

**KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
THRISSUR, KERALA**

**VISIT OF UNICEF TEAM, NEPAL
23rd -26th February 2015**

**Organised by
UNICEF in Association with Child Resource Centre, KILA**

Field Visit Guide



Govt. of Kerala



Prepared by

**Child Resource Centre (CRC)
Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)**



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1. Introduction

1.1 About Kerala

Kerala, the land of kera or coconut, is a never-ending array of coconut palms. Kerala lies along the coastline, to the extreme south west of the Indian peninsula, flanked by the Arabian Sea on the west and the mountains of the Western Ghats on the east. Kerala, *'The God's Own Country'*, one of the 50 "must see" destinations identified by the National Geographic Traveler, is the southernmost state in India. Endowed with unique geographical features having an equitable climate, temperature varying between 17°C to 34°C round the year, serene beaches, tranquil stretches of emerald backwaters, lush hill stations and exotic wildlife, waterfalls, sprawling plantations and paddy fields, it has enchanting art forms and historic and cultural monuments, and festivals.



This legend land of 'Parasurama' stretches north-south along a coastline of 580 kms with a varying width of 35 to 120 kms. Cascading delicately down the hills to the coasts covered by verdant coconut groves, the topography and physical characteristics change distinctly from east to west. The nature of the terrain and its physical features, divides an east west cross section of the state into three distinct regions- hills and



physical characteristics change distinctly from east to west. The nature of the terrain and its physical features, divides an east west cross section of the state into three distinct regions- hills and

valleys, midland and plains and the coastal region. Located between north latitudes 8018' and 12048' and east longitudes 74052' and 72022', this land of eternal beauty encompasses 1.18 per cent of the country.

The backwaters are a peculiar feature of the state. Canals link the lakes and backwaters to facilitate an uninterrupted inland water navigation system from Thiruvananthapuram to Vadakara, a distance of 450 kms. The Vembanadlake stretching from Alappuzha to Kochi is the biggest water body in the state and is over 200 sq.kms. in area. Kuttanad in Alappuzha district alone has more than 20 per cent of India's total length of waterways.



With the decentralisation of powers to Local self-government Institutions, Local bodies have an important role to play in the formulation of policy and implementation of developmental works at the grass roots level. Director of Panchayat and Director of Municipal Administration form the two field departments.

Location of KILA

Thrissur, the term Thrissur is the abbreviated anglicized form of the Malayalam word "THRISSIVAPERUR" which means the town of the "SACRED SIVA". The town is built on an elevated ground, at the apex of which is the famous "VADAKKUMNATHAN" Temple, a place of great antiquity. Thrissur District in the present form was formed on July 1, 1949, with the headquarters at Thrissur City. Thrissur is known as the cultural capital of Kerala, and the land of Poorams. The district is famous for its ancient temples, churches and mosques. Thrissur Pooram is the most colourful and spectacular temple festival in Kerala.



1.2 Kerala: A Profile

Area	Source	Kerala	India
Population (Million)	2011 Census	33.406	1210.726
Population Male (Million)	2011 Census	16.027	623.161
Population Female (Million)	2011 Census	17.379	587.565
Population Scheduled Caste (Million)	2011 Census	3.276	201.4
Population Scheduled Tribe (Million)	2011 Census	0.0484	104.3
Density of population (persons per Sq.Km)	2011 Census	860	382
Sex ratio (F:M)	2011 Census	1084	943
Death rate (per 1000 population)	Economic Review 13 7.00	7.2	
Dirth rate (per 1000 population)	Economic Review 13 14.80	22.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 population)	Economic Review 13 13.00	47	
Maternal mortality rate (per lakh/live birth)	Economic Review 13 81	212	
Life expectancy at birth		74	64
Literacy rate (%)	2011 Census	93.91	74.04
Literacy rate- Male (%)	2011 Census	96.02	82.14
Literacy rate- Female (%)	2011 Census	91.98	65.46
Per capita income at current price (INR)- 2012-13		92845	68747
Major crops	Paddy, Rubber, Tapioca, Banana, Coconut, Black pepper,Cardamom		
Major industries	Information technology, tourism, agro based business,readymade garments,		
	Ayurvedic, medicines, mining,marine products, rubber based industries		

1.3 Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), an autonomous training, research and consultancy organisation constituted under the Ministry of Local Self- Government, Government of Kerala. The Institute began its operation in 1990, in the pattern of national institute, with the main objective of strengthening decentralisation of local governance. In its capacity for training, consultancy, policy oriented



research activities; KILA reached out to other institutions and experts at the state, national and international level and its enhanced its academic strength. The Government of Kerala has recognised it as a Centre of Excellence and recommends it to be a state university.. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has

declared KILA as the SAARC Centre of Training in Decentralization and Local Governance. Recently the Ministry declared has a National Resource organisation in Child Development and Women.

There are several special features which have contributed to the outstanding performance of KILA. Though a fully owned government institution it has had real autonomy in setting its agenda and conducting training programme. It has been associated very closely with system, development and policy formulation in respect to decentralisation. KILA has been able to forge a strong network with experts and activists and this pool of committed individuals has enriched its academic quality.

Now it is engaged in institutionalizing the process of decentralisation and to make the local government system strong and sustainable. The institute disseminates the insight of research and recommendations of its various training programmes and workshops through a number of publications.

KILA is also established South Asia School of Local Governance (SAS) with the objective of Deepening Democracy through Strengthen Local Governance. SAS conducts regular programmes for the capacity building of local governments in Kerala. Programming for other states in India and for other countries are conducted on the basis of requests. It has organised two international conferences.

One of the outstanding features evolving with KILA is that the government of India is delegating the responsibility of state level adaptation of Rajiv Gandhi PanchayathShasakthikaranAbhiyan (RGPSA) and Sansadadarsh gram Yojana (SAGY)

The concept of Sevagram or ward level resource centre to strengthen grass root level governance and gramasabha is one of the major experiments under operation in the state.

With the setting of Child Resource Centre (CRC) by UNICEF, KILA has emerged as unique centre promoting child rights realisation in Kerala and India. KILA actively collaborates with many national and international agencies like UNICEF, UNDP, and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) with a motive of deepening local governance. KILA collaborates with the Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance and All India Institute of Local Self Governments Mumbai, to conduct international course in decentralised governance and poverty alleviation. As a lead institution for capacity building for local governments in the country, it facilitates not only training for the state of Kerala but also extends its support in training and discourse for other states in India as well as delegates from SAARC nations

1.4 Child Resource Centre (CRC) at KILA

(UNICEF supported resource support centre for effective child-centric governance in Kerala)

Child Resource Centre (CRC) is one of the first institutions of these kind established at KILA with the support of UNICEF. The overall objective of CRC is to provide resource support and training for effective child-centric governance in Kerala. The major activities of the centre include organizing training programmes, setting up of on-line repository on child governance, research and assessment studies, formation of consortium of stakeholders engaged in child governance and policy advocacy.

The resource centre facilitates Local Governments to design and implement comprehensive child development programmes. Comprehensive Child Development (CCDP) is a policy based



approach that focuses on inclusive child care through their physical, mental and social development. CCDP reliance on needs based interventions according to children's developmental stages and service delivery to work towards the four pillars of their rights. To makes these rights real there is need to provide children with various services they may require throughout the stages of lifecycle.

Child friendly local governance is the way forward to entitle and ensure all the critical needs of children which safeguards and provides them a violence-free and safe environment.

Hon. Chief Minister of Kerala, Sri.OommenChandy, inaugurating Child Resource Centre at KILA on 8th October 2011



The other objectives of CRC being:

- To provide a platform for various actors involved in child development
- To develop repository of knowledge on all governance issues around children.
- To facilitate policy development keeping in view of the second generation issues affecting children.
- To document and share the best practices of the Local Governments relating to child governance with national and international community

Envisaged activities - CRC

1. Training and Advocacy Programmes

One of the major activities of CRC is training programmes for various stakeholders engaged in child governance. A capacity development response strategy for addressing the second generation issues of children of Kerala is also included under the training.

The core target audience for the Capacity Development Programmes will be i. Local government functionaries. ii. Development partners and civil society groups involved in child governance. In order to plan and design comprehensive programmes for child development as well as Child friendly local governance, there is the necessity to bring together all key stakeholders within local government and across the state. There are several development partners viz: civil society groups, researchers, academic communities, NGOs, media, corporate bodies, judiciary etc. They need to be informed with various aspects of child governance.

2. On-line Repository on Child Governance (www.crckila.org)

On-line repository is a virtual library for governance issues related to children. This is a virtual library that can serve as a reference point for all governance issues around children. CRC will have an exclusive website to provide opportunities for sharing information among various stakeholders. There is the need to pool together the knowledge related to child governance. It is expected that the virtual library will pool together experts and advocates for better child governance

3. Documentation and Publications

Following activities are being carried out as part of this.

- Collection and collation of resources viz : publications, research studies
- Special emphasis will be given for collecting information on second generation development issues affecting the children of Kerala.
- Publication of FAQs in child development and local governance
- Publication of Service Information Directory and Project Ideas on CCDP
- Publication of Right based Operational manual and guidelines for implementing CFLG

4. Research and Assessment Studies

Action research and operational research, impact assessment studies shall be carried out. As part of promoting research programmes on child governance, Researcher's workshop will be organized. An incentive system will be evolved to promote young researchers willing to undertake research programmes at the level of Post Graduation, M.phil and Ph.D. The centre will organise Child Status Studies and will disseminate the knowledge of research studies.

