

**HOUSEHOLD PRIMARY SAMPLE SURVEY
OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN KERALA
(Detailed Household Schemes)**



Education, Skill and Employment Catch-Up

Submitted to
Scheduled Castes Development Department
Government of Kerala

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*An Autonomous Institution of Government of Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram – 18*

**HOUSEHOLD PRIMARY SAMPLE SURVEY
OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN KERALA
(Detailed Household Schemes)
[Report 8]**

Monitoring and Evaluation of Schemes Implemented by
Scheduled Castes Development Department during the
Eleventh and Twelfth Plan Period [2007-2017]

Submitted to
**Scheduled Castes Development Department
Government of Kerala**

November 2020



An Autonomous Institution of Government of Kerala
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PREFACE

As part of the Research Project - Monitoring and Evaluation of Schemes implemented by Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD) - the study team of GIFT conducted a primary sample survey of scheduled caste households in Kerala during 2017-18. The findings of the survey are presented in the form of three reports. This report (Report No.8) analyses in detail the household based schemes implemented by the SCDD during the period from 2007 to 2017.

We would like to thank all the respondents, the officials of SCDD and Local Governments who offered support and co-operated with the conduct of the sample survey in selected wards of Kerala. Our special gratitude to the survey team without whose hard work the survey would not have been possible. We also thank our research consultant Dr G Raveendran ISS, Former Additional Director General, Central Statistical Organization (CSO) for his professional advices for the design and conduct of primary sample survey. Thanks are also due to all the academic and non-academic staff of GIFT.

We hope the findings of this report will be useful for the SCDD for formulating appropriate household based schemes for the welfare of the scheduled castes population in Kerala.

Thiruvananthapuram
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(Refer *Annexure No.5*)

CONTENTS

Title	Page No
Preface	5
Acknowledgements	7
List of Tables	11
List of Annexures	19
Executive Summary	21
Chapter 1 - Introduction	37
Chapter 2 - Scheme - Land	47
Chapter 3 - Scheme - House	63
Chapter 4 - Scheme - Land and House	83
Chapter 5 - Scheme - Toilet	103
Chapter 6 - Scheme - Electrification	117
Chapter 7 - Scheme - Water connection	129
Chapter 8 - Scheme - Open well	141
Chapter 9 - Scheme - House maintenance	153
Annexures	173

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table A	District-wise Distribution of Sample Panchayats Selected based on SC Concentration	40
Table B	Sampling Details - Municipalities	41
Table C	Sampling Details - Corporation	42
Table D	Sample survey of SC Households in Kerala 2017-18	42
Table 2.1	Land: Who informed you about the scheme?	47
Table 2.2	Land: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	48
Table 2.3	Land: Who helped in preparing and submitting application?	48
Table 2.4	Land: Agency to which application was submitted	48
Table 2.5	Land: Whether the Agency contacted you after submitting your application?	49
Table 2.6	Land: How many times Agency contacted you after submitting your application?	49
Table 2.7	Land: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand?	50
Table 2.8	Land: Did you visit the Agency concerned without being called?	50
Table 2.9	Land: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	50
Table 2.10	Land: Have you applied earlier for this scheme?	50
Table 2.11	Land: How many times have you applied earlier for this scheme?	51
Table 2.12	Land: What was the reason for not being successful?	51
Table 2.13	Land: Attendance in Grama sabha/ Ward sabha meetings	52
Table 2.14	Land: Stage of Allotment	52
Table 2.15	Land: Who Identified?	53
Table 2.16	Land : Location	53
Table 2.17	Land: Area in Cents	53
Table 2.18	Land: Type	54
Table 2.19	Land: Accessibility	54
Table 2.20	Land: Purpose of Allotment	55
Table 2.21	Land: Status after allotment	55
Table 2.22	Land: If the house construction in progress, period of likely completion	56
Table 2.23	Land: If the land is kept unutilized, the reason for the same	56
Table 2.24	Land: Area of the house constructed/ under construction. (Sq. Ft)	57
Table 2.25	Land: Source of Drinking Water	57
Table 2.26	Land: Type of Toilet	58

Table 2.27	Land: Electric connection	58
Table 2.28	Land: Total cost incurred in rupees	59
Table 2.29	Land: Grant sanctioned in rupees	60
Table 2.30	Land: Grant Received in rupees	59
Table 2.31	Land: Own fund invested in rupees	60
Table 2.32	Land: Loans availed in rupees	60
Table 2.33	Land: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme	61
Table 2.34	Land: Complaints	62
Table 2.35	Land: Suggestions	62
Table 3.1	House: Who informed you about the scheme?	63
Table 3.2	House: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	64
Table 3.3	House: Who helped for preparing and submitting application?	64
Table 3.4	House: Agency to which application was submitted	65
Table 3.5	House: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application?	65
Table 3.6	House: How many times the office contacted you after submitting your application?	66
Table 3.7	House: Did you visit the office of the agency on their demand?	66
Table 3.8	House: Did you visit the office without being called by the agency?	66
Table 3.9	House: How many times did you visit the office without being called by the agency?	67
Table 3.10	House: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	67
Table 3.11	House: Have you applied earlier for this scheme?	68
Table 3.12	House: How many times have you applied earlier for this scheme?	68
Table 3.13	House: What was the reason for unsuccessful application?	69
Table 3.14	House: Attendance in Grama Sabha/ Ward Sabha meetings	70
Table 3.15	House: Area of land in possession (Cents)	70
Table 3.16	House: Mode of Acquisition of Land	71
Table 3.17	House: Possession of Patta/Land right	71
Table 3.18	House: Location of House for which scheme availed	71
Table 3.19	Area of House (sq.ft)	72
Table 3.20	House: No. of bed rooms	72
Table 3.21	House: Kitchen	73
Table 3.22	House: Source of Drinking Water	73
Table 3.23	House: Electricity connection	74
Table 3.24	House: Bathroom	74
Table 3.25	House: Toilet	75
Table 3.26	House: Type of Toilet	75
Table 3.27	House: Present occupancy status of completed house	75

Table 3.28	House: Who carried out the construction work?	76
Table 3.29	House: Reasons for delay/ non completion of house construction	76
Table 3.30	House: Grant sanctioned in rupees	77
Table 3.31	House: Grant sanctioned in rupees	77
Table 3.32	House: Grant received in rupees	78
Table 3.33	House: Own fund invested in rupees	78
Table 3.34	House: Loan availed in rupees	79
Table 3.35	House: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme	79
Table 3.36	House: Complaints	80
Table 3.37	House: Suggestions	81
Table 4.1	Land and House: Who informed you about the scheme?	82
Table 4.2	Land and House: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	84
Table 4.3	Land and House: Who helped in preparing and submitting application?	84
Table 4.4	Land and House: Agency to which application was submitted	85
Table 4.5	Land and House: Whether the Agency concerned contacted you after submitting your application?	86
Table 4.6	Land and House: How many times Agency concerned contacted you after submitting your application?	86
Table 4.7	Land and House: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand?	87
Table 4.8	Land and House: Did you visit the Agency concerned without being called?	87
Table 4.9	Land and House: How many times did you visit the Agency concerned without being called?	87
Table 4.10	Land and House: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	88
Table 4.11	Land and House: Have you applied earlier for this scheme?	88
Table 4.12	Land and House: How many times have you applied earlier for this scheme?	89
Table 4.13	Land: What was the reason for not being successful?	89
Table 4.14	House: What was the reason for not being successful?	90
Table 4.15	Land and House: Attendance in Grama/ Ward sabha meetings	90
Table 4.16	Land: Stage of allotment	91
Table 4.17	Land: Location	91
Table 4.18	Land: Location	92
Table 4.19	House: Place of residence	92
Table 4.20	Land: Area in Cents	92
Table 4.21	Land: Type	93
Table 4.22	Land: Accessibility	93
Table 4.23	Land: Present status of the land, if assigned	94
Table 4.24	House: If the house construction in progress, period of likely completion	94

Table 4.25	House: Area in Sq.ft	95
Table 4.26	House: Source of Drinking Water	95
Table 4.27	House: Type of Toilet	96
Table 4.28	House: Electric connection	96
Table 4.29	Land and House: Total Cost in rupees	96
Table 4.30	Land and House: Grant Sanctioned in rupees	97
Table 4.31	Land and House: Total Time elapsed after sanctioning the grant	97
Table 4.32	Land and House: Grant Received in rupees	98
Table 4.33	Land and House: Own Fund invested in rupees	98
Table 4.34	Land and House: Loan availed in rupees	99
Table 4.35	Land and House: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme	99
Table 4.36	Land and House: Complaints	100
Table 4.37	Land and House: Suggestions	101
Table 5.1	Toilet: Who informed you about the scheme?	103
Table 5.2	Toilet: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	104
Table 5.3	Toilet: Who helped for preparing and submitting application?	104
Table 5.4	Toilet: Agency to which application was submitted	104
Table 5.5	Toilet: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application?	105
Table 5.6	Toilet: How many times the office contacted you after submitting your application?	105
Table 5.7	Toilet: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand?	105
Table 5.8	Toilet: Did you visit the office concerned without being called?	106
Table 5.9	Toilet: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called?	106
Table 5.10	Toilet: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	106
Table 5.11	Toilet: Have you applied earlier for this scheme?	107
Table 5.12	Toilet: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme?	107
Table 5.13	Toilet: What was the reason for not being successful?	107
Table 5.14	Toilet: Attendance in Grama sabha/ Ward sabha meetings	108
Table 5.15	Toilet: Status of toilet construction	108
Table 5.16	Toilet: Duration for completion of toilet (in months)	109
Table 5.17	Toilet: Reasons for delay in completion	109
Table 5.18	Toilet: Who carried out the construction work?	110
Table 5.19	Toilet: If the toilet is not used by any member/ all members, state the reasons	110
Table 5.20	Toilet: Present status of the toilet availed through scheme	111
Table 5.21	Toilet: Toilet used before availing the scheme	111
Table 5.22	Toilet: Total cost in rupees	112
Table 5.23	Toilet: Grant sanctioned in rupees	112
Table 5.24	Toilet: Total Time elapsed after sanctioning the grant	113

Table 5.25	Toilet: Grant received in rupees	113
Table 5.26	Toilet: Own fund in rupees	113
Table 5.27	Toilet: Loan availed in rupees	114
Table 5.28	Toilet: Complaints	114
Table 5.29	Toilet: Suggestions	115
Table 6.1	Electrification: Who informed you about the scheme?	117
Table 6.2	Electrification: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	118
Table 6.3	Electrification: Agency to which application was submitted	118
Table 6.4	Electrification: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application?	118
Table 6.5	Electrification: How many time the office contacted you after submitting your application?	119
Table 6.6	Electrification: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand?	119
Table 6.7	Electrification: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand?	119
Table 6.8	Electrification: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called?	119
Table 6.9	Electrification: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	120
Table 6.10	Electrification: Have you applied earlier for this scheme?	120
Table 6.11	Electrification: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme?	120
Table 6.12	Electrification: What was the reason for not being successful?	121
Table 6.13	Electrification: Attendance in Grama sabha/ Ward sabha meetings	121
Table 6.14	Electrification: Status of scheme	121
Table 6.15	Electrification: Duration taken for completion of electrification	122
Table 6.16	Electrification: Reasons for delay of work	122
Table 6.17	Electrification: Who carried out the electrification work?	123
Table 6.18	Electrification: Source of Light before availing the scheme	123
Table 6.19	Electrification: Total cost in rupees	123
Table 6.20	Electrification: Grant sanctioned in rupees	124
Table 6.21	Electrification: Amount spent by the Agency in rupees	124
Table 6.22	Electrification: Own fund spent in rupees	124
Table 6.23	Electrification: Details of loans availed	125
Table 6.24	Electrification: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme	125
Table 6.25	Electrification: Complaints	126
Table 6.26	Electrification: Suggestions	127
Table 7.1	Water connection: Who informed you about the scheme ?	129
Table 7.2	Water connection: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	130
Table 7.3	Water connection: From whom did you get help for preparing and submitting the application?	130

Table 7.4	Water connection: Agency to which application was submitted	130
Table 7.5	Water connection: Did the office contact you after submitting application?	131
Table 7.6	Water connection: How many times the office contact you after submitting application?	131
Table 7.7	Water connection: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand??	131
Table 7.8	Water connection: Did you visit the office concerned without being called	132
Table 7.9	Water connection: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called?	132
Table 7.10	Water connection: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	132
Table 7.11	Water connection: Have you applied earlier for this scheme?	132
Table 7.12	Water connection: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme?	133
Table 7.13	Water connection: What was the reason for not being successful?	133
Table 7.14	Water connection: Attendance in Grama/ Ward sabha meetings	133
Table 7.15	Water connection: Status of scheme	134
Table 7.16	Water connection: Duration taken for completion of water connection (in months)	134
Table 7.17	Water connection: Reasons for delay of work	134
Table 7.18	Water connection: Who carried out the installation of water connection	135
Table 7.19	Water connection: Source of Water before availing the scheme	135
Table 7.20	Water connection: Total cost in rupees	136
Table 7.21	Water connection: Grant sanctioned in rupees	136
Table 7.22	Water connection: Amount spent by the Agency in rupees	137
Table 7.23	Water connection: Own fund used, if any in rupees	137
Table 7.24	Water connection: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme	138
Table 7.25	Water connection: Complaints	138
Table 7.26	Water connection: Suggestions	139
Table 8.1	Open well: Who informed?	141
Table 8.2	Open well: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	142
Table 8.3	Open well: Mainly from whom did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	142
Table 8.4	Open well: Agency to which application was submitted	142
Table 8.5	Open well: Did the office contact you after submitting application?	143
Table 8.6	Open well: How many times the office contacted you after submitting application?	143
Table 8.7	Open well: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand?	144

Table 8.8	Open well: Did you visit the office concerned without being called?	144
Table 8.9	Open well: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called?	144
Table 8.10	Open well: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	144
Table 8.11	Open well: Have you applied earlier for this scheme	145
Table 8.12	Open well: How many times applied earlier for this scheme?	145
Table 8.13	Open well: What was the reason for not being successful?	145
Table 8.14	Open well: Attendance in Grama sabha/ Ward sabha meetings	146
Table 8.15	Open well: Status	146
Table 8.16	Open well: Duration taken for completion (in months)	146
Table 8.17	Open well: Reasons for delay of work	147
Table 8.18	Open well: Who carried out the work?	147
Table 8.19	Open well: Source of water before the scheme	148
Table 8.20	Open well: Total cost in rupees	148
Table 8.21	Open well: Grant sanctioned in rupees	148
Table 8.22	Open well: Grant received in rupees	149
Table 8.23	Open well: Own fund spent in rupees	149
Table 8.24	Open well: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme	150
Table 8.25	Open well: Complaints	150
Table 8.26	Open well: Suggestions	151
Table 9.1	House maintenance: Who informed you about the scheme?	153
Table 9.2	House maintenance: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?	154
Table 9.3	House maintenance: If yes, mainly from whom?	154
Table 9.4	House maintenance: Agency to which application was submitted	155
Table 9.5	House maintenance: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application?	155
Table 9.6	House maintenance: How many times the office contacted you after submitting your application?	155
Table 9.7	House maintenance: Did you visit the office of the agency on their demand?	156
Table 9.8	House maintenance: Did you visit the office without being called by the agency?	156
Table 9.9	House maintenance: How many times the office without being called by the agency?	156
Table 9.10	House maintenance: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?	157
Table 9.11	House maintenance: Have you applied anytime earlier for this scheme?	157
Table 9.12	House maintenance: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme?	158
Table 9.13	House maintenance: What was the reason for not being successful?	158

Table 9.14	House maintenance: Attendance in Grama sabha/ Ward sabha meetings	159
Table 9.15	House maintenance: Area of land in cents	159
Table 9.16	House maintenance: Place of Residence	160
Table 9.17	House maintenance: Activities done through maintenance	160
Table 9.18	House maintenance: Type of House before maintenance	161
Table 9.19	House maintenance: Type of House after maintenance	161
Table 9.20	House maintenance: Area of house in Sq.ft	161
Table 9.21	House maintenance: Number of bedrooms	162
Table 9.22	House maintenance: Kitchen	162
Table 9.23	House maintenance: Drinking water	163
Table 9.24	House maintenance: Electricity	163
Table 9.25	House maintenance: Bathroom	163
Table 9.26	House maintenance: Toilet	164
Table 9.27	House maintenance: Type of Toilet	164
Table 9.28	House maintenance: Present status of the house	165
Table 9.29	House maintenance: Who carried out the construction work?	165
Table 9.30	House maintenance: Total Time elapsed after sanctioning the grant and completion of work	166
Table 9.31	House maintenance: If the house maintenance is yet not completed, is it likely to be completed as per Schedule	166
Table 9.32	House maintenance: If not, reasons for delay/ non completion	167
Table 9.33	House maintenance: Total cost in rupees	167
Table 9.34	House maintenance: Grant sanctioned in rupees	168
Table 9.35	House maintenance: Grant received in rupees	168
Table 9.36	House maintenance: Own fund spent in rupees	168
Table 9.37	House maintenance: Details of loan availed in rupees	169
Table 9.38	House maintenance: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme	170
Table 9.39	House maintenance: Complaints	170
Table 9.40	House maintenance: Suggestions	171

ANNEXURES

Annexure No	Description	Page No
1	Study reports submitted to SCDD	173
2	Selected Grama panchayats and Wards for Sample Survey	174
3	Selected Municipalities and Wards for Sample Survey	179
4	Selected Corporations and Wards for Sample Survey	181
5	List of Supervisors and Enumerators for Sample Survey	182

Household Primary Sample Survey of Scheduled Castes in Kerala: Detailed Household Schemes

This report analyses the implementation of the household scheme of Scheduled Caste Development Department (SCDD) of Government of Kerala during 2007-2017 based on a sample survey conducted during 2017-18 by GIFT. The household schemes are land, house, land & house, toilet, electrification, water connection, open well and house maintenance. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance, issues and suggestions.

Land Scheme

Section - A: Application for the Land Scheme

Around 70 per cent beneficiaries have got information about the scheme from the ward members/councillors and through grama/ward sabha. More than 86 percent got help for preparing and submitting application for the scheme from the ward members/councilors.

Half of the beneficiaries (50 per cent) reported getting contacted from the agency (office) concerned after submitting the application. Among them, 45 per cent have contacted only once. More than 53 per cent of beneficiaries visited the agency office on their demand and only 10 percent of the beneficiaries report visiting the agency concerned without being called. Of them 9 per cent obtained the details they needed by their second visit itself.

Among the beneficiaries who were allotted with land, 29 per cent have applied earlier for the land scheme. Around 13 per cent beneficiaries have reported that non-including in the priority list is the main reason for the

rejection of their earlier application for availing the scheme. More than 75 per cent beneficiaries who availed the land scheme are of the habit of participating in the grama/ward sabha meetings regularly

Section- B: Utilisation of the Land Scheme

The survey estimate shows that 92 per cent of the beneficiaries applied were allotted with the sanctioned land. With regard to the identification of land, 44 per cent of the beneficiaries have identified the land by themselves. The allotted land is situated in the same ward of the beneficiaries in more than 50 per cent of cases.

Area of land allotted is under 5 cents for about 75 per cent of beneficiaries. The remaining 25 per cent of them were allotted with land of area between 5 and 10 cents. For 84 per cent beneficiaries the allotted land is suitable for construction. About 79 per cent of beneficiaries were allotted with land having road connectivity.

In the allotted land, 22 per cent of beneficiaries have constructed houses with or without housing scheme. About 88 per cent have utilised the allotted land. Only 4 per cent of them reported that the allotted land is not suitable for house construction or agriculture. Out of total, 36 per cent of beneficiaries have constructed/constructing houses with area between 400 and 750 sq. ft.

Only 16 per cent of beneficiaries have own well/bore well as a source of drinking water. Piped water facilities are available to 36 per cent beneficiaries only. Out of the total, 26 per cent of beneficiaries have flush to septic tank type of toilet and another 8 per cent of them have flush/ pour flush to pit latrine type toilet. Around 28 per cent of allotted land has electric connection.

Section – C Financing of the Land Scheme

More than 57 per cent beneficiaries have not invested any amount from their own fund for the purchasing the land and around 85 per cent of the beneficiaries have not availed any loans for purchasing land.

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

Around 20 percent reported delay in processing the application as a difficulty while availing the scheme. Out of those who availed the land scheme 63 per cent made no complaint about the scheme. Rest of them have complaints relating to their finance, issues in drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health facilities and connectivity.

While 11 per cent of beneficiaries suggested increasing the scheme amount, 14 per cent suggested fine-tuning the scheme conditions so that it reaches the deserving beneficiaries of the SC community.

Housing Scheme

Section - A: Application for the Scheme

Out of the total, 75 per cent opine that the ward members/councillors have informed most of the beneficiaries about the scheme. In most of the cases, beneficiaries got help for preparing and submitting the application (89 per cent). Of them, ward member/councillor has helped most of the beneficiaries (59 per cent).

Local bodies have received 73 per cent of the applications and SCDD have received 26 per cent of applications from the beneficiaries. Bulk of the beneficiaries reported that they have been contacted by the office after submitting the application (71 per cent). While 68 per cent of the beneficiaries visited the office with their demand and only 38 per cent of the beneficiaries visited the office without being called by the agency. Of them, 16 per cent visited once and 13 per cent visited twice. Around 61 per cent beneficiaries report that they have got the details they needed each time when they visited the office.

Only 18 per cent of the beneficiaries have applied earlier for the housing scheme and 9 per cent of them have applied once and others have applied more than once. Some of the beneficiaries mention non-inclusion in the priority list and non-cooperation of the office/officers (4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively) as the reason for an unsuccessful application. Greater proportions of beneficiaries regularly attend grama sabha/ward sabha meetings (80 per cent).

Section- B: Utilisation of the Scheme

Around 57 per cent of beneficiaries in the housing scheme possess 1 to 5 cents of land. Out of the total availed house scheme, 92 per cent have own land and only 6 per cent have availed land also through schemes. Most of the beneficiaries (97 per cent) have Patta for their land. Some of the beneficiaries have constructed house in the disputed land (1 per cent). The common location of house construction is traditional settlements (37 per cent).

More than 75 per cent of the beneficiaries have constructed houses having the area between 350 and 650 sq.ft. About 67 per cent of the houses have 2 bedrooms. Around 72 per cent of beneficiaries have constructed separate kitchen in their house. Own well/bore well is the widely used drinking water source in the scheme houses (38 per cent). Almost all houses have an electric connection (91 per cent). Out of the total, 60 per cent have a common bathroom and 64 per cent have a common toilet outside the house. The most prevalent type of toilet is flush to septic tank type (73 per cent). The constructed houses are mostly occupied by the entire family of the beneficiaries (87 per cent). The construction of the house is carried out by the beneficiaries themselves in most of the cases (69 per cent). House construction work is either completed or is likely to be completed in time for most of the beneficiaries (72 per cent).

Section – C Financing of the Land Scheme

Around 23 per cent of beneficiaries have not spent any amount from their own fund and 34 per cent of them have availed loan of above Rs. 6 lakh for the house construction.

