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REPORT ON QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CONDITION IN HOUSING IN RURAL KERALA 2016-17



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
KERALA

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Report on 'Qualitative & Quantitative Condition in Housing in Rural Kerala 2016-17'

Directorate of Economics & Statistics

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MESSAGE

Housing for the poor, particularly of the landless poor, is a critical developmental intervention. It is a last item, which is remaining unfinished in the agenda of Land Reforms. Now, Government have launched LIFE Mission to address this problem.

This study on Housing conducted by Department of Economics & Statistics, is therefore timely and relevant. Though not based on representative sample, it reveals interesting facts in relation to landless houseless families, type of houses, facilities in the houses, socio economic composition of the inhabitants etc.

I would request 'SASA' to disseminate the key findings of the study to the Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations, as well as the Kudumbsree units, so that they can have a prior understanding of the some of the issues relating to housing, when they undertake LIFE Mission.


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FOREWORD

I am delighted to introduce the Report on Qualitative and Quantitative Condition in Housing in Rural Kerala 2016-17, a groundbreaking study looking at Kerala's housing scenario. This report is the first in a number of years to consider, start to break down the stereotypes and unpick what a study report means to the department. Family houselessness has stubbornly persisted despite decades of planning. Until now, the government had little empirical evidence revealing outcomes across interventions to guide policy choices to achieve the goal of total housing to the people.

The present study, which is one of the components of Kerala State Strategic Statistical Plan(KLSSSP), an inseparable part of India Statistical Strengthening Project(ISSP) launched by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi, is a rigorously designed experimental sample study intended to provide the indicators such as number of landless, houseless households and the incomplete houses built under various Central and State Government schemes for the beneficiaries in the state. The study was confined to three districts viz., Kollam, Thrissur and Wayanad selected upon the topographical importance. By adopting a three stage sampling method 20% of Grama Panchayats` (38 GP) were selected in the first stage and following the circular systematic sampling method 20% wards (136 wards) from these selected Panchayats were selected in the second stage and all the houses (57517 sample houses) in these wards were extensively interviewed at baseline.

This report documents outcomes, presenting striking evidence of the homelessness, landlessness, sanitation facilities in houses, details of SC/ST and in particular Fishermen, security of women, school going students, aged people, status of houses constructed under various government housing schemes and more. The deprivation index computed for five basic necessities for well being is one of the value points of the report. This report provides certain valuable policy suggestions for intervention of government.

It is impossible to acknowledge individually all the people who have contributed to this report, so I simply echo the appreciation expressed in the report's acknowledgements. Dr. Suresh Kumar. C, Director of Economics and Statistics (SDRT) and the Survey Design Wing of the department deserve special appreciation. Families, who cooperated with the field data collectors of the department, also deserve appreciation.

I hope this report will lead to further discussion and lead to greater cooperation and collaboration of agencies with government for supporting rural poor.


(V.S. SENTHIL)

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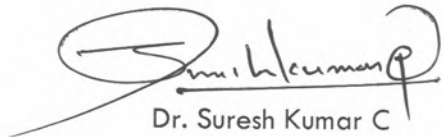
We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of many officers and individuals who have extended support, cooperation and guidance for carrying out the study on 'Qualitative and Quantitative conditions of Housing in Rural Kerala 2016-17'. In particular, we thank Shri.S.M.Vijayanand IAS, Chief Secretary to Government of Kerala, for his substantial input into the study's design and specification and also for the valuable guidance and technical oversight provided for the study. We are especially grateful to Shri.V.S.Senthil IAS, Additional Chief Secretary (Planning and Economic Affairs Department), Government of Kerala, since, the study would not be possible without the enthusiasm, dedication and endless administrative support. We particularly thank the Government of India, MoSPI, Deputy Director General (ISSP), Shri. Subrata Dhar ISS, for his unwavering guidance and sincere support throughout the period of the study.

Special thanks are due to the families who have shared their details regarding housing to the enumerators of our department.

The study has benefitted from the contributions of a number of technical experts including the Development Advisor to the Chief Minister of Kerala who gave constructive and thoughtful comments on this report. Furthermore, I would like to show my grateful feeling to Shri.V.Ramachandran, Director General, Department of Economics and Statistics for his support and help. The study involved an extensive field data collection from about 58,000 households spread over three districts of Kerala of different terrain.

The data collection as well as data entry was carried out by the Statistical Investigators working in the various Taluk Statistical Offices who were the eyes and ears of the survey. The Deputy Directors, Research Officers, Taluk Statistical Officers and Statistical Inspectors of the district offices of the three selected districts of the Department of Economics and Statistics did a commendable job for completing the survey within a short period of time. I acknowledge the tireless work done by all of them to make the survey a success. Smt.C.S.Lathakumari, Joint Director and Shri. Kiran S, Research Officer of the Survey Design wing of the Department played appreciable roles in the conduct of this study and this report would not have been possible without their support and assistance.

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Executive Summary

- I. Human settlements problems are of a multidimensional nature. They differ from individual to individual, rural to urban, and obviously from country to country both in terms of quantity and quality. The poor people in rural area with limited income and know-how construct their own houses with available resources, as a result in most cases, the quality of housing is miserable with insufficient basic services, unhygienic surroundings, lack of access to safe water and proper sanitation. In Kerala the housing issues are more qualitative than quantitative.
- II. Compared to the other states in India Kerala hold a better situation owing to many Kerala specific development schemes implemented by governments starting from land reforms. For the one lakh houses scheme to the people's plan campaign period Kerala achieved tremendous progress in housing and even introduced total housing scheme by the local self governments. Unlike in other states, Kerala's people utilised the benefits of governmental housing schemes more effectively. Unfortunately the benefits of state interventions not seems to have reached fully, at least to the people living in rural areas particularly the tribal areas and in sea-shore.
- III. As the part of India Strengthening Statistical Project (ISSP) MoSPI, GOI directed to conduct a survey on housing sector of Kerala with 100% CSS. Accordingly, DES submitted a proposal to government and the same was approved vide G.O(Rt)No.417/16/Plg. dated 04/11/2016. Meanwhile, to solve the housing problems of the poor, Kerala Government has announced a new welfare and ambitious mission in the state. – **Kerala LIFE - Here LIFE Stands for “Livelihood, Inclusion, Financial Empowerment,”**. To provide data support for the LIFE Mission Kerala, the Government directed DES to conduct the housing survey in line with the programme objectives of LIFE mission. Hence, this report.

- IV. The time allowed for the study is only three months i.e., October-December 2016. Due to the time constraint the study was limited to three districts viz., Wayanad, Thrissur and Kollam based on topographical importance i.e., the highland, the midland and the lowland plain, and the coastal plain. Wayanad district was taken as highland zone to ensure the representation of Tribals. The other two districts, Thrissur is considered for midland region, and Kollam district for low land region and coastal zone.
- V. Of the 177 Panchayaths in the 3 selected districts 38 Grama Panchayaths were selected in the first stage, and from these local bodies, 136 wards were selected in the second stage and all the residential houses in these wards were surveyed in detail. Thus primary data from 57,517 houses were collected and compiled using an online data entry software.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE STUDY

- i. The data gathered from 57,517 sample houses reveal that 63,551 families are accommodated in the **total surveyed households** i.e., **110 households per 100 houses**. Among the three regions surveyed **highland region has the highest occupancy ratio of 114 families per 100 houses** (91% of the houses are single family occupancy and 9% of the houses are more than one family occupancy). (*Refer Table - 2.1*)
- ii. Another finding is that **15% of the households are houseless**, of which 11% are **houseless and landless** and **4% are houseless with own land**. Region wise data show that **houseless families are high in sea-shore (17.5%) and highland (17.2%)**. In midland compared to the other two regions houseless are less (12.4%). (*Refer Table - 2.3*)
- iii. The social group wise data shows that houseless families are slightly **high among fishermen** (17.8%) compared to SCs (17.7%) and STs (14.7%). (*Refer Table - 2.4, 2.6*)
- iv. Of the houses surveyed 5.7% are women only houses. Out of this 6.7% is houseless (5.2% single woman member only households and 8.4% women

- only houses with 2 or more members) (Refer Table - 2.5 & Statement-3.5)
- v. In ST women only houses 5.4% are houseless and for SCs it is 8.3%. Which means in women only houses in respect of houseless SCs out number STs. (Refer Table - 2.5)
 - vi. The data also shows that out of the houses surveyed 3.1% families are single woman only houses among them 5.2% are houseless. However in ST category no single woman only house is found houseless. But for SC Category it is 6.6%. (Refer Table - 2.5 & Statement-3.5)
 - vii. Out of the total sample families 4.6% do not possess Ration Card among them 29% are houseless. On analyzing the houseless families with respect to type of ration card possessed, it is seen that around 11.9% are APL card holders and 17.8% are BPL card holders. (Statement-3.4)
 - viii. Out of the families without ration card 19.2 % STs, 36.9% SCs, 31.1% OBCs and 24.4% Others are houseless. (Refer Table - 2.4)
 - ix. The status of ST families having APL ration card 15% are houseless and in BPL families houseless are comparatively less (13.7%) . (Refer Table - 2.4)
 - x. In houseless single woman houses among SCs **84.6% are landless**. The corresponding figure for the **fishermen houses it is 86.3% which is higher than SCs**. (Refer Table - 2.8 & 2.9)
 - xi. It is also seen that among the houseless families 71.8% STs, 81.3% SCs. 77.7% OBCs, 68.5% Others and 86.3% fishermen families are not having land. **The incidence of landlessness is higher among Fishermen and SCs**. (Refer Table - 2.7 & 2.9)
 - xii. Region wise data on houseless families shows that in highland 58.4%, in midland 71.6%, in lowland 82.4% and in sea-shore 86.5% are landless also. (Refer Table - 2.22)
 - xiii. Among STs 72.1% in highland and 66.7% in midland are landless families. In the case of SCs in highland 73.8%, in midland 78.8%, in lowland 83.2% and in sea-shore 88.7% are also landless families. (Refer Table - 2.22)
 - xiv. The data on area of land possessed by houseless families shows that 9.2% households in highland , 19% in midland, 19.6% in lowland and 33.6% in

sea-shore own less than or equal to 4 cents. (Refer Table - 2.23)

- xv. Among houseless STs in highland 17.5% STs possess land less than or equal to 4 cents but the figure in respect of SCs it is 4.8% in highland. **These shows in highland SCs have more area of land under their possession than STs. (Refer Table - 2.23)**
- xvi. Out of the total 57,517 houses surveyed, **32% of the houses are reported to have girls in the age group 0-15 years.** 23,699 girls in the age group of 0-15 years are found in the 18,258 sample houses. (Refer Table - 1.11 & Statement-2.5)
- xvii. The data reveal that the **average living area** in houses for all families is 830.7 sq.ft. For **STs it is 415.7 sq.ft., which is much less** compared to the other social groups like SCs (563.3 sq.ft.) ,OBCs (849.5 sq.ft.) and Others (922.3 sq.ft.). (Refer Table - 1.10)
- xviii. The data on ration card possessed by houses in highland 51.1% houses are APL and 34.4% are BPL. In Midland 60.3% APL and 33.9% BPL, in Lowland 58.4 APL and 36.6% BPL and in Sea-shore 50.5% APL and 44.9% are BPL houses. (Refer Table - 1.1)
- xix. **The data on availability of rooms in households shows that 23.2% STs, 19.5% SCs and 42.6% OBCs have only one room in their houses. (Refer Table - 3.1)**
- xx. About 9% of the houses in the highland area are not electrified. In respect of ST houses in highland round 32% and 3.1% SC houses in highland are found not electrified. (Refer Table - 3.38)
- xxi. Also 15% of the women only houses in the highland region is not electrified and the figures for STs it is 26%. In the case of women only houses around 3% are not electrified. (Refer Table - 3.38)
- xxii. In the households surveyed, 19.2% of the houses have aged persons out of which the presence of aged persons in ST houses is 1.8%, in SC houses 7.8% , in OBC houses 54.2% and in other houses it is 36.3%. (Refer Table - 3.14)
- xxiii. Around 23% of the women only houses have aged persons and out of which the figure is 1.8% in ST families, 10.3% in SC families, 52.4% in OBC families and 36.5% in others families. (Refer Table - 3.15)

- xxiv. Another observation is that **27.8% aged people have separate bath** attached rooms in their family , 55.5% have separate not bath attached rooms and **16.7 % have no separate room for them.** (*Refer Table - 3.13*)
- xxv. In security point of view strong doors at least in front and back entries of the building can provide protection to the women and children. The data shows that many houses are not fitted with strong doors or windows. Out of the total houses in highland 25.2%, in midland 17.6%, in lowland 13.4% and in sea-shore 17.2% houses have no strong doors. In fishermen families 18.2% houses have no strong doors. (*Refer Table - 3.25, 3.29*)
- xxvi. In women only houses 25.8% houses have no doors for all rooms, 12% houses have no proper doors in their bathrooms, 25.1% houses have no strong doors in front and back of the house and 22% have no shutters for windows. In ST houses (59.6%) and SC houses (51.3%) have no strong doors in their houses which show the high deprivation in quality of housing of these communities. (*Refer Table - 3.28*)
- xxvii. Data regarding the status of Kitchen shows that 67.2% houses have separate kitchen with water tap in their houses. 29.9% houses have kitchen attached with house without water tap. **2.8% houses have no separate kitchen in their house.** (*Refer Table - 3.16*)
- xxviii. The data on usage of cooking fuel in sample households reveal that among **APL Ration Card holder families 53% are using LPG** and 47% Firewood. In **BPL families 65% are using firewood** and 35% families uses LPG. In **Anthyodaya 83% are using firewood as cooking fuel.** (*Refer Statement - 4.13*)
- xxix. With respect to access to latrine in highland STs 19% families have no latrines and **31.5% houses have no bath room** of their own. 1.3% families are not using their latrines owing to many reasons. In fisherman households 1.6% families have no latrine and 2.7% families have no bathroom facilities. (*Refer Tables - 3.3, 3.5, 3.9, 3.11*)
- xxx. For the students of highland 68.2% have no separate study room in their houses, in the midland 75.1%, in lowland 75.7% and in sea-shore it is 74.7%. (*Refer Table - 4.3*)

- xxxii. About the availability of chair, table and book shelf for the students, in the highland 44.5%, in midland 43.5%, in lowland 51.6% and in sea-shore 49.5% have no such facilities in their houses. The facilities in houses provided for the students are not conducive for their education. (Refer Table - 4.4)
- xxxiii. The data regarding status of construction of houses under various government housing schemes reveal that in highland 41.7%, in midland 62.1%, in lowland 34.4% and in sea-shore 29.8% are incomplete due to various reasons. **In midland region incomplete houses are more in number compared to other regions.** (Refer Table - 2.12)
- xxxiv. Of the houses availed government assistance before 1996 period, 4.5% are still remaining incomplete and for the period 1996-2001 14.9% houses are incomplete. During the period 2002-2007 incomplete houses are 19.6% and **during 2008-2012 the incompleteness is 33.2%** and after that the incompleteness is 27.8%. (Refer Table - 2.14-C)
- xxxv. It is seen that in midland locally available resources and low cost building methods were extensively utilised for construction of houses. In midland 56.1% houses utilised locally available resources and 19.1% adopted low cost building technology for housing construction. Among STs compared to the other social groups use of locally available resources (19.3%) and low cost methods of housing (7.2%) is not impressive. (Refer Table - 2.16 & 2.17)
- xxxvi. Considering the financial status after the construction of houses it is seen that 27% families became indebted to various financial agencies in highland. In midland 55.6%, in lowland 64.5% and in sea-shore 42.3% became indebted. Indebtedness due to house construction with the assistance of government is high in lowland. (Refer Table - 2.19)
- xxxvii. In respect of drinking water facilities in 68% of families have wells as principal source of drinking water and 25.9% have pipe water. In highland 63% families have well water and 26.7% have pipe water. In sea-shore 72.5% are depended on piped water. (Refer Table - 3.32 & Statement - 4.10)
- xxxviii. The deprivation index computed for five necessities for well being such as

drinking water, sanitation, electricity, quality of housing and educational facilities reveal that incidence of deprivation is significantly high in respect to quality of housing and educational facilities. (Refer Chapter 6)

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The safety offered by the habitat, people desire to move up for meeting the demands of identity, status, aesthetics, emotional satisfaction, livelihood support systems, linkage with community etc. which make the home an organic entity. A well designed home would be harmonious with nature and connected with social Infrastructural facilities, providing an enabling environment. Home sets the pattern in the development of the character of the individual as well as the value system which shapes the society. Deprivation of a decent housing, in fact, becomes a threat to social harmony and economic prosperity.

1.1.2 Housing is also an investment activity and provides impetus to economic growth. It has both forward and backward linkages. Because of its forward and backward linkages, even a small initiative in housing will propel multiplier effect in the economy through the generation of employment and demand. This has been a rowing concern to address various forms of housing deprivation particularly in developing countries, here with the growing population pressure, meeting the housing needs of all families is a real challenge.

1.2 Background:

1.2.1 Recognizing the critical importance of human settlement in developing countries, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, have recognized the right to housing as a human right. It asked the states to take appropriate steps to ensure realization of this right. India is a signatory to both the Declaration and covenant. Article 19(1) (e) of the Constitution of India states as: “All citizens shall have the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.” This provision is construed as a right to residence / home / shelter. In pursuance of this, India embarked on the path of making “housing for all” a reality.

1.2.2 In Kerala, the rapid urbanization, the service led growth pattern of the

economy, the high density of population, the inadequate supply-demand dynamics of the land, vital role of the local bodies consequent to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments, weak regulatory structure in the housing sector, distinct problems of the marginalized sections of the society, geographic specificity of the regions, growth of the informal labour market, the livelihood concerns, the ecological and environmental sensitivity of the development activities etc are some of the major factors calling for designing the housing policy of the State and so it was announced in 1994 and later modified in 2011. The legislations and initiatives by the state government after 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments and the revision of Panchayat Raj, and Municipal Acts conferred the mandate for implementation of housing schemes to economically weaker sections to the Local Self Government Institutions.

1.2.3 At present, the major State government aided housing schemes for the economically weaker sections are the EMS Total Housing Scheme, Tribal Housing Scheme, New Suraksha Housing Scheme, schemes of SC & ST departments, Fishermen Housing Scheme, Bhavanasree, Asraya and MN Lakshamveedu Punar Nirmana Padhathi. Centrally sponsored housing schemes such as Indira Awas Yojana, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Project (IHSDP), Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), National Fishermen Welfare Fund (NFWF), Interest Subsidy scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) etc. are also aimed at providing financial assistance for constructing houses to the poor and economically weaker sections in the State. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission targets, acceleration of supply of land, shelter and infrastructure with special attention to provision of basic service to urban poor and upgradation of slums. The newly introduced scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) also focuses on resolving the emerging needs of poor people in slums due to urbanization. However, a number of Government departments/agencies like Fisheries Department, SC&ST Development Departments, Rural Development Department, Revenue Department, Kudumbasree, Local Self Government Institutions, KSHB, Co-operative institutions, NGOs, CBOs,

Charitable Organisations etc. are also active in providing shelter to the economically weaker sections substantially.

1.3 Relevance of the Study:

1.3.1 Many researchers, agencies and institutes studied Kerala's housing scenario, particularly the qualitative and quantitative shortage in housing and even critically evaluated the housing schemes but their data varies in many respects due to many reasons including technical grounds. The common finding was that even after governmental interventions the social, economic, and ethnic groups depending on the primary sector for their livelihood are living in extremely poor quality houses. Their habitats are characterized by overcrowding, lack of basic amenities and facilities such as drinking water and sanitation. The rich minority in the villages lives, on the other hand, in luxurious houses with all built-in facilities and conveniences comparable to the standards observed in urban centers of advanced market economies leading to large inequality.

1.3.2 The public housing schemes launched by the State government from time to time have received wide acceptability among the people to the extensive awareness programmes of the Government and the literacy level of the population. Nevertheless, data sources reveal that about 2 lakh families are still landless and 5 lakh families are houseless(EMS Housing Scheme). According to Census 2011 houseless families are only 5759 which is no doubt due to the concept or definition of Families they had adopted. The Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 reports the figure as 2621 families. This mismatch in data highlights the need for a thorough survey on housing scenario of Kerala. It may also appear paradoxical that the governmental interventions in housing for the poor do not yield the desired results in a state like Kerala which is considered as unique model of social development all over the world. This situation warrants a study on the qualitative and quantitative shortage in Housing in the State and so the present survey was conducted as a pilot and a detailed Housing survey would be proposed latter if the government decides so.

