study takes a long period to complete due to the local self-government elections and the pandemic Covid-19 Havoc in recent years. The study concentrated only on the s and the settlements where they concentrate, so this cannot be generalized for the entire . It emphasizes the social and economic development of SCs by living in settlements supported with programmes from the LSGs only and not under departmental schemes.

## **Chapterisation**

The details of the chapters included in the study are summarized as follows: **Chapter one** deals with the introduction of the study detailing the statement of the problem, its significance and the methodology of the study. **Chapter two** provides insights from various literatures, on decentralization, Scheduled Caste community in India and Kerala and various programs and policies for their overall development. It also assesses the role of LSGs in providing empowerment opportunities of SCs



in Kerala. **Chapter three** analyses of the secondary data collected from IKM and the primary data collected through household survey which includes the socio-economic profile of scheduled castes sample households classified panchayat wise and graphically presented. It also provides observations and perceptions of the stakeholders. **Chapter four** deals with the major findings of the study from the field level enquiry and policy suggestions for the social and economic development of Scheduled Castes.



## 2

# Literature Review

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### **Development Experiences of SCs In India**

The caste system in India has historically regulated social and economic life, leading to exclusion and discrimination against certain groups based on their identity like caste and ethnicity. This exclusion is comprehensive and multidimensional, affecting the economic, social and political spheres. Denial of jobs, access to capital, land holding and sale/purchase of commodities and consumer goods are examples of economic exclusion. In the social sphere, exclusion can happen in the use of public services and institutions due to physical or residential segregation. In the political sphere, discrimination in access to political rights and participation in decision-making can occur. Historically, Scheduled Castes did not have access to land ownership and basic services like education. The government has implemented policies to improve their access to these resources since independence. To address this exclusion, compensatory and packaged programs are needed to help excluded groups participate in the full economic, social, and political life of a community. (N.Remakanthan & M Retna Raj 2008)

Prior to India's independence, the country was plagued by a high degree of poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, malnutrition, and social inequalities. In order to address these issues, the Indian government implemented Five Year Plans from 1951. These plans aimed to accelerate economic development while ensuring justice for all citizens, with the state playing a critical role through development planning. The public sector was tasked with controlling the economy's most essential aspects, carefully



balancing economic goals with social goals, such as providing access to marginalized groups. Special programs were also launched to help economically deprived sections of the society. Land reform was seen as essential to reducing poverty and increasing agricultural production. Overall, the Five Year Plans were instrumental in creating a more just and equitable society in India, paving the way for future growth and prosperity.

The Indian Constitution contains specific provisions for the development of SC and ST population, but the first few five-year plans failed to significantly improve their living conditions. Several factors contributed to this outcome, including the fact that SCs and STs did not have a significant stake in their development, the centralized planning approach failed to implement trickle-down policies effectively, the focus was mainly on service and welfare sectors rather than economic development, and the allocation of funds for SCs was much lower than their proportion in the population. In Kerala despite the SC and ST populations making up around 11% of the total population, the funds allocated and expended during the initial five plan periods ranged from 0.8% to 3.3%. (N Remakantan & M Retna Raj 2008)



### **Box.2.1.Legal provisions for SCs**

The government's social inclusion approach towards the SC/STs draws primarily from the provision in the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees equality before law (Article 14) (overturning the customary rules of the caste system); makes provision to promote the educational and economic interests of the SC/STs and protects them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46); and provides for special measures through reservation in government service, and seats in democratic political institutions (Articles 330 and 335).

The government has two main goals in their approach towards SC/STs: first, to protect them from exclusion and discrimination through legal means, and second, to improve their access and participation in society through inclusive policies and development initiatives. The government uses both remedial and empowering measures to achieve these goals, with a focus on the economic sphere. The government has taken measures to prevent discrimination against Scheduled Castes and Tribes, including laws such as the Anti-Untouchability Act (renamed Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1979) and the Scheduled Caste/Tribe Prevention of Atrocities Act. These laws protect them against discrimination and violence, and the government also develops measures to promote equal opportunity and participation in the economy and politics. The Reservation Policy is one such measure to ensure fair participation for the SC/STs. The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan aims to provide special measures to protect the interests of Scheduled Caste (SCs) in India as mandated by Article 46 of the Constitution. This requires the State to promote social equality by ensuring equity between marginalized sections and socially advanced castes in all areas of life. The Special Component plans are essential for empowering social equity and enhancing the socio-economic status of SCs.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period in India, there was a call for a new approach to developing Scheduled Castes (SC). The Union Government organized a meeting of Ministry representatives from all State Governments and several key points were highlighted, including the need for pooling funds from all departments for SC and ST development, complementary activities of the SC and ST Development Department with other departments, and the creation of separate plans for SC development by all departments. Development of SC and ST populations cannot be achieved solely through the SC and ST Development Departments.





Since there are plan funds and non-plan funds for the social and economic welfare of the total population of the States, it is seen that there are some specific reasons for which special funds are allocated to implement welfare schemes for the weaker sections of the people. Although there is a national importance for special allocation of funds, various studies have proved that SC and ST population really require special attention. A study conducted by (Parvathamma, C 1984) revealed following facts, such as;

- a. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are predominantly residing in rural areas
- b. The size of the family is relatively small and usually includes parents and Children
- c. Majorities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live in separate Colonies outside the village
- d. Nearly 40 (Forty) percent are living in huts, an equal percentage in houses
- e. More than 80 (eighty) percent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are landless agriculture labourers working in others land in the village
- f. Modern conveniences like electricity, radio, watch, car, and motor cycle are not found with them.

The sixth five year plan (1980-85) marked a significant change in the approach towards the development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in India. The Special Component Plan (SCP) was launched during this period to facilitate easier convergence and pooling of resources from all development sectors, in proportion to the SC population. The Government of India instructed all state governments a little earlier to formulate an SCP for the development of SCs, and detailed guidelines were issued for



its preparation in 1978. Some of the key instructions provided in the SCP guidelines were:

- Each department should allocate a proportionate amount of its plan outlay for programs benefiting SCs, based on the SC population of the state.
- The SCP allocation for each department should be based on the number of SC beneficiaries in each scheme.
- Departments should consider the real needs and situation of the SC population while preparing programs.
- Individual benefits from the SCP should be provided only to SC people.
- More than 50% of beneficiaries should be from the SC category for implementing schemes related to drinking water, electrification, roads, etc.
- The expenditure should not be based on the notional flow of benefits to SCs.
- Measures should be taken to integrate SC programs prepared and implemented by all development departments, with priority given to poverty alleviation activities.

The Government of India has implemented various development programs for the economic development of Scheduled Castes, including the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation established to act as a catalytic agent in development schemes for employment generation and financing pilot projects. Special consideration was given to SC/ST families in poverty alleviation programs such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme and preference was given to SCs/STs and bonded labourers in the wage employment program of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. At the level, 15% of the annual allocation must be spent on directly benefiting SCs/STs.



Education and employment are also promoted among dalits through positive discrimination and scholarship facilities. (G.Nancharaiah, 2000)

Formulation of appropriate and relevant strategies suited to local situation is one of the pre-conditions for addressing exclusion. In this context decentralization could be regarded as an apt tool for social inclusion. Decentralization works towards democratization, only if it is combined with positive action in favor of underprivileged groups. The success of democratic decentralization depends largely on the achievement to effectively include marginalized groups in local decision making and power structures. The effectiveness of the programmes for weaker sections of society is another measure of the success of democratic decentralization. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments created a three-tier system for local government in rural areas and urban areas. This system is meant to ensure democratic administration at the local level. The constitution also mandated local governments to have representation from Scheduled Castes proportional to their population.

### **Socio-Economic Conditions of SCs In Kerala & India**

India has a long history of studies for the measurement of poverty. The methodology for the estimation of poverty is based on the recommendations made by various expert groups. The previous poverty estimates provide only the details about the percentage of the poor population in each State, Union Territories (UTs) and in all India average. However, these estimates cannot be used for the identification of individual poor.



**Table.2.1.Comparison of Below Poverty Line in Kerala and National Level**

Below Poverty Line Under Tendulkar Methodology 2011-12 (MPI)						
	Rural (Persons)		Urban (Persons)		Total (Persons)	
	Nos. (Lakhs)	%	Nos. (Lakhs)	%	Nos. (Lakhs)	%
<b>Kerala*</b>	15.48	9.14	8.46	4.97	23.95	7.05
<b>India**</b>	2166.58	25.7	531.25	13.7	2697.83	21.92

*\*\*India (Cut off 816 Rs for Rural & 1000 Rs for Urban)*

*\*Kerala (Cut off 1018 Rs for Rural & 974 Rs for Urban)*

*Source: Planning Commission*

According to poverty line estimated by the Tendulkar methodology under the monthly per capita income of the persons Kerala had 7.05 percent of the population under below poverty line (23.95 lakhs) compared to one third percentage i.e. 21.92 percent (2697.83 Lakhs) of national level. Poverty and unemployment are significant challenges faced by India and the state of Kerala (Prakash, 1994). Kerala has the highest unemployment rate in India, but poverty is less prevalent than in other states. (Pillai, 1994) Although the economy is stagnant and per capita income is below the national average, (Sankaranarayanan, 1985) Kerala has a high quality of life, measured by development indicators. This success, known as the 'Kerala Model of Development', is impressive considering the economic challenges and unemployment rates. Although the head count ratio (HCR) of poverty was 11.3 in Kerala in 2011-12 as per Rangarajan Committee Estimate, the incidence of absolute poverty is high in some pockets of the State, among the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and fisherfolks.

Despite specific funding for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the above facts generally remain unchanged. However, as time and technology advance, the needs and requirements of these communities have evolved. With increased exposure to industrialization and urbanization, and migration to urban areas, there is a growing awareness



of the need for closer inter-caste relationships in this changing landscape. (Chaudhary, S.N, 1988).

The government's official records indicate that funding to SC and ST communities has increased through various schemes and projects. However, a closer look into the spending pattern reveals irregularities. Despite the disbursement of funds aimed at improving the standards of living for these communities, they have not been able to derive the intended benefits from these concessions. (Kumari, S R, 1980 and Vakil, A.K, 1985).

The major problem faced by the scheduled castes is the combination of poverty and social discrimination. Despite being 14.6% of the total population in 1951, their share has increased to 16.5% by 1991. Nearly 81% of SCs live in rural areas and the rest 19% in urban areas. In comparison, among the general population 74% live in rural areas and 26% in urban. 39.25% of SCs are workers, compared to 35.80% among of others according to 1991 census. An essential measure of the economic progress is the reduction in poverty rates since India gained independence. While poverty rates have decreased across all social groups from 1977-78 to 1987-88, SCs and Scheduled Tribes (STs) still experience higher poverty levels. There is also a significant disparity in per capita monthly consumption levels between the SCs, STs, and other groups in 1987-88. Although there was some improvement in per capita consumption levels for SCs from 1983 to 1987, the gap remain wide from Rs.26.11 for SCs to Rs.35.88 for others in rural areas and from Rs.43.16 for SCs to Rs.71.47 for others in urban areas during the same period. It is worth noting that poverty is most concentrated among agricultural laborers, with 50 percent of SC workers engaged in this field experience acute poverty.



In education, SCs/STs are often denied access to quality education and are forced to attend substandard schools. This lack of educational opportunities perpetuates the cycle of poverty and limits their potential for upward mobility. Educational programmes devised for the SCs/STs kindle a hope in them, for these programmes increase their access to employment and income (Kamat, 1981). This was realized long ago and policies formulated in the educational field soon after independence sought to increase the access of SCs/STs to education by extending reservations and scholarships. Notwithstanding these special efforts and development induced impact, disparities in literacy exist between SCs/STs and 'others' (Nayak and Shailaja Prasad, 1984: 1210).

From 1961 to 1991, the literacy rate in India improved due to widening of government educational programs. The literacy rate among SCs increased from 10.27% to 30.07% and increased from 27.86% to 47.69% among others. However, there still remain a wide gap between the rates of SCs and others. Special measures are needed to improve the literacy level of SCs to promote their access to non-farming employment. Dropout rates for SCs were high in Classes I-V and VI-VIII. Economic incentives for children and improving parent's economic conditions can help to sustain their learning. (G.Nancharaiah, 2000)

Apart from education, ownership of assets is a vital means for economic advancement (Jain, 1981: 325). Land is foremost among the assets. Even a toe hold of land means a great deal to those who have none. Allotment of land to the landless SCs/STs has been one of the major programmes for improving their status. The cultivable wasteland belonging to the state and the ceiling surplus land are usually slated for distribution among these social groups. Laws to prevent alienation of land from STs are also present. However, the programmes seeking to redistribute the land do not



seem to materialize and alter the deprivation of SCs/STs. Landlessness is more pronounced among these groups than among non-SCs/STs. The productivity of land owned by these groups is in most cases poor (Murdia, 1975: 1205-7).

Among STs owning land, those with less than 1 ha (the small holding) form 59.3 per cent. Poor quality land of 1 ha or less is unlikely to provide the asset base required to lift them above poverty line. Also, the land owned by STs is often under the mortgage of non-tribals (Murdia, 1975). The deprivation of land is severe among SCs. 83.5 per cent of those owning land have lands of less than 1 ha. compared to 60.9 per cent for others. Thus, there remains disparity in the access to land between SCs and 'others'. (CS Murthy, UN Murthy & M Krishna Mohan, 2000)

Land ownership is a crucial factor in determining one's economic and social status. Unfortunately, SCs/STs are often denied land ownership and are forced to work as laborers on the land owned by others. In rural India, land is not only a valuable source of income but also a symbol of social status. The desire for land is strong, but unfortunately, land distribution is heavily skewed. According to the 1985-86 agricultural censuses, holdings of 10 acres or more make up only 11.5% of the total number of holdings, yet they control a staggering 52.6% of the total area operated. On the other hand, marginal and small holdings of less than five acres make up 74.5% of total holdings but control only 26.2% of the total area operated. It is also worth noting the correlation between caste and land distribution. Land is primarily concentrated among upper castes, while scheduled castes and scheduled tribes get excluded. Shockingly, over 70% of SC farmers are marginal farmers, while only 56% of others are in the same category. The concentration ratio is higher in the case of others (0.5949) than in the case of scheduled castes (0.5505). SC households control only 7.7% of the total



operated area, and their share has remained almost the same since 1991, despite their population constituting more than 16% of the total population in that year. In 1982, SC households made up 20% of rural households but owned only 8% of total area, while other households were 70% of rural households but owned 82% of total area owned. By 1992, SC rural households increased to over 21% and owned 10% of total area, while other households decreased to 67% of rural households and owned 78% of total area. ST households had better land-ownership than Dalits and others were often landless, but the low quality of ST land makes these communities to be in the vicious circle of poverty. This not only limits their economic opportunities but also perpetuates exploitation and oppression.

Landlessness is a significant issue among SC households, with a higher prevalence than other rural households. In 1982, 12.6% of SC households were landless, and 48% were semi-landless, compared to 11.3% and 28.6%, respectively, among other rural households. Unfortunately, by 1992, the percentage of landless SC households had increased to 18.3%, while semi-landlessness had declined to 47.5%. In contrast, landlessness among other households remained the same at 11.3%, and semi-landlessness increased to 35.2%. Despite a higher agricultural growth rate of 3.2% per annum in the 1980s, the percentage of scheduled caste households with access to land deteriorated. It is worth noting that among SC cultivators, 73% are marginal farmers, while only 66% are marginal farmers among other social groups. This indicates that dalits, particularly scheduled castes, rely heavily on agriculture, mostly as agricultural laborers, for their livelihood in 1992.

Land reform has failed to address the issue of high landlessness among Scheduled Castes (SCs). Although the intermediate land tenure system has





been abolished, land has primarily been redistributed to dominant peasant castes rather than to vulnerable sects. Only 68.80% of declared surplus land has been redistributed, with SCs receiving only 34.66% of redistributed land while they are eligible for 50% share. As per the 1990-91 Agricultural Census the redistributed land constitutes only 1.28% of total operated area and 4.7% of total operated holdings at the all-India level.

Income and expenditure are critical indicators of one's economic well-being. Unfortunately, SCs/STs often earn significantly less than other castes and are forced to spend a larger proportion of their income on basic necessities such as food, housing, and healthcare. The occupational distribution of different social groups reveals their reliance on agriculture, including as cultivators and agricultural laborers, and their relative representation in different occupations. In 1991, around 78% of SC workers were dependent on agriculture, with about 50% working as agricultural laborers and 28% as cultivators. In contrast, around 65% of general population workers depended on agriculture, with about 39% working as cultivators and only 26% as agricultural laborers. Between 1971 and 1981, there was a slight increase in the percentage of SC workers who were cultivators, from 27.87% to 28.17%, while the percentage of SC agricultural laborers declined from 51.75% to 48.22%. Among general population workers, the percentage of cultivators declined from 42.9% to 41.58%, while the percentage of agricultural laborers declined from 26.9% to 24.94%. There was some improvement in the occupational mobility of SC workers, as some moved into non-farming occupations. From 1951 to 1991, however, SC workers remained mostly as agricultural laborers, although there was some change in the composition of this group, with a decline in attached laborers and an increase in casual laborers due to the green revolution and anti-poverty programs. However, between 1981 and 1991, there was a decline in the percentage of SC cultivators, from 28.17%



to 25.44%, while the percentage of SC agricultural laborers increased from 48.22% to 49.06%, indicating a downward trend for SC agricultural workers. Among the general population, the percentage of cultivators declined from 41.58% to 38.75%, while the percentage of agricultural laborers increased from 24.94% to 26.15%. However, there was a significant increase in the percentage of non-farming workers, from 33.48% to 40.10%, indicating the occupational shift from agriculture.

Social conflicts exist in both technologically advanced and backward states, and are intensified by high levels of proletarianisation and casualization, as well as growing demographic pressure and immiserisation. Inequalities in the distribution of land have also contributed to social tensions and poverty in rural India, despite high agricultural growth. Dispute over wages and occupation of land allotted to dalits have perpetuated atrocities on them. To eradicate poverty, reduce economic inequalities, and resolve growing social tensions, land reform and redistribution of surplus and wasteland among the poor, particularly among scheduled castes, is crucial. (G. Nancharaiah, 2000)

The government is giving surplus land and government land to landless households, along with credit and inputs at subsidized rates to increase land ownership and productivity in rural areas. The government is also providing basic needs such as education, water, housing, electricity, and sanitation to rural households, especially those belonging to SC/ST communities who may have difficulty accessing these amenities. Additional support is being given to states through the Special Central Assistance plan to ensure the provision of these amenities to marginalized communities.

It is imperative that we address these deprivations and work towards creating a more equitable and just society. By providing access to quality



education, land ownership, and economic opportunities, we can empower SCs/STs to break free from the cycle of poverty and achieve their full potential.

## **Development experiences of SCs in Kerala**

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are among the most marginalized and disadvantaged groups in our society. Most households in Kerala live in rural areas and a high percentage of them are considered deprived, with even higher rates among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. Out of the total rural SC and ST households, 57.66 per cent of Scheduled Caste households and 61.68 per cent of Scheduled Tribe households are included under deprived categories. (SECC 2011) In this study, we will examine the specific deprivations experienced by SCs, with focus on key areas of decentralization mentioned in the conceptual framework.

Scheduled Castes (SCs) face a multitude of challenges and obstacles that hinder their progress and development. The Scheduled Caste population of Kerala 30.39 lakhs as per 2011 Population Census with negative decadal growth rate of 2.7 percent shows 9.81 percent in 2001 and 9.10 percent in 2011. The general literacy rate is 88.70 %. (Source: Census 2011) There was 7.5 lakh households in the State. According to the amendment to the constitution in 2006, there are 53 communities among the Scheduled Caste. The settlement pattern of Scheduled Caste in the state is entirely different from other parts in the country. Major share of the Scheduled Caste in the state live as scattered along with other people. The highest distribution of Scheduled Caste is in Palakkad District (13.29 per cent) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (12.27 per cent), Kollam (10.80 per cent), Thrissur (10.67 per cent) and Malappuram (10.14 per cent). These five districts accommodate 57.17 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste in the state. In



Palakkad District 14.37 per cent of the total population is Scheduled Caste. In Pathanamthitta the representation is 13.74 per cent. In the districts like Idukki, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur, the population of Scheduled Caste is more than 10 per cent of the total population.

**Table.2.2. Socio economic profile of SCs in Kerala & India**

<b>Demographic features of SCs in Kerala &amp; India (2011)</b>			
<b>Sl.no.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>India</b>
1	Population (In lakh)	30.39	2013
2	Percentage to total population	9.1	16.6
3	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	-2.7	20.8
4	Child Population to total population	14.5	9.4
5	Sex ratio	1057	945
6	Literacy rate	88.7	66.07
7	Literacy rate - Female	85.07	56.46
8	Literacy rate - Male	92.64	75.17

*Source: Population Census 2011*

Census data shows the SCs in Kerala have performed better than those at the national level in all demographic indicators. However, in terms of economic indicators within kerala their attainments lag much behind the general category. It is evident that while Kerala has made positive strides in SC welfare, more effective measures are required to improve their attainment and catch up with the general levels.

To assess disparity among districts in terms of the incidence of poverty, a more desirable approach would be to examine the incidence in deprivation instead of household consumer expenditure. The index of deprivation reported in Human Development Report 2005 (Kerala) is based on deprivation in four basic necessities for wellbeing such as housing quality, access to drinking water, good sanitation and electricity for lighting. The incidence of deprivation among SCs is 45.5 percent while that for total population is only 29.5. Kasargod, Thiruvananthapuram,



Palakkad, and Wayanad districts have deprivation indices of above 50 percent among the SC population. The following social groups have been identified as particularly vulnerable communities among the people of the scheduled castes: Vedar, Vettuvan, Nayadi, Kalladi, and Arundhathiar. These vulnerable social groups constitute 3.65 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in the State. Majority among these are landless and living in huts built in 'Purambock' and are in starving conditions.

According to the SECC (2011) data, out of the 76.99 lakh households in Kerala, 63.19 lakh households (82.08 per cent) live in rural areas. Of these, 10.32 per cent are Scheduled Caste households and 1.63 per cent was Scheduled Tribe households. Out of the total rural households, 19.16 lakh (30.33 per cent) rural households are deprived. The highest deprivation rate was recorded in Palakkad (42.33 per cent) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (38.36 per cent) and Wayanad (36.33 per cent). The lowest deprivation was recorded in Ernakulam (20.30 per cent), Kottayam (23.02 per cent) and Kannur (24.25 per cent).

### *Occupational pattern of Scheduled Castes in Kerala*

Analysis of the occupational pattern reveals the impact of governmental policies and programmes for the economic and social progress aimed at the empowerment and promotion of economic progress among Scheduled Castes.

**Table.2.3. Distribution of workers among Scheduled Castes in Kerala**

Sl.no	Category	General Population		Scheduled Castes	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Main Workers	25.87	27.93	29.75	32.93
2	Male Main workers	41.77	44.80	41.54	47.03
3	Female Main workers	10.85	12.37	18.51	19.59
4	% of Cultivators to Main workers	7.12	7.18	1.61	2.28
5	% of Agriculture laborers to Main	12.40	14.18	29.48	29.9



	workers				
6	% of Main workers engaged in household industry	3.35	2.93	2.60	2.07
7	% of Main workers engaged in Other services	77.13	75.71	66.31	65.75
8	Marginal Workers	6.43	6.85	10.63	10.9
9	Work Participation Rate	32.30	34.78	40.38	43.83

Source: *Economic Review 2015*

This table shows that while 27.93 % of total general population was main workers as per 2011 Census, the corresponding figure for Scheduled Castes population was 32.93 indicating that a moderately higher proportion as main workers. The SC female workers are almost double the share in other population. Almost 30% of the SC are agricultural workers compared to 14% of the general population. It is notable that the increase of workers among general population was marginal during the decade 2001-2011 (from 25.87 to 27.93 %), it is substantial in the case of Scheduled Castes (from 29.75 to 32.93 %). Though this small increase in the proportion of main workers, both male and female, is a welcome change but it is otherwise indicative of persisting unemployment and dependency among SC population.

In 2001, the percentage of agricultural labourers among Scheduled Castes was 29.48 % and it showed no substantial change in 2011 reaching 29.9 %. But the percentage of Scheduled Caste main workers engaged in other services shows decrease from 66.31 % in 2001 to 65.71 in 2011. The higher participation of SCs in other service shows that SCs are rapidly leaving agricultural sector and migrate to non-agricultural sectors. This is also true in the case of general population. The Scheduled Castes population in fact follows the trend set by the general population with regard to the change in occupational structure.



## ***GERHE - Performance Indicators of Higher Education in the State-A Profile***

Kerala has focused on increasing enrollment in higher education. The current GERHE (Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education) stands at 38.8%, which is higher than the national average of 27.1%. This is an impressive achievement as the GERHE was only 5.9% in 1972-73 and 4.5% in 1986-87. The state has made significant progress achieving rapid rise in GERHE after 2009-10. Kerala's GERHE for scheduled castes (SC) was 26.7% in 2019-20, ranking 11th among major states. The national average is 23.4%. The enrolment ratio of SC boys in Kerala is lower (18.7%) than that of SC girls (34.8%) almost twice the male friends. Kerala ranks 5th among major states in SC female GERHE but 17th in SC male GERHE. This huge difference in male-female ratios is a matter of great concern and it affects gender parity. The support systems need to be geared up further to widen its coverage.

**Table.2.4. Gross Enrollment ratio in Higher education of SC in India & Kerala**

Gross Enrollment ratio in Higher education	India		Kerala	
	All	SC	All	SC
<b>2019-20</b>	27.1	23.4	38.8	26.7

*(Economic Review 2022)*

All the school education level there is almost full enrolment and zero drop out among all categories. It is at the higher education (higher secondary onwards) the dropout phenomenon intensifies.

**Table.2.5. Pass out rate of students appeared in Higher Secondary Examination**

Years	Pass rate of Higher Secondary Examination		
	SC	General	Total
<b>2016-17</b>	64.3%	71.6%	70.9%
<b>2021-22</b>	59.1%	87.4%	83.9%

*(Economic Review 2022)*



The pass rate of SC students 2016-17 was 64.3 percent but it decreased to 59.1% in 2021-22. But the pass rate of general category increased from 71.6% in 2016-17 to 2021-22 is 87.4%. This highlights a very serious and negative trend that the SC students experience due to various factors affecting their educational attainment.

### ***Protection of Civil Rights and Enforcement of Prevention of Atrocities Act***

The Acts of Parliament namely the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 prescribe punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from the preaching and practice of 'Untouchability' and to prevent atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is a Special Court for the trial of such offences and to provide relief and rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.

**Table.2.6. Poverty among SCs in India & Kerala**

<b>Comparison of poverty ratio among SCs in India &amp; Kerala under NSSO survey</b>				
<b>NSSO Rounds</b>	<b>India</b>		<b>Kerala</b>	
	<b>SC</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>Total</b>
38 <sup>th</sup> (1983)	58.1	45.6	62.3	39.1
50 <sup>th</sup> (1993-94)	48.1	37.1	36.3	25.5
55 <sup>th</sup> (1999-2000)	36.2	26.1	14.6	9.4
68 <sup>th</sup> (2011) *Derived estimates	29.4	21.9	16.0	7.05

*(Economic Review 2007, Economic Survey 2007, \*S Niyati (November 2016)*

The poverty estimation of Kerala under population below poverty line in 2011-12 using Tendulkar methodology is 7.05% i.e.; 23.98 lakhs comprising 4.97 (8.46) in urban and 9.14 (15.48 lakhs) in rural area. The incidence of deprivation among SCs is 45.5, while that for total population is only 29.5 in 2005. (Economic Review 2007) The trends exhibited in the chart lead us to infer that Kerala's attempts at alleviating poverty were sharp sighted and the rate of decline was faster than that of all India. Moreover, they





showed an almost downward linear trend. This inference correlates with Kerala's performance in social security measures adopted for the welfare of the vulnerable groups and labourers in the form of pensions, effective public distribution system, high literacy rate, health indicators of low infant mortality rate and high life expectancy, participatory approach for alleviation of poverty through Kudumbasree Mission, decentralized planning etc. in addition to the implementation of major Centrally-Sponsored Schemes for poverty eradication. (Economic Review 2011)

The Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was an exercise conducted by Government of India to identify households living below the poverty line in India. SECC estimates a deprivation index based on the following seven criteria.

1. Only one room with kutchra walls and kutchra roof.
2. No adult member between age 16 to 59.
3. Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59.
4. Disabled member and no able bodied adult member.
5. SC/ST households.
6. No literate adult above 25 years.
7. Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour.

According to the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 which ranks households based on their socio-economic status, out of the 76.99 lakh households in Kerala, 63.19 lakh (82.08 per cent) live in rural areas. Of this, 10.32 per cent are SC households and 1.63 per cent are ST households. Out of the total rural households, 19.16 lakh (30.33 per cent) rural households are deprived.



**Table.2.7. Status of SECC deprivation and Landless HHs**

Comparison SECC 2011 Rural Deprivation & landless status							
		Total HHs (In Lakhs)	Deprived HHs (In Lakhs)	Landless HHs living with part other income as casual Labour. (In Lakhs)	% of total HHs under deprivation	% of landless HHs under total HHs	% of landless HHs as casual labour under deprived HHs
<b>India</b>	SC	362.61	260.11	165.01	71.7%	45.5%	63.4%
	ST	217.29	159.48	63.83	73.4%	29.4%	40.0%
	Others	1376.74	750.52	366.15	54.5%	26.6%	48.8%
	<b>All</b>	<b>1956.66</b>	<b>1170.12</b>	<b>595.00</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>50.8%</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	SC	7.29	4.19	3.09	57.6%	42.4%	73.6%
	ST	1.15	0.70	0.40	60.9%	34.9%	57.3%
	Others	60.52	16.18	9.52	26.7%	15.7%	58.8%
	<b>All</b>	<b>68.97</b>	<b>21.08</b>	<b>13.01</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>61.7%</b>

Source: SECC Summary 2011

The general deprivation level in Kerala is only half of the All India level of 60%. However within the state it varies in districts. The highest deprivation rate was found in Palakkad (42.33 per cent) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (38.36 per cent) and Wayanad (36.33 per cent) districts. Lowest deprivation was observed in Ernakulam (20.30 per cent), Kottayam (23.02 percent), and Kannur (24.25 per cent) districts. Out of the total rural SC households, 57.66 per cent were included under the deprived category. The highest deprivation rate of SC households was recorded in Palakkad (66.32 per cent) followed by Kasargod (64.69 per cent) and Pathanamthitta (63.21 per cent).

Deprivation according to land size holdings among rural households in Kerala showed that the highest level of deprivation was experienced by landless households depending primarily on manual casual labor for income, with a deprivation rate of 18.9% in all category and 42.4% of total



households under SC are landless which is 73.6 percent of the total SC Deprived Households. The landless among deprived households of SCs (73.6 %) in Kerala is higher compared to (63.4%) deprived households under SC category at national level.

A report by the World Bank states that Indians account for 80% of the global increase in poverty in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional 56 million Indians fell into poverty in 2020. The incidence of poverty in India had been decreasing over the years, but there are concerns over the absence of data for the last decade. The Indian government's decision to not release the 2017-18 NSS round owing to data quality has resulted in a significant data gap for poverty estimates on marginalized sections.

Official statistics show that poverty in Kerala has decreased significantly in the last four decades. The poverty ratio in Kerala was estimated to be 11.3% in 2011-12. Both rural and urban areas have seen significant reduction in poverty levels, rural poverty decreasing from 59.19% in 1973-74 to 7.3% in 2011-12, and urban poverty decreasing from 62.74% to 15.3%. Although there has been progress, in poverty reduction the state still needs to work on further to attain universal welfare. (Economic Review 2022)

The table shows data on the total number of households and deprived households in India and Kerala categorized by their social status as General and SC (Scheduled Caste). It can be seen that the percentage of deprived households in all category is 60 Percent while for SC is 72% in India. Kerala has a much smaller proportion of households under deprived category (30.3%) compared to all India level representing all households. However, the percentage of deprived households is still



significant, particularly for the SC groups, where more than half of their households are deprived (57.7%) in Kerala.

As per Census of India 2011 Scheduled Caste households in Kerala have much greater access to banking services, landline phones, computers with internet and car than an average Scheduled Caste household in India. Compared to other southern states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, only SC households in Tamil Nadu have greater access to televisions than those in Kerala. SC households in Kerala do not seem to have as much access to two wheelers as other SC households in India. While more than 22 per cent of SC households in India did not have access to any of these assets, Kerala performed better with only around 11 per cent of SC households being deprived of these assets.

## **Decentralization and Scheduled Castes in the context of Kerala**

Kerala's decentralization initiatives, which began with the People's Plan Campaign in 1996, have been globally recognized as a significant institutional reform in public governance. The Kerala Panchayati Raj Act and the Kerala Municipality Act were enacted in 1994, and decentralization has been a part of the state's five-year plans since then. The revitalization of decentralized planning through an emphasis on people's planning was the focus of the XI Five-Year Plan, and information technology was utilized to strengthen the planning process under the XII Five-Year Plan. The second phase of the People's Plan Campaign has begun, with the XIII Five-Year Plan focusing on addressing second-generation social and economic issues with genuine people's participation and strong administrative and political measures.



Kerala's decentralization allows for formula-based, non-discretionary, and equitable devolution of Plan resources to Local Governments. This means that the State allocates funds for development schemes at the local level, with an average of 25% of investable resources going to local governments since decentralization began in 1997-98. The State also provides additional funds in the form of General Purpose and Maintenance funds. Local Governments have complete freedom to formulate and implement their own projects based on their priorities, as long as they follow Plan guidelines set by the State.

Kerala has 1,200 local governments including 941 s, 152 Block Panchayats, 14 District Panchayats, 87 Municipalities and 6 Municipal Corporations. These governments are allotted development funds under General Sector, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) categories, with outlay amounts determined by the State Finance Commission (SFC). The SFC recommends that at least 25% of Kerala's State Plan outlay be given to Local Self Governments (LSGs) for development purposes, including funds from the Central Finance Commission and the Kerala Local Government Service Delivery Project.

The Government of Kerala aims to eradicate extreme poverty in the state by conducting a survey to identify key factors contributing to absolute poverty and proposing effective measures to overcome them. The survey will create separate lists based on various criteria, including SC/ST communities, coastal populations, and people with disabilities. Identifying and assisting the extremely poor will promote poverty reduction for marginalized and vulnerable communities. Micro plans will be developed to lift these families out of poverty based on successful plans from other communities, with trained personnel from local governments



implementing livelihood programs in conjunction with existing schemes for housing, nutrition, health, and other areas.

In Kerala, local governments have been responsible for developing and executing plans for local economic development since the 9th plan. The participatory planning process involves various stakeholders to ensure inclusive governance and community participation in policy making. The local governance system has been used in Kerala to promote social inclusion by involving disadvantaged groups in the democratic process. Efforts have been made to empower Scheduled Castes and include them in the democratic system. These include reservations for SCs in local government councils, a special fund for their development, and the creation of working groups specifically focusing on SC development. Local governments are also required to include a chapter on the profile of SCs in their development plans, and there are separate programs for destitute rehabilitation and women's empowerment. Furthermore, guidelines have been put in place to ensure that 100% of beneficiaries in individual beneficiary projects are from the SC category, and over 50% of beneficiaries in social and area development projects are also from the SC category.

Scheduled Castes in Kerala are comparatively better off than their counterparts in other, states socially and educationally. The Special Component Plan is intended to provide special protective measures to safeguard the interest of scheduled castes. (Economic Review 2011) In 1979-80, the state of Kerala prepared its first Special Component Plan (SCP) for the development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India. To pool the necessary funds for this plan, the state considered various sources of funding, including:

- Different sectors of the State Plan



- Allocation of Central Ministries in different sectors
- Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided by the centre
- Kerala State Development Corporation of SC & ST
- Institutional finance

The Government of Kerala introduced the District Planning approach for schemes under SCP in 1983-84. This approach includes making lump sum provisions for different sectors in the Plan Budget, which are then allocated to districts based on certain criteria. Districts can use these provisions to undertake relevant schemes subject to departmental guidelines. Each district has a working group with the District Collector as Chairman and District Planning Officer as Secretary to oversee the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of SCP schemes. The responsibility of implementing the schemes lies with concerned departments, while the District Collector is responsible for achieving the targets. The schemes under SCP could broadly be classified into four categories of schemes such as economic development schemes based on local areas and families, infrastructure schemes for land development, soil conservation, and rural electrification, social services including health and education, and welfare schemes for social welfare and nutrition.

The economic exclusion of deliberate denial of equal opportunity, jobs, and access to capital and land is not much prevalent to Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Kerala. SCs still face challenges in accessing the full potential of the economic sphere. As a result, the majority of the SC workforce tends to engage in agriculture labor or casual workers, which raises questions about the capacity of this sector to provide significant and decent livelihoods for SCs.



Exclusion from basic amenities of life, such as modern education and healthcare, is a common challenge for SCs; they are not typically excluded from accessing public services like roads, water bodies, education, and health. However, due to segregated habitation and limited access to costly facilities, SCs often face difficulties in accessing these basic amenities. The impressive decline in poverty levels in Kerala has had a positive impact on the inclusive development of SCs, but there is a need to address the root causes of their exclusion from these basic amenities.

***Box.2.2. Responsibilities of in the development of SCs***

- i) Implement the beneficiary oriented schemes under Special Component Plan
- ii) Run nursery schools for the SC children
- iii) Arrange basic facilities in the SC colonies
- iv) Extend assistance to the SC students;
- v) Provide assistance discretionally to the scheduled castes who desire.

***The Block Panchayats are entrusted to***

- i) Manage pre-metric hostels and
- ii) Promotion of cooperative societies meant for these communities.

***District Panchayats are made responsible for the management of***

- i) Post-matric hostels and
- ii) Vocational training centers established for the SC/ST students.

The unique and localized pattern of social and economic exclusion faced by Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Kerala is only addressed through specific strategies tailored to the local context required, as the level of exclusion and deprivation varies across regions and sub-groups. Local-specific plans and programs can supplement national policies for social inclusion. Decentralized governance mechanisms, such as democratic forums and adequate local government funds can support social inclusion efforts for SCs. Decentralization is therefore essential for reframing policies and programs to meet the specific needs of marginalized communities.

After the introduction of the Kerala Panchayat Raj and Kerala Municipality Act in 1994, the welfare of weaker sections in particular the





Scheduled Castes became a subject of LSGIs during the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002) The Acts created a three-tier system of local governance, with gram panchayats at the village level, block panchayats at the block level, and district panchayats at the district level. It also mandated the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in local self-governing bodies to ensure their representation and participation in the decision-making process. The state government also gave certain responsibilities to each LSG and the urban local bodies are entitled to perform all the functions of the panchayat raj institutions, such as Development of SC/STs, healthcare, education etc.

### **Guidelines for SCP under decentralized planning: 9<sup>th</sup> FYP - 13<sup>th</sup> FYP**

Several provisions were ensured for the participation of SC (Scheduled Caste) members in the planning process, certain safeguards and provisions have been put in place. This includes the formation of a working group chaired by an elected SC member, with a majority of SC members, responsible for developing project proposals and reports related to SC development. SC Development Working Group in the LSG is responsible for monitoring SCP projects. Additionally, plan documents must include a chapter on SC development and special subject groups are formed to discuss SC issues in Grama Sabhas/Ward Sabhas and Development Seminars, Expert Committees for appraisal and vetting of projects under SCP, Training programs are also provided to enhance the capacity of SC elected members, and SC promoters have been appointed in local governments.

The fund for SCP must only be used for projects that benefit the Scheduled Castes, and these projects must be separate from other projects. The focus should be on programs that generate income and employment. All



projects should be part of an integrated program for the development of the SC population, and a social map and list of beneficiaries should be prepared to ensure that at least 50% of beneficiaries are SC in projects related to roads, drinking water, electrification irrigation, etc under SCP. The allocation to infrastructure from SCP is limited to 30% according to 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> plan guidelines.

New guidelines under SCP/TSP allow for the construction of roads in SC/ST habitat, with priority funding from TSP funds given to roads that benefit both tribal and non-tribal communities. The maximum width of roads in tribal colonies has been increased to 3 meters. SCP/TSP funds under the 11th Five year plan will also support SC/STs in finding employment abroad and provide assistance to meritorious students seeking admission to national and international institutions.

The twelfth Five-Year Plan guidelines were changed to have mandatory minimum allocations for certain sectors, such as 45% in Grama and Block Panchayats and 55% in Municipalities and Corporations for infrastructure. The government reviewed the experience after the first four years and decided to restore the minimum allocation of 20% for productive sectors and 10% for sanitation in 2016-17 and no mandatory minimum ceiling in productive sector during the first four years.

The 13th Plan aims to improve the lives of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in areas such as land, housing, education (at all levels), skill development for modern employment, ensuring employment opportunities for them, and providing food security. The 13th five year plan also mandates that 30% of the general sector fund should be allocated for the productive sector in three-tier panchayats and 10% in urban local bodies. The four development missions launched by the government - Ardhram, Haritha



Keralam, LIFE, and Education Mission - are integrated with the plans of local governments to address the developmental problems of the State.

### **SCSP Plan appraisal – Decentralization Era: 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> FYP**

Under the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> – Five year plans of the SCP (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sub-plan), changes were made to make the plans more responsive to the needs of the SC population. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the state plan fund was devolved to local governments based on state government criteria, with funds being divided into General Fund, Special Component Plan, and Tribal Sub Plan resulted into the end of ‘notional flow’ of funds in SC sector. Local governments cannot use SCP/TSP funds for anything other than the specified purposes. The percentage of plan outlay equal to the percentage of SC population was set aside for SCP, bringing funds directly to SC people. A guideline-based plan formulation and implementation process was also established.

Two thirds of the budget allocated under Special Component Plan is devolved to local governments. The plan allocation under SCP is divided between rural and urban local governments as per the ratio of Scheduled Caste population in rural and urban areas. The three tier Panchayats receive different allocations in the ratio of 60:20:20 among Grama, Block and District Panchayats. The bottom-up planning approach helps address the needs of the SC population, and citizens can directly participate in decision-making about the SCP fund utilization. Activists, social workers, and organizations have more opportunities to get involved in the planning and implementation process.



