

## **Ration-Cards for Marginalized Families**

Study Conducted by: Narendra Foundation & ActionAid International India

**Executive Summary:** The survey and following study have been conducted for the purpose of examining the inefficiencies within the government system that assigns ration-cards. The objective of the study is to understand the number of marginalized families who are not receiving the proper benefits from the Public Distribution System within the state of Karnataka (India) because they do not possess a ration card or they possess the incorrect ration card-type.

In order to alleviate malnutrition and poverty, the Central Government of India has created a ration-card system to be used with the Public Distribution System (PDS). The PDS task is to provide locations where fair-priced food rations and other necessities can be purchased by card holders in various State determined amounts. Families receive food rations and other necessities based on their ration-card type. In the State of Karnataka, cards are to be provided by the state free of charge to families based on socio-economic standing. Families above the poverty line receive an APL card. Families below the poverty line receive a BPL card, and families far below the poverty line receive an AAY (Anthodaya Anna Yojana) card. Unfortunately, inefficiencies and possibilities of corruption have caused some citizens to not properly benefit from the two government schemes.

The study examines three marginalized groups in the PothaganaHalli Gram Panchayat as a sample for the whole of Karnataka. The marginalized families were interviewed to examine what number of families did not possess a ration card or possessed the incorrect card-type. All families in the GP that are classified as “Person with Disabilities” (PWD), “Female-Headed Household” (FHH), or “Elderly-only Household” (EHH) were interviewed; 161 families in all.

The survey revealed that nearly 20% of marginalized families do not possess a ration-card. 7.45% of marginalized families should have a BPL card but do not, and 13% should have an AAY card but do not. 6.83% of marginalized families possess the incorrect card-type, but all of these should possess an AAY card. These figures will be approximately the same throughout the state of Karnataka.

Though exposing corruption was not the objective of the study, the interview process revealed several allegations of corruption within the process of assigning ration-cards and the distribution of food (PDS).

In order for the laws regarding the ration-card scheme and PDS system to be upheld, the inefficiencies in the two schemes must be examined. This study seeks to examine the inefficiencies in the process of assigning ration-cards to marginalized families by surveying the families on what card-type they possess, if any, and determining what card-type they require.

Survey, methodology and analysis follow.

**Marginalized** Three marginalized groups will be examined:

- Groups:**
- 1) People with Disabilities (PWD)
    - families where at least one person has a disability: mental, locomotive, speech, hearing, and visual disabilities
  - 2) Female Headed Households (FHH)
    - families where a woman is head, without a husband or a working son of 21 years
  - 3) Elderly-Only Households (EHH)
    - families with persons 60 years of age and above only, and no working children

**Problem:** The Ration-card system was created to provide documentation and stratification for the purchase of fair priced food and necessary materials. The system requires each citizen to possess a card which identifies the family's socio-economic class. There are several families within the three aforementioned marginalized groups that should possess a card but do not. Additionally, there are many families that possess a card that does not accurately represent their socio-economic status. These families are therefore required to pay wrongfully higher costs for food and necessities. Malnutrition remains a major difficulty for the developing nation of India. To combat this problem the Government of India has created the ration card and PDS schemes. However, an ineffective or poorly operated system can do more harm than good. The study will examine the effects of inefficiencies in the assignment of ration cards.

**Sample Area:** The sample area will consist of the entire Gran Panchayat (GP) of PothaganaHalli. It is a rural location in the Pavagada Taluk within the Tumkur district. The GP has a population of approximately 7,500 people and 1,500 households of which only marginalized families will be interviewed. Approximately 11% of households, 161, fall under at least one of the three marginalized groups. All households fulfilling the determination of one of the three listed marginalized groups will be interviewed. Based on interview questions, the family's socio-economic standing will be determined. If the family does not possess a ration-card or possesses the incorrect ration-card, their information will be documented for presentation to the appropriate officials of the PDS system. The total number of PWDs, FHHs, and EHHs by village is included in the "Analysis" section of this report. The six villages that constitute this GP:

- |                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) DalavaiHalli                     | [approx 450 houses] |
| 2) Hosadurga                        | [approx 250 houses] |
| 3) Indrabeta                        | [approx 175 houses] |
| 4) KunniHalli                       | [approx 65 houses]  |
| 5) PothaganaHalli (GP headquarters) | [approx 400 houses] |
| 6) R.D. Roppa                       | [approx 160 houses] |

**Output:** The study will aggregate and compare the number of marginalized families within the PothagannaHalli GP who do not possess a card or who possess the

incorrect card type according to their socio-economic standing. The results of the survey will then be used for presentation to the Karnataka state government. The survey information will reveal where family's Food Rights have not been upheld. The resulting data will also serve for awareness building within the Right to Food Campaign, NGOs, and government officials.

