

**Training of Bangladesh Government Officials on Local Level
Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Resource Mobilization**

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Child Resource Centre, KILA in Association with UNICEF

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



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)	SRS 2014	6.9	7.00
Birth rate (per 1000 population)	SRS 2014	14.7	21.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 population)	SRS 2014	12	40
Maternal mortality rate (per lakh/live birth)	SRS 2014	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), is 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 enabled 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 has 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 Panchayath Shasakthikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and Sansaddarsh 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 relies on needs based interventions according to children's developmental stages and service delivery to work towards the four pillars of their rights. To make these rights real there is need to provide children with various services they may require throughout the stages of lifecycle.

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 and 5 Corporations.

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 year.
- 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 Jagratha Samithi

Jagratha samithi 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 Jagrata samithi 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 jagratasamithi were made mandatory at District panchayaths level and municipal and grama panchayaths level.There was also provisioned for the formation of ward level jagratha samithi and support samithi for Jagratha samithi.

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 jagrathasamithiat three tire 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's assembly) 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.

➤ Media Act

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 need 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.

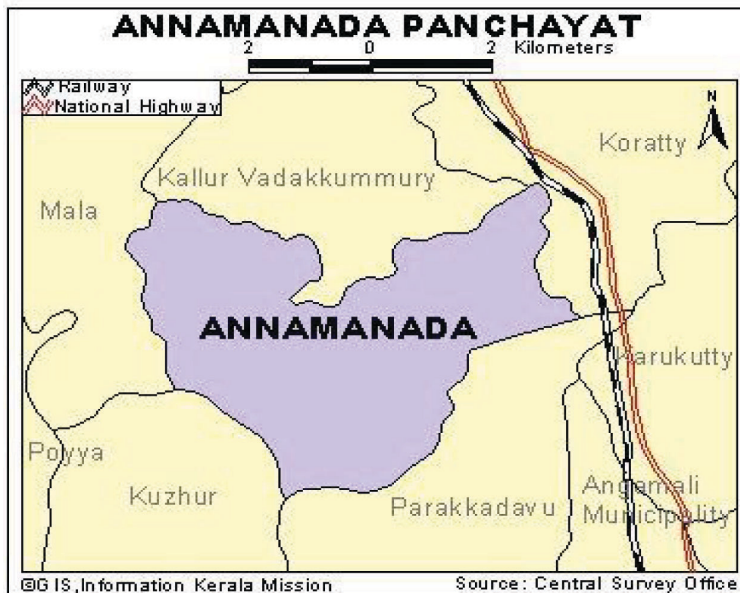
Way Forward

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 Local Governments

- ANNAMANADA GRAMA PANCHAYAT
- MALA GRAMA PANCHAYAT
- KUZHUR GRAMA PANCHAYAT
- PAZHAYANNUR BLOCK PANCHAYAT
- PUZHAKKAL BLOCK PANCHAYAT
- WADAKKANCHERY BLOCK PANCHAYAT
- ERNAKULAM DISTRICT PANCHAYAT

Annamanada Grama Panchayat



Introduction

Annamanada Grama Panchayat is situated in the Mala block which is at southwest corner of Thrissur district in Kerala spanning an area of about 25.08 km². Originally this village was a part of Cochin kingdom neighboring to Travancore kingdom. During the 19th century there was a dispute between these kingdoms regarding the ownership of this village and the famous Annamanada Mahadeva temple which is more than 1000 years old. The annual festival of Mahadeva temple which lasts for ten days is well-known. The name "Annamanada" came from some Brahmin families (Manas) where Brahmins used to get free food (Annam) in older days, the village where food (Annam) serving Brahmin families (manas) situated, later known as Annamanada. Annamanada is also famous for the first Laughter club in Kerala state established in September 2001. Muslim Mosque in Kallur and Christ king church are two other famous religious centers in the Panchayat. 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 receiving regularly for their budget allocation.