## Scheduled Caste Sub Plan under Decentralization

### *Box.2.3. Major Recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Working Group of SC*

All round development should be made through (i) Social Empowerment (ii) Economic Empowerment and (iii) Social Justice. The SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan) should only include existing or new schemes that meet certain criteria as follows:

1. Accelerating development for SCs to bridge the socio economic gap between advanced sections of the society,
2. Securing quantifiable benefits for SC households or SC inhibited areas,
3. The schemes should not be survival-oriented only but focus on acquisition and generation of knowledge, empowerment, skill development, and entrepreneurship.
4. Enhance the incomes leading to development of assets in sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, and agriculture/allied sectors.
5. Prioritize basic minimum services like primary education, health, drinking water, nutrition, rural housing, and link roads and electrification to SC villages.
6. Funds from SCSP should not be spent on general schemes like road construction, electrification, rural telephone connections, and targets should be achieved.

The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are prepared based on Article 46 of Constitution of India for providing special protective measures to safeguard the interest of Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribe (STs). This constitutional mandate requires the State 'to create a regime of equality including social equality through comprehensive measures of social justice.' As one of the major objectives of decentralized planning is to empower social equity and to improve the socio-economic status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and enhancing their quality of life, the devolution under Special Component Plans has prime importance.

The allocation of Plan funds to SCSP and TSP from State Plan outlay is done according to the ratio of population of SCs and STs to total population of the State. Out of the total SCSP/TSP Plan outlay, a portion of funds earmarked to LGs for implementation of schemes under decentralized planning.



The expenditure performance of SCSP funds of local governments has improved over the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by local governments on SCSP compared to total fund released was 70 per cent, which shows an improvement over the previous year. Rural development is crucial in India as 68.86% (833.75 million) of the population live in rural areas. Various programmes focusing on poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure development, waste management, sanitation, provision of basic minimum services and capacity building are being implemented in rural areas. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) mandates that at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment be provided in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work resulting in the creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability. The expenditure under MGNREGA in 2016-17 was 2,426.33 crore which is 96.5 per cent of the total release in the year. A total of 6.85 crore man-days were generated of which 1.16 crore was for Scheduled Castes under MGNREGA in Kerala.

### *Working Group for SC Development*

State Planning Board had constituted Working Group on Scheduled Caste Development for suggesting strategies and guidelines for the XIV Five-Year Plan. The vision of the working group is 'Inclusive and holistic development of Scheduled Caste communities in the state of Kerala, by ensuring the protection of rights as envisaged and promised by the Constitution of India, and empowerment of individuals and households through effective implementation of SCSP and other measures, with a focus on vulnerabilities caused by 2018 floods and the pandemic and bridging the development divide with the mainstream in the state and moving towards substantial equality, including gender equality. The missions are as follows:



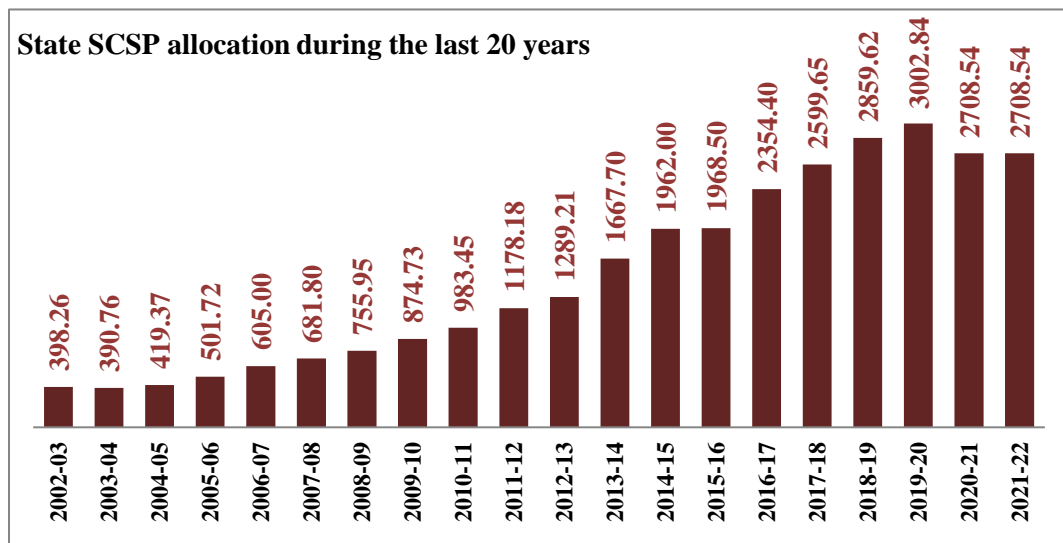
1. Upliftment of the SC marginalized communities and bringing them to the mainstream of the society by providing adequate infrastructure facilities including land, housing and allied amenities by the effective implementation of various developmental schemes.
2. Enhancement of the physical quality of life index by imparting better and quality education to the young generation.
3. Improvement of the standard of living by providing sustainable livelihood measures through access to skill development, employment opportunities and diverse income generation activities.
4. Setting up multi-purpose resource centers with the local as the axis.
5. Preservation of traditional artisan and musical/dance skills within SC communities through various cultural and economic development initiatives.
6. Addressing vulnerabilities and gender discriminatory practices including gender based violence.

## **Development Programmes for Scheduled Castes**

The outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is fixed as a percentage of the total Plan outlay to the State, in proportion to their population of 9.81 percent. Out of the total SCSP Plan outlay, **a certain percentage of funds are allocated to Local Governments for implementation of schemes under decentralized planning and the remaining to the SC/ST Development Departments.** A system of earmarking certain amount of SCSP as pooled fund under SCSP was introduced in 2009. This fund is for taking up schemes on project basis, which provides scope to have a range of schemes for the all-round development of the targeted groups. The total Plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Caste during 2002-2022 was 29910.22 crore with an average of 1495.51 crore per year. Year-wise details of SCSP allotment from 2002-03 to 2021-22 are given in the following graph:



*Graph.2.1. SCSP Year-wise SCSP Outlay 2002-03 to 2021-22 (in crore)*



*Source: Budget Documents, GoK*

Plan fund devolved to Scheduled Caste has been earmarked as Plan allocation to the department and the local governments. Centrally Sponsored Schemes and schemes/projects included in State Plan for the development of Scheduled Caste population are implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department. Education, training, research oriented programmes etc. are undertaken by various institutions under the Department. The contributions to the LSGs are the prime focus in analyzing the decentralized planning.

*Table.2.8.Performance of SCSP under SCDD & LSGs during last decade*

Outlay and Expenditure of SCSP Schemes by the SCDD and LSGs (in crore)									
Year	SCSP (LSGs)			SCSP (SCDD)			Total SCSP		
	Allocation	Expenditure	% Utilization	Allocation	Expenditure	% Utilization	Allocation	Expenditure	% Utilization
2012-13	739.46	661.58	89.5%	549.75	519.48	94.5%	1289.21	1181.06	91.6%
2013-14	828.20	882.49	106.6%	839.50	790.16	94.1%	1667.70	1672.65	100.3%
2014-15	927.58	811.56	87.5%	1034.42	693.45	67.0%	1962.00	1505.01	76.7%
2015-16	927.58	857.04	92.4%	1040.92	752.19	72.3%	1968.50	1609.23	81.7%
2016-17	1039.29	726.02	69.9%	1315.50	1116.19	84.8%	2354.40	1842.21	78.2%
12th FYP	4462.11	3938.69	88.3%	4780.09	3871.47	81.0%	9241.81	7810.16	84.5%
2017-18	1172.05	938.60	78.5%	1427.60	1274.69	89.3%	2599.65	2213.29	85.1%
2018-19	1289.26	1070.07	83.0%	1570.36	1148.10	73.1%	2859.62	2218.17	77.6%
2019-20	1353.91	748.53	55.3%	1649.00	777.20	47.1%	3002.84	1525.73	50.8%
2020-21	1221.15	1147.06	93.9%	1487.39	1313.37	88.3%	2708.54	2460.43	90.8%
2021-22	1221.15	1131.30	92.6%	1487.39	1307.52	87.9%	2708.54	2438.82	90.0%
13th FYP	6257.52	5035.56	80.5%	7621.74	5820.88	76.4%	13879.19	10856.44	78.2%

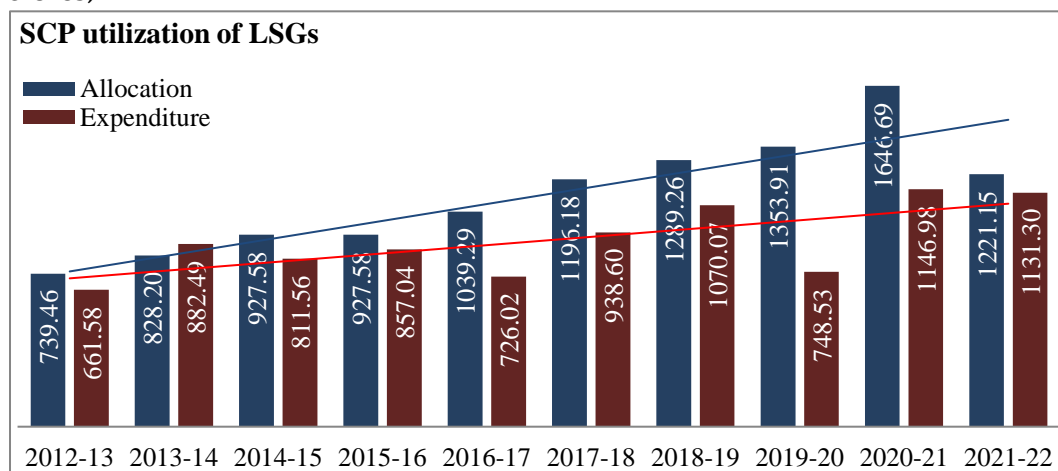
(Economic Review GoK)





The SCSP utilization had made progress towards their objectives during the 12th FYP there was a decline in their performance during the 13th FYP. The poor utilization of SCP funds by LSGs is a serious matter that requires immediate intervention since one of the major objectives of decentralized planning is to improve the socio-economic status of SCs by enhancing the quality of SCP through LSGs. In other words, the Government ought to gear itself up to ensure effective implementation of the plans. The allocation of Plan funds to SCSP from State Plan outlay is done according to the ratio of population of SCs to total population of the State. Out of the total SCSP Plan outlay, a certain percentage of funds are earmarked to LSGs for implementation of schemes under decentralized planning from 1997 onwards (Appendix.). The projects under the SCSP can be categorized into two viz, the beneficiary oriented schemes and infrastructural development schemes. The outlay and expenditure SCSP for LSGs for the last 10 years is shown in following figure.

**Graph.2.2.Development Fund share of SCSP for LSGs - 2012-13 to 2021-22 (In crores)**



Source: Budget documents, Economic Review & IKM



The above graph shows the performance of LSGs in utilizing the outlay for the development of Scheduled caste population. It seems that there is positive increase in the utilization of SCP and the trend line between the outlay and expenditure shows an increasing gap. The LSGs should equip with fuller utilization of the available resources particularly focusing productive sector will be a basic solution for it.

### ***Scheduled Caste Development Department (SCDD)***

The State Government earmarks a portion of the State Plan outlay as the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) fund. Of this allocation, close to 55 per cent is allocated to the Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD) and 45 per cent is allocated to local governments for implementation of schemes under decentralized planning. Even in the midst of financial constraints, the Government maintained the share of funds of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan at 9.81 per cent. The State and Central Government programmes covered a wide area comprising education, economic and social welfare activities for the multifaceted development of Scheduled Castes which produced favorable results in these areas. Major schemes implemented by the SC Development Department are given in Box.2.3



### **Box.2.3**

#### **Major Schemes of SC Development department**

The SC Development department has educational schemes to help pre and post-matric studies, as well as running model residential schools and ITIs.

The Housing Scheme provides financial assistance for those who need a new home, the completion of a partially built home, or improvement of dilapidated houses.

The Land to Landless scheme involves buying land for poor and eligible landless SC families to build houses.

Development programmes for the vulnerable communities among Scheduled Castes. These programs include providing assistance for land and house construction for landless and homeless SCs, as well as infrastructure support for basic needs such as education, healthcare, drinking water, road and electricity.

The Health Scheme provides financial help to people living below the poverty line who are seriously ill with diseases such as cancer, heart, kidney, and brain ailments.

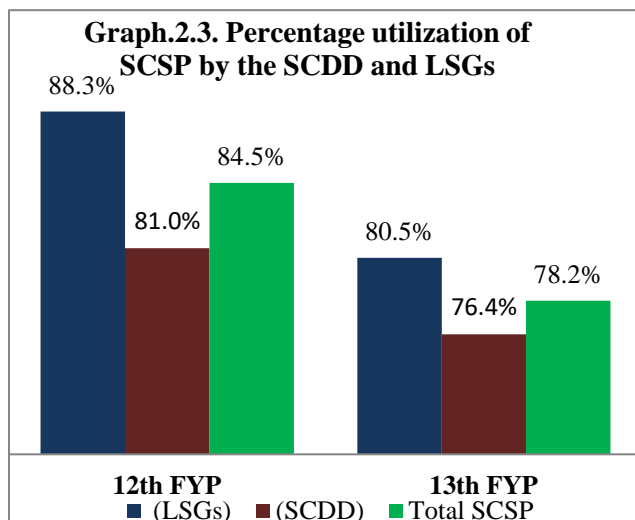
Assistance for marriage of SC girls program offers financial help to daughters of SC parents for their wedding expenses.

The Self-Employment scheme offers financial support to promote new ventures by the Scheduled Caste.

The SC Department has implemented several initiatives such as providing financial assistance for seeking employment abroad, developing SC colonies under the Ambedkar self-sufficient village scheme, and providing job-oriented and civil service coaching training for SC beneficiaries.

#### ***Programmes of Scheduled Caste Development Department***

State Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as the projects taken up under corpus fund and pooled fund are the programmes implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. During 13<sup>th</sup> Five year plan, the total State Plan provision set apart for the development of Scheduled Castes department was 7621.74 crore and the expenditure under SCDD in the SCSP is 5820.88 crores which is 1.6 times increased from 3871.47 crores expended during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The detailed data is given in the table 2.8.



The given results are related to the implementation of funds under SCSP by the LSGs (Local Self Government) scheme and the SCDD (Scheduled Caste Development Department) scheme, for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes (SC) in Kerala

during the 12th and 13th Five Year Plans (FYP). During the 12th FYP, the LSGs had achieved 88.3% of utilization of SCP funds, while the SCDD had achieved 81.0%. The overall utilization towards the SCSP during this period was 84.5%. In contrast, during the 13th FYP, both had lower levels of achievement, with the LSGs achieving 80.5% of SCP fund utilization and the SCDD scheme achieved 76.4%. The overall progress towards the SCSP during this period was 78.2%.

### ***Other major sources of fund for SC Development***

#### *Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)*

The Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is provided by Government of India to States for undertaking mainly economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes. It is not on a schematic pattern. It helps to fill the gaps which is not met from the Central, State and Local Body Plans. Out of the total funds received under SCA to SCSP, 75 per cent of the fund is distributed to District Collectors on the basis of Scheduled Caste population in the districts. The balance 25 per cent is kept with the Scheduled Caste development department. Activities that can be taken up under SCA to SCSP are assistance to Scheduled Caste families for



taking up viable income generating activities, through a mix of institutional finance and subsidy.

### ***Critical Gap Filling (Corpus Fund)***

This scheme provides fund for filling critical gap in the SCSP provision made under various schemes on project basis with emphasis on human resource development, basic needs, economic development etc. From 2014-15 onwards, one third of the outlay has been allocated to districts on basis of proportion of SC population in the district. Schemes/projects up to 25 lakh are cleared by the District Level Committee for SC/ST. Project above 25 lakh are cleared by State Level Working Groups/Special working Groups. Schemes undertaken in 2016-17 under this scheme are treatment grant, distress relief fund, self-sufficient village scheme, starting mobile medical units, renovation works, water supply scheme, purchase of machinery and equipment etc.

### ***Pooled Fund***

Pooled fund is a system of earmarking certain amount of SCSP/TSP as pooled fund under SCSP and TSP. various development departments and agencies are furnishing projects to State Planning Board for consideration. After vetting by State Planning Board, the proposals are forwarded to Scheduled Caste Development Department for placing before State Level/Special Working Group for approval.

### **Current Initiative for Zero Extreme Poverty**

The state of Kerala conducted a survey to identify extremely poor households based on lack of food, income, health, and shelter. After an extensive process, they identified 64,006 families (1,03,099 individuals) who are extremely poor. 75% of the families belonged to the general category (48222 HHs), 20% to Scheduled Caste (12763 HHs), and 5% to Scheduled Tribe (3021 HHs) categories, with a small percentage not



knowing their category. The survey also showed that a large concentration of the extreme poor is in s (81%), indicating a higher concentration in rural areas.

The State aims to eliminate extreme poverty within the next four years by creating an Extreme Poverty Sub Plan. Local Governments, with the support of the State Poverty Eradication Mission, will implement and monitor the program. The plan involves addressing specific deprivations of each family through Micro-level plans that include immediate care, intermediate, and long-term comprehensive plans. Local Governments are responsible for creating individual micro plans for each household to provide suitable survival and livelihood opportunities. The district wise extremely poor SC households listed by the extremely poverty eradication cell attached as appendix.6. This chapter presents an overview of the historical developments in decentralization, particularly in the context of the peoples plan campaign in Kerala. It also examines the trends in the utilization of Scheduled Caste Plan (SCP) funds by local self-governments and departments, and provides an analysis of the current development indicators of SCs in India and Kerala.

In the upcoming chapter, we will focus on the selected s and their utilization patterns to identify the projects supported by SCSP funds. By doing so, we hope to gain a deeper understanding of how SCP funds are being utilized at the grassroots level and the impact of these projects on the development of SC communities. This analysis will contribute to the development of effective strategies for promoting the inclusion and well-being of marginalized communities through decentralized decision-making processes.



## 3

# Data Analysis of the report

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This chapter analyzes the extent to which socio economic development of the scheduled castes initiated by Local self-government institutions has achieved. It focus on the utilization of SCP fund on different projects by the LSGIs for the last 10 years from 2012-13 to 2021-22. The time series analysis of the utilization of SCP funds helps to give the flow of resource for their development. The analysis of the household and individual survey from the sample s identifies the level of empowerment, these weaker sections have achieved through local self-governments. The interviews with the stakeholders (Elected representative & Officials) report the impact of development intervention undertaken by LSGIs for the Scheduled Castes and the observations made by field investigators form an impartial assessment of their development situation.

**Section 3.1: Analysis of the funding pattern in selected LSGIs.**

**Section 3.2: Analysis of SCP Fund utilization on different sectors.**

**Section 3.3: Major and sub category wise utilization of SCP Funds.**

**Section 3.4: Analysis of Household Survey**

**Section 3.5: Analysis of Individual Survey**

**Section 3.6: Analysis of Interview with stakeholders**

**Section 3.7: Compilation of Direct Observation Report**

### **Section.3.1. Analysis of the funding pattern in selected LSGIs**

This section deals with expenditure pattern on development projects undertaken by selected Local self-government institutions for the past 10 years. It also includes the utilization of SCP funds for development under major sectors in the selected s.

<i>Table.3.1.Grand Total of funds utilized by the selected s 2012 - 2022</i>							
<b>GPs</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>SCP</b>	<b>Other Plan Fund</b>	<b>Plan Fund</b>	<b>Own Fund</b>	<b>Other Fund</b>	<b>Total Fund</b>
<b>Ambalappara</b>	1472.83	994.35	875.40	3342.58	549.96	1691.43	5583.97
<b>Chalavara</b>	927.66	956.42	534.90	2418.98	213.49	1765.12	4397.59
<b>Kadampazhipuram</b>	1158.09	955.01	722.87	2835.97	407.08	2187.06	5430.11
<b>Sreekrishnapuram</b>	1002.68	693.88	611.14	2307.70	271.90	2365.12	4944.72
<b>Pothukkal</b>	1844.15	135.99	1523.59	3503.73	160.69	1823.47	5487.89
<b>Vazhikkadavu</b>	2519.30	520.44	1662.09	4701.83	1109.54	2607.11	8418.48
<b>Chokkad</b>	1521.92	423.72	1007.02	2952.66	240.23	1459.21	4652.10
<b>Edappatta</b>	1071.77	348.47	797.03	2217.27	225.82	1968.59	4411.68
<b>Mullurkkara</b>	918.66	418.00	591.20	1927.86	329.91	1399.46	3657.23
<b>Varavoor</b>	888.34	679.13	558.44	2125.91	73.05	1889.07	4088.03
<b>Panjal</b>	1087.12	611.87	659.47	2358.46	308.22	2171.40	4838.08
<b>Pazhayannur</b>	1968.53	1171.87	1106.27	4246.67	1015.50	2992.12	8254.29
<b>Chithara</b>	2704.74	1087.53	1864.34	5656.61	884.18	4104.50	10645.29
<b>Velinallur</b>	1347.86	508.07	858.99	2714.92	216.94	2071.22	5003.08
<b>Yeroor</b>	1820.77	745.01	1072.33	3638.11	443.42	2341.31	6422.84
<b>Kulathupuzha</b>	3250.56	1243.39	2041.92	6535.87	453.33	3305.00	10294.20
<b>Kallara</b>	1443.54	500.26	897.89	2841.69	397.72	2131.90	5371.31
<b>Nanniyode</b>	1675.17	505.61	1405.22	3586.00	285.55	3328.17	7199.72
<b>Madavoor</b>	1150.92	575.51	701.86	2428.29	73.18	2044.97	4546.44
<b>Navaikulam</b>	1792.34	1114.51	1065.02	3971.87	520.13	2463.78	6955.78
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31566.95</b>	<b>14189.04</b>	<b>20556.99</b>	<b>66312.98</b>	<b>8179.84</b>	<b>46110.01</b>	<b>120602.83</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>55.0%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

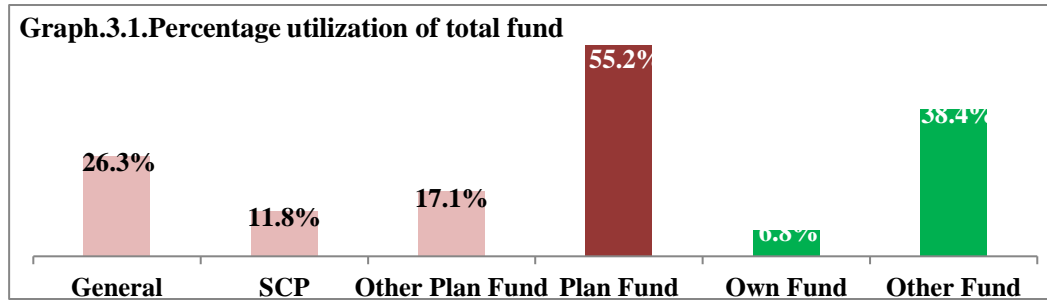
(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

The table shows utilization of various funds by the s in the last 10 years. 26.2 percent is utilized from general fund, 11.8 percent from SCP, 17.0 percent from other plan fund includes tribal sub plan, finance commission grant and state and central shares comprises a total plan fund of 55.0 percent. 6.8% of own fund, 38.2% come other funds including maintenance funds from the selected s.

*Lives of the Scattered Margins*

*25 years of Decentralization: Impact on Scheduled Castes*





**Year wise amount on projects from different fund sources.**

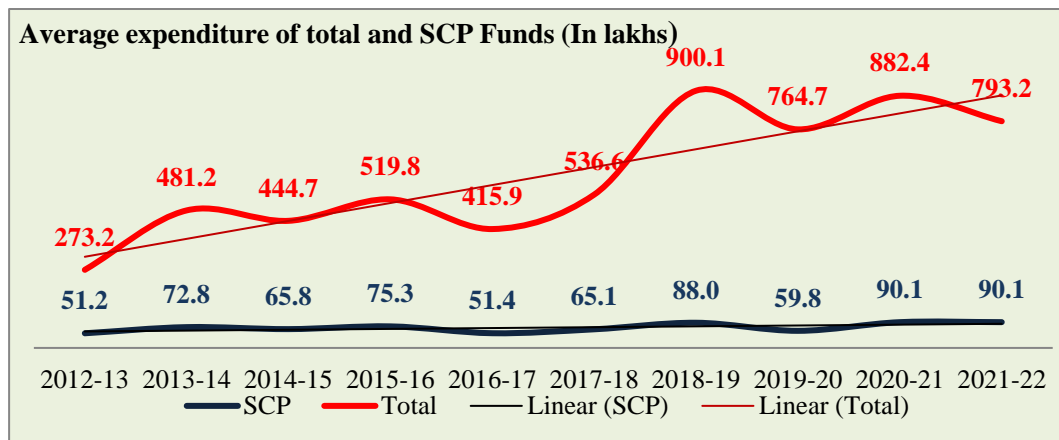
*Table.3.2.Total Fund utilized by the s (In Lakhs)*

Category of funds	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Grand Total
<b>General</b>	1610.21	2380.68	2445.94	2880.49	2701.96	3299.66	4238.16	3341.31	4016.29	4652.25	<b>31566.95</b>
<b>SCP</b>	1024.08	1455.05	1315.07	1506.45	1028.18	1301.56	1760.63	1195.76	1801.11	1801.15	<b>14189.04</b>
<b>Other Plan Fund</b>	1428.58	2112.31	2067.08	2419.77	1712.83	2319.29	2070.39	1589.98	2989.39	1847.37	<b>20556.99</b>
<b>Plan Fund</b>	4062.87	5948.04	5828.09	6806.71	5442.97	6920.51	8069.18	6127.05	8806.79	8300.77	<b>66312.98</b>
<b>Own Fund</b>	307.30	539.64	564.59	666.53	787.69	570.58	1025.26	1168.21	1528.96	1021.08	<b>8179.84</b>
<b>Other Funds</b>	1464.99	3136.17	2500.82	2922.55	2087.14	3239.94	8907.75	7998.07	7311.26	6541.32	<b>46110.01</b>
<b>Total Fund</b>	<b>5835.16</b>	<b>9623.85</b>	<b>8893.50</b>	<b>10395.79</b>	<b>8317.80</b>	<b>10731.03</b>	<b>18002.19</b>	<b>15293.33</b>	<b>17647.01</b>	<b>15863.17</b>	<b>120602.83</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>291.76</b>	<b>481.19</b>	<b>444.68</b>	<b>519.79</b>	<b>415.89</b>	<b>536.55</b>	<b>900.11</b>	<b>764.67</b>	<b>882.35</b>	<b>793.16</b>	<b>6030.14</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

The table shows utilization of various funds by the s during the last 10 years. An average of Rs 6 crores is spend by each every year for the overall development. The expenditure incurred during 2021-22 is 2.7 times higher than the expenditure during the initial year of 2012-13. In analyzing the SCP utilization, the s spend an average of 71 Lakhs of rupees per year for the development of Scheduled castes during the last 10 years. The SCP expenditure is 2021-22 is 1.75 times higher than the expenditure incurred during the initial year of 2012-13.

Graph.3.2. Average expenditure of SCP and total fund during the last 10 years



The graph shows there is positive trend in the utilization of total fund from 2012-13 to 2021-22 and an increasing trend in the utilization of SCP fund but at a lower rate during the last 10 years by the selected s.

### wise utilization of SCP Fund

Table.3.3.SCP Fund utilized by the s

GPs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Grand Total
Ambalappara	123.05	126.24	104.65	110.38	52.40	62.10	110.74	54.29	139.71	110.79	994.35
Chalavara	65.21	121.96	86.70	83.65	83.86	95.03	101.47	86.19	127.18	105.17	956.42
Kadampazhipuram	85.81	97.22	125.49	94.76	65.52	115.94	101.75	77.65	94.62	96.25	955.01
Sreekrishnapuram	58.59	52.15	58.81	58.81	61.75	74.23	86.41	75.51	92.49	75.13	693.88
Pothukkal	12.81	19.22	14.55	13.99	10.07	5.90	6.86	14.07	11.60	26.92	135.99

<b>Vazhikkadavu</b>	38.47	51.54	46.86	57.49	26.56	61.67	61.17	45.96	57.69	73.03	520.44
<b>Chokkad</b>	31.34	32.11	35.99	37.43	28.48	47.76	58.38	44.59	58.87	48.77	423.72
<b>Edappatta</b>	26.93	28.22	31.92	31.93	28.49	29.63	38.03	38.72	53.57	41.03	348.47
<b>Mullurkkara</b>	26.36	32.45	19.11	60.86	32.99	31.73	50.21	52.42	57.23	54.64	418.00
<b>Varavoor</b>	46.40	44.26	71.04	80.18	36.01	67.08	90.78	64.43	92.21	86.74	679.13
<b>Panjal</b>	27.53	62.10	65.43	62.65	45.78	59.99	88.01	34.81	66.80	98.77	611.87
<b>Pazhayannur</b>	49.75	141.50	105.92	126.65	81.50	161.14	118.80	65.80	172.48	148.33	1171.87
<b>Chithara</b>	76.57	116.45	94.42	129.08	59.41	91.74	133.16	88.75	136.61	161.34	1087.53
<b>Velinallur</b>	29.14	55.21	60.08	36.88	32.38	29.72	80.17	34.84	75.93	73.72	508.07
<b>Yeroor</b>	38.82	62.64	71.04	84.29	48.33	46.56	107.73	76.04	96.86	112.70	745.01
<b>Kulathupuzha</b>	110.68	120.72	101.30	135.59	112.36	97.38	158.24	92.60	168.97	145.55	1243.39
<b>Kallara</b>	31.61	56.66	30.54	59.38	46.07	55.32	66.30	33.89	43.36	77.13	500.26
<b>Nanniyode</b>	31.41	54.81	44.44	48.46	33.49	70.69	63.63	42.61	66.57	49.50	505.61
<b>Madavoor</b>	34.16	55.32	68.84	55.78	59.31	31.31	77.39	68.62	61.34	63.44	575.51
<b>Navaikulam</b>	79.44	124.27	77.94	138.21	83.42	66.64	161.40	103.97	127.02	152.20	1114.51
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1024.08</b>	<b>1455.05</b>	<b>1315.07</b>	<b>1506.45</b>	<b>1028.18</b>	<b>1301.56</b>	<b>1760.63</b>	<b>1195.76</b>	<b>1801.11</b>	<b>1801.15</b>	<b>14189.04</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>51.20</b>	<b>72.75</b>	<b>65.75</b>	<b>75.32</b>	<b>51.41</b>	<b>65.08</b>	<b>88.03</b>	<b>59.79</b>	<b>90.06</b>	<b>90.06</b>	<b>709.45</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

The table 4.3 shows wise utilization of SCP for the last 10 years. The average amount of Rs.51.2 Lakhs spend in 2012-13 has increased to 90.0 lakhs in the year 2021-22. The increasing trend in the amount shows a positive supply side of resources from the government for the development of these communities.

### Section.3.2. Analysis of SCP Fund utilization for different sectors

#### Year wise utilization of SCP for different sectors

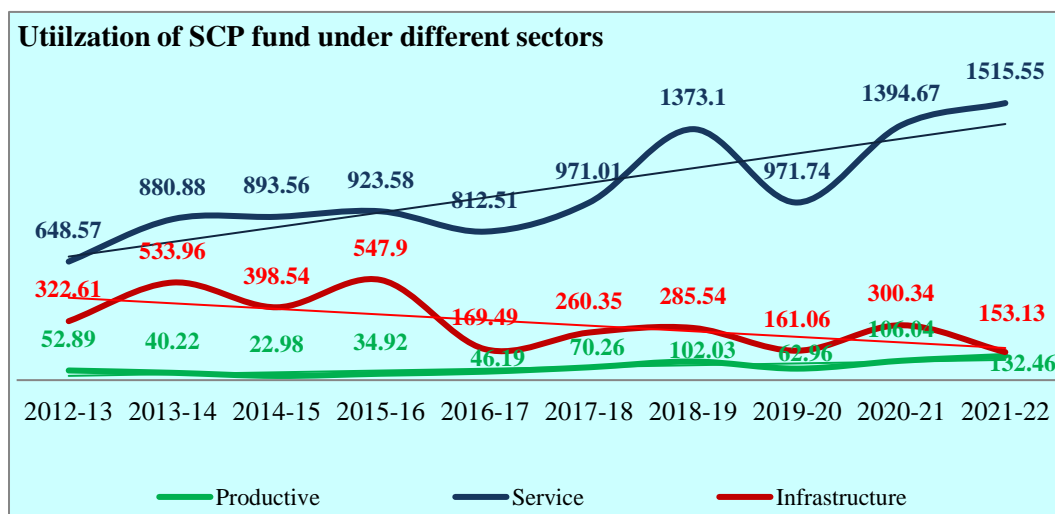
<i>Table.3.4.SCP Utilization in different sectors</i>											
Sectors	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	TOTAL
<b>Productive</b>	52.89	40.22	22.98	34.92	46.19	70.26	102.03	62.96	106.04	132.46	<b>670.95</b>
<b>Service</b>	648.57	880.88	893.56	923.58	812.51	971.01	1373.1	971.74	1394.67	1515.55	<b>10385.17</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	322.61	533.96	398.54	547.9	169.49	260.35	285.54	161.06	300.34	153.13	<b>3132.92</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1024.07</b>	<b>1455.06</b>	<b>1315.08</b>	<b>1506.4</b>	<b>1028.19</b>	<b>1301.62</b>	<b>1760.67</b>	<b>1195.76</b>	<b>1801.05</b>	<b>1801.14</b>	<b>14189.04</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

The utilization of SCP fund in productive, infrastructure and service sectors for the development of scheduled castes by the s shows that the expenditure incurred during 2021-22 in productive sector is 2.5 times higher than the expenditure in 2012-13 and the expenditure under service also shows 2.3 times increase from 2021-22 to 2012-13. However, the expenditure incurred for infrastructure during 2021-22 is 2.1 times decrease from the initial year 2012-13. The trend shows a shift in the development priority of the local self-governments based on government policy intervention that is from infrastructure to productive and service sectors.



*Graph.3.3. Year wise utilization of SCP fund under different sectors*



The graph shows a faster increasing trend of SCP expenditure in service sector, compared to a slow rate of increase in productive and decreasing trend in infrastructure sectors.

### Percentage utilization of SCP in different sectors

**Table.3.4. Percentage of SCP utilization (years wise)**

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Grand Total
<b>Productive</b>	5.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.3%	4.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.3%	5.9%	7.4%	4.7%
<b>Service</b>	63.3%	60.5%	67.9%	61.3%	79.0%	74.6%	78.0%	81.3%	77.4%	84.1%	73.2%
<b>Infrastructure</b>	31.5%	36.7%	30.3%	36.4%	16.5%	20.0%	16.2%	13.5%	16.7%	8.5%	22.1%

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

The table shows year wise percentage of SCP utilization during the last 10 years 2012-13 to 2021-22. It shows in the productive sector the percentage share increased from 5.2 % to 7.4%. While in service sector expenditure the increase was higher from 63.3 percent to 84.1 percent and infrastructure showed a negative trend from 31.5 percent to 8.5 percent. Overall, the latest situation shows 7.7 percent expenditure in productive 73.2 percent in service and 22.1 percent in infrastructure sectors.



### wise utilization of SCP on different sectors (Rs. In lakhs)

s	Nos.	Productive	Service	Infrastructure	Total
Ambalapara	395	25.98	546.35	422.00	994.33
Chalavara	242	37.63	626.41	292.38	956.42
Kadampazhipuram	306	35.05	674.69	245.27	955.01
Sreekrishnapuram	222	53.72	484.43	155.78	693.93
Pothukkal	77	0.80	107.01	28.17	135.98
Vazhikkadavu	127	87.07	364.80	68.56	520.43
Chokkad	133	34.85	332.28	56.61	423.74
Edappatta	123	12.67	278.78	56.99	348.44
Mullurkkara	163	8.27	325.54	84.18	417.99
Varavoor	191	56.25	431.19	191.66	679.10
Panjal	217	10.73	462.03	139.14	611.90
Pazhayannur	212	17.31	939.23	215.34	1171.88
Chithara	202	74.85	770.51	242.16	1087.52
Velinallur	135	6.44	396.32	105.32	508.08
Yeroor	238	36.73	515.47	192.79	744.99
Kulathupuzha	165	61.35	1083.56	98.47	1243.38
Kallara	134	58.24	356.96	85.05	500.25
Nanniyode	152	15.37	348.18	142.07	505.62
Madavoor	130	10.36	443.92	121.23	575.51
Navaikulam	190	27.28	897.51	189.75	1114.54
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3754</b>	<b>670.95</b>	<b>10385.17</b>	<b>3132.92</b>	<b>14189.04</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

The above table shows analysis of wise utilization of SCP amount on three different sectors such as productive, service and infrastructure. An average of 51.95 lakhs utilized on service sector in each in a year followed by 15.66 lakhs on infrastructure and 3.35 lakhs on productive sector.

### Section 3.3. Major & Sub category wise utilization of SCP Funds.

#### Year wise number of projects under SCP funds

<i>Table.3.6.Total number of projects implemented under SCP fund during the last 10 years (In numbers)</i>											
Major Category	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Grand Total
<b>Agriculture &amp; allied</b>	19	16	9	5	24	17	21	26	31	48	216
<b>Education</b>	12	10	26	33	38	53	45	38	59	48	362
<b>Employment</b>	0	0	5	8	5	5	13	10	6	1	53
<b>Health</b>	11	11	10	13	13	18	17	15	17	18	143
<b>Housing</b>	69	77	64	57	66	60	71	98	116	126	804
<b>Infrastructure</b>	166	200	152	206	92	122	136	72	153	82	1381
<b>Water Schemes</b>	73	94	95	59	47	45	50	23	40	18	544
<b>Welfare Schemes</b>	21	19	19	15	18	18	30	30	38	32	240
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	371	427	382	396	303	339	384	313	461	373	3749

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

There are 3749 projects completed by the selected s using SCP funds during the last 10 years. 36.8 % of the total number of projects in infrastructure followed by Housing (21.4 %), water schemes (14.5 %), education (9.7 %), welfare schemes (6.4 %), agriculture & allied schemes (5.8 %), health (3.8 %) and employment (1.4 %).

### Year wise utilization of SCP amount utilized for projects under major category

*Table.3.7. Amount of SCP projects on major category (In Lakhs)*

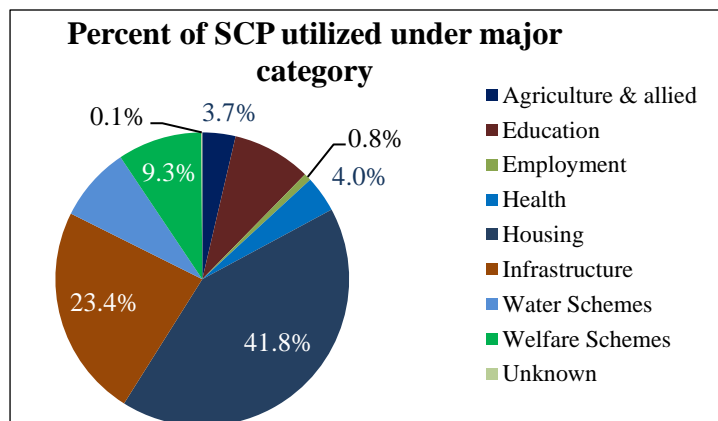
Major Category	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Agriculture & allied	39.95	40.22	12.68	5.23	35.39	43.11	72.99	57.47	84.29	127.10	<b>518.44</b>
Education	24.78	21.15	72.68	91.04	120.42	168.46	132.26	116.15	221.78	263.52	<b>1232.23</b>
Employment	0.00	0.00	19.42	14.43	9.20	8.32	25.34	14.23	20.95	2.79	<b>114.67</b>
Health	24.14	28.80	33.49	48.70	47.98	70.33	78.07	63.22	81.60	90.08	<b>566.40</b>
Housing	388.61	503.69	463.94	570.46	388.51	461.82	824.99	568.30	779.78	980.98	<b>5931.08</b>
Infrastructure	372.93	542.50	402.47	570.96	211.59	287.82	296.95	172.34	302.76	164.67	<b>3324.99</b>
Water Schemes	117.51	206.00	202.39	104.41	108.88	107.54	136.66	39.44	116.59	28.47	<b>1167.89</b>
Welfare Schemes	56.17	112.70	106.49	101.21	106.20	148.20	189.38	161.09	192.87	143.54	<b>1317.84</b>
Unknown	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	6.00	4.00	3.50	0.50	0.00	<b>15.52</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1024.10</b>	<b>1455.06</b>	<b>1315.07</b>	<b>1506.44</b>	<b>1028.18</b>	<b>1301.59</b>	<b>1760.64</b>	<b>1195.74</b>	<b>1801.11</b>	<b>1801.14</b>	<b>14189.06</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

In the utilization of SCP funds in the selected s, the highest share (41.8 percent) of the amount is expended for housing, 23.4 percent expended for infrastructure. For welfare schemes; the share is 9.3 percent, for education; 8.7 percent, for water schemes; 8.2 percent and so on. It seems that amount utilized in 2021-22 on education is 10.6 times higher than initial year 2012-13 followed by 3.7 times higher in health, 3.2 times higher in agriculture and 2.5 times higher in housing and the remaining categories show decreasing utilization from the initial year 2012-13.



**Graph.3.4. Percentage of SCP fund utilized under major category**



Housing holds the highest share of utilization from SCP fund followed by Infrastructure and welfare schemes.