5. Consortium (platform) of Relevant Actors

CRC will involve and get the support of individuals and institutions working for child governance through state level and regional consortium. Each of the consortium shall discuss with them so as to strengthen CCDP. There are several actors involved in child governance viz: Government, local government and non-government CRC will provide a common platform for child activists, NGOs, researchers, media, judiciary, corporate and other professional organizations to network and partner for better child governance. The key objectives of such platforms are:

- Networking with organizations working in the field of child governance for exchanging views
- Mainstreaming activities of various agencies for better child governance
- Exploring possibilities of mutual support from development oriented organization.
- Plan and implement activities of common interest

6. Policy Advocacy

As part of policy advocacy the centre will have following key functions

- Collect, store, compile and report local government level practices and service delivery data
- Carry out a policy advisory function providing independent analysis on the performance of local governments in the child governance sector
- Provide ongoing policy advice to Govt. of Kerala and local governments
- Organise policy workshops and consultative discussions on child governance issues keeping on the best interest of children.
- Policy level advocacy in association with relevant actors.
- Evolve policy guidelines in specific topics/areas
- Media Analysis

7. Child friendly Local Governance (CFLG)

KILA-CRC after developing the CCDP, manual and training programs conducted a quick feedback exercise through which five panchayats and one municipality were identified as pilot projects for child friendly local governance. A draft Operational Manual(OM) and guidance note on four areas of rights were prepared. Each OM has four to seven domains to be intervened effectively so as to achieve the child friendly status. Under each domain 5-10 strategies are

incorporated against which monitoring indicators are given. The Panchayats are asked to decide their own objectives and targets using the indicator based monitoring tools. All the six LSGIs are now planning budgeting and resolving to develop their Panchayats as “child friendly”. After the initial pilot training, 94 new

Panchayats with in northern district were given CFLG training and some of them are resolving to have child friendly interventions.

Programme Highlights

- Training on Comprehensive Child Development Plan for Local governments
- Exposure Visits from other states and countries
- State/ Regional Level Consortiums
- Directory of Child – Centric Services in Kerala
- Training course on NGOs and Child Rights
- Researcher’s Workshop on Child Governance
- Training course on Media and Child Rights
- National Consultation on Decentralization and Equity for Children
- Policy Guideline on Child Development Plan for Local Governments
- Training course on Child Friendly Local Governance
- Interventions to strengthen adolescent clubs in Attapady
- Documentation of effective child-centric interventions by local governments
- Student Internships

The ultimate beneficiaries of this Resource Centre will be children of Kerala, the different tiers of Local governments in Kerala – 978 Grama Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats, 14 District Panchayats, 60 Municipalities and 5 Municipal Corporations will be facilitated to ensure child-centric governance. Resource support will be ensured by CRC to those actors engaged in child governance in Kerala. Child development being a crucial responsibility of local governments of Kerala, the establishment of a child resource centre by UNICEF has enabled KILA to extend specialized services for local governments in child development. This will also enable KILA to equip itself as a centre of excellence in child governance.

8. Training Materials

Training materials are produced as part of training and advocacy programmes assured by CRC

Training Handbook



Video Film



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2. India – from a two tier to three tier federation

2.1. The 73rd and 74th Amendments

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India laid the way for a paradigm shift in the governance system of the country. From a two-tier system of the National and State governments, a new tier was introduced which could be broadly called local government. The major guiding principles followed in this shift were autonomy, powers to take decisions in matters transferred to local governments and devolution of functions, finance and functionaries.

The broad objective of the amendment is:

Ensuring social justice and Local Economic Development

2.2 Salient Features of the Constitutional Amendments

- Every State shall have Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas.
- A three-tier Panchayati Raj system for States having population over two million.
- For others, a two-tier system with no intermediate tier.
- Panchayats and Municipalities are established as institutions of self-government.
- There is reservation of seats – not less than one-third seats for women while for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, proportional to their population. (In Kerala, by an enactment by State Legislative the reservation for women in Local Government is not less than
- Not only member positions, but also chairperson positions are reserved for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as mentioned above
- The term of office for the elected representatives of these local governments is five years.
- The local governments are also to prepare local area development plans.
- Resources to the local governments may come from own resources generated by them as taxes, duties, fees, rent, user charges, etc and grants from the State and Central governments, borrowing, grand donations.

These are to be decided by the State governments based on the recommendations of a mandatory State Finance Commission.

- Each district has a District Planning Committee (DPC), which prepares a development plan for the district consolidating the urban and rural local plans and higher tier plans.
- 'Village assemblies' alias Gram Sabhas with all voters as members are established in every gramapanchayats. In urban Local Governments, ward sabhas are assemblies of voters of particular ward.
- States are mandated to confer power and responsibilities to these Gram Sabhas.
- The State governments shall constitute independent State Election Commissions.
- 29 subjects are transferred to the local governments; the details of which have to be defined by the State governments. 18 Subjects are transferred to Urban Local Governments.

2.3. Subjects Transferred To Rural Local Governments

(As per the Eleventh Schedule of Article 243 G of 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution)

01. Agriculture including agricultural extension
02. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
03. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
04. Animal husbandry, dairy and poultry
05. Fisheries
06. Social forestry and farm forestry
07. Minor forest production
08. Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries
09. Khadi, village and cottage industries
10. Rural housing
11. Drinking water

12. Fuel and fodder
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
15. Non-conventional energy sources
16. Poverty alleviation programmes
17. Education including primary and secondary school
18. Technical training and vocational education
19. Adult and non-formal education
20. Libraries
21. Cultural activities
22. Market and fairs
23. Health and sanitation
24. Family welfare
25. Women and child development
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes
28. Public distribution system
29. Maintenance of community assets

2.4 Subjects transferred to Urban Local Governments

(As per the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution)

01. Urban planning including town planning.
02. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
03. Planning for economic and social development.
04. Roads and bridges.
05. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.

06. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
07. Fire services.
08. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
09. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and up gradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughterhouses and tanneries.

3. Decentralisation and Local Governance in Kerala

3.1 Decentralisation in Kerala – Context

Democratic decentralisation and people's participation is increasingly becoming a subject of discussion considering its importance in social development. Democracy will be more meaningful when it becomes closer to the people. Strengthening of local governments, by means of devolving **functions, functionaries and finance** is found to be one the effective ways of decentralisation. And such experiments are being made all over the world. The key to the success of decentralisation lies in the level of people's participation. In turn, the effective participation of people depends on the capacity building for equipping people to participate in local level planning, monitoring and implementation. Models are being emerged based on learning-by-doing. Kerala, the southernmost state in India, has successfully experimented democratic decentralisation and people's participation in local level planning.

The State has been divided into 14 Districts spreading over 21 Revenue divisions, 63 Taluks and 1453 Revenue Villages. There are 14 District Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats, 978 Grama Panchayats, 60 Municipalities, 5 Corporations and 1 Township.

Consequent to the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India, the Local self-government Institutions (LSGIs) are to function as the third tier of Government. In Kerala, LSGIs have been meaningfully empowered through massive transfer of resources as well as administrative powers. Coupled with a grassroots level approach of Participatory Planning whereby the developmental programmes are identified and implemented through Grama Sabhas, the LSGIs have emerged as effective agencies for the implementation of developmental programmes.

3.2. Local Government System in Kerala

- The State of Kerala is divided into 14 revenue districts.
- Urban areas like towns and cities have Municipalities and Corporations respectively as the local government
- The District Panchayat, the district level local government, has jurisdiction over the rural areas of the district
- The rural area of each district is divided into Blocks with Block Panchayat as the local government unit

- There are 4 to 16 Block Panchayats in a district depending on the size and population.
- Within the boundary of each Block exist the third tier of local governments known as Gram Panchayats.

Each Block may have three to ten Gram Panchayats within their boundary.

No	Local Government	Level	Total Number
1	Gram Panchayat	Rural Village	978
2	Block Panchayat	Rural Intermediate	152
3	District Panchayat	Rural District	14
4	Municipality	Urban Town	60
5	Muni. Corporation	Urban City	5

- There are no hierarchical relations within this system and so each one is autonomous from the other. They function in the framework of the principles of subsidiarity and role clarity.
- Elections to these local governments take place every five years.
- Each local government is divided into wards/constituencies and each of them elects their representative.
- There are 21682 Elected Representatives in the Local Government System

Sl. No.	Local Government	Total No. of Wards	No. of wards in each Local government	
			Minimum	Maximum
1.	Grama Panchayats	16680	13	23
2.	Block Panchayat	2095	1	23
3.	District Panchayat	332	16	32
4.	Municipalities	2216	26	52
5.	Municipal Corporations	359	55	100
	Total	21682		

3.3. Principles of Decentralisation of Powers in Kerala

1 Autonomy:

The local self-governments are to be autonomous, functionally, financially, and administratively. The different tiers of local self-governments should be seen as complementary units rather than hierarchically organised.

2 People's Participation:

The functioning of the local self-government should be such that it facilitates maximum direct participation of people in the development process.

3 Accountability:

The elected representative accountability is not to be confined to the periodic electoral verdicts. There should be continuous social auditing of the performance.

4 Transparency:

People should have the right to information regarding every detail of the administration.

5 Subsidiarity:

It means that what can be done best at a particular level should be done at that level and not at higher levels. That entire can optimally done at the lowest level should be reserved to that level. Only the residual should be passed on to the higher levels.

6 Role Clarity:

There should be clarity regarding the roles of each tier in the development process and clear division of functions between the tiers.

7. Uniformity:

There should be uniformity of norms and rules.

8. Complementarity:

The functions of different tiers should not be overlapping, but should be complementary to each other.

3.4. Elections

At the local government level, the elected representatives elect the President, Vice President and Standing Committee members of the corresponding tier.

The Gram Panchayath Presidents within the Block area are members of the Block Panchayat committee and have all the rights including voting rights of the Block Panchayat member except in elections and no confidence motions.

In the case of the District Panchayat, all Block Panchayat Presidents within the district are its members with all the rights including voting rights except in elections and no confidence motions.

In the case of Municipalities, the former two are known as Chairperson and Vice Chairperson where as in the Corporations, Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Half of all the memberships, presidentships and positions of Standing Committee Chair Persons in all the tiers of local governments are reserved for women. It is also stipulated that with a minimum of one seat either for scheduled caste or for scheduled tribe in each local government, each of them should have seats reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in proportion to their population. Of this, half of the seats go to the women from these communities. All these posts are reserved on a rotation basis for every five years.

The elections to Local Governments in Kerala are fought on political lines. Its features include; selection of suitable and 'winnable' candidates by political parties, active campaigns, intense media interest and high voter turn out.