Brief Profile

1.	Area (Km ²)	25.55
2.	No of Wards	18
3.	Population	Male-14531
		Female-15758
		Total=30289
4.	Scheduled Castes	3441
5.	Scheduled Tribe	20
6.	Sex Ratio	988:1000
7.	Population Density	1187/km
8.	Literacy Rate	100
9.	No. of Families	7734
10.	District	Thrissur
11.	Taluk	Chalakydy
12.	Block	Mala
13.	Parliament Constituency	Chalakydy
14.	Assembly Constituency	Kodungallur

Administration

Total Number of Panchayat Members: 17

President	Sri.T K Satheesan
Standing Committee Chairpersons	
Finance (Vice President)	Smt. SulochanaSudhakaran
Development	Sri. K A Baiju
Welfare	Smt. KalyanikuttySajeevan
Health & Education	Sri P V Vinod

Officials of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name	Designation	Major Responsibility
1.	StanyVargheese	Secretary	Overall Execution and administration
2.	Velayudan V N	Assistant Secretary	Kudumbasree, MGNREGS
3.	Manoj V R	Head Clerk	Office Management Audit
4.	Sreekumar C P	Accountant	Accounts
5.	Jayanthi C	Senior Clerk	Plan
6.	Sunu N K	Senior Clerk	Establishment, Rent
7.	Mrudula M S	Senior Clerk	Civil Registration and License, Sand
8.	Jose K P	Clerk	Ward 1,5,10,11 , RTI
9.	Shafeek P A	Clerk	Ward 6,7,8,9 , Election
10.	Mishi Kamal	Clerk	Ward 4,12,13,14 Complaints & Auction
11.	Babu P K	Clerk	Ward 2,3,16,17,18 Building tax
12.	Nisha M R	Deployment Staff	Pension
13.	Bindu N C	Office Attendant	Office/Administrative Assistance
14.	Sheeja V V	Office Attendant	Office/Administrative Assistance
15.	Nabeesa V K	Full Time Sweeper	Maintenance of Office & premises
16.	Ravi P K	Part Time Sweeper	Maintenance of Office & premises
17.	Asokan P V	Part Time Librarian	Management of Panchayat Library

Details of Working Group

S. No	Name of Working Group	No. of Members	Chairperson	convener	Vice Chairperson (specify area of Expertise)
1.	Water Conservation	8	SindhuJayan & Irrigation	Agricultural Officer	Subramanian P G
2.	Small Industries	9	Baiju K A	V.E.O	Poulose P O
3.	Poverty Reduction	4	Sadanandan V P	Assistant Secretary	Ayyappan A V
4.	ST Development	8	Sunitha Sajeevan	V.E.O	Thankappan K K

5.	Women & Child Development	9	LathaKumaran	ICDS Supervisor	Gopi M R
6.	Health	8	Geetha Unnikrishnan	Medical Officer	Sivadas P K
7.	Drinking Water & Sanitation	9	Madhusoodanan	Assistant Engineer	MinithaBabu
8.	Education, Culture, Art & Youth Welfare	10	Vinod P A	H M	Huck M K
9.	Infrastructure Development & Public Works	9	Baiju K A	Assistant Engineer	Gopi T K
10.	Social Welfare	9	Kalliyankutty	ICDS Supervisor	Geetha Unnikrishnan
11.	Energy	9	Jose P D	Assistant Engineer	Asees P A
12.	Improvement of Administrative Service Activities	10	Thomas K K	Secretary	Subramanian P G

Institutions of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name of institution	Head of Office	No. of staffs
1.	Agricultural Office, Annamanada	Agricultural Officer	3
2.	Homeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	3
3.	Ayurveda Dispensary	Medical Officer	2
4.	Ayurveda Hospital , Annamanada	Medical Officer	3
5.	GUPS , Annamanada	HM	10
6.	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	2
7.	Veterinary Hospital, Mambra	Veterinary Surgeon	2
8.	PHC, Mambra	Medical Officer	3

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of Fund	Amount	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Plan (General)	9479000	9479000
2.	World Bank	297600	NIL
3.	Special Component Plan (SCP)	576900	576900
4.	Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP)	2000	2000
5.	Finance Commission Grant	7524747	7524747
6.	Maintenance Grant – Road	6775505	6775505
7.	Maintenance Grant -Non Road	2894527	2894527

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Total amount allocated	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	11	5023508	4466708
2.	Infrastructure	62	20011270	21474402
3.	Service	39	16916191	18089500
4.	Special Component Plan (SCP)	15	641599920011	6837061
5.	Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP)	1	2000	4000