1.4 Objectives

The main objectives of the study were to:-

- ✓ Assess the landless and houseless families/households in rural areas.
- ✓ Examine the qualitative and quantitative shortage in Housing.
- ✓ Analyse regional inadequacies disparities, and inequalities in housing.
- ✓ Record the status of houses started construction under various housing schemes or financial support from government or other agencies and also to record the reasons for if the status of houses is incomplete, dilapidated, demolished etc.
- ✓ Trace the extent to which the ongoing housing schemes make use of the capabilities of the rural poor, locally available resources, and cost-effective technologies.
- ✓ Identify the facilities available in houses in general and the facilities available to women, children and aged people.
- ✓ Discuss the action programmes for solving the housing problems of the poor in the selected regions within a time frame.

1.5 Design of the Study:

1.5.1 In order to conduct the survey with limited resources and time it was confined to three districts viz., Wayanad, Thrissur and Kollam. These districts were selected based on topographical importance i.e., the physiographic zones: the highlands, the midlands and the lowland plain, and the coastal plain as the problem of housing differs in many respects depending on the topography of the place. The district of Wayanad was taken as highland zone which also covers the Tribal population having acute problem of housing. Thrissur district is considered for midland region, and Kollam district for low land region and coastal zone.

1.5.2 Primary data was collected through field enquires from all the houses (the basic unit for collecting data) in the selected sample wards. Discussions with the Local Self Government authorities and personnel having knowledge about the issue in the survey area were also done to ensure the reliability of the data gathered through field enquiry.

1.5.3 Data Collection: The method of data collection was direct enquiry method using a predesigned survey schedule. The field work was conducted by the Statistical Investigators working in the Taluk Statistical Offices of the Department in addition to their normal duties.

1.5.4 Sample: A three stage sampling method was adopted for the survey. In the first stage, 20% of the Panchayats from the three districts were selected using circular systematic sampling method. In the second stage, 20% of the wards were selected from these Panchayaths using circular systematic sampling method. In the third stage, all the houses in the selected wards were surveyed.

1.5.5 There are 177 Panchayaths in the 3 selected districts, out of which 38 Grama Panchayaths were selected, and from these local bodies, a total of 136 wards selected and all the residential houses in these wards were surveyed in detail. Statement 1.1: Sample number of houses surveyed.

Sl No	District	Natural Region				
		Highland	Midland	Lowland	Lowland with sea-shore	Total
1	Wayanad	7,385	-	-	-	7,385
2	Thrissur	-	21,056	4,161	1,818	27,035
3	Kollam	-	37	20,771	2,289	23,097
	All	7,385	21,093	24,932	4,107	57,517

1.6 Contents of this Report

1.6.1 This report is spread out in nine chapters and discuss in detail the results of "Study on Qualitative and Quantitative condition in housing in rural Kerala 2016-17". Information was collected through a schedule of enquiry which was broadly classified into 5 groups. Firstly, information on the general characteristics of the house like its ownership, possession of ration card, religion, social group, living area, girls below 15 years of age etc. which were collected from all the houses of the selected wards and detailed in chapter two of the report.

1.6.2 Secondly, information on status of houses constructed under various housing schemes was collected. Details of houseless and landless families, scheme funding department, present status of the house constructed under the housing scheme, reason for incompleteness etc. were covered and given in the third chapter.

1.6.3 In the fourth chapter, Major facilities for living like facility of bathroom, access to bathroom, access to latrine, Particulars of housing characteristics and micro environment, such as living area, number of married couples having separate room, number of aged people having separate room, type of kitchen, type of wall, floor and roof, particulars of living facilities, such as principal source of drinking water, sufficiency of drinking water from principal source during different seasons etc. are included.

1.6.4 In fifth chapter, educational level, status of attendance and reasons for discontinuance/dropping out from studies, availability of separate study room for students, availability of chairs, tables and book shelves for students, were collected for all household members aged between 5 and 25 years.

1.6.5 The natural regional and social group inequalities with respect to non-income dimensions of social deprivation are computed out of the data gathered from the sample households and included in the sixth chapter.

1.6.6 Information on distance to travel to avail some of the major facilities like Gram Panchayath headquarters, Village Office, Bus stop, Railway Station, Metalled road, Schools etc. were covered and presented in the seventh chapter.

1.6.7 Observations for LIFE project are included in the eighth chapter and policy conclusions are added in the ninth chapter.

1.6.8 Since the tables, statements and charts in this report are presented as “percentage distribution” the figures are rounded-off. Thus, while using the ratios from the survey results, it is to be noted that the accuracy of these derived aggregates will be limited to the number of significant digits available in the ratios. It may also be kept in mind that the sample sizes for some characteristics may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates and interpretation thereof should be made with caution.

Chapter 2

Some basic characteristics of the dwellings

2.1 Basic Characteristics

2.1.1 House/Dwelling: Every structure, tent, shelter etc. is termed as a house/dwelling, if it is used for residential purpose. All buildings exclusively used for economic activity were not included in the survey.

2.1.2 It is seen that 5.7% of the houses have only women members. Highest percentage of women only houses were seen in midland and sea shore regions. Among social groups, highest percentage of women only houses found in SC community.

Statement 2.1: Percentage of women only houses over total houses surveyed.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group				
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
1	Highland	6.0	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.4
2	Midland	8.3	8.0	6.8	5.8	6.5
3	Lowland	.0	4.7	5.1	6.2	5.3
4	Lowland with sea-shore	-	3.3	6.9	4.7	6.5
	All	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7

2.1.3 An active fisherman is a fisherman (marine or inland) or allied worker who has membership in the Fishermen Welfare Fund Board. Allied workers includes beach workers, small scale fish distributors, fish curers, peeling workers and small scale processing plant workers who are not members or not eligible to get membership, in any other Statutory Welfare Scheme. As per the results of the survey, around 37% of the houses in the sea shore area have at least one active fisherman. Among those houses having atleast one fisherman in the sea shore area, it is seen from the survey that around 22% of the houses in the Thrissur district are situated within 50 meters from the sea and in Kollam 46% of the houses are situated between 50 to 100 meters from the sea.

Statement 2.2: Percentage distribution distance from the sea of houses (having at least one fisherman) located in the low land region having sea shore.

Sl No.	District	Distance of house from the sea (in mtr)					Sample houses having active fisherman
		Less than 50	50 to 100	101 to 500	Above 500	Total	
1	Thrissur	21.7	21.9	29.1	27.3	100	392
2	Kollam	13.7	46.3	18.1	21.9	100	1,135
3	All	15.7	40.0	21.0	23.3	100	1,527

2.1.4 Living area of a residential house is the total floor area of each of the floor of the house and it includes the square area of all utility rooms where the members of that house can move freely. It is seen that living area changes from district to district and region to region. Among the different regions, houses in the high land area were having comparatively lesser area.

Statement 2.3: District wise and natural region wise average living area (in sqft.)

Sl No.	District	Highland	Midland	Lowland	Lowland with sea-shore	All
1	Wayanad	648	-	-	-	648
2	Thrissur	-	876	920	734	873
3	Kollam	-	802	852	728	839
	All	648	876	863	731	831

2.1.5 It is seen that around 92% of the houses surveyed are owned/owner occupied. In midland region around 94% of the houses are owned. Table 1.6 in annexure gives details about natural region wise housing status.

Statement 2.4: Percentage distribution of status of house.

Sl No	Housing status	Percentage	Sample Houses
1	Owned	91.6	52,679
2	Leased/Rented	7.5	4,293
3	Others	.9	545
	All	100	57,517

2.1.6 Out of the total 57,517 houses surveyed, 23,699 girls in the age group of 0-15 years were present in the 18,258 sample houses. i.e. 32% of the houses were having girls in the age group 0-15 years. On analyzing the data social group wise, it is seen that 36% of the total ST houses surveyed and 30% of the SC houses surveyed

are having girls in the age group 0-15 years. And on analyzing this among the regions, 35% of the houses surveyed in highland region and 34% of the houses surveyed in sea-shore area are having girls in the age group 0-15 years. Also seen that 74% of the houses have only one girl in the age group 0-15 years and three or more girls were found in 3.3% of the houses.

Statement 2.5: Percentage of houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years.

Sl No.	Number of girls in a house	Sample houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years	Total girls in the age group 0-15 years	% of houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years
1	One	13,554	13,554	74.2
2	Two	4,098	8,196	22.4
3	Three or more	606	1,949	3.3
	All	18,258	23,699	100

2.2 Permanently locked houses

2.2.1 During the survey, it was noticed that a number of houses were found closed permanently over a period of time and number of such houses were counted for each surveyed ward.

Statement 2.6: Number and percentage of permanently locked houses.

District	Total Wards surveyed	Total Surveyed Houses	Total Locked House	% over total houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=4/(2+3)*100
Kollam	52	23,097	961	3.99
Thrissur	66	27,035	1,114	3.96
Wayanad	18	7,385	250	3.27
All	136	57,517	2,325	3.89

Housing Status

3.1 Housing Status-Introduction:

3.1.1 Lack of affordable housing is one of the most critical issues facing rural communities in the State. In Kerala, rural housing is provided through various housing schemes of the Government. In this chapter an effort is made to record the status of houses started/completed construction under various housing schemes or financial support from government or agencies and also to record the reasons if the status of houses is incomplete, dilapidated, demolished etc. Data also collected to trace the extent to which the ongoing/completed housing schemes make use of the locally available resources, and cost-effective technologies.

3.1.2 *Definition of family:* A traditional family usually consists of a father, mother and children. The parents and children make a family is a basic definition; however, in the purview of the survey, a broader definition is necessary. Social unit of one or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and living in one roof, and who can or eligible to go for a separate housing unit at any time they wish, constitute a family. We use the term household to represent such a family in this chapter.

3.1.3 It is seen from the results that 63,551 families or households are found living in the total surveyed 57,517 sample houses. In other words 110 households are found living per 100 houses, the highest ratio is found in highland region, where it is 114 per 100 houses.

Statement 3.1: Number of households living per 100 houses (region wise)

Sl No.	Natural Region	No of households per 100 houses	No of sample houses visited	No of sample families
1	Highland	114	7,385	8,408
2	Midland	110	21,093	23,101
3	Lowland	110	24,932	27,396
4	Lowland with sea-shore	113	41,07	4,646
	All	110	57,517	63,551

3.1.4 It is seen from the survey data that 2 or more families are found living

in 9% of the houses and 91% of the houses are single family occupied.

Statement 3.2: Number of families living in the houses.

Sl No.	Number of families in a house	Percentage	Sample Houses
1	One	91.0	52,345
2	Two	7.6	4,383
3	Three	1.3	724
4	Four and above	0.1	65
	All	100	57,517

3.1.5 Out of the total houses surveyed, 1% of the houses are single male only houses, 3.1% single female only houses and 5.7% of the houses are women only houses (Single Female Houses + Women Only –with 2 or more members).

Statement 3.3: Number of houses according to members living in the houses.

Sl No.	Type of house according to members		Percentage	Sample Houses
1	Single Male Houses		1.0	589
2	Women only houses	Single Female	3.1	1,802
3		Two or more females	2.6	1,500
4	Others		93.2	53,626
5	All		100	57,517

3.2 Means of livelihood classes

3.2.1 The households living in a sample house have been classified into some broad categories depending on their occupations. In case the members of a household have pursued more than one occupation, the broad categories have been determined on the basis of major source of income during the last 365 days. These categories are termed as means of livelihood classes or simply household type.

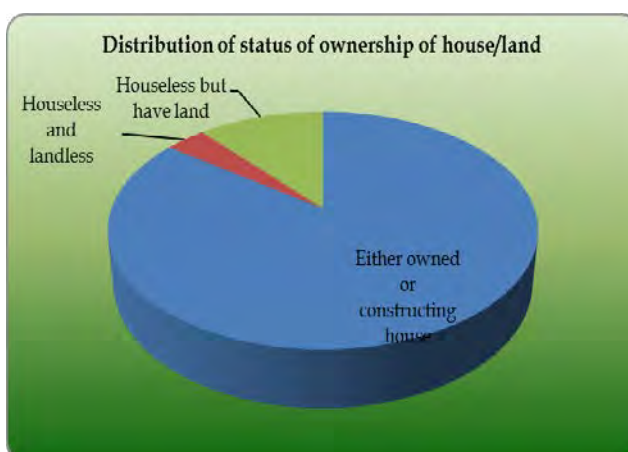
3.2.2 Household type has been classified into 5 major categories viz. “Self-employed in agriculture, Self-employed in non-agriculture, casual labour in agriculture, casual labour in non-agriculture, regular wage/salary earning and others (which includes all types of remittances including pension)”. It is seen that

around 45% of the households belong to the “casual labour in non-agriculture” category, generally. In the case of highland areas specifically, around 21% of the households belong to “self-employed in agriculture” category and 32% belong to “casual labour in agriculture” category.

3.3 Status of ownership of house

3.3.1 Land ownership and a roof over ones head are the two most essential things to social transformation in rural Kerala. Owning an own house outright is one of the dreams and biggest challenge for every person in the universe. From the previous chapter, we saw around 91% of the houses surveyed are owned houses. Apart from this, during the survey, data were collected from those households who have completed construction and from those households who are presently constructing / initiated processes of construction of their home.

3.3.2 It is seen that around 54,066 of the total sample households of 63,551 (i.e. 85% of the total sample households) constructed/presently constructing/initiated the process of construction of a house. This implies that the rest 15% of the households are houseless. Out of this 15%



houseless families (i.e. 9,485 sample households) 76% of the households do not own any land. More precisely, out of the total 63,551 sample households 15% are houseless, 11% are houseless and landless and the rest of 4% are houseless but have own land.

3.3.3 On analyzing the houseless families with respect to type of ration card possessed, it is seen that around 12% of APL card holders and around 18% of the BPL families are houseless. As we mentioned earlier, we have 4.6% of the families (i.e. 2,940 sample families) don’t have even a ration card. Out of those families not having ration card, 29% are houseless.

Statement 3.4.: Percentage of houseless families according to type of ration card.

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Status of House					
		Either owned or constructing any house		Houseless Families		All	
		Sample Families	%	Sample Families	%	Sample Families	%
1	APL	31,995	88.1	4,326	11.9	36,321	100
2	BPL	19,177	82.2	4,144	17.8	23,321	100
3	Anthyodaya	819	84.5	150	15.5	969	100
4	No Ration Card	2,075	70.6	865	29.4	2,940	100
5	All	54,066	85.1	9,485	14.9	63,551	100

3.3.4 In the case of women only families (with 2 or more members) 102 families are living per 100 houses. (i.e. 1,530 families in 1,500 sample houses). It is seen from the survey results that 5.2% of the single female households and 8.4% of the women only households (with 2 or more members) are houseless. i.e. 13.6% (5.2 + 8.4) of the women only households are houseless.

Statement 3.5.: Percentage of houseless families according to members.

Sl No.	Type of house according to members		Status of House					
			Either owned or constructing any house		Houseless Families		All	
			Sample Families	%	Sample Families	%	Sample Families	%
1	Single Male Houses		532	90.3	57	9.7	589	100
2	Women Only Houses	Single Female	1,708	94.8	94	5.2	1,802	100
3		Two or more females	1,401	91.6	129	8.4	1,530	100
	All		3,641	92.9	280	7.1	3,921	100

3.4 Status of ownership of land

3.4.1 Landlessness has been a key issue especially in a land dearth State like Kerala. From the previous section we have the information that, out of the total

63,551 sample households 15% are house less, 11% are houseless and landless and the rest of 4% are houseless but have own land.

Statement 3.6.: Percentage of houseless and landless families (Households).

Sl No.	Status of surveyed families	Percentage	Sample households
1	Either owned or constructing any house	85.1	54,066
2	Houseless families having land	3.6	2,293
3	Houseless and landless families	11.3	7,192
4	All	100	63,551

3.4.2 Following statement gives percentage of houseless and landless families by type of ration card possessed for each social group. According to the survey, most of the homeless and landless families belong to the marginalised sections of society: SC, ST and OBC. It is also seen that around 86.3% of the homeless fisherman families are landless and in case of women only houses, around 2.6% of the homeless families are also landless.

Statement 3.7.: Percentage of houseless and landless families (social group wise).

Sl No.	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed					Sample No of Houseless & landless families
		APL	BPL	AAY	No Ration Card	All	
1	ST	4.8	56.5	30.1	8.6	100	209
2	SC	26.5	62.1	1.8	9.6	100	884
3	OBC	44.1	45.4	0.7	9.8	100	4,627
4	Others	52.9	37.6	0.5	9.0	100	1,472
5	All	42.6	46.2	1.6	9.6	100	7,192

Statement 3.8.: Percentage of houseless and landless families according to members.

Sl No.	Type of house according to members		Percentage	Sample No of Houseless & landless families
1	Single Male Houses		0.7	49
2	Women Only Houses	Single Female	1.1	79
3		Two or more females	1.5	106
4	Other member houses		96.7	6,958
All			100	7,192

3.5 Status of Houses Constructed Under Housing Schemes

3.5.1 The focus of the study is on the suitability of housing schemes for the rural poor. Presently a number of government and quasi-government agencies are providing different housing scheme for the rural poor (economically weaker sections) in the State. The major departments involved in the promotion of housing are Department of Revenue, Rural Development Department, SC/ST Development Department, LSGD, Fisheries Department etc.

3.5.2 From the previous section we have the information that 85% (i.e. 54,066 sample households) of the households either own or constructing a house. Out of this 85% households, 9,665 (i.e. 18% of 54,066 sample households) have constructed/have been constructing their house with the assistance of some housing schemes assisted by the departments mentioned in the previous paragraph. The break-up is given in the statement 3.9 below.

Statement 3.9: Distribution of housing assistance by funding department

Sl No.	Fund providing department	Assistance from housing scheme		Provided land also by funding dept.	
		Percentage	sample households	Percentage	sample households
1	No housing schemes	82.1	44,401	-	-
2	SC development	0.6	311	24.4	76
3	ST development	0.7	404	22.3	90
4	Fisheries department	0.7	405	5.7	23
5	Revenue	0.1	76	34.2	26
6	LSGD	14.5	7,857	13.1	1,032
7	Others	1.1	612	25.2	154
	All	100.0	54,066	14.5	1,401

3.5.3 Out of those houses constructed/have been constructing with the assistance of various housing schemes, 55.4% of the houses are completed in all respects. In the case of constructions funded by LSGD, 46.6% are incomplete and the figure for the same for SC development department is 64%. Statement 3.10 below gives a detailed picture of this.

Statement 3.10: Percentage distribution of status of houses constructed with the assistance of various housing schemes.

Sl No.	Fund providing department	Construction completed	Incomplete	Not started	Construction /project abandoned	All	Number of sample households*
1	SC development	35.4	64.0	0.6	0.0	100	311
2	ST development	59.2	37.1	0.0	3.7	100	404
3	Fisheries department	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	100	405
4	Revenue	67.1	32.9	0.0	0.0	100	76
5	LSGD	52.8	46.6	0.3	0.3	100	7,859
6	Others	80.5	19.2	0.2	0.2	100	610
	All	55.4	43.9	0.3	0.4	100	9,665

** constructed/constructing house with assistance of any of the housing schemes*

3.5.4 From the previous section, it is seen that 44.6% of the houses constructed/constructing with assistance of housing scheme were either incomplete or not started/project abandoned. An effort was made to grab the reason for the incompletion of the project. It is seen that insufficient fund for the prescribed area is the reason for incompletion of around 78% of the houses.

Statement 3.11: Reason for incompletion of the construction

Sl No.	Reason for incompletion	Percentage	Number of sample households*
1	Cost of materials increased	4.4	191
2	Scarcity of materials	1.0	45
3	Insufficient fund for the prescribed area	77.8	3,350
4	Fund not released in time	4.3	187
5	Legal problems	0.6	25
6	Area more than prescribed area	1.3	55
7	Work in progress	6.4	274
8	Others	4.2	181
9	All	100.0	4,308

**Where current status of construction is incomplete/not started/abandoned*

3.5.5 Statement 3.12 below gives the funding department wise distribution of reason for the incompletion of the construction. From the statement it can be seen that major reason for incompletion of constructions was insufficient fund received for the prescribed area. Reason for incompletion of 4.3% of the construction was 'delayed release of fund' by the funding department. Also it is seen that work is

progressing in 6.4% of the constructions.