**Ration Cards:** There are three types of ration-cards which are assigned by the government based on socio-economic status. Rural areas of Karnataka, of which this survey was conducted, follows these guidelines:

- 1) Above Poverty Line (APL)  
- total income above 12,000 Rs. a year
- 2) Below Poverty Line (BPL)  
- total income below 12,000 Rs. a year
- 3) Anthodaya, Anna Yojana (AAY)  
- "poorest of the poor" of BPL qualifying homes

A fourth card type called Annapoorna is available for families (husband and/or wife) who live without children, are not working, and are not receiving pension. This sample area did not reveal any such persons.

The state has created the AAY card to provide extra benefits for the "poorest of the poor." However, determining the "poorest of the poor" in BPL qualifying homes is a vague and difficult task without proper guidelines. The State of Karnataka has determined that the poorest 15% of BPL qualifying families should receive AAY cards. However, the process to calculate the poorest 15% is almost non-existent. Rather, AAY cards are handed out almost arbitrarily with almost all families earning an annual income of 5,000 Rs. or less.

The survey reveals that as a result of using 5,000 Rs. or less as the determining income line, more than 15% of BPL qualifying families are receiving AAY cards. Since 5,000 Rs. or less has been used by government officials and PDS workers as the absolute cut off, the survey, to uphold equality among ration card beneficiaries, will also determine AAY card-holders using this annual income line.

**Public Distribution System:** Interviews of PDS sites were conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of June 2006. Record keeping by PDS managers is very poor. They do not have much information beyond the number of cards per type the PDS serves. The government does not require them to carry any additional information such as the number of person in each household, disabilities, or special circumstances. Villagers and PDS workers both indicated that the major reason for a discrepancy between number of houses in the villages and number of card-holders is because of the need to give bribes to obtain cards. This is a major obstacle that must be addressed immediately if the Right to Food is to be upheld.

Each PDS site was consistent about types of cards and quantities of food rations and other items that should be distributed per card-type for each month. The following table describes the government designated rations. Two of the PDS sites indicated that sugar was not being supplied by the government to the PDS sites, and therefore sugar has not been distributed for the past 3 months (since March).

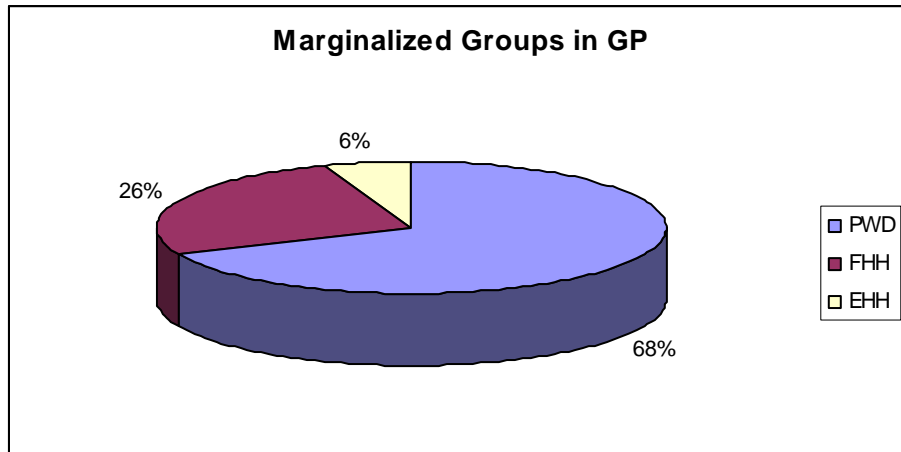
APL	4 liters Kerosene @ 10.50 Rs./liter
BPL	4 liters Kerosene @ 10.50 Rs./liter 20 kg Rice @ 3 Rs./kg 5 kg Wheat @ 3 Rs./kg 1 kg Sugar @ 14 Rs./kg 1 kg Salt @ 3 Rs./kg
AAY	4 liters Kerosene @ 10.50 Rs./liter 28 kg Rice @ 3 Rs./kg 7 kg Wheat @ 3 Rs./kg 1 kg Sugar @ 14 Rs./kg 1 kg Salt @ 3 Rs./kg

