



## AN ANALYSIS OF INDIRA AWAS YOJANA SCHEME IN KODAD CONSTITUENCY OF SURYAPET DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE

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### ABSTRACT

House for homeless people, Housing is one of the basic requirements for the survival of human beings. Ownership of a house provides significant economic security and social status for a citizen in the society. The identity and social recognition associated with ownership of a house provides an individual with immense confidence to get involved into many social activities. Stable, affordable and accessible housing is directly and indirectly linked to human well-being. A person deprived of this basic need faces all odds of life and remains discriminated and marginalized in the society. The Indira Awaas Yojana (renamed as Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awaas Yojana on 1st April 2016) centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Rural Employment, Government of India is one of the most important poverty alleviation programme in the country which play a vital role in the upliftment of the living standard of poor people in rural areas. The attempt in this paper is made to evaluate the functioning of Indira Awaas Yojana with special reference to Kodad Constituency of Suryapet district. The paper contains introduction, Objectives of the study, Indira Awaas Yojana in Kodad Constituency Findings, Conclusion, etc.

**KEYWORDS** : House, homeless, Rural, environment, living conditions.

### INTRODUCTION:

Housing is a fundamental human need; it is a basic requirement for human survival as well as for a decent life. Basically houses afford shelter from the elements of nature and provide privacy and protection from the hustle and bustle of the external world. As a dwelling place, it provides security and enables access to different facilities based on its location. Going beyond mere shelter, dwelling and house, ultimately everyone desires a home which gives a sense of ownership and identity and affords psychological satisfaction and promotes self-worth and confidence. A home ensures well-being and facilitates development. It supports livelihoods and allows social integration. A good home would be in harmony with the natural environment and would have the right external connectivity for mobility, for facilities, for economic activities and for natural resources.

To have a comfortable home is the outcome of a deep and, often, long cherished wish fulfilment. By giving shape and form to desires and preferences, in turn, the home shapes family and social life. It is a major factor in moulding the life and behaviour of individuals and contributes significantly to formation of character and creates the atmosphere for human development. Housing is both a consumer good as well as a capital good. It is an economic good which stimulates the standard of living and is a critical obligation of welfare state. Investment in public housing stimulates local economic development and expands welfare.

The concept of public housing focuses on an area of public policy which provides for the basic requirements of functional space for a family. Such a house would lend itself to expansion and development as the family grows or improves its economic status design and adequacy of a core house would vary from culture to culture from family to family. It is more than a roof over one's head. It implies sufficiency of space, ease of accessibility, assurance of security, availability of minimum needs, existence of a good environment and guarantee of safety and stability and it has to be organically linked to social, livelihood and ecological surroundings. It has to be noted that a large portion of existing housing stock in rural India is self-built, community financed and self-managed, mostly using locally available materials and labour and often improved in quality and extended in area over time. It is the product of a "social production process". It is naturally an environment-friendly product serving as a place for storage and work.

### BRIEF HISTORY:

The genesis of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) can be traced to the programmes of rural employment, which began in the early 1980s.

Construction of houses was one of the major activities under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), which began in 1980, and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), which began in 1983. There was, however, no uniform policy for rural housing in the States. As per announcement made by the Government of India in June 1985, a part of the RLEGP fund was earmarked for the construction of houses for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. As a result, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP. IAY, thereafter, continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since its launching in April, 1989. 6% of the total JRY funds were allocated for implementation of IAY. From the year 1993-94, the scope of IAY was extended to cover below the poverty line Non-Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes families in the rural areas. Simultaneously, the allocation of funds for implementing the scheme was raised from 6% to 10% of the total resources available under JRY at the national level, subject to the condition that the benefits to Non-Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes poor should not exceed 4% of the total JRY allocation. IAY was de-linked from JRY and made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January 1996.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The Main Objectives of the Study Are-

1. To specify the Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme for meeting the housing needs in the study area
2. To assess the performance of the Indira Awaas Yojana scheme in the study area