3.5 Governance and Committee System

• Panchayat Committee

The Panchayat committee consists of all the members elected under provisions of the Panchayat Raj Act from the wards. This Committee would function as a body corporate known by the name of the "Panchayat". In the towns, it is the Municipal Council and in cities, it is the Municipal Corporation Council.

• Steering Committee

The steering committee consists of President, Vice President and Standing Committee Chairpersons with President as the Chairperson. The steering committee monitors and coordinates the activities of the standing committees.

• Standing Committees

Standing Committees are committees constituted under the provision of Panchayat Raj/Municipality Act. The members of Standing Committees elected from among the members of the concerned Local Government itself. the Chair Persons of Standing committees are elected from the members of the concerned standing Committee.

Sl. No.	Local Government	Standing Committees
1.	Grama Panchayat and Block Panchayat	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Welfare 4. Health and education
2.	District Panchayath	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Public works, 4. Health and education , 5. Welfare
3.	Municipality	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Welfare, 4. Health, 5.Public works, and 6. education
4	Municipal Corporation	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Welfare, 4. Health, 5.Public works, 6. Town Planning, 7. Tax appeal and education

• Working Committee

Panchayat may constitute working committees relating to agriculture, public Health, Education etc. Working committees consists or elected representatives and others nomiated for panchayat committee.

• Ward Committees

The Ward Committee consists of the members from the concerned ward and those nominated from the locality by the Panchayat. The Committee studies and reports the specific needs of each ward. Ward member is the President of this Committee.

3.6 Resources of a Grama Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation

a) Tax revenue

- Taxes which are statutorily assigned to local bodies and levied by them.
- Property Tax, Professional Tax, Entertainment Tax are major Tax resources.

b) Non-tax revenue:

- Income from rents and other properties with Panchayat like markets, bus stands, shopping complex etc., license fees, fines, income from rivers by sale of sand etc.

c) Grants:

- From government for various specified purposes. -eg. Maintanance grant

- From specified purposes. eg. General purpose grant

d) Loans and Advances:

- From government and other financial institutions for specific purposes.

3.7 Funds for development Activities

When participatory planning was launched in the beginning of the IX Five Year Plan in 1997 the Government of Kerala devolved approximately one third of its development funds to local governments, based on certain norms. Since then there has been a gradual increase in the grant in aid received from the State Government. The major funds getting from State government are development fund, Maintenance fund, general purpose grant and funds of state sponsored schemes. In addition to these centrally sponsored schemes funds are also getting to the local self governments. All these are the major resources of plan of Local Governments

Own fund that means the revenue surplus of the Local Government is also a resource for their plans. Local Self Government institutions are preparing and implementing plans from 1997-98 onwards. The major part of the plan outlay of Local Governments is filled by the funds or Grants received from State Government

Details of funds allocated to Local Self-Government Institutions, is given every year in Appendix-IV of the State Budget. The amount is calculated based on a comprehensive formula. The three main categories of funds included in it are for:

- a) Development expenditure
- b) Maintenance of assets
- c) Traditional Functions (General Purpose Fund)

3.8 Transfer of function and functionaries

With the decentralization of Power several functions were transferred to Panchayat. Functionaries were transferred along with the concerned offices / institutions and its staff. Decentralisation of Powers to the Panchayat not only delegated powers, but also transferred the concerned Service Delivery Units and its functionaries as well. The panchayat has delegation to supervise and control the function, functionaries, maintenance, upgradation and constructions. All these institution have staff as per fixed pattern and the head of office as well as

other staff are transferred to the panchayat. They are the main functionaries for effective implementation of local plans

3.9 Grama Panchayat Office

It is the secretariat of the Panchayat and is functioning in their own building. The head of office is the Secretary. The mandatory functions of the Panchayat are registration of birth, death and marriage, regulation of constructions, issue of building permits, licensing, commercial establishments and industrial units. Collection of entertainment tax, profession tax, Property tax, advertisement tax, are the executive functions of Panchayat and these fees collected are the own fund of the Panchayat.

E- Governance system is adopted in the panchayat and a front office counter is maintained to provide friendly and time bound service to people. Citizen's Charter is published and service charter is exhibited in front of the office. The Panchayat administrative affairs are managed by the Secretary and assisted by different wing of staff including transferred institutions. All the staff is under the supervision and control of the Committee.

3.10 Transferred Institutions and Officials

While devolving functions to Panchayat the institutions and officials to perform those functions were also transferred to them. Agriculture offices, Health institutions, Anganwadies, Schools etc. were transferred to local governments as part of decentralisation of powers. Such Institution belong to Panchayat and its officers and staff are under the control of Panchayat. They have to perform the duties assigned them by their departments also.

3.11 Participatory Structures and Community Management

The Local Governments can utilize the possibilities of the Democratic Participatory Structures to enhance peoples participation, to improve the quality and effectiveness of administration, to make the governance system more transparent. Grama Sabha is the formal participatory structure and it is the part of Local Administrative System. Besides Grama sabhas, Hospital Management Committees, Anganwadi welfare committees, Parent-Teachers Associations, Padasekkara Committee (Farmers Committees) Health and Sanitation Committees, Cultural Social Organisations, Kudumbasree Community Based Organisations etc are helpful to improve the Local Governance. The involvement of these democratic organisations lead to an effective community Management in Local Governance and Service delivery.

3.12 Good governance and Complaint Redressal System.

In the democratic system, no one will deny, that the Governance is for the people. And of governance is for the people it should be good. It become Possible only by holding certain principles and values. The Local governance system is Formulated on these principles. To ensure justice to all an effective corrective mechanism is necessary. As part of this a proper redressal mechanism is also needed. In addition to Department level complaint redressal mechanism, Ombudsman for Local Governments is an effective system for complaint redressal. Citizen Charter, Right to information, Right to Service, E-governance and people friendly administration etc. are helpful to good governance.

3.13 Local Plan

All Local governments in the State are preparing and implementing their own plans for Local Economic Development welfare of the people and social justice .The Local Planning Process is in accordance with the guidelines issued by the State Government. The Local Planning process is participatory and in transparent manner. Importance is given to the 'Voice and Choice' of the people. The resource of the Local plan consists of funds given by State government, Own resources of Local Government, State and centrally sponsored scheme funds, Loans, and other sources of funds. The major portion of the out lay of local plan is the funds given by the State government. The Local governments have the freedom to allocate the funds according to their priorities. The working groups have a pivotal role in preparing the Local plan. Working Group is the forum of experts. The Local Governments are mandatory to form working groups in each sector. The Chair Person of a working group is an elected representative and the Convenor is a senior official of the particular sector. There are 7 to 15 experts in the field are the members of the working group. The working groups shall prepare status report of the sector and project ideas. They also have to prepare projects, considering the suggestions of Grama Sabhas.

3.14 Management of Panchayat

The Panchayat is administered by the elected body (Committee) and the President is endorsed with powers of the Committee. There are four standing committees in the Panchayat to advice and assist the Grama Panchayat committee for effective functioning of the Panchayat. The Vice President of the Panchayat shall be the chairman of the Finance Standing Committee.

There are different types of audits to verify the Administrative procedures, accounts, procedures and delegation of powers etc. Performance Audit, Local Fund Audit, Account General Audit and Social Audit are the major audits. Local Plan Implementations are put to the scrutiny of Monitoring Committees. The transferred institutions are monitored through Review Meetings and Management Committees with the participation of people.

3.15 Training and Empowerment

After a one and half decade of decentralisation the Panchayat is able to prepare local economic development plan taking in to consideration of the needs and demands raised by people. The local leaders were capacitated with continuous short term and long term trainings in different areas such as local planning, leadership, standing Committee functions, Good Governance etc,. Trainings are regularly imparted to elected members, officials, working group members and even gramasabha members. These trainings are conducted suitably by KILA ,IMG,SIRD,ETC. The development of capacity of elected members has been enabled them to exercise delegated powers vested with them and could take part effectively in decision making process.

3.16 Impact of decentralization and delegation of powers

Before the enactment of Panchayat Raj System , the Panchayat had no much scope for implementing programmes for the socio economic development of the locality due to the inadequacy of funds , functions, functionaries and freedom. But,since 9th Five Year Plan Panchayats become more powerful in all the above mentioned four items

4. CHILD FRIENDLY INITIATIVES IN KERALA

4.1 JagrathaSamithi

Jagrathasamithi is a grievance redressal mechanism like a permanent adalat for women and children to safeguard their rights and protect in against violence and violations at grass root level (local self-government).The Jagrathasamithi was formed under the mandate of women's commission Act in Kerala. The Women's commission found that many of complaints received from the community could have been solved better at local level than coming for settlement at state level. The women's commission decided to form a jagrathasamithi in 1997 at district level with the same powers as that of women's commission.The government of Kerala found this as a successful process of decentralization and in 2007 the jagrathasamithi were made mandatory at District panchayaths level and municipal and gramapanchayaths level. There was also provisioned for the formation of ward level jagrathasamithi and support samithi for Jagrathasamithi.

Organisational structure

The jagrathasamithi at GP & Municipal level:-

1. The chairperson: The chairperson of local body
2. Convenor :Convenor of women and child working group (ICDS supervisor/ CDPO)
3. Members :
 - Chairperson of the standing committee welfare
 - CDS Chairperson
 - Elected lady representative from SC/ST
 - A lady advocate
 - Medical officer(PHC) members from ward
 - SHO of police
 - Selected members from ward level jagrathasamithi
 - Any other ex-officio members under the control of Panchayats or other protection agency

At district level Jagrathasamithi shall be constituted as per the government orders with district panchayaths president as chair person and district level police functionary, health functionary, ICPS functionary, educational agency shall be official members. The subsidiarity principle is followed and so each jagrathasamithi at three tier level are independent but inter connected for the purpose of higher or lower level interventions and monitoring

Objectives:

- To protect the rights of women and children to mediate and involve against atrocity, discrimination and redressal of grievances
- Accept any complaints launched by women and children, solved the complaints by emergency interventions mediations, external assistance or referral in criminal cases
- Coordinate government departments and agencies at local and higher level for the attainment of the objectives
- Function as an all-time body to intervene in any violations of rights and create confidence among women and fear among intruders

Method of function

1. Accepting complaints in writing, oral or suomotto
2. Register all complaints
3. Keep confidentiality
4. Call for conciliation meetings in non- threatening situations of aggrieved parties and inflictors. Solve the problems through conciliation, counseling and follow up. Unsettled cases to be referred for higher level actions to appropriate bodies
5. Shall not take direct action on any POCSO case and criminal offences. But shall provide immediate support to victims by medical interventions and other mechanisms
6. In any case concerning child marriage ,serious domestic violations , dereliction in parent protection etc. shall be referred to concerned protection officers and cases followed up

Recent developments

In order to give legal validity to jagrathasamithi, Government of Kerala is considering amendment of Kerala Panchayati Raj Act

Conclusion

An effective jagrathasamithi shall solve many a minor complaints and reduced litigations. It can also generate awareness about gender equality can conduct crime mapping exercise, genderself-learning, gender friendliness among the public in collaboration with Kudumbasree and women's organization.