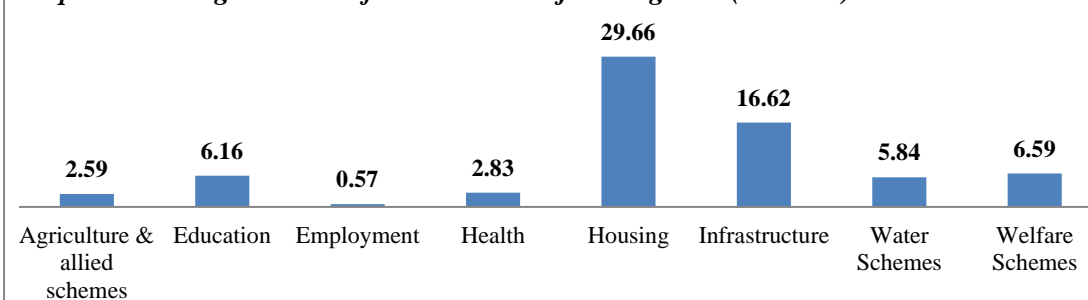
**Table.3.8. wise SCP amount utilized on major category**

SCP Utilization of s under major category										
GPs / Major Category	Agriculture & allied schemes	Education	Employment	Health	Housing	Infrastructure	Water Schemes	Welfare Schemes	Unknown	Grand Total
Panchayats										
<b>Ambalappara</b>	21.52	81.64	7.64	30.03	187.43	429.80	210.45	25.84	0.00	<b>994.35</b>
<b>Chalavara</b>	37.63	56.37	0.00	55.20	232.61	308.90	54.30	211.39	0.00	<b>956.42</b>
<b>Chithara</b>	73.35	83.21	14.75	9.85	636.12	236.32	33.92	0.00	0.00	<b>1087.53</b>
<b>Chokkad</b>	7.11	76.81	0.00	45.80	167.96	58.11	14.41	53.52	0.00	<b>423.72</b>
<b>Edappatta</b>	27.26	28.83	4.88	24.05	179.81	59.10	13.20	10.83	0.52	<b>348.47</b>
<b>Kadampazhipuram</b>	26.19	40.96	5.65	2.80	284.99	262.67	164.46	167.27	0.00	<b>955.00</b>

<b>Kallara</b>	52.73	20.97	5.50	4.00	224.36	93.85	96.48	2.37	0.00	<b>500.25</b>
<b>Kulathupuzha</b>	49.31	70.15	11.00	30.28	863.39	101.01	33.20	71.05	14.00	<b>1243.39</b>
<b>Madavoor</b>	10.33	71.49	0.00	35.46	300.67	138.01	14.55	5.00	0.00	<b>575.51</b>
<b>Mullurkkara</b>	5.74	64.86	3.21	5.70	162.54	86.38	25.66	63.89	0.00	<b>418.00</b>
<b>Nanniyode</b>	8.73	51.14	6.06	34.75	221.76	139.53	26.93	16.71	0.00	<b>505.61</b>
<b>Navaikulam</b>	12.17	50.05	17.77	43.84	658.79	200.73	88.82	42.37	0.00	<b>1114.52</b>
<b>Panjal</b>	9.35	56.92	3.50	23.27	203.96	160.28	85.06	69.56	0.00	<b>611.88</b>
<b>Pazhayannur</b>	2.25	176.66	0.50	66.21	463.47	228.02	47.10	187.66	0.00	<b>1171.87</b>
<b>Pothukkal</b>	0.80	26.86	0.00	6.00	47.58	30.94	5.29	18.53	0.00	<b>136.01</b>
<b>Sreekrishnapuram</b>	53.72	66.13	5.99	9.45	177.17	165.34	62.96	152.16	1.00	<b>693.91</b>
<b>Varavoor</b>	32.86	49.28	15.37	43.40	215.89	209.14	67.18	46.01	0.00	<b>679.13</b>
<b>Vazhikkadavu</b>	46.19	13.59	3.50	22.68	217.86	100.07	24.47	92.07	0.00	<b>520.44</b>
<b>Velinallur</b>	6.44	93.27	6.41	23.85	195.16	118.78	56.37	7.80	0.00	<b>508.07</b>
<b>Yeroor</b>	34.77	53.02	2.95	49.78	289.55	198.00	43.09	73.83	0.00	<b>744.99</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>518.44</b>	<b>1232.23</b>	<b>114.67</b>	<b>566.40</b>	<b>5931.08</b>	<b>3324.99</b>	<b>1167.89</b>	<b>1317.84</b>	<b>15.52</b>	<b>14189.06</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

**Graph.3.5.Average amount of SCP under major categories (In lakhs)**



Each utilized an average of 29.7 lakhs per annum for housing, 16.6 lakhs for infrastructure, 6.6 lakhs for social welfare, 6.2 for education, 5.8 lakhs for water schemes, 2.8 lakhs and 2.6 lakhs for health and

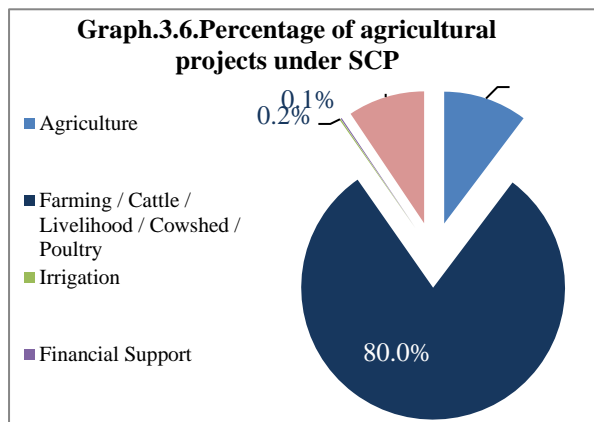
agriculture.

### SCP amount utilized for projects under agriculture and allied schemes

**Table.3.9 Total amount utilized for livelihood activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years**

Sub Sector / Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.24	5.11	9.59	5.83	10.31	17.25	<b>53.32</b>
Farming / Cattle / Livelihood / Cowshed / Poultry	26.84	39.61	9.10	5.23	28.89	31.40	62.51	40.75	63.98	106.49	<b>414.80</b>
Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.78</b>
Financial Support	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.73</b>
Dairy Units or development / Cattle feed	12.38	0.61	2.80	0.00	1.26	6.60	0.90	10.89	10.00	3.36	<b>48.81</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.95</b>	<b>40.22</b>	<b>12.68</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>35.39</b>	<b>43.11</b>	<b>72.99</b>	<b>57.47</b>	<b>84.29</b>	<b>127.10</b>	<b>518.44</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>25.92</b>

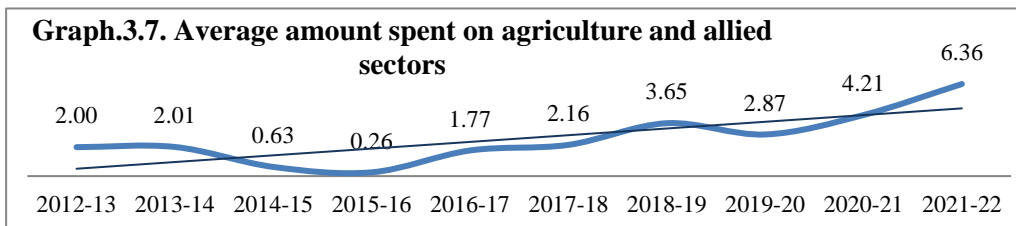
(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)



Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of agriculture and related schemes is 3.7 percent i.e. 5.18 crores categorized in the sub sectors such as agricultural livelihood, farming / Cattle and poultry, Irrigation, financial support and dairy units or development. The major share of expenditure, 80 percent, is utilized for farming activities followed by agricultural livelihoods, 10.3 percent and dairy development 9.4 percent. There is an increasing trend in the

expenditure of SCP under the agriculture and allied schemes especially during the recent past years.

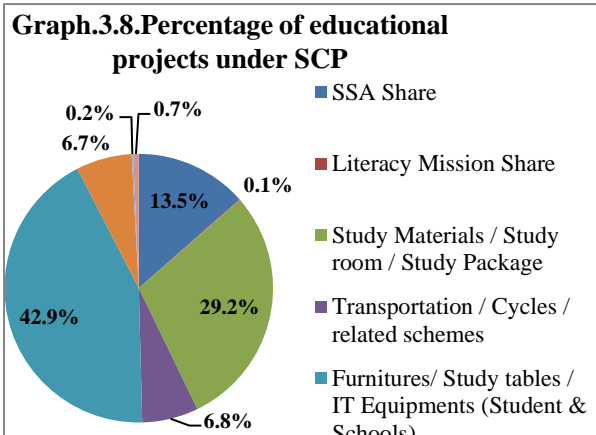
### SCP amount utilized for projects under educational schemes



**Table.3.10.Total amount utilized for educational activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years**

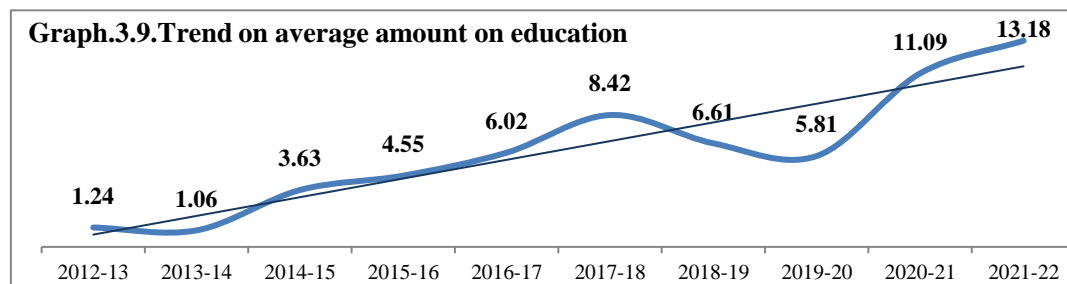
Sub category / Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
SSA Share	10.52	7.75	6.90	7.90	11.81	17.45	18.29	28.05	32.16	25.49	<b>166.31</b>
Literacy Mission Share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.10	0.00	<b>1.00</b>
Study Materials / Study room / Study Package	9.75	5.00	14.10	8.53	24.76	25.05	28.34	28.65	83.01	133.10	<b>360.28</b>
Transportation / Cycles / related schemes	0.00	0.00	11.59	15.46	23.24	28.06	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>83.44</b>
Furniture's/ Study tables / IT Equipment's (Student & Schools)	0.44	6.89	32.30	51.64	57.62	84.40	72.65	46.76	100.94	74.47	<b>528.11</b>
Financial Support (Scholarships)	4.07	1.50	7.79	7.50	3.00	10.75	5.56	8.66	5.57	28.15	<b>82.55</b>
Innovative Projects such as video creation, skill development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32	<b>2.32</b>
Others (uniform clothes / Study tour / Breakfast )	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76	2.32	3.13	0.00	0.00	<b>8.21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.78</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>72.68</b>	<b>91.04</b>	<b>120.42</b>	<b>168.46</b>	<b>132.26</b>	<b>116.15</b>	<b>221.78</b>	<b>263.52</b>	<b>1232.23</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)



Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of educational schemes is 8.7 percent i.e.12.32 crores categorized in the sub sectors such as SSA Share, Literacy Mission Share, Study Materials / Study room / Study Package, Transportation / Cycles / related schemes, Furniture/ Study tables

/ IT Equipments (Student & Schools), Financial Support (Scholarships), Innovative Projects such as video creation, skill development and other schemes related to uniform clothes / Study tour / Breakfast. The major share of expenditure utilized for educational development is distribution of Furniture/ Study tables / IT Equipments to SC students (42.9 %) followed by distribution of study Materials / Study room (29.2 %) and share to SSA (13.5 %). There is an increasing trend in the expenditure of SCP under the educational schemes for the last 10 years.



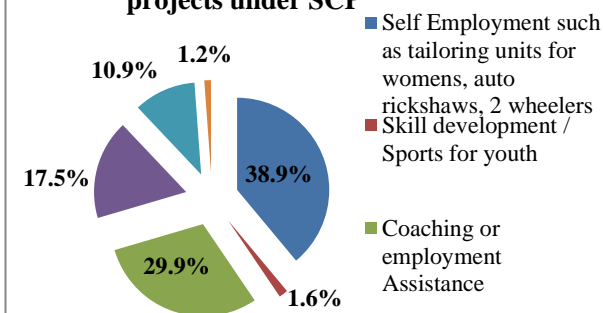
### SCP amount utilization for projects under employment schemes

*Table.3.11.Total amount utilized for employment activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years*

Sub category / Years	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Self-Employment such as tailoring units for women's, auto rickshaws, 2 wheelers	0.00	0.00	12.68	13.17	8.50	0.91	1.34	2.77	2.50	2.79	<b>44.66</b>
Skill development / Sports for youth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	<b>1.80</b>
Coaching or employment Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.27	1.26	0.70	2.43	11.92	4.49	13.25	0.00	<b>34.33</b>
Furniture & equipment's	0.00	0.00	6.47	0.00	0.00	4.98	6.24	1.38	1.00	0.00	<b>20.06</b>
Financial Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	3.79	4.20	0.00	<b>12.49</b>
Others (Youth centre)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>1.34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>19.42</b>	<b>14.43</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>20.95</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>114.67</b>

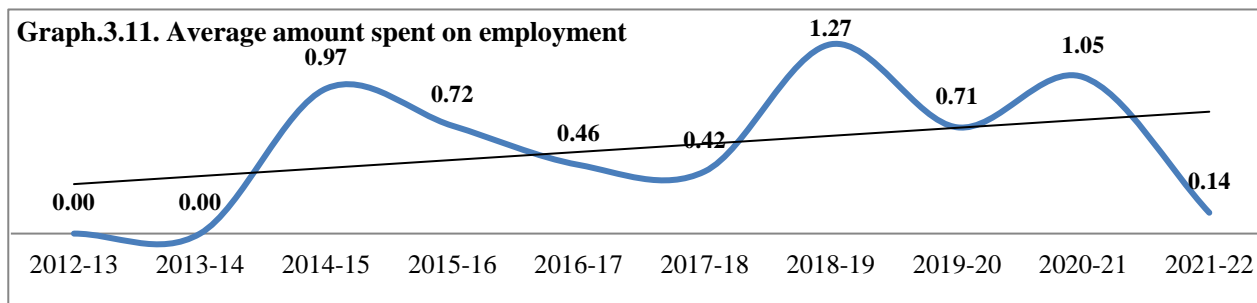
(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)

**Graph.3.10.Percentage of employment projects under SCP**



Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of employment schemes is 0.8 percent i.e. 1.14 crores categorized in the sub sectors such as Self-employment like tailoring units, women's auto rickshaws, 2 wheelers, skill development / Sports for youth, coaching or employment assistance, furniture & equipment, financial support for youth centers etc. The major share of expenditure is utilized for creation of self-employment, (38.9 %) followed by coaching and foreign employment assistance

(29.9 %) and equipment's for skill development (17.5 %). There is an increasing trend in the expenditure of SCP under employment schemes from 2014-15 to 2021-22.



### SCP amount utilized for projects under health schemes

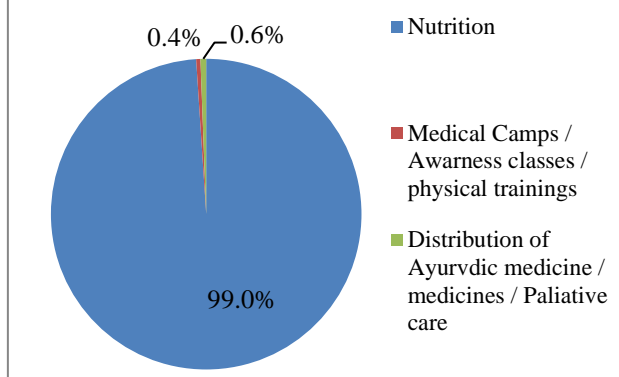
*Table.3.12. Total amount utilized for Health activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years*

Sub Category / Years	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Nutrition	23.64	28.30	32.99	48.10	47.98	70.33	78.07	62.72	79.75	88.67	560.54
Medical Camps / Awareness classes / physical trainings	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.50
Distribution of Ayurveda medicine / medicines / Palliative care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	1.41	3.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>28.80</b>	<b>33.49</b>	<b>48.70</b>	<b>47.98</b>	<b>70.33</b>	<b>78.07</b>	<b>63.22</b>	<b>81.60</b>	<b>90.08</b>	<b>566.40</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)



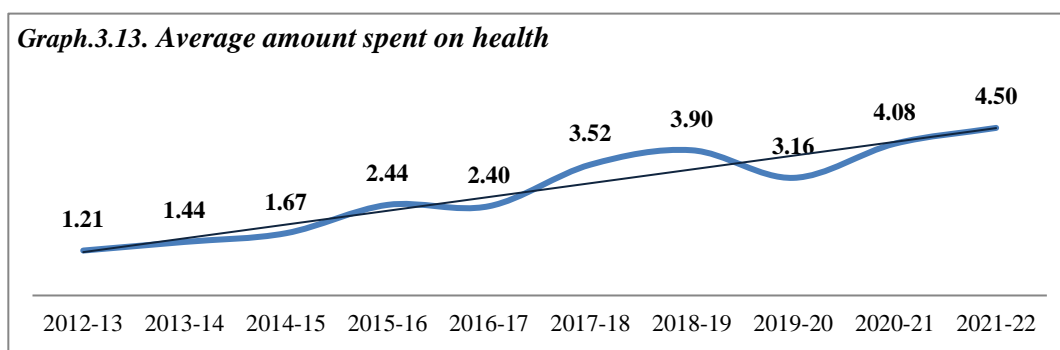
**Graph.3.12. Percentage of health projects under SCP**



3.3.8. Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of health related schemes is 4.0 percent i.e. 5.66 crores categorized in the sub sectors such as Nutrition, Medical Camps / Awareness classes / physical trainings and distribution of Ayurveda medicine / medicines / Palliative care. The major share

of expenditure is utilized for supply of nutrition through Aganavadi and SABLA Schemes (99 percent). There is an increasing trend in the expenditure of SCP under the health schemes for the last 10 years.

**Graph.3.13. Average amount spent on health**



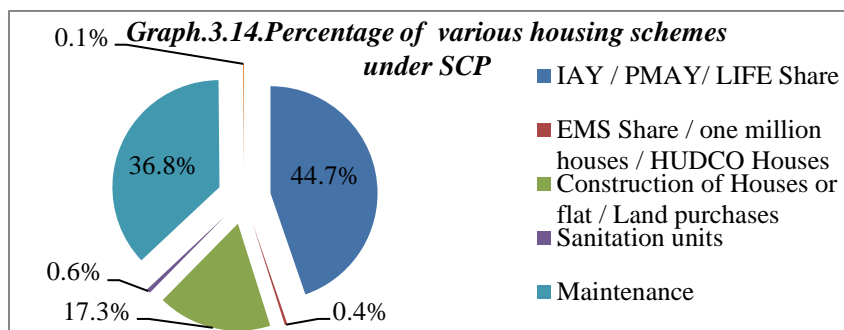


### SCP amount utilized for projects under housing schemes

*Table.3.13.Total amount utilized for Housing activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years*

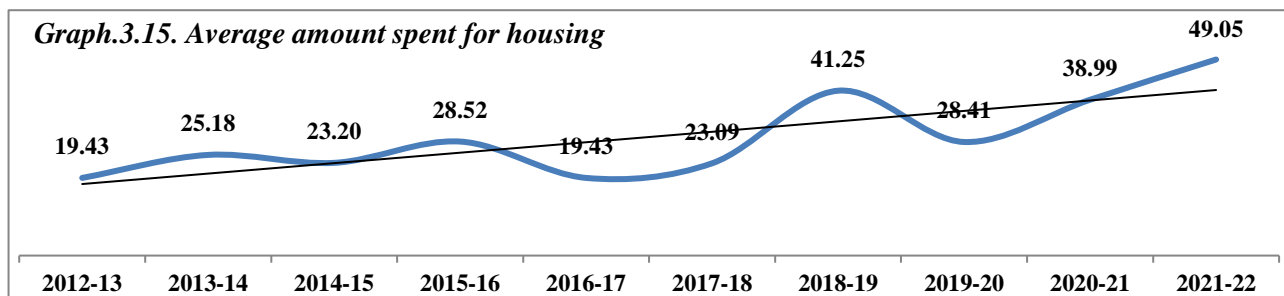
Sub Category / Years	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
IAY / PMAY/ LIFE Share	241.12	223.49	263.24	260.72	153.87	86.95	303.17	205.97	364.90	548.32	<b>2651.75</b>
EMS Share / one million houses / HUDCO Houses	3.93	2.25	2.00	0.70	1.00	0.00	0.00	13.66	0.00	0.00	<b>23.54</b>
Construction of Houses or flat / Land purchases	80.87	143.52	126.48	237.65	145.21	71.35	113.35	14.40	62.17	28.83	<b>1023.83</b>
Sanitation units	1.70	7.04	4.04	6.14	11.22	0.42	0.12	4.70	2.64	0.00	<b>38.02</b>
Maintenance	60.68	126.43	68.18	65.25	74.65	301.53	407.72	328.12	349.18	403.83	<b>2185.56</b>
Electrification	0.32	0.96	0.00	0.00	2.56	1.56	0.63	1.44	0.90	0.00	<b>8.37</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.61</b>	<b>503.69</b>	<b>463.94</b>	<b>570.46</b>	<b>388.51</b>	<b>461.82</b>	<b>824.99</b>	<b>568.30</b>	<b>779.78</b>	<b>980.98</b>	<b>5931.08</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)



Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of housing schemes is 41.8 percent i.e. 59.31 crores categorized in the sub sectors such as IAY / PMAY/ LIFE Share, EMS Share / one million houses / HUDCO Houses, Construction of Houses or flat / Land purchases, Sanitation units, Maintenance and Electrification. The major share

of expenditure is utilized for IAY / PMAY/ LIFE (44.7 %) followed by maintenance of SC houses (36.8 %) and construction of Houses or flats and land purchases (17.3 %). There is an increasing trend in the expenditure of SCP under the housing schemes.



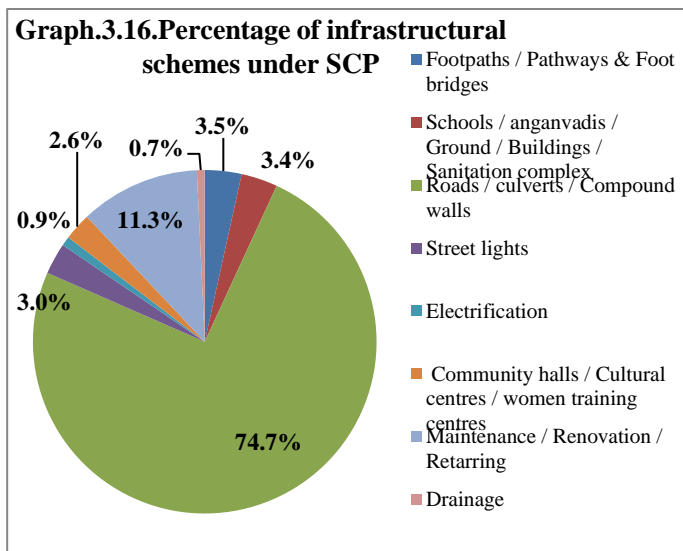
### SCP amount utilized for projects under infrastructural schemes

**Table.3.14. Total amount utilized for infrastructural activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years**

Sub Category / Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Footpaths / Pathways & Foot bridge	12.83	26.20	31.25	12.06	2.82	0.00	0.30	7.95	9.73	11.65	<b>114.79</b>
Schools / anganwadis / Ground / Buildings / Sanitation complex	35.98	8.98	8.12	1.48	28.95	5.80	7.88	6.78	3.88	6.00	<b>113.85</b>
Roads / culverts / Compound walls	228.13	393.65	301.27	482.87	122.77	206.80	255.73	116.76	244.53	130.42	<b>2482.91</b>
Street lights	8.32	7.06	0.20	8.75	13.37	9.70	6.05	27.28	12.24	5.20	<b>98.16</b>
Electrification	2.00	2.32	13.38	5.66	0.50	1.94	1.13	0.28	1.98	0.00	<b>29.19</b>
Religious / Community	16.24	6.00	6.14	14.18	14.71	22.01	0.00	2.40	2.64	1.14	<b>85.47</b>

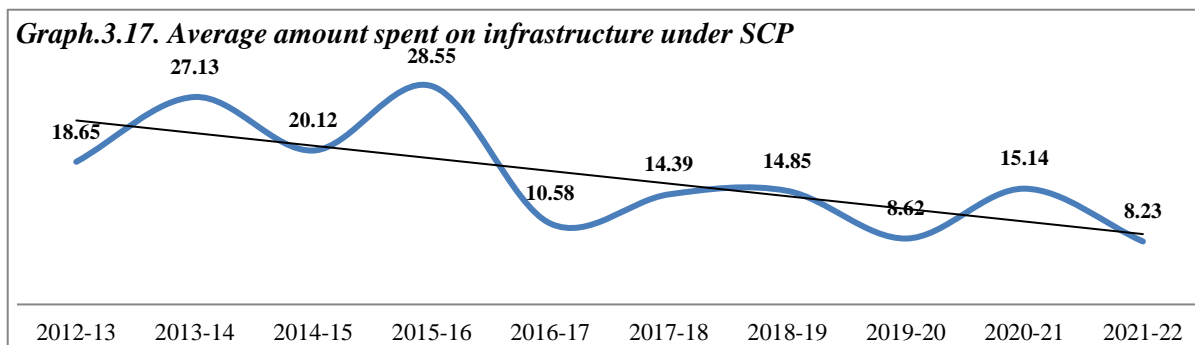
halls / Cultural centers / women training centers											
Maintenance / Renovation / Retarring	66.31	96.81	41.80	45.96	27.87	35.32	23.85	8.71	18.64	10.26	<b>375.53</b>
Drainage	2.50	1.49	0.30	0.00	0.60	6.26	2.00	2.19	9.12	0.00	<b>24.47</b>
Others (Estimate rates)	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.62</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>372.93</b>	<b>542.50</b>	<b>402.47</b>	<b>570.96</b>	<b>211.59</b>	<b>287.82</b>	<b>296.95</b>	<b>172.34</b>	<b>302.76</b>	<b>164.67</b>	<b>3324.99</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)



Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of infrastructural schemes is 23.4 i.e. 33.24 crores categorized in the sub sectors such as footpaths / pathways & foot bridges, schools / anganwadis / ground / buildings / sanitation complex, roads / culverts / compound walls, street lights, electrification, community halls / cultural centers / women training centers, maintenance / renovation / re-tarring and drainage. The major share of expenditure is utilized for the construction of roads / culverts / compound walls (74.7 %) followed by maintenance and renovation (11.3 %). However, there is a decreasing trend in the expenditure of SCP funds under the infrastructural schemes under SCP funds for the last 10 years.

### SCP amount utilization for projects under water schemes



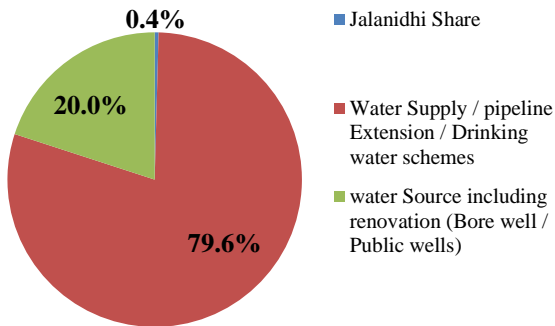
**Table.3.15. Total amount utilized for water scheme activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years**

Sub Category / Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Jalanidhi Share	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Water Supply / pipeline Extension / Drinking water schemes	90.69	152.13	163.31	83.05	98.66	93.05	94.95	30.41	107.59	15.54	929.37
water Source including renovation (Bore well / Public wells)	26.82	53.88	34.08	21.36	10.22	14.49	41.71	9.03	9.00	12.93	233.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.51</b>	<b>206.00</b>	<b>202.39</b>	<b>104.41</b>	<b>108.88</b>	<b>107.54</b>	<b>136.66</b>	<b>39.44</b>	<b>116.59</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>1167.89</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)



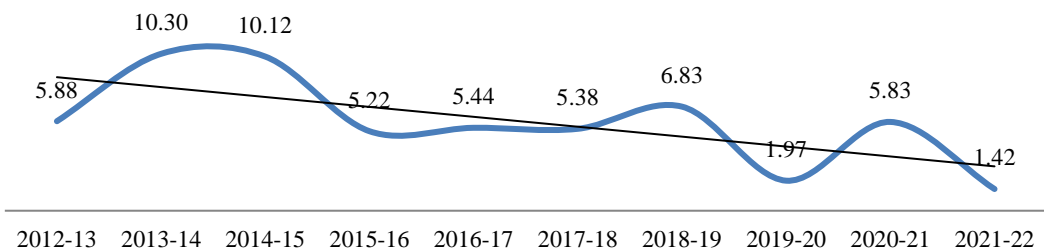
**Graph.3.18. Percentage of water schemes under SCP**



Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of water schemes is 8.2 percent i.e. 11.67 crores categorized in the sub sectors, Jalanidhi Share, Water Supply / pipeline Extension / Drinking water schemes and water Source including renovation (Bore well / Public wells). The major share of

expenditure is utilized for water supply (79.6 %) followed by water source (20 %). There is a decreasing trend in the expenditure of SCP under the water schemes.

**Graph.3.19. Average amount on water schemes under SCP**

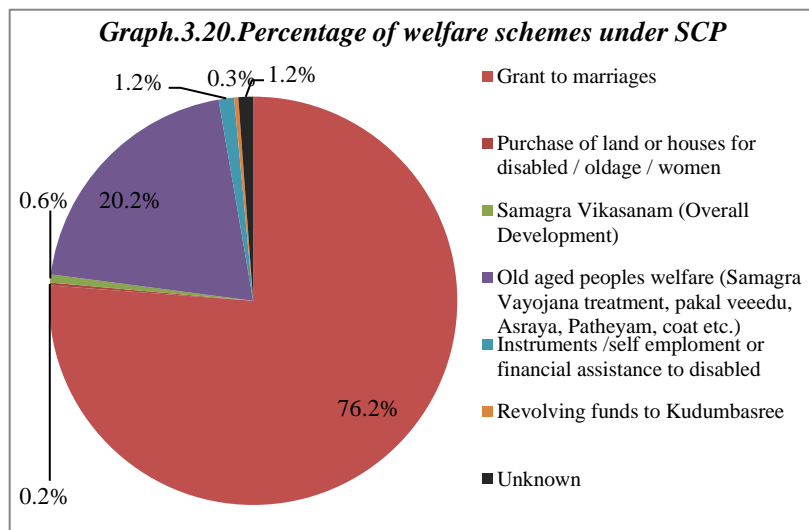


### SCP amount utilization for projects under welfare schemes

*Table.3.16.Total amount utilized for welfare activities using SCP Fund by the s in the last 10 years*

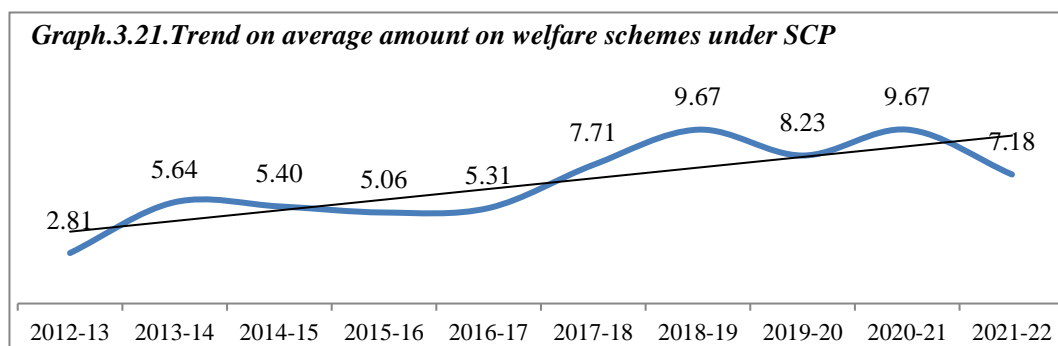
Sub Category / Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Grant to marriages	48.20	76.30	94.50	99.50	101.00	114.25	141.07	119.35	120.00	101.82	<b>1015.99</b>
Purchase of land or houses for disabled / old age / women	0.28	1.40	0.10	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>3.08</b>
Samagra Vikasanam (Overall Development)	2.50	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>8.50</b>
Old aged peoples welfare (Samagra Vayojana treatment, Pakhal Veedu, Asraya/,Patheyam, coat etc.)	1.93	29.00	6.00	0.56	1.82	33.95	45.91	37.94	72.07	40.40	<b>269.57</b>
Instruments /self-employment or financial assistance to disabled	2.61	0.00	5.89	1.15	2.09	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.80	1.32	<b>16.25</b>
Revolving funds to Kudumbasree	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.00	0.00	<b>4.45</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	6.00	4.00	3.50	0.50	0.00	<b>15.52</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.17</b>	<b>112.70</b>	<b>108.01</b>	<b>101.21</b>	<b>106.20</b>	<b>154.20</b>	<b>193.38</b>	<b>164.59</b>	<b>193.37</b>	<b>143.54</b>	<b>1333.36</b>

(Source: Sulekha, Information Kerala Mission)



Out of the total 14189.06 lakhs, the percentage share of welfare schemes is 9.3 percent i.e. 13.17 crores categorized in the sub sectors, grant to marriages, purchase of land

or houses for disabled / old age / women, Samagra vikasanam (overall development), old aged peoples welfare (Samagra Vayojana treatment, Pakhal Veedu, Asraya, Patheyam, coat etc.), instruments /self-employment or financial assistance to disabled and revolving funds to Kudumbasree. The major share of expenditure is utilized for grant to marriages (76.2 %) followed by the schemes for welfare of old-age (20.2 %). There is an increasing trend in the expenditure of SCP under welfare schemes.





### Section.3.4.Household survey analysis of s

The household survey analyzes the collective responses selected marginalized households from s. It provides their basic social and economic conditions.

#### **Distribution of household sample households**

<i>Table.3.17. wise distribution of selected samples</i>			
<b>District</b>	<b>GPs</b>	<b>HHs no.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Kollam</b>	Chithara	55	6.2%
	Kulathupuzha	113	12.7%
	Velinallur	41	4.6%
	Yeroor	63	7.1%
	<b>Kollam</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>30.6%</b>
<b>Malappuram</b>	Chokkad	14	1.6%
	Edappatta	23	2.6%
	Pothukkal	16	1.8%
	Vazhikkadavu	20	2.3%
	<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	Ambalapara	35	3.9%
	Chalavara	54	6.1%
	Kadampazhipuram	41	4.6%
	Sreekrishnapuram	38	4.3%
	<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	Mullurkkara	26	2.9%
	Panjal	30	3.4%
	Pazhayannur	48	5.4%
	Varavoor	62	7.0%
	<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>18.7%</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	Kallara	42	4.7%
	Madavoor	36	4.1%
	Nanniyode	59	6.6%
	Navaikulam	72	8.1%
	<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>23.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>888</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

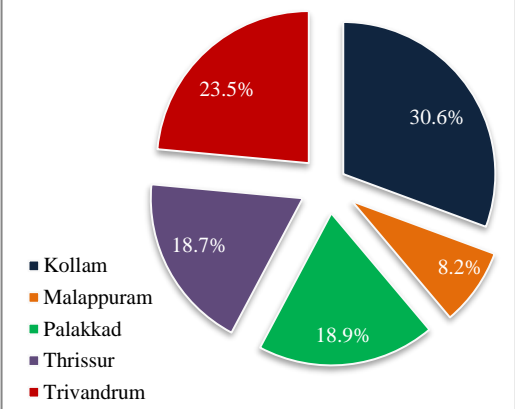
(Source: Primary data)





A total of 888 households are selected from 20 s, 4 each from the five highest SC Populated districts of Trivandrum, Kollam, Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram. The focus is on the availability of basic requirements of life including land, housing, livelihood, drinking water, debt and the extent of social abuse. It also analyzes the effort of s through the indicators of service, provisions, plan, formulations, involvements of elected representatives and officials and the priority given to the needs of sample households.

**Graph.3.22. District wise percentage of households**



### Distribution of samples according to community

*Table.3.18. Community wise distribution of selected samples*

Name of the community	No. of Households	%
Adi Dravida	21	2.4%
Adi Karnataka	1	0.1%
Arunthathiyar	1	0.1%
Cheruman	153	17.2%
Gosangi	2	0.2%
Kalladi	21	2.4%
Kanakkan / Padannan	39	4.4%
Kavara	12	1.4%
Koodan	30	3.4%
Koosa	1	0.1%
Kudumban	1	0.1%
Kuravan / Sidhanar	255	28.7%
Malayan	1	0.1%
Mannan / Pathiyar / Vannan / Velan	25	2.8%
Mundala	4	0.5%
Pallan	12	1.4%
Panan	20	2.3%
Paraiyan / Sambavan	51	5.7%
Pulayan / Cheraman	140	15.8%



Pulluvan	1	0.1%
Samban	2	0.2%
Thandan	14	1.6%
Vallon	4	0.5%
Vedan	77	8.7%
Grand Total	888	100.0%

(Source: Primary data)

The "Kuravan/Sidhanar" households account 28.7%. The "Pulayan/Cheraman" households form 15.8% and the "Adi Dravida" community has the lowest share, 2.4% of the total households.

### Distribution of survey households according to size, income and assets

Background indicators	Category	No. of Households	% of Households
<b>Type of ration card</b>	White	18	2.0%
	Blue-APL	31	3.5%
	Red-BPL	702	79.1%
	Yellow-AAY	133	15.0%
	NIL	4	0.5%
<b>Size of the Households</b>	1	50	5.6%
	2 - 4	569	64.1%
	5 - 7	258	29.1%
	8 +	11	1.2%
<b>Monthly Income Category</b>	0 - 5000	645	72.6%
	> 5000 - 10000	159	17.9%
	> 10000 - 25000	80	9.0%
	> 25000 - 50000	4	0.5%
<b>Monthly Expenditure Category</b>	< 5000	233	26.2%
	> 5000 - 10000	247	27.8%
	> 10000 - 25000	324	36.5%
	> 25000 - 50000	76	8.6%
	> 50000 - 100000	8	0.9%
<b>Households with / without Land</b>	Own Land Only	26	2.9%
	Own Land & House	715	80.5%
	More than 1 House	63	7.1%
	<b>Landless or not having house</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>9.5%</b>



<b>Land Holdings</b>	Marginal Land 1 (1 - 5 cents)	435	49.0%
	Marginal Land 2 (6 - 10 cents)	236	26.6%
	Small Land holdings (11 - 20 cents)	82	9.2%
	Medium land Holdings (21 - 50 cents)	34	3.8%
	Large Land Holdings (50 + cents)	4	0.5%
	Not answered / Unknown	13	1.5%
<b>Sanitation</b>	No Facility	13	1.5%
<b>Electricity</b>	Not electrified	32	3.6%
<b>Drinking water</b>	No Source	35	3.9%
<b>Total Households</b>		<b>888</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The above table shows 80% of households come under the Red-BPL ration card category. Only 2% of households come under the White category and few still remain without ration card. Approximately 64% of the households have 2-4 members in each family and only 1.2 % households have more than 8 members per family. Nearly 73% of the households have only less than Rs.5000/- as monthly income and only 0.5% have more than Rs.25000/- and up to Rs.50000/- per month. In the monthly expenditure category, approximately 37% households are in the Rs.10000-25000 category and only 0.9% of the households come in the Rs.50000-100000 category. The land holding pattern shows that 80.5% of the households possess own land & house and 2.9% households own only some land. While considering the extent of Land holdings, 49% are Marginal land (1 - 5 cents) holders and only 0.5% households have larger holdings (50 + cents). 1.5% households sustain with no sanitation facility, 3.6% are not electrified houses and 3.9% remain with no source of drinking water.

#### **Distribution of households with working population under dependent categories.**

Districts	NIL		15 - 21 Years		> 60 Years		Both of the above		Grand Total
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	218	80.1%	0	0.0%	45	16.5%	9	3.3%	272
<b>Malapp</b>	55	75.3%	2	2.7%	12	16.4%	4	5.5%	73



uram		%		%					
<b>Palakkad</b>	58	34.5%	0	0.0%	54	32.1%	56	33.3%	168
<b>Thrissur</b>	53	31.9%	0	0.0%	42	25.3%	71	42.8%	166
<b>Trivandrum</b>	126	60.3%	2	1.0%	68	32.5%	13	6.2%	209
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The table shows the distribution of households in a district that are dependent on the working population. 57.4% of households do not depend on them, which includes those in the age range of 15-21 and those above 60 years of age. 0.5% of households depend on the lower age category of 15-21, and 24.9% depend on the higher age above 60 years. 17.7% of households depend on both the age groups for income earning.

### Income V/S Dependent Population

Age \ Income	NIL		15 - 21 Years		> 60 Years		Both of the above		Grand Total
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	
0 - 5000	329	51.0%	4	0.6%	172	26.7%	140	21.7%	645
> 5000 - 10000	110	69.2%	0	0.0%	42	26.4%	7	4.4%	159
> 10000 - 25000	68	85.0%	0	0.0%	6	7.5%	6	7.5%	80
> 25000 - 50000	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The table shows the relationship between income earning levels of the dependent population in the districts. For households with an income level between 0 and 5000, 51% are not dependent, only 0.6% depend on the working population aged 15-21. 26.7% depend on those above 60 years, and 21.7% depend on both categories. For households with an income level between 5000 and 10000, 69.2%



are not dependent on them and no one in the lower age category supports. 26.4% depend on those above 60 years, and 4.4% depend on both categories. In households with income level between 10000 and 25000, 85% are not sustaining on the dependent age group 15 to 21 and only 7.5% depend primarily on those above 60 years, and another 7.5% depend on both the dependent groups. For households with an income level above 25000, 75% do not earn from dependent categories and remaining 25% served by those above 60 years.

### Distribution of households with traditional occupation

*Table.3.22. Percentage of Traditional occupation*

Occupation GPs	Pottery	Barber	Arts / Music	Bamboo crafts	Others (Laundry)	Total (%)	Total HHs
Chithara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%	55
Kadampazhipuram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	4.9%	41
Madavoor	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	36
Navaikulam	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	72
Panjral	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	30
Pothukkal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	16
Varavoor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	62
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The table shows the percentage of households following traditional occupation in different villages. The traditional occupations listed in the table are Pottery, Barber, Arts/Music, Bamboo Crafts, and Others (Laundry). Very few households (1.3%) follow traditional occupation for major earning. Among the villages Panjal has 6.7% households followed by Madavoor (5.6%) and Kadampazhipuram (4.9%).