**Analysis:**

Table #1: Total PWDs, FHHs, and EHHs in the PothaganaHalli gran panchayat by village:

	DalavaiHalli	Hosadurga	Indrabeta	KunniHalli	PothaganaHalli	R.D. Roppa	Total
PWD	26	19	14	6	32	13	<b>110</b>
FHH	8	8	2	5	13	6	<b>42</b>
EHH	2	2	1	0	3	1	<b>9</b>
Total	36	29	17	11	48	20	<b>161</b>

Table #1 shows the total number of families in the PothaganaHalli Gran Panchayat that qualify as one of the three marginalized groups. The table displays the number of marginalized families by group and by village. A total of 110 families have at least one person with a disability (PWD). A total of 42 families are headed by a woman who is either a widow or does not have a husband (FHH). Female-headed households also do not have a working son over the age of 21. A total of 9 families consisted of elderly persons above the age of 60 living alone or with no working children (EHH). The total families in GP PothaganaHalli that are among the three marginalized groups is 161.



Graph of Table #1 statistics

Table #2: Households without card or with incorrect card by card-type required:

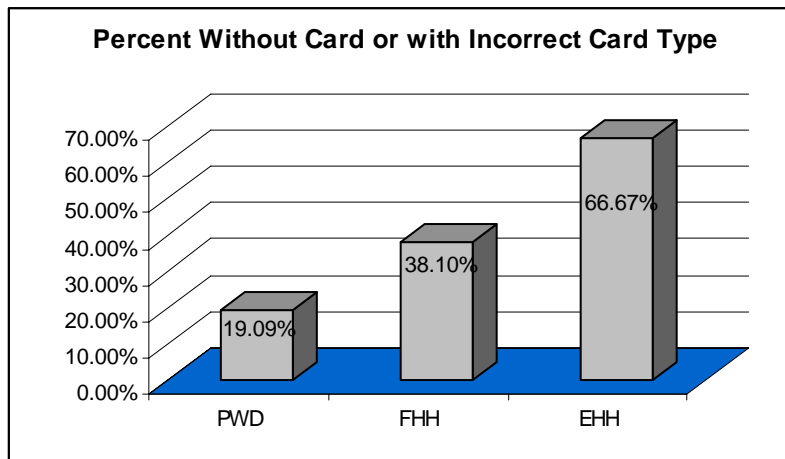
Card-type	Without Card	% of total in Gran Panchayat	Incorrect Card	% of total in Gran Panchayat	Total	% of total in Gran Panchayat
APL	10	6.21%	0	0.00%	10	6.21%
BPL	12	7.45%	0	0.00%	12	7.45%
AAY	10	6.21%	11	6.83%	21	13.04%
Total	32	19.88%	11	6.83%	43	26.71%

\* Total in Gran Panchayat is calculated in Table #1

Table #3: Households without card or with incorrect card by marginalized group:

Group	Number Without Card	% Without Card from Total in group	Number With Incorrect Card	% With Incorrect Card from Total in group	Total Without Card or Incorrect Card	% of Total in Group
PWD	20	18.18%	1	0.91%	21	19.09%
FHH	9	21.43%	6	14.29%	16	38.10%
EHH	3	33.33%	3	33.33%	6	66.67%
Total	32	19.88%	10	6.21%	43	26.71%