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

- a. No. of Gramasabha (2014-15) : 3
- b. No. of Development Seminar : 1
- c. No. of Working Group meetings Held : 4
- d. No. of Stakeholder Consultation : 1

Convergence mechanisms (Integrated Projects)

S. no	Name of projects	Convergence with Block Panchayat	Convergence with District Panchayat	Other Schemes
1	Comprehensive Paddy Cultivation		✓	
2	Scholarship to the differentially abled	✓	✓	
3	Asraya		✓	

Sectoral Intervention highlights

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements(including child development)
Education	1.Vijaybheri (Good & Quality Education) 2. Centre of Excellence (Civil Service Training) 3. Sports academy (Foot Ball coaching to Children (Age - 8-18) 4. Chennai IIT visit (Best Student at 10 th Class)
Health	1. Structural – One PHC, Two Homeo Dispensary, Four Sub Centers 2. Pain & Palliative
Agriculture	1. 100% Barren free land 2. Farming expense reduced through mechanization 3. Produced 1200 ton paddy 4. Enabled more than 100 youths to involve in agricultural sector

Success stories /Achievements

- ✓ Barren free Land Panchayat
- ✓ Improved standard of educational status

A brief account of visiting institutions

- a. Anganwady- No-63
- b. School- GUPS ,Annamanada
- c. PHC- Mambra, PHC
- d. Any other special institutions (like old age home, children’s park, palliative care etc.)
 - 1) One “Pakalveedu” in Annamanda for Old Age
 - 2) Autism Centre in Valoor Ward

Mala Grama Panchayat



Introduction

Mala Grama Panchayat is a Special Grade Panchayat formed on August 15, 1953 consisting of four villages: Vadama, Vadakumbhagam, Kuruvilassery and Annalloor spanning an area of about 28.35 km². Now it is a rapidly urbanizing Panchayat located in the southern part of Thrissur district in Kerala. The name “Mala” is said to have derived from the Hebrew word “Mal-Aha” which means “Center of Refugee”. It has a glorious past and a rich cultural heritage where people of all caste and creed came from all parts of the world for business and settlement. Pilgrims like the Jews (Israelites), the Konkans (a linguistic community whose mother-tongue is the Konkani language) and the Kudumbies (a traditional Konkani -speaking farming community) chose Mala as the best place for settlements, the ambience generated by its nature's variety are irresistible. In ancient period of Mala, ceremonial sounds from four places of worship (Temple, Synagogue, Mosque and Church within the Mala town limit) were heard simultaneously proclaiming the religious unity of people dwelling at Mala and its surroundings. Ornamented by different rivers, backwaters and hills, Mala with its green palms swaying in the wind and rich paddy fields offers an ideal spot for any tourist. Mala Panchayat is a 100% literate Panchayat.

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 receiving regularly for their budget allocation. The Panchayat is also renowned by honoring several state, central and other awards.

Brief Profile

1.	Area (Km ²)	28.35 Sq K M
2.	No of Wards	20
3.	Population	Male - 16207
		Female - 18164
		Total - 34371
4.	Scheduled Castes	4482
5.	Scheduled Tribe	4
6.	Sex Ratio	1120
7.	Population Density	1212.38
8.	Literacy Rate	93.78
9.	No. of Families	8751
10.	District	Thrissur
11.	Taluk	Chalakydy
12.	Block	Mala
13.	Parliament Constituency	Chalakydy
14.	Assembly Constituency	Kodugallur

Administration

Total No of Panchayat Members: 20

President	Smt. Indira Sivaraman
Standing Committee Chairpersons	
Finance (Vice President)	Sri. DileepParameswaran
Development	Smt. Sherly Joy
Welfare	Adv. G. Kishore Kumar
Health & Education	Smt. AmbilySajeev