### District wise distribution of households possessing land

*3.23. Distribution of households with own land*

Districts	Yes	%	No	%	Grand Total
Kollam	225	82.7%	47	17.3%	272
Malappuram	68	93.2%	5	6.8%	73
Palakkad	166	98.8%	2	1.2%	168



<b>Thrissur</b>	161	97.0%	5	3.0%	<b>166</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	184	88.0%	25	12.0%	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>90.5%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

3.4.9. The table 3.23 shows that 90.5% of households in these districts have own land, which others possess other sources. In Palakkad (98.8%), and in Malappuram (93.2%) households possess own lands.

### Extend of land held by households

District	Cents							Total
	Not Mentioned	Landless	1 - 5 cents	> 5 - 10 cents	> 10 - 20 cents	> 20 - 50 cents	> 50 cents	
<b>Kollam</b>	0.4%	17.3%	48.9%	23.2%	7.7%	2.2%	0.4%	<b>272</b>
<b>Malappuram</b>	1.4%	6.8%	50.7%	28.8%	6.8%	5.5%	0.0%	<b>73</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	2.4%	1.2%	41.7%	33.9%	13.1%	6.5%	1.2%	<b>168</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	1.8%	3.0%	51.8%	27.1%	10.2%	5.4%	0.6%	<b>166</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	1.9%	12.0%	52.2%	23.9%	8.1%	1.9%	0.0%	<b>209</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

From the table 3.24, 1.5% households have not revealed their land holding status. 9.5% are landless, 49% hold land between 1-5 cents, 26.6% hold between 5-10 cents, 9.2% are in 10-20 cents category, 3.8% in between 20-50 cents, and 0.5% hold land are more than 50 cents. Landless holdings are highest (17.3%) in Kollam followed by Trivandrum (12%). The highest land holdings (more than 50 cents) are reported from Malappuram (5.5%).



## Source of the land holdings

*Table.3.25.Source of land ownership (In % of households)*

	Purchased	Land deed	Hereditary Land	Encroached	LSGI/ Project/ Dept.	Others	Unknown	Total (Nos)
<b>Kollam</b>	26.2%	6.2%	45.8%	4.0%	17.3%	0.4%	0.0%	<b>225</b>
<b>Malappuram</b>	27.9%	23.5%	41.2%	4.4%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	<b>68</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	18.1%	11.4%	48.2%	0.6%	19.9%	0.0%	1.8%	<b>166</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	19.9%	24.8%	50.9%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	<b>161</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	21.2%	6.5%	48.9%	1.1%	21.2%	0.5%	0.5%	<b>184</b>
<b>Total</b>	22.3%	12.6%	47.6%	2.1%	14.2%	0.2%	1.0%	<b>804</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The table 3.25 depicts that households possess land from different sources, purchase, hereditary, encroached, through Local Self Government Institution/ Project/ Department and other sources such as renting for cultivation and assignment of government surplus land. Overall, 22.3% of the land is purchased, 12.6% through rent deeds, 47.6% hereditary, 2.1% encroached, 14.2% available through Local Self Government Institution/ Project/ Department activities, 0.2% is from other sources, and 1% is not identified. The district with the highest percentage of land holding through land deeds is in Thrissur. 24.8% followed by Malappuram (23.5%) and the district with the highest percentage of land ownership through Local Self Government Institution/ Project/ Department is Trivandrum (21.2%) followed by Palakkad (19.9%).

### Extend of land held from different sources according to land size

*Table.3.26. Percentage of land holdings in each size class*

Source District	Purchased		Land deed		Hereditary		Encroached		LSGIs / Dept.		Others / Unknown		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>1 - 5 cents</b>	96	22.1%	51	11.7%	190	43.7%	7	1.6%	90	20.7%	1	0.2%	435
<b>&gt; 5 - 10 cents</b>	49	20.8%	29	12.3%	136	57.6%	7	3.0%	15	6.4%	0	0.0%	236
<b>&gt; 10 - 20 cents</b>	25	30.5%	15	18.3%	37	45.1%	1	1.2%	3	3.7%	1	1.2%	82
<b>&gt; 20 - 50 cents</b>	9	26.5%	4	11.8%	19	55.9%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	34
<b>&gt; 50 cents</b>	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
<b>Not Mentioned</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	8	61.5%	13
<b>Grand Total</b>	179	22.3%	101	12.6%	383	47.6%	17	2.1%	114	14.2%	10	1.2%	804

(Source: Primary data)

The table highlights the most deprived land holding condition of the SC households in the selected panchayats. 54% households occupy only 1 to 5 cents plots and another 29% live in 5 to 10 cent plots, thus altogether 83% of them live under extreme land poor situation. It shows that even after the implementation of the celebrated land reform measures in the state during the past half a century, 83% SC households could not get more than 10 cents area per household for habitation and livelihood purposes. Among such possessions, half form hereditary shares and the rest are gained by purchasing tiny plots or small parcels assigned by government agencies under various development schemes. In short, the large majority of SC households in panchayats remain the most land poor section.

*Note:* From the sources, encroached land includes forest & revenue land. The Block panchayat, and the SC department have assigned land, under various schemes. Other land source includes leased in land for cultivation and surplus land under land reform scheme.





## District wise nature of land holdings

*Table.3.27. Nature of Land Held*

Nature Districts	House Site	Barren Land	Cultivate d Land	Others	Unknown	Grand Total
	<b>Kollam</b>	96.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%	
<b>Malappuram</b>	95.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	<b>68</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	97.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	<b>166</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	<b>161</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>184</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>804</b>

(Source: Primary data)

From the table 3.27, majority of the area held by the households form house sites (97.4%) and only 1.7% remains as barren. Cultivation is possible only in 0.2% area and 0.6% area is left for common use. There is almost a uniform pattern of land use in all the districts chosen for the study.

## District wise land & housing

*Table.3.28.Land holding households*

Holdings Districts	Having Land and House		Having Land & More than 1 House		Own Land only		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	202	89.8%	14	6.2%	9	4.0%	225
<b>Malappuram</b>	60	88.2%	4	5.9%	4	5.9%	68
<b>Palakkad</b>	140	84.3%	22	13.3%	4	2.4%	166
<b>Thrissur</b>	151	93.8%	8	5.0%	2	1.2%	161
<b>Trivandrum</b>	162	88.0%	15	8.2%	7	3.8%	184
<b>Own Land Total</b>	715	88.9%	63	7.8%	26	3.2%	804

(Source: Primary data)

The table shows majority of people in the districts (88.9%) own both land and houses, a smaller percentage (7.8%) own land and more than one house. However a small percentage of people in districts (3.2%) own land only and they need to be covered under any of the housing schemes as a priority section.

## Shelter conditions of all households

*Table.3.29. District wise households with shelter conditions*

Condition Districts	Friends / Relatives		Joint Family		Others / Estate		Own House		Rent House		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	4	1.5%	11	4.0%	20	7.4%	211	77.6%	26	9.6%	272
<b>Malappuram</b>	1	1.4%	8	11.0%	0	0.0%	63	86.3%	1	1.4%	73
<b>Palakkad</b>	1	0.6%	4	2.4%	0	0.0%	159	94.6%	4	2.4%	168
<b>Thrissur</b>	2	1.2%	4	2.4%	0	0.0%	159	95.8%	1	0.6%	166
<b>Trivandrum</b>	6	2.9%	16	7.7%	1	0.5%	176	84.2%	10	4.8%	209
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>86.5%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Majority of the households (86.5%) in the districts own their own house, while a smaller percentage (4.8%) live in joint family homes, (1.6%) live with friends or relatives, and 2.4% live in estate, houses and 4.7% stay in rented houses. It shows about 15% of the SC households remain without own house and about 10% do not have own land as well, as shown in the following table.

## Count of Status of land and Houses

*Table.3.30.Count of Status of land and Houses*

Place of stay	Having 1 House		More than 1 House		Land Only		Landless		Grand Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<b>Friends / Relatives</b>	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%	10	71.4%	14	1.6%
<b>Joint Family</b>	1	2.3%	1	2.3%	17	39.5%	24	55.8%	43	4.8%
<b>Others / Estate</b>	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	2	9.5%	18	85.7%	21	2.4%
<b>Own House</b>	709	92.3%	59	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	768	86.5%
<b>Rent House</b>	5	11.9%	0	0.0%	5	11.9%	32	76.2%	42	4.7%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>80.5%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

*Lives of the Scattered Margins*

*25 years of Decentralization: Impact on Scheduled Castes*



As shown in the table, majority of households (80.5%) own both land and a house, a smaller percentage (7.1%) own more than 1 house. A relatively small percentage of households (2.9%) own land only and 9.5% are landless. Among those living with friends/relatives, the majority (71.4%) are landless and those living in a joint family, (55.8%) are landless. Others/estate category occupants the majority (85.7%) are landless. Similarly the "rent house" category also the majority (76.2%) remain landless.

### Distribution of assistance received for housing

<i>Table.3.31. Percentage of housing assistance to households</i>					
Row Labels	Not Applied	Not received	Under Process	Received	Grand Total (Nos.)
Chithara	23.6%	36.4%	12.7%	27.3%	55
Kulathupuzha	38.9%	29.2%	4.4%	27.4%	113
Velinalloor	12.2%	26.8%	0.0%	61.0%	41
Yeroor	27.0%	39.7%	6.3%	27.0%	63
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>272</b>
Chokkad	28.6%	50.0%	0.0%	21.4%	14
Edappatta	26.1%	30.4%	8.7%	34.8%	23
Pothukkal	25.0%	25.0%	6.3%	43.8%	16
Vazhikkadavu	10.0%	30.0%	0.0%	60.0%	20
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>73</b>
Ambalapara	8.6%	37.1%	11.4%	42.9%	35
Chalavara	50.0%	7.4%	1.9%	40.7%	54
Kadampazhipuram	7.3%	31.7%	2.4%	58.5%	41
Sreekrishnapuram	36.8%	2.6%	5.3%	55.3%	38
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>168</b>
Mullurkkara	11.5%	0.0%	3.8%	84.6%	26
Panjal	10.0%	3.3%	23.3%	63.3%	30
Pazhayannur	31.3%	4.2%	22.9%	41.7%	48
Varavoor	19.4%	50.0%	4.8%	25.8%	62
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>166</b>
Kallara	11.9%	28.6%	2.4%	57.1%	42
Madavoor	41.7%	19.4%	8.3%	30.6%	36
Nanniyode	22.0%	44.1%	6.8%	27.1%	59
Navaikulam	18.1%	5.6%	34.7%	41.7%	72
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>888</b>



On an average, 24.9% of the households did not apply for housing assistance, 25.6% though applied did not receive assistance, 9.2% applications are under process, and 40.3% households received assistance. This indicates that a majority of households that applied for housing assistance have received it. 18.2 % living without houses have not received any assistance and 4.7 % of the households which received assistance are under construction. However, there is some regional variation. In Chithara panchayat, only 27.3% households have received assistance, while in Velinallur, 61% received it. In Chokkad and Varavoor also a higher percentage did not receive assistance. Overall, it seems some disparities prevail in the distribution of housing assistance among different regions and it is worth investigation to settle difficulties and enable the landless and houseless households to have their own shelter.

### Distribution of housing assistance initiated according to sources

*Table.3.32. Percentage of households receiving Housing assistance from various sources*

Housing Schemes	LSGIs Plan	LIFE Mission	EMS / Million Housing	PMGAY / IAY	SC Department	Others (Flood relief)	Grand Total	
							Stakeholders	
Elected Representatives	45.1%	28.0%	4.3%	20.2%	0.8%	1.6%	257	71.8%
Self	21.1%	31.6%	5.3%	26.3%	5.3%	10.5%	19	5.3%
LSGI Officials	35.0%	25.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20	5.6%
SC Dept.	34.8%	28.3%	6.5%	23.9%	6.5%	0.0%	46	12.8%
SC Promoter	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	14.3%	7	2.0%
SHGs / Kudumbasree	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.3%
Social activists / others	0.0%	37.5%	37.5%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	8	2.2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)



The table 3.32 shows the percentage of housing assistance provided by various sources in a study. The sources of assistance include Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs) Plan, LIFE Mission, EMS/Million Housing, PMGAY/IAY, SC Department, and Others (Flood relief). The table also shows the percentage of assistance initiated by different stakeholders/plan, including ERs, Self, LSGI Officials, SC Dept., SC Promoter, SHGs/Kudumbasree, and Social activists/others.

According to the table, LSGIs Plan and PMGAY/IAY are the two major sources of housing assistance, providing 40.2 % and 22.3 % of the assistance respectively. The LIFE Mission and EMS/Million Housing are also significant sources of assistance, providing 28.2 % and 5.0 % respectively. The SC Department and Others (Flood relief) initiated the least amount of assistance, at 2.2 % and 2.0 % respectively. The table also shows that the elected representatives are the major initiators who could gain 71.8 % of the assistance provided to the needy. SC Department, LSG officials and applicants themselves enable getting assistance, the magnitude bias, 12.8%, 5.6% and 5.3% respectively. The involvement of social activists, SC promoter and SHGs/Kudumbasree are only marginal 2.2%, 2.0% and 0.3% respectively.

LSGIs Plan and PMGAY/IAY are the major sources of housing assistance, and Elected Representatives are the major initiators enabling housing assistance. It enables development through decentralization as the majority could receive assistance through the initiative taken or information passed on by the elected representatives.

### Status of housing condition

Table.3.33. Distribution of housing condition							
Condition GPs	Kachha		Moderate		Pucca		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	8	14.5%	24	43.6%	23	41.8%	55
Kulathupuzha	25	22.1%	46	40.7%	42	37.2%	113
Velinallur	5	12.2%	12	29.3%	24	58.5%	41
Yeroor	23	36.5%	16	25.4%	24	38.1%	63
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>272</b>



Chokkad	3	21.4%	4	28.6%	7	50.0%	14
Edappatta	0	0.0%	12	52.2%	11	47.8%	23
Pothukkal	1	6.3%	4	25.0%	11	68.8%	16
Vazhikkadavu	5	25.0%	6	30.0%	9	45.0%	20
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>73</b>
Ambalapara	11	31.4%	5	14.3%	19	54.3%	35
Chalavara	7	13.0%	16	29.6%	31	57.4%	54
Kadampazhipuram	17	41.5%	20	48.8%	4	9.8%	41
Sreekrishnapuram	4	10.5%	21	55.3%	13	34.2%	38
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>168</b>
Mullurkkara	13	50.0%	2	7.7%	11	42.3%	26
Panjai	16	53.3%	2	6.7%	12	40.0%	30
Pazhayannur	6	12.5%	8	16.7%	34	70.8%	48
Varavoor	33	53.2%	11	17.7%	18	29.0%	62
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>166</b>
Kallara	8	19.0%	8	19.0%	26	61.9%	42
Madavoor	5	13.9%	6	16.7%	25	69.4%	36
Nanniyode	25	42.4%	27	45.8%	7	11.9%	59
Navaikulam	5	6.9%	31	43.1%	36	50.0%	72
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The majority of houses in the panchayat areas are "Pucca" condition (43.6%), a relatively small percentage remain in "Kachha" condition (24.8%). A little over a third of the houses (31.6%) are in "Moderate" condition. These two categories may require assistance for either replacement or renovation. Appropriate schemes need to be proposed in each panchayats.

### Distribution of wise electrified households

Electrification GPs	Electrified with assistance		Electrified with own fund		Un-electrified		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	33	60.0%	20	36.4%	2	3.6%	55
Kulathupuzha	111	98.2%	1	0.9%	1	0.9%	113
Velinallur	39	95.1%	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	41
Yeroor	56	88.9%	3	4.8%	4	6.3%	63
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>272</b>



Chokkad	4	28.6%	10	71.4%	0	0.0%	14
Edappatta	8	34.8%	14	60.9%	1	4.3%	23
Pothukkal	6	37.5%	10	62.5%	0	0.0%	16
Vazhikkadavu	7	35.0%	13	65.0%	0	0.0%	20
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64.4%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>73</b>
Ambalapara	12	34.3%	23	65.7%	0	0.0%	35
Chalavara	2	3.7%	48	88.9%	4	7.4%	54
Kadampazhipuram	35	85.4%	6	14.6%	0	0.0%	41
Sreekrishnapuram	35	92.1%	3	7.9%	0	0.0%	38
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>168</b>
Mullurkkara	22	84.6%	3	11.5%	1	3.8%	26
Panjaj	17	56.7%	12	40.0%	1	3.3%	30
Pazhayannur	19	39.6%	26	54.2%	3	6.3%	48
Varavoor	38	61.3%	24	38.7%	0	0.0%	62
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>166</b>
Kallara	26	61.9%	15	35.7%	1	2.4%	42
Madavoor	18	50.0%	15	41.7%	3	8.3%	36
Nanniyode	22	37.3%	30	50.8%	7	11.9%	59
Navaikulam	68	94.4%	1	1.4%	3	4.2%	72
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The electrification status in the s shows that majority have electrified, 65.1% electrified with assistance and 31.3% with own fund. However, there is still a small percentage remaining un-electrified, 3.6%. There is variation across panchayats, for instance, in Kulathupuzha, 98% households are electrified through assistance, while in Chalavara; only 3.7% have been electrified through assistance. In some s, such as Kulathupuzha and Navaikulam, almost all households have been electrified, while in others, such as Pazhayannur and Nanniyode, majority remains un-electrified. Looking at individual districts, it is seen that electrification rates vary significantly. In Kollam district, 87.9% electrified through assistance, while in Malappuram district; 34.2% electrified with assistance. In some districts, such as Kollam and Trivandrum, majority of households got electrified, while in others, such as Malappuram and Palakkad, less than half are electrified.



## Availability of sanitation facilities

*Table.3.35. Percentage of households with sanitation facility*

Districts	Common Toilet		Neighbors		Open facility		Own Toilet		Temporary / Deteriorated		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	74	27.2%	3	1.1%	1	0.4%	192	70.6%	2	0.7%	272
<b>Malappuram</b>	5	6.8%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	63	86.3%	4	5.5%	73
<b>Palakkad</b>	4	2.4%	1	0.6%	2	1.2%	161	95.8%	0	0.0%	168
<b>Thrissur</b>	13	7.8%	1	0.6%	4	2.4%	143	86.1%	5	3.0%	166
<b>Trivandrum</b>	6	2.9%	6	2.9%	8	3.8%	187	89.5%	2	1.0%	209
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Majority of the households in these districts use their own toilet (84%), and a relatively small percentage use common toilet (11.5%) or neighbor's toilet (1.4%). A little over 1.7% of households use open facility and 1.5% of households use Temporary/Deteriorated sanitation facility. The inconvenience of these households, through only a minority, need to be resolved as a priority function under the decentralized planning process.

## Sanitation conditions

*Table.3.36. Sanitation condition (Percentage of households covered)*

GPs	Condition		Good		Moderate		No / Poor		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	50	90.9%	3	5.5%	2	3.6%	55		
Kulathupuzha	90	79.6%	23	20.4%	0	0.0%	113		
Velinallur	5	12.2%	33	80.5%	3	7.3%	41		
Yeroor	47	74.6%	15	23.8%	1	1.6%	63		
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>272</b>		
Chokkad	9	64.3%	2	14.3%	3	21.4%	14		
Edappatta	20	87.0%	2	8.7%	1	4.3%	23		
Pothukkal	14	87.5%	1	6.3%	1	6.3%	16		
Vazhikkadavu	20	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20		
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>73</b>		
Ambalapara	35	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	35		
Chalavara	52	96.3%	0	0.0%	2	3.7%	54		
Kadampazhipuran	40	97.6%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	41		
Sreekrishnapuram	34	89.5%	4	10.5%	0	0.0%	38		





<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>161</b>	95.8%	<b>4</b>	2.4%	<b>3</b>	1.8%	<b>168</b>
Mullurkkara	26	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26
Panjal	27	90.0%	2	6.7%	1	3.3%	30
Pazhayannur	29	60.4%	10	20.8%	9	18.8%	48
Varavoor	61	98.4%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	62
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>143</b>	86.1%	<b>13</b>	7.8%	<b>10</b>	6.0%	<b>166</b>
Kallara	41	97.6%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	42
Madavoor	34	94.4%	0	0.0%	2	5.6%	36
Nanniyode	40	67.8%	6	10.2%	13	22.0%	59
Navaikulam	72	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	72
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>187</b>	89.5%	<b>6</b>	2.9%	<b>16</b>	7.6%	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>746</b>	84.0%	<b>102</b>	11.5%	<b>40</b>	4.5%	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The households in the selected s have different sanitation condition. Majority of households have good sanitation condition (84%). A relatively small percentage of households have moderate condition (11.5%), and a still smaller percentage live with No or poor sanitation facilities (4.5%).

### Source of assistance for sanitation

Districts	Sanitation without assistance		Elected Representatives		LSG officials		SC Dept. / SC Promoters		Self		Kudumbasree / Voluntary Org.		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	27	14.1%	134	69.8%	0	0.0%	7	3.6%	24	12.5%	0	0.0%	<b>192</b>
<b>Malappura</b>	39	61.9%	23	36.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>63</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	46	28.6%	96	59.6%	6	3.7%	7	4.3%	0	0.0%	6	3.7%	<b>161</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	92	62.6%	23	15.6%	0	0.0%	30	20.4%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	<b>147</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	126	67.7%	34	18.3%	14	7.5%	1	0.5%	10	5.4%	1	0.5%	<b>186</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>749</b>

(Source: Primary data)

*Assistance received to 3 temporary toilets is included*

The majority of households in these districts received assistance through initiatives from "Elected Representatives" (41.4%) and a relatively small percentage received assistance from LSG officials (2.7%) or SC Dept. / SC



Promoters (6.1%) or Self (4.7%) or Kudumbasree / Voluntary Org. (1.1%). 44.1 % of the households have sanitation facility built up without any external assistance.

### Source of cooking fuel

*Table.3.38. Percentage of households according to cooking fuel*

Fuel source	Kollam		Malappuram		Palakkad		Thrissur		Trivandrum		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Wood	237	87.1%	58	79.5%	118	70.2%	114	68.7%	176	84.2%	703
LPG	35	12.9%	15	20.5%	50	29.8%	52	31.3%	31	14.8%	183
Bio gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5%	1
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5%	1
Grand Total	272	100.0%	73	100%	168	100%	166	100%	209	100%	888

(Source: Primary data)

The majority of households in these districts use wood as their primary cooking fuel (87.1% in Kollam, 79.5% in Malappuram, 70.2% in Palakkad, 68.7% in Thrissur, and 84.2% in Trivandrum) and overall 79.2% relatively small percentage of households use LPG (12.9% in Kollam, 20.5% in Malappuram, 29.8% in Palakkad, 31.3% in Thrissur and 14.8% in Trivandrum) and Bio gas and Electricity are almost nil. In short wood is the primary cooking fuel for all households in all panchayats.

### Source of drinking water

*Table.3.39. Percentage of households with source of drinking water*

Panchayats	No source	Own Well	Pipeline inside HHs / Jalanidhi	Public Tap	Public well	Rivers / Streams	Others / Neighbors	Grand Total
Chithara	1.8%	69.1%	3.6%	7.3%	5.5%	0.0%	12.7%	55
Kulathupuzha	5.3%	54.9%	10.6%	9.7%	17.7%	0.9%	0.9%	113
Velinallur	2.4%	53.7%	0.0%	39.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	41
Yeroor	4.8%	63.5%	7.9%	3.2%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	63
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>272</b>
Chokkad	14.3%	14.3%	7.1%	0.0%	57.1%	7.1%	0.0%	14
Edappatta	17.4%	21.7%	13.0%	21.7%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	23
Pothukkal	6.3%	31.3%	0.0%	18.8%	37.5%	0.0%	6.3%	16
Vazhikkadavu	0.0%	30.0%	35.0%	0.0%	20.0%	15.0%	0.0%	20
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>73</b>



Ambalapara	2.9%	37.1%	17.1%	17.1%	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	35
Chalavara	11.1%	24.1%	55.6%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54
Kadampazhipuram	4.9%	22.0%	36.6%	14.6%	19.5%	2.4%	0.0%	41
Sreekrishnapuram	0.0%	2.6%	94.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	38
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>168</b>
Mullurkkara	0.0%	11.5%	88.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26
Panjai	3.3%	26.7%	46.7%	10.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	30
Pazhayannur	0.0%	0.0%	89.6%	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	48
Varavoor	3.2%	25.8%	1.6%	56.5%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	62
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>166</b>
Kallara	0.0%	40.5%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	2.4%	0.0%	42
Madavoor	11.1%	63.9%	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	36
Nanniyode	0.0%	42.4%	1.7%	20.3%	35.6%	0.0%	0.0%	59
Navaikulam	1.4%	79.2%	15.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Only about 4% of the houses face scarcity of drinking water, Majority have own wells (41.1 %) as major source, pipeline inside households/Jalanidhi cover 25.1 % houses, public tap provide for (13.9 %), and public wells (13.7 %) are another source. There are a few households depending on rivers/streams (0.8 %), and on/neighbors (1.5 %). The data shows that two thirds of the households have dependable sources, i.e. own well or pipeline inside, the other one third households need support for permanent source of drinking water.

### Availability of drinking water

Districts	Sufficient		Occasional		Rare		Shortage		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Kollam	157	60.2%	33	12.6%	53	20.3%	18	6.9%	261
Malappuram	52	78.8%	4	6.1%	5	7.6%	5	7.6%	66
Palakkad	81	50.9%	25	15.7%	40	25.2%	13	8.2%	159
Thrissur	54	33.1%	49	30.1%	12	7.4%	48	29.4%	163
Trivandrum	135	66.2%	22	10.8%	20	9.8%	27	13.2%	204
Grand Total	479	56.2%	133	15.6%	130	15.2%	111	13.0%	853

(Source: Primary data)

Other than no source

The enquiry reveals that 56.2% of households have sufficient supply of drinking water, 15.6% experience occasional shortages, rarely available for 15.2%



households and 13.0% experience severe shortage of drinking water. Among the districts, 29.4% of households in Thrissur experience the highest shortage of drinking water which is the highest among all the districts and it needs to be seriously considered under welfare measures.

### Assistance initiated for availing of drinking water

<i>Table.3.41. Percentage of assistance initiated by stakeholders for drinking water</i>						
<b>GPs</b>	<b>ER's</b>	<b>LSG Officials</b>	<b>SC Dept.</b>	<b>Self</b>	<b>Voluntary org.</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Chithara	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	16
Kulathupuzha	92.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	51
Velinallur	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29
Yeroor	89.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	28
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>124</b>
Chokkad	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7
Edappatta	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Pothukkal	63.6%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	18.2%	11
Vazhikkadavu	85.7%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	14
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>37</b>
Ambalapara	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30
Chalavara	53.5%	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	32.6%	43
Kadampazhipuram	96.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	31
Sreekrishnapuram	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>141</b>
Mullurkkara	3.8%	7.7%	88.5%	0.0%	0.0%	26
Panjaj	29.2%	8.3%	54.2%	8.3%	0.0%	24
Pazhayannur	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40
Varavoor	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>146</b>
Kallara	14.7%	82.4%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	34
Madavoor	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	17
Nanniyode	54.5%	0.0%	9.1%	36.4%	0.0%	11
Navaikulam	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>546</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Out of the total 888 households; in the survey 42 households are omitted from giving assistance due to having poor or no source of drinking water i.e. 35 households have no source for drinking water and 7 are dependent on rivers and streams.



Another 300 (33.8 %) households failed to get supports from concerned corners. Therefore only 546 households gained assistance from various sources for getting drinking water. The data shows that 78.4% of households received assistance initiated or informed by elected representatives, 7.5% from LSG Officials, 7.3% from SC Dept., 3.5% by themselves and 3.3% from voluntary organizations. While appreciating the care taken by elected representatives in helping households get drinking water, the panchayats must initiate appropriate action to help the deprived households as well.

### Condition of drinking water

*Table.3.42. Condition of drinking water, opinion of households*

Panchayats	Excellent		Good		Average		Fair		Poor		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	31	56.4%	3	5.5%	0	0.0%	6	10.9%	15	27.3%	55
Kulathupuzha	45	39.8%	10	8.8%	33	29.2%	13	11.5%	12	10.6%	113
Velinallur	19	46.3%	14	34.1%	5	12.2%	2	4.9%	1	2.4%	41
Yeroor	30	47.6%	14	22.2%	13	20.6%	2	3.2%	4	6.3%	63
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>272</b>
Chokkad	2	14.3%	9	64.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	14
Edappatta	8	34.8%	2	8.7%	1	4.3%	3	13.0%	9	39.1%	23
Pothukkal	4	25.0%	7	43.8%	3	18.8%	1	6.3%	1	6.3%	16
Vazhikkadavu	13	65.0%	4	20.0%	0	0.0%	3	15.0%	0	0.0%	20
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>73</b>
Ambalapara	16	45.7%	9	25.7%	9	25.7%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	35
Chalavara	23	42.6%	7	13.0%	8	14.8%	0	0.0%	16	29.6%	54
Kadampazhipuram	20	48.8%	9	22.0%	2	4.9%	5	12.2%	5	12.2%	41
Sreekrishnapuram	6	15.8%	3	7.9%	29	76.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	38
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>168</b>
Mullurkkara	8	30.8%	7	26.9%	10	38.5%	0	0.0%	1	3.8%	26
Panjal	19	63.3%	6	20.0%	2	6.7%	0	0.0%	3	10.0%	30
Pazhayannur	1	2.1%	2	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	45	93.8%	48
Varavoor	16	25.8%	5	8.1%	38	61.3%	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	62
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>166</b>
Kallara	22	52.4%	14	33.3%	5	11.9%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	42
Madavoor	28	77.8%	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	2	5.6%	5	13.9%	36
Nanniyode	15	25.4%	6	10.2%	10	16.9%	14	23.7%	14	23.7%	59
Navaikulam	54	75.0%	3	4.2%	2	2.8%	0	0.0%	13	18.1%	72
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

(Based on availability and source see appendix.3)



The table shows 42.8% of the households report that the condition of drinking water they get is excellent and 19.1% feel the condition is average only. In Madavoor, Navaikulam and Vazhikkadavu s, the water quality is excellent. The region with poor drinking water quality prevails in Pazhayannur and Edappatta.

## Health Facilities

### Free treatment availability

*Table.3.43. Free treatment from PHC / CHC*

Districts	Availed		Partially availed		Not availed		Not functioning		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Kollam	262	96.3%	5	1.8%	3	1.1%	2	0.7%	272
Malappuram	70	95.9%	0	0.0%	3	4.1%	0	0.0%	73
Palakkad	161	95.8%	5	3.0%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	168
Thrissur	80	48.2%	1	0.6%	66	39.8%	19	11.4%	166
Trivandrum	156	74.6%	27	12.9%	12	5.7%	14	6.7%	209
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

In Kollam district, 96.3% of the households have availed the free treatment facilities from PHC/CHC, 1.8% partially and 1.1% have not availed and there are a few centers were which not functioning. More or less similar is the situations in Malappuram and Palghat districts. In Thrissur district, only 48.2% of the people have availed the free treatment, 0.6% partially and, 39.8% have not availed 11.4% of the centers were not functioning in this district. In Trivandrum district, 74.6% of the people have availed the free treatment, 12.9% partially and, 5.7% have not availed it 6.7% of the centers in the district are also not functioning.

In general, 82.1% of the households avail free treatment, 4.3% partially and, 9.7% have not availed free treatment, and 3.9% of the centers remain non-functional. It is obvious that most people in the districts avail free treatment from PHC/CHC.

### Satisfaction with the free treatment

*Table.3.44. Level of Count of Satisfaction with free treatment*

District	Satisfied		Moderately Satisfied		Not Satisfied		Unknown		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>267</b>



<b>Malappuram</b>	66	94.3%	4	5.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<b>70</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	123	74.1%	38	22.9%	4	2.4%	1	0.6%	<b>166</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	80	98.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	<b>81</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	121	66.1%	49	26.8%	13	7.1%	0	0.0%	<b>183</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	592	77.2%	96	12.5%	76	9.9%	3	0.4%	<b>767</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The satisfaction level of households from the free treatment received from PHC/CHCs in Thrissur, Malappuram, Kollam and Palghat is fairly high. Only in Trivandrum district it is slightly low and others are moderately satisfied. However, there is a further need for improvement in the healthcare services provided by the PHC/CHC. The lack of basic facilities for treatment is reported to be the major reasons for certain PHC/CHC remain backward and unsatisfied. Urgent attention is required to set things right and cater to people's need.

### Utilization of Veterinary hospital

*Table.3.45.Utilization of Veterinary hospital*

District	Yes		Partially utilized		No		Not utilized/ others source		Unknown / Unaware		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	29	93.5%	0	0.0%	1	3.2%	1	3.2%	0	0.0%	31
<b>Malappuram</b>	9	69.2%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	13
<b>Palakkad</b>	29	96.7%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30
<b>Thrissur</b>	20	80.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	12.0%	25
<b>Trivandrum</b>	17	54.8%	0	0.0%	8	25.8%	3	9.7%	3	9.7%	31
<b>Grand Total</b>	104	80.0%	2	1.5%	11	8.5%	4	3.1%	9	6.9%	130

(Source: Primary data)

From the total 888 households, only 130 HHs (14.6%) have domesticated animals' shows the utilization of veterinary hospitals in selected districts. The majority of them (80%) utilize veterinary hospitals, for animal protection. In Kollam, Palakkad and Thrissur districts 80 to 94 percent utilize their service, compared to Malappuram and Trivandrum (69.2% and 54.8% respectively).

### Assistance needed for Veterinary hospitals

*Table.3.46.Assistance needed for the improvement of veterinary hospitals*

Shortage of facilities	Kollam		Malappuram		Palakkad		Thrissur		Trivandrum		Grand Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%



Basic & Infrastructural Facilities	0	0.0%	1	100 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Basic facilities	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	6	46.2%
Infrastructural facilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	7.7%
re start functioning	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	38.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

(Based on the no & partial respondents of previous table)

Nearly half of the households complain about not having sufficient basic treatment facilities in such hospitals and about 40% remain closed. These inconveniences have to be remedied to support animal husbandry pursuits chosen by rural households

### Health camps in the

Districts	Camps organised		No Camp		Don't Know		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	231	84.9%	36	13.2%	5	1.8%	<b>272</b>
<b>Malappuram</b>	10	13.7%	60	82.2%	3	4.1%	<b>73</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	95	56.5%	63	37.5%	10	6.0%	<b>168</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	130	78.3%	35	21.1%	1	0.6%	<b>166</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	150	71.8%	56	26.8%	3	1.4%	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>69.40%</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>28.20%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.50%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Majority of the health camps were organized in Kollam (84.9%), followed by Thrissur (78.3%), Trivandrum (71.8%), Palakkad (56.5%). In Malappuram it is quite low (13.7%). Many s in Malappuram (82.2%), Palakkad (37.5%), and Trivandrum (26.8%) did not organize any health camp. Overall, 69.4% of the s organized health camps, 28.2% did not, and 2.5% were unaware.

### Extent of participation in Health Camps

Districts	Not participated		Sometimes		Participated		Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	67	29.0%	53	22.9%	111	48.1%	<b>231</b>
<b>Malappuram</b>	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	7	70.0%	<b>10</b>





<b>Palakkad</b>	9	9.5%	25	26.3%	61	64.2%	95
<b>Thrissur</b>	44	33.8%	0	0.0%	86	66.2%	130
<b>Trivandrum</b>	24	16.0%	23	15.3%	103	68.7%	150
<b>Total</b>	145	23.5%	103	16.7%	368	59.7%	616

(Source: Primary data)

In Kollam district, around 29% households did not participate in health camps, 22.9% participated sometimes, and 48.1% regularly participated in health camps. Similarly, in Malappuram, only 10% households participated in the health camp, 20% participated sometimes and 70% did not participate. In Palakkad, 9.5% of people did not participate in health camps, 26.3% participated sometimes, and 64.2% participated regularly. In Thrissur, 33.8% of people did not participate, and others 66.2% participated in health camps. In Trivandrum, 16% households did not participate, 15.3% occasionally, and 68.7% participated regularly in health camps. Overall, majority of people participate in health camps, organised in s. It shows the increasing level of health awareness among the people.

However, there is significant number of people who are reluctant to participate in health camps in all districts, which ranges from 9% to 33% of the population. This could be due to many inconveniences such as lack of accessibility, lack of resources etc. It is necessary to identify the reasons for low participation and implement strategies to increase their participation to maintain better health status. This could include increasing awareness creation about effective curative methods and immunization strategies by providing transportation, and addressing other barriers to participation.

### Indebtedness and source debt

District	No Debt	Scheduled Bank	Cooperative Bank	Kudumbasree / Micro Finance	Private Banks / org.	Private lenders	Others	Combination 2	Combination 3	Combination 4	Grand Total
<b>Kollam</b>	50.7%	11.0%	9.9%	4.0%	21.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	272
<b>Malappuram</b>	26.0%	49.3%	2.7%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.7%	2.7%	0.0%	73



<b>Palakkad</b>	26.2%	11.9%	18.5%	8.9%	3.0%	0.6%	2.4%	16.1%	9.5%	3.0%	168
<b>Thrissur</b>	36.1%	15.7%	9.0%	14.5%	20.5%	0.6%	0.0%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%	166
<b>Trivandrum</b>	46.9%	10.0%	8.6%	2.9%	23.9%	0.0%	1.4%	4.8%	1.4%	0.0%	209
<b>Grand Total</b>	40.4%	15.0%	10.5%	6.8%	16.6%	0.2%	1.1%	6.4%	2.5%	0.6%	888

(Source: Primary data)

In Kollam district, 50.7% households have no debt, 11% have debt from nationalized banks, 9.9% have borrowed from cooperative banks, 4% have debt from Kudumbasree or Micro Finance, 21.3% have debt from private banks or organizations, 0% has debt from private lenders, and 1.1% has debt from other sources. Similarly, in Malappuram, 26% of people have no debt, 49.3% have debt from banks, 2.7% have debt from cooperative banks, 5.5% have debt from Kudumbasree or Micro Finance, and have no debt from private institutions or private lenders, and 13.7% avail finance from other sources.

In Palakkad, almost similar pattern prevails and cooperative banks share relatively more hold. In Thrissur, 36.1% of people have no debt, 15.7% have debt from nationalized banks, 9% and only from cooperative banks. However, Kudumbasree, Micro Finance and private banks, organizations, have more hold in the district. In Trivandrum, 46.9% of people have no debt and private banks hold a major role in banking activities.

The financial dealing, of the rural households show that 40.4% of people have no debt, 15% have taken debt from a bank, 10.5% from a cooperative bank, 6.8% from Kudumbasree or Micro Finance, 16.6% from private banks or organizations, 0.2% from private lenders, 1.1% from other sources and a combination of 2, 3 or 4 sources account for 6.4%, 2.5% and 0.6% respectively. In short, majority of the people either have no debt or have taken debt from nationalized banks or cooperative banks. It is a welcome sign and their financial needs to be catered through authorized hassle free sources.

### Source of loan and its needs

*Table.3.50. Percentage of households with purposes of loan*



Source of loan	Agriculture / Business	Educational purpose	Housing	Marriage	Treatment	Combination 2	Combination 3	Others	Grand Total
<b>Scheduled Banks</b>	4.5%	3.8%	45.9%	24.8%	9.0%	9.0%	0.8%	2.3%	133
<b>Cooperative Bank</b>	11.8%	2.2%	34.4%	28.0%	11.8%	9.7%	1.1%	1.1%	93
<b>Kudumbasree / Micro Finance</b>	18.3%	8.3%	45.0%	10.0%	10.0%	3.3%	0.0%	5.0%	60
<b>Private Banks / org.</b>	17.0%	9.5%	36.1%	14.3%	19.7%	1.4%	0.0%	2.0%	147
<b>Private lenders</b>	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
<b>Combination 2</b>	8.8%	1.8%	33.3%	22.8%	5.3%	26.3%	1.8%	0.0%	57
<b>Combination 3</b>	0.0%	4.5%	50.0%	0.0%	4.5%	36.4%	4.5%	0.0%	22
<b>Combination 4</b>	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	5
<b>Others</b>	0.0%	10.0%	40.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	10
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>529</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Majority of loans taken by households for housing purposes (39.7%) followed by marriage (18.7%) and treatment (12.1%). For educational purposes only (5.5%) households availed loans. Almost the same pattern prevails in all districts.



## Onslaught of disasters during the past 3 years in the sample districts

*Table.3.50. Percentage of households affected disaster during last 3 years*

Disasters	Kollam		Malappuram		Palakkad		Thrissur		Trivandrum		Grand Total	
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos.	%
<b>Flood</b>	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	42.9%	2	16.7%	2	50.0%	<b>10</b>	<b>29.4%</b>
<b>Flood &amp; Land slide</b>	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	<b>2</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Landslide</b>	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	1	14.3%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	<b>5</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
<b>Thunder / Heavy Rain</b>	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	7	58.3%	2	50.0%	<b>17</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The table shows the percentage of people affected by different types of natural disasters in selected districts of Kerala over the last 3 years. From the total of 34 households were affected by disasters other than households in Kollam have experienced flood and landslides. Overall, it can be seen that the majority of people were affected by thunder/heavy rain with 50% and 29.4% households were affected by flood, 14.7% households by landslide and 5.9% affected by both flood and landslide.

## Percent of Loss affected due to disaster

*Table.3.51. Percentage of loss affected by households*

Loss	Districts	Kollam	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Trivandrum	Grand Total
	<b>Agricultural Loss</b>		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%
<b>Cattle Loss</b>		0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Damage to House</b>		60.0%	83.3%	28.6%	58.3%	75.0%	<b>58.8%</b>
<b>Damage to Livelihood equipments</b>		0.0%	16.7%	14.3%	25.0%	0.0%	<b>14.7%</b>
<b>Life loss</b>		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Livelihood</b>		0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Not mentioned</b>		40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The table shows the percentage of loss due to a disaster in different categories across selected districts. In terms of damage to houses have an overall percentage of 58.8%, followed by damage to livelihood equipments 14.7%, livelihood loss



8.8%, agricultural loss 5.9%, 2.9 % of households have loss of cattle and life respectively.