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

Beneficiaries mention non-availability of funds, lack of information about the scheme, feel complex procedures and delay in processing application as difficulties. Beneficiaries in the housing scheme have complaints related to the financial crisis, lack of infrastructure facilities, delay in processing application and getting the sanctioned amount and complex procedures. More than 41 per cent of the beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount, lump-sum grant and basic infrastructure.

Land and Housing Scheme

Section - A: Application for the Scheme

Beneficiaries were informed about the scheme by the ward member/councillor in most of the cases (71 per cent and 72 per cent respectively in the case of land scheme and house scheme). Bulk of the beneficiaries reported getting help for preparing and submitting application both in land scheme and house scheme (93 per cent and 90 per cent respectively).

Most of the beneficiaries had got the help from ward member/ councillor for preparing and submitting the application both in the case of land scheme (70 per cent) and house scheme (66 per cent). Beneficiaries had submitted application mostly to SCDD in the case of land scheme (71 per cent) and to block panchayat in the case of house scheme (41 per cent). Bulk of the beneficiaries report agency contacting them after submission of the

application both in the case of land scheme and house scheme (58 per cent and 74 per cent respectively)

Beneficiaries report getting contacted by the agency once after submitting the application (45 per cent and 43 per cent in respective schemes). A greater part of the beneficiaries report visiting the agency with their demand both in the case of land scheme and house scheme (57 per cent and 75 per cent respectively). While about 37 per cent report visiting agency concerned without being called in the case of house scheme, only 2 per cent of them in land scheme report visiting the office without being called.

Only 1 per cent of beneficiaries in land scheme and 15 per cent in house scheme report visiting once the agency concerned without being called. Beneficiaries report getting the details they needed when they visited the agency in most of the cases (2 per cent in land scheme and 28 per cent in house scheme). Only 11 per cent beneficiaries in the land scheme and 10 per cent in the house scheme report applying earlier for the respective schemes. Of them, about 6 per cent in both schemes had applied once for both the schemes.

Non-inclusion in the priority list is the major reason for rejection of the earlier application (4 per cent for land scheme and 2 per cent of house scheme). Beneficiaries report regular attendance in grama sabha/ ward sabha meetings (83 per cent in land scheme and 79 per cent in house scheme).

Section- B: Utilisation of the Scheme

Almost 96 per cent of lands under the scheme have already allotted. Beneficiaries have identified the land by themselves in majority of the cases (54 per cent). Location of land is in the same ward of the beneficiaries in most of the cases (80 per cent). Some of the allotted land is located in the scattered settlement (39 per cent).

Most of the land allotted had area between 1 and 3 cents (56 per cent). The allotted land is suitable for construction in 90 per cent of the cases. The land allotted has road connectivity for 45 per cent beneficiaries. House is constructed or construction in progress under housing scheme in 94 per cent cases. About 10 per cent of the beneficiaries expect that the construction would complete within a year.

Houses constructed under this scheme have area between 500 and 650 sq. ft. for 41 per cent beneficiaries. Major source of drinking water is own well for 35 per cent beneficiaries. Most prevalent type of toilet is flush to septic tank type of toilet (70 per cent). Around 78 per cent of the beneficiaries have electric connection.

Section – C Financing of the Scheme

Total cost incurred lies below Rs. 3 lakhs for 74 per cent of the beneficiaries in land scheme. Whereas it was below Rs. 3 lakhs for 45 per cent of beneficiaries.

Grant sanctioned was below Rs. 1 lakh in 51 per cent of land scheme beneficiaries. In the case of house scheme, majority were sanctioned with grant between Rs 1 lakhs and 2 lakhs (37 per cent).

Some of beneficiaries (53 per cent of in the land scheme and 28 per cent in house scheme) did not invest any amount from their own fund. Around 30 per cent and 44 per cent in the respective schemes invested below Rs. 1 lakh.

A greater part of the beneficiaries has availed loan more than Rs. 6 lakhs both in the case of land scheme and house scheme (87 per cent and 45 per cent respectively). Time elapsed after sanctioning of the grant is below one year in both land and house schemes (74 per cent and 55 per cent respectively).

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

The major difficulty faced in case of land scheme is delay in processing application (25 per cent). It is non-availability of fund (27per cent) in case of

housing scheme. Some of the beneficiaries complain about their financial crisis (24 per cent in the case of the land scheme and 10 per cent in the housing scheme). Both in the cases of land and housing schemes beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount for the scheme and basic infrastructure (8 per cent and 21 per cent respectively).

Toilet Scheme

Section - A: Application for the Scheme

Ward member or councillor has informed the beneficiaries about the toilet scheme in most of the cases (86 per cent). Beneficiaries report that they have got help for preparing and submitting the application (84 per cent). Major source of help for the beneficiaries was the ward member/ councillor (63 per cent). Majority of the beneficiaries have applied to the grama panchayats (51 per cent).

Office concerned has contacted the beneficiary after submitting the application in most of the cases (52 per cent). More than half of the beneficiaries have visited the office on their demand (52 per cent). Most of the beneficiaries have not visited the office concerned without being called (68 per cent). Of them, majority have visited the office once without being called (14 per cent). Bulk of the beneficiaries who visited the office has got the information they needed each time they visited the office (20 per cent).

Only a few beneficiaries have applied earlier for the toilet scheme (15 per cent). Of them, a majority have applied only once for the scheme (10 per cent). Majority of those who applied earlier think that non-inclusion in the priority list is the reason for not being successful (4 per cent). Beneficiaries report regular attendance in grama sabha/ward sabha meetings in bulk of the cases (86 per cent).

Section- B: Utilisation of the Scheme

A vast majority of toilet construction under the scheme is completed (93 per cent). Toilet construction has taken below 3 months for the completion of the 47 per cent of the cases. Bulk of the beneficiaries reports no delay in the

construction of the toilet (93 per cent). Beneficiaries themselves have carried out the construction work in 76 per cent of the cases.

Only a few beneficiaries or family members (3 per cent) report that they did not find the toilet comfortable as a reason for non-utilisation. Beneficiaries report that the toilet is working well in 92 per cent cases. A sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries were left with no option but open space defecation before availing the scheme (22 per cent).

Section – C Financing of the Land Scheme

Toilet construction has incurred costs below Rs. 25,000 for most of the beneficiaries (44 per cent). Grant sanctioned and received lies between Rs. 15,000 and 30,000 in 43 per cent beneficiaries. Beneficiaries have spent below Rs. 15,000 from their own fund on toilet construction in 48 per cent cases.

Majority of the beneficiaries did not avail any loan for toilet construction (77 per cent). Total time elapsed for toilet construction is 3 to 6 months for 32 per cent followed by 1 to 3 months' time elapse in 26 per cent beneficiaries.

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

Around 22 per cent made complaints regarding financial crisis as a complaint and delay in processing application and 13 per cent for getting sanctioned amount and instalments. Some beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount for the scheme (28 per cent). They also suggest disbursing the instalment in proper time (6 per cent) and giving awareness about the scheme (2 per cent).

Electrification Scheme

Section - A: Application for the Scheme

Ward member/councillor had informed most of the beneficiaries about the scheme (78 per cent). Majority got help for preparing and submitting the application (89 per cent). Beneficiaries had submitted the application to Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) for 60 per cent cases.

Around 56 per cent beneficiaries report the office contacting them after submitting the application. Of them 43 per cent report getting contacted once and 42 per cent of the beneficiaries report visiting the office of the agency on their demand. Only 15 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited the office concerned without being called. Of them, 15 per cent visited the office only once. A greater part of those who visited the office (11 per cent) could get the details they needed each time.

Only a few beneficiaries report applying earlier for the electrification scheme (5 per cent) and have applied only once earlier (3 per cent). The non-inclusion in the priority list is the reason for not being successful in the previous applications for 3 per cent of the beneficiaries. Majority of the respondents report regular attendance in the grama /ward sabha meetings (53 per cent).

Section- B: Utilisation of the Scheme

The electrification work is completed for the bulk of beneficiaries (92 per cent). For those who reported the duration, around 28 per cent have less than three months' time for completion of work. Few of the beneficiaries (1 per cent) cite the own financial crisis and the non-availability of the electric post (1 per cent) as a reason for the delay in work.

Beneficiaries themselves have carried out the electrification work in 77 per cent cases. Kerosene lamp was the source light before availing the scheme for 93 per cent beneficiaries. Beneficiaries report the total cost incurred for the electricity connection between Rs 10000 and 20,000 in 34 per cent of the cases.

Section – C Financing of the Scheme

Most of the beneficiaries don't know about the grant sanctioned for electrification scheme (85 per cent). No amount was spent from their own fund in 76 per cent households. Majority of the beneficiaries did not avail any loan for the purpose of getting an electricity connection (94 per cent).

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

Beneficiaries cite the delay in processing application as a difficulty while availing the scheme in 75 per cent. Bulk of beneficiaries does not make any complaint about the scheme (81 per cent). Some beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount and basic infrastructure facilities (6 per cent).

Water connection

Section - A: Application for the Scheme

Ward member/councillor has informed the beneficiaries about the scheme in 65 per cent of the cases. Around 95 per cent beneficiaries got help for preparing and submitting the application. Of them, the majority have received help from Ward member/councillor (61 per cent). Half of the beneficiaries have submitted their application to Grama Panchayats (50 per cent).

Beneficiaries report getting contacted from the agency after submitting the application in the majority of the cases (75 per cent). Of them 52 per cent were contacted once after submitting the application. Most of the beneficiaries (73 per cent) have visited the office of the agency on their demand.

Only 19 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited the office concerned without being called. Of them the majority have visited once (15 per cent). Around 16 per cent of them visited the office had got the information they needed on the first visit itself.

Only 4 per cent of the beneficiaries report applying once earlier for the scheme. Almost all of them stated that the non-inclusion in the priority list is the reason for not being successful. Regular attendance in grama sabha/ward sabha meetings were there for 79 per cent of beneficiaries.

Section- B: Utilisation of the Scheme

Water connection works are completed for almost 99 per cent households who applied for the scheme. Works were completed within one month of commencement for 18 per cent of beneficiaries. No delay in work was

reported in the water connection work. Works were carried out by the contractors appointed by the agency in most of the instances (62 per cent). Around 35 per cent source their drinking water from public tap /stand pipe and neighbour's well before availing the scheme.

Section – C Financing of the Scheme

Total cost incurred for the water connection work is below Rs 5,000 for 9 per cent of the beneficiaries and between Rs 5000 to 10,000 for 15 per cent. Grant sanctioned is between Rs 5,000 and 10,000 for 13 per cent of beneficiaries and below Rs 5,000 for 6 per cent of them. Beneficiaries reported that they don't know about the amount spent by the agency in 97 per cent of cases and 68 per cent of them had not spent any amount on water connection work from their own fund.

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

A greater part of the beneficiaries (71 per cent) did not face any difficulty while availing the scheme. Almost 95 per cent of the beneficiaries did not make any complaints about the scheme. Around 3 per cent of them have complaints about the delays in processing application, in getting sanctioned amount and instalments and complex procedures for availing the scheme. Beneficiaries suggested awareness about the scheme and giving instalments in proper time were 6 per cent and 2 per cent respectively

Open Well Scheme

Section - A: Application for the Scheme

Ward member/councillor has informed 87 per cent of the beneficiaries about the scheme. Most of the beneficiaries (92 per cent) report getting help for preparing and submitting the application. Ward member/ councillor have helped most of the beneficiaries in preparing and submitting the application (77 per cent).

Majority of the beneficiaries have submitted their application to grama panchayats (74 per cent). Most of the beneficiaries report getting contacted by

the office concerned after submitting the application (61 per cent). Of them, 34 per cent report getting contacted once and 62 per cent of beneficiaries report visiting the agency office on their demand while availing the scheme. Only 30 per cent of the beneficiaries report visiting the office concerned without being called. Of those who have visited, 18 per cent have visited once.

Beneficiaries could get the details on their application each time they visited the office in 30 per cent of the cases. Only 9 per cent of the beneficiaries have applied earlier for the open well scheme. Out of which 7 per cent have applied only once earlier. Non-inclusion in the priority list is the reason for not being successful for 5 per cent of the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries report regular attendance in grama/ ward sabha meetings in 87 per cent of the cases.

Section- B: Utilisation of the Scheme

Almost 99 per cent of the open well works initiated under the open well scheme were completed. Open well work has completed within six months for 67 per cent cases. Only 1 per cent of work has been delayed because of financial constraints. More than 50 per cent of the works were carried out by the beneficiaries directly (56 per cent). Beneficiaries depended on neighbours' well for drinking water before availing the scheme are 60 per cent.

Section – C Financing of the Scheme

Beneficiaries have spent Rs. 15,000 to 30,000 for the construction of open well in 45 per cent of the instances. Grant sanctioned is below Rs. 10,000 for 42 per cent and Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 for 44 per cent of beneficiaries. Grant received is below Rs. 10,000 for 42 per cent of beneficiaries. Beneficiaries have spent below Rs. 5,000 only from their own fund in 40 per cent of the cases.

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

As many as 65 per cent of the beneficiaries report no difficulty faced while availing the scheme. Around 9 per cent of them cite the non-availability of funds as a difficulty. About 30 per cent of the beneficiaries complain about the financial crisis. Beneficiaries in 36 per cent cases suggest increasing the amount for scheme and provide basic infrastructure.

House Maintenance Scheme

Section - A: Application for the Scheme

Ward member/councillor has informed the beneficiaries about the scheme in 81 per cent of the cases. Beneficiaries got help for preparing and submitting the application in 93 per cent of the instances. Of them, the majority have received help from ward member/councillor (73 per cent). Around 52 per cent beneficiaries have submitted the application to grama panchayats.

Most of beneficiaries report getting contacted by the office after submitting the application (67 per cent). Of them 41 per cent were contacted once. The majority of the beneficiaries have visited the office of the agency on their demand (64 per cent). Only 29 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited the office without being called. Of them 24 per cent report getting the details they needed each time they visited the office. Some of the beneficiaries have applied earlier also for the scheme (23 per cent). Of them, 16 per cent have applied once.

Non-inclusion in the priority list is the reason for not being successful in the application in 60 per cent of the cases. Around 72 per cent of the beneficiaries report regular attendance in grama sabha/ward sabha meetings.

Section- B: Utilisation of the Scheme

About half of the beneficiaries in the house maintenance scheme have land with an area between 3 and 5 cents (50 per cent). More than half of the beneficiaries (55 per cent) stay in traditional settlements. Beneficiaries have

done plastering and repairing works through maintenance scheme in 54 per cent of the instances.

The 62 per cent of the houses under the scheme were of semi pucca type before the maintenance work. After the maintenance works, the share of pucca houses is 44 per cent. Around 44 per cent of beneficiaries have houses with an area between 350 to 500 sq. ft. Beneficiaries have house with 2 bedrooms in majority of the cases (82 per cent). Almost 76 per cent of the beneficiaries have the separate kitchens in their house.

Own well as a source of drinking water for 40 per cent of beneficiaries. All most all the beneficiaries have an electricity connection in their house (98 per cent). Around 77 per cent have common bathrooms outside the house and 83 per cent of them have a common toilet outside their house. The majority have flush to septic tank type of toilet (86 per cent).

All most all the houses (96 per cent) are currently resided by the entire family of the beneficiary. Around 79 per cent of the house maintenance works were carried out by the beneficiaries directly. Total time elapsed is between 3 months to 6 months for half of the works (50 per cent). Of those beneficiaries whose house maintenance work is not yet completed, 33 per cent expect that the work would complete as per the schedule and 8 per cent cite the shortage of own fund as the reason for delay in maintenance work.

Section – C Financing of the Scheme

Total cost incurred for the maintenance is between Rs 25,000 and 50,000 for 44 per cent of the beneficiaries. Grant sanctioned is below Rs 15,000 for 38 per cent and between Rs 15,000 and 30,000 for 47 per cent of beneficiaries. The grant received is below Rs 15,000 for 40 per cent of beneficiaries, between Rs 15,000 and 30,000 for 46 per cent of beneficiaries.

Around 38 per cent of them have spent below Rs 15,000 on house maintenance work. Majority of the beneficiaries did not avail any loan for house maintenance work (74 per cent).

Section – D Issues and Suggestions

Beneficiaries cite non-availability of funds and non-availability of correct information about the schemes as difficulty to the tune of 11 per cent. Some complain about the financial crisis (22 per cent) and the lack of awareness about the scheme (4 per cent). Around 26 per cent beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount for the schemes and basic infrastructure.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Government of Kerala has entrusted Gulati institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT) a study to evaluate the working of the institutions and various schemes implemented by the Scheduled Caste Development Department (SCDD) during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans (2007-2017) period.

As the part of the study, a detailed State-wide Primary Survey has been conducted in Kerala during the year 2017-18. The analytical results of the primary sample survey are presented in three reports. They are Scheme-wise analysis in Report -7, detailed household scheme-wise analysis in Report - 8 and the detailed individual scheme-wise analysis in Report -9.

This report, Report - 8, contains the detailed household scheme-wise analysis of primary survey conducted on scheduled caste households in Kerala. The details of the previous reports submitted to the SCDD are listed in the Appendix 1. In this report schemes relating to the households are analysed in detail based on the estimation of sample survey conducted on 3121 houses methodically selected from the total sample of 13508 houses. The household based schemes analysed in this report are land, house, land and house, toilet, electrification, water connection, open well and house maintenance.

Sampling Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Two Phase Sampling Method

For selecting sample respondents of SC beneficiaries for the conduct of household survey a list of beneficiaries who have availed various schemes during the study period (2007-2017) was required. Since no such comprehensive scheme-wise, year-wise, area-wise, agency-wise list of beneficiary SC households was readily available with government or agencies, the study team have adopted a two-step sampling. The first was listing of households and the second was the detailed survey of sample beneficiaries who has availed various schemes during 2007 to 2017 study period.

In the first phase, survey was conducted in all SC households (13508 houses) in selected sample wards using a structured questionnaire. In the second phase, sample beneficiaries were selected based on the first stage survey and detailed scheme-wise structured questionnaire was employed in sample SC households (3121 houses).

2. Sampling Design

A two phased multi-stage sampling scheme with deep stratification was used for the selection of households. Each District in Kerala is considered as a basic stratum under the sampling process. The Grama panchayats in each district is taken as rural stratum, and municipalities as the first urban stratum and the corporations as the second urban stratum. The sampling of households/individuals who have availed schemes from rural- panchayats, urban- municipalities and urban-corporations are described below:

2.1 Rural Sample – Grama Panchayats

The Grama panchayats in each district were first stratified as high land, mid land and low land according to geographical location. The panchayats in each of these strata were further stratified into those with concentration of SC population and without concentration (concentrated and non-concentrated). It was done by arranging the panchayats in each geographical stratum in descending order of percentage shares of SC population based on 2011 Census. The cumulative share of SC population is computed and those panchayats accounting for 50 per cent or more of SC population in the geographical stratum is included in the '*SC concentrated*' sub-stratum and the rest in the '*SC non-concentrated*' sub-stratum.

One Panchayat from concentrated & one from non-concentrated were selected in each geographical stratum so as to ensure the coverage of all the categories of panchayats in each district. It was proposed to select at least One Panchayat from each of the three categories of Land such as low land, mid land and high land. Since, Alappuzha district did not have high land panchayats, Wayanad did not have mid land and low land panchayats, districts

like Idukki and Palakkad did not have low land panchayats, this type of selecting one Panchayat from each of the three categories of land was not possible in these districts. Hence, there was a shortage of ten panchayats and these were distributed to other districts having larger share of SC population in panchayats in each category.

The next sampling strata were wards in each selected local body/panchayats. The wards in each Panchayat were first stratified into SC concentrated and SC non-concentrated wards based on percentage share of SC population. The procedure followed for the wards is the same as that followed for the classification of panchayats explained earlier. After stratification, one ward each was selected from each category. Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) method was used for the selection of Panchayats and wards. The selection of panchayats & wards based on the above method is given in the flow chart -1. The selection of panchayats and wards based on the above procedure for all the 14 districts are given in the Table-A and the list of selected panchayats and wards are depicted in Annexure No.2.

All the SC households in the selected wards were surveyed in the first phase. The socio-economic characteristics and the schemes they have availed during the last ten years (2007 to 2017) were collected through a structured questionnaire (Refer Annexure - 6 of Report- 7). Sampling frames for each scheme was prepared from the first Phase of the survey. SRSWOR was used for the selection of households. For each scheme, except educational assistance, 10 per cent of the beneficiary households subject to a minimum of one were selected for detailed survey. In the case of educational assistance, the sampling fraction was fixed as 15 per cent i.e., five per cent each from education up to 12th Standard, Graduation & above and Technical education

Table A District-Wise Distribution of Sample Panchayats Selected based on SC Concentration											
Sl. No:	District	Panchayats								Wards	
		High land		Mid land		Low land		All		C	NC
		C	NC	C	NC	C	NC	C	NC		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	10	6
2	Kollam	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	10	6
3	Pathanamthitta	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6
4	Alappuzha	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
5	Kottayam	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6
6	Idukki	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	4
7	Ernakulam	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6
8	Thrissur	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	10	6
9	Palakkad	2	1	2	1	0	0	4	2	8	4
10	Malappuram	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	8	8
11	Kozhikode	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6
12	Wayanad	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
13	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6
14	Kasaragod	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6
	Total	14	13	18	14	14	11	46	38	92	76

(C = Concentrated NC = Non-Concentrated)

1.2 Urban Sample - Municipalities

In the case of urban municipalities, the geographical stratification of high, mid and low land is not possible since municipalities are not characterised by a single type of land terrain. Ernakulam district alone had 8 municipalities and it was followed by Thrissur and Kannur with 6 municipalities each. Idukki and Wayanad had only one municipality each. The total number of municipalities in Kerala is 53 during the survey period.

Hence, a minimum of one municipality was selected from each district. In the case of the districts which individually accounted for at least 10 per cent of the SC population, two municipalities each were selected for the survey. These districts were Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram. In these five districts, the municipalities were stratified as concentrated and non-concentrated and one municipality from each stratum was selected.

The second and third stage sampling units were wards and households and they were stratified and selected exactly in the same manner as in the case of rural samples. SRSWOR was used in all the stages. The selection of Municipalities and wards based on the above method for the Thiruvananthapuram District is given in the Flow chart -1. The selection of Municipalities and wards based on the above procedure for all the 14 districts are given in the Table - B and the list of selected municipalities and wards are depicted in Annexure No.3.

Table B Sampling Details - Municipalities					
Sl. No	District	No. of Municipalities	Sample Municipalities	Sample Wards	
				C	NC
1	Trivandrum	4	2	2	2
2	Kollam	2	1	1	1
3	Pathanamthitta	3	1	1	1
4	Alappuzha	5	1	1	1
5	Kottayam	4	1	1	1
6	Idukki	1	1	1	1
7	Ernakulam	8	2	2	2
8	Thrissur	6	2	2	2
9	Palakkad	4	2	2	2
10	Malappuram	5	2	2	2
11	Kozhikode	2	1	1	1
12	Wayanad	1	1	1	1
13	Kannur	6	1	1	1
14	Kasaragod	2	1	1	1
	Total	53	19	19	19

(C = Concentrated, NC = Non-Concentrated)

2.3 Urban Sample - Corporations

All the five Corporations of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kochi, Thrissur and Kozhikode were selected for the survey. However, Kochi Corporation could not be surveyed as the corporation authorities were not willing to allow the survey team of GIFT to conduct survey in the selected regions in the Corporation, even after repeated requests from the Survey Team and the officials of SCDD.