Officials of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name	Designation	Major Responsibility
1.	Meera N Menon	Secretary	Head of Office
2.	Sreekanth P S	Assistant Secretary	S C Projects implementing Officer, Kudumbasree Member Secretary
3.	Regi Paul	Jr .Superintendant	Duties of Jr . Superintendant
4.	M S Sunil	Accountant	Accounting
5.	Shiny A R	Sr Clerk	Establishment, Election, Audit, Suit
6.	Ratheesh C R	Sr Clerk	Decentralized Planning
7.	Uma Menon	Sr Clerk	Licence, Profession Tax, R I Act,
8.	Lissy K K	Sr Clerk	Civil Registration, Marriage Registr ation, Auction, Rent , Property tax
9.	Anilkumar M	Librarian	Librarian
10.	Remya k s	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 1,2,7,9,17
11.	Johnson K S	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 3,4,5,6,20
12.	Sureshan V S	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 14,15,18,19
13.	Shihab E A	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 10,11,12,13,16
14.	Nazeema N K	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 8, Hall Booking, Despatch
15.	Joby K J	Clerk	Pension, Building Permit
16.	Radha T R	Office Attendant	Duties of Office Attendant
17.	Shiny P M	Office Attendant	Duties of Office Attendant
18.	Sheela V R	Full Time Sweeper	Duties of sweeper

Details of Working Group

S. No	Name of Working Group	No. of Members	Chairperson	convener	Vice Chairperson (specify area of Expertise)
1.	Agriculture	12	M K Narayanan	George Prasanth	Surendran Kannankattil
2.	Small Industries	12	ShyjaBabu	Mymmunath	George Chakola
3.	Public Work	12	JoshyaKajuthara	Rashy P R	Peter Parakattil
4.	Poverty Alleviation	12	George Nellissery	Mymmunath	Asokan K K
5.	Social Welfare	12	BindhuBabu	Silvi K D	A P Balan
6.	S C development	12	Savathri Krishnan	Sreekanth P S	Pethambaran Mambliyath
7.	Child & Women Development	12	Baiju Lenin	Silvi K d	George Manavalan
8.	Health	12	RadhaBaskaran	BeenaZakariya	Sankaran Master
9.	Sanitation & Drinking Water	12	C L Babu	BeenaZakariya	M M Venu
10.	Education, Arts, Sports, Youth Welfare , Cultural	12	Jhames Panajikkal	Komalavally M R	P P Chathan Master
11.	Animal Husbandry & Dairy devpt.	12	T P Suresh	RakhiRajan	Ginesh T P
12.	Improvement of Administrative Service Activities	12	Leema Vargheese	Meera N Menon	Antony Wilfred

Institutions of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name of institution	Head of Office	No. of staffs
1	C community Health Centre	Medical Officer	45
2	Govt. Ayurveda Dispensary	Medical Officer	2
3	Govt. Homeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	2
4	Govt. Model L.P.School	Head Master	9
5	Agriculture Office	Agriculture Officer	6
6	Govt. Veterinary Dispensary	Veterinary Surgeon	4

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of Fund	Source	Amount	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Development Fund General	State Govt.	12098000	10662000
2.	13'th Finance Commission Grant	Central Govt.	7745957	5423000
3	K.L.G.S.D.P. Grant	World Bank Assistance	3348000	0
4.	Development Fund (S C P)	State Govt	7926000	7926000
5.	Development Fund (T S P)	State Govt	43000	43000
6.	Maintenance Grant (Road)	Maintenance Grant (Road)	6383000	6790000
7.	Maintenance Grant Non (Road)	Maintenance Grant (Road)	3058000	3253000
	TOTAL		40601957	34097000

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Total amount allocated	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	16	8507567	8837696
2.	Infrastructure	47- 97	22469833	36643628
3.	Service	47- 52	19150283	13262665
4.	Special Component Plan (SCP)	31- 25	13878862	10728331
5.	Tribal Component Plan (TSP)	2- 3	80000	123000

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

- a. No. of Gramasabha (2014-15) : 4
- b. No. of Development Seminar : 1
- c. No. of Working Group Meetings Held : 36
- d. No. of Stakeholder Consultation : 8

Sectoral Intervention highlights

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements(including child development)
Productive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive paddy development 2. Women's industrial estate 3. Goat farming 4. Comprehensive development of children
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Anganwady through <i>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</i>
Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Renovation of Mala Kulam (Pond) 3. Maintenance of Family Welfare Centre 4. Maintenance of veterinary dispensary 1. Comprehensive development for Aged People 2. Comprehensive package for disabled 3. Vigilance committee for Women & Children 4. Sports training for Youth & Children's

Success stories /Achievements

- A. Total Pension GramaPanchayat
- B. Online Service in civil registration
- C. Ongoing projects in connection with women, children, old age, disabled people friendly
- D. Approval of annual Plan before the begging of financial year

A special note on child-centric interventions

Conducted children's GramaSabhas and formed a children's Panchayat. Children's Panchayat committees are held every month and discusses the matters related to their needs and issues. In the current year skill development classes in regular intervals and practical sessions in agriculture activities through Balasabha has been started.