Statement 3.12: Percentage distribution of funding department wise reason for the incompleteness of home construction

Sl No.	Reason for incompleteness	SC development	ST development	Fisheries department	Revenue	LSGD	Others	All
1	Cost of materials increased	3.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	4.7	7.6	4.4
2	Scarcity of materials	1.0	1.2	1.2	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.0
3	Insufficient fund for the prescribed area	86.1	44.8	69.8	92.0	78.8	79.0	77.8
4	fund not released in time	4.0	9.7	10.5	4.0	4.1	0.8	4.3
5	Legal problems	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6
6	Area more than prescribed area	0.5	3.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.3
7	Work in progress	2.0	24.8	11.6	0.0	5.8	3.4	6.4
8	Others	3.0	10.9	3.5	0.0	4.0	5.9	4.2
9	All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	Number of sample households*	201	165	86	25	3,712	119	4,308

*Where current status of construction is incomplete/not started/abandoned

3.6 Saving cost of construction and indebtedness

3.6.1 In addition to the financial assistance from the various housing schemes, households also spend monetary and non-monetary resources to complete their construction. Non-monetary component includes materials from home, own labour, and free material including locally available resources. The cost of any construction can also be reduced by adopting any low cost housing methods. Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra and COSTFORD are the premier agencies involved in the promotion of cost-effective and appropriate building technologies in the State.

3.6.2 As mentioned earlier that 9,665 sample households (i.e. 18% of 54,066 sample households) have constructed/have been constructing their house with the

assistance of some housing schemes offered by various departments. Out of these, around 56% of the houses constructed in midland areas used locally available resources for reducing the cost of the construction. Low cost methods were also adopted mostly by the constructions in midland regions. Generally speaking only around 12% of the houses have adopted low cost building methods to reduce the cost of construction. In the case of fishermen houses, the said percentage is only around 5%.

Statement 3.13: Percentage of houses availed locally available resources and adopted low-cost housing methods by the households received assistance from housing schemes

Sl No.	Natural Region	Figures in %		Number of sample households*
		Used locally available resources	Adopted low-cost housing methods	
1	Highland	22.6	8.6	2,886
2	Midland	56.1	19.1	2,729
3	Lowland	27.5	7.7	2,960
4	Lowland with sea-shore	30.1	11.0	1,090
	All	34.4	11.6	9,665

**Which received assistance from any of the housing schemes*

3.6.3 Additional monetary component is financed by households through their own resources or through interest bearing or interest-free loans from institutional as well as non-institutional agencies. As per the feedback from the beneficiaries of various housing schemes, the major reason for indebtedness was due to the insufficient fund received for the prescribed area. Also, they are forced to go for loans as the amount is released only after the completion of the prescribed construction stage.

Statement 3.14: Percentage distribution of households by financial status on construction of a house with assistance of any of the housing scheme.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Households financial status on construction of house					Number of sample households*
		Indebted to institutional agencies	Indebted to non-institutional agencies	Both	Not changed	All	
1	Highland	11.6	6.5	8.9	73.0	100.0	2,886
2	Midland	29.4	15.5	10.7	44.4	100.0	2,729
3	Lowland	33.2	17.6	13.6	35.5	100.0	2,960
4	Sea-shore	22.4	10.9	9.0	57.7	100.0	1,090
	All	24.5	12.9	10.9	51.7	100.0	9,665

**Which received assistance from any of the housing schemes*

Housing Condition: Major Facilities for Living

4.1 Facilities for living-Introduction

4.1.1 For the formulation of an effective housing policy and for evaluation of various housing programmes as well, it is essential to have a basic data on living conditions and basic amenities available in the housing sector of the State. The details were collected during the survey period (November and December of 2016)

4.1.2 The following sections present the findings of the basic housing amenities like facility of bathroom, access to bathroom, access to latrine, Particulars of housing characteristics and micro environment, such as living area, number of married couples having separate room, number of aged people having separate room, type of kitchen, type of wall, floor and roof, particulars of living facilities, such as principal source of drinking water, sufficiency of drinking water from principal source during different seasons etc.

4.1.3 Throughout this chapter, it is to be kept in mind that, 5.7% (or 3,302 sample houses) of the total houses surveyed were exclusively women only houses (3.1% - single female houses and 2.6% - having 2 or more women member only houses).

4.2 Bathroom facility

4.2.1 Bathroom facility available to the members of the house is considered as one of the important indicator of sanitation. For the purpose of the study, a bathing place which does not satisfy the criteria of a room was not considered as a bathroom and hence an enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes, or any living room / kitchen used for bathing purpose were not considered as a bathroom.

4.2.2 In this survey, the facility of a bathroom in a house is recorded for those houses having either attached (i.e., with direct access from its rooms, veranda or corridor) or detached bathrooms. About 10% of the houses in the highland region

were reported to have no bathroom facility in their premises. It is also seen that 4.9% of the women only houses don't have facility of bathroom.

Statement 4.1: Percentage distribution of facility of bathroom

Sl No.	Natural Region	Attached with house	Detached from house	No bathroom	All	Sample houses
1	Highland	56.6	33.4	10.0	100	7,385
2	Midland	69.1	29.8	1.0	100	21,093
3	Lowland	61.5	36.1	2.4	100	24,932
4	Lowland with sea-shore	55.8	41.6	2.6	100	4,107
	All	63.3	33.8	2.9	100	57,517

4.2.3 Access to bathroom: Access to bathroom is defined in terms of the bathroom facility that can be used by the majority of the members of the house, irrespective of whether it is being used or not. For the houses with bathroom facility (i.e., with attached or detached bathroom), information were collected on whether the household's bathroom facility is for its exclusive use or shared with one or more households in the building. Out of those who have bathroom facility, for 97% of the houses, bathroom facility is for their exclusive use. In other words, It is seen that only a meagre section of households do not have bathrooms for their exclusive use.

4.2.4 Distance from the bathing place: The bathing place of the household refers to the place which is used by majority of the household members for bathing purpose. It may be bathroom or any place other than bathroom. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes will also be considered as a bathing place, but not as a bathroom. The distance of the bathing place from the dwelling unit was ascertained and recorded in such a way that if the household members use more than one bathing place, the one used by majority of the household members will be its bathing place

4.2.5 It is seen from the following statement that bathing place is within the premises (either within dwelling or outside but within the premises) for 98.5% of the houses. Bathing place is outside their dwelling premises for 2.6% of the women only houses.

Statement 4.2: Percentage distribution of distance of the house from the bathing place

Sl No.	Distance from the bathing place	Percent	Sample Houses
1	Within dwelling	67.0	38,557
2	Outside house but within the premises	31.5	18,144
3	Outside premises:	Less than 0.2 k.m.	686
4		0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	101
5		0.5 to 1.0 k.m.	18
6		1.0 to 1.5 k.m.	4
7		1.5 k.m. or more	7
	All	100	57,517

4.3 Latrine facility

4.3.1 Latrines allow safer and more hygienic disposal of human excreta than open defecation. Use of latrine is defined in terms of the latrine that can be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it is being used or not. In this item information was collected on whether the household's latrine facility is for its exclusive use or shared with one or more households in the building or for use of households in the locality/specific section of people with and without payment or whether the household does not have any latrine.

4.3.2 It is seen that 18.8% of the households belonging to scheduled tribe communities have no latrine and 1.3% of them are not using it. Specifically in case of high land area, it is seen that 5.5% of the houses have no latrines. In the case of women only houses, 2.3% have no latrines and among them also maximum houses belong to ST community.

Statement 4.3: Percentage distribution of use of latrine for each household social group

Sl No.	Use of latrine	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
1	Exclusive use of house	73.4	93.9	96.6	97.4	95.9
2	Common use of houses in the building	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.4
3	Public/community latrine without payment	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	Public/community latrine with payment	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	No latrine	18.8	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.3
6	Not used	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
7	Others	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
	All	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Houses		1,716	5,501	33,266	17,034	57,517

4.3.3 Reason for not using latrine: For the households which have access to

latrine but it is not used, information on the reason for not using latrine was collected in terms of the reasons: viz. no superstructure, not clean/insufficient water, malfunctioning of the latrine, personal preference, cannot afford charges for paid latrine and other reasons. Wherever more than one of the reasons were applicable, the reason appearing first in the list was recorded. Major reason observed for not using latrine was lack of super structure and malfunctioning of the latrine.

4.4 Particulars of the dwelling

4.4.1 Out of the sample houses surveyed, 1.2% of them (i.e. 678 sample houses) are single room houses and in out of women only houses, 2.7% (i.e. 90 out of 3,302) are single room houses.

4.4.2 Total number of married couples in the household irrespective of their ages was recorded along with number of couples having separate room. In general it is found that 93% of the married couples have separate rooms. In the case of social group, among scheduled tribes only 67% have separate room.

Statement 4.4: Percentage of married couples having separate room for each household social group

Sl No.	Social Group	Percentage of married couples having separate room
1	Scheduled Tribe	67%
2	Scheduled Caste	91%
3	Other Backward Communities	94%
4	Others	94%
	All	93%

4.4.3 Total number of aged persons (having age more than 70 yrs) in the house are also recorded along with the information on number of aged persons having separate attached/non-attached rooms. It is seen that 19% of the total surveyed houses are having aged person and 23% of the women only houses also have aged person. As per the survey results, 26% of the aged persons of highland region do not have any separate rooms.

Statement 4.5: Percentage of aged persons having separate room

Sl No.	Natural Region	Percentage of aged persons having separate room		
		Attached	Non-attached	All
1	Highland	14%	59%	74%
2	Midland	36%	50%	86%
3	Lowland	24%	59%	83%
4	Lowland with sea-shore	20%	65%	84%
	All	28%	55%	83%

4.4.4 As mentioned earlier, Living area of a residential house is the total floor area of each of the floor of the house and it includes the square area of all utility rooms where the members of that house can move freely. It is seen that average living area of houses having aged persons varies among different social groups.

Statement 4.6: Average living area of houses having atleast one aged person.

Sl No	Social Group	All Houses		Women only houses	
		Average Living Area (in sqft.)	Sample Houses having Aged People	Average Living Area (in sqft.)	Sample Houses having Aged People
1	ST	414	198	368	14
2	SC	602	862	462	80
3	OBC	899	5,985	716	406
4	Others	967	4,007	779	275
5	All	892	11,052	706	775

4.4.5 Floor, wall and roof type: Information on the basic building materials with which the floor, walls and roof of the dwelling unit are constructed were collected and recorded as Pucca, Semi-Pucca and Katcha. Definition and meaning of Pucca, Semi-pucca and Katcha type of floor, wall and roof (in the purview of the survey) are given below.

	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha
Floor	mosaic/tiles/ granites etc.	brick / stone / cement	Mud/bamboo / log/ wood / plank
Wall	Burnt brick and plastered	iron or other metal sheet/Burnt brick, but not plastered	grass / straw / leaves / reeds / bamboo/mud / canvas / cloth
Roof	cement	tiles / slate / burnt brick / stone / limestone / iron/other metal sheet /asbestos sheet	grass / straw / leaves / reeds / bamboo/mud / unburnt brick /canvas / cloth

4.4.6 Statement 4.6 below gives the distribution of floor, wall and roof types and Statement 4.7 gives the the number and percentage of women only houses having different types of floor, wall and roof. It is seen that 5.3% of the fisherman houses have katcha wall and roof of 4.9% of the fisherman houses were of katcha type. Detailed tables are included in the annexure.

Statement 4.6: Percentage of type floor, wall and roof.

Sl No.	Type	Floor	Wall	Roof
1	Pucca	48.3	72.7	66.3
2	Semipucca	46.4	22.5	29.8
3	Katcha	5.3	4.9	3.8
	All	100	100	100

Statement 4.7: Number and percentage of women only houses having different types of floor, wall and roof.

Sl No	Type	Floor type		Wall type		Roof type	
		Percentage	Sample Women Only Houses	Percentage	Sample Women Only Houses	Percentage	Sample Women Only Houses
1	Pucca	36.8	1,215	61.7	2,037	55.1	1,819
2	Semipucca	54.7	1,806	30.0	992	38.3	1265
3	Katcha	8.5	281	8.3	273	6.6	218
4	All	100.0	3,302	100.0	3,302	100.0	3,302

4.5 Security and privacy

4.5.1 Doors are used to screen areas of a house for aesthetics, keeping formal and utility areas separate. The availability of doors for all the rooms in the house, for all windows, bathrooms and availability of strong front and back doors to the house were surveyed.

Statement 4.8: Percentage of houses **not supporting** security.

Sl No.	Social Group	No doors for all rooms	No proper doors for bathroom	No strong doors (front & back doors)	No shutters for all windows	Sample Houses
1	ST	55.0	19.0	46.6	43.6	1,716
2	SC	41.7	15.8	33.1	35.9	5,501
3	OBC	16.2	6.7	14.9	13.5	33,266
4	Others	14.4	5.1	12.0	10.4	17,034
	All	19.3	7.5	16.7	15.6	57,517

4.5.2 Major security for a house can be considered as existence of proper doors. Availability of doors for all rooms in the house, proper doors for bathrooms, strong front and back doors and shutters for all windows were collected during the survey. Statement 4.8 above gives the percentage of houses not having the above security indicators. Generally, lack of these security and privacy supporting elements are noticed for SC and ST category.

4.5.3 In the introductory chapter, it was reported that around 6% of the houses have only women members. Statement 4.9 below gives the same indicators for the women only houses. Lack of proper strong doors observed for all social groups. In the case of fisherman houses, 532 out of 2,929 fisherman houses don't have strong front and back doors.

Statement 4.9: Percentage of women only houses not supporting security.

Sl No.	Social Group	No doors for all rooms	No proper doors for bathroom	No strong doors (front & back doors)	No doors for all windows	Sample Women only Houses
1	ST	59.6	20.2	44.2	42.3	104
2	SC	51.3	20.9	44.2	46.3	339
3	OBC	21.9	10.8	23.1	19.4	1,910
4	Others	20.9	10.2	20.1	16.2	949
	All	25.8	12.0	25.1	22.0	3,302

4.5.4 Electricity is considered as one of the most important living facilities. The use of electricity may be for lighting or cooking or for both. Electricity may be used legally or illegally and electricity may be supplied to the houses either through public agencies, private suppliers or through generator or solar panel.

4.5.5 Survey results shows that about 9% of the houses in the highland area are not electrified. In the case of social groups, around 31% of the houses of ST community are not electrified and the same for SC community it is 2.5%. Also 15% of the women only houses in the highland region don't have electrified houses and the figures for the women only houses of ST community are 26%. In the case of women only houses around 3% are not electrified and 112 houses out of 11,052 houses having aged persons are also not electrified. Out of these 10,940 electrified houses having aged persons, 91 houses (or 0.8% of houses having aged persons) don't provided proper lightings to aged people.

4.6 Drinking water facility

4.6.1 Drinking water is water that is safe to drink or to use for food preparation, without risk of health problems. Drinking water accessibility is essential for every individual. Different principal sources of drinking water, its sufficient availability and distance to travel to access principal source during the three major seasons (viz. November – February, March – May and June – October) were analysed through the study. The major findings on these aspects are discussed in the following sub-sections.

4.6.2 Principal source of drinking water: Information in respect of the household's principal source of drinking water was collected. Principal source of drinking water relate to that source of drinking water which is used most commonly (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days. Different sources identified are Piped water/¹ public tap, well, tube well/borehole, rainwater collection, surface water² and all other sources like tanker supply, bottled water etc.

¹ *Piped water: If an arrangement is made by panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe and if the sample household is availing such facility for drinking, then such sources of drinking water is considered as piped water. It is important to note that drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river, etc., by*

4.6.3 Form Statement 4.10 below, it is clear that, for houses in the sea shore area, principal source of drinking water is piped-water/public tap. In midland area 81% of the houses use well water for drinking purpose. Apart from the identified principal sources, some other common types were identified in some Panchayaths. e.g.: In some Panchayaths of Thrissur district, a type of filter pipe, locally known as champ pipe, just 3 to 4 meters deep from the ground fitted with either motor or hand pump.



Statement 4.10: Percentage distribution of principal source of drinking water

Sl No.	Natural Region	Principal source of drinking water							Sample no of houses
		Piped water/ public tap	Well	Tube well/ borehole	Rainwater collection	Surface water	Others	All	
1	Highland	26.7	63.0	4.1	0.0	0.5	5.7	100	7,385
2	Midland	15.9	80.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	21,093
3	Lowland	26.4	66.3	3.2	0.0		4.1	100	24,932
4	Lowland with sea-shore	72.5	22.6	0.6			4.3	100	4,107
	All	25.9	68.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	100	57,517

4.6.4 Sufficient availability of drinking water from the source during the three major seasons was ascertained in the survey. It is found that acute water shortage was felt during March-May especially in sea shore region.

the owner /occupants only for convenience of the household, however, have not been treated as piped water Instead, such a source treated appropriately to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. Public tap is a public water point in which water is supplied through pipe from which people can collect water.

² Surface water: Surface water is water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels.

Statement 4.11: Percentage of houses getting **insufficient** drinking water from principal source

Sl No.	Natural Region	% of houses getting Insufficient drinking water			Sample houses
		November – February	March – May	June – October	
1	Highland	5.8	23.5	2.8	7,385
2	Midland	3.4	19.7	1.5	21,093
3	Lowland	5.2	21.5	3.7	24,932
4	Lowland with sea-shore	5.7	38.0	5.2	4,107
	All	4.6	22.3	2.9	57,517

4.6.5 Distance to the principal source of drinking water: The distance to the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit ascertained and recorded. This includes the case when the source of drinking water is within the dwelling unit. Principal source within the dwelling is defined as a piped drinking water connection to one or more taps to the dwelling unit (e.g., in the kitchen). Piped water to the premises of the house is defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the dwelling unit. Also drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river, etc., by the owner /occupants only for convenience of the household, however, have not been treated as within the dwelling and the distance recorded appropriately to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe.

Statement 4.12: Distribution of distance of the house from the principal source of drinking water by different seasons

Sl No.	Distance to the principal source of drinking water		November – February	March – May	June – October
1	Within dwelling		16.0	14.3	16.2
2	Outside house but within the premises		71.4	64.3	71.9
3	Outside premises:	Less than 0.2 k.m.	11.0	18.1	10.3
4		0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	1.2	2.4	1.1
5		0.5 to 1.0 k.m.	0.3	0.3	0.2
6		1.0 to 1.5 k.m.	0.1	0.1	0.0
7		1.5 k.m. or more	0.1	0.4	0.1
	All		100	100	100

4.6.6 From the Statement 4.12 above, it is clear that the distance to the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit during the summer season differ significantly from the two other seasons. During summer period availability of drinking water within the dwelling and premises of the house is limited and the members of the house have to go out of the premises for fetching water.

4.6.7 Around 3% of the houses surveyed were found not having any kitchen. The said percentage is around 21% within ST communities. Regarding usage of cooking fuel, 65% of BPL and 83% of AAY card holders use firewood as their major cooking fuel. Biogas and electricity were seldom used.

Statement 4.13: Percentage distribution of usage of cooking fuel with first priority.

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Type of cooking fuel				
		LPG	Biogas	Firewood	Electricity	Kerosene
1	APL	53	0	47	0	0
2	BPL	35	0	65	0	0
3	Anthyodaya	17	0	83	0	0
4	No Ration Card	49	0	50	1	0

Education

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The term 'education' generally refers to developing knowledge, skill or character of individuals through a process of learning such as self-study, attendance in formal or informal educational institutions, etc. For the purpose of the study, all household members aged between 5 and 25 years were surveyed to get their educational level, current status of attendance, current status of educational enrolment and reasons for discontinue/dropout from their studies, if any.

5.1.2 Status of current educational attendance: The current attendance status indicates whether the person is currently attending any educational institution or not. Details like availability of separate study room and availability of chairs, tables, book shelf etc for those who are attending any educational institution were also recorded.

5.1.3 Out of the total 57,517 sample houses surveyed, there were a total of 61,521 persons in the age group of 5 to 25 years with male to female ratio 52:48.

5.2 Particulars of Ever enrolled persons

5.2.1 If the person under consideration (i.e. person in the age group of 5 to 25 years) has ever enrolled in any course in his living time, his/her details such as whether discontinued/dropped out of last enrolled course etc. were collected and studied separately.

5.2.2 Whether discontinued or dropped out: It is to be ascertained at this stage, whether the household member under consideration has completed the level where he last enrolled and decided to stop his/her studies as his/her desired level of education has been attained and don't wish to pursue studies. Persons, who did not enroll in a particular level after completing the previous level, are termed as discontinued if he wish to continue education but could not do it due to various reasons whereas those who enrolled/attended a specific level but did not complete that level successfully are called drop-outs. For the purpose of this survey both the

types were treated alike for recording information.

Statement 5.1: Percentage of students in the age group of 5-25 years, by discontinued or dropped out for each household social group

Sl No.	Social Group	% of students either dropped out or discontinued	Sample No of persons in the age group 5 -29 years
1	ST	28.9	2,355
2	SC	9.0	5,494
3	OBC	6.2	36,804
4	Others	4.4	16,868
	All	6.8	61,521

5.2.3 As per the survey results, out of total persons in the desired age group only 6.8% have either discontinued or dropout from studies. In the case of ST community, the said percentage is around 28.9%.