The selection of wards from the Corporations was also done in the same manner as that of municipalities. The selection of wards from the

Corporation based on the above method for sample District is given in Flow Chart -1. The selection of wards from all the corporations based on the above procedure for all the 14 districts are given in the Table-C and the list of selected corporation wards are depicted in Annexure 4.

Table C Sampling Details - Corporation			
Sl. No	District	Corporation Wards	
		C	NC
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1	1
	Kollam	1	1
3	Trissur	1	1
4	Kozhikode	1	1
	Total	4	4

(C = Concentrated, NC = Non-Concentrated)

3. Sample Size

The sample size is usually decided on the basis of the desired level of reliability of estimates of variables. In the absence any earlier surveys of this kind, no estimate of sampling error or reliability was available. From the State, 10.1 per cent of the total local bodies and 1.2 per cent of the total wards were covered in the survey. All the SC households (13508 households) in the selected wards were surveyed for collecting relevant information which represents 1.8 per cent of the entire SC households in the State. (Refer Table -D)

Table D Sample survey of SC Households in Kerala 2017-18				
No.	Particulars	Population (Census 2011)	Sample	% on Total
	Districts	14	14	100.0
2	Corporations	5	4	80.0
3	Municipalities	53	19	35.8
4	Panchayats	999	84	8.4
5	Total	1057	107	10.1
6	Wards	18243	214	1.2
7	Two Stage Survey	Survey 1-Basic Scheme-wise Survey Survey-2 Detailed Scheme-wise Survey		
8	No. of Households (Listing of HH)	735926	13508	1.8
9	No. of Detailed Scheme wise survey of HH	NA	3121	NA
10	No. of Household Members (Listing of HHM)	3060523	54864	1.8

4. Estimation Formulae

4.1 Notations:

$d = 1$ to 14 denotes the district

$h = 1$ to 3 denotes the high, mid and low land

$c = 1$ to 2 denotes the concentrated and non-concentrated
panchayats/municipalities

$i = 1$ to M_{dhc} denotes the panchayat/ municipality/corporation

$t = 1$ to 2 denotes concentrated or non- concentrated wards in the sample
panchayat/municipality/corporation

$j = 1$ to N_{dhcit} denotes the wards in any specific stratum of selected
panchayat/municipality/corporation

$k = 1$ to P_{dhcjt} denotes the SC household in the selected ward

$a = 1$ to 25 denotes the beneficiary schemes being evaluated

$b = 1$ to L_{dhcjt} denotes the household which has availed the benefit of
scheme 'a'

N_{dhc} indicates the total number of panchayats/municipalities in district
'd', in h^{th}
geographical area and c^{th} type

n_{dhc} indicates the number of sample panchayats/municipalities in
district 'd', in
 h^{th} geographical area and c^{th} type

M_{dhcit} indicates total number of wards in the t^{th} ward stratum of the selected
panchayat/municipality/corporation

m_{dhcit} indicates number of sample wards in the t^{th} ward stratum of the selected
panchayat/municipality/corporation

P_{dhcjt} indicates the total number of SC households in the selected ward

p_{dhcjt} indicates the number of sample SC households in the selected ward

L_{dhcjt} indicates the total number of households which have availed benefits
under scheme 'a' in the selected ward

l_{dhcjt} indicates the number of sample households selected out of those who
have availed benefits under scheme 'a' in the selected ward

4.2 Estimation Formulae

Phase I - Listing Schedule

Let y_{dhcijk} denotes the value of characteristic 'y' of k^{th} household in j^{th}
ward of t^{th} strata of wards in i^{th} panchayat of c^{th} strata of panchayat in
 h^{th} land category of d^{th} district.

Let Y_1 denotes the estimated total value of the characteristic 'y' in the
state.

Then

$$Y_1 = \sum_{d=1}^{14} \sum_{h=1}^3 \sum_{c=1}^2 \sum_{t=1}^2 \sum_{k=1}^{P_{dhcjt}} \frac{N_{dhc}}{n_{dhc}} M_{dhcit} y_{dhcijk}$$

Beneficiary Survey Schedule

Let Z_1 denotes the estimated total value of the characteristic 'z' in the state.

Then

$$Z_1 = \sum_{d=1}^{14} \sum_{h=1}^3 \sum_{c=1}^2 \sum_{t=1}^2 \sum_{a=1}^{25} \sum_{b=1}^{l_{dhcitja}} \frac{N_{dhc}}{n_{dhc}} M_{dhcit} \frac{L_{dhcitja}}{l_{dhcitja}} Z_{dhcitjab}$$

2. Two Phase Survey Questionnaires

For the purpose of Survey of SC Households Two Stage Survey questionnaires were prepared and employed after conducting pilot study - Phase -1 Scheme-wise Questionnaire for SC beneficiaries households and Phase -2 Detailed Scheme-wise Questionnaire for SC beneficiaries Households for household schemes and Individual schemes

5.1 Phase -1 – Basic Scheme-wise Questionnaire

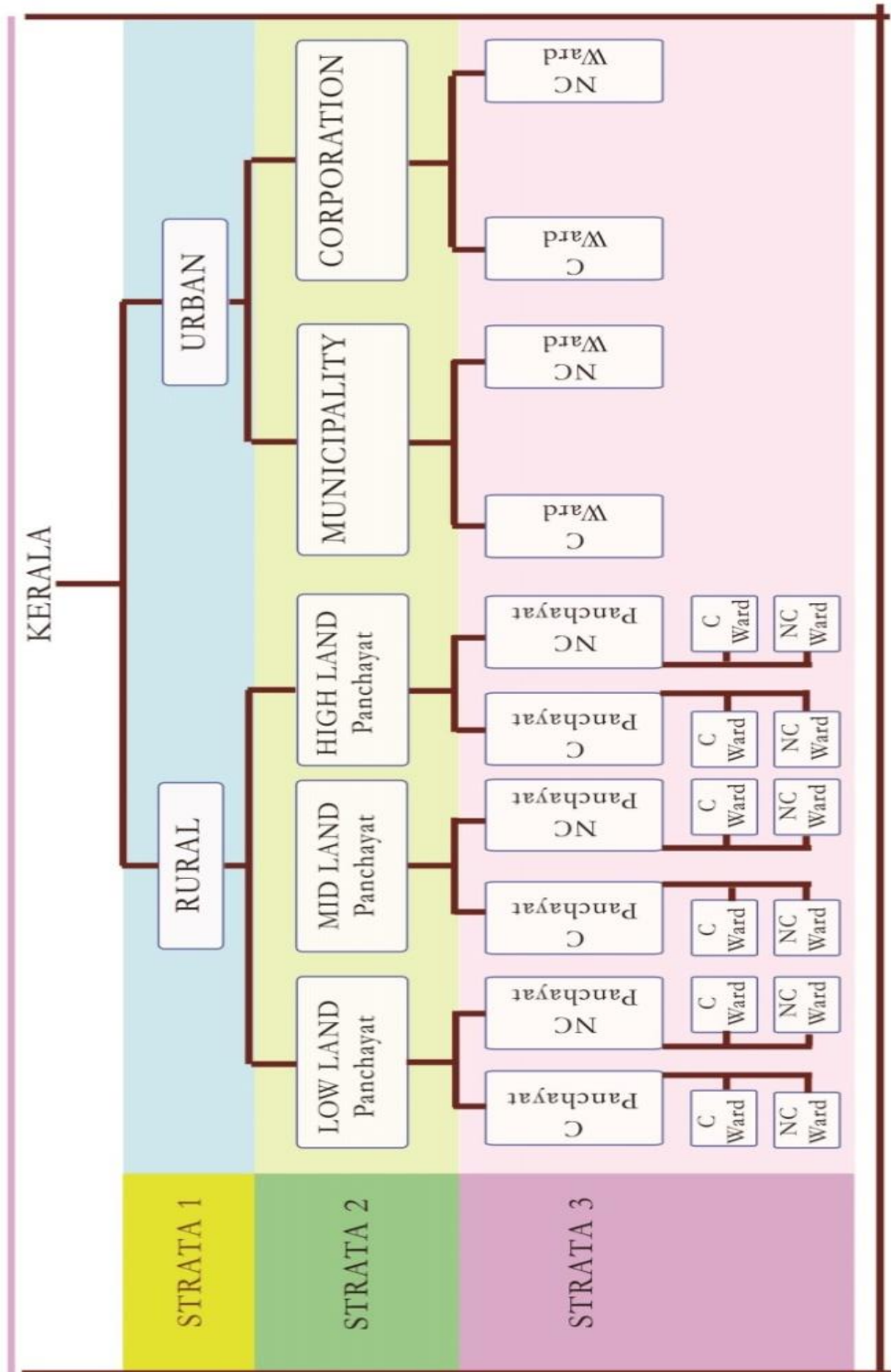
Through this schedule, data relating to personal details of members of the household, household-based schemes & Individual based Schemes were collected. The personal details are age, gender, marital status, disability status, education qualifications, technical qualifications, type of house etc. were estimated. Household-based schemes are land, house, toilet, electrification, water connection, open well, and house maintenance. The Individual based schemes are education, education-awards, skill development, self-employment foreign labour, medical assistance, marriage assistance, Inter-caste marriage assistance, debt waiver, agriculture, animal husbandry and legal aid. Total 54864 scheduled castes members residing in 13508 houses were surveyed by 13 supervisors and 34 enumerators during the period from September 2017 to March 2018. (Annexure No.5). For the Phase -1 Scheme-wise Questionnaire refer Annexure No. 6 in Report - 7

5.2 Phase - 2 Detailed Scheme - wise Questionnaires

Among the schemes (both household and Individual) listed in the Phase -1 detailed scheme -wise structured questionnaires were developed and employed in the selected households. The sample beneficiary selection was done in simple random method from the sample frame developed from phase -1 sample survey. The analysis of the data collected through the detailed household scheme-wise questionnaire is presented in this report (Report -8)

Flow chart 1

Selection of wards from Grama Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations



Chapter - 2

Scheme – Land

This chapter analyses the implementation of the land scheme of SCDD. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance, issues and suggestions of the land scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the Land Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha.

1. Scheme Information

It is reported that around 70.4 per cent of the beneficiaries have got detailed and proper information about the scheme from the ward members/councillors and through grama/ward sabha. The share of SC promoters informing the scheme to beneficiaries is 20.9 per cent only (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1	
Land: Who informed you about the scheme? (Percentage)	
Ward member/Councilor	51.3
Grama/Ward Sabha	19.1
SC Promoter	20.9
Community Organizations/ Activists	1.4
Officials	1.9
Friends and relatives	2.9
Newspaper	2.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT Scheduled Castes Households Primary Sample Survey of Schemes (SC HPSSS) 2017-18</i>	

2. Scheme application

A vast majority of beneficiaries (86.5 percent) report getting help for preparing and submitting the application for the scheme (Table 2.2). As many as 57 per cent have got help from ward member/councilor and 17.4 per cent got from SC promoters (Table 2.3).

Table 2.2 Land: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	86.5
No	13.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 2.3 Land: Who helped in preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
No help received	13.5
Ward member/Councillor	57.0
Other political leaders	5.4
Grama/Ward Sabha	2.2
SC Promoter	17.4
Community Organizations/ Activists	1.2
Officials	0.4
Friends and relatives	2.4
Agents	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

SCDD and the local governments are the two agencies that receive the application for the land scheme. It is found that 62.7 per cent of the beneficiaries had submitted their application to the SCDD and the rest to local governments, among them 30.4 per cent applied in grama panchayat and 4.3 percent in municipality (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4 Land: Agency to which application was submitted (Percentage)	
SCDD	62.7
Grama Panchayat	30.4
Block Panchayat	1.9
District Panchayat	0.7
Municipality	4.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

3. Agency contact

The analysis of the follow-up action by the agency after the receipt of the application shows that only 50.1 per cent of the beneficiaries were contacted back by the agency concerned after the submission of the application for land (Table 2.5). Analysis of the frequency of the agency contact further shows that 45.4 per cent of the applicants who got follow up actions were contacted back by the agency only once and 4.5 percent and 0.2 percent of beneficiaries reported that they were contacted back 2 and 3 times respectively after the submission of application for availing the scheme (Table 2.6).

Table 2.5 Land: Whether the agency contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Yes	50.1
No	49.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 2.6 Land: How many times agency contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Not contacted	49.9
1	45.4
2	4.5
3	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

It is estimated that 53.4 per cent of the beneficiaries visited the agency office on their demand (Table 2.7). Only 9.9 percent of the beneficiaries report visiting the agency concerned without being called (Table 2.8). Out of the beneficiaries who have visited the agency 9.2 percent obtained the details they needed in the second visit only (Table 2.9).

Table 2.7 Land: Did you visit the office of the agency on their demand? (Percentage)	
Yes	53.4
No	46.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 2.8 Land: Did you visit the agency without being called? (Percentage)	
Yes	9.8
No	90.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 2.9 Land: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time? (Percentage)	
Not visited	90.2
1	0.6
2	9.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

4. Previous application Status

The survey reveals that 71.1 per cent of the beneficiaries of the land scheme got land in their first attempt and 28.9 per cent had applied earlier (Table 2.10). Among the beneficiaries who made previous attempts, 17.6 percent applied once. While 4.9 percent applied twice, 3.7 percent have applied 5 times for the land scheme (Table 2.11).

Table 2.10 Land: Have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Yes	28.9
No	71.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 2.11 Land: How many times have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Never applied	71.1
1	17.6
2	4.9
3	1.8
4	0.0
5	3.7
8	0.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

It is estimated that 13.6 percent of the beneficiaries have reported non-including in the priority list as the reason for the rejection of the earlier application for availing of the scheme. While 4.2 percent cited as non-production of caste certificate, 2.1 percent reasoned as not applying proper format. Only 1.1 remarked that the non-cooperation of the officers as the reason for the earlier application being unsuccessful (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12 Land: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	71.1
Application was not in proper format	2.1
Application was not in proper format, Lack of awareness about procedures	0.2
Non production of caste certificate	4.2
Non production of caste certificate, Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-inclusion in the priority list,	0.1
Non-cooperation of the office/officers, Non-inclusion in the priority list	1.0
Non-cooperation of the office/officers, Non-inclusion in the priority list, Don't know	0.1
Non-inclusion in the priority list	13.6
Non-inclusion in the priority list, Could not follow up	0.6
Non-inclusion in the priority list, Don't know	0.0
Don't know	7.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5. Grama /Ward Sabha participation

It is estimated that 75.7 per cent of the beneficiaries who availed the land scheme are regularly participating in the Grama/Ward Sabha meetings (Table 2.13)

Table 2.13 Attendance in Grama / Ward Sabha meetings	
Regular	75.7
Occasional	23.8
Never	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section- B: Utilisation of the Land Scheme

This section, utilisation of the land scheme, discusses its allotment, identification, location, area, type, accessibility, purpose, status, completion, utilisation, area of the house, drinking water, toilet and electric connection.

6. Allotment Status

The survey estimates that 92.6 per cent of beneficiaries who availed the scheme were allotted with the required land under the Scheme. The remaining 7.5 per cent are either in the category of the land acquired but not allotted or identified but not acquired or not yet identified (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14 Land: Stage of Allotment (Percentage)	
Land allotted	92.6
Land acquired but not allotted	1.7
Land identified but not acquired	5.5
Land not identified	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

7. Identification

Around 43.8 per cent of the land given under the scheme is identified by the beneficiary themselves while panchayat members and officials identified 39.4 per cent for the beneficiary. The role of the SC promoters in the identification of land is 9.6 percent only. The role of politicians and real estate agents are negligible (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15 Land: Who Identified? (Percentage)	
Beneficiaries	43.8
Panchayat Members/ Officials	39.4
SC Promoters	9.6
Political leaders	2.8
Real estate agents	0.3
Others	4.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

8. Location

More than 50 per cent of the identified lands are situated in the same ward of the beneficiaries (53.4 per cent) and one-third is in the nearby ward (31.5 per cent). Only 15.1 per cent have got the land other than in the same ward or nearby wards (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16 Land : Location (Percentage)	
Within the same ward	53.4
Nearby ward	31.5
Other places	15.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

9. Area of Land allotted

The beneficiaries allotted with 3 to 5 cents of land constitute 37.8 per cent, 36.7 per cent are allotted with 1 to 3 cents and the balance of 25.5 per cent got land having areas ranging from 5 to 10 cents (Table 2.17).

Table 2.17 Land: Area in Cents (Percentage)	
1 - 3	36.7
3 - 5	37.8
5 - 10	25.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. Type of Land

The estimate from the sample survey revealed that 84.2 per cent of the beneficiaries got the land through the scheme is suitable for construction. The remaining 9.7 per cent of the land are in the category of either marshy or water logged or sandy or rocky or barren (Table 2.18).

Table 2.18 Land: Type (Percentage)	
Suitable for construction	84.2
Cultivable	2.1
Marshy	0.5
Water logged	3.8
Sandy	0.6
Rocky	3.8
Barren	1.0
Others specify	4.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

11. Accessibility

The study came out with the estimate that 78.9 per cent of the beneficiaries are allotted with the land having road accessibility. But the roads are with or without public transport and out of which 24.1 per cent have only internal kutchra road. The rest have the accessibility of footpath or waterways (12.7 per cent) and even no direct access to the land (8.4 per cent) (Table 2.19).

Table 2.19 Land: Accessibility (Percentage)	
Road with public transport	9.8
Road without public transport	45.0
Internal kutchra roads	24.1
Footpath	10.5
Through waterways	2.2
No direct access	8.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Purpose

A major proportion of the land allotment goes to the house construction purpose (93 per cent). Only 7 percent of beneficiaries are allotted land for agriculture or other allied purposes (Table 2.20).

Table 2.20 Land: Purpose of Allotment (Percentage)	
House construction	93.0
Agriculture	2.1
Others	4.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

13. Status of allotted land

Among the beneficiaries who have received land through the scheme 22.1 per cent have constructed houses and 5.4 per cent are in the progress of construction. Applications for 36.4 per cent of beneficiaries who have availed land through the scheme are pending before SCDD/ local bodies for granting housing scheme. It is also estimated that about 11.8 per cent of the land is kept unutilized (Table 2.21).

Table 2.21 Land: Status after allotment (Percentage)	
House constructed under housing scheme	6.8
House constructed without housing scheme	15.3
Construction in progress under housing scheme	4.8
Construction in progress without housing scheme	0.6
Applied for housing scheme	36.4
Waiting to apply for housing scheme	18.3
Land is being used for cultivation	0.2
Land unutilized	11.8
Not applicable (being not allotted)	5.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Completion of House

Among the beneficiaries whose house constructions are in progress, about 2.9 per cent expected that the construction would complete within 12 months. Around 2.3 per cent of beneficiaries do not expect the completion within a year due to many reasons (Table 2.22).

Table 2.22 Land: If the house construction in progress, period of likely completion (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	94.5
Likely to be completed within next 6 months	0.3
Likely to be completed within 6 to 12 months	2.9
Not likely to be completed within a year due to other reasons	1.3
Others specify	1.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

15. Utilisation status

Among the beneficiaries who kept the land unutilized, 3.7 percent reported that the land is not suitable either for house construction or agriculture. It is estimated that 8.1 percent of them do not like to shift to the allotted land due to many reasons which include far away from workplace (Table 2.23).

Table 2.23 Land: If the land is kept unutilized, the reason for the same (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	88.2
Land is not suitable either for house construction or agriculture	3.7
Land is far away and difficult to reach the site	0.2
Do not like to shift from the present place as it is away from work place	0.5
Do not like to shift from the present place due to other reasons	1.9
Others specify	5.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

16. Area of House

The study estimates that 36.3 per cent of land scheme beneficiaries have constructed/constructing houses with an area ranging from 400 to 750 Sq. ft. and 28.1 per cent up to 400 Sq. ft. (Table 2.24).

Table 2.24 Land: Area of the house constructed/ under construction in Sq. Ft (Percentage)	
No house	34.8
100 - 300	8.9
300 - 400	19.2
400 - 600	22.9
600 - 750	13.4
750 +	0.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Source of Drinking Water

Piped water facilities are available to 36.2 per cent beneficiaries, well or bore well to 29.8 per cent and the rest dependent on various other sources for drinking water (Table 2.25).

Table 2.25 Land: Source of Drinking Water (Percentage)	
Piped water at home	3.0
Piped water to yard/plot	9.7
Public tap/Stand pipe	23.5
Own - Bore well/ tube well	4.6
Public - Bore well/tube well	1.7
Own well	11.8
Public well	5.5
Neighbour's well	6.2
River/ stream etc.	2.5
Spring	0.5
Others specify	31.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

18. Toilet

Among the beneficiaries, 26.3 percent have flush to septic tank type of toilet and 8.2 percent of them have flush/ pour flush to pit latrine type toilet. Only a small fraction (0.6 percent) of beneficiaries have ‘flush/pour flush to open drain or field’ type toilet (Table 2.26).

Table 2.26	
Land: Type of Toilet (Percentage)	
Not applicable	48.4
Flush to piped sewer system	1.4
Flush to septic tank	26.3
Flush/pour –flush to pit latrine	8.2
Flush/pour-flush to open drain, field etc.	0.6
Others specify	15.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

19. Electric connection

Among the beneficiaries who have availed the land scheme, it is reported that only 27.9 percent have the facility for electrical connection (Table 2.27).

Table 2.27	
Land: Electric connection (Percentage)	
Yes	27.9
No	72.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the Land Scheme

The third section, financing of the land scheme explains the total cost incurred, grant sanctioned and received, own and loan fund investment in land.

20. Total cost

The total cost incurred lies below Rs.3 lakhs for 72.7 per cent of the beneficiaries. While 20.5 per cent of them incurred between Rs.3 lakhs and Rs 6 lakhs and 6.2 per cent of them did not respond to the query (Table 2.28).

Table 2.28 Land: Total cost incurred in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 3 Lakhs	72.7
3 - 6 Lakhs	20.5
6 - 9 Lakhs	0.6
Not responded	6.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

21. Grant sanctioned

Around 36.4 per cent of the beneficiaries were sanctioned with grant below Rs. 1 lakh. While 24.7 per cent of them were sanctioned with grants between Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 lakhs Rs. 6.5 per cent of them were sanctioned with Rs.2 to Rs. 3 lakhs and 17.3 per cent of them were sanctioned with grants above 3 lakhs. Grant amount yet to be sanctioned for 15.1 per cent households (Table 2.29).

Table 2.29 Land: Grant sanctioned in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Lakhs	36.4
1 - 2 Lakhs	24.7
2 - 3 Lakhs	6.5
Above 3 Lakhs	17.3
Nil	15.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

22. Grant Received

Grant received is below Rs 1 lakh for 33.8 per cent and between Rs.1 to Rs.2 lakhs for 22.4 per cent of beneficiaries. While 6.5 per cent of them received grants between Rs.2 to Rs. 3 lakhs, 13.3 per cent of them received above Rs. 3 lakhs and 24 per cent of them have not yet received any grant under the land scheme (Table 2.30).