4.2 BALASABHA

Balasabha (children union) is a grass root level organization of children developed by Kudumbasree Mission at neighbourhood group level. The Balasabhas are structured neighbourhood network of children. Each Sabha consist of 15 – 30 children in the age group of 5 – 15 years. The prime objective of constituting Balasabhas is to prevent inter-generational transmission of poverty through capability enhancement of children. Small Learning Groups for experimental and systematic learning, opportunities for understanding democratic process, participation in conserving environment, enabling children to unfold the intricacies of collectivisation are the basic focal points of Balasabha. At present, there are 52,127 Balasabhas, covering 8,95,551 children, and creating glorious dimensions to the endeavour.

Structure

Under a ward in Kerala GramaPanchayats, there may have more than 2 NHG's and so there will have equal number of Balasabha. All the Balasabha in a ward shall constitute a Balasamithy. The ward member shall be the patron of Balasamithy and it shall function at sevakendram or the office of ward. All the Balasamithis shall constitute the Balapanchayath and panchayath president shall be the patron of Balapanchayath. Two elected representatives of each Balapanchayath in the particular district shall constitute the District Balaparliament. And two elected representatives of each District Bala Parliament shall constitute the State level Balaparliament.

Objectives

- To prevent inter-generational transmission of poverty through capability enhancement of children
- Small learning groups for experimental and systematic learning
- Opportunities for understanding democratic process
- Ensure the participation in conserving environment
- Enabling children to unfold the intricacies of collectivisation
- Developing leadership qualities
- Protecting their rights, empowerment and personality development

Members of balasabha

In one Balasabha 15-30 children are members with the age group of 5 to 18. In Balasabha committee 50% membership is reserved for girls. In the committee

there are President, Vice-president, Secretary and Joint secretary. Meetings of Balasabha are held in once in a week.

Activities

➤ Biodiversity initiatives

Biodiversity is the programme to understand the importance of conservation and protection of nature and environment. It is an attempt to create awareness among children through activities and video presentations. It also aims to spread the message throughout the society through children.

➤ Four plus (4+) Campaigns

Four plus campaign is an awareness programme regarding communicable diseases. It aims to create awareness in the society regarding the diseases through the children.

➤ Holistic Health Programme

It is a new initiative of Kudumbashree for children to improve their physical, mental and social wellbeing.

➤ Small Learning Groups

Small learning groups are formed by Balasabha to carry out study in different topics of interest. In these learning groups, children study about different areas like biodiversity, local environmental issues, local social issues, health issues, educational issues etc.

➤ Mediact

It is a programme to create media awareness among children. It will help children to understand the new trends of media

Apart from the calendar of events envisaged under the project, as mentioned above, many contextual programmes are also undertaken by the district mission offices. District specific programmes like Stamina 2010 (sports and games related), Vismaya (science related), Swapnathumbikal (addressing social issues), and Kadhayarangu (literary activities) are some of the commendable initiatives that gained momentum for Balasabha/BalaPanchayat activities in districts.

4.3 Students Police Cadet Project

The Student Police Cadet Project (SPC) is a school-based co-curricular initiative, which seeks to mould a responsible youth for creating a vigilant, peaceful and value-based society for whom discipline and adherence to law is a way of life. The project trains high school students to evolve as future leaders of a democratic society by inculcating respect for the law, Capability, discipline, civic sense, empathy for vulnerable sections of society and resistance to social evils. It implemented jointly by the Departments of Transport , Forest, Excise, Local Self Government, Fire & Rescue and Sports Council Departments.

Genesis of SPC Project

The farsighted Student Police Cadet Project has its roots in Janakeeyam, a community-level initiative by Kochi City police, in 2006. The students participated in the meeting requested for a space for children within the police to air grievance and also to make police child friendly. Accordingly, a pilot Student-Police project was launched on an experimental basis in a few selected schools in Ernakulum Rural District and later in Alappuzha District. Within a short time, positive results began to be seen among the student community, with significant improvement in academic performance of students, tackling of school-level deviant behavior by police with the help of students themselves, empowerment of girl students to resist exploitation, etc.

In light of the success stories from these schools, a detailed proposal for a state-wide project on the above lines was prepared under the guidance of Sri. Jacob Punnoose IPS (DGP-Kerala) and submitted to the Government of Kerala. On the basis of this report, Government of Kerala issued GO (P) 121/2010/ Home dated 29-05-2010, with the stated objective of moulding a generation of law-abiding, socially committed and service-oriented youth. Accordingly, a state-level Advisory Committee was constituted with Sri. Jacob Punnoose IPS (DGP-Kerala) as Chairman, senior Government officials as members, and Sri P Vijayan IPS as State Nodal Officer for the SPC Project. Also, an initial decision was made to implement the project in 100 selected schools across Kerala, to commence in the month of August 2010.

Objectives of SPC Project

- To mould a responsible youth who will become members of a vigilant, peaceful and value-based society, for whom discipline and abiding by the law is a way of life.

- Inculcating civic sense, social commitment, readiness to service and love of fellow members of society among school students.
- Awakening the dormant policeman in everyone.
- Developing in students a secular outlook, a spirit of enquiry, the power of observation, leadership and love of adventure
- Enabling students to work with police in improving internal security, eradicating crimes, maintaining law and order, assisting in traffic control etc.
- Promoting among students love of nature and awareness regarding the protection of environment and the readiness to be active in managing disasters.
- Develop the virtues of **Punctuality, Obedience, Large-heartedness, Inclusiveness, Courage and Effectiveness (POLICE).**

Activities of SPC

- Participating in sports events, drills, parades, camps, study classes and tour programs organised for the Student Police Cadets
- Conducting law literacy programs for peers in collaboration with various governmental and non-governmental organisations.
- Presenting short plays, mono-acts, film shows, road-shows and organising the public against narcotic drugs and terrorism.
- Keeping an eye on indiscipline in and outside the classrooms and bringing them to the notice of the class teachers and principals.
- Celebrating national festivals, saluting national symbols and being proud of the growth and prosperity of the country.
- Framing a network of young generation to stay united with the police force to eradicate offensive acts and retain law and order.
- Popularizing phone numbers of services such as crime stoppers, police helpline etc. among the student community.
- Prompting family members and friends to hand over relevant information to the police for resisting crimes.
- Putting in efforts to bring the police and the public closer

- Conducting visits to police stations, courts and prison houses to understand the procedures and prepare activity reports.
- Attending various programmes for perfecting personality skills and leadership qualities. [Head of the institution will be responsible for all SPC programmes inside and outside the schools.]

Anticipated Benefits to the Community

- Deepening of democratic governance
- Social empowerment
- Economic growth
- Attitudinal change in police organisation

Project Officials

- STATE NODAL OFFICER (SNO)
- DISTRICT NODAL OFFICER (DNO)
- POLICE STUDENT LIAISON OFFICER (PSLO)
- DRILL INSTRUCTORS
- COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICER (CPO)

Community Police Officer

CPOs are selected teachers responsible for coordination, supervision and implementation of the project in their respective schools. These CPOs receive regular training from the Police in project implementation and supervision, and hold the rank of honorary Sub-Inspector of Police. Community Police Officer is the key person responsible for implementing the SPC Scheme in schools. CPO is expected to motivate students to understand the values and philosophy of SPC. The expected role of CPO is to help cadets plan, implement and evaluate project-related activities and give proper guidance and directions to the Student Police Cadets.

SPC training programme

- Physical Training (Outdoor classes)
- Study classes (Indoor Classes)
- Practical Training (Field Visits)

- Mini Camps (Workshops)
- Annual summer camp (Residential)

OUTCOMES OF SPC PROJECT

The SPC project has brought about a positive impact on various stake holders of the society especially the cadets, teachers and school atmosphere in which the project was implemented.

Conclusion

The Student Police Cadet Project does not create more policemen, rather it seeks to grow the policeman within each young member of our communities. Student Police Cadet Project is envisaged to build up a capable force of Indian youth which is law abiding, responsible, vibrant, socially committed and service oriented. While implementing the SPC Project, it should be ensured that no sectarian or harmful interests influence the policies and/or execution of this Project.

4.4 Kerala Social security Mission

Kerala Social Security Mission (KSSM), organized under Social Justice Department, has a mission to extend service and support to the destitute, poor, aged, children in need of care, women in distress, chronically ill cancer patients and other weaker sections of population. Kerala Social Security Mission identifies, undertakes and implements social security projects for the weaker sections. KSSM strives to revamp institutions under the Social Justice Department to make them more comfortable to the inmates. KSSM creates facilities for centralised food processing and food supplementation to poor patients undergoing treatment in government hospitals and rehabilitate patients discharged from hospitals who have nowhere to go. To make our society a balanced one, health status of poor should be addressed and Social security mission draws up programmes for improving the health status by providing nutrition standards food to the poor. Mission is constantly working to identify the weaker section that are striving to recoup with the advancing world and was effectively functioning to retain their status in the society. KSSM is deeply dedicated to differently abled persons, destitute and those who demand care and deserve protection in our society. The mission is registered as a Charitable Society under the Government of Kerala with registration number T-1749/08. The headquarters of the organisation is in Thiruvananthapuram. The Governing Body consists of the Minister for Panchayats & Social Justice as the Chairman and the Addl. Chief Secretary to Government (Social Justice) as Vice-chairman.