5.2.4 Age when discontinued/dropped out (years): The age at which the persons discontinued/dropped out was recorded in completed years. It is seen that maximum of the drop out/discontinuation effected in the age group 18 -25. Also 15.3% of the students were dropped out during secondary education (i.e. age group 13-15). From Statement 5.3, the maximum drop out/discontinuation in the ST community was in the age group of 5-9 and 10-12 (i.e. primary and upper primary level).

Statement 5.2: Percentage of persons (age 5-25 years) who never enrolled and dropped out/discontinued education by age-group of dropping out/discontinuance

Sl No.	Age group	Percentage	Sample No of persons either dropped out or discontinued
1	05 - 09	2.0	84
2	10 - 12	4.7	199
3	13 - 15	15.3	642
4	16 - 17	28.3	1,192
5	18 - 25	49.7	2,088
	All	100	4,205

Statement 5.3: Percentage distribution of persons (age 5-25 years) who never enrolled and dropped out/discontinued education by age of dropping out/discontinuance for each social group

Sl No.	Age group	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	Sample No of persons either dropped out or discontinued
1	05 - 09	77.4	3.6	13.1	6.0	100	84
2	10 - 12	81.9	4.0	10.6	3.5	100	199
3	13 - 15	39.4	12.9	38.8	8.9	100	642
4	16 - 17	11.7	14.9	58.7	14.7	100	1,192
5	18 - 25	2.9	10.6	62.8	23.7	100	2,088
	All	16.2	11.7	54.5	17.6	100	4,205

5.2.5 Major reason for never enrolling/discontinuing/dropping out: The major reason for never enrolling/discontinuing/dropping out any educational institution was recorded for each of 'never-enrolled' (i.e. never attended) and 'ever enrolled but discontinued/dropped-out' persons. In the cases of multiple reasons for never enrolling/discontinuing/dropping out, then the major reason, reported by the respondent, were taken.

Statement 5.4: Percentage of persons (age 5-25 years) who never enrolled and dropped out/discontinued education by major reason

Sl No.	Major reason for never- enrolling / discontinuing / dropping out	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	Not interested in education	55.4	26.9	21.8	24.4	27.7
2	Financial constraints	18.3	30.4	23.8	15.7	22.3
3	Engaged in domestic activities	6.1	6.9	7.7	5.8	7.0
4	Engaged in economic activities	2.6	14.6	14.4	18.0	13.4
5	School is far off	3.2		0.3	0.1	0.6
6	Language/medium of instruction used unfamiliar	1.4	0.7	0.1		0.4
7	Unable to cope up with studies/ failure in studies	5.2	2.8	3.2	4.4	3.7
8	Completed desired level/class	0.3	4.7	4.4	12.3	5.3
9	Preparation for competitive examination	0.6	1.2	3.1	6.2	3.1
10	Marriage	1.8	9.0	16.9	11.0	12.7
11	Others	5.1	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.7
12	Total	100	100	100	100	100
13	Sample No of persons either dropped out or discontinued	725	569	2,791	908	4,993

5.2.6 Including never enrolled (never attended) persons, there is a total of 4,993 sample number of persons. Lack of interest in education is the major reason reported by ST community for never- enrolling / discontinuing / dropping out and financial constraints were the major reason for SC community as well as OBC group. Marriage was the major reason reported by around 17% of the OBC students.

5.3 Educational level

5.3.1 Educational level refers to the different stages of educational attainment. It is the highest level a person has completed successfully. The levels are: not literate³, literate without any schooling, literate with formal schooling: below primary, primary, upper primary/middle, secondary, higher secondary, diploma /certificate course, graduate, post graduate and above and special school education. It may be noted that if a person has successfully passed the final year of a given level, then and only he/she will be considered to have attained that level of education. For example, for a person studying in Class IX the educational level will be middle and not secondary.

Statement 5.5: Percentage of educational level of persons in the age group of 5-25 years, who never attended any educational institutions or presently not pursuing education.

Sl No.	Educational Level	Percentage	Sample number of members *
1	Not literate	1.0	72
2	Literate without any schooling	0.2	16
3	Below primary	0.9	64
4	Primary	2.7	204
5	Upper primary/middle	9.3	689
6	Secondary	24.7	1,835
7	Higher secondary	26.4	1,961
8	Diploma /certificate course	11.8	879
9	Graduate	19.3	1,436
10	Post graduate and above	3.5	261
11	Special school	0.1	10
All		100	7,427

** Who never attended any educational institutions or currently not pursuing education*

³ A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple message in at least one language with understanding.

5.3.2 Educational level of persons never attended any educational institutions and that of persons not pursuing education are recorded. Educational level of 26.4% of the persons was found as higher secondary. A meager 1% was illiterate and 2.7% have only primary level of education. Results highlighted the fact that among ST communities, 4.3% are illiterate, around 6% are primary and only 1.5% have educational level graduation. Social group wise breakup of educational level is presented in Table 4.2 in annexure.

5.3.3 Result shows that around 74% of the students don't have separate study room and 48% do not have chairs, tables, book shelf etc. The figures are higher in the case of ST communities followed by SC.

Statement 5.6: Percentage distribution of members in the age group 5-25 years for each social group who do not have separate study room and chair & book shelf.

Sl No.	Social Group	Percentage of persons DO NOT have		Sample No of persons pursuing education
		Separate study room	Chairs, tables and book shelf	
1	ST	88.6	82.0	1,563
2	SC	86.4	65.0	4,642
3	OBC	73.9	47.4	32,650
4	Others	70.3	39.1	15,239
	All	74.4	47.5	54,094

Generalised Deprivation

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The natural regional and social group inequalities with respect to non-income dimensions of social deprivation are computed out of the data gathered from the sample households. The general deprivation indices are based on deprivation in five basic necessities for well-being, such as drinking water, sanitation, electricity, quality of housing and educational facilities owing to many constraints.

Statement 6.1: Region-wise Index of Deprivation by Social Groups

Sl No.	Region	Indicators		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
1	Highland	Drinking Water	d1	10.3	9	11.9	8.1	10.3
2		Sanitation	d2	27	7.3	3.3	2.1	8.5
3		Electricity	d3	31.9	3.1	2.1	1.6	8.8
4		Quality of Housing	d4	46.6	28	21.2	14.7	25.2
5		Educational Facilities	d5	83.1	50.8	43.4	20.1	44.5
Deprivation index				52.62	31.36	26.50	13.33	27.72
6	Midland	Drinking Water	d1	0	2.5	3.9	3.5	3.5
7		Sanitation	d2	4.2	4.7	3.1	1.6	2.7
8		Electricity	d3	4.2	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
9		Quality of Housing	d4	62.5	37.4	17.9	11.2	17.6
10		Educational Facilities	d5	23.8	60.4	45.2	36.7	43.5
Deprivation index				37.22	37.93	26.98	21.67	25.99
11	Lowland	Drinking Water	d1	16.7	6.7	8.3	4.7	7.3
12		Sanitation	d2	0	7.2	4	4.2	4.4
13		Electricity	d3	0	2	0.3	0.2	0.4
14		Quality of Housing	d4	0	29	11.5	12.4	13.4
15		Educational Facilities	d5	14.3	71.2	49.5	50.5	51.6
Deprivation index				11.49	42.58	29.12	29.69	30.39
16	Lowland with sea-shore	Drinking Water	d1	---	7.4	5.2	0.7	4.9
17		Sanitation	d2	---	7.8	1.7	3.8	2.3
18		Electricity	d3	---	5.6	0.4	1.6	0.8
19		Quality of Housing	d4	---	34.2	16.5	10.1	17.2
20		Educational Facilities	d5	---	68.5	47.3	63.3	49.5
Deprivation index				---	41.70	28.06	37.07	29.36

6.1.2 It is glaring to see the incidence of deprivation which is significantly

high in respect to quality of housing and educational facilities though at the regional level no wide disparity. The social group differences in three natural regions as has been visible from the table is a bad mark in Kerala's development achievements in all sectors.

Facilities and Availability of Major Amenities

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This section was aimed to collect information on the availability of some specific facilities⁴ like Gram Panchayath headquarters, Village Office, Bus stop, Railway Station, Metalled road, School having primary level classes, School having secondary level classes, Higher secondary school, Primary health centre, Community health centre, Government hospital, Private hospital/clinic, Anganwadi centre (ICDS), post office, Akshaya centre, Fair price shop (Ration shop), Medical shop, Commercial bank, Veterinary hospital/ dispensary and Public comfort station.

Statement 7.1: Percentage distribution of Distance from the house to the nearest facility, availability of some major amenities.

Sl No	Type of facility/amenities	Distance from house (in k.m.)			
		Less than 0.5	0.5 to 1.0	1.0 to 1.5	1.5 or more
1	Gram Panchayath headquarters	3.9	9.2	11.6	75.4
2	Village Office	5.8	12.0	13.1	69.1
3	Bus stop	52.0	27.1	12.4	8.5
4	Railway Station	1.3	1.4	2.3	95.1
5	Metalled road	87.6	8.7	1.7	2.0
6	School having primary level classes	14.1	29.4	21.6	34.9
7	School having secondary level classes	5.6	17.5	17.9	59.1
8	Higher secondary school	4.8	13.3	14.4	67.5
9	Primary health centre	7.5	14.2	16.6	61.7
10	Community health centre	3.3	6.6	7.7	82.4
11	Government hospital	1.2	4.0	5.2	89.5
12	Private hospital/clinic	5.2	9.8	12.3	72.7
13	Anganwadi centre (ICDS)	39.4	33.1	17.6	9.9
14	Post office	11.2	23.4	21.4	43.9
15	Akshaya centre	7.2	14.4	20.6	57.9
16	Fair price shop (Ration shop)	24.6	32.7	20.8	21.9
17	Medical shop	11.5	21.7	16.8	50.0
18	Commercial bank	6.3	14.1	12.0	67.6
19	Veterinary hospital/ dispensary	1.7	11.8	11.9	74.6
20	Public comfort station	1.4	2.5	1.5	94.6
	All	14.8	15.3	13.0	56.9

⁴ If a facility is available in general to the residents of the area, it is considered as a facility

7.1.2 The required information collected in distance in kilometer viz. less than 0.5 k.m., 0.5 to 1.0 k.m., 1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m. and 1.5 k.m. or more. If a facility is available at two different places, the distance of the nearest place was considered for recording the distance. Statement 7.1 above gives a nutshell of all the major facilities.

Observations for LIFE project

8.1 Major Observations

8.1.1 It is found from the survey that 63,551 families are residing in the selected 57,517 sample houses. Also observed that 9,485 families (15% of 63,551) are houseless (either houseless having land or houseless and landless). This shows there is an additional requirement of 16.5% of houses.

Statement 8.1: Percentage of houseless families having land and houseless and landless families.

Social group	% of houseless families			Sample No of Houseless families
	% over total families	having land	landless	
ST	14.7	28.2	71.8	291
SC	17.7	18.8	81.3	1,088
OBC	16.1	22.3	77.7	5,957
Others	11.7	31.5	68.5	2,149

8.1.2 Out of the total 57,517 houses surveyed, 7.5% houses are rented/leased houses. The ratio is higher in lowland which is 9.0%. Moreover 7.2% (i.e. 4,105 houses) of the total houses are rented houses occupied by single families.

Statement 8.2: Percentage distribution of single family occupied rented houses

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample single family occupied rented houses
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	0.5	9.7	64.2	25.6	100	1,546
2	BPL	0.8	15.3	65.6	18.3	100	1,672
3	Anthyodaya	7.1	14.3	53.6	25.0	100	28
4	No Ration Card	0.8	10.9	66.2	22.0	100	859
	All	0.8	12.3	65.1	21.9	100	4,105

8.1.3 From the survey it can be seen that a number of houses are still remaining incomplete due to many reasons. Out of the incomplete houses, reason for incompleteness of 78.6% constructions is insufficiency of fund for the prescribed area. It may also be noted that financial status not changed after construction of majority of the houses (73.0% in highland, 44.4% in midland, 35.5% in lowland and 57.7% in Sea shore area). Most of the households reported that they had constructed the house with the allotted fund only. Non usage of locally available resources and not adopting low cost technologies also resulted in higher cost of construction and lead to incompleteness thereof with the allotted fund. Only 4.7% and 23.6% constructions adopted low cost technology and made use of locally available resources respectively.

8.1.4 It is seen from the survey that in the sea shore area 15.7% of fishermen are staying within 50 meters from the sea and 40% between 50 to 100 meters off the sea.

8.1.5 Regarding structure and type of house, it is seen that 2.6% (or 1,470) of the total houses surveyed are exclusively katcha type which means having katcha type of floor, wall and roof.

Statement 8.3: Percentage distribution of houses having Katcha type of Floor, Wall and Roof

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample Houses
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	1.4	17.2	57.1	24.3	100	366
2	BPL	15.0	22.9	44.4	17.7	100	852
3	Antyodaya	68.3	11.0	18.3	2.4	100	82
4	No Ration Card	25.9	15.9	44.1	14.1	100	170
5	All	15.9	20.0	46.1	18.1	100	1,470

8.1.6 It is seen from the survey that 1.2% of the total houses surveyed have no toilet and bathroom. The ratio is higher in houses occupied by ST community (45.4%).

Statement 8.4: Percentage distribution of houses not having bathroom and latrine

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample Houses
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	1.2	24.4	56.1	18.3	100	82
2	BPL	45.7	16.2	28.1	10.0	100	420
3	Anthyodaya	90.4	3.6	3.6	2.4	100	83
4	No Ration Card	42.6	19.1	27.7	10.6	100	94
5	All	45.4	16.1	28.4	10.2	100	679

8.1.7 Presence of aged persons identified in 19.2% of the total houses surveyed. 16.7% of these houses don't have any separate rooms for aged persons. The figure is higher in OBC category where it is 55.2%

Statement 8.5: Percentage distribution of houses having no separate room for aged person

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample Houses
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	0.5	6.7	57.3	35.6	100	599
2	BPL	8.4	14.0	55.0	22.6	100	729
3	Anthyodaya	64.5	12.9	12.9	9.7	100	31
4	No Ration Card	18.2	6.1	60.6	15.2	100	33
5	All	6.5	10.6	55.2	27.7	100	1,392

8.1.8 Firewood is the primary fuel used for cooking by 54% of the houses. Among Anthyodaya card holders who use firewood as the primary fuel, 60.8% belongs to ST community.

Statement 8.6: Percentage distribution of houses using firewood as fuel with first priority

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample Houses
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	0.6	6.6	59.4	33.4	100	15,486
2	BPL	7.7	18.2	53.4	20.7	100	13,399
3	Anthyodaya	60.8	9.4	20.8	9.0	100	715
4	No Ration Card	7.6	13.0	58.8	20.6	100	1,445
5	All	5.4	11.9	55.9	26.8	100	31,045

8.1.9 Piped water/public tap is the source of drinking water for 78.3% of Fishermen houses surveyed and 25.9% of all houses. When region wise data is considered well is the principal source of drinking water for 63% houses in highland, 80.6% houses in midland, 66.3 % of houses in lowland and 22.6% of houses in sea shore.

8.1.10 In highland region 31.9% of the ST houses are non-electrified. On an overview it is seen that in highland region percentage of non-electrified houses are considerably less compared to other regions.

8.1.11 Out of the total 57,517 houses surveyed, 23,699 girls in the age group of 0-15 years were present in the 18,258 sample houses. i.e. 32% of the houses were having girls in the age group 0-15 years.

Statement 8.7: Percentage of houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years.

Sl No.	Social Group	Total girls in the age group 0-15 years	Sample houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years	Number of girls below 15 years age per 100 houses surveyed
1	ST	875	624	51
2	SC	2,100	1,669	38
3	OBC	14,652	11,174	44
4	Others	6,072	4,791	36
5	All	23,699	18,258	41

8.1.12 As per survey results, it is seen that only around 25.6% of the students have separate study room. In highland region, 26.4% students of ST families don't have separate study room.

Statement 8.8: Percentage distribution of members in the age group 5-25 years NOT having separate study room.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group					Sample No of persons pursuing education and NOT having separate study room
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	Highland	26.4	3.8	46.9	22.9	100	5,163
2	Midland	0.1	12.9	50.4	36.7	100	14,737
3	Lowland	0.0	10.0	67.5	22.5	100	17,465
4	Sea-shore	0.0	6.0	87.3	6.7	100	2854
5	All	3.4	10.0	60.0	26.6	100	40,219

8.2 Major Observations on houseless families

8.2.1 In the case of houseless women only families, around 84% of single female only families and 82% of women only houses with two or more female members are houseless and landless. In the case of houseless women only families having only one room in their currently occupied house, majority of them belong to OBC and General category.

Statement 8.9: Percentage distribution of houseless women only families by status of possession of land

Sl No	Type of house according to members		Social Group	Status of possession of land			Sample No of Houseless Women Only Families
				Having Land	Landless	All	
1	Women Only Houses	Single Female	SC	15.4	84.6	100	13
2			OBC	15.3	84.7	100	59
3			Others	18.2	81.8	100	22
4			All	16.0	84.0	100	94
5	Women Only Houses	Two or more females	ST	0.0	100.0	100	3
6			SC	16.7	83.3	100	12
7			OBC	13.8	86.2	100	87
8			Others	33.3	66.7	100	27
9			All	17.8	82.2	100	129

8.2.2 Around 1.2% of the houseless families are currently occupying one room only house (either rented or others). Among BPL families 24% of them belong to SC category and 52% belong to OBC category and among Anthyodaya card holders, around 92% belong to ST category.

Statement 8.10: Percentage distribution of houseless families having only one room in the presently staying house

Sl No	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample houses having only one room
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	0.0	16.7	50.0	33.3	100	24
2	BPL	19.6	23.9	52.2	4.3	100	46
3	Anthyodaya	91.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	100	12
4	No Ration Card	25.9	3.7	44.4	25.9	100	27
5	All	24.8	14.7	45.0	15.6	100	109

8.2.3 On considering the privacy and security measures, 81% of the houseless families are currently staying in houses that have strong front and back doors. In the case of ST houseless families the said percentage is 43 and 67 is the figure in the case of SC houseless families. In the case of kitchen, 27% of the ST houseless families are presently staying in houses that don't have any separate kitchen. 4% is the figure in the case of SC houseless families.

Statement 8.11: Percentage of houseless families by availability of privacy and security measures in their presently occupied house

Sl No	Social Group	Availability of privacy and security indicators			Sample Houseless families
		Strong front & back doors	Doors for all rooms	Doors for all windows	
1	ST	43.3	42.3	54.3	291
2	SC	67.2	65.1	67.1	1,088
3	OBC	84.0	84.2	87.1	5,957
4	Others	84.3	85.3	88.7	2,149
5	All	80.9	81.0	84.2	9,485

Policy Context

- 9.1 Housing being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to ensure housing for all. Following important policy suggestions are given for the consideration of the State/ Local Bodies in this regard:
- 9.1.1 The study indicates that in many of the houses in the study area, more than one family is accommodated in a single house causing a higher occupancy ratio particularly in the highland region. **Government may act as an enabler and facilitator to promote single occupancy houses stipulating certain minimum quality housing standards through policies and regulations. Also the government may invite private investment for housing of the poor either as charity or pay back the amount by government/LSHs in easy instalments instead of paying amounts to the people.**
- 9.1.2 The results shows that 15% of the households are houseless and this includes houseless and landless and certain others are with own land. The incidence of landlessness is higher among Fishermen and SCs. **Intervention proposed for housing for these groups is assessment of their preferences or demands for shifting their present area/house to another area/house mainly in the case of fishermen and tribes. Separate package providing incentives may be announced by government/LSGs.**
- 9.1.3 In houses surveyed 5.7% are found to be women only houses and out of this 8.4% is houseless. In respect of women only houses in SC and ST category houselessness is severe among SCs. Also seen that 3.1% families are single women only houses and among them 5.2% is houseless. In houseless single woman only houses among SCs 84.6% are landless. The corresponding figure for the fishermen houses it is 86.3% which is higher than SCs. **Considering these two aspects houselessness and landlessness government /LSGs may plan cluster housing schemes by protecting the livelihood necessities of those families who are ready to shift to the new proposed house.**

- 9.1.4 The fact is that in women only houses many houses have no doors for all rooms, no proper doors in their bathrooms, no strong doors in front and back of the house and no shutters for windows. It is also observed that certain women only houses are not even electrified. The situation is much grave in SC and ST houses. **So for the protection of these families the intervention proposed is to frame a new strategy to construct houses which provide privacy and security of women. In government funded housing schemes the privacy and security of women should be protected for that if necessary a separate enactment may be initiated.**
- 9.1.5 It is observed that many of the houses started construction with the assistance of government from 1996 onwards are still remain incomplete due to various reasons. Insufficient funds provided for a specific area of house, unscientific conditions prescribed for release of funds etc., are the major reasons observed for incompleteness of houses. **The governmental intervention is highly essential in this matter. Additional funds shall be provided for the completion of these houses and a lump sum payment of money may be disbursed to the beneficiaries.**
- 9.1.6 The study also identified certain houses with katcha roof and certain others with katcha wall and the condition of such houses are similar to dilapidated houses and so schemes may be initiated to rebuild such houses.
- 9.1.7 The study also explore that the availability of rooms in houses are less and in ST houses 23.2% , in SC houses 19.5% and in OBC houses 42.6% have only one room. **A family living in a single room house may lead to many social issues and so the government/LSGs should address this problem also as a serious one. These houses need to be supported for extension of additional rooms for accommodating the others in the family for ensuring a decent living.**
- 9.1.8 After undertaking the construction of houses with the assistance of government many families became indebted to various financial institutions. **Suitable measures may be initiated to settle this and make these families free from debt. Interest free loans may be arranged for the families or**

government may take steps to write off these amounts if possible.