Table 2.30 Land: Grant received in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Lakhs	33.8
1 - 2 Lakhs	22.4
2 - 3 Lakhs	6.5
Above 3 Lakhs	13.3
Nil	24.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

23. Own fund invested

More than 50 per cent of the beneficiaries (57.5 per cent) have not invested any amount from own fund for purchasing the land. Some of them (37 per cent) have invested below Rs.1 Lakh and the remaining 5.5 per cent have invested between Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs (Table 2.31).

Table 2.31 Land: Own fund invested in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Lakhs	37.0
1 - 3 Lakhs	0.0
3 - 6 Lakhs	5.5
Nil	57.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

24. Loans availed

A greater part of the beneficiaries (84.9 per cent) have not availed any loans for purchasing the land apart from the grants for the scheme. While 12.9 per cent have availed loan below Rs 1 lakh, 2.2 per cent have availed of loan above Rs 3 lakhs from the grant obtained through the land scheme (Table 2.32).

Table 2.32 Land: Loans availed in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Lakhs	12.9
1 - 3 Lakhs	0.0
3 - 6 Lakhs	1.6
Above 6 Lakhs	0.6
Nil	84.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – D Issues and Suggestions of the Land Scheme

This section, issues and suggestions of the land scheme, discusses its difficulties, complaints and suggestions.

25. Issues

Beneficiaries constituting 20.7 percent reported delay in processing the application as a difficulty while availing the scheme, 18.6 per cent cited non-availability of correct information about the scheme, 8.4 percent and 10.2 percent respectively mentioned getting income certificate and other documents from the agency as the reasons. The complexity of the procedure as the reason was reported by 16.1 percent and 11.5 percent reported it as non-availability of funds (Table 2.33).

Table 2.33 Land: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme (Percentage)	
Non availability of correct information about the scheme	18.6
Delay in processing application	20.7
Difficulty in getting Caste certificate	8.4
Difficulty in getting Income certificate	2.4
Difficulty in getting documents from Agency concerned	10.2
Non-availability of funds	11.5
Complex procedures	16.1
Others	11.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

26. Complaints

Around 63 per cent of the beneficiaries reported no complaints about the scheme whereas 23.8 percent have a financial crisis, issues in drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health facilities and connectivity. Around 1.3 percent ~~has~~ have a complaint about the lack of awareness about the scheme, 2.7 percent says that the schemes are not reaching ~~to~~ the eligible persons (Table 2.34).

Table 2.34 Land: Complaints (Percentage)	
Lack of proper document	2.5
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	2.9
Lack of awareness about the scheme	1.3
Problems of infrastructure facilities(drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.	1.9
Problems of infrastructure facilities(drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc., Others	10.0
Financial crisis	11.9
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	2.7
No complaints	63.1
Others	3.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

27. Suggestions

The suggestions remarked by the beneficiaries are grouped and depicted. Around 11 per cent suggested increasing the scheme amount, 13.9 percent suggested fine-tuning the scheme conditions so that it reaches the deserving beneficiaries of the SC community. 1.2 per cent of beneficiaries suggested giving proper awareness about the scheme (Table 2.35).

Table 2.35 Land: Suggestions (Percentage)	
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure	11.6
Need awareness about the scheme	1.2
Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	2.1
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	13.9
No suggestions	68.0
Others	3.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Chapter 3

Scheme - House

This chapter analyses the implementation of the housing scheme of SCDD. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance, issues and suggestions of the land scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the Housing Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha.

1. Scheme Information

Three fourth of the beneficiaries had opined that the ward member/councillor (75.2 per cent) have informed the information about the housing scheme to them. Some of the beneficiaries were informed by SC promoters (8.6 per cent) and grama/ward sabha (5.7 per cent). Officials and friends and relatives also informed a small proportion of beneficiaries (3.1 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively). It can be noted that a few beneficiaries were informed by other political leaders and community organisations / activists (1.5 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 House: Who informed you about the scheme? (Percentage)	
Ward member/councilor	75.2
Other political leaders	1.5
Grama/Ward Sabha	5.7
SC Promoter	8.6
Community Organisation/Activist	1.9
Officials	3.1
Friends and relatives	2.1
News paper	0.1
Others	1.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

2. Scheme application

In most of the cases, beneficiaries report getting help for preparing and submitting the application (89.4 per cent) (Table 3.2)

Table 3.2 House: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	89.4
No	10.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Among the beneficiaries who sought help for applying housing scheme, 58.9 per cent were helped by their ward member/councillor. Others sought help from SC promoters (9 per cent), officials (4.1 per cent), friends and relatives (3.7 per cent) and political leaders (2 per cent). (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 House: Who helped for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
No help received	10.6
Ward member/councilor	58.9
Other political leaders	2.0
Grama/Ward Sabha	1.5
SC Promoter	9.0
Community Organisation/ Activist	0.4
Officials	4.1
Friends and relatives	3.7
News paper	8.3
Others	1.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

3. Agency Contact

SCDD and the local governments are the two agencies that receive the application for the land scheme. The survey reveals that 73.1 per cent of the beneficiaries submitted their application in local governments (Grama Panchayats -37.2 per cent, Block Panchayats -31.6 per cent, Municipality- 2.9 per cent, Corporation – 1.4 per cent) and 26.5 per cent in SCDD (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 House: Agency to which application was submitted (Percentage)	
SCDD	26.5
Grama Panchayat	37.2
Block Panchayat	31.6
Municipality	2.9
Corporation	1.4
Others	0.0
Don't know	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

The analysis of the follow-up action by the agency after the receipt of the application shows that 71.3 per cent of the beneficiaries were contacted back by the agency concerned after applying housing scheme (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 House: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Yes	71.3
No	28.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Analysis of the frequency of the agency contact further shows that 37.5 per cent of the applicants were followed up by the agency only once and 16.7 per cent were contacted back two times. The remaining 17.1 were contacted more than twice (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 House: How many times the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Not Contacted	28.7
1	37.5
2	16.7
3	7.8
4	2.5
5	0.6
6	1.3
7	0.1
8	4.0
9	0.5
10	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Around 68.3 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that they have visited the office up on the demand of the officials (Table 3.7) and 38.4 per cent of the beneficiaries reported visiting the office without being called by the agency (Table 3.8).

Table 3.7 House: Did you visit the office of the agency on their demand?(Percentage)	
Yes	68.3
No	31.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 3.8 House: Did you visit the office without being called by the agency? (Percentage)	
Yes	38.4
No	61.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Of those who visited the office without being called, 15.7 per cent visited once and 13.7 per cent visited twice. The remaining 9 per cent of them had visited the office more than twice (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 House: How many times did you visit the office without being called by the agency? (Percentage)	
0	61.6
1	15.7
2	13.7
3	3.9
4	1.7
5	3.2
6	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

The majority of the beneficiaries reported that they have got the details they needed each time when they visited the office (61.6 per cent). Only 10.2 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that they could not get the details each time they visited the office (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10 House: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time? (Percentage)	
Yes, always	61.6
Yes, with difficulty	28.2
Not always	7.6
Never	2.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

4. Previous Application Status

The survey reveals that 81.6 per cent of the applicants were benefited in their first attempt and only 18.4 per cent have applied earlier for the housing scheme. (Table 3.11)

Table 3.11 House: Have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Yes	18.4
No	81.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Of those who had applied earlier, 9 per cent have applied once, 4.7 per cent have applied twice and the remaining 4.8 per cent have applied more than twice for the scheme. (Table 3.12)

Table 3.12 House: How many times have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
0	81.6
1	9.0
2	4.7
3	3.8
4	0.5
5	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Of those who were not successful in the earlier applications, 7.4 per cent reported that they do not know about the reason for rejection. Some of them say non-inclusion in the priority list and non-cooperation of the office/officers as the reason (4.4 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively). Another 2.9 per cent of them quote the lack of awareness about the scheme as the reason for the rejection (Table 3. 13).

Table 3.13	
House: What was the reason for unsuccessful application? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	81.6
Application was not in proper format, non-production of caste certificate, Non production of income certificate	0.1
Application was not in proper format, Lack of awareness about procedures	0.3
Application was not in proper format, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.1
Non production of caste certificate, Late application, Non-cooperation of the office/officers	0.1
Non production of caste certificate, Lack of awareness about procedures, non- cooperation of the office/officers	0.9
Non production of caste certificate, Lack of awareness about procedures, non-inclusion in the priority list	0.8
Late application	0.2
Late application, Lack of awareness about procedures	0.1
Lack of awareness about procedures	0.8
Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-inclusion in the priority list, Could not follow up	0.1
Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.4
Non- cooperation of the office/officers	1.5
Non- cooperation of the office/officers, on-inclusion in the priority list	0.4
Non-inclusion in the priority list	4.4
Non-inclusion in the priority list, Don't know	0.3
Could not follow up	0.6
Don't know	7.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5 Grama / Ward sabha participation

A greater share of beneficiaries reported their regular participation in grama /ward sabha meetings (79.8 per cent). While some of them had occasional attendance (18.4 per cent) the remaining never attended the meetings (1.8 per cent) (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14 House: Attendance in Grama Sabha/ Ward Sabha meetings (Percentage)	
Regular	79.8
Occasional	18.4
Never	1.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – B Utilisation of the Housing Scheme

This section, utilisation of the housing scheme ponder on the various aspects such as area of land, possession of land, land Patta, location of house, area of the house, bedrooms, kitchen, drinking water, electricity connection, bathroom, toilet, type of toilet, occupancy status, construction work, reasons for delay/non-completion.

6. Area of land

The study estimated that 57.2 per cent of beneficiaries of housing scheme possess only 1 to 5 cents of land and 31.5 per cent possess land between 5 to 10 cents. Only the remaining 11.3 percent of beneficiaries possess land more than 10 cents in the area (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15 House: Area (Cents) of land in possession (Percentage)	
1 - 5	57.2
5 - 10	31.5
10 +	11.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

7. Possession of Land

Around 72 per cent of the beneficiaries possess inherited land. Some of them have purchased land by themselves (19.6 per cent). Only a few of them have availed land through government schemes (6.4 per cent) (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16 House: Mode of Acquisition of Land (Percentage)	
Inherited	71.9
Purchased	19.6
Received under Govt. Scheme	6.4
Others	2.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

8. Land Patta

Almost all the beneficiaries possess Patta for their land where the house is constructed/constructing (97 per cent). A few of them are in the process of getting Patta (2.1 per cent). It is to be noted that even though the proportion is negligible, some of the beneficiaries constructed their houses on the disputed land (0.6 per cent) (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17 Possession of Patta/Land right (Percentage)	
In Possession	97.0
Under process	2.1
On dispute	0.6
Others	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

9. Location of House

The most common location of houses constructed was in traditional settlements (36.6 per cent). Some of them have constructed houses in scattered settlements (31.6 per cent) and housing colonies (25.5 per cent). A small proportion of them (3.7 per cent) constructed house in the slum colonies (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18 House: Location of house for which scheme availed (Percentage)	
Traditional settlement	36.6
Scattered settlement	31.6
Housing colony	25.5
Slum colony	3.7
Others	2.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. Area of the House

It can be seen that 37.6 per cent of beneficiaries constructed their houses having 350 to 500 sq. ft. 37.3 per cent in 500 to 650 sq. ft. area and 12.4 percent in the area between 650 and 800 sq. ft. area. Only 5 percent of them could construct houses with an area of more than 800 sq. ft. (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19 Area of House (sq. ft.)	
150 - 350	6.3
350 - 500	37.6
500 - 650	37.3
650 - 800	12.4
800 +	5.0
Not responded	1.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

11. Bed rooms

Around 67.3 per cent of beneficiaries have constructed house with 2 bedrooms. Another 25.8 per cent constructed house with 3 bedrooms and 6.6 percent could construct with 1 bedroom. Even though the proportion is very minimal i.e., 0.3 per cent, some beneficiaries could construct houses with 4 bedrooms (Table 3.20).

Table 3.20 House: Number of bed rooms (Percentage)	
1	6.6
2	67.3
3	25.8
4	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Kitchen

Out of total beneficiaries, 72.3 per cent have a separate kitchen in their house. Around 19.2 per cent of them have the kitchen as part of the common space in the house. It can be seen that a small proportion of them (8.5 per cent) have their kitchen outside the house (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21 House: Kitchen (Percentage)	
Separate Kitchen	72.3
Part of common space	19.2
Kitchen outside	8.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

13. Source of Drinking water

The study reveals that around one-third of the beneficiaries have drinking water from their own well in the newly constructed/constructing house (33.5 per cent). The next major sources are public taps (17.1 per cent) and piped water at home/plot (20.1 per cent). A notable proportion of them depends up on neighbor's well and public well (11.7 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively) (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22 House: Source of Drinking Water (Percentage)	
Piped water at home	14.3
Piped water to plot	5.8
Public tap	17.1
Own bore well	4.9
Public bore well	1.2
Own well	33.5
Public well	10.2
Neighbour's well	11.7
Tank/ Pond	0.9
River	0.1
Others	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Electricity connection

Out of the total beneficiaries, 91 per cent have electric connection to their house (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23 House: Electricity connection (Percentage)	
Yes	91
No	9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

15. Bathroom

The survey reports that 59.7 per cent of beneficiaries have a common bathroom outside their house, 27.1 per cent have a common bathroom inside house and 4.5 per cent has bathroom attached to the bedroom. It can be seen that 8.7 per cent of beneficiaries do not have a proper bathroom in their house (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24 House: Bathroom (Percentage)	
Attached to bedroom	4.5
Common bathroom inside house	27.1
Common bathroom outside house	59.7
No proper bathroom	8.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

16. Toilet

Around 64.5 per cent of the beneficiaries have common toilet outside the house, 29.2 per cent have common toilet inside the house (29.2 per cent) and a few have a separate toilet for each bathroom (2.2 per cent). A small proportion of them i.e., 4.1 per cent do not have an exclusive toilet (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25 House: Toilet (Percentage)	
Separate toilet for each bedroom	2.2
Common toilet inside house	29.2
Common toilet outside house	64.5
No exclusive toilet	4.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Type of Toilet

Out of the total, it is estimated that 73.1 per cent have a toilet with a flush to septic tank facility. The next common types are flush to pit latrine (14.7 per cent) and flush to the piped sewer system (6.4 per cent) (Table 3.26).

Table 3.26 House: Type of Toilet (Percentage)	
No exclusive toilet	4.1
Flush to piped sewer system	6.4
Flush to septic tank	73.1
Flush to pit latrine	14.7
Flush to open drain/ field	0.2
Others	1.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

18. Occupancy status

Around 87 per cent of the beneficiaries who constructed their houses are occupied with their entire family (86.9 per cent). Some of the houses were resided with children only (2.3 per cent). It is noticed that a few constructed houses were kept vacant (2.6 per cent) (Table 3.27).

Table 3.27 House: Present occupancy status of completed house (Percentage)	
House construction not started	5.5
Entire family is residing	86.9
Children are residing	2.3
Parents are residing	0.5
Occupied by others	0.1
Kept vacant	2.6
Others	2.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

19. Construction work

About 69.3 per cent of the beneficiaries have carried out the house construction by themselves, 22 per cent appointed contractors for construction and 7.8 per cent of houses are constructed by the beneficiary and contractors appointed by the beneficiary or the agency (Table 3.28).

Table 3.28	
House: Who carried out the construction work? (Percentage)	
Beneficiary	69.3
Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	22.0
Contractor appointed by the Agency	0.8
Agency directly	0.3
Beneficiary and Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	3.1
Beneficiary and Contractor appointed by the Agency	3.9
Beneficiary and Agency directly	0.3
Others	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

20. Reasons for delay or non-completion

The share of beneficiaries' house constructions are either completed or are likely to complete in time is 72.2 per cent. In certain cases, house constructions are delayed due to the shortage of own fund (18.3 per cent) or delay in getting the instalment (2.7 per cent). Only 1.8 per cent cite the non-availability of loans to bridge financial shortage as a reason for the delay in completion (Table 3.29).

Table 3.29	
House: Reasons for delay/ non completion of house construction (Percentage)	
House construction completed or likely to complete in time	72.2
Delay in getting installments	2.7
Shortage of Own fund	18.3
Non availability of loan to bridge financial shortage	1.8
Increase in cost	0.1
Non availability of raw materials	0.5
Family dispute	0.1
Disease of family members	0.4
Others	3.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the Housing Scheme

The financing of the housing scheme section explains the grant sanctioned, received, own fund invested and loan taken for house construction.

21. Total Cost

The total cost incurred lies between Rs.3 - 6 lakhs for 52.4 per cent of the beneficiaries. While 43 per cent of them incurred below Rs.3 lakhs and 3.9 per cent had spent an amount between Rs 6 -9 lakhs and 0.3 per cent of them did not respond to the query (Table 3.30).

Table 3.30 House: Total cost incurred for House construction in Rupees (Percentage)	
Below 3 Lakhs	43.0
3 - 6 Lakhs	52.4
6 - 9 Lakhs	3.9
Above 10 Lakhs	0.4
Not Reported	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

22. Grant sanctioned

The grant sanctioned is below Rs. 1 lakh for 41.7 per cent of beneficiaries. While 38.7 per cent of them were sanctioned with a grant between Rs. 1 lakh and 2 lakhs and 19.6 per cent of them have sanctioned with a grant between Rs. 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs (Table 3.31).

Table 3.31 House: Grant sanctioned in rupees (Percentage)	
Below Rs. 1 Lakhs	41.7
1 - 2 Lakhs	38.7
2 - 3 Lakhs	19.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

23. Grant received

Grant received is below Rs. 1 lakhs for 45.7 per cent of beneficiaries, between Rs. 1 lakh and 2 lakhs for 37.6 per cent and between Rs. 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs for 14.8 per cent of them. No grant was received by 1.9 per cent of beneficiaries (Table 3.32).

Table 3.32	
House: Grant received in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Lakhs	45.7
1 - 2 Lakhs	37.6
2 - 3 Lakhs	14.8
Nil	1.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

24. Own Fund Invested

Own fund invested is below Rs. 1 lakh for 43.2 per cent of beneficiaries and between Rs. 1 lakh and 3 lakhs for 27.9 per cent of them. But 22.9 per cent of them did not spend any amount from their own fund on house construction (Table 3.33).

Table 3.33	
House: Own fund invested in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Lakhs	43.2
1 - 3 Lakhs	27.9
3 - 6 Lakhs	5.9
Above 6 Lakhs	0.1
Nil	22.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

25. Loan availed

The loan availed is below Rs. 1 lakh for 36.3 per cent of them. While 23.5 per cent of them availed loan between Rs. 1 lakh to 3 lakhs, 5.8 per cent of them availed it between Rs. 3 lakhs and 6 lakhs, 34.4 per cent have availed loan above Rs. 6 lakhs (Table 3.34).

Table 3.34 House: Loan availed in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Lakhs	36.3
1 - 3 Lakhs	23.5
3 - 6 Lakhs	5.8
Above 6 Lakhs	34.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – E Issues and suggestions for the housing scheme

26. Issues

Around 18.9 per cent of beneficiaries reported that they have not faced any difficulty while availing the scheme. Of those who have faced the difficulty, 17.6 per cent feels the non-availability of funds as the difficulty. While 16.9 per cent mention lack of correct information about the scheme as a difficulty, 16.8 per cent and 10.3 per cent feel complex procedures and delay in processing application as the difficulties respectively. Some beneficiaries faced difficulty in getting caste certificate and documents from SCDD/Agency as the difficulties (6.6 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively) (Table 3.35).

Table 3.35 House: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme (Percentage)	
No difficulty	18.9
Non availability of correct information about the schemes	16.9
Delay in processing application	10.3
Difficulty in getting Caste certificate	6.6
Difficulty in getting Income certificate	4.8
Difficulty in getting documents from SCDD/ Agency	5.3
Non-availability of funds	17.6
Complex procedures	16.8
Others	2.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

27. Complaints

Around 36 per cent of beneficiaries in the land scheme have complaints related to financial crisis and 9.4 per cent of them have complaints regarding problems of infrastructure facilities like drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity health and proper path. Another 4.1 per cent have complaints relating to delay in processing application, getting sanctioned amount and complex procedures. Lack of proper document and lack of awareness are the complaints raised by another 3.6 per cent and 2 per cent of beneficiaries respectively (Table 3.36).

Table 3.36 House: Complaints (Percentage)	
Lack of proper document	3.6
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	4.1
Lack of awareness about the scheme	2.0
Problems of infrastructure facilities(drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.	9.4
Financial crisis	36.0
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	1.0
No complaints	42.3
SC promoter is not an efficient person	0.3
Others	1.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

28. Suggestions

Most of the beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount, lump-sum grant and basic infrastructure (41.4 per cent). About 6 per cent of them suggest that the instalments are to be dispensed at the proper time, 3 per cent need awareness about the scheme and 3.1 per cent suggest including a specific condition in the scheme so that it reaches eligible SC families (Table 3.37).

Table 3.37 House: Suggestions (Percentage)	
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure	41.4
Instalments to be got in proper time	5.9
Need awareness about the scheme	3.0
Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	1.7
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	3.1
No suggestions	43.0
Others	1.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Chapter 4

Scheme - Land and House

This chapter analyses the implementation of the land and house schemes of SCDD of which the beneficiaries have availed both. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance, issues and suggestions of the land scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the Land and Housing Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha.

1. Scheme Information

The survey reveals that most of the beneficiaries were informed about the schemes by the ward member/councillor (land scheme 71.4 per cent and housing scheme 71.8 per cent). Community organisations/ activists were played an active role in passing information about the land scheme (11.3 per cent) than housing scheme (2.6 per cent). The role of SC promoters as source of information was 10.6 per cent in housing scheme and 3.9 per cent in the land scheme (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Land and House: Who informed you about the scheme?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Ward member/Councillor	71.4	71.8
Other political leaders	-	1.5
Grama/Ward Sabha	2.2	3.8
SC Promoter	3.9	10.6
Community/Organizations/ Activists	11.3	2.6
Officials	1.7	4.1
Friends and relatives	6.3	2.1
Newspaper	3.2	2.2
Others	-	1.3
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

2. Scheme Application

A vast majority of beneficiaries (92.8 per cent in land scheme and 90.1 per cent in housing scheme) report getting help for preparing and submitting the application for the scheme (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Land and House: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Yes	92.8	90.1
No	7.2	9.9
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

The ward members/ councillors played a major role to help the beneficiaries to prepare and submit the application both in the case of land scheme (69.3 per cent) and house scheme (65.7 per cent). SC promoters also helped 9.2 per cent of beneficiaries both in the case of the land scheme and housing scheme (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Land and House: Who helped in preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
No help received	7.2	9.9
Ward member/Councillor	69.3	65.7
Other political leaders	3.4	1.7
Grama/Ward Sabha	3.0	3.1
SC Promoter	9.2	9.2
Community Organizations/ Activists	1.0	1.0
Officials	3.7	5.3
Friends and relatives	2.2	3.0
Agents	1.1	1.1
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

SCDD and the local governments are the two agencies that receive the application for the land scheme. In the case of the land scheme 70.5 per cent of the beneficiaries applied SCDD, whereas in the case of the house scheme

the majority applied to block panchayat (41.1 per cent). The next major share of applications was submitted to Grama Panchayat both in the case of the land scheme (23.1 per cent) and housing scheme (28.7 per cent) (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4		
Land and House: Agency to which application was submitted		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
SCDD	70.5	23.9
Grama Panchayat	23.1	28.7
Block Panchayat	5.2	41.1
District Panchayat	0.6	-
Municipality	-	2.5
Corporation	0.1	2.5
Others specify	0.2	-
Don't know	0.3	1.3
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

3. Agency Contact

The analysis of the follow-up action by the agency after the receipt of the application shows that 57.6 per cent and 74.4 per cent of the land scheme and housing scheme respectively were contacted back by the agency concerned after the submission of the application (Table 4.5). Analysis of the frequency of the agency contact further shows that 44.5 per cent and 43.4 per cent of beneficiaries in the land scheme and housing scheme respectively were contacted by the agency once and the remaining beneficiaries were contacted more than once after applying (Table 4.6).