### Disaster assistance received by affected households

<i>Table.3.52. Disaster assistance &amp; emergency relief by households</i>							
Disaster Assistance	Emergency Relief / Assistance						Grand Total
	Yes		Partial		No		
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.
Financial Assistance	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6
Financial Assistance & Food Kit	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6
Treatment & Food Kit	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
Food Kit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
Applied Not received	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	8	66.7%	12
Not Applied	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	6	75.0%	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>34</b>

(Source: Primary data)

In the five districts surveyed 34 household were badly affected due to environmental disasters. The existence included financial, medical and food requirements. However, only 56% received the benefits others were left out.

### Social disability faced by households

<i>Table.3.53. Percent of Social exploitation</i>						
Districts	Caste Abuse	Untouchability & caste abuse	Entry Prohibition	No Answer	Fair experience	Grand Total
Kollam	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	97.8%	272
Malappuram	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	79.5%	73
Palakkad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	91.1%	168
Thrissur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%	72.9%	166
Trivandrum	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	3.8%	93.3%	209
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Caste abuse, untouchability and entry prohibition have been the major disabilities faced by the SC communities in the state. The tendency is almost eradicated in the state but it is rarely prevalent in some areas. About 10% of our sample families have reported to have experience these abusive and discriminatory behaviors.



## District wise assistance received households from LSGIs

*Table.3.54.Assistance from LSGIs across districts*

	Kollam	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Trivandrum	Total
<b>None</b>	84.2%	76.7%	33.3%	65.1%	53.6%	<b>63.2%</b>
<b>House</b>	6.3%	8.2%	32.1%	16.3%	19.1%	<b>16.2%</b>
<b>House maintenance</b>	1.5%	0.0%	8.3%	10.2%	5.3%	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>Land</b>	1.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Employment</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Livestock's</b>	1.1%	8.2%	1.2%	7.2%	0.0%	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Loan / Financial assistance</b>	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Sanitation</b>	0.4%	1.4%	7.7%	0.0%	1.4%	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Study equipment's / study room</b>	0.0%	2.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Drinking water / Well</b>	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Cot &amp; bed</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Combination of 2 assistance</b>	2.2%	1.4%	9.5%	0.0%	13.9%	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Combination of 3 assistance</b>	1.8%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	3.8%	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>Combination of 4 assistance</b>	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

A total of 35 assistances have been provided by LSGIs to 37% of the sample families. Assistance for construction of houses and its maintenance is given to 21.4% households. For other assistance the coverage is in significant. However, an earnest attempt may be taken in each panchayat to widen the scope of assistance to enable enhancement of production, employment, education and skill oriented activities among this subaltern group.

## Initiated stakeholders / agencies in providing assistance

*Table.3.55.Initiatives of stakeholders agencies in providing assistance*

Assistance	None		One assistance		Combination of 2 assistance		Combination of 3 assistance		Combination of 4 assistance		Total	
	Nos	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<b>Not applied</b>	307	54.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	307	34.6%
<b>Applied &amp; not received</b>	242	43.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	242	27.3%
<b>Under process</b>	12	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	1.4%



/ partially availed												
Elected representatives	0	0.0%	203	79.9%	26	50.0%	8	42.1%	0	0.0%	237	26.7%
Kudumbasree	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.2%
LSGI officials	0	0.0%	11	4.3%	6	11.5%	5	26.3%	0	0.0%	22	2.5%
SC Dept.	0	0.0%	15	5.9%	4	7.7%	2	10.5%	1	50.0%	22	2.5%
SC promoter	0	0.0%	3	1.2%	1	1.9%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	5	0.6%
Self	0	0.0%	14	5.5%	6	11.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	2.3%
Social activists / org.	0	0.0%	7	2.8%	9	17.3%	3	15.8%	0	0.0%	19	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

It seems that the elected representatives involve a great deal in providing assistance to eligible households. Kudumbasree, LSGI officials, SC Dept. and SC promoters, Social activists/org show relatively less initiatives in extending assistance to needy members.

### Difficulty in receiving assistance

Condition	Table.3.56. District wise difficulty in receiving assistance						
	Kollam	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Trivandrum	Total %	Total
No difficulty	5.1%	17.8%	17.3%	0.6%	0.5%	6.5%	58
Long distance	8.1%	1.4%	5.4%	11.4%	2.4%	6.3%	56
Transportation issues	12.1%	1.4%	3.6%	5.4%	5.7%	6.9%	61
Job loss	1.5%	0.0%	17.3%	11.4%	13.4%	9.0%	80
Misconduct of officials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	1
Technical Barriers / No facilities	17.3%	20.5%	20.8%	4.2%	17.7%	15.9%	141
Delay of services	4.4%	4.1%	3.0%	36.1%	12.4%	11.9%	106
Unaware of schemes	12.5%	37.0%	19.0%	18.7%	25.4%	19.9%	177
Follow up obstacles	14.7%	12.3%	1.8%	8.4%	6.7%	9.0%	80
Combination of 2	14.0%	2.7%	10.1%	3.0%	14.4%	10.4%	92
Combination of 3	8.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	2.9%	26
Combination of 4	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	5
Others	0.7%	2.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The major reasons attributed in all the districts for not receiving timely assistance from s are technical barriers, delay in service delivery and unawareness of schemes adopted. These are inherent difficulties of the prevailing governance structure. A more responsive system has to evolve providing priority to the historically deprived sections in attaining comparable development levels.

### Special grama sabha meetings in

<i>Table.3.57.Participated in special grama sabha in</i>												
	Kollam		Malappuram		Palakkad		Thrissur		Trivandrum		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<b>Participated</b>	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	51	30.4%	59	35.5%	2	1.0%	114	12.8%
<b>Partially</b>	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	4	2.4%	4	2.4%	1	0.5%	12	1.4%
<b>No / Not Participated</b>	265	97.4%	73	100.0%	112	66.7%	103	62.0%	205	98.1%	758	85.4%
<b>Unknown</b>	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
<b>No Answer</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Regarding the conduct of "grama sabha" meetings in different districts, only 124 (14.2%) respondents stated special grama sabha were held successfully and remaining stated were not held and this could indicate a lack of proper planning and coordination in the conduct of these forums.

Participation of households in "special grama sabha" meetings is rather very low. Only 114 households (12.8%) out of a total of 888 households reported to have participated in the meetings. Sufficient awareness creation is required to encourage people to participate to share their experience and to adopt proactive schemes for development.





## Performance of stakeholders / LSGIs

*Table.3.58.Ratings of the performance of stakeholders / LSGIs*

Ratings	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Performance of Elected representatives	129	14.5%	296	33.3%	437	49.2%	26	2.9%
Performance of LSGI officials	77	8.7%	306	34.5%	494	55.6%	11	1.2%
Ratings on Services	69	7.8%	314	35.4%	481	54.2%	24	2.7%
Ratings on LSG Plans	73	8.2%	341	38.4%	447	50.3%	27	3.0%
Performance of SC promoters	57	6.4%	302	34.0%	486	54.7%	43	4.8%

(Source: Primary data)

The ratings given for the performance of stakeholders in the functioning of local self-government Institutions (LSGIs) highest number of households is given excellent ratings to elected representatives among others. All the stakeholders made equal performance in “good” and “average” categories. However, the Performance of SC promoters is quite wanting.

## Percentage of overall performance of s

*Table.3.59.Overall Performance*

Ratings	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Grand Total
<b>GPs</b>					
Chithara	0.0%	23.6%	76.4%	0.0%	55
Kulathupuzha	0.0%	63.7%	36.3%	0.0%	113
Velinallur	4.9%	73.2%	22.0%	0.0%	41
Yeroor	27.0%	73.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>272</b>
Chokkad	7.1%	35.7%	57.1%	0.0%	14
Edappatta	0.0%	78.3%	21.7%	0.0%	23
Pothukkal	0.0%	18.8%	81.3%	0.0%	16
Vazhikkadavu	5.0%	80.0%	5.0%	10.0%	20
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>73</b>
Ambalapara	0.0%	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%	35
Chalavara	5.6%	37.0%	57.4%	0.0%	54
Kadampazhipuram	0.0%	9.8%	90.2%	0.0%	41
Sreekrishnapuram	23.7%	71.1%	5.3%	0.0%	38
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>168</b>
Mullurkkara	50.0%	42.3%	7.7%	0.0%	26



Panjaj	53.3%	16.7%	30.0%	0.0%	30
Pazhayannur	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	48
Varavoor	0.0%	1.6%	98.4%	0.0%	62
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>166</b>
Kallara	7.1%	52.4%	35.7%	4.8%	42
Madavoor	0.0%	36.1%	63.9%	0.0%	36
Nanniyode	15.3%	83.1%	1.7%	0.0%	59
Navaikulam	0.0%	30.6%	69.4%	0.0%	72
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>888</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Overall scores are the mean values calculated by the ratings of elected representatives, LSG officials, services, plans and SC promoters from different areas, pertaining to the experience of different households. The majority of households (48%) rated the performance as average; while 43.2% rated it as good and 8.3% rated it as excellent. Only 0.5% of households rated it as poor. Performance ratings are made for each panchayat. In Mullurkkara, 50% of households rated the performance as excellent, while in Varavoor, 98.4% of households rated the performance as average. It is important to note that these data are the opinion of individual households and not a reflection of the assessment of the LSGIs or elected representatives. Further investigation and analysis may be necessary to assess the reasons for these ratings and to identify methods for improvement.

## Needs /priority of the households

*Table.3.60.Needs /priority of the households*

Needs & preference	No preference		Low priority		Some preference		Average preference		High priority		Essential priority	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<b>House/Maintenance</b>	60	6.8%	57	6.4%	61	6.9%	295	33.2%	167	18.8%	248	27.9%
<b>Livelihood/employment</b>	46	5.2%	41	4.6%	63	7.1%	372	41.9%	140	15.8%	226	25.5%
<b>Land/resettlement</b>	62	7.0%	66	7.4%	70	7.9%	313	35.2%	155	17.5%	222	25.0%
<b>Health</b>	34	3.8%	26	2.9%	60	6.8%	337	38.0%	229	25.8%	202	22.7%
<b>Road/transportation</b>	79	8.9%	43	4.8%	66	7.4%	292	32.9%	213	24.0%	195	22.0%
<b>Drinking water</b>	80	9.0%	81	9.1%	71	8.0%	232	26.1%	237	26.7%	187	21.1%
<b>Waste management</b>	58	6.5%	102	11.5%	98	11.0%	238	26.8%	213	24.0%	179	20.2%
<b>Education</b>	63	7.1%	31	3.5%	61	6.9%	346	39.0%	226	25.5%	161	18.1%

(Source: Primary data)

The table shows the preferences of households in terms of eight essential needs, such as house/maintenance, livelihood/employment, land/resettlement, health, road/transportation, drinking water, waste management, and education. The highest percentage of households more than 25 % revealing their "Essential priority" is for House/Maintenance with 27.9%, followed by livelihood assistance and land / resettlement. Almost same percentage of households above 25 percent is giving high priority for drinking water and health assistance. Majority of households have average preference in all the essential needs show there are number of households which are still prevalent without these basic amenities.



### Section.3.5. Analysis of individual survey

The individual survey provides details on socio economic characteristics and the intervention by the s on development issues for the last 25 years. The individual survey identifies the experience of each individual in gaining empowerment.

#### wise classification of respondents

*Table.3.61. Distribution of individual respondents in selected s*

s	HHs	Male	%	Female	%	Total samples
Chithara	55	106	48.8%	111	51.2%	217
Kulathupuzha	113	175	44.5%	218	55.5%	393
Velinallur	41	73	48.0%	79	52.0%	152
Yeroor	63	108	44.1%	137	55.9%	245
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>1007</b>
Chokkad	14	32	47.1%	36	52.9%	68
Edappatta	23	48	52.2%	44	47.8%	92
Pothukkal	16	34	53.1%	30	46.9%	64
Vazhikkadavu	20	46	43.8%	59	56.2%	105
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>329</b>
Ambalapara	35	55	51.4%	52	48.6%	107
Chalavara	54	102	48.1%	110	51.9%	212
Kadampazhipuram	41	71	44.4%	89	55.6%	160
Sreekrishnapuram	38	73	45.3%	88	54.7%	161
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>640</b>
Mullurkkara	26	44	38.6%	70	61.4%	114
Panjaj	30	70	51.1%	67	48.9%	137
Pazhayannur	48	93	49.2%	96	50.8%	189
Varavoor	62	126	49.0%	131	51.0%	257
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>697</b>
Kallara	42	63	45.0%	77	55.0%	140
Madavoor	36	64	45.4%	77	54.6%	141
Nanniyode	59	74	42.3%	101	57.7%	175
Navaikulam	72	126	44.8%	155	55.2%	281
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>737</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>1827</b>	<b>53.6%</b>	<b>3410</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The gender composition in most of the s follows the natural way, a higher level among females (53.6%). Only in very few panchayats there is a slight reverse situation.



## Background characteristics of individual respondents

Characteristics		Male		Female		Grand Total	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Age Group	0 - 3 Years	31	43.1%	41	56.9%	72	2.1%
	> 3 - 6 Years	42	42.4%	57	57.6%	99	2.9%
	> 6 - 18 Years	287	48.3%	307	51.7%	594	17.4%
	> 18 - 25 Years	202	48.6%	214	51.4%	416	12.2%
	> 25 - 60 Years	858	46.9%	970	53.1%	1828	53.6%
	> 60 Years	163	40.6%	238	59.4%	401	11.8%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>1827</b>	<b>53.6%</b>	<b>3410</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Marital Status	< 18 Years (NUC)	360	47.2%	402	52.8%	762	22.3%
	Divorced	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	0.2%
	Married	882	48.9%	923	51.1%	1805	52.9%
	Separated	10	32.3%	21	67.7%	31	0.9%
	Unmarried	309	64.8%	168	35.2%	477	14.0%
	Widower	19	5.8%	310	94.2%	329	9.6%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>1827</b>	<b>53.6%</b>	<b>3410</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Qualification	Illiterate	46	27.1%	124	72.9%	170	6.4%
	Literate	560	49.1%	580	50.9%	1140	43.1%
	SSLC	319	51.5%	300	48.5%	619	23.4%
	Matriculate	144	42.9%	192	57.1%	336	12.7%
	ITI / diploma	67	76.1%	21	23.9%	88	3.3%
	Degree	56	28.9%	138	71.1%	194	7.3%
	Post-Graduation	11	28.9%	27	71.1%	38	1.4%
	Higher Qualification	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	12	0.5%
	Unknown	18	37.5%	30	62.5%	48	1.8%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>1422</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Bank A/C	No	241	72.8%	90	27.2%	331	10.8%
	Yes	1192	43.7%	1537	56.3%	2729	89.2%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>3060</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Adhaar ID	No	7	50.0%	7	50.0%	14	0.4%
	Yes	1516	46.5%	1745	53.5%	3261	99.6%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1523</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>1752</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>3275</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Characteristics	Male		Female		Grand Total		
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Election ID	No	94	52.8%	84	47.2%	178	6.6%
	Yes	1156	45.9%	1364	54.1%	2520	93.4%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>2698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
na	Cultivators	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%



Agro labour	9	69.2%	4	30.8%	13	0.4%
Daily wage	855	87.0%	128	13.0%	983	28.8%
Govt Job	14	63.6%	8	36.4%	22	0.6%
Handicrafts/skilled works	7	46.7%	8	53.3%	15	0.4%
House Maid	1	0.7%	136	99.3%	137	4.0%
Job Pension	7	46.7%	8	53.3%	15	0.4%
Business	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.0%
MGNREGS	17	3.6%	456	96.4%	473	13.9%
NRI	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	9	0.3%
Private Job	26	49.1%	27	50.9%	53	1.6%
Self-Employment	13	65.0%	7	35.0%	20	0.6%
Temporary / Contract	18	26.1%	51	73.9%	69	2.0%
Others	1	3.6%	27	96.4%	28	0.8%
Unemployed	56	17.3%	268	82.7%	324	9.5%
Student	391	47.3%	436	52.7%	827	24.3%
No Job	97	34.3%	186	65.7%	283	8.3%
NUC	60	44.1%	75	55.1%	136	4.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>1827</b>	<b>53.6%</b>	<b>3410</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The above table categories the characteristics of the individual respondents selected from the s. people in the age group of 25-60 years form (53.6%) and the lowest proportion is in the age group of 0-3 years (2.1%). 2.9 percent in the age group > 3 - 6 Years, 17.4 percent in age group > 6 - 18 Years, 12.2 percent in age group > 18 – 25 years and 11.8 percent in age group > 60 years. In case of married person forms (52.9%) and the divorced forms (0.2%), 0.9 percent are separated, 14 percent are unmarried and 9.6 percent are widower.

In the attainment of various levels of education, literates' forms 43.1%, SSLC (23.4 %), Matriculate (12.7 %), degree (7.3 %), Illiterate (6.4 %), ITI / diploma (3.3 %) and post-graduation (1.4 %) and the lowest proportion is in the category of higher Qualification (0.5%) than the above mentioned. In case of peoples with bank account, 10.8 percent of the individuals do not have bank account, 0.4 percent do not have adhaar card and 6.6 percent have no election ID.

In the occupation profile, cultivators' form only (0.1%), and Agro labour (0.4%), daily wage earners from (28.8 %), government job sustains (0.6%),



Handicrafts/skilled works are (0.4 %), House Maid (4 %), Job Pension supports (0.4 %), and no one is doing Business. Those going for MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) form (13.9 %), NRIs (Non-Resident Indians) are (0.3 %), Private Job, Self-Employment, Temporary/Contract, Unemployed, Student, No Job altogether come to (8.3 %), the category of student come to (24.3%). In short, the occupational structure shows that the workers earn their income mainly from daily wage labour categories of employment in all panchayats. Very few have regular sustained income sources.

### Extend of Banking & credit facilities

<i>Table.3.63. Percentage of people having bank account</i>							
GPs	Yes			No			Grand Total
	Male	Female	with Bank A/C	Male	Female	Without Bank A/C	
Chithara	36.6%	43.4%	80.0%	12.2%	7.8%	20.0%	205
Kulathupuzha	36.7%	54.4%	91.1%	7.2%	1.7%	8.9%	360
Velinallur	37.6%	49.6%	87.2%	10.5%	2.3%	12.8%	133
Yeroor	35.3%	50.0%	85.3%	11.3%	3.4%	14.7%	204
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>902</b>
Chokkad	42.4%	45.8%	88.1%	8.5%	3.4%	11.9%	59
Edappatta	51.8%	47.1%	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	85
Pothukkal	45.8%	44.1%	89.8%	6.8%	3.4%	10.2%	59
Vazhikkadavu	33.7%	50.0%	83.7%	11.6%	4.7%	16.3%	86
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>90.3%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>289</b>
Ambalapara	50.0%	44.0%	94.0%	3.0%	3.0%	6.0%	100
Chalavara	46.9%	51.0%	97.9%	1.0%	1.0%	2.1%	192
Kadampazhipuram	31.0%	47.6%	78.6%	14.5%	6.9%	21.4%	145
Sreekrishnapuram	42.3%	48.6%	90.8%	6.3%	2.8%	9.2%	142
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>579</b>
Mullurkkara	32.3%	58.1%	90.3%	6.5%	3.2%	9.7%	93
Panjal	38.2%	43.1%	81.3%	13.0%	5.7%	18.7%	123
Pazhayannur	48.5%	47.9%	96.4%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	165
Varavoor	31.8%	49.8%	81.6%	13.8%	4.6%	18.4%	239
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>86.8%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>620</b>
Kallara	40.2%	53.0%	93.2%	6.1%	0.8%	6.8%	132
Madavoor	31.5%	54.0%	85.5%	13.7%	0.8%	14.5%	124
Nanniyode	31.8%	56.5%	88.3%	11.0%	0.6%	11.7%	154
Navaikulam	45.8%	53.5%	99.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	260



<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>93.0%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>670</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>3060</b>

*(Source: Primary data)*

It is quite a positive financial behavior in almost all panchayats that 50% of all the females and nearly 90% of males possess bank accounts for savings and transaction purpose.



### 3.5.4. Percentage of occupational distribution and categorization among SC Households

*Table.3.64. Percentage of occupational distribution among SC Households*

Employment															
GP	Agriculture	Agro labour	Daily wage	Govt Job	Handicrafts/ skilled works	House Maid	Job Pension	MGNREGS	NRI / Business	Others	Private Job	Self-Employment	Temporary / Contract	Unemployed	Grand Total
Chithara	0.0%	0.0%	47.4%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	26.3%	156
Kulathupuzha	0.0%	2.7%	38.6%	1.9%	0.0%	1.1%	3.4%	27.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.4%	3.8%	18.2%	264
Velinallur	0.0%	3.1%	52.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	15.3%	1.0%	1.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	98
Yeroor	0.0%	0.0%	41.4%	2.8%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	33.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	11.7%	145
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>663</b>
Chokkad	0.0%	0.0%	58.1%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	19.4%	31
Edappatta	0.0%	0.0%	50.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%	55
Pothukkal	0.0%	0.0%	67.9%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	10.7%	0.0%	28
Vazhikkadavu	0.0%	0.0%	42.6%	0.0%	3.3%	1.6%	0.0%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	21.3%	61
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>175</b>
Ambalapara	0.0%	0.0%	44.9%	2.6%	0.0%	11.5%	1.3%	6.4%	2.6%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	5.1%	19.2%	78
Chalavara	0.0%	0.0%	38.1%	2.7%	0.9%	2.7%	0.9%	12.4%	1.8%	2.7%	4.4%	0.9%	8.8%	23.9%	113
Kadampazhipuram	0.0%	0.0%	44.0%	0.0%	0.9%	17.4%	0.0%	24.8%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	4.6%	5.5%	109
Sreekrishnapuram	0.0%	0.0%	40.2%	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.1%	5.2%	0.0%	97
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>397</b>
Mullurkkara	0.0%	0.0%	41.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	1.4%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	28.4%	74
Panjai	0.0%	0.0%	41.2%	1.2%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	1.2%	20.0%	85
Pazhayannur	1.4%	0.0%	53.6%	0.0%	0.7%	12.3%	0.0%	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	4.3%	2.2%	138
Varavoor	0.0%	0.0%	46.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%	25.5%	0.0%	13.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	6.2%	161
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>458</b>

Kallara	0.0%	1.1%	37.4%	2.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	29.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	24.2%	91
Madavoor	0.0%	0.0%	37.1%	1.1%	4.5%	7.9%	0.0%	21.3%	1.1%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	6.7%	11.2%	89
Nanniyode	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	2.6%	14.8%	115
Navaikulam	0.6%	1.1%	62.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	7.9%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	2.3%	18.6%	177
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>472</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>2165</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The occupational distribution of the households shows that the main income of 45% is from daily wage in private sector which is most erratic in availability. The MGNREGS jobs support 22% households; it is also a short duration engagement through government supported. Workers in 15% households remain unemployed and others survive on a few other activities or support systems like pension, government job, handicrafts etc.



## Employment & Livelihood

### Distribution of employment days of sample population in unorganized sector

*Table.3.65.Duration of Employment*

GPs	All days		Half of a month		Occasionally		Few days		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	22	19.6%	67	59.8%	21	18.8%	2	1.8%	112
Kulathupuzha	2	1.0%	73	37.2%	94	48.0%	27	13.8%	196
Velinallur	7	9.3%	37	49.3%	26	34.7%	5	6.7%	75
Yeroor	1	0.8%	7	5.7%	109	89.3%	5	4.1%	122
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>505</b>
Chokkad	1	4.2%	4	16.7%	19	79.2%	0	0.0%	24
Edappatta	8	15.1%	29	54.7%	7	13.2%	9	17.0%	53
Pothukkal	8	29.6%	4	14.8%	15	55.6%	0	0.0%	27
Vazhikkadavu	3	6.3%	5	10.4%	40	83.3%	0	0.0%	48
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>152</b>
Ambalapara	39	73.6%	10	18.9%	4	7.5%	0	0.0%	53
Chalavara	7	10.4%	39	58.2%	18	26.9%	3	4.5%	67
Kadampazhipuram	26	26.0%	14	14.0%	47	47.0%	13	13.0%	100
Sreekrishnapuram	1	1.0%	11	11.5%	81	84.4%	3	3.1%	96
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>316</b>
Mullurkkara	0	0.0%	9	20.9%	20	46.5%	14	32.6%	43
Panjaj	1	1.6%	6	9.5%	17	27.0%	39	61.9%	63
Pazhayannur	4	3.0%	60	45.5%	47	35.6%	21	15.9%	132
Varavoor	42	34.1%	7	5.7%	68	55.3%	6	4.9%	123
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>361</b>
Kallara	15	22.4%	33	49.3%	15	22.4%	4	6.0%	67
Madavoor	49	71.0%	8	11.6%	9	13.0%	3	4.3%	69
Nanniyode	0	0.0%	6	6.3%	90	93.8%	0	0.0%	96
Navaikulam	84	60.0%	36	25.7%	12	8.6%	8	5.7%	140
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>1706</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The employment situation in panchayats shows that only 18.8 % of the people get work all days in unorganized sector followed by half of a month for (27.3 %) workers. In most of the places, people who get employment occasionally (44.5 %) is quite high, which indicates the precarious employment situation prevailing in all panchayats are not stable or consistent.



## Venture initiatives by households

Panchayats	Joint Venture	Self	Total
	Nos.	Nos.	
Yeroor	0	1	1
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Pothukkal	1	2	3
Vazhikkadavu	0	3	3
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Chalavara	1	1	2
Kadampazhipuram	0	1	1
Sreekrishnapuram	0	1	1
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Varavoor	0	1	1
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Kallara	0	2	2
Nanniyode	0	1	1
Navaikulam	0	2	2
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>

(Source: Primary data)

There are only very few venture initiatives undertaken by households. Out of the total 888 households only 2 have attempted joint ventures one in Palakkad and the other in Malappuram. 15 households run individual ventures 5 each in Malappuram and Trivandrum, 3 in Palakkad and 1 in Thrissur. Among the Joint Venture category, 1 out of the 2 ventures reported working successfully and in the self-category, 10 out of 15 ventures were reported working well.

## Distribution of training program to unemployed peoples

District /	Yes	No	Grand Total
Chithara	0	41	41
Kulathupuzha	0	48	48
Velinallur	3	15	18
Yeroor	0	17	17
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>124</b>
Chokkad	0	6	6
Edappatta	0	0	0
Pothukkal	0	0	0
Vazhikkadavu	0	13	13



<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
Ambalapara	0	15	15
Chalavara	1	26	27
Kadampazhipuram	0	6	6
Sreekrishnapuram	0	0	0
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>
Mullurkkara	1	20	21
Panjai	0	17	17
Pazhayannur	0	3	3
Varavoor	0	10	10
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>
Kallara	3	19	22
Madavoor	0	10	10
Nanniyode	0	17	17
Navaikulam	17	16	33
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>324</b>

(Source: Primary data)

Out of the 324 of unemployed persons only 25 (7.7%) have undergone training programs for employment. The majority of unemployed persons do not seem to have access to such programs or the majority does show interest for getting trained.

### Distribution of assistance for households

Row Labels	Yes		Partially assisted		No assistance		No Assistance for (Unemployed Above 40 years )		Total
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	149	95.5%	7	4.5%	156
Kulathupuzha	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	242	96.8%	8	3.2%	250
Velinallur	5	5.2%	0	0.0%	87	90.6%	4	4.2%	96
Yeroor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	137	97.2%	4	2.8%	141
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>95.6%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>643</b>
Chokkad	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31	100.0%	0	0.0%	31
Edappatta	4	7.4%	0	0.0%	50	92.6%	0	0.0%	54
Pothukkal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	27	100.0%	0	0.0%	27
Vazhikkadavu	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	58	95.1%	1	1.6%	61



<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>96.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>173</b>
Ambalapara	1	1.4%	1	1.4%	64	87.7%	7	9.6%	73
Chalavara	10	9.3%	4	3.7%	84	78.5%	9	8.4%	107
Kadampazhipuram	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	106	97.2%	3	2.8%	109
Sreekrishnapuram	4	4.1%	0	0.0%	93	95.9%	0	0.0%	97
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>386</b>
Mullurkkara	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	13	56.5%	9	39.1%	23
Panjal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	88.2%	4	11.8%	34
Pazhayannur	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	136	98.6%	1	0.7%	138
Varavoor	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	154	98.1%	2	1.3%	157
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>352</b>
Kallara	4	4.5%	0	0.0%	83	93.3%	2	2.2%	89
Madavoor	3	3.4%	1	1.1%	82	93.2%	2	2.3%	88
Nanniyode	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	111	97.4%	3	2.6%	114
Navaikulam	28	15.8%	0	0.0%	147	83.1%	2	1.1%	177
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>468</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1884</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2022</b>

(Source: Primary data)

[Note: Govt jobs received for greater than 10 years (15 nos), those who receiving job pension (15 nos), responses of no answer (89 nos.) and unknown (24) are omitted i.e. a total of 143 nos from the LSGIs assistance category for employment are considered as not under category (NUC)]

This table presents data on employment assistance provided by s to those employed and unemployed or aspiring for their employment. The table is divided into the number and percentage of individuals who received full assistance, partially assisted, no assistance, and no assistance to unemployed above 40 years in finding employment. From the total of 2022 individuals, only a small percentage of individuals (3.1%) received full assistance for employment, and 0.3% are partially assisted, (3.4%) of individuals aged above 40 years and unemployed did not receive assistance and the majority of individuals (93.2%) who are youngsters were not assisted by s in finding employment.

It is found that s assistance for employment is limited in scope and impact. The majority of individuals did not receive any assistance, and even among those who did, only a small percentage received full assistance. The reason for the limited impact of the assistance program could be a lack of resources



availability. Also the program needs to be well-designed to reach to those who are most in need or to address the specific employment challenges in different regions. A total redesigning of the programme seems necessary to help more deserving job seekers.

### Distribution of employment assistance to individuals

*Table.3.69. Programmes for employment assistance in districts*

Programmes	Kollam	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Trivandrum	Grand Total
Training assistance	0	5	1	2	26	34
Employment equipment's	0	0	0	1	1	2
Financial assistance	0	0	0	0	4	4
Loan assistance	0	0	3	0	0	3
self-employment assistance	0	0	2	0	2	4
Skill development	3	0	1	0	1	5
Venture assistance	0	0	3	0	2	5
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1
Combination of 2	0	0	5	0	0	5
Combination of 3	1	0	3	0	0	4
Combination of 4	1	0	2	0	0	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>

(Source: Primary data)

The most common assistance provided for is training which accounts for 48.6% of all assistance. This is followed by skill development 7.1%, venture assistance 7.1%, combination of the 2 at 7.1%, combination of 3 at 5.7% and combination of 4 at 4.3%. Employment equipment's, financial assistance, loan assistance, self-employment assistance, others account for less than 3% of all assistance provided. There is district wise difference in the assistance programme followed. Training assistance adopted more to help job seekers in Malappuram (83.3%) and Trivandrum (73.0%) than in Kollam (0.0%) and Thrissur (66.7%).



## Employment assistance given to individuals

*Table.3.70. Distribution of individual utility in employment assistance*

Status	Kollam	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Trivandrum	Grand Total
<b>Not improved</b>	2	1	0	0	24	27
<b>Partially improved</b>	0	1	12	2	8	23
<b>Yes improved</b>	3	4	8	1	4	20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>

*(Source: Primary data)*

The enquiry shows that 39% of the assistance given could not show any improvement in employment condition of individuals. While 33% show partial improvement and only 29% have shown improvement. It shows lack of monitoring at all stages of their activities to make better results



## Education

### Level of education – Student Responses

Educational Level	Kollam		Malappuram		Palakkad		Thrissur		Trivandrum		Grand Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
No schooling (Age group 15 - 18 years)	2	1.0%	2	2.0%	5	2.9%	3	2.0%	0	0.0%	12	1.5%
LP	42	20.1%	18	18.2%	53	31.2%	43	29.3%	33	16.3%	189	22.9%
UP	40	19.1%	19	19.2%	10	5.9%	28	19.0%	45	22.3%	142	17.2%
HS	32	15.3%	9	9.1%	19	11.2%	11	7.5%	26	12.9%	97	11.7%
SSLC	20	9.6%	10	10.1%	4	2.4%	12	8.2%	14	6.9%	60	7.3%
Higher Secondary	42	20.1%	19	19.2%	31	18.2%	21	14.3%	36	17.8%	149	18.0%
Degree Level	24	11.5%	16	16.2%	28	16.5%	22	15.0%	26	12.9%	116	14.0%
Post graduate level	2	1.0%	2	2.0%	9	5.3%	1	0.7%	7	3.5%	21	2.5%
Higher Qualification	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	3	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
ITI / diploma	5	2.4%	3	3.0%	8	4.7%	6	4.1%	14	6.9%	36	4.4%
Others	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	0.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Out of the total 827 individuals, 189 (22.9%) have LP education, 142 (17.2%) have UP education, 97 (11.7%) have HS education, 60 (7.3%) have SSLC education, 149 (18%) have Higher Secondary education, 116 (14%) have Degree level education, 21 (2.5%) have post graduate level education, 4 (0.5%) have higher qualification, 36 (4.4%) have ITI/diploma and 1 (0.1%) have other qualifications. It seems that from the table 12 respondents at the age group of 15 – 18 years do not having (1.5%) schooling currently. Below SSLC levels from 51.8%, SSLC + Higher secondary 25.3%, Degree level 14% and above it 7.4%. Therefore the possible better job seekers form 21.4% of the people above 18 years.



## Percentage of students according to their school / college type

*Table.3.72. Percentage of students according to their school / college type*

GPs	Govt.	Aided	Private	Others (MLGC)	Grand Total
Chithara	75.7%	13.5%	10.8%	0.0%	37
Kulathupuzha	84.5%	4.8%	10.7%	0.0%	84
Velinallur	81.5%	11.1%	7.4%	0.0%	27
Yeroor	55.9%	39.0%	5.1%	0.0%	59
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>74.4%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>207</b>
Chokkad	68.2%	18.2%	13.6%	0.0%	22
Edappatta	42.9%	39.3%	17.9%	0.0%	28
Pothukkal	10.0%	80.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20
Vazhikkadavu	14.8%	70.4%	14.8%	0.0%	27
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>97</b>
Ambalapara	23.1%	38.5%	38.5%	0.0%	13
Chalavara	23.4%	62.3%	14.3%	0.0%	77
Kadampazhipuram	74.2%	9.7%	16.1%	0.0%	31
Sreekrishnapuram	15.9%	70.5%	11.4%	2.3%	44
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>165</b>
Mullurkkara	87.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23
Panjai	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	30
Pazhayannur	92.3%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	39
Varavoor	86.5%	1.9%	11.5%	0.0%	52
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>144</b>
Kallara	91.4%	5.7%	2.9%	0.0%	35
Madavoor	23.8%	73.8%	0.0%	2.4%	42
Nanniyode	93.9%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	33
Navaikulam	70.7%	26.1%	3.3%	0.0%	92
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>68.3%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>815</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Majority of students (61%) attend government schools, followed by students in aided schools (29.8%) and private schools (9%). A small percentage of students (0.2%) attend other types of schools (MLGC). The district wise break up is given in the table. In Kollam district, the majority of students (74.4%) attend government schools, attending aided schools (16.9%) and private schools (8.7%). Similarly, in Malappuram district, the majority of students attending aided



schools (51.5%). In Palakkad district, also the majority of students attending aided schools, while In Thrissur district, the majority of students (84%) attending government schools. In Trivandrum district, also the majority of students (68.3%) attending in government schools. Overall, the table shows that 61% of the students from all districts attend government schools, 29.8% of students attend aided schools, 9% attend private schools and 0.2% attends other types of schools. It's interesting to note that the proportion of students attending government schools varies widely across the districts, with Kollam and Thrissur having the highest percentage of students in government schools, while Malappuram has the lowest percentage of students in government schools.

### Distribution of students according to scholar type

*Table.3.73.Type of schools according to scholar type*

Place of stay	Govt.		Aided		Private		Others (MLGC)		Grand Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Govt Hostel	15	3.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	2.0%
House	458	92.2%	234	96.3%	54	74.0%	2	100.0%	748	91.8%
Private Hostel	7	1.4%	6	2.5%	15	20.5%	0	0.0%	28	3.4%
Relatives House	13	2.6%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	14	1.7%
Rented / Paying guest	4	0.8%	2	0.8%	3	4.1%	0	0.0%	9	1.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

The majority of students (91.8%) are staying in their house, while a small percentage (2.0%) is staying in government hostel. Additionally, a smaller percentage of students are staying in private hostels (3.4%), relative's houses (1.7%), and rented/paying guest accommodations (1.1%). Irrespective of the type of institution similar in pattern in all institutions.

### Distance to Schools / Colleges

*Table.3.74.Distance from schools to their stay*

GPs	< 1 Km	> 1 - 3 Km	> 3 - 5 km	> 5 - 10 Km	> 10 Km	Grand Total
Chithara	0.0%	45.9%	29.7%	8.1%	16.2%	37
Kulathupuzha	2.4%	20.2%	23.8%	26.2%	27.4%	84
Velinallur	11.1%	33.3%	33.3%	11.1%	11.1%	27



Yeroor	1.7%	25.4%	25.4%	28.8%	18.6%	59
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>207</b>
Chokkad	22.7%	4.5%	45.5%	4.5%	22.7%	22
Edappatta	10.7%	39.3%	10.7%	7.1%	32.1%	28
Pothukkal	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	60.0%	15.0%	20
Vazhikkadavu	3.7%	44.4%	11.1%	14.8%	25.9%	27
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>97</b>
Ambalapara	0.0%	38.5%	23.1%	30.8%	7.7%	13
Chalavara	1.3%	45.5%	22.1%	19.5%	11.7%	77
Kadampazhipuram	64.5%	22.6%	9.7%	3.2%	0.0%	31
Sreekrishnapuram	11.4%	25.0%	25.0%	18.2%	20.5%	44
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>165</b>
Mullurkkara	0.0%	30.4%	34.8%	21.7%	13.0%	23
Panjai	3.3%	20.0%	30.0%	16.7%	30.0%	30
Pazhayannur	0.0%	35.9%	33.3%	17.9%	12.8%	39
Varavoor	1.9%	15.4%	38.5%	19.2%	25.0%	52
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>144</b>
Kallara	5.7%	11.4%	5.7%	37.1%	40.0%	35
Madavoor	23.8%	16.7%	23.8%	4.8%	31.0%	42
Nanniyode	0.0%	21.2%	6.1%	36.4%	36.4%	33
Navaikulam	3.3%	47.8%	17.4%	3.3%	28.3%	92
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>815</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

60% of the students have access to schools/colleges within 5 kilometers. 18% have it between 5 to 10 km and those travelling beyond 10 km are 22%. It would be very difficult for them in pursuing education without proper conveyance facilities.

### School assistance for study to students in 1 to 10 standards

Panchayats	Mid-day meals		Study materials		Both assistance		None of them		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
	Chithara	1	4.2%	1	4.2%	19	79.2%	3	
Kulathupuzha	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	42	76.4%	12	21.8%	55
Velinallur	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	13	72.2%	3	16.7%	18
Yeroor	1	2.6%	3	7.7%	28	71.8%	7	17.9%	39
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>136</b>
Chokkad	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	80.0%	3	20.0%	15
Edappatta	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	7	58.3%	3	25.0%	12



Pothukkal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	10
Vazhikkadavu	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	15	78.9%	1	5.3%	19
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>56</b>
Ambalapara	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4
Chalavara	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	21	56.8%	15	40.5%	37
Kadampazhipuram	1	5.3%	1	5.3%	16	84.2%	1	5.3%	19
Sreekrishnapuram	2	7.1%	2	7.1%	18	64.3%	6	21.4%	28
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>88</b>
Mullurkkara	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	19	95.0%	0	0.0%	20
Panjaj	4	17.4%	2	8.7%	15	65.2%	2	8.7%	23
Pazhayannur	5	19.2%	0	0.0%	18	69.2%	3	11.5%	26
Varavoor	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	15	55.6%	11	40.7%	27
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>96</b>
Kallara	2	11.1%	1	5.6%	14	77.8%	1	5.6%	18
Madavoor	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	22	84.6%	3	11.5%	26
Nanniyode	0	0.0%	1	3.7%	26	96.3%	0	0.0%	27
Navaikulam	0	0.0%	11	22.9%	37	77.1%	0	0.0%	48
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>83.2%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>495</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Among the 495 students, 74.5 percent are given uniforms, books and mid-day meals, 4.4 percent are given mid-day meal assistance, 5.7 percent supported with uniforms and books. 15.4 percent aid not receive any these assistance. wise situation is given in the table. It is found that the majority of the students in the districts receive both the assistance of Mid-day meals and study materials and only a small percentage of students are left out.

### Distribution of quality in academic and infrastructure in schooling for students (1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> class)

Districts / GPs	Table.3.76.1.Use of high-tech classroom				Table.3.76.2.Level of backwardness					Grand Total
	Yes, utilize	Yes, not in use	No	Unknown	Yes	No	No Answer	Partially	Unknown	
Chithara	81.3%	6.3%	9.4%	3.1%	0.0%	43.8%	0.0%	56.3%	0.0%	32
Kulathupuzha	46.5%	0.0%	53.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71
Velinallur	91.3%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23
Yeroor	78.0%	0.0%	18.0%	4.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>67.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>89.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>176</b>
Chokkad	77.8%	0.0%	5.6%	16.7%	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18
Edappatta	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	77.8%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	18
Pothukkal	93.8%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	31.3%	56.3%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	16
Vazhikkadavu	34.8%	4.3%	39.1%	21.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>75</b>
Ambalapara	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	5
Chalavara	22.4%	2.0%	36.7%	38.8%	0.0%	91.8%	0.0%	6.1%	2.0%	49
Kadampazhipuram	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	25
Sreekrishnapuram	89.5%	0.0%	2.6%	7.9%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>117</b>
Mullurkkara	90.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.0%	5.0%	10.0%	20
Panjal	96.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	12.0%	60.0%	24.0%	0.0%	4.0%	25
Pazhayannur	74.2%	9.7%	16.1%	0.0%	3.2%	96.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31
Varavoor	92.3%	0.0%	5.1%	2.6%	0.0%	97.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	39
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>115</b>
Kallara	24.0%	8.0%	32.0%	36.0%	0.0%	96.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	25
Madavoor	88.6%	8.6%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	88.6%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	35
Nanniyode	12.9%	0.0%	25.8%	61.3%	54.8%	32.3%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	31
Navaikulam	98.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	68.3%	0.0%	30.2%	0.0%	63
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71.1%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>637</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Lives of the Scattered Margins

25 years of Decentralization: Impact on Scheduled Castes



Majority of the high-tech classrooms are being utilized, 71.10%. There are a small percentage of high tech classrooms that are not in use, at 2%. Additionally, 17% of classrooms do not have high-tech facilities and 9.9% of students are unknown regarding high tech classrooms. When looking at the backwardness levels, it is seen that in general, the majority of districts have a low level of backwardness, with 81.5% reporting no backwardness. However, there are still a significant percentage of districts with a moderate or high level of backwardness at 8.8% and 5.2 %. Overall, the data suggests that while the majority of high-tech classrooms are being utilized, there is still a significant percentage of classrooms without high-tech facilities and a noticeable level of backwardness in certain districts.