- 9.1.9 **It is also observed in certain cases houses constructed with the financial support of government /LSGs are seen rented out to others without using for own purpose and such practices should be discouraged. An assessment of such families can be done so that it can ensure that no further assistance is given to the same family again.**
- 9.1.10 **In houses in rural areas women spend more time in kitchen so that a minimum area for free movement in all government funded houses need to be earmarked for kitchen with ensured safety conditions.** The data revealed that 2.8% houses have no separate kitchen in their house.
- 9.1.11 **In many houses, due to drinking water scarcity, impurities in the pipe water etc., women are forced to go out searching for water. So governmental/LSGs intervention is highly essential to protect the water sources and keep them clean. Long term plans should be prepared to protect these water sources.**
- 9.1.12 **Another important information is that the firewood as major fuel for cooking is extensively using in sample houses. Among APL Ration Card holder families 47%, in BPL families 65% and in Anthyodaya 83% are using firewood as cooking fuel. Women in households are finding difficulty in collecting firewood and they are to go where it is available and for that they have to spend many hours in a day especially in tribal areas. Forest department may to a certain extend solve this issue by supplying firewood collected from forest through a collection mechanism. If an effective collection and distribution system is evolved by the Forest department without making any harm to the forest, this can be implemented smoothly. A feasibility/viability study is essential in this regard.**
- 9.1.13 **For students no separate facility conducive for study purpose is not available in most of the houses surveyed. Students are not provided with separate study room, chair, table and book shelf, which are essential things for the students. The data shows that in highland 44.5%, in midland 43.5%, in lowland 51.6% and in sea-shore 49.5% have no such facilities in their houses. The government /LSGs may plan for incorporating these things also as the**

part of housing schemes.

- 9.1.14 Another observation is that for the aged people, separate facilities are not seen provided in their houses. No proper lighting, no separate rooms or bath attached rooms in their family, causing serious problems to this group. **Government/LSGs may consider these issues and insist as a compulsory item in the design of houses with governmental support.**
- 9.1.15 Even after governmental interventions for issuing ration card for all the present survey revealed that 4.6% sample families are not having Ration Card and among them 29% are houseless. **Intervention suggested is to take immediate steps by LSGs to arrange to issue ration cards to all those do not possess a ration card. The ration card being an important document for availing assistance from various departments this may be treated as urgent.**
- 9.1.16 The survey also explored that many houses are still lacking latrine facilities in their houses even after the governmental serious interventions. In highland STs 19% houses have no latrines of their own. 1.3% houses are not using their latrines owing to many reasons. **The reasons for keeping the latrines unused is mainly due to lack of water in the latrine or near to the latrines and such other reasons and so LSGs may initiate immediate steps to create awareness to them for using latrines and also to settle the issues raised by the people regarding construction of latrines.**
- 9.1.17 Vast majority of the APL card holders, who are houseless, complained that many of the BPL card holders are well off than the APL families and they are availing assistance which are really meant for the poor. **This disparity remains in all the regions studied and so an urgent intervention of government is required to rectify the defects in ration cards and to ensure that the deserving people get the government assistance.**
- 9.1.18 Utilising locally available resources and low cost building technology which are eco-friendly for house construction is not common especially among STs. **At least for the houses constructing with the financial support of government should insist for using locally available resources and a low cost housing technology. The resources locally available may be arranged to**

supply by LSGS based on local needs and demand assessment. A standard design with adequate facilities may be asked to develop by any of the competent housing agency.



DETAILED TABLES

1. Dwelling characteristics

Table 1.1: Percentage distribution of houses type of ration card possessed.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed					Sample Houses
			APL	BPL	Anthyodaya	No Ration Card	All	
1	Highland	ST	6.2	61.0	25.9	6.9	100	1,686
2		SC	44.8	40.9	1.7	12.6	100	286
3		OBC	61.3	28.4	1.0	9.4	100	3,113
4		Others	71.1	22.3	0.8	5.8	100	2,300
5		All	51.1	34.4	6.6	7.9	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	12.5	75.0	4.2	8.3	100	24
7		SC	28.6	65.5	2.3	3.6	100	2,591
8		OBC	60.2	33.3	1.1	5.4	100	9,992
9		Others	70.3	24.8	0.6	4.4	100	8,486
10		All	60.3	33.9	1.1	4.8	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	100	6
12		SC	32.6	61.6	1.1	4.8	100	2,355
13		OBC	59.2	35.4	0.5	4.9	100	16,641
14		Others	66.3	29.9	0.4	3.4	100	5,930
15		All	58.4	36.6	0.5	4.5	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	24.9	66.9	0.0	8.2	100	269
17		OBC	53.0	42.8	0.4	3.8	100	3,520
18		Others	44.0	50.3	1.3	4.4	100	318
19		All	50.5	44.9	0.5	4.1	100	4,107

Table 1.2: Percentage distribution of number of families living in the houses for each type of ration card possessed.

Sl No.	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed	Number of families in a house					Sample Houses
			One	Two	Three	Four and above	All	
1	ST	APL	87.4	10.8	1.8	0.0	100	111
2		BPL	86.5	10.4	2.7	0.4	100	1,047
3		Anthyodaya	87.9	9.8	2.1	0.2	100	438
4		No Ration Card	95.8	1.7	0.8	1.7	100	120
5		All	87.6	9.7	2.3	0.4	100	1,716
6	SC	APL	92.0	6.7	1.2	0.1	100	1,704
7		BPL	88.3	9.8	1.7	0.1	100	3,444
8		Anthyodaya	85.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	100	90
9		No Ration Card	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100	263
10		All	89.8	8.6	1.5	0.1	100	5,501
11	OBC	APL	91.0	7.5	1.4	0.2	100	19,640
12		BPL	88.3	10.0	1.7	0.1	100	11,610
13		Anthyodaya	90.7	8.9	0.4	0.0	100	236
14		No Ration Card	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	100	1,780
15		All	90.5	8.0	1.4	0.1	100	33,266
17	Others	APL	93.1	6.0	0.8	0.1	100	11,670
18		BPL	91.2	7.8	1.0	0.1	100	4,546
19		Anthyodaya	92.8	6.2	1.0	0.0	100	97
20		No Ration Card	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	721
21		All	92.8	6.3	0.8	0.1	100	17,034

Table 1.3 : Percentage distribution of houses by religion for each social group

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Religion					Sample Houses
			Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Others	All	
1	Highland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,686
2		SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	286
3		OBC	42.6	52.4	4.9	0.1	100	3,113
4		Others	38.3	9.3	52.0	0.5	100	2,300
5		All	56.6	25.0	18.3	0.2	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24
7		SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,591
8		OBC	78.4	20.6	0.9	0.0	100	9,992
9		Others	39.5	2.5	57.9	0.1	100	8,486
10		All	65.4	10.8	23.7	0.1	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,355
13		OBC	52.4	37.1	10.5	0.0	100	16,641
14		Others	81.9	2.6	15.3	0.2	100	5,930
15		All	63.9	25.4	10.6	0.1	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	269
17		OBC	41.8	39.0	19.2	0.0	100	3,520
18		Others	92.8	0.9	6.3	0.0	100	318
19		All	49.5	33.5	16.9	0.0	100	4,107

Table 1.4: Percentage of houses having at least one active fisherman

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	% of houses having active fisherman	Sample Houses
1	Highland	ST	0.2	1,686
2		SC	1.0	286
3		OBC	0.3	3,113
4		Others	0.1	2,300
5		All	0.2	7,385
6	Midland	ST	0.0	24
7		SC	0.7	2,591
8		OBC	0.4	9,992
9		Others	0.5	8,486
10		All	0.5	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	0.0	6
12		SC	4.0	2,355
13		OBC	6.2	16,641
14		Others	2.5	5,930
15		All	5.2	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	17.8	269
17		OBC	37.5	3,520
18		Others	50.0	318
19		All	37.2	4,107

Table 1.5: Percentage distribution of families residing in fisherman houses

Sl No	Type of Ration Card possessed	Number of families residing in fisherman houses					Sample Fisherman Houses
		One	Two	Three	Four and above	All	
1	APL	89.8	9.1	1.1	0.1	100	1,235
2	BPL	85.9	12.0	2.0	0.1	100	1,605
3	Anthyodaya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	17
4	No Ration Card	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	72
	All	87.9	10.4	1.5	0.1	100	2,929

Table 1.6: Percentage distribution of families according to number of members in the fisherman houses

Sl No	Type of Ration Card possessed	Type of house according to members				Sample Fisherman Houses
		Single Male Houses	Women only houses		All	
			Single Female	Two or more females		
1	APL	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	15
2	BPL	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	28
3	No Ration Card	0.7	0.3		1.0	3
	All	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.0	46

Table 1.7: Percentage distribution of houses having active fisherman in the sea shore region by distance from the sea

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Distance of house from the sea					Sample Houses having active fisherman
			Less than 50 mtrs	50 to 100 mtrs	101 to 500 mtrs	Above 500 mtrs	All	
1	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	14.6	37.5	25.0	22.9	100.0	48
2		OBC	16.6	34.9	22.8	25.7	100.0	1,320
3		Others	8.8	83.0	4.4	3.8	100.0	159
4		All	15.7	40.0	21.0	23.3	100.0	1,527

Table 1.8: Percentage distribution of houses by housing status

Sl No.	Natural Region	Housing status				Sample Houses
		Owned	Leased/Rented	Others	All	
1	Highland	90.3	7.1	2.5	100	7,385
2	Midland	93.5	5.7	0.8	100	21,093
3	Lowland	90.4	9.0	0.6	100	24,932
4	Lowland with sea-shore	91.3	7.9	0.9	100	4,107
	All	91.6	7.5	0.9	100	57,517

Table 1.9: Percentage distribution of houses by type of building

Sl No.	Natural Region	Type of the building			Sample Houses
		Independent house	Others	All	
1	Highland	93.8	6.2	100	7,385
2	Midland	99.1	0.9	100	21,093
3	Lowland	99.3	0.7	100	24,932
4	Lowland with sea-shore	99.3	0.7	100	4,107
	All	98.5	1.5	100	57,517

Table 1.10: Natural Region wise average living area (in sqr.ft.)

Sl No.	Natural Region	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
1	Highland	411.9	506.1	666.8	813.3	648.0
2	Midland	535.4	567.0	867.8	980.5	875.8
3	Lowland	991.7	568.5	894.2	893.0	863.2
4	Lowland with sea-shore	--	543.4	747.7	699.9	730.6
	All	415.7	563.3	849.5	922.3	830.7

Table 1.11: Percentage of houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years for each social group.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Sample houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years	Total girls in the age group 0-15 years	Total Sample Houses surveyed	% of houses having girls in the age group 0-15 years over All surveyed houses
1	Highland	ST	616	866	1,686	36.5
2		SC	88	103	286	30.8
3		OBC	1,211	1,715	3,113	38.9
4		Others	706	913	2,300	30.7
5		All	2,621	3,597	7,385	35.5
6	Midland	ST	7	8	24	29.2
7		SC	702	912	2,591	27.1
8		OBC	3,261	4,362	9,992	32.6
9		Others	2,392	3,078	8,486	28.2
10		All	6,362	8,360	21,093	30.2
11	Lowland	ST	1	1	6	16.7
12		SC	787	969	2,355	33.4
13		OBC	5,499	6,991	16,641	33.0
14		Others	1,597	1,962	5,930	26.9
15		All	7,884	9,923	24,932	31.6
16	Lowland and sea-shore	SC	92	116	269	34.2
17		OBC	1,203	1,584	3,520	34.2
18		Others	96	119	318	30.2
19		All	1,391	1,819	4,107	33.9

Table 1.12: Number and percentage of permanently locked houses

Panchayath	Total Wards surveyed	Total Surveyed Houses	Total Locked House	% over total houses
Alappad	3	833	58	6.51
Chavara	5	2,415	124	4.88
Klappana	3	1,081	51	4.51
Kulasekharapuram	5	2,824	99	3.39
Manorothuruth	3	562	45	7.41
Mayyanad	5	2,769	197	6.64
Neendakara	3	1,052	19	1.77
Ochira	3	1,295	68	4.99
Panayam	3	1,406	26	1.82
Panmana	5	2,569	112	4.18
Perinad	4	1,924	32	1.64
Thazhava	4	1,970	67	3.29
Thekkumbhagam	3	1,053	27	2.50
Thrikkaruva	3	1,344	36	2.61
Kollam	52	23,097	961	3.99
Anthikkad	3	1,118	76	6.37
Desamangalam	3	930	78	7.74
Eriyad	5	2,153	37	1.69
Kadavallur	4	1,416	96	6.35
Kadukutty	3	1,336	52	3.75
Kaipparambu	4	1,811	43	2.32
Kuzhur	3	1,090	44	3.88
Mathilakam	3	1,310	14	1.06

Panchayath	Total Wards surveyed	Total Surveyed Houses	Total Locked House	% over total houses
Mattathur	5	2,690	74	2.68
Muriyad	3	1,336	32	2.34
Nadathara	3	1,530	90	5.56
Nenmanikkara	3	1,057	42	3.82
Pazhayannur	4	1,624	62	3.68
Vadakkekad	3	957	52	5.15
Vadanappally	4	1,518	68	4.29
Vallachira	3	1,056	60	5.38
Velookkara	4	1,855	86	4.43
Velur	3	1,205	69	5.42
Venkidangu	3	1,043	39	3.60
Thrissur	66	27,035	1,114	3.96
Muppainadu	3	1,068	45	4.04
Muttil	4	1,657	59	3.44
Noolpuzha	3	994	68	6.40
Panamaram	5	2,221	43	1.90
Thirunelly	3	1,445	35	2.36
Wayanad	18	7,385	250	3.27
Grand Total	136	57,517	2,325	3.89

2. Status of Houses Constructed Under Housing Schemes

Table 2.1: Number of households living per 100 houses

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	No of households per 100 houses	No of sample houses visited
1	Highland	ST	116	1,686
2		SC	111	286
3		OBC	114	3,113
4		Others	113	2,300
5		All	114	7,385
6	Midland	ST	113	24
7		SC	111	2,591
8		OBC	111	9,992
9		Others	107	8,486
10		All	110	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100	6
12		SC	113	2,355
13		OBC	110	16,641
14		Others	107	5,930
15		All	110	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	115	269
17		OBC	113	3,520
18		Others	117	318
19		All	113	4,107

Table 2.2.:Percentage distribution of families by type of household for each household social group.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	% within Social Group							Sample No. of families
			Self-employed in agriculture	Self-employed in non-agriculture	Casual labour in agriculture	Casual labour in non-agriculture	Regular wage/salary earning	Others	All	
1	Highland	ST	6.0	1.5	73.1	9.5	4.8	5.1	100	1,952
2		SC	8.5	7.6	37.5	28.7	11.7	6.0	100	317
3		OBC	15.8	12.1	21.2	29.7	10.3	10.9	100	3,546
4		Others	40.5	9.1	13.8	15.3	13.0	8.3	100	2,593
5		All	20.8	8.6	31.6	20.5	9.9	8.6	100	8,408
6	Midland	ST	3.7	-	-	63.0	18.5	14.8	100	27
7		SC	1.8	9.4	8.7	54.6	11.0	14.4	100	2,870
8		OBC	5.7	15.8	4.1	39.6	13.4	21.3	100	11,118
9		Others	9.2	15.8	2.6	29.8	18.2	24.3	100	9,086
10		All	6.6	15.0	4.1	37.6	15.0	21.6	100	23,101
11	Lowland	ST	-	-	-	16.7	83.3	-	100	6
12		SC	1.6	11.2	5.5	58.5	9.5	13.7	100	2,653
13		OBC	2.8	13.2	1.2	46.3	14.4	22.1	100	18,368
14		Others	3.4	11.0	1.7	38.5	21.8	23.6	100	6,369
15		All	2.8	12.5	1.8	45.7	15.7	21.6	100	27,396
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	4.8	11.0	0.6	69.0	2.6	11.9	100	310
18		OBC	3.6	21.6	0.2	48.9	8.9	16.8	100	3,965
19		Others	5.1	7.5	0.3	63.1	8.1	15.9	100	371
20		All	3.8	19.8	0.2	51.4	8.4	16.4	100	4,646

Table 2.3. Percentage distribution of families by status of ownership or construction of any house for each household social group

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	% within Social Group			Sample No. of families
			Either owned or constructing any house	Houseless families	All	
1	Highland	ST	85.3	14.7	100	1,952
2		SC	74.8	25.2	100	317
3		OBC	79.7	20.3	100	3,546
4		Others	86.3	13.7	100	2,593
5		All	82.8	17.2	100	8,408
6	Midland	ST	88.9	11.1	100	27
7		SC	86.2	13.8	100	2,870
8		OBC	85.7	14.3	100	11,118
9		Others	90.4	9.6	100	9,086
10		All	87.6	12.4	100	23,101
11	Lowland	ST	83.3	16.7	100	6
12		SC	79.6	20.4	100	2,653
13		OBC	83.8	16.2	100	18,368
14		Others	86.7	13.3	100	6,369
15		All	84.0	16.0	100	27,396
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	77.1	22.9	100	310
18		OBC	83.1	16.9	100	3,965
19		Others	80.6	19.4	100	371
20		All	82.5	17.5	100	4,646

Table 2.4.: Percentage distribution of families by Status of House for each ration card type.

SI No.	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed	Status of House			Sample Families
			Either owned or constructing any house	Houseless families	All	
1	ST	APL	85.0	15.0	100	127
2		BPL	86.3	13.7	100	1,226
3		Anthyodaya	84.3	15.7	100	502
4		No Ration Card	80.8	19.2	100	130
5		All	85.3	14.7	100	1,985
6	SC	APL	84.1	15.9	100	1,863
7		BPL	82.7	17.3	100	3,913
8		Anthyodaya	84.5	15.5	100	103
9		No Ration Card	63.1	36.9	100	271
10		All	82.3	17.7	100	6,150
11	OBC	APL	87.2	12.8	100	21,747
12		BPL	80.5	19.5	100	13,183
13		Anthyodaya	84.2	15.8	100	259
14		No Ration Card	68.9	31.1	100	1,808
15		All	83.9	16.1	100	36,997
17	Others	APL	90.3	9.7	100	12,584
18		BPL	85.3	14.7	100	4,999
19		Anthyodaya	86.7	13.3	100	105
20		No Ration Card	75.6	24.4	100	731
21		All	88.3	11.7	100	18,419

Table 2.5.: Percentage distribution of families by Status of house according to number of members in the house

Sl No.	Type of house according to members		Social Group	Status of House			Sample Families
				Either owned or constructing any house	Houseless families	All	
1	Single Male Houses		ST	89.6	10.4	100	48
2			SC	91.2	8.8	100	68
3			OBC	89.6	10.4	100	241
4			Others	90.9	9.1	100	232
5			All	90.3	9.7	100	589
6	Women Only Houses	Single female	ST	100.0	0.0	100	49
7			SC	93.4	6.6	100	196
8			OBC	94.1	5.9	100	993
9			Others	96.1	3.9	100	564
10			All	94.8	5.2	100	1,802
11		Two or more females	ST	94.6	5.4	100	56
12			SC	91.7	8.3	100	144
13			OBC	90.7	9.3	100	937
14			Others	93.1	6.9	100	393
15			All	91.6	8.4	100	1,530

Table 2.6.: Percentage distribution of families by status of house of fishermen families

Sl No	Type of Ration Card possessed	Status of House			Sample Fisherman Families
		Either owned or constructing any house	Houseless families	All	
1	APL	85.2	14.8	100	1,376
2	BPL	80.7	19.3	100	1,868
3	Anthyodaya	88.2	11.8	100	17
4	No Ration Card	65.8	34.2	100	73
5	All	82.2	17.8	100	3,334

Table 2.7.: Percentage distribution of houseless families for each rations card type.