Table 4.5 Land and House: Whether the agency contacted you after submitting your application?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Yes	57.6	74.4
No	42.4	25.6
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

Table 4.6 Land and House: How many times agency concerned contacted you after submitting your application?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Not contacted	42.4	25.6
1	44.5	43.4
2	9.6	20.7
3	2.0	5.4
4	1.5	3.3
6	-	0.4
8	-	0.9
9	-	0.3
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

It is estimated that 57.2 per cent and 75.3 per cent of land scheme and house scheme respectively visited the agency office on their demand (Table 4.7). Only 2.2 per cent of the beneficiaries report visiting the agency concerned without being called in the case of the land scheme. Whereas in the case of the housing scheme 37.4 per cent report visiting the agency concerned without being called (Table 4.8).

Table 4.7 Land and House: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Yes	57.2	75.3
No	42.8	24.7
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

Table 4.8 Land and House: Did you visit the Agency concerned without being called?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Yes	2.3	37.4
No	97.7	62.6
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

Only 1.3 per cent of beneficiaries in the land scheme and 14.8 per cent in the housing scheme have report visiting once the agency is concerned without being called. The remaining beneficiaries report more than once the agency concerned (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Land and House: How many times did you visit the Agency concerned without being called?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Not visited	97.8	62.6
1	1.3	14.8
2	0.9	14.1
3	-	4.0
4	-	4.3
5	-	0.1
6	-	0.1
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

A major proportion of the beneficiaries report getting the details they needed when they visited the agency (1.7 per cent in the land scheme and 27.7 per cent in the housing scheme). It can be noted that 6.7 per cent of the beneficiaries could not get the details when they visited the agency in the case of the housing scheme (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 Land and House: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Not visited	97.8	62.6
Yes, always	1.7	27.7
Yes, with difficulty	0.5	3.0
Never		6.7
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

4. Previous Application Status

The survey reveals that 89.3 per cent of beneficiaries in the land scheme and 90.4 per cent in the house scheme got land in their first attempt (Table 4.11). Among the beneficiaries who made previous attempts, 5.8 per cent in both schemes had applied once for both the schemes. The remaining beneficiaries have applied more than once for the schemes (Table 4.12).

Table 4.11 Land and House: Have you applied earlier for this scheme?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Yes	10.7	9.6
No	89.3	90.4
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

Table 4.12 Land and House: How many times have you applied earlier for this scheme?		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Never applied	89.3	90.4
1	5.8	5.8
2	3.2	1.3
3	1.5	2.5
8	0.2	-
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

It is estimated that 4.7 per cent of the land scheme beneficiaries and 3.2 per cent of house scheme beneficiaries have reported non-inclusion in the priority list as the reason for rejection of the earlier application for the scheme. About 3.1 per cent among the land scheme beneficiaries and 0.8 per cent of house scheme beneficiaries think that the lack of awareness about the procedures as the reason for rejection of the application. It can be noted that 1.1 per cent of the beneficiaries in the housing scheme think that the non-cooperation of the office/officers as the reason for rejection of application (Table 4.13 and Table 4.14).

Table 4.13 Land: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	89.3
Application was not in proper format	0.5
Application was not in proper format, Late Application, Lack of awareness about procedures	1.0
Non production of caste certificate, Lack of awareness about procedures	0.1
Non production of caste certificate, Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.5
Late Application	0.3
Late Application, Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.2
Lack of awareness about procedures	1.2
Lack of awareness about procedures, Could not follow up	0.2
Non-inclusion in the priority list	4.0
Don't know	2.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 4.14 House: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	90.6
Application was not in proper format	0.3
Non production of caste certificate, Late Application	0.4
Non production of caste certificate, Late Application, Non-inclusion in the priority list	1.1
Non production of caste certificate, Late Application	0.7
Non production of caste certificate, Lack of awareness about procedures, non-inclusion in the priority list	0.1
Late Application, Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.2
Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-cooperation of the office/officers, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.5
Non-cooperation of the office/officers	0.5
Non-cooperation of the office/officers, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.1
Non-inclusion in the priority list	2.3
Could not follow up	0.3
Don't know	2.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5. Grama/ Ward sabha participation

It is estimated that 82.7 per cent beneficiaries of the land scheme and 78.5 per cent of the housing scheme were regularly participating in the grama/ward sabha meetings (Table 4.15)

Table 4.15 Land and House: Attendance in Grama/ Ward sabha meetings		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Regular	82.7	78.5
Occasional	17.0	21.0
Never	0.3	0.5
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

Section – B: Utilisation of the Land and Housing Scheme

5. Allotment Status of Land

The analysis of the survey shows that 95.8 per cent of land under the scheme are already allotted. In 2.5 per cent case the land is being acquired. A few of the land is yet to be identified (1 per cent) (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16	
Land: Stage of allotment (Percentage)	
Land allotted	95.8
Land acquired but not yet assigned	0.8
Land is being acquired	2.4
Land yet to be identified	1.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

7. Identification of Land

In most of the cases, the identification of the land is done by the beneficiaries themselves (53.5 per cent), 36.9 per cent of the land was identified by the ward member/councilor or officials and 8.2 per cent by the SC promoters (Table 4.17).

Table 4.17	
Land: Identification (Percentage)	
By the Panchayat Members/ Officials	36.9
By SC Promoter	8.2
By Political leaders	0.2
By the beneficiary	53.5
Others	1.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

8. Location of Land

A greater proportion of the land allotted/ identified was within the same ward of the beneficiaries (80.2 per cent). Another 11.2 per cent of the land is in the nearby wards of the beneficiaries (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18 Land: Location (Percentage)	
Within the same ward	80.2
Nearby ward	11.2
Other places	8.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

9. Place of residence

The survey estimates that 39.1 per cent of the beneficiaries are allotted land in the scattered settlement, 30.2 per cent in the traditional settlement, 25.9 per cent are allotted in the housing colony and only 0.7 per cent in the slum colony (Table 4.2).

Table 4.19 House: Place of residence (Percentage)	
Traditional settlement	30.2
Scattered settlement	39.1
Housing Colony	25.9
Slum Colony	0.7
Others	4.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. Area of land

The analysis of the survey shows that a greater part of the land allotted has an area between 1 and 3 cents (56.3 per cent), 27.7 per cent of the land has an area between 3 and 5 cents and the remaining 16 per cent land allotted has an area between 5 and 10 cents (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20 Land: Area in Cents (Percentage)	
1 - 3	56.3
3 - 5	27.7
5 - 10	16.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

11. Type of land

The survey shows that 90.1 per cent of the land allotted is suitable for construction. The remaining 9.9 per cent of land is either cultivable, marshy, waterlogged or rocky (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21 Land: Type (Percentage)	
Suitable for construction	90.1
Cultivable	2.4
Marshy	1.2
Water logged	1.6
Sandy	0.0
Rocky	4.6
Others	0.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Accessibility of land

The survey reveals that a major proportion of the land has road connectivity with public transport facilities (44.7 per cent) and 2.2 per cent of them have a road without public transport. Land with internal kutchha road connectivity is estimated at 37.4 per cent. Another 14.4 per cent of them have only footpath connectivity (Table 4.22).

Table: 4.22 Land: Accessibility (Percentage)	
Road with public transport	2.2
Road without public transport	44.7
Internal kutchha roads	37.4
Footpath	14.4
No direct access	1.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

13. Status of allotted land

Analysis of the status of allotted land reveals that 73.7 per cent of the beneficiaries have constructed houses under the housing scheme. Another 20 per cent construction of houses were in progress. The remaining beneficiaries have either applied for the housing scheme or the land is being used for cultivation (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23	
Land: Present status of the land, if assigned (Percentage)	
House constructed under housing scheme	73.7
Construction in progress under housing scheme	20.0
Applied for housing scheme	0.9
Land is being used for cultivation	0.2
Others specify	5.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Completion of House

Among the beneficiaries whose house constructions are in progress, about 10 per cent of the beneficiaries expect that the construction would complete within a year, 7.9 per cent of them do not expect the work will be completed within a year because of financial problems. The remaining 1.6 per cent cite other problems for the non-completion of construction works. (Table 4.24)

Table 4.24	
House: If the house construction in progress, period of likely completion (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	80.0
Likely to be completed within next 6 months	6.9
Likely to be completed within 6 to 12 months	3.6
Not likely to be completed within a year due to paucity of funds	7.9
Not likely to be completed within a year due to other reasons	0.5
Others specify	1.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

15. Area of House

Most of the houses constructed under the schemes have an area between 500 and 650 sq. ft. (41.3 per cent), 19.9 per cent of them have an area only between 150 and 350 sq. ft. Only a smaller proportion (2.1 per cent) could construct houses of an area more than 650 sq. ft. (Table 4.25).

Table 4.25 House: Area in Sq. ft. (Percentage)	
150 - 350	19.9
350 - 500	36.3
500 - 650	41.3
650 - 800	2.1
800 +	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

16. Source of Drinking Water

The survey shows that the major source of drinking water is the own well for 35.4 per cent of the beneficiaries, 21.7 per cent of them depend upon public tap/ stand pipe and 16.8 per cent depend up on neighbours' well. The remaining 26 per cent have other sources of drinking water (Table 4.26).

Table 4.26 House: Source of Drinking Water (Percentage)	
Piped water at home	6.6
Piped water to yard/plot	3.4
Public tap/ stand pipe	21.7
Own - Bore well/ tube well	0.8
Public - Bore well/tube well	4.5
Own well	35.4
Public well	4.5
Neighbour's well	16.8
Tank/ pond	1.6
River/ stream etc.	0.3
Others specify	4.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Toilet

The survey estimates that 69.4 per cent of the beneficiaries have flush to septic tank type of toilet, 9.2 per cent of them have flush/ pour flush to pit latrine. Only a few (0.4 per cent) have flush or pour-flush to open drain or field type of toilet (Table 4.27).

Table 4.27 House: Type of Toilet (Percentage)	
Not applicable	12.9
Flush to piped sewer system	1.7
Flush to septic tank	69.4
Flush/pour –flush to pit latrine	9.2
Flush/pour-flush to open drain, field etc.	0.4
Others specify	6.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

18. Electric connection

Among the beneficiaries who have availed the land scheme, it is reported that 77.9 percent have the facility for electrical connection (Table 4.28).

Table 4.28 House: Electric connection (Percentage)	
Yes	77.9
No	22.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the Land and Housing Scheme

19. Total Cost

The analysis shows that in the case of the land scheme, the total cost incurred lies below Rs.3 lakhs for 74.4 per cent of the beneficiaries but 15.3 per cent of beneficiaries have spent more than 10 lakhs. In the case of the housing scheme, for 44.9 per cent of beneficiaries total cost incurred was below Rs. 3 lakhs, for 36.6 per cent of beneficiaries the cost was between Rs.3 to 6 lakhs and 15.5 per cent of beneficiaries have spent more than Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of the house (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29 Land and House: Total Cost in rupees (Percentage)		
Rupees	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Below 3 Lakhs	74.4	44.9
3 - 6 Lakhs	6.8	36.6
6 - 9 Lakhs	0.2	0.3
Above 10 Lakhs	15.3	15.5
Don't Know	3.3	2.7
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

20. Grant Sanctioned

Regarding the grants sanctioned, a greater part of the beneficiaries were sanctioned with a grant below Rs.1 lakh in the case of the land scheme (51.2 per cent) and 17.9 per cent of them were sanctioned with grant above Rs.3 lakhs. In the case of the housing scheme, the majority were sanctioned with a grant of Rs.1 to 2 lakhs (36.6 per cent) and 15.5 per cent have sanctioned a grant above Rs.3 lakhs. (Table 4.30).

Table 4.30		
Land and House: Grant Sanctioned in rupees (Percentage)		
Rupees	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Below 1 Lakhs	51.2	28.9
1 - 2 Lakhs	24.2	36.6
2 - 3 Lakhs	2.5	17.8
Above 3 Lakhs	17.9	15.5
Nil	4.1	1.2
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

21. Total Time elapsed after sanctioning the grant

The survey reveals that the time elapsed after sanctioning of the grant is below one year i.e., 74.3 per cent in the land scheme and 55.1 per cent in the housing scheme. In the case of the housing scheme 25.2 per cent of the beneficiaries faced a time lapse between one to two years. However, above 3 years' time lapse after sanctioning the grant is 24.6 per cent in the land scheme and 18.6 per cent in the housing scheme (Table 4.31).

Table 4.31		
Land and House: Total Time elapsed after sanctioning the grant		
Year	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Below 1 Year	74.3	55.1
1 - 2 Years	0.4	25.2
2 - 3 Years	0.7	1.2
Above 3 Years	24.6	18.6
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

22. Grant Received

In both the schemes, most of the beneficiaries have received a grant below Rs.1 lakh (51.2 per cent and 36.6 per cent respectively for the land and the housing schemes). The proportion of beneficiaries who received a grant above Rs.3 lakhs is 17.9 per cent for the land scheme and 15.5 per cent for the housing scheme (Table 4.32).

Table 4.32		
Land and House: Grant received in rupees (Percentage)		
Rupees	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Below 1 Lakhs	51.2	36.6
1 - 2 Lakhs	23.9	33.5
2 - 3 Lakhs	2.5	11.4
Above 3 Lakhs	17.9	15.5
Nil	4.4	2.9
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

23. Own Fund invested

The survey estimates that 53.4 per cent of beneficiaries of the land scheme and 27.7 per cent of house scheme did not invest any amount as own fund. However, 30.2 per cent in the land scheme and 43.6 per cent in the housing scheme invested below Rs.1 lakh as own fund. Moreover, 15.3 per cent in the land scheme and 15.8 per cent in the housing scheme have spent more than Rs.6 lakhs as own fund (Table 4.33).

Table 4.33		
Land and House: Own Fund invested in rupees (Percentage)		
Rupees	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Below 1 Lakhs	30.2	43.6
1-3 Lakhs	0.5	10.3
3 - 6 Lakhs	0.7	2.7
Above 6 Lakhs	15.3	15.8
Nil	53.4	27.7
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

24. Loan availed

Regarding the loan, a greater part of the beneficiaries has availed a loan of more than Rs.6 lakh both in the case of the land scheme and the housing scheme (86.9 per cent and 44.8 per cent respectively). The proportion of beneficiaries who have availed loans below Rs.1 lakh is 8.8 per cent in the land scheme and 23.5 per cent in the housing scheme (Table 4.34).

Table 4.34		
Land and House: Loan availed in rupees (Percentage)		
Rupees	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Below 1 Lakhs	8.8	23.5
1-3 Lakhs	2.9	27.9
3 - 6 Lakhs	1.4	3.8
Above 6 Lakhs	86.9	44.8
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

Section – D Issues and Suggestions of the Land and Housing Scheme

25. Issues

The major two difficulties faced in case of land scheme are delay in processing application (24.6 per cent) and complex procedures (15.9 per cent). It is non-availability of fund (27.2 per cent) and non-availability of correct scheme information (18.2 per cent) in case of housing scheme (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35		
Land and House: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Non availability of correct information about the schemes	11.1	18.2
Delay in processing application	24.6	6.6
Difficulty in getting Caste certificate	14.0	8.0
Difficulty in getting Income certificate	9.9	4.6
Difficulty in getting documents from SCDD/ Agency	5.3	12.2
Non-availability of funds	13.4	27.2
Complex procedures	15.9	13.8
Others	5.8	9.4
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

26. Complaints

Some of the beneficiaries complain about their financial crisis (24.1 per cent in the case of the land scheme and 9.7 per cent in the housing scheme). Around 11 per cent of the housing scheme beneficiaries complained about problems of basic infrastructure such as drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity and proper path (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36		
Land and House: Complaints		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Lack of proper document	0.6	0.0
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	2.5	3.6
Lack of awareness about the scheme	0.2	1.9
Problems of basic infrastructure (drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.	1.7	10.9
Financial crisis	24.1	9.7
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	0.8	0.2
No complaints	70.1	73.7
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

27. Suggestions

Both in the cases of land and housing schemes beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount for the scheme and basic infrastructure (8.1 per cent and 20.7 per cent respectively). They also suggest providing basic infrastructure facilities like public tap and electricity. A few of the beneficiaries need awareness about the scheme (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37 Land and House: Suggestions		
Particulars	Land Scheme (Percentage)	House Scheme (Percentage)
Increase the amount and basic infrastructure	8.1	20.7
Instalments to be got in proper time	0.9	1.6
Need awareness about the scheme	1.9	1.2
Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	5.3	0.5
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	1.3	1.4
No suggestions	82.5	74.6
Total	100	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>		

Chapter 5

Scheme - Toilet

This chapter analyses the implementation of the toilet scheme of SCDD. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance, issues and suggestions of the toilet scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the Toilet Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha

1. Scheme Information

A major proportion of the beneficiaries reported that ward members or councillors have informed them about the toilet scheme (86.4 per cent). Grama/ward sabha meetings and SC promoters have played almost equal role in informing about the scheme (5.5 and 5.6 per cent respectively) (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Toilet: Who informed you about the scheme? (Percentage)	
Ward Member/Councillor	86.4
Other political leaders	0.2
Grama/Ward Sabha	5.5
SC Promoter	5.6
Community Organisation/Activist	0.5
Officials	1.3
Friends and relatives	0.4
News paper	0.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

2. Scheme Application

The majority of the beneficiaries reported that they have got help for preparing and submitting the application (83.9 per cent) (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Toilet: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	83.9
No	16.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

A major proportion of the beneficiaries got help from ward member/councillor (63 per cent). In the case of 10.6 per cent of the beneficiaries agents have helped (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Toilet: Who helped for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	16.1
Ward Member/Councillor	63.0
Other political leaders	0.0
Grama/Ward Sabha	1.5
SC Promoter	5.1
Community Organisation/ Activist	0.6
Officials	0.6
Friends and relatives	2.0
Agents	10.6
Others specify	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Around 50 per cent beneficiaries have applied to the grama panchayats (51.3 per cent). The next major agency to which applications are submitted is block panchayats (28.8 per cent). The proportion of SCDD as an agency was 14.4 per cent and that of Municipality is 3.5 per cent (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Toilet: Agency to which application was submitted? (Percentage)	
SCDD	14.4
Grama Panchayat	51.3
Block Panchayat	28.8
Municipality	3.5
Corporation	1.1
Other specify	0.1
Don't know	0.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

3. Agency Contact

Around half of the beneficiaries, the office concerned have contacted the beneficiary (52.4 per cent) (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5 Toilet: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Yes	52.4
No	47.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Out of them, 31.6 per cent beneficiaries have been contacted once after submitting their application. Another 15 per cent of the beneficiaries have been contacted twice and the remaining 5.7 per cent for more than twice (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6 Toilet: How many times the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
0	47.6
1	31.6
2	15.0
3	4.7
4	1.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

A greater part of the beneficiaries has visited the office on their demand (52.2 per cent) (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7 Toilet: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand? (Percentage)	
Yes	52.2
No	47.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Around one-third of the beneficiaries have visited the office without being called (32.3 per cent) (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8	
Did you visit the office concerned without being called? (Percentage)	
Yes	32.3
No	67.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Out of them, 14.3 per cent have visited the office once without being called. Some of them had visited twice (7.6 per cent) and the remaining proportion has visited more than twice without being called (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9	
Toilet: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called? (Percentage)	
0	67.7
1	14.3
2	7.6
3	8.1
4	1.5
5	0.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

The bulk of the beneficiaries who visited the office have got the information they needed each time they visited the office (20.3 per cent). Some of them got the information with difficulty (9.5 per cent) (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10	
Toilet: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	67.7
Yes always	20.3
Yes with difficulty	9.5
Not always	2.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

4. Previous Application Status

With regard to the status of the previous application, only a few beneficiaries have applied earlier for the toilet scheme (15.1 per cent) (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11 Toilet: Have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Yes	15.1
No	84.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Out of those who have applied earlier, the majority applied only once for the scheme (9.9 per cent). Only a few have applied twice (4.2 per cent) or thrice (1 per cent) (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12 Toilet: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
0	84.9
1	9.9
2	4.2
3	1.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Most of them who applied earlier think that non-inclusion in the priority list (4.1 per cent) and late application (1.6 per cent) are the reasons for not being successful. Few of them cite the lack of awareness as the reason for rejection (1.2 per cent) (Table 5.13).

Table 5.13 Toilet: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	84.9
Application was not in proper format	0.4
Application was not in proper format, on production of caste certificate, Non production of income certificate	0.0
Non production of caste certificate, Late application Lack of awareness about procedures	0.4
Non production of caste certificate, Lack of awareness about procedures, on-inclusion in the priority list	0.1
Late application	1.6
Late application, Lack of awareness about procedures	0.2
Late application, Lack of awareness about procedures, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.6
Lack of awareness about procedures	1.2
Non-inclusion in the priority list	4.1
Non-inclusion in the priority list, Don't know	0.1
Don't know	6.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5. Attendance in Grama / Ward sabha Participation

The best part of the beneficiaries reports regular attendance in grama sabha/ward sabha meetings (86.2 per cent). The remaining beneficiaries report occasional attendance in grama sabha/ward sabha meetings (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14 Toilet: Attendance in Grama Sabha/Ward Sabha meetings (Percentage)	
Regular	86.2
Occasional	13.1
Never	0.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – B: Utilisation of the Toilet Scheme

6. Completion Status

The study finds that a vast majority of toilet construction under the scheme is completed (92.9 per cent). Only a few toilet constructions are in progress (2.8 per cent) (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15 Toilet: Status of toilet construction (Percentage)	
Completed	92.9
Work in progress	2.8
1st instalment received and work yet to start	0.0
Scheme sanctioned and amount not yet received	0.5
Others	3.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

7. Duration for completion

Most of the toilet constructions have taken below 3 months for completion (46.7 per cent). Another 26 per cent have taken 3 to 5 months for completion. It can be noted that for a few beneficiaries, toilet construction has taken more than 10 months for completion (11.2 per cent) (Table 5.16).