Major schemes of KSSM

The Mission has made tremendous impact on the Social life of Kerala within a short span of time, by implementing various schemes:-

➤ **CANCER SURAKSHA SCHEME**

Realising that cancer is curable among children and that there is an urgent need to support families which are 'too poor to afford treatment'; the Government of Kerala has introduced the Cancer Suraksha Scheme on 1-11-2008. Under this scheme, children, under 18 years, would be given free treatment for cancer through designated Government hospitals in the state.

➤ **THALOLAM**

"Thalolam" intended to provide free treatment to children below the age of 18, who are suffering from Kidney diseases, Cardiovascular diseases, Cerebral, Brittle, Haemophilia, Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Anemia, Orthopaedic

deformities and other Neuro- Developmental Disabilities, Congenital anomalies (Endosulphan victims) and accident cases which needs surgery.

➤ **SRUTHITHARANGAM**

Sruthitharangam (Cochlear Implantation Scheme) intended to provide free surgery to children in the age group of 0-3 years, who are suffering from deafness. The early identification and intervention procedures initiated within six months of age should be the golden standard for the holistic development of a child with hearing loss. Cochlear Implant are proven options for the treatment of profound hearing loss. Over 2, 00,000 people have been implanted worldwide.

➤ **SNEHAPOORVAM**

Children are the greatest assets of our nation. Investing in them is investing for a better future for our country & for our world. Considering all the reality of the present situations faced by some children (orphans) in our society, Kerala Government has launched a noble initiative “SNEHAPOORVAM” as per the G.O (MS) No.36/2012/SWD dated 06/06/12 to provide financial support to orphans who are living in the family, with their relatives, friends, or the support of the community under the Social welfare Department implemented through Social Security Mission. The mission has initiated the project that aims at bringing these children to the main stream of the society.

➤ **SAMASHWASAM**

This scheme provides financial assistance to Kidney patients belonging to B.P.L families who are undergoing dialysis at least once in a month. As per the statistics around 15,000 dialysis patients are undergoing treatment through different hospitals of Kerala and around 5000 patients are belongs to BPL category.

➤ **SNEHASANTHWANAM**

The scheme aims relief measures to Endosulphan victims in the state. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 2000/- is given to bedridden Endosulphan victims and Rs. 1700/- to such bedridden Endosulphan victims who are getting Rs. 300/- as disability pension. All other Endosulphan victims are given Rs. 1000/- based on the list of Endosulphan victims furnished by District Collector.

➤ **ASWASA KIRANAM**

Aswasa Kiranam Scheme envisages assisting the care givers of Physically and Mentally disabled bed-ridden patients, who are family members or

relatives of the bedridden patients, as these care givers are not in a position to take up employment for self-sustenance. The scheme intends to provide a monthly assistance of Rs.525/- to care givers of all bed-ridden patients who needs a full-time care giver.The scheme came into effect from 01/01/10 and all those who have been providing care giving service to patients since 01/01/10 will be paid monthly assistance with retrospective effect This is apart from the pension given to the patient

➤ **HUNGER FREE CITY**

The project titled "Hunger Free City" aims to provide highly subsidized meals once a day to public at designated centers in a city and it is aimed at ensuring that no person in the city goes without at least one square meal a day

➤ **VAYOMITHRAM**

Kerala Social Security Mission is implementing the Vayomithram project which provides health care and support to elderly above the age of 65 years residing at Corporation/Municipal Areas in the state.The Vayomithram project mainly provides free medicines through mobile clinics, Palliative care, Help desk to the old age. The project implemented as a joint initiative to LSGD in the area. (Municipality/Corporation).

➤ **SNEHASPASHAM**

The government has initiated a project named "Snehasparsham" that intends to protect and help unwed mothers. As part of this project government is giving 1000 Rs. per month to them

➤ **KARUNYA DEPOSIT**

The scheme is intended to raise resources for the medical and educational support of physically or mentally challenged children attending special schools or who are inmates of orphanages/ institutions etc. The aim is to attract depositors who are willing to deposit sums of at least Rs.One lakh or its multiples as (Corporate Social Responsibility) funds. The money raised would be deposited in the state treasury for one year and is renewable on annual basis. The incentive of 15 % paid by the government will be used by the Mission for meeting the special requirements of these children.

➤ **CARE GIVERS FOR INSTITUTIONS**

The KSSM has initiated this project to extend care services to the needy residents who are living in our institutions. Kerala Social Security Mission has initiated a pilot programme for providing care providers to the neediest

institutions like Old Age Home and AshaBhavan and the Mission has selected 8 old age homes and 5 Ashabhavans under the project during the year 2012-13. The successful experience in introducing such initiative in welfare institutions, KSSM has proposed to extend the scheme to all welfare institutions under the department based on their requirement and considering the number of inmates during the year.

➤ **STATE INITIATIVE ON DISABILITY(SID)**

Kerala State Government has decided to start a new initiative “State Initiative on Disability - Prevention, Detection, Early Intervention, Education, Employment and Rehabilitation”. Government has very specifically directed that this initiative is to “be implemented in the Mission mode by Department of Social Justice with the active involvement of the Department of Health and Department of Education”.

➤ **PRATHYASHA**

“Prathyasha” is an innovative programme launched as a joint venture between Malabar Group, who is a frontrunner in the practice of philanthropic activities and corporate social responsibility (CSR) and Kerala Social Security Mission (KSSM). Without any doubt, marriage is part of the social agenda of human life, but in poor families the parents are not able to afford the escalating marriage expenses. The main objective of the Prathyasha scheme is to help economically poor parents in getting their daughters married.

➤ **WE – CARE**

Social Justice Department proposes to start a gateway “We - Care” to mobilize funds. This is basically a relief fund to address the social security needs of the society. The donations/ Contributions from the public/ organizations can be collected under this project. The funds mobilized through the Payment Gateway will not be utilized for administrative purposes or overhead charges. Kerala Social Security Mission is proposing “we – care” not only to collect contribution for various charity programmes but also to propagate the message of charity, civic sense and social responsibility among the society.

Our Responsibilities to Children

Delinquent behaviour among a minor section of children was rampant historically. No society was ever devoid of such mind boggling activities of adolescent children but was not cared with a right prespectives and so most of them met with punishment. In Kozhikkode district when Sri. P.T. Vijayan IPS, was holding the post of commissioner found that the shadow police taking into

custody about 70 children learning in school who were indulged in theft of cycle, bikes, computers and also participated in other sexual offences, criminal offences and sustain abuse. While sending them before the child welfare committee he thought of putting the deviant children under the mentorship of certain persons. He found that 28 out of 62 children could be brought in to mainstream. This was the insight for starting the programme our responsibility to children (ORC).

The ORC was experimented in Kozhikkode and Thrissur Corporation in 10 selected schools. A school Protection Group (SPG) was organized with PTA leaders, representatives of teachers, representatives of auto drivers, residence associations and merchant association. The SPG members were given training to deal with the problem behavior of children who are drawn to criminal activities.

Now the Kerala state social security mission has proposed to carry on the ORC to all high schools and higher secondary schools in Kerala.

Objectives of ORC

1. To undertake activities for the integrated development - Physical, mental and social health of children.
2. To take preventive actions to protect children from getting into anti social activities
3. To take action to rehabilitate the children who are involving in criminal activities
4. To create a pool of voluntary mentors who can evolve relationship with these children and rehabilitate them to main stream
5. To develop School Protection Group
6. To create a pool of school councilors for supporting these children

Procedure

1. Identify children who are showing negative behaviors at school, home or in community
2. Ensure one mentor for 10 children and allot 5 mentors for each school
3. The mentors shall assess the problems remedial interventions are their progress
4. Every student shall be provided with a diary for self-report, self-assessment, parent assessment and teacher assessment

5. Every month there will be the review meeting of mentors at school level
6. At an interval of 45 days the children will be provided with a camp and ORC resource group shall conduct training in etiquette manners value analysis creativity and arts

Conclusion

The Social Justice Department of Kerala through Kerala Social Security Mission hopes to set a benchmark on charity initiatives among Governing Sector by building with the community and extending support by various Government Schemes. In the long run, Kerala Social Security Mission plans to draw other Government Departments, Public/ Private Organisations , NGO's and other PSUs with similar outlook to partner and strengthen the scope and reach of its initiatives to benefit maximum number of people from the state. Kerala Social Security Mission wishes to create positive impact on the lives of people and become a role model for other State and organizations to emulate.

4.5 Kerala Child Rights Observatory (KeCRO)

Child Rights Observatories are established and experimented in different countries with the active involvement of civil society groups as a “Social Watch” in realising rights of children. In addition they contribute by way of analyzing and monitoring the situation of children, ensuring evidence based advocacy for awareness building and influencing the decision making for the well-being of children.

In different countries Child Rights Observatories are known in different names. In India, the Child Rights Observatories are established and operational in 4 states namely Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. ‘Every Right for Every Child’ is accepted as the Motto of these Child Rights Observatories.

In Kerala, the efforts to initiate Kerala Child Rights Observatory (KeCRO) was begun 2 years ago by organizing regional consultations with the support of UNICEF, Chennai. The formal launching of KeCRO with its secretariat at Loyola Extension Services, Thiruvananthapuram was held on 13th March 2014. KeCRO is constituted with 17 member State Core committee having district co-ordinators with a 9/11 member committee at each district of Kerala.

Objectives:

The overall objective of KeCRO is to act as a civil society mechanism in ensuring the effective and comprehensive implementation of Child Rights as enshrined in UNCRC in the state of Kerala. The specific objectives of KeCRO are as follows:

- Support Government policies and policy improvement for development of children.
- Research on age specific gender segregated database of children
- Advocacy of rights of children to various stakeholders.
- Awareness generation among children, parents and teachers on child rights.
- Increasing participation of children in processes, initiatives and institutions concerning them.
- Act as an instrument to strengthen child protection agencies and systems in Kerala through recommendations and suggestions
- To work with Local bodies for the protection and promotion of Child Rights.