\* Total in group is calculated in Table #1



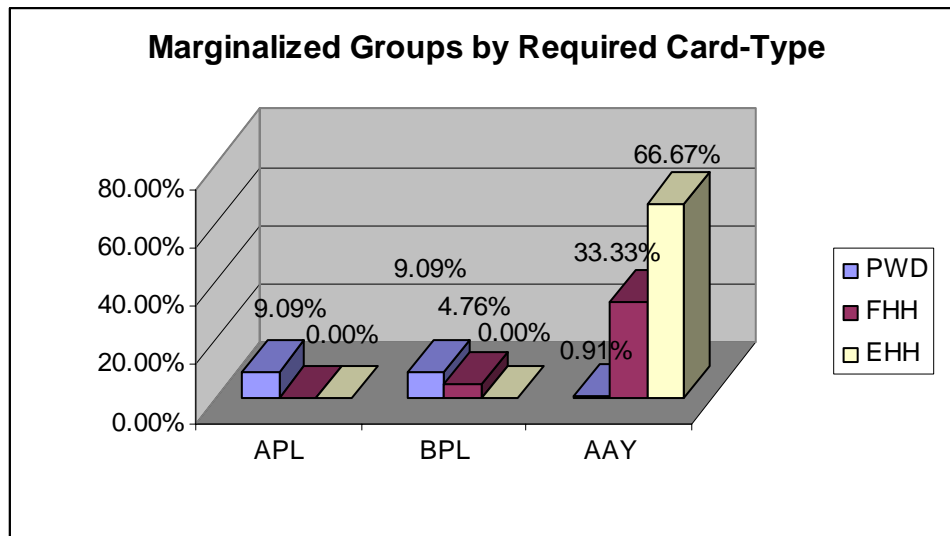
Graph of Table #3 statistics

Table #4: Number of Marginalized Families by Required Card-type

Group	APL	Percent of Total in Group	BPL	Percent of Total in Group	AAY	Percent of Total in Group	Total	Percent of Total in Group
PWD	10	9.09%	10	9.09%	1	0.91%	21	<b>19.09%</b>
FHH	0	0.00%	2	4.76%	14	33.33%	16	<b>38.10%</b>
EHH	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	66.67%	6	<b>66.67%</b>
Total	10	6.21%	12	7.45%	21	13.04%	43	<b>26.71%</b>

\* Total in group is calculated in Table #1

Table #4 illustrates the number of marginalized families by the card-type they require but do not possess. This includes both families that have no card or possess the wrong card. The table shows significant figures of 13.04% of marginalized families require an AAY card but do not possess one. 7.45% require a BPL card but do not possess it.



Graph of Table #4 statistics

Table #5: Households without card or with incorrect card by village:

Village	Number Without Card	% Without Card from Total in Village	Number With Incorrect Card	% With Incorrect Card from Total in Village	Total Without Card or Incorrect Card	% of Total in Village
DalavaiHalli	3	8.33%	2	5.56%	5	<b>13.89%</b>
Hosadurga	5	17.24%	2	6.90%	7	<b>24.14%</b>
Indrabeta	7	41.18%	0	0.00%	7	<b>41.18%</b>
KunniHalli	0	0.00%	1	9.09%	1	<b>9.09%</b>
PothaganaHalli	14	29.17%	3	6.25%	17	<b>35.42%</b>
R.D. Roppa	3	15.00%	3	15.00%	6	<b>30.00%</b>
Total	32	19.88%	11	6.83%	43	<b>26.71%</b>

\* Total in village is calculated in Table #1

Table #6: Households without card or with incorrect card by disability:

Disability	Without Card	Incorrect Card	Total	% of Total PWDs in Gran Panchayat
Locomotor	7	1	8	<b>7.27%</b>
Visually Impaired	4	0	4	<b>3.64%</b>
Speech & Hearing	2	0	2	<b>1.82%</b>
Hearing Impaired	2	0	2	<b>1.82%</b>
Mental Illness	1	0	1	<b>0.91%</b>
Mental Retardation	4	0	4	<b>3.64%</b>
Total	20	1	21	<b>19.09%</b>

**Conclusion:** The interview process and survey revealed that there is a large amount of marginalized families, nearly 20%, that do not possess a ration card. All the families that possess the incorrect card type are Elderly-Only Households (EHH). This may be attributed to the lapse in time that ration cards are supplied or reevaluated by the state. The sample area reveals that 20% of the state of Karnataka's marginalized families do not possess a ration card. This can amount to as much as 20 lakh (2 million) families or approximately 1 crore (10 million) people.