Table 5.16	
Toilet: Duration in months for completion of toilet (Percentage)	
Below 3	46.7
3 - 5	25.9
5 - 10	4.8
10 +	11.2
Do not know	11.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

8. Reasons for delay

The bulk of the beneficiaries reported that there is no delay in the construction of the toilet (93 per cent). A small proportion of them cited the non-availability of materials (1.4 per cent) and financial constraints (1.2 per cent) as the main reasons for the delay (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17	
Toilet: Reasons for delay in completion (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	93.0
Non availability of materials	1.4
Bad weather	0.1
Delay in getting further instalments	0.3
Financial constraints	1.2
Others specify	4.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

9. Construction work

While asking about the construction, 75.6 per cent beneficiaries have carried out the work by themselves. Some of the toilets' construction was carried out by the contractors appointed by the beneficiaries (14.4 per cent). A few toilets construction were carried out by the contractor appointed by the agency (2.2 per cent). Only a small proportion of construction is carried out by the agency directly (0.2 per cent) (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18 Toilet: Who carried out the construction work? (Percentage)	
Beneficiary	75.6
Beneficiary, Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	2.9
Beneficiary, Others specify	0.5
Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	14.4
Contractor appointed by the Agency	2.2
Agency directly	0.2
Others specify	4.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. Non utilisation

Some of the beneficiaries or family members (2.8 per cent) reported that they did not find the toilet comfortable as a reason for non-utilisation of it. A small number of them cite the non-availability of water inside the toilet as the reason (0.2 per cent) (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19 Toilet: If the toilet is not used by any member/ all members, state the reasons (Percentage)	
Not applicable	80.5
Did not find it comfortable	2.8
No water inside the toilet	0.2
Others specify	16.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

11. Present status

More than 90 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that the toilets are working well (91.8 per cent) and only 1.1 per cent of them report that the closet is blocked. A few of them say that the pit is overflown (0.7 per cent). Another 0.6 per cent reported that the closet is damaged (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20	
Toilet: Present status of the toilet availed through scheme (Percentage)	
Working well	91.8
Closet blocked	1.1
Damaged closet	0.6
Pit overflow	0.7
Others specify	5.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Toilet used before availing the scheme

It is reported that about 21.9 per cent of beneficiaries were using only open space defecation before availing of the scheme. A greater proportion of the beneficiaries were using the damaged toilet before availing the scheme (30.5 per cent). Another 19.5 per cent were using pit within the plot. It can be observed that some of the beneficiaries were using neighbours' toilet and public/common toilets (18.6 and 5 per cent respectively) (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21	
Toilet: Toilet used before availing the scheme (Percentage)	
Public/ common toilet	5.0
Neighbour's toilet	18.6
Open space	21.9
Pit within the plot	19.5
Damaged Toilet	30.5
Others specify	4.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the Toilet Scheme

13. Total cost

For a greater part of the beneficiaries, the toilet construction has incurred costs below Rs. 25,000 (44.4 per cent). Another 37 per cent of them have spent Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 for construction. A few of them have reported that the total cost is Rs. 50000 to 1 lakh (12.9 per cent) (Table 5.22).

Table 5.22 Toilet: Total cost in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 25,000	44.4
25,000 -50,000	37.0
50,000 - 1 Lakh	12.9
Above 1 Lakh	0.3
Not reported	5.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Grant sanctioned

In most of the cases grant sanctioned ranges between Rs. 15,000 and 30,000 (43.2 per cent). The subsequent category of grant sanctioned is below Rs. 15,000 (41.6 per cent). Only for a smaller proportion (12.6 per cent) the sanctioned amount is more than Rs. 50,000 (Table 5.23).

Table 5.23 Toilet: Grant sanctioned in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	41.6
15,000 - 30,000	43.2
30,000 - 50,000	0.5
Above 50,000	12.1
Nil	2.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

15. Time elapsed

It can be observed that 3 to 6 months' time elapsed for most of the beneficiaries (31.9 per cent), 1 to 3 months' time elapsed for some of the beneficiaries (26.4 per cent). For a considerable proportion of beneficiaries 6 months to 1 year (15.1 per cent) and more than one year's time lapse (17.3 per cent) have been taken place. Only a few beneficiaries have got the instalment within a month of sanctioning (5.3 per cent) (Table 5.24).

Table 5.24 Toilet: Total Time elapsed after sanctioning the grant in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 1 Month	5.3
1 - 3 Months	26.4
3 - 6 Months	31.9
6 Months	15.1
Above 1 Year	17.3
Not reported	3.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

16. Grant received

Around 42 per cent of the beneficiaries have received grants between Rs.15,000 and 30,000 (42.8 per cent). Only a smaller proportion (12.6 per cent) has received more than Rs. 30,000 as grants (Table 5.25).

Table 5.25 Toilet: Grant received in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	40.6
15,000 - 30,000	42.8
30,000 - 50,000	0.5
Above 50,000	12.1
Nil	4.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Own fund

Around half of the beneficiaries have spent below Rs.15,000 from their own fund on toilet construction (48.2 per cent). A few of them spent between Rs.15,000 and 30,000 from their own fund (8.9 per cent). Around 40 per cent beneficiaries have not spent any amount from their own fund on toilet construction (Table 5.26).

Table 5.26 Toilet: Own fund in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	48.2
15,000 - 30,000	8.9
30,000 - 50,000	2.0
Above 50,000	0.9
Nil	40.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

18. Loan availed

It is reported that the best part of the beneficiaries did not avail any loan for the toilet construction (77.3 per cent). Some of them had taken loan of below Rs. 15,000 (17.1 per cent) and between Rs.15,000 and 30,000 (4.8 per cent) (Table 5.27).

Table 5.27	
Toilet: Loan availed in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	17.1
15,000 - 30,000	4.8
30,000 - 50,000	0.7
Above 50,000	0.1
Nil	77.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – D Issues and Suggestions of the Toilet Scheme

19. Complaints

Some of the beneficiaries cite financial crisis as a complaint (21.6 per cent). Another 12.5 per cent of beneficiaries cite delay in processing applications, getting sanctioned amounts and instalments. Some of them also complain about the problems of basic infrastructure such as drinking water, compound wall, electricity, health and proper path (8.2 per cent) (Table 5.28).

Table 5.28	
Toilet: Complaints (Percentage)	
Lack of proper document	1.2
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	12.5
Lack of awareness about the scheme	1.1
Problems of basic infrastructure (drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.)	8.2
Financial crisis	21.6
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	0.7
No complaints	54.6
SC promoter is not an efficient person	0.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

20. Suggestions

A greater part of the beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount for the scheme (27.8 per cent). Beneficiaries also suggest that instalment to get in proper time (5.6 per cent) and giving awareness about the scheme (1.7 per cent). They also suggest providing basic infrastructure facilities like public tap and electricity (Table 5.29).

Table 5.29 Toilet: Suggestions (Percentage)	
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure	27.8
Instalments to be got in proper time	5.6
Need awareness about the scheme	1.7
Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	0.3
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	0.3
No suggestions	63.6
Others	0.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Chapter 6

Scheme - Electrification

This chapter analyses the implementation of the electrification scheme of SCDD. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance, issues and suggestions of the electrification scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the Electrification Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha.

1. Scheme information

In the majority of cases ward member/councillor had informed the beneficiary about the scheme (78.2 per cent). Officials had informed 6.7 per cent of them and friends and family also informed another 4.5 per cent of them (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1	
Electrification: Who informed you about the scheme? (Percentage)	
Ward Member/Councilor	78.2
Other political leaders	0.5
Grama/Ward Sabha	3.5
SC Promoter	1.7
Community Organisation/ Activist	1.5
Officials	6.7
Friends and relatives	4.5
Agents	0.7
News paper	0.8
NGO	1.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

2. Scheme application

About 89 per cent of the beneficiaries had got help for preparing and submitting the application (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Electrification: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	88.9
No	11.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Around 60 per cent of the beneficiaries had submitted the application to KSEB. The proportion of beneficiaries who had submitted to grama panchayat and block panchayat are 17 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Electrification: Agency to which application was submitted (Percentage)	
SCDD	5.0
Grama Panchayat	17.0
Block Panchayat	10.8
District Panchayat	2.7
Municipality	2.5
Corporation	0.1
Others specify	0.9
KSEB	60.4
Don't know	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

3. Agency contact

Around 56 per cent of the beneficiaries report the office contacting them after submitting the application (Table 6.4). Of out this, 42.6 per cent of the beneficiaries reported contacted once and 12.9 per cent more than once (Table 6.5).

Table 6.4 Electrification: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Yes	55.6
No	44.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Around 42 per cent of the beneficiaries report visiting the office of the agency on their demand (Table 6.6). Only 14.8 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited the office concerned without being called (Table 6.7). Best part of the beneficiaries (14.5 per cent) report visiting the office only once without being called (Table 6.8). Of those who visited the office, a greater part (10.9 per cent) could get the details they needed each time (Table 6.9).

Table 6.5 Electrification: How many time the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	44.4
1	42.6
2	8.7
3	4.1
4	0.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 6.6 Electrification: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand? (Percentage)	
Yes	41.5
No	58.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 6.7 Electrification: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand? (Percentage)	
Yes	14.8
No	85.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 6.8 Electrification: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	85.2
1	14.5
2	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 6.9 Electrification: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	85.2
Yes always	10.9
Yes with difficulty	4.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

4. Previous application Status

Only 4.6 per cent of the beneficiaries report applying earlier for the electricity scheme (Table 6.10). Whereas, 3 per cent of the beneficiaries have applied once and 1.6 per cent have applied more than once for the scheme (Table 6.11).

Some of the beneficiaries (2.7 per cent) reported that the non-inclusion in the priority list as the reason for not being successful in the previous applications. Around 1.2 per cent of them cite the non-cooperation of the office/officers as the reason for not being successful and 0.3 per cent think the reason as the non-production of caste certificate (Table 6.12).

Table 6.10 Electrification: Have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Yes	4.6
No	95.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 6.11 Electrification: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	95.4
1	3.0
2	0.3
3	0.7
8	0.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 6.12 Electrification: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	95.4
Non production of caste certificate	0.3
Non production of caste certificate, Non-inclusion in the priority list	0.1
Lack of awareness about procedures	0.0
Non- cooperation of the office/officers	1.2
Non inclusion in the priority list, Could not follow up	2.7
Don't know	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5. Grama / Ward sabha Participation

In the survey 53.4 per cent of the respondents reported regular attendance in the grama sabha/ward sabha meetings and 46 per cent as occasional attendance (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13 Electrification: Attendance in Grama / Ward sabha meetings (Percentage)	
Regular	53.4
Occasional	46.0
Never	0.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – B: Utilisation of the Electrification Scheme

6. scheme Status

The sample survey estimates that the electrification is completed for the bulk of beneficiaries (91.9 per cent). For another 4 per cent electrification work is in progress (Table 6.14).

Table 6.14 Electrification: Status of scheme (Percentage)	
Completed	91.9
Work in progress	4.0
Application submitted, work not yet started	0.5
Others specify	3.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

7. Duration for completion

Among those who reported the duration, 28 per cent of the beneficiaries, electrification were done within 3 months of sanctioning the scheme. Only for 6.9 per cent of the beneficiaries, the work has taken more than one year for completion (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15 Electrification: Duration taken in months for completion of electrification (Percentage)	
Within 1 Month	10.5
1 - 3 Months	17.3
3 - 6 Months	3.3
6 Months - 1 Year	0.5
Above 1 Year	6.9
Not reported	61.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

8. Reasons for delay

A small proportion of the beneficiaries (1 per cent) cite the own financial crisis for the delay of work and another 0.9 per cent cite the non-availability of electric post for the delay (Table 6.16).

Table 6.16 Electrification: Reasons for delay of work (Percentage)	
Not applicable	91.9
Non availability of electric post	0.9
Own financial constraint	1.0
Others	6.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

9. Electrification work

In most of the cases, the beneficiaries themselves have carried out the electrification work (76.6 per cent). However 11.6 per cent of them carried out by the contractor appointed by the agencies and 7.6 per cent of the work by the contractor appointed by the beneficiary. Only a few works (2.9 per cent) were carried out by the agency directly (Table 6.17).

Table 6.17 Electrification: Who carried out the electrification work? (Percentage)	
Not applicable	0.3
Beneficiary	76.6
Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	7.6
Contractor appointed by the Agency	11.6
Agency directly	2.9
Others specify	1.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. Source of Light before availing the scheme

For the bulk of beneficiaries (93.3 per cent) the source light before availing the scheme was Kerosene lamp (Table 6.18).

Table 6.18 Electrification: Source of Light before availing the scheme (Percentage)	
Kerosene lamp	93.3
Oil lamp	0.8
Candle	0.9
Others specify	5.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the Electrification Scheme

11. Total cost

Around 34 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that the total cost incurred for the electricity connection were between Rs. 10000 and Rs.20,000. Another 11.7 per cent reported the cost lies between Rs 5,000 and Rs.10,000 (Table (6.19)).

Table 6.19 Electrification: Total cost in rupees (percentage)	
Below 5,000	6.6
5,000 - 10,000	11.7
10,000 -20,000	34.1
Above 20,000	2.8
Not reported	44.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Grant sanctioned

About 85 per cent of the respondents don't know how much grant was sanctioned, 9.1 per cent of them report sanctioning of grant above Rs.10,000. Rest of them were sanctioned by the grant below Rs.10,000 (Table 6.20).

Table 6.20	
Electrification: Grant sanctioned in rupees (percentage)	
Below 3,000	1.7
3,000 - 5,000	2.3
5,000 - 10,000	1.8
Above 10,000	9.1
Don't know	85.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

13. Amount spent

Around 98 per cent beneficiaries are unaware about the amount spent by the agency (Table 6.21).

Table 6.21	
Electrification: Amount spent by the Agency in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 3,000	0.9
3,000 - 5,000	0.4
5,000 - 10,000	0.9
Above 10,000	0.0
Don't Know	97.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Own fund spent

In the case of about 76 per cent of the beneficiaries, no amount was spent from their own fund. However, 8.7 per cent and 8.3 per cent of the beneficiaries have spent below Rs.3,000 and between Rs 3,000 and 5,000 respectively (Table 6.22).

Table 6.22	
Electrification: Own fund spent in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 3,000	8.7
3,000 - 5,000	8.3
5,000 - 10,000	6.2
Above 10,000	0.5
Nil	76.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

15. Loans availed

The survey reports that 93.6 per cent of the beneficiaries did not avail any loan for the purpose of getting an electricity connection, 2.9 per cent and 2.5 per cent availed loans below Rs. 5,000 and between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000 respectively (Table 6.23).

Table 6.23	
Electrification: Details of loans availed in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 5,000	2.9
5,000 - 10,000	2.5
10,000 -20,000	0.9
Above 20,000	0.1
Nil	93.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – D Issues and Suggestions of the Electrification Scheme

16. Issues

A greater part of the beneficiaries (74.7 per cent) cite the delay in processing application as a difficulty while availing the scheme. Whereas, 9.2 per cent of them reported the non-availability of correct information about the scheme as a difficulty. Non-availability of funds is also reported as a difficulty by 6.9 per cent of the beneficiaries (Table 6.24).

Table 6.24	
Electrification: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme (Percentage)	
Non availability of correct information about the schemes	9.2
Delay in processing application	74.7
Difficulty in getting Caste certificate	2.7
Difficulty in getting Income certificate	1.5
Difficulty in getting documents from SCDD/ KSEB/ Agency	0.5
Non-availability of funds	6.9
Complex procedures	1.5
Others Specify	3.0
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Complaints

The analysis shows that 81.2 per cent of beneficiaries do not make any complaint about the scheme. Around 8 per cent have made a complaint about the financial crisis while availing the scheme. A very few of them (2.7 per cent) complained that the SC promoter is not an efficient person. The rest of them complain about the delays in processing applications, getting sanctioned amounts and instalments. Some of them also complain about the lack of awareness about the scheme, problems of basic infrastructures such as drinking water, toilet, compound wall, health facilities etc. (Table 6.25).

Table 6.25 Electrification: Complaints (Percentage)	
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	1.6
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant, Problems of basic infrastructure(drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.)	0.6
Lack of awareness about the scheme, Financial crisis	0.0
Lack of awareness about the scheme, SC promoter is not an efficient person	0.9
Problems of basic infrastructure(drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.)	0.1
Financial crisis	7.8
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	1.0
No complaints	81.2
SC promoter is not an efficient person	2.7
Others Specify	4.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

18. Suggestions

Out of the suggestions given 6.3 per cent suggested to increase the amount and basic infrastructure facilities and 1.5 per cent of them suggested to impart awareness about the scheme (Table 6.26).

Table 6.26 Electrification: Suggestions (Percentage)	
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure	6.3
Need awareness about the scheme	1.5
Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	0.1
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	0.9
No suggestions	88.5
Others	2.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Chapter 7

Scheme - Water connection

This chapter analyses the implementation of the water connection scheme of SCDD. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance, issues and suggestions of the water connection scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the Water Connection Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha.

1. Scheme information

In the majority of the cases (65.4 per cent), ward member/councillor has informed the beneficiaries about the scheme. KWA informed about 12.6 per cent of beneficiaries. While SC promoters informed 6.3 per cent, other political leaders, grama / ward sabha, community organisations and other NGOs also informed the rest of the beneficiaries (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Water connection: Who informed you about the scheme? (Percentage)	
Ward Member/Councillor	65.4
Other political leaders	3.3
Grama/Ward Sabha,	3.3
SC Promoter	6.3
Community Organisation/Activist	2.0
Officials	3.8
Friends and relatives	0.3
Newspaper	0.9
NGO	2.2
KWA	12.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

2. Scheme application

The analysis shows that 95.4 per cent of the beneficiaries reported getting help for preparing and submitting the application (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Water connection: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	95.4
No	4.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

A greater part of them, 61 per cent, have received help from their ward member/councillor in preparing and submitting the application. Agents and SC promoters also have helped 14.8 per cent and 8.1 per cent of the beneficiaries respectively (Table 7.3)

Table 7.3 Water connection: From whom did you get help for preparing and submitting the application? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	4.6
Ward Member/Councillor	60.9
Other political leaders	2.6
Grama/Ward Sabha,	2.6
SC Promoter,	8.1
Community Organisation/Activist	2.0
Officials	2.5
Friends and relatives	1.8
Agents	14.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

About a half of the beneficiaries (50.1 per cent) have submitted their application to Grama Panchayats, 24.3 per cent of them have applied to KWA and 14.3 per cent have applied to SCDD (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4 Water connection: Agency to which application was submitted ? (Percentage)	
SCDD	14.3
Grama Panchayat	50.1
Block Panchayat	1.8
Municipality	6.5
Corporation	2.1
KWA	24.3
Others specify	0.2
Don't know	0.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

3. Agency contact

Almost 75 per cent of the beneficiaries reported getting contacted by the agency after applying for the scheme (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5 Water connection: Did the office contact you after submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	74.9
No	25.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

About a half of the beneficiaries reported getting contacted by the agency once after submitting the application (51.9 per cent). The remaining of them report getting contacted more than once (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Water connection: How many times the office contact you after submitting application? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	25.1
1	51.9
2	21.8
3	1.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

A greater part of the beneficiaries (73.2 per cent) had visited the office of the agency on their demand (Table 7.7).

Table 7.7 Water connection: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand? (Percentage)	
Yes	73.2
No	26.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Only 18.5 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited the office concerned without being called (Table 7.8) and 14.5 per cent of the beneficiaries report visiting the office concerned once without being called and the rest of them have visited more than once (Table 7.9).

Table 7.8 Water connection: Did you visit the office concerned without being called? (Percentage)	
Yes	18.5
No	81.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 7.9 Water connection: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	81.5
1	14.5
2	3.2
3	0.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Of those who visited the office, the majority have got the information they needed on the first visit itself (15.5 per cent) (Table 7.10).

Table 7.10 Water connection: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	81.5
1	15.5
2	1.4
3	1.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

4. Previous application status

Only 4.3 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that they had applied earlier for the scheme (Table 7.11). Out of them, 3.8 per cent reported applied only once for the scheme (Table 7.12).

Table 7.11 Water connection: Have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Yes	4.3
No	95.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 7.12 Water connection: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
0	95.7
1	3.8
2	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Most of them who have already applied earlier (3.5 per cent) cite the non-inclusion in the priority list as the reason for not being successful in the application (Table 7.13).

Table 7.13 Water connection: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	95.7
Late application	0.2
Non-inclusion in the priority list	3.5
Non-inclusion in the priority list, Could not follow up	0.1
Could not follow up	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5. Grama / Ward Sabha Participation

A greater part of the beneficiaries (78.6 per cent) reported regular attendance in grama /ward sabha meetings and 21.3 per cent reported occasional attendance in grama /ward meetings (Table 7.14).

Table 7.14 Water connection: Attendance in Grama/ Ward sabha meetings? (Percentage)	
Regular	78.6
Occasional	21.3
Never	0.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – B: Utilisation of the water connection Scheme

6. Status of scheme

Almost 98.6 per cent of water connection works are completed. The remaining 1.4 per cent work is in progress (Table 7.15).

Table 7.15 Water connection: Status of scheme (Percentage)	
Completed	98.6
Work in progress	1.4
Total	100

Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18

7. Duration for Completion

About 18 per cent of the works were completed within one month of commencement. Another 27.5 per cent of works have taken 1 to 6 months to complete. However, around 22 per cent of the works have taken more than 1 year for completion (Table 7.16).

Table 7.16 Water connection: Duration taken in months for completion of water connection (Percentages)	
Within 1 Month	18.3
1 - 3 Months	15.2
3 - 6 Months	12.3
6 Months - 1 Year	9.6
Above 1 Year	21.9
Not reported	22.7
Total	100

Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18

8. Reasons for delay

While asking the reasons of the delay all most all of them reported as 'No delay'. Non-availability of pipe line (4 per cent) and financial constraints are the two reasons reported by the rest of the beneficiaries (Table 7.17)

Table 7.17 Water connection: Reasons for delay of work (Percentage)	
No Delay	93.7
Non availability of pipe line	4.2
Own financial constraint	2.1
Total	100

Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18

9. Installation of water connection

A greater part of the work (61.5 per cent) was carried out by the contractors appointed by the agency. For 17.2 per cent beneficiaries the work was carried out by the contractors appointed by the beneficiary and 17 per cent of the work was carried out by the agency directly (Table 7.18).

Table 7.18 Water connection: Who carried out the installation of water connection? (Percentage)	
Beneficiary	3.8
Water connection: Beneficiary, Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	0.5
Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	17.2
Contractor appointed by the Agency	61.5
Agency directly	17.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. Source of Water before availing the scheme

The major source of drinking water before availing the scheme was public tap /stand pipe (35.3 per cent) and neighbour's well (23.19 per cent).

Table 7.19 Water connection: Source of water before availing the scheme (Percentage)	
Piped water at home	8.6
Piped water to yard/plot	2.1
Public tap/ stand pipe	35.3
Public - Bore well/ tube well,	0.2
Own well	11.4
Public well	17.5
Neighbour's well	23.8
Tank/ pond	1.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the water connection Scheme

11. Total cost

Majority of the beneficiaries were not aware about the total cost of the scheme (70.5 per cent). Around 15 per cent reported an amount between Rs. 5000 to 10,000, 9.1 per cent reported as Rs. 5,000 and 5.2 per cent as Rs. 10,000 (Table 7.20).