- Show case and publish the best practices in Child Rights.

Looking Back

In the last one year period KeCRO could undertake the following major activities:

- 1) District level Child Rights sensitization workshops and formation of district committees in all the 14 districts of Kerala.
- 2) State level orientation Programme for Core Team Members and selected persons
- 3) Four State Level dissemination Workshops on themes namely - Dissemination of Children Report, Media Guidelines Reporting, JJ Act Rules and POCSO Act Guidelines.
- 4) Regular Analysis of Media Reporting

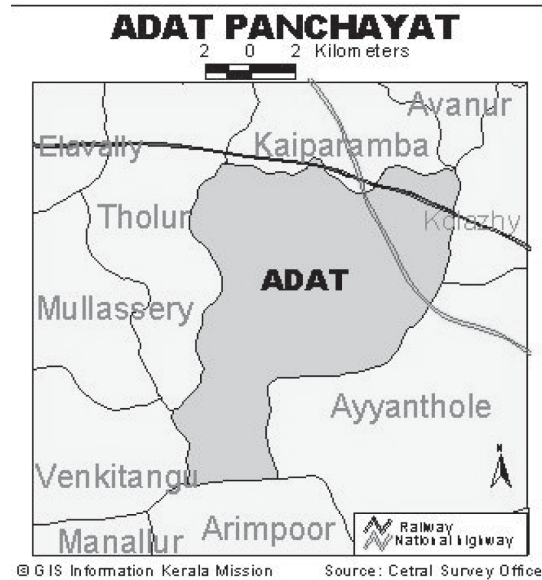
Beyond this, KeCRO could act as a credible voice and strong advocate for promotion and protection of child rights in the state of Kerala.

Way Forward

KeCRO plans to undertake initiatives to set standards by way of evolving policy guidelines and standard operation procedures on matters concerning children and positioning of right systems/duty bearers in place to safeguard their interests.

5. Brief Profile of visiting Grama Panchayats

5.1 Adat Grama panchayat



Boundaries

North	Kaiparambu G P
South	Thrissur Corporation & Arimpur G P
East	Thrissur Corporation & Kolazhy G P
West	Venkitangu & Tholur G P

Introduction

Adat Grama Panchayat is situated 6 k.ms away from Thrissur town- the cultural capital city of Kerala. Panchayat lies on the northern boundary of Thrissur Corporation separated by natural geographical structure. Adat Grama Panchayat is perfectly a village surrounded by hills, small canals, back waters, paddy fields etc.,. The panchayat is famous for Vilangen hill, one of the noted tourists spot, various temples, churches and SreeRamakrishna Ashram. This madom had a

major role in the cultural and educational development of the Panchayat. The multi religious people are leading very peaceful and harmonious life.

Various educational institutions under state and central Govt. including Amala medical college and world famous cancer hospital increase the importance of Panchayat in educational and health sector in the state.

The Panchayat is also known as the grannery of Thrissur. Panchayat is predominantly an agricultural village. Most of the people are farmers or agricultural workers, this is an urbanised village having higher rate of political, educational and cultural developments. Now a days the concentration outside the state laboures are high due to developmental activities.

Panchayat achieved 100% literacy, five major libraries leading the cultural development of the village. Panchayat committee is very much interested to implement various innovative projects for different fields as agriculture, sanitation, drinking water, education and child development

The source of funds are own fund such as building taxes, professional taxes and various fees including license fee etc, other than own fund, state and central funds are also getting regularly for their budget allocation. The Panchayat is honored by several states, central and NGO awards from 1999. All the achievements are due to the united and combined effort of elected representatives, employees, kudumbasree and public.

Profile of Adat Grama Panchayat

District	Thrissur
Block	Puzhackal
Villages	Puranattukkara, puzhackal, Adat, Chittilapilly
Thaluk	Thrissur
Assembly	Vadakkanchery
Parliment	Alathur
Population	29336
Area	23.22 km ²
Wards	18
Male	14614
Female	14722
Literacy rate	100%
President	T. Jayalakshmi
Secretary	V. Bhasurangan

Grama Panchayat Administration

Panchayat Committee

President	T. Jayalakshmi
Vice president	T.R. Jayachandran
Standing committee Chairpersons	
Finance	T.R. Jayachandran
Development	C.Anilkumar
Welfare	Stella Jojo
Health & Education	Maya Preman

Ward wise Elected members

1	Chittilapillypadijattumury	P.K.Shyju
2	ChittilapillyKizhakkumury	Maya Preman
3	Chittilapilly Ground	P.R. pradeepkumar
4	Kannikulam	T.K.Murugan
5	Choorakkattukara	Renuka Suresh
6	Ramanchira	T.R.Jayachandran
7	Muthuvara	Lathamuraleedharan (Late) Now Vaccant
8	Ambakkad	K.V.Sheeba
9	Puthussery	K.A.Anilkumar
10	Vilangan	K.K.Vinayan
11	Puranattukkara	Stella Jojo
12	Parikkad	C. Anilkumar
13	Moorpara	A.K.Suresh
14	Sanskrit College	Jose Edakalathoor
15	Manidam	Ajitha
16	Upalakkavu	K.S. Lakshmikutty
17	Ambalamkavu	T.Jayalakshmi
18	Adat	Mini Joseph

Panchayat Office

S.No	Name	Designation
1	V. Bhasurangan	Secretary
2	C.K.Shaju	A.S
3	P. Sreekumari	J.S
4	K.R.Santhosh	Accountant
5	R.Deepankuran	Sr.clerk
6	July ajose T	„
7	Michael Biju	„
8	Megha T Joy	Clerck
9	T.A.Arunkumar	„
10	M.Prassannakumari	„
11	K.P.Rajkumar	„
12	C.S.Resmi	„
13	P.R.Raveedra	Office Attendant

Transferred Institutions

S.No.	Name of Institutions	Head of Office	No. of Staff
1	Krishibhavan	Agriculture Officer	5
2	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	5
3	primary Health Centre	Medical Officer	15
4	Anganvadi - ICDS	ICDS Supervisor	59
5	Ayurveda Hospital	Medical Officer	4
6	U P School	Head Master	10
7	Homeo	Medical Officer	3
8	LSGD AE	Assistant Engineer	4
9	L P School	Head mistress	5
10	S C Promoters		2
11	V E O	Village Extension Office	1
12	Library	Librarian	1

Resource of Panchayat

S.No	Resources	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015
1	Plan General	8002000	8848000
	SCP	5371000	6077000
2	Maintenance Road	2084000	2437000
	Non Road	2708000	3167000
3	Finance Commission	4239000	6017360
4	Centrally Sponsored	2638186	1090000
5	World Bank	3152078	955923
6	Own Fund	13518941	8090775
7	State Sponsored	1131500	312500

Project Allocation for Panchayat Development (2013 -14)

S.No	Projects In Sector	Amount (Rs.)
1	Anganawadi	4033898
2	Housing	5977580
3	Health	1459800
4	Education	1278994
5	Drinking Water	3754091
6	Roads	10465745
7	Buildings	13034662

Major Development Activities and Achievements Related to Children

Anganwadis

Adat Grama Panchayat has a well-structured and well-functioning integrated child development programme. The panchayat has 29 Anganwadis. Every year Panchayat maintenance all Anganwadis through projects by various funds. Over all 400 kids are there protected and cared in Anganwadis. All Anganwadis have own building and the walls are painted with child friendly cartoon characters. All Anganwadi have sufficient furniture modern systems, sanitary facilities, water facilities, Gas connection etc. The children are fed with noon meal, supplementary nutrition and T H R S for under 3 children.

The E C E curriculum follows, themes method developed by department of social justice and is easy for the development of their mental and personal growth.

A model Anganwadi in the panchayat is a remarkable achievement and shall be considered as a best practice. This Anganwadi is also known as 3G. The Panchayat wish to use the Anganwadis as a multi-service centre for babies, feeding mothers and old age people. The beneficiaries are happy with the comprehensive service delivery.

School

The Panchayat also provide services for school going children. Panchayat have two government schools, LP and UP school. Every year the schools are maintained and furnished enough under different Projects. Both the schools have sufficient teachers and modern facilities like computer labs, sanitation water supply etc. Both the schools have preprimary divisions are well. In UP school preprimary is supported by the Govt. and in LP that run by private sponsorship. The C W S N including mentally retarded children is admitted to these schools. Panchayat implements one novel project "SANTHWANAM" for the support of poor students including scholarship.

Balasabha

Every year Panchayat organised Balapanchayat for the participation entertainment and recreation of children. Balasabhas are organised in every ward for children in the age group of 10-18 for learning recreations and tour programmes.

Jagratha Samithi

The panchayath has constituted Jagrathasamithi. The jagrathasamithi holds frequent meetings to take up complaints of any women and also of children on harassment and neglects.

Community health extension Programme

With the assistance of Amala Medical College in collaboration with primary health center,conduct continuous health assessment of people including children. They are given priority card for free O P treatment and medical concession at Amala Medical College.

Janamythri SPCP Linkage

The panchayath takes leads in formation of student cadet project, a school based co-curricular initiative to provide training and orientation to selected student police cadet. They are provided physical training study classes, practical training and annual summer camp.

Best Practices by Grama Panchayat

Even though the Panchayat is abundant with small canals and paddy fields , water scarcity and waste management are the main challenges that panchayat faced . One of the problems identified is high iron content in drinking water source and condamination due to unhealthy practice of disposal of waste adopted by public for want of open space.

Samagrakudivellapadhathi(integrated drinking water project)and iron Removal Plant

“Samagrakudivellapadhathi” (comprehensive potable water programme) started in 1999 and is still continues. The project supported by Panchayat with beneficiary contribution enabled pipe water connection to the residence. The main source of water for the project is from the river Ambakkad. Geographically the area is lower than sea level without sufficient flow and so the iron content in water is higher than the permissive level. This problem is solved by the establishment of the iron removal plant. One pumping station is maintained in Puzhakkal with two pump operators. Huge water tanks are erected at Vilangan Hills and Chettikunnu hills. From these tanks water is distributed various areas in Panchayath. Peechi water is also collected in an underground tank at Puzhakkal. District Panchayat also support this project.