The study also illustrates that 18.2% of families with a Person with Disability are without ration-cards. 21.4% of Female-headed households, and 33.33% of Elderly-only households do not have cards. These high percentages disenfranchise millions throughout the state. If millions of people are left without the proper food benefits, then the state cannot effectively mitigate poverty and malnutrition. The rural area is especially prone to malnutrition and focus should be given in strengthening the system that assesses and assigns ration cards.

It is of the utmost importance that the state of Karnataka takes full concern and action to resolve the lack of efficiency within the ration-card assignment process. To allow 20 lakh families to go without ration cards that could potentially mitigate their malnutrition and poverty is an act adverse to the Will of the People. In order to uphold the citizen's Right to Life, the state must ensure their Right to Food. While there are significant inefficiencies and possibilities of corruption within the PDS scheme, ultimately it is the state's responsibility to properly assign ration-cards to deserving families. It is also the state's responsibility to ensure that the assignment of ration-cards and the PDS scheme is operated within the guidelines of the law.

Additional information gained from interviews:

DalavaiHalli is the largest of the villages and many houses possess the correct card. When inquiring into why this village has a higher percentage of ration cards many of the elder men replied that it was because of strong village leadership. "Strong village leadership" resulting in a greater amount of ration-cards translates to mean that politics is a large component in obtaining ration cards. Politics cannot be a component of receiving the legal rights of food rations. Many homes in other villages are being denied their rights due to politics.

In PothaganaHalli there is a large discrepancy between the number of homes in the village and homes that have ration-cards. In this village many people have BPL cards but should have AAY cards. PothaganaHalli is another large village with approximately 400 houses. Only approximately 67% of the houses in PothaganaHalli and Indrabeta have ration-cards. The discrepancy is not known but many interviewees and PDS workers throughout the GP say that bribery is required to obtain a ration card. Corruption within the system of assigning ration-cards is a major offense that must be corrected immediately if the peoples' Right to Food is to be upheld.

Many families complain that the amount of food rations that they receive is not actually the correct amount, though the PDS manager will claim that it has been weighed properly. Villagers do not have their own scales to weigh the food rations, and if they are able to have it weighed the PDS manager will claim that they have siphoned from the bag. Additionally, one PDS manager had complained that other PDS managers were writing on ration-cards the correct distribution amount and actually supplying villagers with a lower amount. He states that the amount that is illegally kept from the villagers is then sold on the black market. The PDS manager goes on to say that there is no system to verify if PDS managers are providing the accurate amount of food rations. When a district or state level official inspects the PDS system they usually go to villagers and examine if the cards indicate that they have received the correct amount. The cards have the correct amount written on them, but the villagers are not receiving that amount. When villagers refute the accuracy of the card, little is done to take their protests seriously.

Villagers also complain that the PDS sites will distribute less than the full amount for one month and place the blame on the government. According to some families interviewed the PDS sites will knowingly give less rice and document accurately that less rice was given. When the BPL or AAY families complain to the PDS workers, the PDS workers reply that they cannot distribute any more rations because the government has not provided the PDS with the sufficient amount of supply.

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APPENDIX A:

**PDS Sites Interviewed**

All 4 PDS sites serving the villages of GP PothaganaHalli have been interviewed.

**PDS Site #1:**

Manager: Mahalingappa

Location: R.D. Roppa village

Serving: 2 villages:

R.D. Roppa approx 160 houses

Hosadurga approx 250 houses

Total: 410

Families using this PDS per card-type:

APL:	66
BPL:	247
AAAY:	62
Total:	375

**PDS Site #2:**

Manager: B.B. Krishnaya

Location: PothaganaHalli

Serving: 2 villages:

PothaganaHalli approx 400 houses

Indrabeta approx 175 houses

Total: 575

Families using this PDS per card-type:

APL:	60
BPL:	254
AAAY:	66
Total:	380

**PDS Site #3:**

\* this village is in a neighboring GP and serves 3 villages including 1 village in GP PothaganaHalli, Kunni Halli. Information distinguishing which families are living in which village is not kept by the PDS sites. Therefore, the total families using this PDS was given, and then approximations on how many of those families are from Kunni Halli were made by the manager.