### PROFILE OF KODAD CONSTITUENCY THE STUDY AREA:

Kodad is a constituency in the Suryapet district of the Indian state of Telangana. It lies on the National Highway 65 between Hyderabad and Vijayawada; It is too hot in summer. Kodad constituency summer highest day temperature is between 35 ° C to 48 ° C. According to Census of India, 2011, the population of Kodad constituency is 299464 of which 58405 are SC and 24948 are ST. The literacy rate of the constituency is 63.71, the leading business centre. Moreover, it is also a popular education centre in the kodad constituency where the population is based on Agriculture, in this study area some people in the village are far behind

### INDIRA AWAS YOJANA IN KODAD CONSTITUENCY:

Indira Awaas Yojana has a good number of homeowners in Kodad Constituency in Suryapet district. The following table provides details of categories in different years. From 2011-12 to 2015-16, 1739 SC beneficiaries, 881 ST beneficiaries, 1423 BC beneficiaries, 437 OC beneficiaries and 215 minority beneficiaries have been allocated by Indira Awaas Yojana. Total allocation during the same

period in the Constituency 4695 Houses. The total allocation to all beneficiaries under different categories is Rs. 462845000.

**Table -1**  
**DETAILS OF INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA IN KODAD CONSTITUENCY OF SURYAPET DISTRICT:**

Source: www.housing.cgg.in

Year	SC	ST	BC	OC	Min ority	TOTAL	%	Unit cost	Total cost in Rs.
2011-12	410	230	188	90	16	934	19.89	50000	46700000
2012-13	432	188	222	104	47	993	21.15	75000	74475000
2013-14	583	308	493	140	95	1619	34.48	120000	194280000
2014-15	212	124	379	65	52	832	17.72	120000	99840000
2015-16	102	31	141	38	5	317	6.75	150000	47550000
Total	1739	881	1423	437	215	4695	100		462845000

The above table explains that, the number of SC beneficiaries is more than ST, BC, OC and minority category beneficiaries. The unit cost of house varied between Rs. 50000 and Rs. 1, 50, 000. The unit cost was Rs. 50000 for the year 2011-12, to Rs. 75,000 in 2012-13 again to Rs.120, 000 in 2013-14 and reached Rs. 1, 50,000 in 2015-16 respectively. Rs. 462845000 have been spent for providing housing facility to the houseless in Kodad taluk during the study period (2011-16). An average of 173.9 SCs, 88.1 STs, 142.3 BC, and 43.7 OC got allotment of houses through the IAY every year whereas only 21.5 allotted to people from minority category

#### FINDINGS:

1. Indira Awaas Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awaas Yojana is successfully implemented in the kodad Constituency.
2. Total 4695 houses allotted to the beneficiaries.
3. In the Constituency, the SC community has katcha housing structure. That is why the SC category is more beneficial to this scheme So, SC category has benefited from this scheme
4. 881 ST beneficiaries got benefit from the IAY.
5. 1739 SC beneficiaries got benefit from the IAY.
6. 1423 BC beneficiaries got benefit from the IAY.
7. There are more beneficiaries BC than ST, OC, and Minority.
8. Beneficiaries are not aware of this scheme, are unable to build a house for most beneficiaries.
9. The unit cost varied between Rs. 25000 and Rs. 150,000.
10. Rs.462845000 has been spent for providing housing facility to the houseless in Kodad Constituency during the study period.

#### CONCLUSION:

Through the IAY scheme, the livelihoods are taking advantage of the building house, a plan to arrange a small cottage home On November 20, 2016, Indira Awaas Yojana was renamed as Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awaas Yojana. Relief to Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes Members, Bonded labourers and other Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes for rural poor below the poverty line for the construction of their dwelling units by providing a lump sum amount as financial assistance. In Kodad Constituency SCs and STs are benefited and got assistance for having their own house. The unit cost was Rs. 1, 50,000 in the year 2015-16 but the cost of construction is high in this view the unit cost amount is to be hiked.

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