### Distribution of students according to knowledge in higher education

*Table.3.77.Distribution of knowledge in higher education (8th to 12th class)*

Row Labels	Yes, known		Partially Known		No		Unknown		Grand Total
	Nos	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	5	31.3%	5	31.3%	6	37.5%	0	0.0%	16
Kulathupuzha	38	97.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	39
Velinallur	11	84.6%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13
Yeroor	26	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85.1%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>94</b>
Chokkad	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7
Edappatta	2	16.7%	6	50.0%	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	12
Pothukkal	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	9
Vazhikkadavu	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>71.1%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>38</b>
Ambalapara	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
Chalavara	2	6.7%	11	36.7%	17	56.7%	0	0.0%	30
Kadampazhipuram	1	7.7%	11	84.6%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13
Sreekrishnapuram	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>54</b>
Mullurkkara	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
Panjal	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6
Pazhayannur	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12
Varavoor	24	96.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>44</b>
Kallara	5	33.3%	1	6.7%	8	53.3%	1	6.7%	15
Madavoor	14	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14
Nanniyode	3	23.1%	1	7.7%	9	69.2%	0	0.0%	13
Navaikulam	12	35.3%	11	32.4%	11	32.4%	0	0.0%	34



<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>63.1%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>306</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

It appears that the majority of students in the districts of Kollam, Malappuram, Thrissur, and Trivandrum have knowledge in higher education. Specifically, in Kollam 85.10% of students have knowledge, in Malappuram 71.10%, in Thrissur 90.90% and in Trivandrum only 44.70% of students have knowledge. In Palakkad, still low only 22.2 % of students have knowledge in higher education, and the percentage of students who have partial knowledge in the district is 44.4%.



## Distribution of educational assistance

Table.3.78.Distribution of combination of assistance for education from s

Assistance Panchayats	Academic Coaching assistance	Awareness to Parents	Educational equipments	Laptop	Scholarships	Study room	Transportati on facilities	Combination of 2	Combination of 3	Combination of 4	No assistance	Grand Total
Chithara	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	91.9%	37
Kulathupuzha	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	86
Velinallur	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	77.8%	27
Yeroor	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.2%	59
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	<b>209</b>
Chokkad	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.2%	22
Edappatta	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	30
Pothukkal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	20
Vazhikkadavu	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	27
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>99</b>
Ambalapara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.6%	13
Chalavara	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	21.3%	10.0%	0.0%	35.0%	80
Kadampazhipuram	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.8%	33
Sreekrishnapuram	2.3%	0.0%	68.2%	6.8%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	44
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>170</b>
Mullurkkara	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	26.1%	8.7%	43.5%	23
Panjaj	0.0%	3.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	30
Pazhayannur	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	7.7%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.9%	39
Varavoor	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	3.6%	16.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.7%	55
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>147</b>
Kallara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	91.4%	35
Madavoor	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	16.7%	2.4%	0.0%	71.4%	42
Nanniyode	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33
Navaikulam	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	17.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.2%	92
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>827</b>

(Source: Primary Data)



Different types of assistance for education are provided by s. The types of assistance include Academic Coaching assistance, Awareness to Parents, Educational equipment's, Laptops, Scholarships, Study rooms, Transportation facilities and their combinations. In Kollam district, 1.9% of the cases covered assistance in the form of educational equipment's, 1.0% scholarships, 2.4% for study rooms and 93.8% of the cases remained without assistance. In Malappuram district, 7.1% of the total cases had assistance in the form of educational equipment's, 1.00% had scholarships and laptops, 9.1% had study rooms and 81.8% of the cases had no assistance available. In Palakkad district, 33.5% of the total cases had assistance in the form of educational equipment's, 1.80% had scholarships and laptops, 4.1% had study rooms, 10.0% had transportation facilities and 43.5% of the cases had no assistance provided. In Thrissur district, 18.4% of the total cases had assistance in the form of educational equipment's, 8.2% had scholarships, 4.80% had study rooms, 0.7% had transportation facilities, 4.1% had a combination of 3 types of assistance and 59.90% of the cases had no assistance provided. In Trivandrum district, 1.0% of the total cases had assistance in the form of educational equipment's, 8.4% had scholarships, 3.0% had study rooms, 4.5% had transportation facilities and 82.2% of the cases had no assistance provided.

In general, most of the s have not provided any assistance for study improvement in the form of educational equipment's, scholarships, study rooms, transportation facilities, combination of 2, combination of 3, and combination of 4. Only a few s have made goal contribution to improve the level of education. Overall, 11.70% of the total cases had assistance in the form of educational equipment's, 4.20% had scholarships, 4.10% had study rooms, 3.50% had transportation facilities and 73.20% of the cases had no assistance provided.

**Table.3.79.Education continued or discontinued after dropout (in the age group 18 – 25 years)**

GPs	Continued education			Discontinued education			Did not dropout	Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Chithara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	9.7%	90.3%	31
Kulathupuzha	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	8.0%	2.0%	10.0%	86.0%	50
Velinallur	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	40.0%	15.0%	55.0%	35.0%	20
Yeroor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	13.0%	26.1%	73.9%	23
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>76.6%</b>	<b>124</b>
Chokkad	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	18.2%	9.1%	27.3%	63.6%	11
Edappatta	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	18.8%	6.3%	25.0%	68.8%	16
Pothukkal	10.0%	40.0%	50.0%	30.0%	10.0%	40.0%	10.0%	10
Vazhikkadavu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	14
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>51</b>
Ambalapara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	17
Chalavara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	97.6%	41
Kadampazhipuram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	15.4%	30.8%	69.2%	26
Sreekrishnapuram	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	4.2%	91.7%	24
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>89.8%</b>	<b>108</b>
Mullurkkara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	93.8%	16
Panjai	11.8%	5.9%	17.6%	11.8%	11.8%	23.5%	58.8%	17
Pazhayannur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	21
Varavoor	2.6%	2.6%	5.1%	20.5%	7.7%	28.2%	66.7%	39
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>93</b>
Kallara	4.8%	14.3%	19.0%	19.0%	14.3%	33.3%	47.6%	21
Madavoor	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%	21.4%	21.4%	42.9%	50.0%	14
Nanniyode	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	75.0%	12
Navaikulam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	47
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>470</b>

(Source: Primary Data)



The table shows the percentage of students in different districts who have faced dropout but later continued and discontinued their education. The district of Palakkad has the lowest percentage of students who have discontinued their education at 9.3 %, while the district of Malappuram has the highest percentage at 21.60% remain discontinued. In the various s, a small percentage of individuals (4.90%) continue their education after dropping out. A slightly higher percentage (16.4%) has discontinued their education altogether. and the percentage of students who have not faced dropout situation is 78.7% of the population in the age group 18 – 25 years. There is a need for more effective measures implemented to reduce dropout rate and to ensure students who do drop out have options continue their education. The data shows the situation in s and it could be different at the district level.

### Reason for discontinuing education

*Table.3.80.Reasons for discontinuity in study (18 to 25 years)*

Reasons Districts	Lack of financial support	No interest in education	Family conditions	Others (Marriage, Health issues)	Grand Total
Kollam	13	9	3	0	25
Malappuram	6	3	0	2	11
Palakkad	6	2	1	1	10
Thrissur	12	0	3	1	16
Trivandrum	12	1	2	0	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>77</b>

*(Source: Primary Data)*

Overall, 63.6% of the dropouts were due to lack of financial support, 19.5% were due to lack of interest in education, 11.7% had adverse family conditions and 5.2% gave other reasons.

### Pre education for – 3 Years to 6 years children

*Table.3.81.Count of pre-education under ICDS*

GPs	ICDS Aganavadi	Not admitted	Private	Others	Grand Total
Chithara	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4
Kulathupuzha	61.5%	23.1%	7.7%	7.7%	13
Velinallur	54.5%	18.2%	18.2%	9.1%	11
Yeroor	50.0%	37.5%	6.3%	6.3%	16
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>44</b>

*Lives of the Scattered Margins*

*25 years of Decentralization: Impact on Scheduled Castes*



Chokkad	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	5
Edappatta	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3
Pothukkal	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
Vazhikkadavu	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	16.7%	6
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>16</b>
Ambalapara	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Chalavara	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	7
Kadampazhipuram	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	5
Sreekrishnapuram	0.0%	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	7
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>24</b>
Mullurkkara	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	7
Panjai	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	4
Pazhayannur	60.0%	30.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10
Varavoor	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>27</b>
Kallara	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
Madavoor	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	5
Nanniyode	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
Navaikulam	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>130</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Pre-education for children in the age group 3-6 years shows that in Kollam, 52.3% of children receive pre-education through ICDS Aganavadi centers, 29.5% are not admitted to any pre-education center, 11.4% attend private centers, and 6.8% have other means of pre-education. Similarly, in Malappuram, only 18.8% children receive pre-education through ICDS Aganavadi centers, 50.0% are not admitted to any pre-education center, 12.5% attend private centers, and 18.80% have other means of pre-education. In Palakkad, also only 33.30% children receive pre-education through ICDS Aganavadi centers, 20.8% are not admitted to any pre-education center, 33.3% attend private centers, and 12.5% have other means of pre-education. In Thrissur, 55.6% of children receive pre-education through ICDS Aganavadi centers, 33.3% are not admitted to any pre-education center, 7.4% attend private centers, and 3.7% have other means of pre-education. In Trivandrum, only 36.8% of children receive pre-education through ICDS Aganavadi centers, 57.9% are not admitted to any pre-education center and 5.3% attend private centers. Efforts are required to get all children preschool education which enhances their interests for learning and attaining human virtues.

## HEALTH

### Distribution of persons having chronic diseases

<i>Table.3.82.Disease affected individuals from the sample respondents</i>									
GPs	Female		Male		Yes Total		No disease		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	22	10.1%	13	6.0%	35	16.1%	182	83.9%	217
Kulathupuzha	2	0.5%	3	0.8%	5	1.3%	388	98.7%	393
Velinallur	3	2.0%	3	2.0%	6	3.9%	146	96.1%	152
Yeroor	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	5	2.0%	240	98.0%	245
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>94.9%</b>	<b>1007</b>
Chokkad	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	2	2.9%	66	97.1%	68
Edappatta	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	92	100.0%	92
Pothukkal	2	3.1%	3	4.7%	5	7.8%	59	92.2%	64
Vazhikkadavu	4	3.8%	4	3.8%	8	7.6%	97	92.4%	105
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>329</b>
Ambalapara	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	1	0.9%	106	99.1%	107
Chalavara	7	3.3%	6	2.8%	13	6.1%	199	93.9%	212
Kadampazhipuram	1	0.6%	2	1.3%	3	1.9%	157	98.1%	160
Sreekrishnapuram	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%	159	98.8%	161
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>640</b>
Mullurkkara	15	13.2%	6	5.3%	21	18.4%	93	81.6%	114
Panjal	9	6.6%	13	9.5%	22	16.1%	115	83.9%	137
Pazhayannur	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	189	100.0%	189
Varavoor	17	6.6%	5	1.9%	22	8.6%	235	91.4%	257
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>697</b>
Kallara	3	2.1%	1	0.7%	4	2.9%	136	97.1%	140
Madavoor	13	9.2%	4	2.8%	17	12.1%	124	87.9%	141
Nanniyode	15	8.6%	12	6.9%	27	15.4%	148	84.6%	175
Navaikulam	4	1.4%	1	0.4%	5	1.8%	276	98.2%	281

Trivandrum	35	4.7%	18	2.4%	53	7.2%	684	92.8%	737
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3207</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>3410</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Out of the total 3410 individuals only 6% are chronically ill. The percentages vary in districts, the highest 9.3% is in Thrissur and the lowest, 3.0 % in Palakkad. It also shows that the impact is slightly more among females than males. The data enables to provide better attention to the chronically affected persons in different locations.

### Distribution of affected persons according to various ailments

Ailments	Kollam	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Trivandrum	% Total	Total
Accidental Handicapped	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	9.2%	0.0%	3.4%	7
Accidental Handicapped & BP	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2
Anemia	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	2
Asthma	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	7.5%	8.9%	18
Blood Pressure	3.9%	6.7%	10.5%	23.1%	5.7%	11.3%	23
Bone disease	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	3.8%	1.5%	3
BP & Diabetics	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	4.6%	1.9%	2.5%	5
BP, Sugar, cholesterol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.5%	1
Brain disease	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1
Cancer patient	7.8%	6.7%	15.8%	4.6%	7.5%	7.4%	15
Diabetics	11.8%	6.7%	0.0%	15.4%	3.8%	9.4%	19
Ear balance disorder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	1.0%	2
Epilepsy	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	3.0%	6
Hearing disorder	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1
Heart disease	23.5%	40.0%	15.8%	12.3%	18.9%	19.2%	39
Heart disease, Asthma & Diabetics	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1
Hepatitis	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1
Kidney disease	5.9%	20.0%	5.3%	1.5%	5.7%	5.4%	11

<b>Liver disease</b>	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Mental disorder</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.8%	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Old age diseases</b>	2.0%	0.0%	26.3%	9.2%	7.5%	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Others / Not mentioned</b>	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.9%	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Rheumatism</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Stroke</b>	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	1.9%	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	7.8%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Typhoid</b>	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Ulcer disease</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Vision disorder</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.9%	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>203</b>

(Source: Primary Data)





A total of 28 ailments are reported in the survey. Among them seven are more common: heart disease affects 19.2% persons, 11.3% have blood pressure, diabetes among 9.4%, Asthma among 8.7%, cancer 7.4%, kidney disease among 5.4% and old age affects 7.9% persons. Panchayat wise data enables to identify the affected persons and to direct them to seek appropriate treatment facilities.

### Distribution of treatment facility among the diseased people

*Table.3.84. Institutions preferred for treatments by the disease affected individuals*

Treatments	Govt.		Private Hospital		Others		Grand Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Allopathic medicine	175	90.7%	17	8.8%	1	0.5%	193	95.1%
Ayurveda	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.0%
Homeopathy	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
No treatment	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Others	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Traditional Medicine	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>90.1%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

The vast majority of patients (95.7%) were treated with allopathic medicine at government hospitals, 90.7% and in private 8.8%. Ayurveda, homeopathy, traditional medicine, and other forms of treatment were also used, but in much smaller numbers. Government hospitals remain as the primary choice of treatment for patients because of affordability, while private hospitals (9.4 %) and other facilities (0.5 %) play a relatively minor role.

### Palliative care assistance to affected persons

*Table.3.85. Palliative care units in districts*

Availability of care	Kollam		Malappuram		Palakkad		Thrissur		Trivandrum		Grand Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Not received	44	86.3%	12	80.0%	15	78.9%	61	93.8%	33	62.3%	165	81.3%
PHC / CHC	1	2.0%	2	13.3%	4	21.1%	3	4.6%	16	30.2%	26	12.8%
District / taluk Hospitals	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	4	7.5%	6	3.0%
Others (CMDRF, NGOs, Private)	6	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source: Primary Data)



A large percentage of patients (81.3%) did not receive palliative care across all five districts. Among those who did receive palliative care, the majority were treated at PHC/CHC (12.8%). A small percentage of patients were treated at district or taluk hospitals (3.0%), and even smaller percentage was treated at other facilities such as CMDRF, NGOs, or private hospitals (3.0%). Urgent attention is required to expand facilities for palliative care units even at panchayat levels given the increasing proportion of 'old age' section in the population.

### Distribution of Persons with Disability

GPs	Male		Female		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9
Kulathupuzha	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10
Velinallur	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
Yeroor	6	33.3%	12	66.7%	18
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>38</b>
Chokkad	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5
Edappatta	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5
Pothukkal	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9
Vazhikkadavu	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>23</b>
Chalavara	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5
Kadampazhipuram	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4
Sreekrishnapuram	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>15</b>
Mullurkkara	8	33.3%	16	66.7%	24
Panjal	12	57.1%	9	42.9%	21
Pazhayannur	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4
Varavoor	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>56</b>
Kallara	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5
Madavoor	4	26.7%	11	73.3%	15
Nanniyode	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38
Navaikulam	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>192</b>

(Source: Primary Data)



A total of 192 persons (82 males and 110 females) are identified as disabled in all panchayats. They need supportive assistance from their families, public and the state for better living.

### Assistance for PWD Care

*Table.3.87.Assistance for the disabled from s*

District	Yes		Partially assisted		No assistance		No answer / Ineligible		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Kollam	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	32	84.2%	5	13.2%	38
Malappuram	2	8.7%	0	0.0%	17	73.9%	4	17.4%	23
Palakkad	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	11	73.3%	1	6.7%	15
Thrissur	3	5.4%	0	0.0%	9	16.1%	44	78.6%	56
Trivandrum	3	5.0%	1	1.7%	49	81.7%	7	11.7%	60
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>192</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

The table shows that from the total disabled only 7% are assisted from gram panchayats. However, they do not get their required care from anywhere. They mend it for themselves. More humane approach is required for their wellbeing.

### Assistance or Programs for women empowerment

*Table.3.88.No. of female respondents received empowerment assistance*

Activities	Kollam	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Trivandrum	Grand Total
Financial assistance for enterprise	0	0	0	1	0	1
Legal/Health awareness	7	1	3	6	8	25
Life skills development	1	1	3	1	7	13
Women empowerment centre	0	4	11	4	2	21
Self-help groups	1	0	1	0	0	2
Small enterprises	0	0	1	0	4	5
Others	1	0	0	0	1	2
Combination of 2	4	0	3	1	2	10
Combination of 3	8	0	3	0	0	11
Combination of 4	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>91</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

The table shows the assistance received for women empowerment from the s. Legal/health awareness (27.5 %), women empowerment centers (23.1 %) and life skills development (14.3 %) are the most common types of assistance provided across all districts.

## Distribution of Kudumbasree members

Table.3.89.Kudumbasree Membership and its activities

GPs	Kudumbasree				Active Members				Grand Total
	No membership		Membership		Official Responsibility		Enterprises		
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
Chithara	72	75.0%	24	25.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	96
Kulathupuzha	108	61.0%	69	39.0%	9	5.1%	63	35.6%	177
Velinallur	49	77.8%	14	22.2%	8	12.7%	0	0.0%	63
Yeroor	59	59.6%	40	40.4%	11	11.1%	37	37.4%	99
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>435</b>
Chokkad	10	47.6%	11	52.4%	4	19.0%	1	4.8%	21
Edappatta	8	21.6%	29	78.4%	7	18.9%	2	5.4%	37
Pothukkal	6	24.0%	19	76.0%	5	20.0%	2	8.0%	25
Vazhikkadavu	14	35.0%	26	65.0%	7	17.5%	1	2.5%	40
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>123</b>
Ambalpara	23	50.0%	23	50.0%	9	19.6%	0	0.0%	46
Chalavara	34	42.0%	47	58.0%	25	30.9%	43	53.1%	81
Kadampazhipuram	37	53.6%	32	46.4%	8	11.6%	1	1.4%	69
Sreekrishnapuram	31	46.3%	36	53.7%	8	11.9%	7	10.4%	67
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>263</b>
Mullurkkara	36	72.0%	14	28.0%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%	50
Panjal	24	45.3%	29	54.7%	13	24.5%	4	7.5%	53
Pazhayannur	38	48.7%	40	51.3%	8	10.3%	5	6.4%	78
Varavoor	54	45.8%	64	54.2%	11	9.3%	6	5.1%	118
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>50.8%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>299</b>
Kallara	18	28.6%	45	71.4%	8	12.7%	9	14.3%	63
Madavoor	33	55.0%	27	45.0%	7	11.7%	2	3.3%	60
Nanniyode	44	53.7%	38	46.3%	5	6.1%	10	12.2%	82
Navaikulam	109	92.4%	9	7.6%	0	0.0%	6	5.1%	118
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>1443</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Kudumbasree, a local self-government initiative focuses on poverty reduction activities and empowerment of women. Out of the total 1443 female respondents in the age group 18 – 60 years, 55.9% are not members of Kudumbasree. Among the members official responsibility is shared by 10.7% and management of enterprises by 13.9%. Similarly membership in other social organisation among women is very low, only 3.2% women join such organizations as per the survey data.

## SOCIAL SECURITY – WELFARE

### Distribution of social security pensions through s

Districts / GP	Table.3.90.1.Widow Pension					Table.3.90.2.Agro Pension			Table.3.90.3.Old age pension				Table.3.90.4.Disability Pension			
	Widow Pension (%)	Unmarried Pension (%)	No Widow Pension (%)	Others (%)	Sub Total	Yes (%)	No (%)	Sub Total	Yes (%)	No (%)	Others (%)	Sub Total	Yes (%)	No (%)	Others (%)	Sub Total
Chithara	56.7	0.0	20.0	23.3	30	0.0	100.0	3	90.5	9.5	0.0	21	25.0	37.5	37.5	8
Kulathupuzha	64.8	0.0	5.6	29.6	54	22.2	77.8	9	83.9	12.5	3.6	56	50.0	20.0	30.0	10
Velinallur	66.7	0.0	11.1	22.2	18	25.0	75.0	4	50.0	33.3	16.7	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Yeroor	82.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	23	20.0	80.0	5	86.7	13.3	0.0	30	5.6	11.1	83.3	18
<b>Kollam</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>37</b>
Chokkad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	1	66.7	33.3	0.0	3	25.0	25.0	50.0	4
Edappatta	70.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	10	0.0	100.0	4	50.0	50.0	0.0	8	0.0	60.0	40.0	5
Pothukkal	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	5	100.0	0.0	1	66.7	0.0	33.3	6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Vazhikkadavu	80.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10	0.0	100.0	1	87.5	12.5	0.0	8	0.0	75.0	25.0	4
<b>Malappuram</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>17</b>
Ambalapara	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	4	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Chalavara	78.6	0.0	7.1	14.3	14	66.7	33.3	3	80.0	6.7	13.3	15	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Kadampazhipuram	58.8	11.8	0.0	29.4	17	83.3	16.7	6	68.8	0.0	31.3	16	50.0	25.0	25.0	4

Sreekrishnapuram	88.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	9	55.6	44.4	9	47.1	23.5	29.4	17	0.0	33.3	66.7	6
<b>Palakkad</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>13</b>
Mullurkkara	66.7	11.1	0.0	22.2	9	100.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	15.4	0.0	84.6	13
Panjai	36.4	18.2	9.1	36.4	11	100.0	0.0	2	81.8	0.0	18.2	11	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Pazhayannur	68.8	12.5	6.3	12.5	16	37.5	62.5	8	76.0	16.0	8.0	25	50.0	50.0	0.0	4
Varavoor	60.0	6.7	3.3	30.0	30	37.5	62.5	8	75.9	17.2	6.9	29	83.3	16.7	0.0	6
<b>Thrissur</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>31</b>
Kallara	70.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	10	33.3	66.7	9	56.3	25.0	18.8	16	25.0	25.0	50.0	4
Madavoor	54.5	0.0	9.1	36.4	11	0.0	100.0	1	57.1	14.3	28.6	7	0.0	53.3	46.7	15
Nanniyode	64.5	9.7	9.7	16.1	31	80.0	20.0	5	81.8	0.0	18.2	22	2.7	37.8	59.5	37
Navaikulam	58.8	0.0	0.0	41.2	17	66.7	33.3	3	66.7	11.1	22.2	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	2
<b>Trivandrum</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>156</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

The table shows the percentage distribution of different types of pensions among different categories of eligible persons in the sample districts and GP (gram panchayat). The total individuals' eligible for widow & unmarried pension is 332. 65.1% of the widows receive a widow pension, 3.9% women receive pension for the unmarried, 6.9% eligible women do not receive widow or unmarried pension, and 24.1% fall under the category of "others". When analyzing the data by district, it's also worth noting that the percentage of widows not receiving any pension is highest in Kollam at 8.8 % and Trivandrum at 8.7%. The district wise situation is almost the same with small difference. In the case of distributing agro pension only 42.2% of the eligible persons are covered. Palakkad is better covered 67% while in Malappuram only 14.3%. Pension for the old age cover 76.4% individuals, 13% do not get and 10.6% receive other pensions. Pension for physically disabled persons is another relevant social security scheme. However, only 16% of the eligible persons are covered under this scheme. 27.6% persons have to be included for them. 56.4% persons are however covered under other pension categories.



## Status of individuals not receiving social security pensions

*Table.3.91. Status of the individuals not received social security pensions*

Districts	Not Applied		Applied not received		Under Processing		Grand Total
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
<b>Kollam</b>	26	74.3%	6	17.1%	3	8.6%	<b>35</b>
<b>Malappuram</b>	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	0	0.0%	<b>11</b>
<b>Palakkad</b>	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	<b>9</b>
<b>Thrissur</b>	10	71.4%	3	21.4%	1	7.1%	<b>14</b>
<b>Trivandrum</b>	29	82.9%	4	11.4%	2	5.7%	<b>35</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>104</b>

(Source: Primary Data)

Out of the total 653 persons identified as eligible for any of the social security pension schemes, 104 persons (16%) remain uncovered due to either voluntary choice or administrative delays. Anomalies have to be rectified and social welfare schemes implemented time bound and seriously to support all the disadvantaged categories among women, old age and physically handicapped persons.

### **Section.3.6. Analysis of Stakeholders Interview**

#### *Elected representatives from selected s*

The elected representatives in panchayats have crucial roles in the formulation of development plans for the SC communities. They assess their vulnerable conditions and propose policies for improvements. The issues they highlight include poverty, lack of access to education and healthcare facilities, administrative delays in service delivery, exclusion from sharing legitimate common benefits, etc. Majority of the members feel that the decentralized planning process in the state has made positive effects among the community through getting access to opportunities for empowerment. However, in majority of the panchayats, special SC gramasabha to discuss their specific problems were not convened, and SC participation in the general grama sabha meetings was only moderate and their co-operation is average. The implementation of projects aimed at addressing their vital needs also proved mediocre in general. Nevertheless, in the implementation of projects SC members were given special



attention and the interventions of s were appreciable. However, evaluation of the projects implemented in panchayats was not strictly followed, only in very few cases, social audit was done, and in large majority no evaluation was undertaken. The service of SC promoters in panchayats is quite necessary. It helps the representatives understand the condition of SC households in detail. Nevertheless, limitations remain in evolving proper solutions to many of the vital requirement of SC households in panchayats.

The LSGI's provide a variety of schemes to support SC community; such as housing, educational support, equipments, infrastructure facilities, clean drinking water, street lights, training assistance for self-employment, women empowerment schemes, Kudumbasree activities, animal husbandry and poultry, rehabilitation efforts during disasters etc. However, the SC households in all panchayats face serious deprivation, unemployment and low income among them are quite obvious; they experience lack of access to vocational skill development and higher education opportunities, lack of productive sector job opportunities, insufficiency in healthcare support, waste disposal challenges due to limited habitation facilities, scarcity of clean drinking water, geriatric problems, alcohol and drug abuse situation etc.

As solutions to these difficulties, the members hold the views that the government may initiate actions to increase the plan-welfare fund ratio, provide better coaching assistance and skill development schemes for better paid employment and self-employment opportunities, convene SC grama Sabhas to deliberate on appropriate schemes, implement educational support schemes to enhance skill awareness, provide free land and training for improved agricultural production, develop for comprehensive development etc. However, it seems only through the combined effects of all the stakeholders and development initiators in the region that can enhance the welfare of the people in general and the disadvantaged sections in particular.





### *Officials from the selected s*

As part of collecting views from concerned stakeholders in s, regarding the development situation of the SC communities in the region, one research team has arranged discussions with 20 officials in the panchayat. They have been engaged in project execution and many of them have fairly long years of experience.

The major development efforts relate to providing housing facilities, essential service requirements, infrastructure networks, welfare provisions, poverty eradication programmes and women empowerment activities. These projects are evolved after assessing the requirements of the beneficiary household by the concerned ward members, SC promoters and other social activists through deliberations made in periodic grama sabha meetings. However, there has not been any special grama sabha meetings arranged for deliberating on the specific needs of SC household in any Panchayat as priority schemes. As far as the benefits assured to the SC households show that only 20% beneficiaries received almost full benefits (90-100%), 30% beneficiaries received (75-90%), and another 30% gained between 50-75% and the remaining 5% gained only to 25% benefits from the projects implemented. Regarding the adequacy of SCP funds available for development schemes, 60% officials feel that there is inadequacy and it affects proper completion of projects.

Most of the officials experience generally cooperative attitude from beneficiary households in all aspects of project formulation, implementation and evaluation processes. Most of them pay the prescribed beneficiary contribution. Grievances of the beneficiary households are satisfactory settled at level. Nevertheless, several drawbacks remain for effective solutions in their livelihood aspects, such as employment housing and rehabilitation processes, drinking water scarcity, quality education, health facilities, waste management, holding agricultural land, roads and transportation facilities, safety from wild animal thread etc and action to curb the use of intoxicants among the youth.



The officials feel that the empowerment of the SC households in the s can be achieved through the implementation of specific schemes addressing their required services using the state of the art technologies, skill development programmes, awareness campaigns, initiating special drives to develop SC hamlets etc. However, the officials pointed out several inadequacies that prevail and affect the development process at all levels of project execution. Many schemes suffer due to inadequacy of funds, delayed distribution of benefits, inappropriate project formulation etc. They suggest undertaking comprehensive studies at household level on all aspects of their strength and weakness and needs and potentials, to formulate appropriate schemes and policy regimes for their long term development.

It is also felt that there seems to prevailed official indifference in addressing the genuine needs of the SC community leading to under-serving of this section resulting in their lopsided development. Therefore, a periodic review of the impact of the development initiatives at panchayat level among all stakeholders seems imperative to ensure egalitarian and inclusive growth process. It is also necessary to make periodic assessment of the schemes formulated, their resources available and a serious effort to serve the most deserving sections with priority.

Officials made several creative suggestions to improve awareness among students and youth belonging to weaker sections and to make them active in development process. The efforts include implementing modern educational programmes, training and skill upgradation schemes, partnering with local business and value addition jobs, providing mentoring and coaching opportunities, encouragement and funding support for self-employment, entrepreneurship initiatives, etc. among the SC youth.

3.6.10. A very serious and deleterious tendency, pointed out by the officials among the adolescents and youth, is the percolation of drug addiction during their studentship period and after. To prevent them from its catastrophic impact, effective intervention through community awareness creation, imparting



curriculum knowledge, implementing prevention programmes, ensuring treatment facilities, activating law enforcement efforts, promoting economic development activities for better livelihood options, etc. are suggested. To ensure proper implementation of the schemes adopted by the panchayats for SC development and the required benefits accrue to the real beneficiaries on time, feedback from concerned stakeholders should be insisted.

Moreover, strong measures are required to prevent inaction, misuse of resources or its misappropriation. Proper accountability in all aspects of project implementation and benefit distribution has to be maintained. Stakeholder participation at all levels of project administration with necessary alteration according to changing needs be followed. Moreover, monitoring and effective evaluation systems are essential for better outcomes. Transforming small rural communities or hamlets into nests of fraternity and nestles for career advancement is a complex task that requires careful planning, community engagement and long term commitment. In the case of SC community the panchayats need to develop specific schemes with adequate funding, proper monitoring and fair distribution with stakeholder participation.

### **Section.3.7.Compilation of Direct Observation Report**

Investigator observation is a qualitative research method in which a researcher observes and records the actions, interactions, and behaviors of individuals or groups in a natural setting. It can provide valuable insights into the social and economic dynamics of a community or population being studied. It allows for the collection of detailed, rich data on the lived experiences and perspectives of individuals and groups. This can provide a more nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing a community or population, and can inform the design and implementation of development programs and policies.

The scope of investigator observation in a socio-economic development study may include observing the daily activities and routines of individuals and families, interactions between community members, and the functioning of local institutions and organizations. The study also conducted interviews and focus



groups discussions to supplement the data collected through observation. The analyzed observations help to identify patterns and themes that can inform development interventions.

The observation is based on the samples selected from s and it covers the following themes such as proximity to selected colonies, various social institutions and their functioning for the empowerment of communities. The problems faced by the community regarding their location, livelihood and employment, opportunities, Health & education, etc are addressed. The field investigator's assessment reports are mentioned in this section. The major problems identified and solutions proposed by them during the survey from SC hamlets are the following:

1. Lack of basic infrastructure: Specifically, it is noted that some families do not have houses with basic facilities and there are colonies where households have no toilets or wells. There is urgent need to take action to rehabilitate them in proper surroundings. The One Million Housing settlements are in dilapidated condition. It should be ensured that basic facilities such as roads and drinking water reach all sections of the population. Access to potable water is a major limitation for almost every Scheduled Caste households, and the panchayat (local government) should prepare a plan for water pipeline connection for those who do not have their own drinking water wells. Additionally, most households have toilets either dilapidated or non-existent, and are served by Kutcha public toilets. Overall the observation highlights the poor condition of basic infrastructure in the area and the need for rehabilitation and improvement. There are many families living or depending on government surplus land. They need valid possession documents for availing support schemes.
2. Unemployment is a major concern. It affects their lives and livelihoods. High levels of unemployment can lead to poverty, reduced economic growth and it can generate social unrest. It affects not only the individuals who are unemployed but also the families, communities and the entire economy.



While organizing self-employment training, suitable plans should be implemented to encourage development of new entrepreneurship.

3. A lack of awareness among the community about the importance and the procedures of conducting grama sabha meetings is a common problem. This often leads to delay in accessing services from the . Lack of understanding about follow up on requests and complaints made to panchayats causes undue delay. This drawback can make it difficult for people to access their rights and benefits.
4. It is a common feature that separate gram sabha meetings for scheduled castes are not held in panchayats. These meetings are essential to address the specific needs and difficulties faced by this community. It is important for the authorities to hold special gram sabha with proper notice to ensure that the voices and concerns of the scheduled castes are heard and addressed.
5. Incidents of social exclusion the SCs face in their daily lives are still reported, like prevention from social gathering, partaking food etc.
6. Many people living in remote areas face difficulties in accessing medical care, education etc. Moreover, many of the primary health centers in such areas do not function effectively. They often lack in advanced laboratory facilities, X-ray and other diagnostic tests, proper office facilities, token systems, feeding rooms and inpatient treatment options. It is also important that the authorities provide essential emergency infrastructure, such as ambulances, to improve the accessibility to healthcare centers for the people living in the hinterlands. While many people receive intervention services from health sector Asha workers, there are often very few health camps available to the community. This lack of access to health camps is a major concern and authorities should focus on increasing their availability and create awareness about its importance. Additionally, the lack of inpatient treatment options in health centers is a serious drawback. Further, the non-availability of staff in Primary Health Center (PHC) is also an issue to be addressed. These factors highlight the importance of increasing the access to health care services for all members of the community.



7. SC (Scheduled Caste) promoters often face challenges in delivering services to their communities due to a lack of awareness about the specific problems faced by SCs. Therefore, it is important that the authorities provide training and support for SC promoters to deliver more services to the people and improve the overall well-being of the SC community.
8. Large number of students discontinues their education due to financial problems. Identify their financial situation and provide them a necessary assistance and distribute necessary study materials.
9. Assistance and support are often available only to a limited extent, like separate study rooms. Resources, from ST Department and Panchayats often fall short of providing these facilities.
10. Use of drugs, is a tendency reported, it can have significant negative impacts on individual's health, relationships, and overall well-being of the community.
11. Soil erosion cause significant damage to houses within colonies, and it's important to take steps to prevent it.
12. Those living in remote areas, have difficulty in reaching public institutions. The limited transportation facility makes difficulties for children to attend school and residents to access public roads in their own wards.
13. The authorities may ensure that government benefits and resources are provided only to those who are truly in need. Measures should be taken to verify that the intended benefits reach the right hands. This can help to ensuring those most in need receive the support needed.
14. Awareness should be created about the importance of Kudumbasree units and efforts should be made to increase membership among community members.
15. Majority of government benefits and facilities are most accessible to individuals living in the closest wards of the Gram Panchayat, resulting in disparity in resources share resulting in better living conditions for those in the nearest wards compared to those in remote wards.



A comprehensive list of recommendations for the development and upliftment of Scheduled Caste (SC) communities by the field investigators observations are as follows:

- Need for a comprehensive plan for SC families scattered across all wards.
- Need to stop the colonization of SCs within wards and allowing them to mingle and live together.
- Need to conduct SC adalaths in the Panchayat to solve problems related to land possession and records.
- Need to increase financial allocation for land and housing, and to allow distribution of agricultural land for free.
- Need for collaboration between Panchayat, Scheduled Caste Departments, and other agencies
- Need for regular visits of elected representatives and officials to colonies to resolve their problems.
- Need for committees to be convened in isolated SC areas to create awareness and to document their grievances.
- Need for more than one SC Promoters to be appointed and trained in each ward.
- Provide at least one member of a family with a regular job

Other recommendations include increasing financial allocation for land and housing, establishing educational and vocational training institutions, and financial assistance for construction of houses and repairs. Self-employment initiatives for SCs, preventing soil erosion in forested areas, and common infrastructure development facilities are also recommended. Creating awareness about job skills, and appointing mentors are suggested. Finally, provide information about medical assistance and conduct panchayat camps and seminars to ensure participation and protection of constitutionally guaranteed rights to them.

The chapter analyzed the socio-economic conditions and perceptions in society with regards to the pros and cons of decentralization in the development of Scheduled Castes. The next chapter focuses on the findings and suggestions of the report.



## 4

# Conclusion

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### Findings of the Report

Decentralized planning in Kerala has gained global attention as an effective method of participatory development. Through devolving administrative and financial authority to local governments, the system of local governance in Kerala has been widely appreciated as genuinely participatory in addressing societal needs. The People's Plan Campaign, which began 25 years ago and marked a series of attempts towards democratic decentralization, celebrates its silver jubilee as Kerala enters the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan. This study traces the impact of decentralized planning in Kerala on historically marginalized section, discusses its achievements, shortcomings, and suggest to have appropriate measures to improve and modernize the process further as it becomes a driver of socio-economic development in the State.

The state of Kerala in India had a strong track record of democratic decentralization before the launch of participatory planning in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Decentralization was initiated by the first government in the late 1950s, led by E M S Namboothiripad, who had a wide conception of decentralization beyond just bureaucratic decentralization or small-scale development functions. The first Administrative Reforms Committee recommended measures for decentralization of power and the democratization of government organs, but it took decades for the agenda of decentralization to reach the stage of the People's Campaign. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992 established a three-tier system in rural areas and made it mandatory to set up District Planning Committees in each district.

The Kerala Panchayat Raj and Kerala Municipality Act of 1994 created a three-tier system of local governance, mandating reservation of seats for SCs and STs in





local self-governing bodies. The Acts also gave certain responsibilities to each LSG, including the development of SCs through beneficiary-oriented schemes, nursery schools, and basic facilities in SC colonies. The Block Panchayats manage pre-metric hostels and promote cooperative societies for SCs, while the District Panchayats manage post-matric hostels and vocational training centers for SC/ST students. Overall, the Acts aim to ensure representation and participation of weaker sections in the decision-making process.

The conditions of marginalized communities in Kerala, particularly the Scheduled Castes (SCs), have not substantially improved despite land reforms and government distribution of land. SCs and Scheduled Tribes (STs) primarily live in rural areas and experience high levels of deprivation.

The socio-economic profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Kerala and India was analyzed using demographic data from the 2011 Population Census. The total SC population in Kerala is 9.1%, with a decadal growth rate of -2.7%. The literacy rate for SCs in Kerala is 88.7%, with a male literacy rate of 92.64% and female literacy rate of 85.07%. However, in economic indicators, SCs in Kerala lag behind the general population, indicating a need for more effective measures to improve their attainment. Overall, SCs in Kerala have performed better than those at the national level in all demographic indicators.

The Tendulkar methodology estimates the Below Poverty Line population in Kerala to be 7.05 percent (23.95 lakhs), compared to the national level of 21.92 percent (2697.83 Lakhs). Although poverty and unemployment are significant challenges in India and Kerala, the state has a high quality of life measured by development indicators, known as the 'Kerala Model of Development'. Although the head count ratio (HCR) of poverty was 11.3 in Kerala in 2011-12 as per Rangarajan Committee Estimate, the incidence of absolute poverty is high in some sections of the people, namely scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, and fisherfolks.

The poverty rates among Scheduled Castes (SCs) in India and Kerala are compared based on NSSO survey data. It shows that the poverty rate for SCs in



Kerala is lower than the national average. The Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 ranked the households based on socio-economic status and it was found that 30.57% of households in rural areas of Kerala are deprived. Among the SC households 57.56% and among ST households 60.9% are deprived.

A report suggests that among all Indian states, Kerala has a lower general deprivation level 30.6% compared to the All India level of 60%. However, there is variation in deprivation rates within the state in different districts, Palakkad having the highest rate of 42.33%, and Ernakulam, Kottayam, and Kannur having the lower rates. Over half of the total rural SC households were found to be included in the deprived category, Palakkad, Kasargod, and Pathanamthitta having the highest rates of deprivation. Landless households in general were found to have a higher deprivation rate (61.7%) and among the landless SC households the deprived form 73.2%. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, India witnessed an increase in poverty, with 80% of global poverty increase coming from India. Although poverty reduction has been achieved in Kerala over the years, the state needs to work further to achieve universal welfare.