Manager: Patha Reddy  
Location: Bemanna Kunte  
Serving: 3 villages only 1 of which is in the surveyed GP, PothaganaHalli:  
Kunni Halli approx 65 houses

Families using this PDS per card-type:

APL:	53
BPL:	381
AA Y:	74
Total:	508

Approximate number of families from KunniHalli using this PDS

APL:	4
BPL:	50
AA Y:	8
Total:	62

**PDS Site #4:**

Manager: Thimmappa  
Location: DalavaiHalli village  
Serving: 1 villages:  
DalavaiHalli approx 500 houses

Families using this PDS per card-type:

APL:	20
BPL:	269
AA Y:	73
Total:	462

## APPENDIX B:

### Survey Question and How Data will be Compiled

- 1) Names:  
All members of the household over the age of 18
- 2) Village
- 3) Age of distinguishing person  
Age of disabled person, or female-head of FHH, or head of EHH
- 4) Disability (PWD)
- 5) Current Ration Card
- 6) Required Ration Card  
The ration card the household should have based on the appropriate laws
- 7) Number of people living in household  
Total number of people living in one household
- 8) Number of working persons  
Total number of people working within that household
- 9) Total income in 1 year (Rs.)  
Often income will be given based on wages received for one week or one month, then the total for the year is calculated.  
Any additional pension or income received is also included.  
Revenue earned from selling crops or agricultural products is included as well.
- 10) Total saving in 1 year (Rs.)  
Often savings is given for one week or one month, then the total for the year is calculated.
- 11) Size of land ownership in acres (if any)
- 12) If growing crops how much is earned in 1 year (Rs.)  
Interviewees are asked to give type of crop and average amount produced based on past years. Using the low-end of traditional market prices, the interviewers then calculate approximately how much is earned from crop sales in one year. Interviewer then verifies if the amount is correct. The vast majority of crops grown in the area is ground-nut (peanut) of which Rs. 1500 per kintal is used at the market price.
- 13) General condition/make of house (determined by interviewers)  
A “good” house has a cement reinforced roof with or without shingles. A “moderate” house has strong brick walls and a shingled roof but no cement reinforcement. A “poor” house has worn or weak brick walls or grass walls and a stick & grass roof.
- 14) Major assets  
Major assets include 2-wheelers, TVs, buffaloes, and goats. Other assets not normally found in the area but considered to be significant will also be included.

APPENDIX C:

**Survey Data**

(Houses that do not possess a ration card or possess the incorrect card)

Index	Names	Village	Age (PWD, FHH, EHH)	Disability	Current Ration Card	Required Ration Card	No. of people in house hold	No. of Working Persons	Total income (all sources of revenue), 1 Year	Total savings, 1 year	Size of land owned (acres)	Income from crops sold in 1 year	General Condition of House	Major Assets
EHH 01	Nangamma	DalavaiHalli	60	N/A	BPL	AAY	1	0	1,200	0	0	0	Poor - falling grass roof	None -
EHH 02	Marakka	Pothagana Halli	65	N/A	None	AAY	1	0	1,200	0	0	0	Moderate	None
EHH 03	Narsamma	Pothagana Halli	60	N/A	None	AAY	1	1	2,200	0	0	0	Renting - poor condition	None
EHH 04	Lakshmakka	HosaDurga	70	N/A	BPL	AAY	1	0	1,200	0	0	0	Poor	2 goats
EHH 05	Kariamamma	HosaDurga	60	N/A	None	AAY	1	1	3,300	0	0	0	Moderate	None
EHH 06	Obayya, Wife: Narsakka	HosaDurga	65	N/A	BPL	AAY	2	2	2,640	0	0	0	Rent - Poor	None
FHH 01	Mother: Faizan B., Grandmother: Channamma, 2 Girls, 1 Boy	DalavaiHalli	30	N/A	BPL	AAY	5	1	3,120	480	0	0	Renting - Moderate condition	None
FHH 02	Balamma, Son: Girish	Pothagana Halli	40	N/A	None	AAY	2	1	3,120	0	0	0	Poor	None
FHH 03	Ramalakamma, Daughters: Manjula, Radhamma, Kalamma, Son: Anil	Pothagana Halli	32	N/A	BPL	AAY	5	1	3,120	0	0	0	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None