Sl No.	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed	Houseless families			Sample No of Houseless families
			Having land	Not having land	All	
1	ST	APL	47.4	52.6	100	19
2		BPL	29.8	70.2	100	168
3		Anthyodaya	20.3	79.7	100	79
4		No Ration Card	28.0	72.0	100	25
5		All	28.2	71.8	100	291
6	SC	APL	20.9	79.1	100	296
7		BPL	18.8	81.2	100	676
8		Anthyodaya	0.0	100.0	100	16
9		No Ration Card	15.0	85.0	100	100
10		All	18.8	81.3	100	1,088
11	OBC	APL	26.7	73.3	100	2,787
12		BPL	18.1	81.9	100	2,567
13		Anthyodaya	24.4	75.6	100	41
14		No Ration Card	19.6	80.4	100	562
15		All	22.3	77.7	100	5,957
17	Others	APL	36.4	63.6	100	1,224
18		BPL	24.6	75.4	100	733
19		Anthyodaya	42.9	57.1	100	14
20		No Ration Card	25.8	74.2	100	178
21		All	31.5	68.5	100	2,149

Table 2.8.: Percentage distribution of houseless families according to number of members in the house

Sl No.	Type of house according to members		Social Group	Houseless families			Sample No of Houseless families
				Having land	Not having land	All	
1	Single Male Houses		ST	0.0	100.0	100	5
2			SC	16.7	83.3	100	6
3			OBC	0.0	100.0	100	25
4			Others	33.3	66.7	100	21
5			All	14.0	86.0	100	57
6	Women Only Houses	Single female	SC	15.4	84.6	100	13
7			OBC	15.3	84.7	100	59
8			Others	18.2	81.8	100	22
9			All	16.0	84.0	100	94
10		Two or more females	ST	0.0	100.0	100	3
11			SC	16.7	83.3	100	12
12			OBC	13.8	86.2	100	87
13			Others	33.3	66.7	100	27
14			All	17.8	82.2	100	129

Table 2.9.: Percentage distribution of houseless fishermen families

Sl No	Type of Ration Card possessed	Houseless families			Sample No of Houseless fishermen Families
		Having land	Not having land	All	
1	APL	17.2	82.8	100	204
2	BPL	11.9	88.1	100	361
3	Anthyodaya	.0	100.0	100	2
4	No Ration Card	12.0	88.0	100	25
5	All	13.7	86.3	100	592

Table 2.10. Percentage distribution of families by status of assistance from any housing scheme for each household social group.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	% within Social Group								Sample No. of families
			No housing schemes	SC development	ST development	Fisheries department	Revenue	LSGD	Others	All	
1	Highland	ST	13.6	-	23.7	-	0.2	60.5	2.1	100	1,665
2		SC	39.2	10.5	-	-	-	49.4	0.8	100	237
3		OBC	69.7	-	-	-	0.2	29.2	0.8	100	2,825
4		Others	80.0	-	-	-	0.6	18.2	1.2	100	2,237
5		All	58.6	0.4	5.7	-	0.3	33.8	1.2	100	6,964
6	Midland	ST	25.0	-	41.7	-	-	33.3	-	100	24
7		SC	47.5	8.0	-	0.1	0.4	43.1	0.9	100	2,474
8		OBC	89.9	-	-	0.0	0.1	9.6	0.4	100	9,533
9		Others	94.5	-	-	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.5	100	8,213
10		All	86.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.8	0.5	100	20,244
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	5
12		SC	49.1	4.0	-	0.2	0.2	45.9	0.5	100	2,112
13		OBC	90.2	-	-	0.7	0.2	8.1	0.9	100	15,386
14		Others	93.2	-	-	0.4	-	6.3	0.1	100	5,521
15		All	87.1	0.4	-	0.6	0.1	11.1	0.7	100	23,024
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	35.1	1.7	-	0.8	-	61.5	0.8	100	239
18		OBC	74.7	-	-	6.6	0.1	11.3	7.3	100	3,296
19		Others	66.6	-	-	11.7	-	12.4	9.4	100	299
20		All	71.6	0.1	-	6.7	0.1	14.5	7.0	100	3,834

Table 2.11. Percentage distribution of families who were provided land along with housing scheme assistance for each household social group

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	% within Social Group			Sample No. of families received assistance from housing scheme
			Land also provided	Land not provided	All	
1	Highland	ST	13.3	86.7	100	1,439
2		SC	23.6	76.4	100	144
3		OBC	5.8	94.2	100	856
4		Others	4.0	96.0	100	447
5		All	10.2	89.8	100	2,886
6	Midland	ST	55.6	44.4	100	18
7		SC	19.3	80.7	100	1,298
8		OBC	7.4	92.6	100	961
9		Others	13.1	86.9	100	452
10		All	14.3	85.7	100	2,729
12	Lowland	SC	26.5	73.5	100	1,074
13		OBC	17.0	83.0	100	1,509
14		Others	18.0	82.0	100	377
15		All	20.6	79.4	100	2,960
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	39.4	60.6	100	155
18		OBC	4.3	95.7	100	835
19		Others	10.0	90.0	100	100
20		All	9.8	90.2	100	1,090

Table 2.12. Percentage distribution of houses received assistance from housing scheme by present status of house for each household social group

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	% within Social Group					Sample No. of families received assistance from housing scheme
			Construction completed	Incomplete	Not started	Construction/project abandoned	All	
1	Highland	ST	60.5	37.4	0.1	1.9	100	1,439
2		SC	42.4	55.6	1.4	0.7	100	144
3		OBC	54.3	45.1	0.4	0.2	100	856
4		Others	54.8	44.7	0.2	0.2	100	447
5		All	56.9	41.7	0.3	1.1	100	2,886
6	Midland	ST	33.3	66.7	-	-	100	18
7		SC	32.9	66.3	0.8	0.1	100	1,298
8		OBC	36.4	62.7	0.4	0.4	100	961
9		Others	51.3	48.5	0.2	-	100	452
10		All	37.2	62.1	0.5	0.2	100	2,729
12	Lowland	SC	57.0	42.6	0.2	0.3	100	1,074
13		OBC	68.9	31.0	-	0.1	100	1,509
14		Others	75.1	24.4	0.5	-	100	377
15		All	65.4	34.4	0.1	0.1	100	2,960
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	25.8	74.2	-	-	100	155
18		OBC	77.4	22.6	-	-	100	835
19		Others	79.0	21.0	-	-	100	100
20		All	70.2	29.8	-	-	100	1,090

Table 2.13. Percentage distribution of houses received assistance from housing scheme by present status of house.

Sl No.	Funding Department	Present status of house					Sample No. of families received assistance from housing scheme
		Construction completed	Incomplete	Not started	Construction / project abandoned	All	
1	SC development	35.4	64.0	0.6	-	100	311
2	ST development	59.2	37.1	-	4	100	404
3	Fisheries department	78.8	21.2	-	-	100	405
4	Revenue	67.1	32.9	-	-	100	76
5	LSGD	52.8	46.6	0.3	0	100	7,859
6	Others	80.5	19.2	0.2	0	100	610
	All	55.4	43.9	0.3	0	100	9,665

Table 2.14-A. Percentage distribution of incomplete houses (which received assistance from housing scheme) by reason for incompleteness.

Sl No.	Social Group	Reason for incompleteness of the house. (% within Social Group)									Sample No. of incomplete houses
		Cost of materials increased	Scarcity of materials	Insufficient fund for the prescribed area	fund not released in time	Legal problems	Area more than prescribed area	Work in progress	Others	All	
1	ST	0.7	1.4	57.6	9.0	3.1	1.7	13.4	13.1	100	580
2	SC	5.4	1.0	84.4	3.7	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.5	100	1,531
3	OBC	5.6	1.0	79.3	3.4	0.1	2.0	5.9	2.6	100	1,660
4	Others	2.2	0.7	82.5	4.1	0.2	1.3	4.5	4.5	100	537
5	All	4.4	1.0	78.6	4.3	0.6	1.3	5.5	4.2	100	4,308

Table 2.14-B. Percentage distribution of incomplete houses (which received assistance from housing scheme) by reason for incomplection.

Sl No.	Funding agency	Reason for incomplection of the house. (% within Social Group)									Sample No. of incomplete houses
		Cost of materials increased	Scarcity of materials	Insufficient fund for the prescribed area	fund not released in time	Legal problems	Area more than prescribed area	Work in progress	Others	All	
1	SC development	3.0	1.0	86.6	4.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.0	100	201
2	ST development	0.6	1.2	44.8	9.7	4.8	3.0	24.8	10.9	100	165
3	Fisheries department	2.3	1.2	69.8	10.5	-	1.2	11.6	3.5	100	86
4	Revenue	-	4.0	92.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	100	25
5	LSGD	4.7	1.0	79.7	4.1	0.4	1.2	4.9	4.0	100	3,712
6	Others	7.6	0.8	80.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	100	119
	All	4.4	1.0	78.6	4.3	0.6	1.3	5.5	4.2	100	4,308

Table 2.14-C. Percentage distribution of incomplete houses (which received assistance from housing scheme) by reason for incomplection.

Sl No.	Year of assistance availed (First Installment)	Reason for incomplection									Sample No. of incomplete houses
		Cost of materials increased	Scarcity of materials	Insufficient fund for the prescribed area	fund not released in time	Legal problems	Area more than prescribed area	Work in progress	Others	All	
1	Before 1996	4.6	0.5	87.6	1.5	-	-	-	5.7	100	194
2	1996 - 2001	4.4	0.8	84.9	3.1	0.2	1.1	-	5.6	100	643
3	2002 - 2007	4.0	1.1	87.6	2.9	0.2	1.2	-	3.0	100	842
4	2008 - 2012	5.5	0.9	84.4	3.5	0.7	1.5	0.6	2.9	100	1,430
5	2013 & above	3.4	1.4	60.4	7.5	1.0	1.4	19.1	5.7	100	1,198
6	All	4.4	1.0	78.6	4.3	0.6	1.3	5.5	4.2	100	4,307

Table 2.15-A. Percentage distribution of incomplete **fishermen houses** (which received assistance from housing scheme) by reason for incomplection.

Sl No.	Funding agency	Reason for incomplection								Sample Incomplete Fishermen Houses
		Cost of materials increased	Scarcity of materials	Insufficient fund for the prescribed area	fund not released in time	Area more than prescribed area	Work in progress	Others	All	
1	SC development	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
2	Fisheries department	1.4	1.4	68.9	9.5	1.4	13.5	4.1	100	74
3	Revenue	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
4	LSGD	2.1	0.0	91.8	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	100	97
5	Others	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
6	All	1.7	0.6	81.6	7.3	1.1	6.1	1.7	100	179

Table 2.15-B.: Percentage distribution of incomplete **fishermen houses** (which received assistance from housing scheme) by reason for incomplection.

Sl No.	Year of assistance availed (First Installment)	Reason for incomplection								Sample Incomplete Fishermen Houses
		Cost of materials increased	Scarcity of materials	Insufficient fund for the prescribed area	fund not released in time	Area more than prescribed area	Work in progress	Others	All	
1	Before 1996	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
2	1996 - 2001	4.8	0.0	85.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74
3	2002 - 2007	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
4	2008 - 2012	3.8	0.0	88.7	5.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100	97
5	2013 & above	0.0	1.6	62.3	11.5	1.6	18.0	4.9	100	5
6	All	1.7	0.6	81.6	7.3	1.1	6.1	1.7	100	179

Table 2.16. Percentage distribution of constructions used locally available resources and adopted low cost building methods.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Percentage of constructions		Sample No. of houses received assistance from housing scheme
			used locally available resources	adopted low cost building methods	
1	Highland	ST	18.6	7.3	1,439
2		SC	24.3	16.7	144
3		OBC	28.4	10.9	856
4		Others	24.2	5.8	447
5		All	22.6	8.6	2,886
6	Midland	ST	77.8	-	18
7		SC	57.2	20.7	1,298
8		OBC	55.8	17.7	961
9		Others	52.9	18.1	452
10		All	56.1	19.1	2,729
12	Lowland	SC	32.4	9.1	1,074
13		OBC	25.5	6.6	1,509
14		Others	21.2	8.2	377
15		All	27.5	7.7	2,960
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	41.3	24.5	155
18		OBC	23.0	8.5	835
19		Others	72.0	11.0	100
20		All	30.1	11.0	1,090

Table 2.17. Percentage distribution of constructions used locally available resources and adopted low cost building methods.

Sl No.	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed	Percentage of constructions		Sample No. of houses received assistance from housing scheme
			used locally available resources	adopted low cost building methods	
1	ST	APL	20.9	7.0	43
2		BPL	21.0	4.3	939
3		Anthyodaya	16.5	15.3	399
4		No Ration Card	11.8	1.3	76
5		All	19.3	7.2	1,457
6	SC	APL	40.1	13.6	661
7		BPL	45.9	16.9	1,881
8		Anthyodaya	60.8	21.6	51
9		No Ration Card	39.7	14.1	78
10		All	44.6	16.1	2,671
11	OBC	APL	31.5	10.8	1,754
12		BPL	33.2	10.1	2,254
13		Anthyodaya	44.6	10.8	74
14		No Ration Card	26.6	11.4	79
15		All	32.6	10.4	4,161
17	Others	APL	34.9	10.5	562
18		BPL	36.9	10.9	759
19		Anthyodaya	42.4	15.2	33
20		No Ration Card	40.9	13.6	22
21		All	36.3	10.9	1,376

Table 2.18. Percentage distribution of constructions by fishermen families who used locally available resources and adopted low cost building methods.

Sl No	Type of Ration Card possessed	Percentage of constructions		Sample No. of families received assistance from housing scheme
		Used locally available resources	adopted low cost building methods	
1	APL	25.7	3.9	408
2	BPL	21.6	5.3	565
3	Anthyodaya	45.5	.0	11
4	No Ration Card	33.3	.0	3
5	All	23.6	4.7	987

Table 2.19. Percentage distribution of houses received assistance from housing scheme by financial status after construction of the house.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Financial status after construction of the house (% within Social Group)					Sample No. of houses received assistance from housing scheme
			Indebted to institutional agencies	Indebted to non-institutional agencies	Both	Not changed	All	
1	Highland	ST	3.7	2.6	2.6	91.2	100	1,439
2		SC	16.7	13.2	13.9	56.3	100	144
3		OBC	18.8	10.3	15.9	55.0	100	856
4		Others	21.7	9.6	14.3	54.4	100	447
5		All	11.6	6.5	8.9	73.0	100	2,886
6	Midland	ST	11.1	5.6	44.4	38.9	100	18
7		SC	29.0	15.9	9.9	45.2	100	1,298
8		OBC	28.3	17.9	11.2	42.6	100	961
9		Others	33.8	9.3	10.6	46.2	100	452
10		All	29.4	15.5	10.7	44.4	100	2,729
12	Lowland	SC	29.9	19.6	16.9	33.6	100	1,074
13		OBC	33.3	15.2	12.6	38.8	100	1,509
14		Others	41.9	21.5	8.8	27.9	100	377
15		All	33.2	17.6	13.6	35.5	100	2,960
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	29.0	17.4	9.7	43.9	100	155
18		OBC	22.8	7.7	5.3	64.3	100	835
19		Others	9.0	28.0	39.0	24.0	100	100
20		All	22.4	10.9	9.0	57.7	100	1,090

Table 2.20. Percentage distribution of houses received assistance from housing scheme by financial status after construction of the house

Sl No.	Natural Region	Funding agency	Financial status after construction of the house					Sample No. of houses received assistance from housing scheme
			Indebted to institutional agencies	Indebted to non-institutional agencies	Both	Not changed	All	
1	Highland	SC development	16.0	16.0	16.0	52.0	100	25
2		ST development	2.5	4.3	2.0	91.1	100	394
3		Revenue	16.7	16.7	12.5	54.2	100	24
4		LSGD	12.5	6.8	10.1	70.5	100	2,356
5		Others	25.3	2.3	3.4	69.0	100	87
6		All	11.6	6.5	8.9	73.0	100	2,886
7	Midland	SC development	30.3	13.6	6.6	49.5	100	198
8		ST development	-	10.0	40.0	50.0	100	10
9		Fisheries department	40.0	-	13.3	46.7	100	15
10		Revenue	22.2	5.6	11.1	61.1	100	18
11		LSGD	29.5	16.3	11.1	43.2	100	2,389
12		Others	29.3	4.0	6.1	60.6	100	99

Sl No.	Natural Region	Funding agency	Financial status after construction of the house					Sample No. of houses received assistance from housing scheme
			Indebted to institutional agencies	Indebted to non-institutional agencies	Both	Not changed	All	
13		All	29.4	15.5	10.7	44.4	100	2,729
14	Lowland	SC development	36.9	9.5	20.2	33.3	100	84
15		Fisheries department	33.6	13.4	17.2	35.8	100	134
16		Revenue	-	13.3	16.7	70.0	100	30
17		LSGD	34.4	19.0	13.9	32.7	100	2,557
18		Others	17.4	3.9	1.9	76.8	100	155
19		All	33.2	17.6	13.6	35.5	100	2,960
20	Lowland with sea-shore	SC development	-	50.0	25.0	25.0	100	4
21		Fisheries department	28.5	8.6	15.6	47.3	100	256
22		Revenue	-	-	25.0	75.0	100	4
23		LSGD	26.4	14.7	8.1	50.8	100	557
24		Others	8.9	4.8	4.1	82.2	100	269
25		All	22.4	10.9	9.0	57.7	100	1,090

Table 2.21. Percentage of houseless families over total families surveyed and sample number of houseless families identified.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Percentage of houseless families over total families	Sample No. of house less families identified	Sample No. of families surveyed
1	Highland	ST	14.7	287	1,952
2		SC	25.2	80	317
3		OBC	20.3	721	3,546
4		Others	13.7	356	2,593
5		All	17.2	1444	8,408
6	Midland	ST	11.1	3	27
7		SC	13.8	396	2,870
8		OBC	14.3	1585	11,118
9		Others	9.6	873	9,086
10		All	12.4	2857	23,101
11	Lowland	ST	16.7	1	6
12		SC	20.4	541	2,653
13		OBC	16.2	2982	18,368
14		Others	13.3	848	6,369
15		All	16	4372	27,396
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	22.9	71	310
18		OBC	16.9	669	3,965
19		Others	19.4	72	371
20		All	17.5	812	4,646

Table 2.22: Percentage of houseless families having land and percentage of houseless and landless families over total houseless families surveyed.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Whether own any land				
			Houseless families having land		Houseless and landless families		Sample No of house less families
			Sample no of families	Percentage over total house less families	Sample no of families	Percentage over total house less families	
1	Highland	ST	80	27.9%	207	72.1%	287
2		SC	21	26.3%	59	73.8%	80
3		OBC	308	42.7%	413	57.3%	721
4		Others	192	53.9%	164	46.1%	356
5		All	601	41.6%	843	58.4%	1444
6	Midland	ST	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3
7		SC	84	21.2%	312	78.8%	396
8		OBC	460	29.0%	1125	71.0%	1585
9		Others	267	30.6%	606	69.4%	873
10		All	812	28.4%	2045	71.6%	2857
11	Lowland	ST	1	100.0%		.0%	1
12		SC	91	16.8%	450	83.2%	541
13		OBC	482	16.2%	2500	83.8%	2982
14		Others	196	23.1%	652	76.9%	848
15		All	770	17.6%	3602	82.4%	4372
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	8	11.3%	63	88.7%	71
18		OBC	80	12.0%	589	88.0%	669
19		Others	22	30.6%	50	69.4%	72
20		All	110	13.5%	702	86.5%	812

Table 2.23. Percentage distribution of houseless families having own land by area of land possessed

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Area of land in Cent.			Sample No. of houseless families having own land
			<=4	05 to 10	11 & above	
1	Highland	ST	17.5	62.5	20.0	80
2		SC	4.8	81.0	14.3	21
3		OBC	10.4	73.7	15.9	308
4		Others	4.2	45.3	50.5	192
5		All	9.2	63.4	27.5	601
6	Midland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
7		SC	40.5	56.0	3.6	84
8		OBC	15.4	67.4	17.2	460
9		Others	18.0	58.1	24.0	267
10		All	19.0	63.1	18.0	812
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
12		SC	48.4	42.9	8.8	91
13		OBC	15.8	60.6	23.7	482
14		Others	15.3	46.4	38.3	196
15		All	19.6	54.8	25.6	770
17	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	75.0	25.0	0.0	8
18		OBC	32.5	57.5	10.0	80
19		Others	22.7	54.5	22.7	22
20		All	33.6	54.5	11.8	110

3. Major facilities for living

Table 3.1. Percentage distribution of houses having only one room for each social group.