Kerala has increased enrollment in higher education, with a GERHE of 38.8%, higher than the national average of 27.1%. The state has made significant progress in achieving this, with GERHE rising rapidly after 2009-10. The enrolment ratio of scheduled castes (SC) in Kerala is higher than the national average, with SC girls having almost twice the enrolment rate as SC boys. However, the large difference in male-female ratios is a concern and efforts are needed to improve gender parity.

In India and Kerala, the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education is higher for all students compared to students from Scheduled Castes (SC). In 2019-20, the GER for all students in higher education was 27.1 in India and 38.8 in Kerala, while for SC students it was 23.4 in India and 26.7 in Kerala. However, at the school level, all categories have almost full enrollment and zero dropouts. The dropout phenomenon intensifies at the higher education level, specifically from the higher secondary onwards.



The pass rate for SC students in Higher Secondary Examination decreased from 64.3% in 2016-17 to 59.1% in 2021-22, while the pass rate for general category students increased from 71.6% to 87.4% during the same time period. This shows an alarming trend of decreasing educational attainment for SC students in higher education.

Local Self Government (LSG) interventions through the involvement of grama sabha in preparing plans, transparent implementation, and monitoring through beneficiary committees may improve the socio-economic conditions of the deprived sections. The role of LSGs during the past 25 years can be evaluated through LSG expenditure figures and experiences shared by beneficiaries.

The SCSP (Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan) was changed during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans to better meet the needs of the SC population. A third of state funds were given to local governments and divided into General Fund, Special Component Plan, and Tribal Sub Plan. The percentage of plan outlay was equal to the percentage of SC population, bringing funds directly to SC people. A guideline-based plan formulation and implementation process was established, with two-thirds of the budget being allocated under the Special Component Plan to local governments. The allocation under SCP is divided between rural and urban local governments, and the three-tier Panchayats receive different allocations. The bottom-up planning approach helps address the needs of the SC population, and citizens can directly participate in decision-making about SCP funds.

The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) allocates a certain percentage of funds to Local Governments and the SC/ST Development Departments for development programs for Scheduled Castes. A pooled fund was introduced in 2009 for project-based schemes. Education, training, and research programs for Scheduled Castes are also undertaken by various institutions under the SCSP. In Kerala, during the 12th and 13th Five Year Plans, the LSGs and SCDD achieved varying levels of fund utilization under the SCSP, with a higher overall progress during the 12th FYP compared to the 13th FYP.



The Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is a fund provided by the Indian Government to States for economic development programs for Scheduled Castes. It is not on a schematic pattern but helps fill gaps not met by other government plans. 75% of the funds are given to District Collectors based on Scheduled Caste population, while the remaining 25% is kept by the Scheduled Caste development department. The Critical Gap Filling scheme provides funds for filling critical gaps in SCSP under various schemes on a project basis. The Pooled Fund is a system of earmarking certain amounts of SCSP/TSP as a pooled fund for development projects.

The utilization of SCSP funds had made progress during the 12th FYP but declined during the 13th FYP, which is concerning since, one objective of decentralized planning is to improve the socio-economic status of SCs through SCP funds. The government needs to ensure effective implementation of the plans. SCSP funds are allocated based on population ratios, and a certain percentage is earmarked for LSGs for schemes under decentralized planning. The projects fall into two categories - beneficiary oriented and infrastructural. The figure shows the outlay and expenditure for LSGs for the last 10 years - there is a positive increase in utilization of SCP funds, but an increasing gap exists between outlay and expenditure. LSGs should focus on fuller utilization of resources, particularly focusing on the productive sector.

The state of Kerala identified 64,006 families as extremely poor based on lack of food, income, health, and shelter. Most of these families were concentrated in rural areas (81%). The SC households formed 20% and the STs 4.7%, much larger than their population share. The state aims to eliminate extreme poverty within four years by creating an Extreme Poverty Sub Plan that will address specific deprivations of each family through Micro-level plans created by the Local Governments.

The analysis of the study identifies the following findings regarding SC population in Kerala.



The survey of households and individuals in sample s assess the level of empowerment achieved by these weaker sections through local self-governments interventions. Interviews with stakeholders such as elected representatives and officials also report the impact of development initiatives, and field investigators make their own assessment of the household situation. Taking together all these views and analyzing the expenditure data on funds utilization, it is found that an average of Rs 6 crores is spent by each per year for overall development. The expenditure has increased by 2.7 times since 2012-13. The s spend an average of 71 Lakhs of rupees per year for Scheduled Castes development, increasing by 1.75 times since 2012-13. There is a higher increase in total fund utilization, while a slower rate of increase in SCP funds utilization. The -wise utilization of SCP for the last 10 years, also shows similar trends in the amount spent on development.

The local self-governments have used the SCP fund to develop scheduled castes initiatives and needs in productive, infrastructure, and service sectors. In 2021-22, expenditure in the productive sector was 2.5 times higher than a decade ago in 2012-13, in service it was 2.3 times higher and in infrastructure it decreased to 2.1 times during this period. This shift in development priorities may be due to government policy intervention. SCP expenditure in the service sector is increasing at a faster rate than in the productive and infrastructure sectors.

The details of fund utilization in each sector show that during the last decade. The share of expenditure increased in the productive sector from 5.2% to 7.4%, in the service sector from 63.3% to 84.1%, and showed a negative trend in infrastructure from 31.5% to 8.5%. Overall, the trend shows 7.7% expenditure in productive, 73.2% in service, and 22.1% in infrastructure sectors. An average of 51.95 lakhs was utilized in the service sector in each , followed by 15.66 lakhs on infrastructure and 3.35 lakhs on the productive sector. There were 3749 projects completed by the selected s using SCP funds during the last 10 years, mostly in infrastructure, housing, and water schemes. The lower share of expenditure in productive sector would obviously affect the income generating capacity of the scheduled caste households. This needs to be seriously reviewed at the Local government level.



SCP funds are used in the selected s, with larger share (41.8%) spent on housing and 23.4% share on infrastructure. Smaller amounts are being used for other purposes such as welfare schemes, education, and drinking water schemes. The amount used for education has increased significantly since 2012-13, while the amounts for health, agriculture, and housing have shown lesser increase.

Agriculture and related schemes the expenditure accounts 3.7%, that is 14189.06 lakhs, out of the total 5.18 crores. The sub sectors include agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry farming, irrigation, dairy development etc. 80% of the expenditure is used for improving farming activities, followed by agricultural livelihoods 10.3%, and dairy development 9.4%. The expenditure on these schemes has shown increasing trends in recent years.

Around 8.7% (12.32 crores) of the total 14189.06 lakhs is spent on educational schemes. This includes sub sectors such as SSA Share, Literacy Mission Share, Study Materials, Transportation, Furniture, IT Equipment, Financial Support, Innovative Projects, and other related schemes. The highest expenditure is for distributing furniture and IT equipment to SC students (42.9%), followed by study materials and study rooms (29.2%) and SSA (13.5%). There has been an increasing trend in expenditure for educational schemes under SCP for the past decade. This would definitely lead to qualitative change in their educational attainments with less drop outs and better performance.

The employment schemes have a percentage share of only 0.8% of Rs 14189.06 lakhs, out of the total 1.14 crores. Various sub-sectors such as self-employment, skill development, coaching, and financial support for youth centers are included in the schemes. Self-employment has the largest share of expenditure (38.9%), followed by coaching and foreign employment assistance (29.9%) and equipment for skill development (17.5%). The expenditure under these schemes has increased during the decade 2014-15 to 2021-22.

The allotment for the health sector makes up 4% of the total budget that is Rs 14189.06 lakh, out of 5.66 crores. The funds are used for nutrition, medical camps, awareness training, distribution of medicine, and palliative care. The majority of



the spending is for supplying nutrition supplements through Aganavadi and SABLA schemes. There has been a regular increase in the spending on SCP health schemes during the past decade.

The housing schemes account 41.8% (59.31 crores) of a total of 141.89 crores spent, and are divided into sub sectors including IAY/PMAY/LIFE Share, EMS Share/One Million Houses/HUDCO Houses, Construction of Houses or flats/Land purchases, Sanitation units, Maintenance and Electrification. A good share of the money spent (44.7%) goes to IAY/PMAY/LIFE, schemes followed by maintenance of SC houses (36.8%) and construction of houses or flats and land purchases (17.3%).

Around 23.4% of the total 14189.06 lakhs is spent on infrastructural schemes, mostly for the construction of roads and culverts. The expenditure of SCP funds used for infrastructural schemes has decreased during the past decade. The sub-sectors covered by this spending include footpaths, schools, sanitation facilities, street lighting, and drainage, among others. The major share of expenditure is utilized for the construction of roads / culverts / compound walls (74.7 %) followed by maintenance and renovation (11.3 %). However, there is a decreasing trend in the expenditure of SCP funds under the infrastructural schemes under SCP funds for the last 10 years.

Around 11.67 crores (8.2% of the total) were spent on water schemes, under Janani Suraksha Yojana, Water Supply, Pipeline Extension, Drinking water, and water source renovation schemes. Out of this expenditure, 79.6% was used for water supply and 20% for water source development. This also shows a decreasing trend.

In short, out of a total of 14189.06 lakhs, 9.3% (13.17 crores) is spent on welfare schemes. These schemes include grants for marriages, land/house purchases for disabled/old age/women, overall development, old age welfare, financial assistance for the disabled and funds for Kudumbasree. Most of the expenditure is on grants for marriages (76.2%) and old-age welfare (20.2%), and there is also an increasing trend in expenditure for these schemes.



The household analysis shows that 80% of households have a Red-BPL ration card, indicating lower income. Most households have 2-4 members and only 1.2% has more than 8 members. Nearly 73% of households have a monthly income of less than Rs. 5000, and only 0.5% has between Rs. 25000-50000. In terms of monthly expenditure, only 0.9% of households spend between Rs. 50000-100000. 80.5% of households own tiny bits of land and house, and only 0.5% have larger land holdings. A small percentage of households still remain with no access to sanitation, electricity, or safe drinking water.

### ***Dependent category & traditional Job***

This report provides data on households and their dependence on the working population, based on age groups. 57.4% of households do depend on the working population, while 0.5% depends on the age group of 15-25 and 24.9% depend on those above the age of 60. 17.7% of households depend on both age groups. The report also shows the relationship between income levels and dependence on the working population. The majority of households with an income level above 25000 do not depend on the dependent categories, while households with lower income levels are more likely to depend on those above 60 years of age.

A good percentage of households in the villages have been following traditional occupations, such as pottery, reed weaving, barbering, laundry etc. Only a small number of households (1.2%) make just enough income from such traditional jobs for their livelihood.

### ***Land holding status***

The majority of the households have own land. A small percentage of households did not reveal the status of their holdings; some remain landless (9.5%).

The study found that 83% of SC households in the selected panchayats live in extreme land poor conditions, 54% households occupying only 1 to 5 cents plots and another 29% living in 5 to 10 cent plots. Despite land reform measures in the past, most households have not been able to possess more than 10 cents of land





per household. The majority of the land held is for housing, with little area available for cultivation or common use.

### ***Housing Status***

The majority of people (88.9%) in the districts own both land and houses, with a smaller percentage own land and more than one house (7.8%), and the remaining few (3.2%) own land only. The majority of households (86.5%) own their own house, and a smaller percentage live in joint family homes (4.8%), and with friends or relatives (1.6%), or in rental houses (4.7%). Around 15% of SC households do not have their own house, and around 10% do not have their own land. Nearly 41% of households have received housing assistance. Specific programs are needed to enable landless and houseless households to have their own shelter.

Housing assistance is provided through different sources, LSGIs Plan, LIFE Mission, EMS/Million Housing, PMGAY/IAY, SC Department, and Others. Elected representatives initiate to provide assistance to the needy, covering 71.8% of the assistance. LSGIs Plan and PMGAY/IAY are two other major sources of assistance they support, providing 40.2% and 22.3% of the assistance respectively. Social activists, SC promoter, and SHGs/Kudumbasree also have involvement but only minimal in providing assistance. The decentralized approach enables development for more people and access to assistance through the initiative of elected members.

### ***Housing Condition***

In the Panchayat areas 43.6% are in good Pucca condition, and about one fourth in totally bad condition and around one-third of houses (31.6%) are in moderate condition, requiring assistance renovation. Effective housing schemes are needed in each Panchayat to address these requirements to provide adequate and durable housing facilities for all households.

### ***Electrification***

The majority of s in the area have been electrified, with 65.1% of the expenditure met by receiving governmental assistance and 31.3% using their own funds.



However, 3.6% still remain un-electrified. There is some variation in the coverage of electrification among the different panchayats, some having almost full coverage while in others majority remain un-electrified. The Kollam district has the highest electrification rate at 87.9%, while Malappuram has the lowest 34.2%.

### ***Sanitation Condition***

The majority of households in certain districts have own toilet (84%) facility, while a small percentage use common or neighbor's toilets. A very small percentage use open or deteriorated sanitation facilities, and these households need to be protected by giving assistance for toilet facility. A small percentage of households have moderate or poor sanitation conditions, and they need assistance for renovation. Proportion of households receiving assistance with the initiative of elected representatives comes to (41.4%) and those who built without external assistance constitute (44.1%).

### ***Cooking Fuel***

The majority of the households use wood as their primary cooking fuel. Only a small percentage use LPG, and Bio gas and Electricity is not commonly used. Essentially, wood waste and dried refuses form the primary cooking fuel used in almost all houses in panchayats.

### ***Drinking water Condition***

Around 4% of households experience shortage of drinking water. Most households (41.1%) use their own wells and 25.1% have access to pipelines inside their houses. Public taps provide for 13.9% of households and public wells for 13.7%. A few households (0.8%) rely on rivers/streams and on neighbors (1.5%). About two-thirds of households have dependable source of drinking water, while the other third need support. 56.2% of households get enough drinking water, 15.6% experience occasional shortages, 15.2% rarely get enough, and 13.0% experience severe shortages. Shortage of drinking water is very high in Thrissur district and it needs to be resolved through welfare measures.

A majority of households (78.4%) received support from elected representatives for getting access to drinking water, while the involvement of other supporters



minimal, like LSG Officials (7.5%), SC Dept. (7.3%), own initiative (3.5%), and voluntary organizations (3.3%). The panchayats must take appropriate action to help the deprived households to get access to drinking water. Only 42.8% of households get good quality drinking water and the condition of the remaining households need serious attention from local bodies and concerned departments.

### ***Health Care***

The survey shows that most households in Kollam, Malappuram, and Palghat districts avail free treatment facilities from PHC/CHCs. In Thrissur, only 48.2% could avail it, and 11.4% centers are not functional. In Trivandrum, 74.6% avail free treatment, and 6.7% of centers are not functioning. 82.1% of households avail free treatment in general, and satisfaction levels are fairly high, except in Trivandrum. Rural Healthcare services therefore need improvement, basic facilities are lacking in some PHC/CHCs. Adequate supports from LSGIs and Health Department are essential to maintain better health status of the rural population as well.

Health camps organized in Kollam, Thrissur, Trivandrum, and Palakkad, had wide participation but in Malappuram it was low. Many s did not organize health camps. Overall, there was good participation in health camps, but still a significant number remain unserved due to various inconveniences like lack of accessibility, resource, shortage etc. It is important to identify the reasons for the low participation rate and implement measures to increase awareness and reduce barriers for better participation.

### ***Veterinary Facility***

Only 14.6% of the households have domesticated animals to utilize veterinary hospitals in the selected districts. The majority (80%) of them uses the hospitals for animal protection, and higher utilization is found in Kollam, Palakkad, and Thrissur districts (80-94%) compared to Malappuram and Trivandrum (69.2% and 54.8% respectively). However, nearly half of the households report insufficient basic treatment facilities and 40% of hospitals remain closed. These



factors need to be addressed and support provided to these rural households' in their endeavors to promote animal husbandry.

### ***Indebtedness***

The data collected from the sample districts reveals that majority of the households remain free from debt or have taken loan from nationalized or cooperative banks. Private Banks and money lenders have holds in some districts, and a small percentage of people rely on other informal sources. Housing is the main requirement for taking loans, followed by marriage function and medical treatment. Loans for education purpose are less common. The enquiry suggests that people's financial needs should be properly met through authorized and hassle-free sources.

### ***Natural Disaster Management***

Information is collected from sample households on natural disasters from the selected districts for the last 3 years. Thunder/heavy rain affected the half of the households, followed by flood affecting 29.4%, landslides 14.7%, and 5.9% by both flood and landslide. About 34 households were affected by other calamities in Kollam which experienced heavy flood and landslides. Damage to houses was the highest, 58.8%, followed by damages to livelihood equipments 14.7%, livelihood loss 8.8%, agricultural loss 5.9%, and loss of cattle and life 2.9%. However, among the 34 affected households, only 56% had received benefits, as medical, or food support.

### ***Remnants of Social Exclusion***

Some communities in the state had earlier faced discrimination due to their caste status, including abuse and prohibition from entry into certain areas. This tendency has decreased in general, but still seem to exist in some places. 10% of the surveyed families have reported having experienced such situations.



### *Development Initiative by*

LSGIs have provided assistance to 37% of sample families, mostly for housing construction and maintenance. However, there is need for widening the scope of assistance to promote, material, production, employment generation, better education, and skill-development among the subaltern groups. Elected representatives seem to get more involved in providing assistance though Kudumbasree, LSGI officials, SC Dept., SC promoters, social activists/org. also provide support. However, technical barriers, delay in service delivery, and unawareness of available schemes are major factors affective of timely assistance from s. A more responsive governance structure that prioritizes development needs of the historically deprived sections is called for.

### *Grama sabha meetings*

The survey found that only 14.2% of special grama sabha meetings were held successfully, indicating poor planning and coordination. Only 12.8% of households participated in these meetings. This highlights the need for more creation, awareness to encourage participation and proactive interaction to evolve collective decisions for suitable welfare schemes.

### *Performance rating*

Performance rating based on recent experience in local self-government institutions (LSGIs) showed that the highest number of households rated the role of elected representatives as excellent, while SC promoters received lower ratings. Overall, 48% of households rated the performance of these support providers as average, 43.2% rated it as good, and 8.3% rated it as excellent. Only 0.5% of households rated it as poor. These ratings varied in panchayats, Mullurkkara get 50% as excellent rating and Varavoor get 98.4% as average rating. It's important to note that these ratings are individual household opinions and not official assessments. Further intervention is necessary to identify areas for improvement and to create more social commitment by support providers.

### *Needs & priorities*



The needs and priorities of households, include house/maintenance, livelihood, employment, land, resettlement, health, infrastructure, transportation, drinking water, waste management, and education. Over 25% of households prioritize house/maintenance, followed by livelihood assistance and land/resettlement. Drinking water and health assistance are also high priority needs. The majority of households provide preference for all essential living requirements, indicating a significant number of households still lack access to these basic amenities.

## **I. Individual Analysis**

The majority of the population belonged to the age group 25-60 (53.6%), while the smallest proportion 0-3 age group (2.1%). The majority of the adults were married farming (52.9%). Regarding education, the largest group were literates (43.1%), followed by SSLC (23.4%) and Matriculate (12.7%). Nearly 90% of the respondents hold bank account, and only 0.4% remains without Adhaar card, and 6.6% were yet to get election ID.

### ***Occupational profile / Employment***

The majority of the workers in all panchayats earn their income by doing daily wage labour. Only a small percentage work as cultivators, doing handicrafts, or as government employees. Many go for work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme or remain unemployed. Many of both males and females have bank accounts for savings and transactions. Daily wage work is the main source of income for 45% of households, while MGNREGS jobs support 22%. 15% households have workers remaining unemployed, while others depend on support systems such as pensions or earnings from doing handicrafts.

The employment situation in panchayats is unstable, only 18.8% of the work force get work continuously and 44.5% get occasional employment. There are very few venture initiatives undertaken by households, only 2 cases attempting joint ventures and 15 cases running individual ventures are reported. Only one joint venture is reported working successfully, and 10 out of 15 self-ventures also reported as working well.



Only 25 of the 324 unemployed people (7.7%), have received training for employment, indicating inaccessibility or lack of interest in availing such programs. Out of a total of 2022 eligible candidates, only 3.1% have received full assistance, 0.3% received partial assistance, and 93.2% of the youngsters were not assisted. The most common assistance provided was training and in 39% cases the assistance given did not show any improvement in their employment conditions. This highlights the limited scope and impact of the assistance program, followed and it may be due to lack of resources and poor design of the program. Re-designing and improved monitoring of the assistance programme at all stages may lead to better results.

### *Educational Scenario*

Majority of the students (61%) attend government schools, in aided schools (29.8%) and in private unaided schools (9%). The proportion of students attending government schools varies significantly across the districts; Kollam and Thrissur have the highest percentage of students in government schools, and in Malappuram the lowest percentage. The majority of students (91.8%) stay in their house, while a small percentage (5.4%) stays in hostels or in other accommodations.

(60%) of the students have access to schools/colleges within 5 kilometers, but it is difficult for others traveling beyond 10 km without proper conveyance facilities. 74.5% of students receive uniforms, books, and mid-day meals, while 15.4% receive no assistance. Most of the high-tech classrooms (71.1%) are fully utilized, though some (2%) remain vacant. In terms of access and facilities available majority of the districts (81.5%) have only low level of backwardness, 8.8% and have moderate 5.2% have high level of backwardness.

A majority of students in Kollam, Malappuram, and Thrissur districts do seem to perform better in higher education, while the percentage is found lower in Trivandrum and Palakkad districts. s provide different types of assistance for education such as academic coaching, awareness to parents, educational equipment, etc and the coverage vary in districts. In Palakkad district, a low



percentage of students gain adequate knowledge in higher education, and a significant percentage remain with partial knowledge.

Most s neglect giving assistance for improving education such as study materials, scholarships, study room facilities or transportation. Out of the total required cases, only 11.70% have received study material assistance, only 4.20% received scholarships, only 4.10% received separate study rooms, and only 3.5% received transportation facilities, while the majority of cases (73.20%) had no assistance.

Another aspect in education is about the students who dropout but later continue or discontinue their education in different districts and s. Palakkad has the lowest percentage of discontinued students 9.3%, while Malappuram has the highest percentage 21.6%. 4.9% of students continue their education after dropping out, and 16.4% of students have discontinued their education altogether. 78.7% of students have not faced a dropout situation. The reasons for discontinuity in study include lack of financial support (63.6%), lack of interest in education (19.5%), adverse family conditions (11.7%), and other reasons (5.2%). Effective measures are needed to reduce dropout rates and provide support to rejoin studies.

The pre-education facilities available for children aged 3-6 years are different in various districts. Kollam has more facilities, 52.3% of children receive pre-education through ICDS Aganavadi centers, while Malappuram has the lowest, only 18.8% of children in the age group get admission. Private initiatives are also prevalent. In general more facilities are required to provide all children preschool education, which stimulates their faculty and learning skills.

### ***Health***

Only 6% of the people surveyed, are chronically ill, the highest percentage in Thrissur, 9.3% and the lowest in Palakkad, 3.0%. The survey also showed that females are slightly more affected than males. Among the chronic ailments heart disease is more common 19.2% followed by high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, cancer, kidney disease, and other old age diseases. The majority of patients received allopathic treatment from government hospitals (95.7%), The





high incidence of lifestyles diseases needs more effective support and awareness creation activated through local government initiatives.

Most patients (81.3%) did not receive palliative care. Others, who did receive, were treated at PHC/CHC (12.8%), at district or taluk hospitals (3.0%), and an even smaller percentage at other facilities like CMDRF, NGOs, or private hospitals (3.0%). Expanding facilities for palliative care units, at panchayat levels, is urgent due to the increasing proportion of older people in the population.

### ***Disabled & GPs***

From all panchayats, in the survey 192 people were identified having disabilities and require support from their families, the public, and the state for a better quality of life. However, only 7% of these individuals receive assistance from the gram panchayats. A more compassionate approach is necessary to extend more support facilities for their wellbeing.

### ***Women Empowerment***

The s provide assistance for women's empowerment, through legal/health awareness support, women's empowerment centers, and life skills development programmes. Kudumbasree, a local self-government initiative, focuses on poverty reduction activities and empowerment women. 44.1% of the women surveyed are members of Kudumbasree and its management is shared by 13.9% members. Membership in other social organizations among women is only 3.2%.

### ***Social Security Pensions***

65.1% of the eligible widows receive a widow pension, and 3.9% of eligible unmarried women receive pension. In terms of agro pension, only 42.2% of eligible persons are covered. 76.4% of eligible individuals receive pension for old age, only 16% of eligible persons receive pension for physical disabilities. 16% of the total persons eligible for any of the social security pension schemes remain uncovered due to personal choice or administrative delays. It's important to solve these issues and implement social welfare schemes in a time-bound manner to support the disadvantaged groups like women, the elderly, and those with physical disabilities.



## **II. Observations from the analysis of interview with elected representatives.**

Elected representatives in panchayats play a crucial role in developing plans for SC communities, which include addressing poverty, lack of education and healthcare access, delays in service delivery, and exclusion from other benefits. Decentralized planning in the state has had positive effects, but special SC grama sabha meetings were not frequently held, and SC participation in general meetings was only moderate. Implementation of projects to address SC needs was mediocre, with few evaluations done. SC promoters are necessary to help representatives understand the needs of SC households, but limitations remain in finding proper solutions.

LSGI provides support such as housing, education, infrastructure, clean water, self-employment training, and disaster relief to the SC community. However, SC households still face challenges such as unemployment, low income, and limited access to education and job opportunities, healthcare, waste disposal, clean drinking water, elderly care, and substance abuse.

The members suggest that the government can improve the plan-welfare fund ratio, provide coaching and skill development programs for better employment opportunities, hold community meetings to discuss suitable schemes, implement educational support programs for skill development, provide free land and agricultural training, and develop schemes for comprehensive development. However, it will take the efforts of all stakeholders to improve the welfare of the people, especially of the disadvantaged sections.



### **III. The observations from the analysis of interview with officials:**

The research team held discussions with 20 officials in s to gather their views on the development situation of SC communities in the region. The officials have experience in executing projects related to housing facilities, essential services, infrastructure networks, welfare provisions, poverty eradication, and women empowerment activities. However, there have been no special meetings arranged to discuss the specific needs of SC households as priority schemes. Only 20% of the beneficiaries received almost full benefits while 60% of officials feel that SCP funds available for development schemes are inadequate and it affects the proper completion of projects.

Officials have generally had positive experiences with beneficiary households in terms of project formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Most households cooperate as required and grievances are satisfactorily settled at the village level. However, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed for improving livelihoods, including issues related to employment, housing, water scarcity, education, health, waste management, land ownership, transportation, and safety from wild animals. Additionally, action is needed to prevent youth from using intoxicants.

Officials believe that by implementing specific schemes that address the needs and services required by SC households using modern technology, skill development programs, awareness campaigns, and special drives to develop SC hamlets, they can empower them in the s. However, there are inadequacies that affect the development process at all levels, including inadequate funds, delayed distribution of benefits, and inappropriate project formulation. They recommend conducting comprehensive studies at the household level to identify strengths, weaknesses, needs, and potentials, in order to develop appropriate long-term development schemes and policies.

There seems to prevailed official indifference in addressing the genuine needs of the SC community leading to under-serving of this section resulting in their



lopsided development. It is important to conduct regular evaluations of development initiatives at the panchayat level to ensure that everyone has equal growth opportunities. Additionally, it is essential to assess the effectiveness of current schemes and prioritize serving those who most deserve assistance.

Officials suggested various ways to increase awareness among students and youth from disadvantaged backgrounds and to involve them in the development process. These include using modern educational programs, skill training schemes, partnering with local businesses, providing mentorship and coaching opportunities, and encouraging and financially supporting self-employment and entrepreneurship initiatives among SC youth.

Officials have identified a serious problem of drug addiction among young people, both during their studies and beyond. To prevent the catastrophic effects of drug addiction, various measures are suggested, including creating community awareness, educating students on the dangers of drugs, implementing prevention programs, providing treatment facilities, enforcing laws, and promoting economic development. To ensure proper implementation of schemes for SC development, feedback from stakeholders should be sought, and proper accountability and monitoring systems put in place. Overall, transforming rural communities requires careful planning, community engagement, and long-term commitment. Panchayats should develop specific schemes with adequate funding, monitoring, and stakeholder participation.

#### **IV. The major findings from the observations of the field investigators.**

Investigator observation is a qualitative research method where the researcher observes and records the actions, interactions, and behaviors of individuals or groups in a natural setting. It helps to provide insights into the social and economic dynamics of a community or population being studied and allows for the collection of rich and detailed data on their perspectives and experiences. This method can inform the design and implementation of development programs and policies, and its scope may include observing daily activities and



routines, community member interactions, and local institution and organization functioning. Interviews and focus groups discussions can also supplement the data collected through observation. Analyzing the observations helps to identify patterns and themes that can inform development interventions. The report is based on samples collected from villages and covers topics like community empowerment, availability of social institutions, and challenges faced by the community such as unemployment and access to healthcare and education. The report includes assessments by field investigators and solutions to the identified problems proposed.

Many families in the area lack basic infrastructure, such as houses with facilities like toilets and wells, and access to potable water. The houses built under One Million Housing settlements scheme are in dilapidated condition and roads and drinking water sources and connections have to be available to all sections of the population. The observation calls for rehabilitation and improvement in basic infrastructure, including the need for possession documents for families living on government surplus land.

Unemployment is a big problem that can lead to poverty, economic slowdown, and other social consequences. It affects not only the unemployed individuals, but also their families, communities, and the entire economy. To address this situation, self-employment training must be organized and plans should be implemented to encourage new entrepreneurship.

People often don't know about the importance and procedures of grama sabha meetings, which cause delays in accessing services from the . Additionally, a lack of understanding about following up on requests and complaints can make it difficult for people to access their rights and benefits.

Special gram sabha meetings for scheduled castes are often not conducted in panchayats, despite its importance in addressing the specific needs of this community. Authorities should ensure that these meetings are held with proper notice to address the concerns of scheduled castes.



People from the Scheduled Castes (SCs) still face social exclusion through rarely, in their daily lives, such as being prevented from gathering with others and sharing food.

People living in remote areas often have difficulty in accessing medical care and education due to poorly functioning primary health centers that lack facilities such as advanced laboratories, diagnostic tests, and inpatient treatment facilities. It is important for the authorities to provide emergency infrastructure like ambulances and increase access to health camps to improve healthcare access in these areas. The lack of inpatient treatment facilities and adequate staff in primary health centers also needs to be addressed. Overall, increasing access to healthcare services is crucial for all members of the community.

SC promoters face limitations in providing services to their community due to a lack of awareness about specific problems. Authorities should offer training and support to SC promoters to improve their services and to improve the well-being of the community.

The lack of financial assistance and limited resources lead many students to drop out from education. To help these students, we need to identify their financial situation and provide necessary assistance and study materials. However, current resources provided by the SC Department and Panchayats are not sufficient. Additionally, drug use is a problem that negatively impacts individuals' health, relationships, and overall well-being.

Soil erosion can damage homes in colonies, so prevention measures are important. People in remote areas have trouble reaching public institutions and schools due to limited transportation facilities.

Authorities should verify that government benefits and resources go only to those in need, to ensure that the right people receive necessary support. Awareness and membership drives should be conducted for Kudumbasree units. Disparity exists in accessing government benefits and facilities, with those in nearest wards getting advantage over those in remote wards.



The field investigators have listed several recommendations for the development of Scheduled Caste communities, including creating a comprehensive plan for SC families, allowing them to live together, solving land possession and record issues, increasing financial allocations for land and housing, collaborating with various agencies, regular visits by officials to resolve problems, creating committees to raise awareness and to document grievances, appointing and training SC Promoters in each ward, and providing at least one member of each family with a regular job. The recommendations also include increasing funding for land and housing, setting up educational and vocational training institutions, providing financial support for construction and repairs of houses, promoting self-employment opportunities for SCs, preventing soil erosion, developing common infrastructure facilities, creating awareness about job skills, and appointing mentors. Additionally, providing information about medical assistance and conducting camps and seminars to protect their constitutional rights is suggested.

## **Policy Suggestions**

### **V. The major suggestions and recommendations are organized in the following section:**

The Grama Sabha should be the main decision-making forum and decisions made there should be enforced. Discussion at the subgroup level should be active, and developmental issues of SC households should be an important agenda item. Neighborhood and self-help groups should be formed to act as subgroups of the Grama Sabha, and training should be provided to enhance the quality of participation. To improve awareness and encourage active participation in grama sabha meetings among the Scheduled Caste population, the local government and other concerned agencies could initiate programmes:

- a) Community outreach and education: Conduct these campaigns to inform the community about the importance and procedures of conducting grama sabha meetings. This could include door-to-door visits, public meetings, and



workshops to explain the role of the grama sabha in decision-making, and to encourage participation.

- b) Involvement of community leaders: In the conduct of grama sabha meetings, participation of representatives from community organizations will help identify the needs and concerns of the community and bring them to the attention of the grama sabha.
- c) Language accessibility: The local government should ensure that all materials relating to grama sabha activities are accessible to the community in local language and for better understanding of the process and active participation.
- d) Transparency: In the conduct of grama sabha meetings, the minutes of the grama sabha meetings are made available to the public. It will help ensuring accountability and easy follow-up on requests and complaints addressed in a timely manner.

The panchayat may constitute a separate sub-committee for the Scheduled Castes members within the grama sabha. This committee could identify their specific needs and limitations of the community and they are addressed in the meetings. Additionally, efforts could be made to increase their participation involving community leaders, social workers and other trusted members of the community, who could serve as facilitators and guides for the community. Furthermore, the Panchayat can also establish a separate cell/desk for Scheduled Castes and Tribes to ensure that their issues are addressed on priority.

To effectively use funds in the Scheduled Caste (SC) development sector, it is important to consider long-term development strategies and interventions. This requires coordinated efforts from elected members and working groups in the SC community, as well as involvement from activists and organizations. Monitoring of funds is crucial for full utilization, and it is recommended that an agency at both the district and state level oversees this. The formation of a Scheduled Caste Development Authority (SCDA) is suggested to support the state-level team and protect the act accordingly, and the passing of the Kerala Government SCDA and STDA Bill is encouraged.





A comprehensive package approach is necessary to ensure social inclusion, with emphasis on education, health, and livelihood programs. Livelihood promotion focuses on access, ownership, and management of assets by households to reduce poverty. Strategies include a mix of agricultural, processing, marketing, and off-farm labor activities, as well as reciprocity relations with other households. Education is a key factor in equipping individuals to take up livelihood programs, and promoting education is important for social empowerment and all developmental pursuits.

This suggestion recommends diversifying income sources through job-diversification, which can lead to upward social mobility and guarantee regular income from multiple sources. It is harmful to only motivate families to take up traditional jobs as this restrains socially weaker sections from new and significant livelihood opportunities, and puts them in a state of exclusion. Therefore, alternate income sources should be identified.

To improve livelihood, a comprehensive approach utilizing professional expertise and a package approach should be used by Panchayat. This includes providing families with options to combine traditional jobs like dairying and farming, which will create opportunities for income diversification, act as a safety net against economic shocks, and help families move out of poverty and social exclusion. Widening the skill base and educational capacity of individuals is also important for finding significant jobs. There should be careful planning and training for Scheduled Castes in order to take advantage of new employment opportunities, particularly in the growing service sector. The responsibility for livelihood security rests on local governments, who should assess the skill levels of young SCs and provide training and support for those struggling to find suitable jobs. This will require extensive preparation, advocacy, and networking with various stakeholders.

The beneficiary committees lack experience and expertise and need to be trained. The Working Group for SC Development should include experts and activists and work together to address the multiple issues faced by SC households. The



group should collect data, create a concrete plan of actions for 5-10 years, and prepare status reports of the SC population. The capacity of SC elected members and working group members should be enhanced through special capacity building programs.

The Grama Sabha should be the main decision-making forum and decisions made there should be enforced. Discussion at the subgroup level should be active, and developmental issues of SC households should be an important agenda item. Neighborhood and self-help groups should be formed to act as subgroups of the Grama Sabha, and training should be provided to enhance the quality of participation.

The importance of having a good data bank for local level planning, identifying development priorities, and preparing projects. However, government departments and agencies have a poor track record in data compilation, documentation, analysis, and keeping records. There are duplications of similar work, and data generated is not documented and kept for reference. Therefore, the report emphasizes the need for a data book that contains data generated by various agencies, regular data updating, and making data accessible to the public and local governments. Additionally, the report suggests looking into using Block as a planning data bank agency.

One potential solution to the problem of lack of basic infrastructure faced by Scheduled Caste families is that the local governments develop a comprehensive rehabilitation plan for the One Million Housing families. This plan could include the construction of new houses with separate basic facilities such as toilets and wells, as well as the repair and upgrading of existing buildings.

To ensure that all sections of the population have access to basic facilities such as roads and drinking water, the local governments could develop a connectivity plan and allocate funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, installation and repair of water pipelines, electricity connections, internet facilities etc.



To address the problem of lack of access to drinking water, the local government shall conduct a survey to identify households without their own drinking water wells or source not available in close proximity and develop a plan for water pipeline connection for them.

The local government could construct public toilets in colonies where the households have inadequate toilets and wells. To improve the living conditions for families living on government surplus land under trying conditions the local government could work with relevant agencies to provide them with permanent housing and basic facilities.

To address the issue of high levels of unemployment among the Scheduled Caste population, the local government and concerned agencies could take a number of steps:

**Undertaking Skill development programs:** For the youth and young adults belonging to Scheduled Caste families it is necessary to improve their opportunities. These programs suggested in areas such as agriculture, manufacturing, services etc, where there is potential for job growth.

**Entrepreneurship development:** They can provide training and support for the development of new entrepreneurship in the area. This could include providing access to finance, mentorship, and networking opportunities.

**Job fairs and career counseling:** Organizing job fairs and career counseling sessions for the unemployed population can connect them with potential employers and improve their career initiatives.

**Local economic development:** The local government support along with private sector initiative could promote local economic development. It can create more jobs and generate more income for the local population.

It is important for individuals and groups facing discrimination and marginalization, among the Scheduled Castes, to be empowered for resisting social and economic evils perpetrated on them. One way to do so is to provide



them education and awareness-raising activities and help them to understand their rights and to realize the forms of discrimination they would face. Building their self-esteem and confidence, would make them feel empowered and enable them to assert for their rights and to challenge discriminations.

Another crucial task is to empower them economically, by providing access to resources, such as land and credit, and livelihood opportunities, through training and skill development programs. This will improve their socio-economic status and reduce their dependency psyche.

The SC's also face social exclusion in their daily lives, such as other communities avert attending house ceremonies and avoid food, etc. from a SC household. Socialisation can be done through community mobilization and awareness-raising activities to change such societal attitudes and behaviors, public interventions should aim at improving the delivery of common public services and promote social inclusion aiming at egalitarian community building up.

To improve the healthcare for people living in remote wards of the panchayat the following suggestions may be considered:

Increase the availability of ambulances and other emergency infrastructure in remote areas.

Increase the number of health camps and create awareness about their importance in the community.

Improve the facilities and services offered at primary health centers, such as advanced laboratory facilities, X-ray and diagnostic tests, proper office facilities, token systems, feeding rooms and inpatient treatment facilities.

Increase the availability of staff at Primary Health Centers (PHCs) to ensure proper functioning.

Conduct regular health camps and awareness programs in remote areas as will to educate everyone about the importance of health for an active life disposition.



Government should provide additional funding to improve the infrastructure and other facilities at primary health centers in remote areas to meet the needs of the community.

Promote private hospitals and medical institutions to open branches in remote areas to improve accessibility of healthcare.

Government should extent health insurance schemes for the people living in remote areas.

There must be regular interactions between the SC promoters and the community about their weaknesses and requirements. This will help to ensure that the services delivered are relevant and effective. The authorities should also establish a system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of SC promoters, and provide them with regular feedback to help them improve their service. A complaint and grievance readdressal mechanism may also be established to evaluate the services provided by SC promoters.

Effective support is required for students who have to discontinue their education due to financial difficulties. At household and settlement levels encourage children to pursue higher education with financial help and pedagogic support.

The local Panchayat and SC Department should collaborate to provide necessary resources such as study rooms, learning equipment etc and support the students and learners in the community. Additionally, personal support and career guidance made available to bridge their learning gap. This will ensure all students get equal access to resources and opportunities for education, which can improve their overall well-being and future prospects.

Drug abuse can lead to physical and psychological derangements and health hazards such as heart disease, liver damage, and mental disorders. It can also lead to social and economic problems like unemployment, financial difficulties, social unrest etc. In order to curb the drug abuse, a comprehensive approach is required that includes education and awareness programs, prevention and



intervention efforts, and access to treatment and recovery services. This may include community-based programs, support groups, counseling, and medication-assisted treatment. Additionally, addressing underlying issues such as poverty, trauma, and mental health disorders can also be quite important in preventing drug abuse. Law enforcement and regulations should be implemented to curb the distribution of drugs and provide severe punishment to those involved in drug trafficking.

Soil erosion damages houses in settlements and can be prevented by planting vegetation, building retaining walls, creating drainage systems, terracing sloping land, covering bare soil, and implementing good land management practices such as crop rotation and conservation tillage. The best solution would depend on the specific context and the location of the land. It's necessary to consult experts and the local authorities should evaluate the specific situation and choose the most appropriate option.

The local government should improve the transportation facilities by increasing the frequency of bus services and provide other accessible means such as boats. Additionally, the local government improves the condition of public roads in remote areas, to ensure safe travel for the residents. They should also consider providing alternative forms of education, such as distance learning, online classes to ensure children living in remote areas have access to education. Overall, increasing the accessibility in remote areas is essential for improving their quality of life and other needs of the community.

There should be proper monitoring and evaluation of the schemes and programs implemented to ensure that they achieve their intended goals. This can be done through regular feedback from and engagement with the community, at household level as well as through monitoring and reporting mechanisms made effective. With the implementation of an efficient and transparent system for distribution of benefits, through an online or digital system, the scope for corruption can be minimized and ensure the resources reach the intended recipients.