Waste management

The Panchayat has placed waste collection bin in different centers. One of the Kudumbasree unit members collects these wastes in early morning and seperated as organic and inorganic. Organic waste recycled and used as fertilizers. Plastic and other inorganic are recycled by shredding machine and used in road tarring process. This waste management process and given livelihood to 20 women and reduced public waste.

AshrayaAgathiPunarathivasa

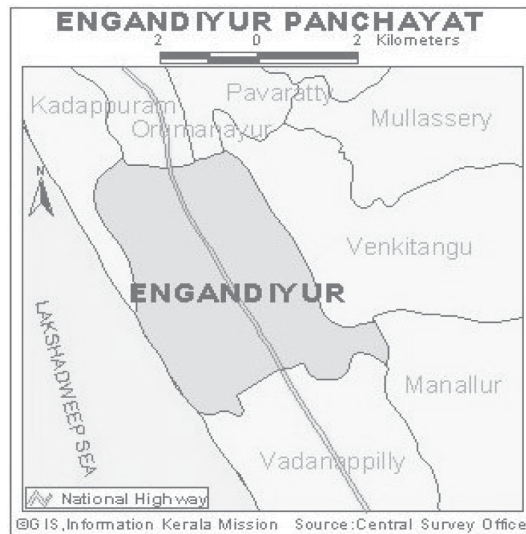
The Kudumbasree lead destitute the habitation programmeAshraya is implemented innovatively in the panchayat. The panchayat helped the poorest

people by constructing a flat and leased to them with a nominal rate. The housing project cost an amount of Rupees 39 lakhs and 70 persons are benefitted

Puzhakkal River Tourism Village

By conserving Puzhakkalpadam panchayat could conserved water, reduced water shortage and promoted river tourism. Around 5 Acre of land including the river area developed as an eco-tourism center and started boating, resting area ,restaurant , ice cream parlor ,organic rice selling center etc ... through these project 20 families met their livelihood , water availability ensured for around 1500 families and an entertainment center for people. Once this river basing was a neglected waste dumping spot and this project rejuvenated the river in its natural pride and quality.

5.2 Engandiyur Gramapanchayat



Boundaries

North	Orumanayur G P
South	Vadanapilly G P
East	Canoli Canal
West	Arabian Sea

Introduction

Engandiyur Grama Panchayat is situated 30 k.ms away from Thrissur town the cultural capital of Kerala. Panchayat is surrounded by Vadanapilly and Kadappuram Panchayats on two sides. Arabian Sea on western side and

Chettupuzha River on northern sides. Engandiyur panchayat is a low laying land in proximity with Arabian Sea. The N H 17 Cochin Panavel High way passes through this panchayat. Chettuvai is one of the old time port situated in the panchayat. But it is defunct totally and is now a part of history. Fishing is the main livelihood of people, catching fish processing and vending are the major work in the area. However a good number of people are migrating to Gulf countries and their remittance brings the panchayat has getting more development. Drinking water is one of the problems faced by the panchayat due to high salinization. Salinization also poses problems in traditional paddy cultivation and other agriculture production. This panchayat is one of the dominated with high scheduled cast population . The panchayat was formed in 1961 when the Kerala panchayat act came to force. It is very important that this is one of the pilot panchayat selected for implementing child friendly local governance by KILA.

Profile of Engandiyur Gramapanchayat

District	Thrissur
Block	Thalikulam
Villages	Engandiur
Thaluk	Chavakad
Assembly	Guruvayoor
Parliament	Thrissur
Area	15.68 sq.kms
Population	23329
Wards	16
Male	10645
Female	12684
Literacy rate	98.64 %
President	Smt Subha Sunil
Secretary	Sri. E.A.Rajan

Grama Panchayat Administration

Panchayat Committee

President	Smt Subha Sunil
Vice president	Sri. VelayudhanThoraveettil
Standing committee Chairpersons	
Finance	Sri. VelayudhanThoraveettil
Development	Smt Sudha
Welfare	Sri. SathishPanackal
Health & Education	Smt Lasika

Ward wise Elected members

1	Chettuva	Smt SumayyaSidhi
2	Vadakkummuri	Smt Lasika
3	Pulikkakadavu	Sri. Ranadev
4	Pulichode	Smt SindhuJayaprakash
5	Sreenarayana	Smt Preetha Teacher
6	Vettakkorumagan	Smt Sudha
7	Market	Smt Sunitha.
8	NHS	Sri. Divakaran.
9	Aayiramkanny	Smt Subha Sunil
10	ThiruNarayana	Sri SathishPanakkal
11	Polakkal	Sri. Viswabharan.
12	Thirumangalam	Smt Ajitha.
13	Fisheries	Sri. Sajeev
14	Ethayi	Sri VelayudhanThoraveettil
15	Nethaji	Sri. Gopi
16	Kotta	Smt Vineetha

Panchayat Office

S.No	Name	Designation
1	E A Rajan	Secratary
2	M Mohammed Sheriff	A.S
3	V K Ramlath	J.S
4	V R Geetha	Accountant
5	M V Savithri	Sr.clerk
6	K S Ushakumari	„
7	Jincy Paul Alappatt	„
8	P R Deepa	„
9	K Rajesh	Clerk
10	T V Sudha	„
11	P PPramod	„
12	K Shankankutty	„
13	P B Preetha	„
14	Salini	Office Attendant
15	M Sabitha	„
16	K A Laila	P T S

Transferred Institutions

S.No.	Name of Institutions	Head of Office	No. of Staff
1	Krishibhavan	Agriculture Officer	5
2	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	5
3	primary Health Centre	Medical Officer	14
4	Anganvadi - ICDS	ICDS Supervisor	47
5	Ayurveda Hospital	Medical Officer	3
6	U P School (2)	Head Masters	21
7	Homeo	Medical Officer	2
8	LSGD AE	Assistant Engineer	3
9	L P School	Head mistress	6
10	Fisheries Office	Sub Inspector	2
11	V E O	Village Extension Office	2
12	Library	Librarian	1

Resource of Panchayat

S.No	Resources	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015
1	Plan	6149000	753300
	General SCP	8340000	09436000
2	Maintenance	2822000	3300000
	Road Non Road	1980000	2316000
3	Finance Commission	3608000	4543159
4	Centrally Sponsored	11488800	1500000
5	World Bank	2101000	2300000
6	Own Fund	3750293	5000000
7	State Sponsored	11404312	1500000
8	General Purpose Grant	5533000	6510000

Project Allocation for Panchayat Development (2013 -14)

S.No	Projects In Sector	Amount (Rs.)
1	Anganavadi	1955524
2	Housing	4430758
3	Health	751922
4	Education	2716100
5	Drinking Water	503000
6	Roads	9295338
7	Buildings	2896988

Own Fund Collection Position as on 31-03-2014

Sl.No	Main Receipt	Demand	Collection	Balance
1	Building Tax	2202599	2202599	00
2	Profession Tax	1100307	1100307	00
3	Traders licence Fees	84170	84170	00
4	Birth and death fees	40558	40558	00
5	Marriage Registration	36010	36010	00
5	KPB Rules Permit fee	43637	43637	00
6	Rent	5290	5290	00
7	Fines	66147	66147	00

Plan Outlay for Child Development 2010-11 to 2013-14

S.N	Item	Plan fund	F C Grant	Maint. Grant	Block Share	Central Share	Own Fund	M P Lad	Total
1	Noon Feeding	3190879	415845		369997	681154			4657875
2	Cost of Land	129241					72276	350000	515517
3	Cost of Building							300000	300000
4	Compound wall			1077861					1077861
5	Repairing			451642					451642
6	Furniture			216453					216453
7	Toys			17572					17572
8	L P G			69000					69000

Major Development Activities and Achievements Related to Child Anganwadis

Engadiyur gramapanchayat is having 23 Angawadies of which 20 are having own building. The panchayat propose to construct other two building during this year it self. These Anganwadies serve the needs 957 girl children 937 boy children in the age group of 0-6. The no. of adolescent girls are 1455. All the Angawadies have toilets, cooking gas, toys, storage bins for food articles and furniture. Land scarcity is one of the problem for developing more space for Anganwadis

Schools

There are 9 schools in the area of panchayat of which two are under the direct control of panchayat. The infra-structure developments are met by panchayat has been provided to meet minimum standards under SSA. One of the major projects taken by the Panchayat is distribution of table and chair to 154 S C students to enhance their homework.

Mathematics made easy

One of the skill based problem faced by the children is in the academic skill deficit in maths. To address the issue a package of intervention among

lower primary and U P students were implemented. Educational kit with spiked abacus Alamance board, Peg board ready reckoner were given to each students under this project . This enabled to create positive attitude among children and enhanced their learning capacity.

Buds School

A special school for mental challenged shall be established for which preliminary actions are undertaken.

Primary Health Centre Development

The P H C of the panchayat is functioning in old sub center without enough facilities in building. The panchayath has acquired 15 cents of land and a new building being constructed with the assistance of MLA fund and 13th finance commission award. Rupees 15lakhs for the purchase of land was collected through public contribution. The estimated cost of building is rupees 90 lakhs.

Children's Park

A children park as known as 'Echakkan Master Memorial Children Park' has been constructed in the land contributed by public (14 cents) costing Rs.35 lakhs The children park is developed as an inclusive park for the children and senior citizens.

Best Practices by Gramapanchayath

Integrated waste management Project

As a trail to make the saying "waste makes wealth" biogas plant is being distributed to 76 families with the technical support of socio economic unit foundation (SCUF) with a capacity of 0.75m³ which now provide cooking gas to those families.