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample Houses Having Only One Room
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	2.6	16.0	60.9	20.5	100	156
2	BPL	22.5	26.3	38.6	12.6	100	373
3	Anthyodaya	78.3	8.7	8.7	4.3	100	46
4	No Ration Card	32.0	4.9	44.7	18.4	100	103
	All	23.2	19.5	42.6	14.7	100	678

Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of women only houses having only one room for each social group.

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample women only Houses Having Only One Room
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	7.7	15.4	38.5	38.5	100	13
2	BPL	9.8	21.3	50.8	18.0	100	61
3	Anthyodaya	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100	6
4	No Ration Card	10.0	0.0	60.0	30.0	100	10
	All	11.1	18.9	48.9	21.1	100	90

Table 3.3. Percentage distribution of houses by facility of bathroom for each social group.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Facility of bathroom				Sample Houses
			Attached with house	Detached from house	No bathroom	All	
1	Highland	ST	29.4	39.1	31.5	100	1,686
2		SC	57.3	35.7	7.0	100	286
3		OBC	61.6	34.0	4.3	100	3,113
4		Others	69.7	28.0	2.3	100	2,300
5		All	56.6	33.4	10.0	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	79.2	16.7	4.2	100	24
7		SC	39.3	57.1	3.6	100	2,591
8		OBC	68.0	31.1	1.0	100	9,992
9		Others	79.6	20.1	0.3	100	8,486
10		All	69.1	29.8	1.0	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	6
12		SC	32.0	61.4	6.6	100	2,355
13		OBC	65.1	32.9	2.0	100	16,641
14		Others	63.3	34.9	1.8	100	5,930
15		All	61.5	36.1	2.4	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	34.9	52.0	13.0	100	269
17		OBC	56.1	42.5	1.5	100	3,520
18		Others	70.8	23.0	6.3	100	318
19		All	55.8	41.6	2.6	100	4,107

Table 3.4. Percentage distribution of houses having access to bathroom.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Access to bathroom					Sample Houses having bathroom
			Exclusive use of house	Common use of houses in the building	public/comm unity use	Others	All	
1	Highland	ST	96.5	3.0	0.1	0.3	100	1,155
2		SC	97.0	2.3	0.0	0.8	100	266
3		OBC	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	100	2,978
4		Others	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	100	2,246
5		All	98.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	100	6,645
6	Midland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	23
7		SC	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100	2,498
8		OBC	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100	9,896
9		Others	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100	8,464
10		All	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	20,881
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	94.3	5.6	0.0	0.1	100	2,199
13		OBC	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100	16,311
14		Others	96.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	100	5,823
15		All	95.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	100	24,339
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100	234
17		OBC	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	3,468
18		Others	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	298
19		All	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	4,000

Table 3.5. Percentage distribution of fisherman houses having facility of bathroom

Sl No	Facility of bathroom	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Attached with house	50.8	1,488
2	Detached from house	46.5	1,362
3	No bathroom	2.7	79
	All	100.0	2,929

Table 3.6. Percentage distribution of fisherman houses having access to bathroom

Sl No	Access to bathroom	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	No bathroom	2.7	79
2	Exclusive use of house	94.1	2,756
3	Common use of houses in the building	3.1	92
4	Others	.1	2
	All	100.0	2,929

Table 3.7. Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the dwelling from the bathing place.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from the bathing place							Sample Houses	
		Within dwelling	Outside house but within the premises	Outside premises:						All
				less than 0.2 k.m.	0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	0.5 to 1.0 k.m.	1.0 to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more		
1	Highland	66.0	28.5	4.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	7,385
2	Midland	73.4	26.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	21,093
3	Lowland	62.4	36.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24,932
4	Lowland with sea-shore	64.6	34.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,107
	All	67.0	31.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	57,517

Table 3.8. Percentage distribution of fisherman houses by distance of the house from the bathing place

Sl No	Distance from the bathing place	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Within dwelling	59.1	1,731
2	Outside house but within the premises	39.7	1,164
3	Outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m.	1.1	31
4	Outside premises: 0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	.1	3
	All	100.0	2,929

Table 3.9. Percentage distribution of houses by use of latrine.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Use of latrine								Sample Houses
			Exclusive use of house	Common use of houses in the building	Public/community latrine		No latrine	Not used	Others	All	
					without payment	with payment					
1	Highland	ST	73.0	4.0	0.7	0.1	19.0	1.3	2.0	100	1686
2		SC	92.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.7	2.4	100	286
3		OBC	96.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	100	3113
4		Others	97.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	100	2300
5		All	91.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.4	0.7	100	7385
6	Midland	ST	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	100	24
7		SC	95.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	100	2591
8		OBC	96.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	100	9992
9		Others	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	8486
10		All	97.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	100	21093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	92.8	4.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.5	100	2355
13		OBC	96.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100	16641
14		Others	95.8	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	5930
15		All	95.6	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	100	24932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	92.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.4	100	269
17		OBC	98.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	100	3520
18		Others	96.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100	318
19		All	97.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	100	4107

Table 3.10. Percentage distribution of houses by reason for not using latrine.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Reason for not using latrine							Sample Houses not using latrine
			No superstructure	Not clean/insufficient water	Malfunctioning of the latrine	Personal preference	Cannot afford charges for paid latrine	Others	All	
1	Highland	ST	31.8	18.2	45.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	100	22
2		SC	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
3		OBC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
4		Others	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	2
5		All	33.3	14.8	44.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	100	27
6	Midland	SC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
7		OBC	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
8		Others	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
9		All	60.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100	5
10	Lowland	SC	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
11		OBC	62.5	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	100	16
12		Others	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
13		All	60.9	0.0	30.4	4.3	0.0	4.3	100	23
14	Lowland with sea-shore	OBC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
15		All	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2

Table 3.11. Percentage of fisherman houses by use of latrine

Sl No	Use of latrine	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Exclusive use of house	96.2	2,817
2	Common use of houses in the building	1.7	49
3	Public/community latrine without payment	0.1	3
4	Public/community latrine with payment	0.1	2
5	No latrine	1.6	46
6	Not used	0.1	3
7	Others	0.3	9
	All	100	2,929

Table 3.12. Percentage of couples having separate room over no of couples surveyed.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Percentage of couples having separate room	Sample Houses having married couples
1	Highland	84.2	6,457
2	Midland	94.7	18,291
3	Lowland	94.3	21,850
4	Lowland with sea-shore	94.9	3,567
	All	93.2	50,165

Table 3.13. Percentage of aged persons having separate room over no of aged persons.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Percentage of Aged persons having separate		Percentage of Aged persons not having any room	Sample Houses having aged persons
		Bath Attached room	Non Attached room		
1	Highland	14.2	59.3	26.5	1,151
2	Midland	35.6	50.2	14.2	4,660
3	Lowland	24.4	58.6	17	4,530
4	Lowland with sea-shore	19.6	64.7	15.7	711
	All	27.8	55.5	16.7	11,052

Table 3.14. Percentage distribution of houses having aged persons for each ration card type.

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample Houses Having aged person
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	0.2	3.8	53.5	42.4	100	6,493
2	BPL	3.0	13.8	55.7	27.5	100	4,259
3	Anthyodaya	28.2	14.1	35.3	22.4	100	156
4	No Ration Card	6.9	6.3	54.9	31.9	100	144
	All	1.8	7.8	54.2	36.3	100	11,052

Table 3.15. Percentage distribution of women only houses having aged persons for each ration card type.

Sl No.	Type of Ration Card possessed	Social Group					Sample women only Houses Having aged persons
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	
1	APL	0.0	3.7	51.7	44.5	100	348
2	BPL	2.9	15.0	55.3	26.8	100	380
3	Anthyodaya	8.6	22.9	28.6	40.0	100	35
4	No Ration Card	0.0	16.7	50.0	33.3	100	12
	All	1.8	10.3	52.4	35.5	100	775

Table 3.16. Percentage distribution of houses by of type of kitchen.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Type of kitchen				Sample Houses
		Separate kitchen with water tap	Separate kitchen without water tap	No separate kitchen	All	
1	Highland	46.8	45.5	7.7	100	7,385
2	Midland	65.9	31.2	3.0	100	21,093
3	Lowland	75.3	23.3	1.4	100	24,932
4	Lowland with sea-shore	61.9	35.6	2.5	100	4,107
	All	67.2	29.9	2.8	100	57,517

Table 3.17. Percentage distribution of houses by first priority of usage of fuel.

Sl No.	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed	Priority of fuel : First					Sample Houses
			LPG	Biogas	Firewood	Kerosene	Electricity	
1	ST	APL	18.0	0.9	81.1	0.0	0.0	111
2		BPL	1.2	0.1	98.7	0.0	0.0	1,047
3		Anthyodaya	0.5	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	437
4		No Ration Card	7.5	0.0	91.7	0.8	0.0	120
5	SC	APL	40.4	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	1,704
6		BPL	29.2	0.1	70.8	0.0	0.0	3,444
7		Anthyodaya	25.6	0.0	74.4	0.0	0.0	90
8		No Ration Card	28.1	0.0	71.5	0.4	0.0	263
9	OBC	APL	52.8	0.2	46.9	0.0	0.1	19,640
10		BPL	38.2	0.1	61.6	0.0	0.1	11,609
11		Anthyodaya	36.9	0.0	63.1	0.0	0.0	236
12		No Ration Card	51.3	0.1	47.8	0.2	0.7	1,780
13	Others	APL	54.8	0.8	44.3	0.0	0.1	11,670
14		BPL	38.4	0.4	61.1	0.0	0.1	4,546
15		Anthyodaya	34.0	0.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	97
16		No Ration Card	57.3	0.0	41.2	0.1	1.4	721

Table 3.18. Percentage distribution of houses by second priority of usage of fuel.

Sl No.	Social Group	Type of Ration Card possessed	Priority of fuel : Second					Sample Houses
			LPG	Biogas	Firewood	Kerosene	Electricity	
1	ST	APL	71.1	1.3	23.7	3.9	0.0	76
2		BPL	84.9	0.4	6.2	5.8	2.7	225
3		Anthyodaya	76.5	0.0	17.6	5.9	0.0	17
4		No Ration Card	61.1	0.0	22.2	16.7	0.0	18
5	SC	APL	52.3	0.1	45.6	1.3	0.7	1,411
6		BPL	56.9	0.1	40.2	1.2	1.6	2,404
7		Anthyodaya	57.4	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	54
8		No Ration Card	52.0	0.0	38.7	8.7	0.7	150
9	OBC	APL	46.6	0.3	51.6	1.4	0.2	18,212
10		BPL	57.9	0.1	40.7	0.7	0.6	10,171
11		Anthyodaya	56.3	0.0	42.6	1.1	0.0	190
12		No Ration Card	41.4	0.1	52.4	5.4	0.8	1,318
13	Others	APL	44.7	0.5	53.1	1.4	0.2	10,631
14		BPL	56.6	0.4	41.7	0.8	0.4	3,889
15		Anthyodaya	57.9	1.3	39.5	1.3	0.0	76
16		No Ration Card	36.8	0.4	54.7	7.9	0.2	494

Table 3.19. Percentage distribution of houses by type of floor.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Floor type				Sample Houses
			Pucca	Semipucca	Katcha	All	
1	Highland	ST	5.0	61.1	33.9	100	1,686
2		SC	14.7	66.4	18.9	100	286
3		OBC	27.9	61.0	11.1	100	3,113
4		Others	36.2	56.9	6.9	100	2,300
5		All	24.8	60.0	15.3	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	25.0	41.7	33.3	100	24
7		SC	21.4	65.8	12.9	100	2,591
8		OBC	51.4	44.7	3.8	100	9,992
9		Others	64.1	33.6	2.3	100	8,486
10		All	52.8	42.8	4.3	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	6
12		SC	25.2	66.8	8.0	100	2,355
13		OBC	55.1	42.1	2.8	100	16,641
14		Others	56.8	40.0	3.2	100	5,930
15		All	52.7	44.0	3.4	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	16.4	68.4	15.2	100	269
17		OBC	40.9	55.9	3.2	100	3,520
18		Others	61.6	32.4	6.0	100	318
19		All	40.9	54.9	4.2	100	4,107

Table 3.20. Percentage distribution of houses by type of wall

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Wall type				Sample Houses
			Pucca	Semipucca	Katcha	All	
1	Highland	ST	41.6	39.0	19.5	100	1,686
2		SC	58.7	30.8	10.5	100	286
3		OBC	65.6	26.7	7.7	100	3,113
4		Others	71.7	23.3	5.0	100	2,300
5		All	61.7	28.6	9.6	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	33.3	37.5	29.2	100	24
7		SC	39.9	49.6	10.5	100	2,591
8		OBC	67.6	28.0	4.4	100	9,992
9		Others	78.6	19.0	2.4	100	8,486
10		All	68.6	27.0	4.4	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	6
12		SC	56.3	35.0	8.6	100	2,355
13		OBC	81.3	15.6	3.1	100	16,641
14		Others	79.3	17.2	3.5	100	5,930
15		All	78.5	17.8	3.7	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	38.3	43.1	18.6	100	269
17		OBC	80.7	15.0	4.3	100	3,520
18		Others	81.8	9.7	8.5	100	318
19		All	78.0	16.4	5.6	100	4,107

Table 3.21. Percentage distribution of houses by type of roof

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Roof type				Sample Houses
			Pucca	Semipucca	Katcha	All	
1	Highland	ST	38.0	46.9	15.1	100	1,686
2		SC	35.3	56.6	8.0	100	286
3		OBC	44.3	50.2	5.5	100	3,113
4		Others	49.0	47.2	3.9	100	2,300
5		All	43.9	48.8	7.3	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	79.2	16.7	4.2	100	24
7		SC	54.1	39.4	6.6	100	2,591
8		OBC	67.0	30.5	2.5	100	9,992
9		Others	77.1	21.8	1.1	100	8,486
10		All	69.5	28.1	2.4	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	6
12		SC	52.5	39.1	8.4	100	2,355
13		OBC	72.5	24.5	3.1	100	16,641
14		Others	71.2	24.8	4.0	100	5,930
15		All	70.3	25.9	3.8	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	54.3	28.6	17.1	100	269
17		OBC	66.6	29.7	3.6	100	3,520
18		Others	74.2	17.9	7.9	100	318
19		All	66.4	28.7	4.8	100	4,107

Table 3.22. Percentage of fisherman houses by type of floor, wall and roof

Sl No	Type	Floor type		Wall type		Roof type	
		Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Pucca	41.1	1,204	78.6	2,303	63.1	1,848
2	Semipucca	55.1	1,614	16.0	470	32.0	938
3	Katcha	3.8	111	5.3	156	4.9	143
4	All	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929

Table 3.23. Percentage distribution of houses by availability of doors for all rooms

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Availability of doors for all rooms			Sample Houses
			Yes	No	All	
1	Highland	ST	44.9	55.1	100	1,686
2		SC	59.8	40.2	100	286
3		OBC	72.5	27.5	100	3,113
4		Others	74.7	25.3	100	2,300
5		All	66.4	33.6	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	41.7	58.3	100	24
7		SC	49.1	50.9	100	2,591
8		OBC	77.8	22.2	100	9,992
9		Others	86.4	13.6	100	8,486
10		All	77.6	22.4	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	67.9	32.1	100	2,355
13		OBC	87.8	12.2	100	16,641
14		Others	88.8	11.2	100	5,930
15		All	86.2	13.8	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	61.7	38.3	100	269
17		OBC	91.8	8.2	100	3,520
18		Others	85.8	14.2	100	318
19		All	89.4	10.6	100	4,107

Table 3.24. Percentage distribution of houses by availability of proper doors for bathrooms

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Availability of proper doors for bathrooms/latrine				Sample Houses
			Yes	No	N.A.	All	
1	Highland	ST	49.5	19.0	31.5	100	1,686
2		SC	76.9	16.1	7.0	100	286
3		OBC	84.9	10.8	4.3	100	3,113
4		Others	91.8	5.8	2.3	100	2,300
5		All	78.7	11.3	10.0	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	70.8	25.0	4.2	100	24
7		SC	81.4	15.1	3.6	100	2,591
8		OBC	93.0	6.0	1.0	100	9,992
9		Others	95.8	3.9	0.3	100	8,486
10		All	92.7	6.3	1.0	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	77.3	16.1	6.6	100	2,355
13		OBC	91.3	6.7	2.0	100	16,641
14		Others	91.5	6.7	1.8	100	5,930
15		All	90.0	7.6	2.4	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	66.2	20.8	13.0	100	269
17		OBC	93.6	4.9	1.5	100	3,520
18		Others	90.3	3.5	6.3	100	318
19		All	91.6	5.8	2.6	100	4,107

*NA= Not having bathrooms

Table 3.25. Percentage distribution of houses by availability of strong front & back doors

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Whether fitted with strong front & back doors			Sample Houses
			Yes	No	All	
1	Highland	ST	53.4	46.6	100	1,686
2		SC	72.0	28.0	100	286
3		OBC	78.8	21.2	100	3,113
4		Others	85.3	14.7	100	2,300
5		All	74.8	25.2	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	37.5	62.5	100	24
7		SC	62.6	37.4	100	2,591
8		OBC	82.1	17.9	100	9,992
9		Others	88.8	11.2	100	8,486
10		All	82.4	17.6	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	71.0	29.0	100	2,355
13		OBC	88.5	11.5	100	16,641
14		Others	87.6	12.4	100	5,930
15		All	86.6	13.4	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	65.8	34.2	100	269
17		OBC	83.5	16.5	100	3,520
18		Others	89.9	10.1	100	318
19		All	82.8	17.2	100	4,107

Table 3.26. Percentage distribution of houses by availability of doors for all windows

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Availability of doors for all windows			Sample Houses
			Available	Not available	All	
1	Highland	ST	56.3	43.7	100	1,686
2		SC	69.6	30.4	100	286
3		OBC	78.9	21.1	100	3,113
4		Others	84.3	15.7	100	2,300
5		All	75.1	24.9	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	45.8	54.2	100	24
7		SC	58.9	41.1	100	2,591
8		OBC	82.3	17.7	100	9,992
9		Others	91.0	9.0	100	8,486
10		All	82.9	17.1	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	69.9	30.1	100	2,355
13		OBC	89.9	10.1	100	16,641
14		Others	89.7	10.3	100	5,930
15		All	88.0	12.0	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	56.1	43.9	100	269
17		OBC	89.4	10.6	100	3,520
18		Others	87.7	12.3	100	318
19		All	87.1	12.9	100	4,107

Table 3.27. Percentage distribution of houses by availability of courtyard for children for playing

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Availability of courtyard for children for playing			Sample Houses
			Available	Not available	All	
1	Highland	ST	72.0	28.0	100	1,686
2		SC	71.0	29.0	100	286
3		OBC	75.2	24.8	100	3,113
4		Others	86.6	13.4	100	2,300
5		All	77.9	22.1	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	37.5	62.5	100	24
7		SC	58.7	41.3	100	2,591
8		OBC	77.6	22.4	100	9,992
9		Others	80.6	19.4	100	8,486
10		All	76.4	23.6	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	83.3	16.7	100	6
12		SC	54.4	45.6	100	2,355
13		OBC	75.5	24.5	100	16,641
14		Others	75.9	24.1	100	5,930
15		All	73.6	26.4	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	42.0	58.0	100	269
17		OBC	68.4	31.6	100	3,520
18		Others	71.1	28.9	100	318
19		All	66.9	33.1	100	4,107

Table 3.28: Percentage of women only houses by privacy and security indicators.

Sl No.	Social Group	No doors for all rooms	No proper doors for bathroom	No strong doors	No doors for all windows	Sample no of houses
1	ST	59.6	20.2	44.2	42.3	104
2	SC	51.3	20.9	44.2	46.3	339
3	OBC	21.9	10.8	23.1	19.4	1,910
4	Others	20.9	10.2	20.1	16.2	949
	All	25.8	12	25.1	22	3,302

Table 3.29. Percentage of fisherman houses by privacy and security indicators.

Sl No	Status	Doors for all rooms		Strong doors		Doors for all windows	
		Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Available	85.1	2,492	81.8	2,397	83.5	2,447
2	Not Available	14.9	437	18.2	532	16.5	482
	All	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929

Table 3.30. Percentage of fisherman houses by status of proper doors for bathrooms.