There has to be proper awareness about the schemes and programs implemented in the panchayat among the community, and there are clear and norms and procedures for applying for and receiving benefits. This can be achieved by providing information about the schemes, programs and undertaking and through creating easy-to-use application for reporting systems.

To increase the awareness about Kudumbasree units and to increase memberships among community members, the following steps are suggested:

**Conducting awareness campaigns:** Organizing workshops, seminars, and public meetings to educate people about the benefits of Kudumbasree units and the services they offer.

**Utilizing the social media:** Creating a strong online presence through social media platforms to reach a wider audience and educate them about Kudumbasree activities.

**Partnering with local organizations:** Collaborating with local organizations like NGOs, government bodies, and other community-based organizations to spread awareness about Kudumbasree programmes.

**Inviting Community leaders and members:** Inviting community leaders and successful members of the Kudumbasree units to speak on events and to share their experiences and the benefits they received from unit level activities.

**Targeting specific groups:** Identify specific groups such as women, youth, and marginalized communities who would benefit the most from Kudumbasree activities and targeting them through awareness campaigns.

Disparity in access to resources and difficulty in attaining better living conditions for individuals living in different wards of the Gram Panchayat are common problems attributable to lack of equitable distribution of assets, government benefits and facilities. To address these aspects, the following suggestions can be considered:



Conducting a needs assessment: Identifying the specific needs of individuals living in different wards and allocating resources accordingly.

Establishing a fair distribution system: Develop a system to ensure that government benefits and facilities are distributed equitably across all wards, rather than focusing on the closest wards only.

Encouraging community participation: Encourage community members to actively participate in the planning and implementation of development projects, to ensure that the needs of all ward members are taken into account.

Monitoring and evaluation: Regularly monitor and evaluate the distribution of benefits and facilities to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries.

Collaborating with local NGOs and organizations: Collaborate with local NGOs and organizations to identify the needs of marginalized communities and provide additional support to them.

In addressing the problem of disparity in access to resources and ensuring better living conditions require a comprehensive approach that needs understanding the requirements of all households in a ward, implementing a fair distribution system, and actively engaging the community in the development process. It is an open fact that the spectre of the eighteenth-nineteenth-century social and economic conditions do exist, directly or indirectly, influencing even today, although it has come a long way from absolute denial scenario to trickle down situation. To improve this, further, the local self-government institutions working at grass root levels have a great role by improving the basic infrastructure and empowering the marginalized.

This report highlights the importance of decentralized decision-making in promoting the development of Scheduled Caste communities in Kerala. Political parties and community organizations can play a significant role in promoting inclusion of SCs in local governance. Capacity building programs and future studies can help develop a vision for local governments in relation to SCs. Larger-scale studies can further shed light on the deprivation status of SC





households. Joint action is needed to create an enabling environment for marginalized communities with a rights-based approach.

It would be appropriate to include specific development strategies for improving the earning levels of the deprived households through various initiations at the state and LSG levels. Priority may be given to distribute reasonable extent of productive land as most of them have agricultural skills. The deprived need to have sustainable opportunities to get higher education as the dropout level at present is quite high. It deprives their prospects of gaining higher qualifications. Recruitment to job vacancies should be based on efficiency and reservation criteria as government aided institutions largely favour nepotism and ignore reservation norms. Setting up self-employment and startup venture by enterprising youth belonging to deprived households is a big challenge. The state and local governments may offer them a generous helping hand to support and sustain their attempts and redeem them from deprivation.



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# Appendices

## Appendix.1.1.

### Household Survey Questionnaire

Sl.No	Question	Options	
1	Name of the Investigator		
1(a)	Investigator ID		
1(b)	Schedule Number		
2	District		
3	Name of the Block Panchayat		
4	Name of the		
5	Ward Number / House number		
6	Total number of family members:		
7	Name of the SC category(Appendix-1)		
8	Type of ration card	<i>Yellow</i> <i>Pink</i> <i>Blue</i> <i>White</i> <i>No card</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i> <i>c</i> <i>d</i> <i>e</i>
9	Monthly Income of Family:	<i>0 – 5000</i> <i>&gt;5000 – 10000</i> <i>&gt;10000 – 25000</i> <i>&gt;25000 – 50000</i> <i>&gt;50000 – 100000</i> <i>&gt; 100000</i>	<i>1</i> <i>2</i> <i>3</i> <i>4</i> <i>5</i> <i>6</i>
10	Monthly household expenditure (in Rs.)	<i>Food consumables</i> <i>Housing</i> <i>Education</i> <i>Health (Treatment / Medicine)</i> <i>Transportation</i> <i>Savings</i>	



		<i>Intoxicants</i> <i>Others (loan repayment)</i>	
11	<b>Do individuals in your household 15 to 21 years of age or above 60 years of age go for earning?</b>	<i>15 – 21 years</i> <i>&gt; 60 years</i> <i>Both include</i> <i>Neither</i>	1 2 3 0
12	<b>Do households depend on traditional occupations/arts/crafts as means of livelihood?</b>	<i>Pottery</i> <i>Handicrafts</i> <i>Barber profession</i> <i>Dramal/Music</i> <i>Bamboo/reed products</i> <i>No</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 0 99
13	<b>Have you received any assistance from the Panchayat for promotion of traditional occupations / arts / crafts?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Partly</i> <i>Don't know</i> <i>No answer</i>	1 0 2 88 98
13(a)	<b>If Yes, Please mention the form of assistance</b>	<i>Art Centre</i> <i>Life Skill Development</i> <i>Training</i> <i>Small Scale Industry</i> <i>Financial Assistance</i> <i>Employment</i> <i>Incentives</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99
13(b)	<b>Has it improved your living condition?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Partly</i> <i>Don't know</i> <i>No answer</i>	1 0 2 88 98
<b>Asset Details</b>			
14	<b>Do you possess own land?</b>	<i>Yes</i>  <i>_____ cent</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i>  <i>b</i>
15	<b>Source of Land</b>	<i>Purchased</i> <i>Land deed</i> <i>Inherited property</i> <i>Encroached</i> <i>LSGI/Dept.</i>	1 2 3 4 5



		<i>Others</i>	99
16	<b>Condition of Land</b>	<i>Barren land</i>	1
		<i>House / Property site</i>	2
		<i>Cultivated</i>	3
		<i>Lease/Rent</i>	4
		<i>Others</i>	99
17(a)	<b>Living in own house</b>	<i>Own</i>	<i>a</i>
		<i>Rented</i>	<i>b</i>
		<i>Joint Family</i>	<i>c</i>
		<i>Others (Relatives/Friends)</i>	<i>d</i>
17(b)	<b>If not living in own house, do you have own house?</b>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>a</i>
		<i>No</i>	<i>b</i>
17(c)	<b>No. of houses, if having more than 1 house: (0 for NIL)</b>		
18	<b>Have you received assistance for housing or land from GPs?</b>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>a</i>
		<i>No</i>	<i>b</i>
18(a)	<b>If not received, have you applied for assistance?</b>	<i>Applied not received</i>	1
		<i>Application under process</i>	2
		<i>Not applied</i>	0
19	<b>Who initiated or informed to apply for assistance?</b>	<i>Self</i>	1
		<i>People's Representative</i>	2
		<i>Local Government Officials</i>	3
		<i>Scheduled Castes Department</i>	4
		<i>Kudumbasree</i>	5
		<i>SC Promoter</i>	6
		<i>NGOs /Activists</i>	7
		<i>Others</i>	99
20	<b>Under which scheme the assistance is given?</b>	<i>LIFE</i>	1
		<i>PMGAY</i>	2
		<i>Plan of Panchayat</i>	3
		<i>EMS House</i>	4
		<i>Million House</i>	5
		<i>Scheduled Caste Department</i>	6
		<i>Others</i>	99
<b>Condition of house</b>			
21	<b>Material for roofing</b>	<i>Palm leaf/ traditional</i>	<i>a</i>
		<i>Tarpaulin</i>	<i>b</i>
		<i>Asbestos</i>	<i>c</i>
		<i>Aluminum Sheet</i>	<i>d</i>



		<i>Clay Tiles</i> <i>Concrete</i>	<i>e</i> <i>f</i>
22	<b>Material for wall construction</b>	<i>Palm leaf /traditional</i> <i>Mud/Wooden</i> <i>Tarpaulin</i> <i>Bricks</i> <i>Others</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i> <i>c</i> <i>d</i> <i>e</i>
23	<b>Material for flooring</b>	<i>Tiles/Mosaic</i> <i>Cement</i> <i>Mud/Dung</i> <i>Others</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i> <i>c</i> <i>d</i>
24	<b>Electrified or not?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
24(a)	<b>Have you received assistance for electrification?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
<b>Sanitation</b>			
25	<b>Have Latrine / Toilet Facility with house?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
25(a)	<b>If yes, Have you received assistance for sanitation from GPs?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
25(b)	<b>Who initiated to apply for assistance?</b>	<i>Self</i> <i>People's Representative</i> <i>Local Government Officials</i> <i>Scheduled Castes Department</i> <i>Kudumbasree</i> <i>SC Promoter</i> <i>NGOs /Activists</i> <i>Others</i>	<i>1</i> <i>2</i> <i>3</i> <i>4</i> <i>5</i> <i>6</i> <i>7</i> <i>99</i>
25 (c)	<b>If No, sanitation facility, other options?</b>	<i>Open facility</i> <i>Common Latrine</i> <i>Neighbors</i> <i>Others</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i> <i>c</i> <i>d</i>
<b>Cooking fuel &amp; drinking water</b>			
26	<b>Major source of cooking fuel</b>	<i>Wood</i> <i>Kerosene</i> <i>Induction</i> <i>Bio gas</i> <i>LPG</i>	
27	<b>Do you have any source of drinking water</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	



28	<b>Major source of drinking water</b> (Scale on water quality attached) Good-----a Average-----b Moderate-----c Poor-----d	Pipeline inside HHs Common Pipeline Public well Own well /Bore well Canal/Rivers/ponds Neighbors / Tankers No Source	a b c d e f h
29	<b>Major source of water for other purposes</b>	Pipeline inside HHs Common Pipeline Public well Own well /Bore well Canal/Rivers/ponds Neighbors / Tankers No Source	a b c d e f h
30	<b>Availability of drinking water</b>	Sufficient Occasional Rarely Shortage	a b c d
31	<b>Who initiated or informed to apply assistance for drinking water from GPs?</b>	Self People's Representative Local Government Officials Scheduled Castes Department Kudumbasree SC Promoter NGOs /Activists Others	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99
<b>Indebtedness</b>			
32	<b>Do you have debt?</b>	Yes No	a b
33	<b>Source of debt?</b>	Bank Cooperative society Private lenders Nieghbourhood groups Private institutions Others (_____)	a b c d e f
34	<b>Purpose of the loan</b>	House/ Maintenance/ Purchase Agricultural purposes Marriage Health Emergency Education	a b c d e





		<i>Household Expenses</i> <i>Others (_____)</i>	<i>f</i> <i>g</i>
<b>Disaster &amp; relief</b>			
35	<b>Did you experience any disasters during the last 3 years? (Multiple options)</b>	<i>Flood</i> <i>Landslide</i> <i>Earth quake</i> <i>Both</i> <i>None</i> <i>Others (_____)</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i> <i>c</i> <i>d</i> <i>e</i> <i>f</i>
36	<b>How it affected?</b>	<i>Loss or damage to house</i> <i>Loss of life</i> <i>Cultivation destroyed</i> <i>Livestock Loss</i> <i>Livelihood Loss</i> <i>Loss of Work Equipments</i> <i>Others</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i> <i>c</i> <i>d</i> <i>e</i> <i>f</i> <i>g</i>
37	<b>Emergency relief or assistance received from GPs?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Partly</i> <i>Don't know</i> <i>No answer</i>	<i>1</i> <i>0</i> <i>2</i> <i>88</i> <i>98</i>
38	<b>Nature of assistance received from GPs for loss due to disaster?</b>	<i>Financial assistance</i> <i>Treatment assistance</i> <i>Food Kits</i> <i>Relief Camps</i> <i>No assistance</i> <i>Others</i>	<i>1</i> <i>2</i> <i>3</i> <i>4</i> <i>0</i> <i>99</i>
39	<b>If applied for, its present status?</b>	<i>Applied not received</i> <i>Application under process</i> <i>Not applied</i>	<i>1</i> <i>2</i> <i>0</i>
<b>Social Discrimination</b>			
40	<b>Did you experience difficulty or exploitation from the society due to your social background?</b>	<i>Bonded / Forced Labour</i> <i>Untouchability</i> <i>Entry prohibition</i> <i>Caste abuse</i> <i>Wage discrimination</i> <i>None</i> <i>No Answer</i> <i>Others</i>	<i>1</i> <i>2</i> <i>3</i> <i>4</i> <i>5</i> <i>0</i> <i>98</i> <i>99</i>
41	<b>What assistance you received to</b>	<i>Legal Aids</i>	<i>1</i>



	<b>withstand discrimination?</b>	<i>Counseling</i> <i>Financial Assistance</i> <i>Others</i>	2 3 99
42	<b>Who provided the assistance?</b>	<i>Jagritha Committee</i> <i>Local Body / People's Representatives</i> <i>Schedule Caste Development Department</i> <i>Social Justice Committee</i> <i>SC Promoter</i> <i>NGOs</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 99
<b>Health Care</b>			
43	<b>Did you experience any difficulty in availing free treatment from PHC or any govt hospital?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>Partially</i> <i>Not utilized</i> <i>No</i>	1 2 3 0
44	<b>Is the PHC / CHC in the area properly functioning?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	1 0
45	<b>Are you satisfied with the current facilities?</b>	<i>Partly</i> <i>Don't Know</i>	2 88
46	<b>Is there health camp conducted in your locality?</b>	<i>No Answer</i>	98
47	<b>If Yes, Do you participate in health camps?</b>		
48	<b>Is veterinary hospital functional in the GP?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>Partially</i> <i>Not Utilized</i> <i>No</i> <i>No answer</i> <i>No pets /Cattle</i>	1 2 3 0 98 98
49	<b>If it is not functional, Panchayat intervention needed for?</b>	<i>Resumption of Operations</i> <i>Basic facilities</i> <i>New Infrastructure</i> <i>Others</i>	1 3 4 99
<b>LSGs Assistance</b>			
50	<b>Assistance provided by local self-government institutions (Multiple options)</b>	<i>House</i> <i>House Maintenance</i> <i>Land</i>	1 2 3



		<i>Employment</i>	4
		<i>Cattle / Livestock</i>	5
		<i>Vehicles</i>	6
		<i>Loan/ Financial Assistance</i>	7
		<i>Latrine</i>	8
		<i>Agricultural Aid</i>	9
		<i>Study room / equipments</i>	10
		<i>Computer</i>	11
		<i>Cot &amp; Bed</i>	12
		<i>Others</i>	99
50 (a)	<b>If availed assistance, who initiated or informed to apply for assistance?</b>	<i>Self</i>	1
		<i>People's Representative</i>	2
		<i>Local Government Officials</i>	3
		<i>Kudumbasree</i>	4
		<i>SC Promoter</i>	5
		<i>NGOs / Activists</i>	6
		<i>Others</i>	99
50 (b)	<b>If not availed, status of the application?</b>	<i>Applied not received</i>	1
		<i>Under process</i>	2
		<i>Availed currently not received</i>	3
		<i>Not applied</i>	0
51	<b>Did you experience any difficulty in availing services from ? (Multiple options)</b> (Hint - Technical barriers: incomplete application, lack of documents, lack of information availability, etc.)	<i>No difficulty</i>	1
		<i>Distance/Lack of access</i>	2
		<i>Job loss</i>	3
		<i>Misconduct of officials</i>	4
		<i>Technical Barriers</i>	5
		<i>Delay in services</i>	6
		<i>Unaware of schemes</i>	7
		<i>Others</i>	99
<b>Grama Sabha &amp; Performance of GPs</b>			
52	<b>Do you attend special gramasabha for SCs in GP?</b>	<i>Yes</i>	1
		<i>Partly</i>	2
		<i>No</i>	0
		<i>Don't Know</i>	88
		<i>No Answer</i>	98
53	<b>Performance rating of the following categories:</b> 1. People's representatives 2. LSG Officials 3. LSGs Services	<i>Very Good</i>	1
		<i>Excellent</i>	2
		<i>Average</i>	3
		<i>Poor</i>	0



	4. Projects & Plans 5. SC Promoter		
54	<b>Prioritize the area of immediate attention required from LSGs? (Options – based on priority)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land/Rehabilitation</li> <li>• Home/Renovation</li> <li>• Road/Transportation</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Employment/Livelihood</li> <li>• Drinking Water</li> <li>• Waste Management</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>	<i>No Priority</i> <i>Essential Priority</i> <i>High Priority</i> <i>Average preference</i> <i>Some preference</i> <i>Low preference</i>	0 1 2 3 4 5

### List of SC Category

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Adi Andhra                                   | 36. Pallan   |
| 2. Adi Dravida                                  | 37. Pulluvan   |
| 3. Adi Karnataka                                | 38. Pambada  |
| 4. Ajila  | 39. Panan  |
| 5. Arunthathiyar                                | 40. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar,<br>Sambavan, Sambava, Paraya, Paraiya,<br>Parayar |
| 6. Ayyanavar                                    | 41. Pulayan, Cheramar, Pulaya, Pulayar,<br>Cherama, Cheraman, Wayanad              |
| 7. Baira  | 42. Puthirai Vannan  |
| 8. Bakuda                                       | 43. Reneyar  |
| 9. Bathada                                      | 44. Samagara   |
| 10. Bharathar (Other than Parathar),<br>Paravan | 45. Samban   |
| 11. Chakkiliyan                                 | 46. Semman, Chemman, Chemmar   |
| 12. Chamar, Muchi                               | 47. Thandan  |
| 13. Chandala                                    | 48. Thotti   |
| 14. Cheruman                                    | 49. Vallon   |
| 15. Domban                                      | 50. Valluvan   |
| 16. Gosangi                                     |  |
| 17. Hasla                                       |  |
| 18. Holeya                                      |  |
| 19. Kadaiyan                                    |  |



20. Kakkalan, Kakkan
21. Kalladi
22. Kanakkan, Padanna, Padannan
23. Kavara
24. Koosa
25. Kootan, Koodan
26. Kudumban
27. Kuruvan, Sidhanar, Kuravar, Kuruva, Sidhana
28. Maila
29. Malayan
30. Mannan, Pathiyan, Perumannan, Vannan, Velan
31. Moger
32. Mundala
33. Nalakeyava
34. Nalkadaya
35. Nayadi
51. Vedan
52. Vettuvan, Pulaya Vettuvan
53. Nerian
54. Chakkamar
55. Madiga
56. Chemman/Chemmar
57. Kudumbi
58. Dheevara/ Dheevaran (Arayan, Valan, Nulayan, Mukkuvan, Arayavathi, Valanchiyar, Paniyakal, Mokaya)
59. Kusavan, Kulalan, Kumbharan, Velaan, Velaar, Odan, Andhra Nair, Andhuru Nair,



## Appendix.1.2.

### Individual Survey Questionnaire

Sl. no	Question	Options	
1	Name of the respondent:		
2	Sex	Male Female Transgender	1 2 3
3	Age		
4	Marital Status	Currently married Widow/widower Divorced Separated Never Married	a b c d e
5	Do you hold Adhaar card or voters ID? <i>Adhaar card &gt; 6 years</i>	Yes No	a b
6	Do you hold Adhaar card or voters ID? <i>Voters ID &gt; 18 years</i>	Yes No	a b
7	Main Occupation (Above 15 years & exception to students)	Cultivators Agricultural labourers Other daily wage earners Business Contract Job Daily wage on govt. / private Govt. Salaried Pensioner Handicrafts MFP Collection MGNREGS Unemployed Others_____	a b c d d e f g h i j k l
8	Are you physical/mentally disabled?	Yes No	1 0
9	Educational Qualification (not for students)	Illiterate Literate	0 1



	*Graduate/ Post Graduate = Professional (1) or Non Professional (0)	Matriculate Secondary ITI / Diploma Degree Post-Graduation Higher Graduation Don't Know	2 3 4 5 6 7 88
10	<b>Educational status of students</b>	1 to 12 <sup>th</sup> class Graduate Post graduate Diploma/ITI Higher than PG Professional courses	1 2 3 4 5 6
11	<b>School going or not?</b>	School going Not going	1 0
12	<b>Have a bank account?</b>	Yes No	1 0
<b>Employment / Livelihood(based on the number of workers in the family) Member 1 and add+</b>			
13	<b>Field of Employment:</b>	Production Industry Service	1 2 3
14	<b>Do you have any subsidiary occupation?</b>	Yes No If Yes mention	1 0
15	<b>How many days in a month you go to work/ get a job:</b>	Every day About half Sometimes Rarely	1 2 3 4
16	<b>What kind of venture do you have?</b> (Note: Question is particularly for those self-employed, handicrafts and business people.)	Self-Enterprise Joint Enterprise None of the above	1 2 0
17	<b>Do you attend any job training program?</b> (For those qualified unemployed individual respondents)	Yes No	a b



17 (a)	<b>If yes, please mention:</b>	<i>Vocational Training</i> <i>Entrepreneurship Assistance</i> <i>Financial Assistance</i> <i>Skill Development</i> <i>Credit Facility</i> <i>Self-Employment</i> <i>Assistance in getting employment abroad</i> <i>Competitive Examination Training</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 99
17 (b)	<b>Organizer of the program</b>	<i>Gram Panchayat</i> <i>Block Panchayat</i> <i>District Panchayat</i> <i>Fisheries Department</i> <i>Employability Centre</i> <i>NGO</i> <i>Other Government Department</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99
17 (c)	<b>Did the training helpful for getting a job?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>Not utilized</i> <i>No opportunity for utilization</i>	1 0 2
18	<b>Have you been in the job for less than 10 years? (For government employee)</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
19	<b>Have you received any assistance from the local government for getting employment?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>Partly</i> <i>No</i> <i>Don't Know</i> <i>No Answer</i>	1 2 0 88 89
19 (a)	<b>If yes, please mention the assistance recieved?</b>	<i>Vocational Training</i> <i>Entrepreneurial Assistance</i> <i>Financial Assistance</i> <i>Skill Development</i> <i>Credit Facility</i> <i>Finding Self-Employment</i> <i>Assistance to find employment abroad</i> <i>Employment tools</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 99
<b>Education (Question to Students)</b>			
20	<b>Education level</b>	<i>Primary Education</i> <i>Intermediate Level</i>	1 2





		<i>Higher Level</i>	3
21	<b>School/ College attended</b>	<i>Govt</i> <i>Aided</i> <i>Private</i> <i>Kendreeya/ Navodhaya Vidyalaya</i> <i>MGLC (Multi Grade Learning Centre)</i> <i>Sports School</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 99
22	<b>Scholar residence?</b>	<i>Government Hostel</i> <i>Private Hostel</i> <i>Own House</i> <i>Rented House</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 99
23	<b>Do you study regularly?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
23 (a)	<b>If not, Reason?</b>	<i>Continuous illness</i> <i>Lack of interest</i> <i>For employment</i> <i>Learning backwardness</i> <i>Distance/Difficulty of travel</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 99
24	<b>Distance from residence to school/college</b>	<i>&lt; 1 km</i> <i>&gt; 1 km - 3 km</i> <i>&gt; 3 km - 5 km</i> <i>&gt; 5 km - 10 km</i> <i>&gt; 10 km</i>	1 2 3 4 5
25	<b>Do you avail mid-day meals from schools?</b> (Students from 1 to 10 standards)	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
26	<b>Do you avail free books and uniforms?</b>		
27	<b>Do you utilize the high tech classroom available in the school?</b>	<i>Yes Utilize</i> <i>No</i> <i>Yes, Not use</i> <i>Unknown</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i> <i>c</i> <i>d</i>
28	<b>Do you experience difficulty/retardation in learning?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>Partly</i> <i>No</i>	1 2 0



29	<b>Are you aware of higher education opportunities?</b> (8 to 12th Std. students)	<i>Don't Know</i> <i>No Answer</i>	88 98
30	<b>Educational discontinuance during study:</b> (age group of 6 to 18 years)	<i>Yes, later continued</i> <i>Discontinued</i> <i>No</i>	1 2 0
30 (a)	<b>Reason for drop out</b>	<i>Lack of financial support</i> <i>No Interest in Education</i> <i>Neglected from friends or teachers</i> <i>Other Family Issues</i> <i>Health Problems</i> <i>For livelihood</i> <i>Others ( _____ )</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
31	<b>Does the child admitted to preschool?</b> (3 - 6 years)	<i>ICDS Aganavadi</i> <i>Private</i> <i>Not admitted</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 99
32	<b>Have you received any assistance from the panchayat for education?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>Partly</i> <i>No</i> <i>Don't Know</i> <i>No Answer</i>	1 2 0 88 89
32(a)	<b>If yes please mention the assistance:</b>	<i>Study Equipment</i> <i>Laptop</i> <i>Academic Coaching assistance</i> <i>Scholarship</i> <i>Study Room</i> <i>Awareness to Parents</i> <i>Transportation facilities</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 7 8 99
<b>Health</b>			
33	<b>Does the household has any member suffering from terminal diseases?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
33 (a)	<b>If Yes, please mention the disease:</b>	<i>(Please see the list of diseases)</i>	
34	<b>Treatment availed?</b>	<i>Allopathic</i> <i>Ayurveda</i> <i>Homeopathy</i> <i>Traditional treatment</i>	1 2 3 4



		<i>No treatment received</i>	5
		<i>Others</i>	99
<b>35</b>	<b>Type of hospital</b>	<i>Government Hospital</i>	1
		<i>Voluntary Organization / Trust Hospital</i>	2
		<i>Private Hospital</i>	3
		<i>Others</i>	99
<b>36</b>	<b>Is Treatment assistance or palliative care availed?</b>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>a</i>
		<i>No</i>	<i>b</i>
<b>36(a)</b>	<b>If yes from where:</b>	<i>Primary / Community Health Centre</i>	1
		<i>District / Taluk Hospital</i>	
		<i>Govt Ayurveda / Homeo Dispensary</i>	
		<i>NGO</i>	2
		<i>Social Organisations</i>	3
		<i>Private Institutions / Individuals</i>	4
		<i>Others</i>	99
<b>36(b)</b>	<b>Who initiated or informed to apply for the assistance?</b>	<i>Self</i>	1
		<i>People's Representative/Ward Member</i>	2
		<i>Local Government Officials</i>	3
		<i>Kudumbasree</i>	4
		<i>Fisheries Promoter</i>	5
		<i>Socio-Political Organisation/Activists</i>	6
		<i>Health Department Officers</i>	7
		<i>Others</i>	99
<b>36(c)</b>	<b>If not received, status of application:</b>	<i>Applied not received</i>	1
		<i>Availed currently not received</i>	2
		<i>Not applied</i>	0
<b><i>For Disabled Members only</i></b>			
<b>37</b>	<b>Do you avail any assistance from the ?</b>	<i>Yes</i>	1
		<i>No</i>	0
		<i>Partly</i>	2
		<i>Don't Know</i>	88
		<i>No Answer</i>	98
<b>37 (a)</b>	<b>If yes, which of the following?</b>	<i>Financial Assistance</i>	1
		<i>Wheelchair</i>	2
		<i>Water Bed</i>	3
		<i>Medicine expenses</i>	4
		<i>Self Employed</i>	5
		<i>Medical assistance</i>	6
		<i>Vehicle</i>	7



		<i>Others</i>	99
<b>37 (b)</b>	<b>If applied for, then who took the initiative/ informed to apply for?</b>	<i>Self</i> <i>People's Representative</i> <i>Local Government Officials</i> <i>Fisheries Department</i> <i>Kudumbasree</i> <i>Fisheries Promoter</i> <i>Socio-Political Organization/Activists</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99
<b>Social Security Pension</b>			
<b>38</b>	<b>Do you have any kind of the social security pension?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>NUC</i>	1 0 99
<b>38 (a)</b>	<b>If yes, Which Pension?</b> Old age Pension – Above 60 years Disability Pension Widow Pension: Unmarried Pension – Age above 50 & unmarried Agricultural Pension – Agro workers	<i>Old age Pension</i> <i>Disability Pension</i> <i>Widow Pension</i> <i>Unmarried Pension</i> <i>Agricultural Pension</i> <i>Others (welfare board pensions)</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6
<b>38 (b)</b>	<b>If yes/applied then who took the initiative/ informed?</b>	<i>Self</i> <i>People's Representative</i> <i>Local Government Officials</i> <i>Fisheries Department</i> <i>Kudumbasree</i> <i>Fisheries Promoter</i> <i>Socio-Political Organization/Activists</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99
<b>38 (c)</b>	<b>If not received, mention the status:</b>	<i>Applied Not Received</i> <i>Availed currently not received</i> <i>Not Applied</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 0 99
<b>Women Empowerment (For females above 18 years)</b>			
<b>39</b>	<b>Have you participated in the activities of the for women empowerment?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> <i>Partly</i> <i>Don't Know</i>	1 0 2 88



		<i>No Answer</i>	98
39 (a)	<b>If yes, which empowerment category:</b>	<i>Women Development Centers</i> <i>Life Skill Development</i> <i>Health/Legal Awareness</i> <i>Small Scale enterprises</i> <i>Financial Assistance</i> <i>Self Help Groups</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 99
40 (a)	<b>Do you have membership in Kudumbasree? (Female above age 18 years)</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
40 (b)	<b>Do you engage in entrepreneurial activities of Kudumbasree?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
40 (c)	<b>Do you have any official responsibility in Kudumbasree?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
<b><i>Social / Cooperative Organization (Above age 18)</i></b>			
41	<b>Do you have membership in any Social / Cooperative Organizations?</b>	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	<i>a</i> <i>b</i>
41 (a)	<b>If yes, which organization?</b>	<i>SC Welfare Organizations</i> <i>Cooperative Organizations</i> <i>Padashekara Samithi</i> <i>Others</i>	
42	<b>Do you avail of any aids/assistance from the organizations in the form of?</b>	<i>Small Loan</i> <i>Interest Free Loan</i> <i>Small Enterprise</i> <i>Financial Assistance</i> <i>Capacity development</i> <i>No</i> <i>Others</i>	1 2 3 4 5 0 99



### *List of diseases*

1. Heart disease
2. Kidney problem
3. Diabetes
4. Blood pressure
5. Cancer
6. HIV/AIDS
7. Tuberculosis
8. Measles
9. Sickle Cell Anemia
10. Asthma
11. Rheumatic disease
12. Stroke
13. Anemia
14. Physical disability through accident
15. Leprosy
16. Liver cirrhosis
17. Cataract/ Vision disorders
18. Geriatric diseases
19. Polio disease
20. Dengue Fever
21. Malaria
22. Chikungunya
23. Japanese Encephalitis
24. Hepatitis
25. Cholera
26. Typhoid
27. Diarrhea
28. Chickenpox
29. H1 N1
30. Zika,
31. Nipah
32. Kala-azar
33. Black Fever
34. Monkey Pox
35. Leptospirosis
36. Rabies
37. Shigella Disease
99. Others



## Appendix.2

### Interview Questionnaire – LSG officials

*Name:*

*Designation:*

1. How long have you been working here? .....
2. Which schemes this panchayat give more emphasis?
3. Are the schemes designed according to the needs of the beneficiaries (scheduled castes)?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

4. Does the conduct Special Gram Sabha?

Yes	1
No	0

- 4a. if yes, do they participate?

Yes	1
No	0

- 4b. if yes, do they share their needs?

Yes	1
No	0

5. What are the schemes implemented for Scheduled Castes?

(Relief, Social Security, Education, Health, Livelihood, Women Empowerment, Others.....)

6. Does the projects benefit the SC category?



Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

6a. If yes, what percentage benefited:

100% - 90 %	1
90% - 75 %	2
75% - 50 %	3
50% - 25 %	4
25% - 100 %	5

7. Approach of Scheduled Castes towards the projects?

Preparation:

Very Good	1
Excellent	2
Average	3
Poor	0

Implementation:

Very Good	1
Excellent	2
Average	3
Poor	0

Beneficiary Share

Very Good	1
Excellent	2
Average	3
Poor	0

Evaluation

Very Good	1
Excellent	2
Average	3
Poor	0





8. SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan) Grant is enough for the overall development of SC?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

9. How much has this panchayat been able to solve the problems of Scheduled Castes?

100 percent	1
75 percent	2
50 percent	3
25 percent	4
Not Achieved	5

10. What are the problems the scheduled castes have in the panchayat?

11. What can be done with the resources of this Panchayat for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes?

12. Have you experienced any problems from project formulation and implementation?

Yes	1
No	0

12a. If yes, what problem?

13. Your suggestions to increase the efficiency of working in the panchayat?



## Appendix.3

### Interview Questionnaire – Elected Representatives

*Name:*

*Designation*

1. Has decentralization made a positive change for the Scheduled Castes?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

2. Does conduct separate Gram Sabha for Scheduled Castes?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

If yes,

2(a) Do they participate?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

2(b) Rate their cooperation?

Excellent	1
Good	2
Average	3
Poor	0

2(c) Do they propose their needs?



Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

2(d) Are the plans formulated according to their needs?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

3. Do the plans of give special consideration to Scheduled Castes for development?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

If yes in which field of activity

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Productive sector	
Livelihood	
Education	
Land / House	
Women Empowerment	
Others.....	

4. Has there been more intervention from the panchayat in recent times than earlier?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99



5. Are the projects being implemented evaluated?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

5(a) If yes please mention

(Social Auditing / Panchayat Check List / Others)

6. Do the beneficiaries get the service of SC promoters?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

7. As a ward member, has the Panchayat made special intervention to know the problems of the Scheduled Castes?

Yes	1
No	0
Partially	2
Don't Know	99

8. Are there any unresolved issues as a former / current elected representative?

<b>Problems</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
1. Livelihood 2. Education 3. Health 4. Social welfare	

9. Suggestions for solving the problems



## Appendix.4

### SCP Allocation and Expenditure to LSGs (In Crores)

SCSP Utilization under LSGs			
Year	Allocation	Expenditure	% Utilization
1997-98	194.00	178.20	91.9%
1998-99	195.00	113.85	58.4%
1999-2000	200.00	181.04	90.5%
2000-01	217.00	125.04	57.6%
2001-02	182.00	85.36	46.9%
2002-03	268.50	94.00	35.0%
2003-04	263.33	223.75	85.0%
2004-05	285.20	190.27	66.7%
2005-06	334.47	192.89	57.7%
2006-07	403.00	351.99	87.3%
2007-08	443.30	442.17	99.7%
2008-09	487.63	413.49	84.8%
2009-10	535.99	518.43	96.7%
2010-11	589.49	484.03	82.1%
2011-12	660.23	697.69	105.7%
2012-13	739.46	661.58	89.5%
2013-14	828.20	882.49	106.6%
2014-15	927.58	811.56	87.5%
2015-16	927.58	857.04	92.4%
2016-17	1039.29	726.02	69.9%
2017-18	1172.05	938.60	78.5%
2018-19	1289.26	1070.07	83.0%
2019-20	1353.91	748.53	55.3%
2020-21	1221.15	1147.06	93.9%
2021-22	1221.15	1131.30	92.6%

Source: Economic Review, SPB

## Appendix.5

### Classification of projects under major & sub category

Major Code	Major Sector	Sub Sector	Code
1	Agriculture & allied	Agriculture	1
		Farming / Cattle / Livelihood	2
		Irrigation	3
		Financial Support	4
		Equipment's / Sprayers / Fertilizers / Tillers (individual & Society)	5
		Dairy Units or development	6
		Others (Electric fencing / Livestock disease prevention care)	88
2	Education	SSA Share	1
		Literacy Mission Share	2
		Study Materials / Study room / Study Package	3
		Transportation / Cycles / related schemes	4
		Furniture's/ Study tables / IT Equipments (Student & Schools)	5
		Financial Support (Scholarships)	6
		Innovative Projects	7
		others (uniform clothes / Study tour)	88
3	Employment	Self-Employment	1
		Skill development / Sports for youth	2
		Coaching Assistance	3
		Furniture & equipments	4

		Financial Support	5
		Others (Youth centre)	88
4	Health	Nutrition	1
		Medical Camps / Awareness classes / physical trainings	2
		Purchase of medicine	3
		Distribution of Ayurvedic medicine / medicines	4
		Others (Janani Suraksha Padhathi / Health packages / immunity program / Ardham)	88
5	Housing	IAY / PMAY/ LIFE Share	1
		EMS Share	2
		Construction of Houses	3
		Sanitation units	4
		Maintenance	5
		Electrification	6
		Others (Dept. schemes - Grihasree / pipe composts)	88
6	Infrastructure	Footpaths & Foot bridges	1
		Schools / anganwadis / Ground / Buildings	2
		Roads / culverts / Compound walls	3
		Street lights	4
		Electrification	5
		Furniture & equipments	6
		Religious / Community halls & sanitation	7
		Maintenance / Renovation	8
		Drainage	9
		Others	88
7	Water Schemes	Jalanidhi Share	1
		Water Supply / pipeline Extension	2

		water Source including renovation	3
		Others (Schemes & Projects, electricity charges)	88
8	Welfare Schemes	Grant to marriages	1
		Purchase of solar lamps /furniture's	2
		Purchase of land	3
		Samagra Vikasanam (Overall Development)	4
		Old aged people's welfare (Samagra Vayojana treatment, Pakal-veedu.)	5
9	No Name	Unknown	99





## Appendix.6

### Scale for the Questionnaire

#### Q.28. Scale on Drinking water sources (Household Survey)

Scale	Type of drinking water source
<b>Good</b>	Own well
	Pipeline Inside HHs
	Jalanidhi Pipeline
<b>Moderate</b>	Public Tap
	Public wells
<b>Poor</b>	Rivers / Canal
	Neighbors / Water tankers
	Rivers / Streams / Springs

#### Q.30. Index on Condition of quality drinking water – Household survey

Drinking water Condition		
Scale	Supply	Source
Excellent	Sufficient	Good
Good	Occasional	Good
	Sufficient	Moderate
	Occasional	Moderate
Fair	Rarely	Good
	Rarely	Moderate
	Sufficient	Poor
	Occasional	Poor
Poor	Shortage	Good
	Shortage	Average
	Rarely	Moderate
	Shortage	Moderate
	Rarely	Poor
	Shortage	Poor



## Q25. Scale on condition of sanitation – Household survey

Scale	Type of drinking water source
Good	Own Toilet
Moderate	Common Toilet
Poor	Open Facility
	Neighbors
	Temporary / Deteriorated

## Q21-23 Scale on Condition of Housing - Household survey

Housing Condition			
Category	Roof	Wall	Floor
Pucca	Concrete	Concrete / Bricks	Cement
		Concrete / Bricks	Tiles/Mosaic
	Clay Tiles	Concrete / Bricks	Cement
		Concrete / Bricks	Tiles/Mosaic
Moderate	Concrete	Concrete / Bricks	Cement
	Asbestos	Concrete / Bricks	Cement
	Clay Tiles	Stone	Stone
	Concrete	Concrete / Bricks	Stone
		Concrete / Bricks	Mud floor
	Palm leaf/ traditional	Concrete / Bricks	Cement
Tar sheet / Tin Sheet	Concrete / Bricks	Cement	
	Concrete / Bricks	Tiles/Mosaic	
Kachha	Asbestos	Concrete / Bricks	Mud floor
		Stone	Mud floor
		Tarpaulin	Cement
		Mud/Wooden	Cement
		Mud/Wooden	Mud floor
	Clay Tiles	Concrete / Bricks	Mud floor
		Stone	Mud floor
		Tarpaulin	Mud floor
		Mud/Wooden	Cement
		Mud/Wooden	Mud floor



	Mud/Wooden	Stone
Palm leaf/ traditional	Concrete / Bricks	Cement
	Mud/Wooden	Mud floor
	Stone	Mud floor
Tar sheet / Tin Sheet	Concrete / Bricks	Mud floor
	Concrete / Bricks	Cement
	Palm leaf/ traditional	Mud floor
	Tarpaulin	Mud floor
	Mud/Wooden	Mud floor
	Mud/Wooden	Cement



## Appendix.7

### Percentage of Extremely Poor SCs in Kerala

<b>Extremely Poor SC households in Kerala</b>				
<b>District Name</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>% in districts</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Pathanamthitta	796	6.2%	30.9%	<b>2579</b>
Kollam	1254	9.8%	28.1%	<b>4461</b>
Thrissur	1337	10.5%	26.7%	<b>5013</b>
Thiruvananthapuram	1881	14.7%	25.8%	<b>7278</b>
Palakkad	1588	12.4%	24.6%	<b>6443</b>
Alappuzha	734	5.8%	20.3%	<b>3613</b>
Idukki	594	4.7%	22.3%	<b>2665</b>
Ernakulam	1223	9.6%	21.6%	<b>5650</b>
Kottayam	185	1.4%	17.3%	<b>1071</b>
Kozhikode	1063	8.3%	15.7%	<b>6773</b>
Malappuram	1310	10.3%	15.3%	<b>8553</b>
Kasargod	324	2.5%	11.7%	<b>2768</b>
Wayanad	201	1.6%	6.9%	<b>2931</b>
Kannur	273	2.1%	6.5%	<b>4208</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12763</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>64006</b>

Source: State Extreme Poverty Eradication Cell, CRD



## Appendix.8

### Details of Field Investigators for data collection

Districts		Name of Field Investigators
Palakkad	Ambalapara	Syamjith R Kiran
	Chalavara	Saritha PT
	Kadampazhipuram	Reshmi K
	Sreekrishnapuram	Unnikrishnan
Malappuram	Pothukkal	Rasiya
	Vazhikkadavu	Asmabi CP
	Chokkad	Rasiya & Asmabi CP
	Edappatta	Abbas T
Thrissur	Mullurkkara	Jisha P
	Varavoor	Sneha
	Panjal	Jisha P
	Pazhayannur	Syamili PC
Kollam	Chithara	Liju SL
	Velinallur	Aswathy
	Yeroor	Saritha Binu
	Kulathupuzha	Chinnu
Thiruvananthapuram	Kallara	Anagha
	Nanniyode	Bindhu S
	Madavoor	Rajendran
	Navaikulam	Rakhi MR