Rain Harvesting Project (MazhaPolima)

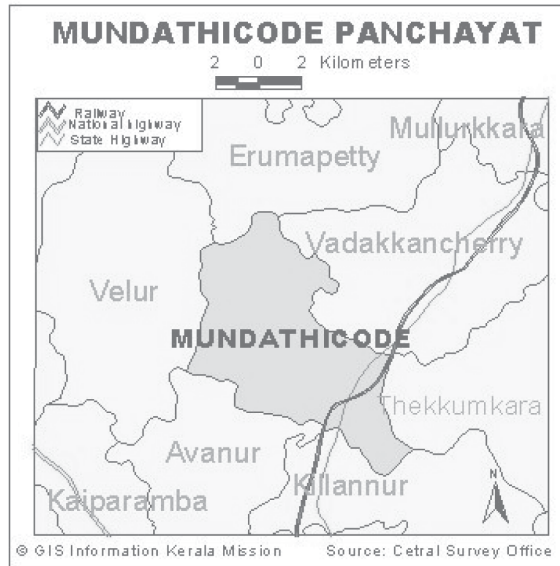
This is a method of draining rain water from roof top of the house to the open well maintained by the families. This water shall recharge the wells (water availability) and also keep the water inside the well to keep away salinity contamination. 36 families are covered under the Programme in the initial stage.

Child Friendly Panchayat - 20 point Agenda of Engandiyur 2014 - 15 and 2015-16

The Rights (Domain) The target set to be achieved (Agenda)

Survival	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child friendly wall painting in Anganwadis 2. Establish Buds school for M R 3. Ensure Rubella vaccination for all adolescent girls and awareness 4. Awareness Programme to parents before distribution of immunisation and prophylactic medicines. 5. Identify in children outside the state labours and ensure UIP
Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of building for all Anganwadi and enhance the standards of Anganwadi's. 2. Nutrition garden in all Anganwadi's and school. 3. Gramasabha of children every year. 4. Playground for children within two years. 5. Biogas plants for all schools.
Protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'O' zone declaration around schools to prohibit sale of tobacco and substaces. 2. Strengthening of Jagrathasamithy. 3. Awareness Programme against under age marriage. 4. Initiate and provide opportunity for physical development through Karate, Kalari and Yoga. 5. Action plan to segregate organic and inorganic waste at the place of origin ensure dispose system
Participation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of adolescent boys club. 2. Special gramasabha for physically and mentally challenged. 3. Micro savings in A G club and A B club. 4. Celebration of co-memeration days and awareness Programme 5. Establishment of children's park with safe hazard free surroundings.

5.3 Mundathicode Gramapanchayat



Boundaries

North	Wadakkanchery G.P.
South	Avanur G.P.
East	Thekkumkara G.P.
West	velur G.P.

Introduction

Mundathicode Gramapanchayat is situated 10 km away from KILA. This panchayat is one of the oldest one in the area. This panchayat is surrounded by 6 outer villages – Avanoor, Velur, Erumapetty, Wadakkanchery, Thekkumkara and Kilanoor. The Thrissur – Shornur railway line and state high way passes through

this panchayat. Mundathicode panchayat was formed in 1915 under the declaration of erstwhile Cochin kingdom. The panchayat system was by nomination and limited to forward caste and economically higher other religious members. The first school in panchayat was established after the formation of the panchayath in 1919. The first democratic election to the panchayat was held in 1953 under the Travancore Cochin panchayat act 1950 after the independence.

The population comprises of Hindu, Christian and Muslim from the early year. Support stone for head loads, Innfore, travelers. Pounds to keep stray domestic animals were available in panchayat. The first tar road was constructs in 1952 and bus service started for using 'steam bus'.

Profile of Mundathicode Gramapanchayat

District	Thrissur
Block	Wadakkanchery
Villages	Munndathicode, Puthuruthy, parlikkad, Periandue, Mundur
Thaluk	Thalapilly
Assembly	Wadakkanchery
Parliament	Alathur
Area	23.37km ²
Population	28530
Wards	17
Male	13665
Female	14865
literacy percentage	89.48
President	K. Ajithkumar
Secretary	Jessy

Grama Panchayat Administration

Panchayat Committee

President	K. Ajithkumar
Vice president	P. Saraswathy.
Standing committee Chairpersons	
Finance	P. Saraswathy
Dovelopment	Adv. Sunny Thomas
Welfare	A.V.Prabhavathy
Health & Education	N.R.Satheesan

Ward wise Elected members

1	Puthuruthy School	Sri. N.R.Satheesan
2	Puthuruthy Centre	Sri. Sunny Thomas
3	Puthuruthy East	Sri. K.T.Joy
4	Aryan Padam	Smt SoudamaniVijayan
5	ThiruthyParambu	Sri. Manojkumar.
6	Parlikadu	Smt Prabhavathy.
7	Pathamkkallu	Sri. P.K.Aravindakshan.
8	Minalur Bypass	Smt Sulochana Mohan.
9	Kurancherry	Smt Rugmini Mohan
10	Minaloor	Smt Saraswathy.
11	Athani	Sri. Bobby Jose
12	Ambalapuram	Smt SathyRaveedran.
13	Manakulam	Sri. Ravi Kombath
14	Peringandur	Smt Kuttymalu
15	Mundathikode South	Sri. E.G. Sajeesh
16	Mundathikode South	Smt NishaSunilkumar
17	Mundathikode South	Sri. K. Ajithkumar

Panchayat Office

S.No	Name	Designation
1	Smt Jessy	Secretary
2	Sri. T.M.Prince	A.S
3	Sri. A.S.Manoj	H.C
4	Smt.K.S.Dhanya	U.D.C
5	Sri. A.K.Sujith	U.D.C
6	Sri. M.A.Sunil	U.D.C
7	Sri. SbdulShakkir	L.D.C
8	Sri. P.V.Jimmy	L.D.C
9	Smt K.V.Sabhitha	L.D.C
10	Sri K.P.Jayaprakash	L.D.C
11	Smt K.S.Shyamala	Peon
12	Smt M.Savithri	P.T.S

Transferred Institutions

S.No.	Name of Institutions	Head of Office	No. of Staff
1	Krishibhavan	Agriculture Officer	4
2	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	3
3	primary Health Centre	Medical Officer	4
4	Anganvadi - ICDS	ICDS Supervisor	55
5	Ayurveda Hospital	Medical Officer	2
6	U P School	Head Master	2
7	V E O	Village Extension Office	2
8	Library	Librarian	1

Resource of Panchayat

S.No	Resources	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015
1	Plan	9467009	9560711
	General SCP	5593945	4896503
2	Maintenance	8283074	10496538
	Road Non Road	3353298	3983244
3	Finance Commission	6234133	8166748
4	Centrally Sponsored	4010000	3743952
5	World Bank	3922330	1158011
6	Own Fund	20407512	24618667
7	State Sponsored	8935000	4797863
8	General Purpose Grand	6248257	7097000

Project Allocation for Panchayat Development (2013 -14)

SlNo	Projects In Sector	Amount (Rs.)
1	Anganavadi	3372215
2	Housing	36209815
3	Health	800000
4	Education	783330
5	Drinking Water	6894636
6	Roads	23184884
7	Buildings	14547239

Major Development Activities and Achievements Related to Child

1. Anganwadis

Mundathicode panchayat has 27 Anganwadi's of which 20 have own building. Land has been acquired for other 6 Anganwadi's and the panchayath propose to construct building for all the Anganwadis by the year 2014-15. About 410 young children are enrolled under Anganwadi's of each 208 are boys and 202 are girls. There are 33 children with disability of which 15 are boys and 18 are girls. The immunisation status is 100 % and there is no report of any killer disease among children during last two years. Milks supplied in addition to S N P at Anganwadis. The Anganwadis with buildings are made baby friendly.

2. Children with disabilities

There are 33 children with disabilities in school and they are paid scholarships. Special adaptive devices are supplied to children affected with cerebral palsy and a talking computer to a student effected with visual problems.

3. School

There are three schools under the control of panchayat at Mundathicode, Ambalapuram, and D V L P Parlikadu. These schools are live by effective functioning of school clubs. All the schools has health club. Health awareness programme, medical camp awareness against substance abuse, discussion on non-communicable disease and distribution of palmlets are the major activities.

4. Agri club

Students agri club at school level club are supported by agriculture office under their Programme intensive vegetable cultivation development project. Children are supplied with seeds seedlings and organic manuar. The children with the assistance of P T A cultivated the vegetable within the school and also cultivate nutrition garden in the residence. This year the Govt. UPS Parlikadu decided to cultivate paddy in one acre of paddy field taken on lease

5. Poultry Club

Under the control of Vet. Surgeon 100 students from two schools were selected and given five chicks. Children took this to their house raised the chicken there and in turn supplied the eggs produced to the school itself for the noon meal on payment basis. This Programme developed interest in pets and also inculcated the spirit of productivity among children

6. Remedial coaching

The panchayat conducted vacation classes to the students who are slow learners and weak in subjects during the vacation period. Vocational aptitude training is also given side by side.

7. Sports developments

Special sports kits are provided to the school for developing sports talents of children.

8. School water supply and Sanitation

All the school and Anganwadis are provided with functioning toilets. All the schools are supplied with drinking water facilities.

9. Child Labour Prohibition

Panchayat takes vigilant action against those employees engaging Child Labour from within the state or by children from outside the state.

10. Intervention to prevent child abuse

- Panchayat Jagratha Samithi
- Home visit
- Reporting to child line
- Reporting to police

Best Practices done by Gramapanchayat

1. Grama kendram Sevagram

Ward level office and resource center for people has been opened in all the wards in the panchayat in strengthening grass root democracy through gramasabha.

2. Panchayat Office

Many of the people's service like birth and death registration are I T enabled and the office has totally changed to E governance system. A Front Office is functioning to avoid delay and enable friendly service to people. Citizen chart has been exhibited in front of the office to enhance information.

3. Zero Waste Land

There are 45 J L G (Join liability Group) formed in the panchayath under Kudumbasree and who are conducting cultivation in the vacant land taken on limited period leasing. Almost all the uncultivated private paddy field is taken by the group on lease and conducted cultivation in cooperative cultivation mode.

4. High Interest Free Panchayat

In order protect the marginal farmer and lower income group from money lenders who are exhorting unbearable rate of interest a new form of micro financing using the system of Kudumbasree NHG and 'Kubhera Operation' of Govt of Kerala is operationalised.