Sl No	Availability of proper doors for bathrooms	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Available	87.1	2,551
2	Not Available	10.2	299
3	No Bathrooms	2.7	79
	All	100.0	2,929

Table 3.31.: Percentage of fisherman houses by status of courtyard.

Sl No	Availability of courtyard for children for playing within the	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Available	65.2	1,909
2	Not Available	34.8	1,020
	All	100.0	2,929

Table 3.32. Percentage distribution of houses by major source of drinking water for each household social group.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Principal source of drinking water							Sample Houses
			Piped water/ public tap	Well	Tube well/ borehole	Rainwater collection	Surface water	Others	All	
1	Highland	ST	34.7	55.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	9.3	100	1,686
2		SC	45.5	45.5	4.2	0.0	0.7	4.2	100	286
3		OBC	28.1	60.0	5.4	0.0	0.6	5.9	100	3,113
4		Others	16.7	75.2	4.8	0.0	0.4	2.9	100	2,300
5		All	26.7	63.0	4.1	0.0	0.5	5.7	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	20.8	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24
7		SC	31.0	66.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	2,591
8		OBC	17.7	78.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	9,992
9		Others	9.1	87.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	8,486
10		All	15.9	80.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	6
12		SC	38.5	54.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100	2,355
13		OBC	28.7	63.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	100	16,641
14		Others	15.2	80.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	100	5,930
15		All	26.4	66.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	64.7	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	100	269
17		OBC	73.6	21.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	100	3,520
18		Others	66.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	318
19		All	72.5	22.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	100	4,107

Table 3.33.Proportion of houses getting sufficient drinking water from the major source during the different months of the year for each household social group.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Availability of sufficient drinking water from the principal source during			Sample Houses
			November - February	March - May	June - October	
1	Highland	ST	94.0	74.7	96.2	1,686
2		SC	91.6	66.4	95.1	286
3		OBC	92.7	72.6	97.0	3,113
4		Others	96.7	84.2	98.4	2,300
5		All	94.2	76.5	97.2	7,385
6	Midland	ST	95.8	50.0	100.0	24
7		SC	93.1	73.0	97.2	2,591
8		OBC	95.9	78.6	98.1	9,992
9		Others	98.6	84.6	99.4	8,486
10		All	96.6	80.3	98.5	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	83.3	100.0	6
12		SC	90.9	69.7	94.7	2,355
13		OBC	94.8	78.8	95.9	16,641
14		Others	96.5	81.0	98.0	5,930
15		All	94.8	78.5	96.3	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	65.4	55.0	68.0	269
17		OBC	96.9	64.5	97.0	3,520
18		Others	89.6	39.9	92.1	318
19		All	94.3	62.0	94.8	4,107

Table 3.34. Percentage of fisherman houses by principal source of drinking water.

Sl No	Principal source of drinking water	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Piped water/ public tap	78.3	2,293
2	Well	19.7	577
3	Tube well/borehole	.8	24
4	Rainwater collection	.0	1
5	Others	1.2	34
	All	100.0	2,929

Table 3.35. Percentage of fisherman houses by availability of sufficient drinking water from the principal source of drinking water

Sl No	Availability of sufficient drinking water from the principal source	November – February		March – May		June - October	
		Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Sufficiently Available	91.2	2,672	56.7	1,661	93.4	2,737
2	Sufficiently Not Available	8.8	257	43.3	1,268	6.6	192
	All	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929

Table 3.36-A. Percentage distribution of houses by distance to the source of drinking water.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Distance to the principal source of drinking water (November – February)								Sample Houses
			Within dwelling	Outside house but within the premises	Outside premises:					All	
					less than 0.2 k.m.	0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	0.5 to 1.0 k.m.	1.0 to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more		
1	Highland	ST	21.4	39.0	28.9	7.9	2.3	0.3	0.2	100	1,686
2		SC	33.9	41.6	20.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	286
3		OBC	46.5	30.8	16.2	4.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	100	3,113
4		Others	49.1	31.5	16.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	100	2,300
5		All	41.1	33.3	19.2	4.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	4.2	75.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24
7		SC	13.6	63.0	22.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	2,591
8		OBC	15.2	72.0	12.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	9,992
9		Others	13.4	79.8	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,486
10		All	14.3	74.1	11.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	8.4	72.9	15.7	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	100	2,355
13		OBC	12.6	79.2	7.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	16,641
14		Others	7.3	85.3	6.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	5,930
15		All	11.0	80.1	7.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	4.1	45.4	37.9	5.6	5.9	1.1	0.0	100	269
17		OBC	11.3	78.2	9.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	3,520
18		Others	6.3	35.2	56.3	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	318
19		All	10.4	72.8	15.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	100	4,107

Table 3.36-B. Percentage distribution of houses by distance to the source of drinking water.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Distance to the principal source of drinking water (March – May)								Sample Houses
			Within dwelling	Outside house but within the premises	Outside premises:					All	
					less than 0.2 k.m.	0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	0.5 to 1.0 k.m.	1.0 to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more		
1	Highland	ST	19.2	37.7	29.2	9.1	3.0	0.4	1.5	100	1,686
2		SC	30.4	28.0	29.7	10.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	100	286
3		OBC	39.5	25.1	23.2	8.5	1.2	0.6	1.9	100	3,113
4		Others	44.6	30.1	20.0	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	100	2,300
5		All	36.1	29.7	23.8	7.4	1.3	0.4	1.4	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	4.2	29.2	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24
7		SC	12.6	55.6	28.3	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	2,591
8		OBC	13.8	64.1	20.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	100	9,992
9		Others	12.6	72.9	14.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,486
10		All	13.2	66.6	18.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	6.8	65.0	23.8	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	100	2,355
13		OBC	11.3	72.9	14.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	100	16,641
14		Others	6.2	75.1	16.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	100	5,930
15		All	9.7	72.6	15.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	3.7	43.5	35.3	10.4	5.9	1.1	0.0	100	269
17		OBC	10.3	69.0	19.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	3,520
18		Others	5.0	35.2	11.0	47.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	318
19		All	9.4	64.7	19.8	5.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100	4,107

Table 3.36-C. Percentage distribution of houses by distance to the source of drinking water.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Distance to the principal source of drinking water (March – May)								Sample Houses
			Within dwelling	Outside house but within the premises	Outside premises:					All	
					less than 0.2 k.m.	0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	0.5 to 1.0 k.m.	1.0 to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more		
1	Highland	ST	21.4	40.2	28.5	7.2	2.3	0.3	0.2	100	1,686
2		SC	36.0	42.3	18.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	286
3		OBC	47.9	32.8	13.4	4.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	100	3,113
4		Others	49.5	32.1	15.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	2,300
5		All	41.9	34.6	17.6	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	4.2	79.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24
7		SC	13.7	64.5	21.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	2,591
8		OBC	15.9	72.6	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	9,992
9		Others	13.4	80.3	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,486
10		All	14.6	74.7	10.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	8.6	72.9	15.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	100	2,355
13		OBC	12.6	79.6	6.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	16,641
14		Others	7.2	85.6	6.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	5,930
15		All	10.9	80.4	7.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	4.1	45.0	38.3	5.6	5.9	1.1	0.0	100	269
17		OBC	11.3	78.3	9.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	3,520
18		Others	6.3	35.2	56.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	318
19		All	10.4	72.8	14.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	100	4,107

Table 3.37. Percentage of fisherman houses by distance from house to the principal source of drinking water

Sl No	Distance to the principal source of drinking water	November - February		March - May		June - October	
		Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Within dwelling	11.5	338	10.4	304	11.8	347
2	Outside house but within the premises	72.8	2,131	63.7	1,865	72.8	2,133
3	Outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m.	14.4	423	19.7	576	14.1	412
4	Outside premises: 0.2 to 0.5 k.m.	.9	25	5.7	168	.9	25
5	Outside premises: 0.5 to 1.0 k.m.	.3	9	.3	10	.3	9
6	Outside premises: 1.0 to 1.5 k.m.	.0	1	.1	2	.0	1
7	Outside premises: 1.5 k.m. or more	.1	2	.1	4	.1	2
	All	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929	100.0	2,929

Table 3.38. Percentage distribution of houses by the facility of electricity for each household social group.

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Electricity (including solar) for domestic use			Sample Houses
			Have	Don't have	All	
1	Highland	ST	68.1	31.9	100	1,686
2		SC	96.9	3.1	100	286
3		OBC	97.9	2.1	100	3,113
4		Others	98.4	1.6	100	2,300
5		All	91.2	8.8	100	7,385
6	Midland	ST	95.8	4.2	100	24
7		SC	97.5	2.5	100	2,591
8		OBC	99.5	0.5	100	9,992
9		Others	99.8	0.2	100	8,486
10		All	99.4	0.6	100	21,093
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	100	6
12		SC	98.0	2.0	100	2,355
13		OBC	99.7	0.3	100	16,641
14		Others	99.8	0.2	100	5,930
15		All	99.6	0.4	100	24,932
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	94.4	5.6	100	269
17		OBC	99.6	0.4	100	3,520
18		Others	98.4	1.6	100	318
19		All	99.2	0.8	100	4,107

Table 3.39 . Percentage distribution of houses by the facility of Proper lightings to children and aged for each household social group

Sl No.	Natural Region	Social Group	Proper lightings provided to children and aged			Sample Houses
			Have	Don't have	All	
1	Highland	ST	93.9	6.1	100.0	1,149
2		SC	98.9	1.1	100.0	277
3		OBC	99.1	0.9	100.0	3,048
4		Others	99.4	0.6	100.0	2,263
5		All	98.3	1.7	100.0	6,737
6	Midland	ST	100.0	0.0	100.0	23
7		SC	97.5	2.5	100.0	2,525
8		OBC	99.0	1.0	100.0	9,944
9		Others	99.8	0.2	100.0	8,471
10		All	99.2	0.8	100.0	20,963
11	Lowland	ST	100.0	0.0	100.0	6
12		SC	98.0	2.0	100.0	2,307
13		OBC	99.1	0.9	100.0	16,590
14		Others	99.2	0.8	100.0	5,917
15		All	99.0	1.0	100.0	24,820
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	99.6	0.4	100.0	254
17		OBC	98.1	1.9	100.0	3,507
18		Others	97.4	2.6	100.0	313
19		All	98.2	1.8	100.0	4,074

Table 3.40. Percentage of fisherman houses by status of electricity

Sl No	Electricity (including solar) for domestic use	Percentage	Sample Fisherman Houses
1	Available	99.3	2,908
2	Not Available	0.7	21
	All	100	2,929

4.Education

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of members in the age group 5-25 years by gender.

SI No	Natural Region	Social Group	Gender			Sample number of members in the age group 5-25 years
			Male	Female	All	
1	Highland	ST	52.2	47.8	100	2,325
2		SC	55.7	44.3	100	305
3		OBC	50.6	49.4	100	4,100
4		Others	52.4	47.6	100	2,645
5		All	51.7	48.3	100	9,375
6	Midland	ST	59.1	40.9	100	22
7		SC	52.4	47.6	100	2,592
8		OBC	52.4	47.6	100	11,368
9		Others	52.5	47.5	100	8,533
10		All	52.5	47.5	100	22,515
11	Lowland	ST	62.5	37.5	100	8
12		SC	51.4	48.6	100	2,330
13		OBC	52.2	47.8	100	17,440
14		Others	51.9	48.1	100	5,386
15		All	52.1	47.9	100	25,164
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	53.2	46.8	100	267
17		OBC	52.6	47.4	100	3,896
18		Others	48.4	51.6	100	304
19		All	52.4	47.6	100	4,467

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of persons in the age group of 5-25 years (who never attended or currently not pursuing education) by educational level for each household social group.

Sl No.	Educational Level	Social Group				
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
1	Not literate	4.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0
2	Literate without any schooling	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
3	Below primary	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9
4	Primary	20.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	2.7
5	Upper primary/middle	33.2	12.3	6.2	3.9	9.3
6	Secondary	26.6	33.1	25.4	17.5	24.7
7	Higher secondary	6.3	24.6	32.1	22.7	26.4
8	Diploma /certificate course	1.0	11.4	11.7	17.6	11.8
9	Graduate	1.5	13.7	19.5	30.6	19.3
10	Post graduate and above	0.1	2.5	3.3	6.1	3.5
11	Special school	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
12	All	100	100	100	100	100
13	Sample No of persons either never attended or not pursuing education	792	852	4,154	1,629	7,427

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of students in the age group 5-25 years by status of having separate study room for each social group.

Sl No	Natural Region	Social Group	Separate study room			Sample No of persons pursuing education
			Have	Don't have	All	
1	Highland	ST	11.1	88.9	100	1,535
2		SC	22.7	77.3	100	256
3		OBC	29.2	70.8	100	3,421
4		Others	49.9	50.1	100	2,353
5		All	31.8	68.2	100	7,565
6	Midland	ST	19.0	81.0	100	21
7		SC	11.3	88.7	100	2,135
8		OBC	24.6	75.4	100	9,841
9		Others	29.2	70.8	100	7,631
10		All	24.9	75.1	100	19,628
11	Lowland	ST	42.9	57.1	100	7
12		SC	14.1	85.9	100	2,035
13		OBC	26.5	73.5	100	16,036
14		Others	21.5	78.5	100	5,004
15		All	24.3	75.7	100	23,082
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	20.8	79.2	100	216
17		OBC	25.7	74.3	100	3,352
18		Others	23.5	76.5	100	251
19		All	25.3	74.7	100	3,819

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of students in the age group 5-25 years by status of having chair & book shelf for each social group.

Sl No	Natural Region	Social Group	Availability of chairs, tables and book shelf			Sample No of persons pursuing education
			Have	Don't have	All	
1	Highland	ST	16.9	83.1	100	1,535
2		SC	49.2	50.8	100	256
3		OBC	56.6	43.4	100	3,421
4		Others	79.9	20.1	100	2,353
5		All	55.5	44.5	100	7,565
6	Midland	ST	76.2	23.8	100	21
7		SC	39.6	60.4	100	2,135
8		OBC	54.8	45.2	100	9,841
9		Others	63.3	36.7	100	7,631
10		All	56.5	43.5	100	19,628
11	Lowland	ST	85.7	14.3	100	7
12		SC	28.8	71.2	100	2,035
13		OBC	50.5	49.5	100	16,036
14		Others	49.5	50.5	100	5,004
15		All	48.4	51.6	100	23,082
16	Lowland with sea-shore	SC	31.5	68.5	100	216
17		OBC	52.7	47.3	100	3,352
18		Others	36.7	63.3	100	251
19		All	50.5	49.5	100	3,819

5. Facilities and Availability of Major Amenities

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Gram Panchayath headquarters

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	4.3	4.5	5.1	86.0	100
2	Midland	4.7	10.1	10.2	75.0	100
3	Lowland	3.6	11.2	14.3	70.9	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	0.3	0.6	13.3	85.8	100
	All	3.9	9.2	11.6	75.4	100

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Village Office

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	4.3	5.8	10.0	79.9	100
2	Midland	8.7	15.6	8.3	67.4	100
3	Lowland	3.2	10.0	19.3	67.6	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	9.8	15.9	6.3	68.0	100
	All	5.8	12.0	13.1	69.1	100

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Bus stop

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	41.6	19.2	18.6	20.6	100
2	Midland	53.6	32.1	7.6	6.7	100
3	Lowland	55.3	23.7	15.8	5.2	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	43.0	36.0	5.6	15.4	100
	All	52.0	27.1	12.4	8.5	100

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Railway Station

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	0.7	0.2	0.1	99.0	100
2	Midland	0.6	0.3	0.1	99.0	100
3	Lowland	1.8	2.8	5.1	90.4	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	3.1	0.5	0.0	96.4	100
	All	1.3	1.4	2.3	95.1	100

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Metalled road

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	81.4	9.6	4.4	4.7	100
2	Midland	94.4	4.4	0.3	0.9	100
3	Lowland	84.1	12.0	1.7	2.3	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	84.8	9.7	4.1	1.3	100
	All	87.6	8.7	1.7	2.0	100

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = School having primary level classes

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	11.3	15.2	24.8	48.8	100
2	Midland	14.9	32.2	16.5	36.4	100
3	Lowland	13.7	31.2	23.3	31.9	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	17.8	29.8	32.5	19.9	100
	All	14.1	29.4	21.6	34.9	100

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = School having secondary level classes

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	8.0	11.2	16.8	64.1	100
2	Midland	4.3	20.4	11.9	63.4	100
3	Lowland	4.8	17.5	23.2	54.5	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	12.4	13.3	18.3	56.0	100
	All	5.6	17.5	17.9	59.1	100

Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Higher secondary school

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	6.5	7.1	10.5	75.9	100
2	Midland	3.4	14.3	13.0	69.3	100
3	Lowland	4.5	15.2	17.7	62.6	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	10.3	8.0	8.2	73.5	100
	All	4.8	13.3	14.4	67.5	100

Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Primary health centre

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	2.9	5.1	8.8	83.2	100
2	Midland	12.3	17.3	15.2	55.2	100
3	Lowland	4.4	15.1	20.5	60.1	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	10.4	8.9	14.3	66.3	100
	All	7.5	14.2	16.6	61.7	100

Table 5.10: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Community health centre

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	3.4	3.7	1.9	91.0	100
2	Midland	3.6	8.8	3.9	83.6	100
3	Lowland	3.5	6.6	13.8	76.1	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	0.0	0.2	0.4	99.4	100
	All	3.3	6.6	7.7	82.4	100

Table 5.11: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Government hospital

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	0.2	1.1	0.3	98.4	100
2	Midland	1.0	2.4	2.6	94.0	100
3	Lowland	1.8	6.2	9.7	82.3	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	0.0	4.7	0.4	94.9	100
	All	1.2	4.0	5.2	89.5	100

Table 5.12: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Private hospital/clinic

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	6.3	5.4	5.8	82.5	100
2	Midland	2.6	6.6	10.3	80.4	100
3	Lowland	7.8	14.5	17.0	60.8	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	0.5	6.1	6.3	87.1	100
	All	5.2	9.8	12.3	72.7	100

Table 5.13: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Anganwadi centre (ICDS)						
Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	24.9	36.6	23.3	15.2	100
2	Midland	44.9	32.3	12.8	10.0	100
3	Lowland	39.1	34.8	18.5	7.7	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	38.8	21.1	26.1	14.0	100
	All	39.4	33.1	17.6	9.9	100

Table 5.14: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = post office						
Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	9.1	16.9	12.2	61.8	100
2	Midland	12.8	29.3	20.7	37.2	100
3	Lowland	9.7	20.8	26.1	43.4	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	16.2	21.1	13.0	49.7	100
	All	11.2	23.4	21.4	43.9	100

Table 5.15: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Akshaya centre

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	5.5	6.3	16.4	71.8	100
2	Midland	6.6	13.7	15.6	64.1	100
3	Lowland	7.4	17.6	25.7	49.2	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	11.4	13.0	22.5	53.1	100
	All	7.2	14.4	20.6	57.9	100

Table 5.16: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Fair price shop (Ration shop)

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	13.5	17.7	26.5	42.3	100
2	Midland	19.9	40.6	19.8	19.6	100
3	Lowland	30.5	31.9	19.7	17.9	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	33.4	23.5	22.3	20.8	100
	All	24.6	32.7	20.8	21.9	100

Table 5.17: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Medical shop

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	8.0	5.4	7.0	79.6	100
2	Midland	9.7	20.3	16.2	53.9	100
3	Lowland	14.2	30.2	20.8	34.7	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	10.6	6.7	12.9	69.9	100
	All	11.5	21.7	16.8	50.0	100

Table 5.18: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Commercial bank

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	5.7	5.3	6.7	82.3	100
2	Midland	8.0	15.4	11.7	64.9	100
3	Lowland	4.2	15.8	14.2	65.8	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	11.9	12.3	9.1	66.7	100
	All	6.3	14.1	12.0	67.6	100

Table 5.19: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Veterinary hospital/ dispensary

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	2.0	6.1	8.0	83.9	100
2	Midland	3.1	15.6	10.4	71.0	100
3	Lowland	0.8	11.5	14.6	73.2	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	0.0	4.6	10.2	85.2	100
	All	1.7	11.8	11.9	74.6	100

Table 5.20: Percentage distribution of houses by distance of the house to the nearest facility/availability of some major amenities.

Type of facility/amenity = Public comfort station

Sl No.	Natural Region	Distance from house				
		Less than 0.5 k.m	0.5 k.m to 1.0 k.m	1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.	1.5 k.m. or more	All
1	Highland	3.8	1.3	1.6	93.4	100
2	Midland	1.1	1.4	2.0	95.4	100
3	Lowland	1.1	3.5	1.1	94.3	100
4	Lowland with sea-shore	0.0	4.3	1.0	94.6	100
	All	1.4	2.5	1.5	94.6	100



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
KERALA

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