Table 7.20 Water connection: Total cost in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 5,000	9.1
5,000 - 10,000	15.2
Above 10,000	5.2
Do not Know	70.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Grant sanctioned

Like the total cost, around 80 per cent of the beneficiaries are not aware about the amount of grant sanctioned. Beneficiaries to the tune of 12.6 per cent reported that the grant sanctioned is between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000, 5.5 per cent mentioned it as below Rs 5,000. (Table 7.21).

Table 7.21 Water connection: Grant sanctioned in rupees (percentage)	
Below 3,000	1.0
3,000 - 5,000	4.5
5,000 - 10,000	12.6
Above 10,000	2.4
Do not Know	79.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

13. Amount spent by the Agency

The beneficiaries' report that they don't know about the amount is spent by the Agency (96.5 per cent) (Table 7.22).

Table 7.22 Water connection: Amount spent by the Agency in rupees (Percentage)	
Up to 5,000	0.9
Above 5,000	2.6
Don't know	96.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Own fund invested

About 68 per cent of beneficiaries have not spent any amount on water connection work from their own fund, 20.8 per cent of them have spent below Rs 3,000 from their own fund. (Table 7.23).

Table 7.23 Water connection: Own fund used, if any in rupees (Per centage)	
Upto 3,000	20.8
3,000 - 5,000	4.6
Above 5,000	6.3
No own fund	68.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – D Issues and Suggestions of the Water connection Scheme

15. Issues

It can be noted that a greater part (71.1 per cent) of the beneficiaries did not face any difficulty while availing the scheme. Some of them faced a delay in processing applications as a difficulty (7.2 per cent). Around 5.1 per cent complain about the non-availability of funds, 4.8 per cent cite non-availability of correct information about the scheme and 3.5 per cent cite difficulty in getting documents from SCDD/Agency (Table 7.24).

Table 7.24 Water connection: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme (Percentage)	
No difficulty	71.1
Non availability of correct information about the schemes	4.8
Delay in processing application	7.2
Difficulty in getting caste certificate	2.1
Difficulty in getting income certificate	1.7
Difficulty in getting documents from SCDD/ Agency	3.5
Non-availability of funds	5.1
Complex procedures	4.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

16. Complaints

The analysis shows that 94.6 per cent of the beneficiaries did not make any complaint about the scheme. However, 2.7 per cent complaint about the delay in processing application, in getting sanctioned amount and instalments and complex procedures for availing the scheme (Table 7.25).

Table 7.25 Water connection: Complaints (Percentage)	
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	2.7
Lack of awareness about the scheme	1.1
Financial crisis	0.0
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	0.6
No complaints	94.6
No complaints, Others Specify	0.3
Others Specify	0.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Suggestions

The survey shows that 5.9 per cent of the beneficiaries suggested giving awareness about the scheme and 2.1 per cent of them suggested giving instalments in proper time (Table 7.26).

Table 7.26 Water connection: Suggestions (Percentage)	
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure	0.2
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure, Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	0.2
Instalments to be got in proper time	2.1
Need awareness about the scheme	5.9
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	0.9
No suggestions	80.2
Others	10.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Chapter 8

Scheme - Open well

This chapter analyses the implementation of the open well scheme of SCDD. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance and concerns and suggestions of the land scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the Open Well Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha.

1. Scheme information

A greater proportion of the beneficiaries (86.7 per cent) were informed about the scheme by the ward member/councillor. Grama /Ward sabha also have informed 8.6 per cent of beneficiaries (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1 Open well: Who informed ? (Percentage)	
Ward Member/Councilor	86.7
Other political leaders	0.5
Grama/Ward Sabha	8.6
SC Promoter	2.9
Officials	0.6
Friends and relatives	0.6
GWA (Ground water Authority)	0.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

2. Scheme application

A greater part of the beneficiaries (92 per cent) report getting help for preparing and submitting the application (Table 8.2). In the majority of the cases (76.8 per cent) ward member/ councillor have helped the beneficiaries in preparing and submitting the application. While the Agents helped 5.3 per cent of beneficiaries SC promoters also have helped 4.7 per cent of them. It

can be seen that some Grama/Ward sabha also has played their role by helping 2.1 per cent of beneficiaries (Table 8.3).

Table 8.2	
Open well: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (percentage)	
Yes	92.0
No	8.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 8.3	
Open well: Mainly from whom did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (percentage)	
Not Applicable	8.0
Ward Member/Councilor	76.8
Other political leaders	1.0
Grama/Ward Sabha	2.1
SC Promoter	4.7
Officials	0.6
Friends and relatives	1.6
Agents	5.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

The survey estimates that a greater part of the beneficiaries (73.5 per cent) have submitted their application to Grama Panchayats. 13.8 per cent of them have applied to the SCDD and 9.2 per cent have applied to Block Panchayats. The municipality (2.4 per cent) and corporation (1 per cent) are other agencies to which beneficiaries submitted their application (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4	
Open well: Agency to which application was submitted (Percentage)	
Open well: Agency to which application was submitted (Percentage)	
SCDD	13.8
Grama Panchayat	73.5
Block Panchayat	9.2
Municipality	2.4
Corporation	1.0
Don't know	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

3. Agency contact

The analysis shows that 61 per cent of the beneficiaries report getting contacted by the office concerned after submitting the application (Table 8.5). Out of those who got contacted, 33.6 per cent report getting contacted once, 20.3 per cent twice and the remaining 7.1 per cent more than twice after submitting the application (Table 8.6).

Table 8.5 Open well: Did the office contact you after submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	61.0
No	39.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 8.6 Open well: How many times the office contacted you after submitting application? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	39.0
1	33.6
2	20.3
3	4.6
4	1.9
5	0.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

The survey reveals that 61.8 per cent of beneficiaries reported visiting the agency on their demand while availing the scheme (Table 8.7). Only 30 per cent of the beneficiaries reported visiting the office concerned without being called (Table 8.8). of those who have visited 17.8 per cent have visited once and the remaining beneficiaries have visited more than once (Table 8.9).

A greater part (29.6 per cent) of those who visited the office could get the details on their application each time they visited the office (Table 8.10).

Table 8.7 Open well: Did you visit the office of the Agency on their demand? (Percentage)	
Yes	61.8
No	38.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 8.8 Open well: Did you visit the office concerned without being called? (Percentage)	
Yes	30.0
No	70.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 8.9 Open well: How many times you visit the office concerned without being called? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	70.0
1	17.8
2	11.7
6	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 8.10 Open well: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	70.0
Yes always	29.6
Yes with difficulty	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

4. Previous application status

Only 8.9 per cent of the beneficiaries have applied earlier for the open well scheme (Table 8.11), out of which a major part (6.5 per cent) have applied only once earlier. The remaining 2.5 per cent of them have applied more than once for the scheme (Table 8.12).

Table 8.11 Open well: Have you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Yes	8.9
No	91.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 8.12 Open well: how many times applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	91.1
1	6.5
2	1.3
3	1.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Most of the beneficiaries who have already applied for the scheme (4.7 per cent) infer that the non-inclusion in the priority list is the reason for not being successful. The remaining beneficiaries cite a lack of awareness about the scheme, non-production of income certificates and late application for not being successful in the previous application (Table 8.13).

Table 8.13 Open well: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	91.1
Non production of income certificate	0.3
Late application	0.4
Late application, Lack of awareness about procedures	0.4
Late application, Lack of awareness about procedures, Don't know	0.8
Non- cooperation of the office/officers, Non inclusion in the priority list	0.1
Non inclusion in the priority list	4.7
Don't know	2.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5. Grama / Ward sabha Participation

As many as 87 per cent of the beneficiaries report regular attendance and 13.1 per cent report occasional attendance in Grama/ Ward sabha meetings (Table 8.14).

Table 8.14	
Open well: Attendance in Grama/ Ward sabha meetings (percentage)	
Regular	86.7
Occasional	13.1
Never	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – B: Utilisation of the Open well Scheme

6. Status of scheme

The sample survey estimates that almost 99.4 per cent of the open well works are completed under the scheme. The remaining 0.6 per cent of works are under progress (Table 8.15).

Table 8.15	
Open well: Status (Percentage)	
Completed	99.4
Work in progress	0.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

7. Duration for completion

The majority of the works (39.4 per cent) have taken 3 to 6 months' time to complete. 27.1 per cent of them have taken below 3 months only. 12.8 per cent of works have taken more than 1 year for completion (Table 8.16).

Table 8.16	
Open well: Duration taken for completion in months (Percentage)	
Below 3 Months	27.1
3 Months - 6 Months	39.4
6 Months - 1 Year	5.5
1 - 2 Years	12.8
Not reported	15.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

8. Reasons for delay

Only 0.5 per cent of works have been delayed because of financial constraints (Table 8.17).

Table 8.17	
Open well: Reasons for delay of work (Percentage)	
Not delayed	99.5
Own financial constraint	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

9. Construction work

About 56 per cent of works are carried out by the beneficiaries directly. Another 36.3 per cent of works are carried out by the contractors appointed by the beneficiaries. Only 2.2 per cent of works are carried out by the Agency directly (Table 8.18).

Table 8.18	
Open well: Who carried out the work? (Percentage)	
Beneficiary	55.8
Beneficiary and contractor appointed by the beneficiary	3.7
Beneficiary and others specify	2.0
Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	36.3
Agency directly	2.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. Source of Water before availing the scheme

A greater part of the beneficiaries (59.3 per cent) have depended on neighbours' well for drinking water before availing the scheme. While 13.2 per cent of them depended on public tap/ stand pipe 10 per cent depended up on piped water at home. The remaining beneficiaries depended on different sources of drinking water such as piped water to yard/ plot, public bore well/ tube well, own well and tank/pond (Table 8.19).

Table 8.19 Open well: Source of water before the scheme (Percentage)	
Piped water at home	10.0
Piped water to yard/plot	0.9
Public tap/ stand pipe	13.2
Public - Bore well/ tube well	2.3
Own well	6.1
Public well	4.6
Neighbour's well	59.3
Tank/ pond	3.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the Open well Scheme

11. Total cost

Majority of the beneficiaries (44.7 per cent) have spent Rs. 15,000 to 30,000 for the construction of the open well. 23.1 per cent of them have incurred cost up to Rs 15,000 for the work of open well. Another 24 per cent have spent Rs. 30,000 to 50,000 on open well construction (Table 8.20).

Table 8.20 Open well: Total cost in rupees (Percentage)	
Up to 15,000	23.1
15,000 -30,000	44.7
30,000 -50,000	24.0
50,000 - 1 Lakh	5.4
Above 1 Lakh	0.9
Not reported	1.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Grant sanctioned

Grant sanctioned is below 10,000 for 42.2 per cent and Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 for 44 per cent of beneficiaries. Only for 11.4 per cent of them, grant sanctioned is above Rs. 20,000 (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21 Open well: Grant sanctioned in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 10,000	42.2
10,000 - 20,000	44.0
20,000 -30,000	8.0
30,000 -1 Lakh	3.4
Nil	2.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

13. Grant received

Grant received is below Rs. 10,000 for 42.4 per cent of beneficiaries and between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 for 47.8 per cent of beneficiaries. 7.3 per cent of them have received grand above Rs. 20,000 (Table 8.22).

Table 8.22	
Open well: Grant received in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 10,000	42.4
10,000 - 20,000	47.8
20,000 -30,000	3.9
30,000 -1 Lakh	3.4
Nil	2.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Own fund spent

About 40 per cent of the beneficiaries have spent below Rs. 5,000 only from their own fund. 15 per cent and 21 per cent of them have spent between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000 and between Rs. 10,000 and 20,000 respectively from own fund. The remaining 8.7 per cent of them have spent more than Rs. 20,000 from own fund (Table 8.23).

Table 8.23	
Open well: Own fund spent in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 5,000	39.9
5,000 - 10,000	15.7
10,000 -20,000	21.0
20,000 - 1 Lakh	8.4
Above 1Lakh	0.3
Nil	14.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – D Issues and Suggestions of the Open well Scheme

15. Issues

Almost 65 per cent of the beneficiaries report no difficulty faced while availing the scheme. 9.2 per cent of them cite the non-availability of funds as a difficulty. While 8.1 per cent of them cite the non-availability of correct information about the scheme as a difficulty, 3 per cent and 2.4 per cent

respectively cite the difficulty in getting caste certificate and income certificate. Another 2.1 per cent of them mentioned the delay in processing application as a difficulty (Table 8.24).

Table 8.24	
Open well: Difficulties faced while availing the scheme (Percentage)	
No difficulty	64.9
Non availability of correct information about the schemes	8.1
Delay in processing application	2.1
Difficulty in getting caste certificate	3.0
Difficulty in getting income certificate	2.4
Difficulty in getting documents from SCDD/ Agency	0.9
Non-availability of funds	9.2
Others specify	9.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

16. Complaints

About 30 per cent of the beneficiaries complain about the financial crisis. 4.6 per cent of them complain about the complex procedures for availing the scheme and delays in processing applications, getting sanctioned amount and instalments. They also complain that the eligible persons are not getting selected for any beneficiary schemes (Table 8.25).

Table 8.25	
Open well: Complaints (Percentage)	
Lack of proper documents	0.5
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	4.6
Lack of awareness about the scheme	0.1
Problems of basic infrastructure (drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.)	0.4
Financial crisis	29.6
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	1.8
No complaints	63.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Suggestions

The analysis shows that 35.6 per cent of the beneficiaries suggest increasing the amount for the scheme and provide basic infrastructure. 5.4 per cent of them suggest that instalments are to be released in proper time. Some of them also suggest providing awareness among the potential beneficiaries and include specific conditions in the application procedure such that the scheme reaches to properly eligible SC families (Table 8.26).

Table 8.26	
Open well: Suggestions (Percentage)	
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure	35.6
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure, Instalments to be got in proper time	1.9
Instalments to be got in proper time	5.4
Need awareness about the scheme	0.2
Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	1.0
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	0.4
No suggestions	54.6
Others	0.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Chapter 9

Scheme - House Maintenance

This chapter analyses the implementation of the house maintenance scheme of SCDD. The analysis is broadly classified into four sections. They are application, utilisation, finance and issues and suggestions of the land scheme. In each section, relevant subsections are considered for analysis to get deeper understanding of the implementation of the scheme.

Section - A: Application for the House maintenance Scheme

This section analyses the source of information, the application process, agency and related issues, the status of previous applications if any and the status of attendance of beneficiaries in grama/ward sabha.

1. Scheme information

A major chunk of the beneficiaries (81.1 per cent) are informed about the scheme by Ward member/ Councillor. Another 11.1 per cent of them were informed by the Grama/Ward sabha and 4.2 per cent of them by SC promoters. The remaining 3.4 per cent were informed by community organisations/activists, other political leaders, friends and relatives (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 House maintenance: Who informed you about the scheme? (Percentage)	
Ward Member/Councilor	81.1
Other political leaders	0.6
Grama/Ward Sabha,	11.1
SC Promoter	4.2
Community Organisation/Activist	0.3
Officials	1.9
Friends and relatives	0.5
Others specify	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

2. Scheme application

A greater proportion of the beneficiaries (93 per cent) reports getting help for preparing and submitting the application (Table 9.2). The majority of the beneficiaries (72.7 per cent) have received help from Ward member/councillor. 6.6 per cent of them have received help from Agents and 4.3 per cent from community organisations or activists. Another 3.8 per cent and 3.3 per cent of them received help from SC promoters and officials respectively (Table 9.3).

Table 9.2 House maintenance: Did you get any help for preparing and submitting application? (Percentage)	
Yes	93.0
No	7.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 9.3 House maintenance: If yes, mainly from whom? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	7.5
Ward Member/Councillor	72.7
Other political leaders	0.1
SC Promoter	3.8
Community Organisation/Activist	4.3
Officials,	0.2
Officials,	3.3
Friends and relatives	1.4
Agents	6.6
Others Specify	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

More than half of the beneficiaries (51.6 per cent) have submitted the application to Grama Panchayats. The subsequent number of applications was submitted to Block panchayats (22.8 per cent) and followed by SCDD (13.3 per cent) and Municipalities (7.1 per cent) (Table 9.4).

Table 9.4 House maintenance: Agency to which application was submitted (Percentage)	
SCDD	13.3
Grama Panchayat	51.6
Block Panchayat	22.8
Municipality	7.1
Corporation	2.5
Others specify	2.3
Don't know	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

3. Agency contact

About two thirds of the beneficiaries (66.7 per cent) report getting contacted by the office after applying (Table 9.5). Most of the beneficiaries were contacted once after applying (41.1 per cent). 19.6 per cent of them were contacted twice and the remaining 6 per cent were contacted more than twice after submitting the application (Table 9.6).

Table 9.5 House maintenance: Whether the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Yes	66.7
No	33.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 9.6 House maintenance: How many times the office contacted you after submitting your application? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	33.3
1	41.1
2	19.6
3	4.8
4	1.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Around 64 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited the office of the agency on their demand (Table 9.7).

Table 9.7 House maintenance: Did you visit the office of the agency on their demand? (Percentage)	
Yes	63.9
No	36.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Only 29.1 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited the office without being called (Table 9.8). About 15 per cent of the beneficiaries have visited once and 10.1 per cent of them have visited twice without being called by the agency. The remaining 4.1 per cent of them have visited more up to 4 times without being called by the agency (Table 9.9). Most of them who visited the office report getting the details they needed each time they visited the office (24.4 per cent) (Table 9.10).

Table 9.8 House maintenance: Did you visit the office without being called by the agency? (Percentage)	
Yes	29.1
No	70.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 9.9 House maintenance: how many times the office without being called by the agency? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	70.9
1	14.9
2	10.1
3	4.0
4	0.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 9.10 House maintenance: Could you get the details you needed on your application each time? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	70.9
Yes, always	24.4
Yes, with difficulty	3.8
Not always	0.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

4. Previous application Status

The analysis shows that 23.3 per cent of the beneficiaries have applied earlier also for the scheme (Table 9.11). Of those who have applied earlier also 16.2 per cent have applied once and 6.1 per cent have applied twice for the scheme (Table 9.12).

The majority of the beneficiaries who have applied earlier also for the scheme cite that non-inclusion in the priority list as the reason for not being successful in the application (59.6 per cent). Others mention various reasons such as the application was not being in the proper format, non-production of caste certificate and income certificate, lack of awareness about the procedures and were not able to follow up (Table 9.13).

Table 9.11 House maintenance: Have you applied anytime earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Yes	23.3
No	76.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 9.12 House maintenance: How many times you applied earlier for this scheme? (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	76.7
1	16.2
2	6.1
3	0.7
4	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Table 9.13 House maintenance: What was the reason for not being successful? (Percentage)	
Application was not in proper format	6.2
Non production of caste certificate	6.2
Non production of income certificate	6.5
Late application	0.8
Lack of awareness about procedures	3.5
Delayed information about the scheme	0.0
Non- cooperation of the office/officers	0.8
Non inclusion in the priority list	59.6
Could not follow up	6.9
Don't know	9.6
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

5. Grama / Ward sabha Participation

As many as 71.5 per cent of the beneficiaries reported regular attendance in Grama /Ward sabha meetings. The remaining 27.9 per cent of them report occasional attendance and only 0.6 per cent never attend the meetings (Table 9.14).

Table 9.14 House maintenance: Attendance in Grama/ Ward sabha meetings (Percentage)	
Regular	71.5
Occasional	27.9
Never	0.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – B: Utilisation of the House maintenance Scheme

6. Area of land

The survey estimates that 8.7 per cent of the beneficiaries in the house maintenance scheme have only 1 to 3 cents of land in possession. About half of the beneficiaries (49.9 per cent) have land with an area between 3 and 5 cents. The remaining 41.3 per cent of them have land with an area between 5 and 10 cents (Table 9.15).

Table 9.15 House maintenance: Area of land in cents (Percentage)	
1 - 3	8.7
3 - 5	49.9
5 - 10	41.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

7. Place of Residence

More than half of the beneficiaries (54.6 per cent) stay in traditional settlements. While 23.2 per cent of them reside in scattered settlements 20.1 per cent reside in the housing colonies. Only 1.3 per cent of house maintenance scheme reside in the slum colonies (Table 9.16).

Table 9.16 House maintenance: Place of Residence (Percentage)	
Traditional settlement	54.6
Scattered settlement	23.2
Housing Colony	20.1
Slum Colony	1.3
Others	0.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

8. Maintenance Activities

A greater part of the beneficiaries (63.5 per cent) have done plastering and repairing works through maintenance scheme. Another 32.8 per cent of them have done the roofing work. 7.9 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively have done flooring works and window/door shutters installation works. The remaining beneficiaries have done painting work (1.7 per cent), kitchen modification works (1.8 per cent) and extension of the house (1 per cent) (Table 9.17).

Table 9.17 House maintenance: Activities done through maintenance (Percentage)	
Plastering and repairing works	53.6
Painting work	1.4
Roofing	27.7
Flooring	6.7
Windows/ door shutters installed	5.9
Extension of house	0.8
Kitchen modified	1.5
Toilet/ Bathroom modified	2.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

9. Before maintenance

The majority of houses under the scheme (62 per cent) were of semi pucca type before the maintenance work. Of the remaining, 19.6 per cent were of katcha type and only 18.4 per cent are of pucca type (Table 9.18).

Table 9.18 House maintenance: Type of House before maintenance (Percentage)	
Kutcha	19.6
Semi pucca	62.0
Pucca	18.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

10. After maintenance

After the maintenance works, the share of pucca houses has increased to 44.2 per cent and share of semi pucca houses has come down to 48.4 per cent. Share of kutcha houses is only 7.4 per cent after the maintenance work (Table 9.19).

Table 9.19 House maintenance: Type of House after maintenance (Percentage)	
Kutcha	7.4
Semi pucca	48.4
Pucca	44.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

11. Area of House

The proportion of beneficiaries who have houses of the area between 150 and 350 sq. ft. is 14.1 per cent, 43.7 per cent and 34 per cent of the beneficiaries have houses with the area between 350 to 500 sq. ft. and 500 to 650 sq. ft respectively. Of the remaining beneficiaries, 7 per cent have houses with the area between 650 and 800 sq.ft. and only 0.9 per cent has house area more than 650 sq. ft/ (Table 9.20).

Table 9.20 House maintenance: Area of house in Sq.ft (Percentage)	
150 - 350	14.1
350 - 500	43.7
500 - 650	34.0
650 - 800	7.0
800 +	0.9
Do not know	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

12. Number of bedrooms

Most of the beneficiaries (81.7 per cent) have a house with 2 bedrooms. 6.8 per cent of them have houses with only one bedroom. Of the remaining, 6.3 per cent have 3 bedrooms and 5.1 per cent have 4 bedrooms in their house (Table 9.21).

Table 9.21	
House maintenance: Number of bedrooms (Percentage)	
1	6.8
2	81.7
3	6.3
4	5.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

13. Kitchen

The majority of the beneficiaries (76.1 per cent) have a separate kitchen in their house. 14.6 per cent of them have a kitchen as part of common space and 9.3 per cent of them have a kitchen outside the house (Table 9.22).