Index	Names	Village	Age (PWD, FHH, EHH)	Disability	Current Ration Card	Required Ration Card	No. of people in house hold	No. of Working Persons	Total income (all sources of revenue), 1 Year	Total savings, 1 year	Size of land owned (acres)	Income from crops sold in 1 year	General Condition of House	Major Assets
FHH 04	Pravathi, Son: Suresh, Grandather: Naganappa (old), 1 Younger brother, 1 Younger sister	Pothagana Halli	24	N/A	None	BPL	5	2	11,000	0	0	0	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	TV
FHH 05	Sushilamma	Pothagana Halli	24	N/A	None	AAY	1	1	3,200	0	0	0	Poor - falling grass roof	None
FHH 06	Jayamma, Son: Ravi, Daughter: Gita	Pothagana Halli	35	N/A	None	AAY	3	1	3,120	0	0	0	Poor - nominal rent	None
FHH 07	Anamakka, Son: Shivanna, Dauthers: Nedravetee, Grudevi	Pothagana Halli	50	N/A	BPL	AAY	4	1	4,320	240	0	0	Moderate - shingled non-reinforced roof	None
FHH 08	Narsamma, Mother: Nagamma	Pothagana Halli	40	N/A	None	AAY	2	1	3,450	0	0	0	Poor	None
FHH 09	Sanjivamma	Pothagana Halli	50	N/A	None	AAY	1	1	2,400	0	0	0	Poor - falling roof	None
FHH 10	Anjanamma, Daughter: Gundrapamma	KunniHalli	50	N/A	BPL	AAY	2	2	4,240	0	0	0	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None
FHH 11	Sunayakka, son: Aleppa	Indrabeta	30	N/A	None	AAY	2	1	4,360	0	0	0	Poor - grass roof	None
FHH 12	Narsakka	HosaDurga	45	N/A	None	BPL	1	1	10,800	0	2	6,000	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None

Index	Names	Village	Age (PWD, FHH, EHH)	Disability	Current Ration Card	Required Ration Card	No. of people in house hold	No. of Working Persons	Total income (all sources of revenue), 1 Year	Total savings , 1 year	Size of land owned (acres)	Income from crops sold in 1 year	General Condition of House	Major Assets
FHH 13	Kariamamma	HosaDurga	40	N/A	None	AAY	1	1	3,620	0	0	0	Moderate	None
FHH 14	Gangamma, 2 underage sons	RD Roppa	40	N/A	BPL	AAY	3	2	4,800	0	0	0	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None
FHH 15	Rathanamma, 1 underage son	RD Roppa	40	N/A	BPL	AAY	2	1	4,160	0	0	0	Rent - Moderate	None
FHH 16	Marakka	RD Roppa	55	N/A	BPL	AAY	1	1	4,840	0	0	0	Moderate	None
PWD 01	Disabled: Thimmaraja, Wife: Mammatha	DalavaiHalli	25	Hearing Impaired	None	BPL	2	2	9,800	1,000	0.5	1,500	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None
PWD 02	Father: Rajappa, Mother: Mammaka, Disabled: Sriramappa, 1 Brother, 1 Sister-in-law, 2 Nephews	DalavaiHalli	42	Locomotor	None	BPL	6	1	9,000	0	1	3,000	Moderate, shingled non-reinforced roof	None
PWD 03	Disabled: Marakka, Husband: Erappa	DalavaiHalli	35	Mental Retardation	None	BPL	2	1	6,120	0	0	0	Poor - worn brick, no roof	None
PWD 04	Disabled: Gopala, Father: Hanumanthappa, Mother: Anjamma, 1 brother	RD Roppa	26	Mental Retardation	None	BPL	4	2	8,000	0	0	0	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	2-wheeler, 2 cows, 1 TV
PWD 05	2 Disabled: Lakshmanmuthi, Muthanna, Father: Sanjayappa, Mother: Vijayamma	RD Roppa	20, 16	Visually Impaired	None	APL	4	2	13,860	1,040	1	4,500	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	1 TV