Table 9.22	
House maintenance: Kitchen (Percentage)	
Separate Kitchen	76.1
Part of common space	14.6
Kitchen outside	9.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

14. Drinking water

About 40 per cent of the beneficiaries have own well as a source of drinking water. While 21.2 per cent of the beneficiaries rely up on piped water at home, 11.2 per cent of them depend on public tap/stand pipe and 10.4 per cent depend on neighbours' well for drinking water. Another 9.2 per cent of beneficiaries have piped water to their yard or plot. The remaining beneficiaries (7 per cent) rely upon various sources of drinking water such as own/public bore well, public well, tank/pond or river/stream, etc. (Table 9.23).

Table 9.23 House maintenance: Drinking water (Percentage)	
Piped water at home	21.2
Piped water to yard/plot	9.2
Public tap/ stand pipe	11.2
Own - Bore well/ tube well	1.7
Public - Bore well/ tube well	0.3
Own well	40.7
Public well	4.2
Neighbour's well	10.4
Tank/ pond,	0.7
River/ stream etc	0.2
Others specify	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

15. Electricity

As many as 97.6 per cent of the beneficiaries have an electricity connection in their house (Table 9.24).

Table 9.24 House maintenance: Electricity (Percentage)	
Yes	97.6
No	2.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

16. Bathroom

About 77 per cent of the beneficiaries have common bathrooms outside the house. Another 17 per cent of them have common bathroom outside the house and 3.9 per cent of them have bathrooms attached to bedrooms. The remaining 2.2 per cent of beneficiaries have no proper bathroom in their house (Table 9.25).

Table 9.25 House maintenance: Bathroom (Percentage)	
Attached to bedroom	3.9
Common bathroom inside the building	17.0
Common bathroom outside the building	76.9
No proper bathroom	2.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

17. Toilet

The analysis shows that 83.2 per cent of the beneficiaries have a common toilet outside the house and 15.2 per cent of them have a common toilet inside the house. Only 0.9 per cent of them have a separate toilet for each bathroom. It can be noted that 0.7 per cent of the beneficiaries don't have an exclusive toilet in their house (table 9.26).

Table 9.26 House maintenance: Toilet (Percentage)	
Separate toilet for each bedroom	0.9
Common toilet inside the house	15.2
Common toilet outside the house	83.2
No exclusive toilet	0.7
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

18. Type of Toilet

Most of the beneficiaries (86 per cent) have flush to septic tank type of toilet in their house. Around 11 per cent of them have flush/pour flush to pit latrine type and 2 per cent of them have flush to piped sewer system type of toilet (Table 9.27).

Table 9.27 House maintenance: Type of Toilet (Percentage)	
Flush to piped sewer system	2.1
Flush to septic tank	86.0
Flush/pour –flush to pit latrine	11.1
Others specify	0.8
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

19. Present status of the house

About 96.1 per cent of the houses are currently resided by the entire family of the beneficiary. Further 2.4 per cent of houses are occupied by the parents only and 1 per cent of the houses are occupied by the children only (Table 9.28).

Table 9.28 House maintenance: Present status of the house (Percentage)	
Entire family is residing	96.1
Children are residing	1.0
Parents are residing	2.4
Occupied by others	0.2
Kept vacant	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

20. Construction work

A greater proportion (78.9 per cent) of the house maintenance works were carried out by the beneficiaries directly and 19.6 per cent carried out by the contractor appointed by the beneficiary. The remaining 1.3 per cent of the work was carried out either by the Agency or by the contractors appointed by the Agency (Table 9.29).

Table 9.29 House maintenance: Who carried out the construction work (Percentage)	
Beneficiary	78.9
Contractor appointed by the beneficiary	19.6
Contractor appointed by the Agency	0.9
Agency directly	0.4
Others specify	0.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

21. Total Time elapsed

Around half of the works (50.4 per cent) have taken time between 3 months to 6 months and 30 per cent of them have taken below 3 months and 8.4 per cent of them have taken between 6 months and 1 year time to complete. The remaining 3.9 per cent of works have taken more than 1 year time to complete (Table 9.30).

Table 9.30 House maintenance: Total Time elapsed after sanctioning the grant and completion of work (Percentage)	
Below 3 Months	30.0
3 Months - 6 Months	50.4
6 Months - 1 Year	8.4
1 - 2 Years	3.1
Above 3 Years	0.8
Not reported	7.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

22. Completion Status

The survey shows that, of those beneficiaries whose house maintenance work is not yet completed, the majority (32.8 per cent) expect that the work would complete as per the schedule (Table 9.31).

Table 9.31 House maintenance: If the house maintenance is yet not completed, is it likely to be completed as per Schedule (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	53.3
Yes	32.8
No	13.9
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

23. Reasons for delay/ non completion

The survey reveals that 13.9 per cent of those who don't expect the completion as per the schedule, 7.7 per cent cite the shortage of own funds and 5 per cent think the delay in getting installments is the reason for the delay. The remaining 1 per cent of them mention that non-availability of materials, labor dispute or disease of the family members as the reason for the delay (Table 9.32).

Table 9.32 House maintenance: If not, reasons for delay/ non completion (Percentage)	
Not Applicable	86.1
Delay in getting installments	5.0
Delay in getting installments, Shortage of Own fund	0.2
Shortage of Own fund	7.7
Non availability of materials	0.3
Labour dispute	0.1
Disease of family members	0.5
Bad weather	0.2
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – C Financing of the House maintenance Scheme

24. Total cost

The total cost incurred for the maintenance is between Rs 25,000 and 50,000 for the majority of the beneficiaries (43.9 per cent) and 27.3 per cent of them have spent up to Rs 25,000. Of the remaining, 24.1 per cent have spent between Rs. 50,000 and 1 lakh and 4.3 per cent have spent above 1 lakh Rs for the house maintenance (Table 9.33).

Table 9.33 House maintenance: Total cost in rupees (Percentage)	
Upto 25,000	27.3
25,000 - 50,000	43.9
50,000 - 1,00,000	24.1
Above 1 Lakh	4.3
Not reported	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

25. Grant sanctioned

The grant sanctioned is below Rs 15,000 for 38 per cent and between Rs 15,000 and 30,000 for 46.5 per cent of beneficiaries. Only 15.1 per cent of beneficiaries were sanctioned with a grant between Rs 30,000 and 1 lakh (Table 9.34).

Table 9.34	
House maintenance: Grant sanctioned in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	38.0
15,000 - 30,000	46.5
30,000 - 1,00,000	15.1
Nil	0.4
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

26. Grant received

The grant received is below Rs 15,000 for 39.8 per cent of beneficiaries, between Rs 15,000 and 30,000 for 46.2 per cent and between Rs 30,000 and 1 lakh for 13.5 per cent of beneficiaries (Table 9.35).

Table 9.35	
House maintenance: Grant received in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	39.8
15,000 - 30,000	46.2
30,000 - 1,00,000	13.5
Nil	0.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

27. Own fund spent

About 37 per cent of the beneficiaries have not spent any amount from their own fund on house maintenance work. 37.8 per cent of them have spent below Rs 15,000, 15.6 per cent have spent between Rs 15,000 and 30,000 and 9.6 per cent have spent between Rs 30,000 and 1 lakh (Table 9.36).

Table 9.36	
House maintenance: Own fund spent in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	37.8
15,000 - 30,000	15.6
30,000 - 1,00,000	9.6
Above 1Lakh	0.4
Nil	36.6
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

28. Loan availed

About 74 per cent of the beneficiaries did not avail any loan for house maintenance work. 15.3 per cent of them have availed loan below Rs 15,000. Another 6.7 per cent of them have availed loan between RS 15,000 and 30,000 and 3.4 per cent have availed loan between Rs 30,000 and 1 lakh (Table 9.37).

Table 9.37	
House maintenance: Details of loan availed in rupees (Percentage)	
Below 15,000	15.3
15,000 - 30,000	6.7
30,000 - 1,00,000	3.4
Above 1Lakh	0.5
Nil	74.0
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Section – D Issues and Suggestions of the House maintenance Scheme

29. Issues

About 55 per cent of beneficiaries did not face any difficulty while availing the scheme and 11 per cent cite non-availability of funds as a difficulty. Whereas, 10.7 per cent of the beneficiaries mention non-availability of correct information about the schemes and 10.3 per cent complain about the delay in processing applications. The remaining beneficiaries mention the difficulty in getting caste certificate and income certificate, getting documents from SCDD/ Agency and complex procedures (Table 9.38).

Table 9.38 House maintenance: Difficulties faced for availing the scheme (Percentage)	
No difficulty	54.5
Non availability of correct information about the schemes	10.7
Delay in processing application	10.3
Difficulty in getting caste certificate	3.6
Difficulty in getting income certificate	3.4
Difficulty in getting documents from SCDD/ Agency	1.2
Non-availability of funds	11.0
Complex procedures	3.8
Others specify	1.5
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

30. Complaints

The analysis shows that 21.5 per cent of the beneficiaries complained about the financial crisis. Some of them complained about the lack of awareness about the scheme (3.7 per cent). Another 3.5 per cent of them complained about the delays in processing applications, getting sanctioned amount and instalments and complex procedures. A few of them (1.2 per cent) have complaints that the eligible persons are not getting any beneficiary schemes (Table 9.39)

Table 9.39 House maintenance: Complaints (Percentage)	
Lack of proper documents	0.1
Delay in processing application, Delay in getting sanctioned amount, Delay and complex procedures, Delay in getting instalments, The sanctioned amount is not getting the proper applicant	3.5
Lack of awareness about the scheme	3.7
Problems of basic infrastructure(drinking water, toilet, compound wall, electricity, health, proper path etc.)	0.2
Financial crisis	21.5
Eligible persons not getting any beneficiary scheme	1.2
No complaints	68.6
Others Specify	1.3
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

31. Suggestions

Around a quarter of beneficiaries (26.2 per cent) suggest increasing the amount for the schemes, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure and 7.6 per cent suggest that the instalments to be get in proper time. Around 3 per cent suggest providing awareness about the schemes and include specific conditions in the schemes so that they avail real benefit as the beneficiaries of SC community (1.3 per cent) (Table 9.40).

Table 9.40	
House maintenance: Suggestions (Percentage)	
Increase the amount, lump sum grant and basic infrastructure	26.2
Instalments to be got in proper time	7.6
Need awareness about the scheme	3.2
Need basic infrastructure facilities like public tap, electricity	0.1
Take specific condition to give schemes beneficiaries to SC families	1.3
No suggestions	60.6
Others	1.1
Total	100
<i>Source: GIFT SC HPSSS 2017-18</i>	

Annexure 1
Study reports submitted to SCDD

- 1 PRE Matric & Post Matric Hostels of Scheduled Castes Development Department
- 2 Industrial Training Institutes(ITI) of Scheduled Castes Development Department
- 3 Pre-Examination Training Centres(PETC) of Scheduled Castes Development Department
- 4 Model Residential Schools(MRS) of Scheduled Castes Development Department
- 5 Evaluation of Training Programmes of Pre Recruitment Training Centre(PRTC),Kozhikode for SC/ST Candidates
- 6 Nursery Schools of Scheduled Castes Development Department
- 7 Household Primary Sample Survey Report of Scheduled Castes in Kerala (Schemes)

Annexure No. 2
Selected Grama Panchayats and Wards for Sample Survey

District	Grama Panchayat	Ward Name
Thiruvananthapuram	Aryanad	Kokkottela
	Andoorkonam	Karichara
	Aryanad	Purathapara
	Cherunniyoor	Thettikulam
	Cherunniyoor	Chakkapoika
	Kizhuvalam	Pavoorkonam
	Kizhuvalam	Pulimoodu
	Andoorkonam	Velloor
	Nagaroor	Vellaloor
	Nanniyode	Meenmutty
	Nanniyode	Alumkuzhi
	Peringamala	Thennur
	Peringamala	Madathara
	Nagaroor	Chemmarathumukku
Kollam	Veliam	Maroor
	Piravanthur	Elikattoor
	Sasthamkotta	Karinhottuva
	Sasthamkotta	Muthupilakkad Padinjaru
	Thalavoor	Pandithitta
	Thalavoor	Alakkuzhi
	Thenmala	Thenmala
	Piravanthur	Kamukuncheri
	Veliam	Veliam Colony
	Thenmala	Indira Nagar
	Mynagappally	Kovoor
	Kunnathur	Nilackal
	Adichanalloor	Thazhuthala Thekku
	Adichanalloor	Plackad
	Mynagappally	Thekkan Mynagapally
	Kunnathur	Kunnathur
Pathanamthitta	Konni	Muringamangalam
	Mallapuzhassery	Kurumthar
	Mallapuzhassery	Karthaviyam
	Peringara	Chalakuzhi

	Kuttoor	Thengali
	Kulanada	Manthuka
	Konni	Vattakavu
	Kulanada	Puthuvakkal
	Pazhavangadi	Ozhuvanpara
	Pazhavangadi	Karinkulam Substitute
	Peringara	Kuzhivelippuram
	Kuttoor	Kothaviruthi
Alappuzha	Venmony	Uliyantra
	Pathiyoor	Eruva
	Pathiyoor	Eruvakizhakku
	Mulakuzha	Nikarumpuram
	Mulakuzha	Kutaykkamaram
	Kanjikkuzhi	Kalathiveedu
	Kanjikkuzhi	Moolamveli
	Venmony	Padinjattum Muri
Kottayam	Nattakam	Pannimattam
	Ettumanoor	Cheruvandoor
	Mundakayam	Painga
	Mundakayam	Amaravathi
	Meenachil	Chathamkulam
	Meenachil	Poovathodu
	Koottickal	Valleeta
	Koottickal	Elangadu Top
	Chempu	Brahmamangalam
	Nattakam	Thurumugham
	Ettumanoor	Kattachira
	Chempu	Enadi
Idukki	Manakkad	Mannancheri
	Chakkupallam	Myladumpara
	Chakkupallam	Chakkupallam South
	Manakkad	Kunnathupara
	Muttom	Kodathi
	Muttom	Muttam
	Vandiperiyar	Vandiperiyar west
	Vandiperiyar	Kannimarchola
Ernakulam	Nayarambalam	Veliyatham Parambu
	Udayamperoor	Poonthotta

Thrissur

Udayamperoor

Ayyampuzha

Pothanikkad

Pothanikkad

Edathala

Nayarambalam

Ayyampuzha

Edathala

Kuttampuzha

Kuttampuzha

Kadukkutty

Cherpu

Cherpu

Kadukkutty

Porathissery

Kandanassery

Kandanassery

Kondazhy

Kondazhy

Mattathur

Porathissery

Thanniyam

Thanniyam

Velur

Velur

Mattathur

Koduvayur

Sreekrishnapuram

Peringottukurissi

Peringottukurissi

Kozhinjampara

Kozhinjampara

Sreekrishnapuram

Kollengode

Koduvayur

Alanallur

Alanallur

Malekkad

Kollakodu

Kalladaputhuppara

Manjalapara

Ambedkar Gramam

Thekke Nedungadu

Oliveli

Nochima

Edamalayar

Kuttampuzha

Pamboothara

Muthulliyar

Cherppu

Thaikkootam

Moorkkanad

Arikanniyoor

Kandanassery

Gandhi Asramam

Ulladu Kulam

Vasupuram

Porathissery

Kizhakkum Muri West

Painoor

Pathramangalam

Kurumal Kizhakku

Murikkungal

Kannangodu

Sreekrishnapuram &

Parathala

Njettiyodu

Muttupully

Karampotta

Keerkaranpodi

Valambilimangalam

Kollengodu Town

Pullaroad

Nalloorpulli

Uppukulam

Palakkad

Malappuram	Kollengode	Aruvannoor Parambu
	Mangalam	Pulloon North
	Amarambalam	Naripoyil
	Mangalam	Chennara East
	Mankada	Kozhikottu Parambu
	Mankada	Karimbana kundu
	Pulpatta	Thripanachi
	Vettathur	Kara
	Thennala	Thachammad
	Thennala	Arackal
	Vallikkunnu	Kacherikunnu
	Vallikkunnu	Pottankuzhy
	Vazhikkadavu	Mekkorava
	Vazhikkadavu	Kunnummalpotti
	Vettathur	Kappu
	Pulpatta	Valamangalam
	Amarambalam	Pattakarimbu
Kozhikode	Chorode	Vaikkilassery Theru
	Thalakkulathur	Palora
	Kattippara	Amaradu
	Kattippara	Payona
	Koorachundu	Sankaravayal
	Koorachundu	Kalangali
	Puthuppadi	West Kaithappoyil
	Thalakkulathur	Edakkara
	Balusseri	Puthoorvattom
	Balusseri	Kunnakkodi
	Puthuppadi	Karikulam
	Chorode	Muttungal
Wayanad	Nenmeni	Thazhathoor
	Mullenkolly	Cheloor
	Mullenkolly	Pattanikoop
	Nenmeni	Malavayal
Kannur	Peringome-Vayakkara	Vayakkara
	Narath	Kottanchery
	Narath	Pulluppi west
	Madayi	Muttom Kakkadapram
	Madayi	Puthiyangadi Manjera

Kasaragod

Karivellur-Peralam
Karivellur-Peralam
Kalliasseri
Kalliasseri
Aralam
Aralam
Peringome-Vayakkara
Chemnad
Padne

Padne
Muliyar
Muliyar
Kumbadaje
Kumbadaje
Enmakaje
Enmakaje
Chengala
Chemnad
Chengala

Valappu
Kuniyan Padinjarekkara
Kookkanam
Kolathu Vayal West
Parakkadavu
Aralam
Viyattnam
Peringom North
Bandhad
Udinur central Mullottu
kadav
Udinur Machikkadu
Pathanadukam
Srigiri
Angalpadi
Mawar
Sheni
Swarga
Arladkka
Puthariyadukam
Kallakatta

Annexure No. 3
Selected Municipalities and Wards for Sample Survey

District	Municipality	Ward
Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad (M)	Kusharcode
	Nedumangad (M)	Sannagar Substitute
		Kachari
	Neyyattinkara (M)	Kuttappana
Kollam	Neyyattinkara (M)	Mullaravila
	Paravoor (M)	Pashuman
	Paravoor (M)	Nedungola
Pathanamthitta	Adoor (M)	M. G. Ward
	Adoor (M)	Parakkode East
Alappuzha	Kayamkulam (M)	chirakkadavam
	Kayamkulam (M)	kallummodu
Kottayam	Kottayam (M)	Erayil Kadavu
	Kottayam (M)	Mount Carmel
Idukki	Thodupuzha (M)	Muthaliyarmadam
	Thodupuzha (M)	Chungam
Ernakulam	Perumbavoor (M)	Municipal Office
	Perumbavoor (M)	Neelamkulangara
	Thrissunithura (M)	Mekkara
	Thrissunithura (M)	Pottayil
Thrissur	Kunnamkulam (M)	Muthuvammal
	Kunnamkulam (M)	Keezhur South
	Chalakudy (M)	Thachudaparambu
	Chalakudy (M)	Kannambuzha Ambalam
Palakkad	Ottappalam (M)	Varode
	Shornur (M)	Technical School
		Substitute
	Shornur (M)	Manjakkadu Substitute
Malappuram	Ottappalam (M)	Killikkavu
	Manjeri (M)	Arukezhaya
	Manjeri (M)	Kovilakam Kundu
	Ponnani (M)	Andithode
Kozhikode	Ponnani (M)	Kadavanad North
	Quilandy (M)	Kadakkattumuri
	Quilandy (M)	Nadalakkndi

Wayanad	Kalpetta (M)	Pulpara
	Kalpetta (M)	Vellaramkunnu
Kannur	Taliparamba (M)	Panneri
	Taliparamba (M)	Palakulangara
Kasaragod	Kanhangad (M)	Koval
	Kanhangad (M)	Arayil Karthika

Annexure No. 4
Selected Municipal Corporations and Wards for Sample Survey

District	Corporation	Ward
Thiruvananthapuram	Trivandrum Corporation	Melankod
	Trivandrum Corporation	Vettukadu
Kollam	Kollam Corporation	Chathinamkulam
	Kollam Corporation	Palkulangara
Ernakulam	Kochi Corporation	Nambyapuram
	Kochi Corporation	Vennala
Thrissur	Thrissur Corporation	Mannuthi
	Thrissur Corporation	Chettupuzha
Kozhikode	Kozhikode Corporation	Kovoor
	Kozhikode Corporation	Nellikadu

Annexure No. 5
List of Supervisors and Enumerators of the Sample Survey

Name	District	Designation
M Prabhakaran	Thiruvananthapuram	State Coordinator
M Sreenivasan	Kozhikode	Regional Coordinator (North)
Venugopal Achary A	Thiruvananthapuram	District Supervisor
V Sreekantan Chettiar	Thiruvananthapuram	District Supervisor
	Kollam	
Alex K G	Kollam	District Supervisor
K R Muraleedharan	Alappuzha	District Supervisor
	Kottayam	
T D Mohanan	Idukki	District Supervisor
K K Sasidharan Nair	Ernakulam	District Supervisor
A H Neelakandhan	Thrissur	District Supervisor
Vivekanadan K K	Palakkad	District Supervisor
Abdul Majid P	Malappuram	District Supervisor
Raveendran K T	Kozhikode	District Supervisor
	Wayanad	
M.Raghavan	Kannur	District Supervisor
	Kasaragod	
Mahesh M. P	Thiruvananthapuram	Enumerator
Rageeth G Nair	Thiruvananthapuram	Enumerator
Sindhu R	Kollam	Enumerator
Bindhumol K	Kollam	Enumerator
Sunitha S	Kollam	Enumerator
Shajeela Beevi A	Kollam	Enumerator
Renuka s	Kollam	Enumerator
Raveendranath M.V	Alappuzha	Enumerator
A. Issac Kunju	Alappuzha	Enumerator
Joy Jose	Kottayam	Enumerator
K P Gopalakrishnan Nair	Kottayam	Enumerator
P. G Sreekesh	Kottayam	Enumerator
Anwar K M	Idukki	Enumerator
Kavitha S	Idukki	Enumerator
Ancy Joseph	Idukki	Enumerator
A P Unnikrishnan Nair	Ernakulam	Enumerator

Viji Shanmughan	Thrissur	Enumerator
Chandrika V K	Thrissur	Enumerator
Ajitha K C	Thrissur	Enumerator
Sudha A	Thrissur	Enumerator
Reshma Akhil	Thrissur	Enumerator
Sudeer P V	Palakkad	Enumerator
K Surendran	Palakkad	Enumerator
Mohanan E K	Kozhikode	Enumerator
Geetha M	Kozhikode	Enumerator
K Rajan	Kozhikode	Enumerator
Jayaprakash M M	Wayanad	Enumerator
Jini P	Malappuram	Enumerator
Subramaniyan Alungal	Malappuram	Enumerator
Shahabas C	Malappuram	Enumerator
Moideenkutty C	Malappuram	Enumerator
Kanakam M	Kannur	Enumerator
Vinod Kumar K V	Kannur	Enumerator
Mohanan C K	Kasaragod	Enumerator
Rema V	Kasaragod	Enumerator



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