Index	Names	Village	Age (PWD, FHH, EHH)	Disability	Current Ration Card	Required Ration Card	No. of people in house hold	No. of Working Persons	Total income (all sources of revenue), 1 Year	Total savings , 1 year	Size of land owned (acres)	Income from crops sold in 1 year	General Condition of House	Major Assets
PWD 06	Disabled: Ramanji, Father: Ramnarana, Mother: Jayamma, Grandmother, 1 Sister, 4 Brothers	RD Roppa	25	Locomotor	None	APL	9	2	25,000	0	10	15,000	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	2 Wheel er, TV
PWD 07	Disabled: P.M. Naresh, Care of: Ramlinkappa & Sukanya, 2 Sisters	Pothagana Halli	22	Locomotor	None	APL	5	2	35,000	1,440	8	15,000	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	30 Sheep , TV
PWD 08	Disabled: Bagamma, Father: Veerana, Mother: Kamamma, Grandmother, 3 brothers	Pothagana Halli	11	Locomotor	None	APL	7	3	17,000	480	2	6,000	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None
PWD 09	Disabled: Earanna, Father: Tippaswamy, Mother: Nagamma	Pothagana Halli	22	Locomotor	None	APL	3	2	13,900	480	1	5,600	Moderate , shingled non-reinforced roof	2-wheel er, TV
PWD 10	Disabled: Sunita, Father: Nalappa, Mother: Akamma, Grandfather, Grandmother, 1 Brother, 2 Sisters	Pothagana Halli	20	Locomotor	BPL	AAY	8	1	4,700	240	0	0	Renting - Moderate condition	None
PWD 11	Disabled: Earanna, Father: Haumanthara, Mother: Chickamma, 1 Brother, 1 Sister	Pothagana Halli	23	Mental Retardation	None	APL	6	3	16,750	0	4	10,500	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None

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PWD 12	Disabled: Vishakumar, Father: A. Varadappa, Mother: Chickamma, 1 Brother, 2 Sisters	Pothagana Halli	20	Mental Retardation	None	APL	5	2	45,000	0	14	30,000	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	TV, 10 Cows
PWD 13	Disabled: Thimmaraja, Father: Earappa, Mother: Aleveramma, 2 Brothers, 1 Sister	Pothagana Halli	23	Locomotor	None	APL	6	3	15,000	0	0	0	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None
PWD 14	Disabled: Ramakrishna, Mother: Nagaji	Indrabeta	36	Mental Illness	None	BPL	2	0	7,500	0	4	7,500	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None
PWD 15	Disabled: Chandramma, Father: Manjunatha, Mother: Pemilamma, 1 Brother, 1 Sister	Indrabeta	18	Visually Impaired	None	BPL	5	2	10,740	0	4	4,500	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	Tv, 1 Buffalo
PWD 16	Disabled: Gangadra, Wife: Nagamma, 2 sons, 2 daughters	Indrabeta	35	Speech & Hearing	None	BPL	6	2	9,240	0	1	3,000	Moderate	None
PWD 17	Disabled: Lakshmidevi, Husband: Chanappa, 1 son, 1 daughter	Indrabeta	32	Hearing Impaired	None	BPL	4	1	11,240	0	2	5,000	Moderate	None

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PWD 18	Disabled: Guyathri, Father: Rajappa, Mother: Bayamma, Brother: Pravlengagauda, Sister-in-law: Usha	Indrabeta	33	Visually Impaired	None	APL	5	1	50,000	10,000	60	50,000	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	2-wheeler, TV, Buffalo
PWD 19	Disabled: Girish, Father: Gopalappa, Mother: Manjula, 2 sisters	Indrabeta	15	Visually Impaired	None	APL	5	1	15,000	0	10	15,000	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	Buffalo
PWD 20	Disabled: Karianna, Father: Anamanthappa, Mother: Gangamma, Wife: Muthalakka, Brother: Naranni, Sis-in-law: Rathnamma	HosaDurga	25	Speech & Hearing	None	BPL	6	2	8,000	0	0	0	Moderate	None
PWD 21	Disabled: Karianna, Wife: Nagamma, Mother: Marakka, 2 sons	HosaDurga	40	Locomotor	None	BPL	5	1	8,660	0	1.5	4,500	Good. Shingled reinforced roof	None