A brief account of visiting institutions

- a. Anganwady - Anganwady No 105 located at Vadamain Ward No 8, 10 children, one 'ayya' and one teacher.
- b. School- G.M.L.P. School Mala, established in 1892, 1 - 5 standard and nursery , total 77 students, 6 teachers and 2 non-teaching staff, 1 School Bus
- c. PHC- K. Karunakaran Memorial Community Health Centre Mala, 4 Doctors, 300-350 out patients / day, 60 bedded capacity in In Patient wing.

Kuzhur Grama Panchayat



Introduction

Kuzhur Gram Panchayat is situated in the Mala block which is at southwest corner of Thrissur district in Kerala, comprised of Thirumukkulam and Kakkulisseri villages spanning an area of about 19.11 km². The Panchayat is predominantly an agricultural village. Most of the people in the Panchayat earn their living through agriculture. Kuzhur is a place which is famous for lush green paddy fields and ancient temples. The village has several temples that uphold certain traditional temple architecture which are unique to Kerala. Kuzhur Sri Subrahmanya Swami temple is major pilgrim centre for Hindu devotees. The annual festival of Sri Subrahmanya Swami temple which lasts for eight day is famous for the ritual drum performances, known as “chendamelam” and ‘panchavadhyam’ and the procession of 15 elephants. Mary immaculate church is one of the famous churches in Kuzhur. The ‘KuzhurPerrunnal’ is of the biggest festival of Christians in Thrissur. The source of fund for Kuzhur is very limited as there is no big town in the Panchayat area. However a lot of people are migrating to Middle East countries and their remittance brings the Panchayat has getting more development.

Brief Profile

1.	Area (Km ²)	19.11 KM ²
2.	No of Wards	14
3.	Population	Male 9572
1.		Female 10344
1.		Total 19916
4.	Scheduled Castes	1600
5.	Scheduled Tribe	13
6.	Sex Ratio	1061
7.	Population Density	972
8.	Literacy Rate	90.97
9.	No. of Families	5060
10.	District	Thrissur
11.	Taluk	Chalakudy
12.	Block	Mala
13.	Parliament Constituency	Chalakudy
14.	Assembly Constituency	Kodugallur

Administration

Total No of Panchayat Members: 14

President	E. Kesavankutty
Standing Committee Chairpersons	
Finance (Vice President)	P. Santhakumari
Development	P.F Johnson
Welfare	ShijiYacob
Health & Education	PoulsonKodiyan

Officials of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name	Designation	Major Responsibility
1.	P.V Vijayan	Secretary	Total Administration
2.	Raju K.J	Head Clerk	Office Administration
3.	Preethy A	Accountant	Accounts
4.	Jayagopalan P.K	Senior Clerk	Plan
5.	Renu A.B	Senior Clerk	Cashier, Bill, RTI
6.	Sheeba T.S	Senior Clerk	Marriage,Birth& Death, Building Permit
7.	Radhakrishnan E.K	Senior Clerk	Pension
8.	Sindhu T.C	Clerk	Tax Collection, Building Numbering
9.	Viju	Office Attendant	Office/Administrative Assistance
10.	Rappai C.V	Part Time Sweeper	Maintenance Of Office & Premises

Details of Working Group

S. No	Name of Working Group	No. of Members	Chairperson	convener	Vice Chairperson (specify area of Expertise)
1.	Agriculture & Irrigation	10	N. Unnikrishnan	Agriculture Officer	P.A Devassy kutty (Agriculture)
2.	Animal Husbandary & Dairy Development	10	Sherly Joy Surgeon	Veterinary	K.K Raman (Animal Husbandary)
3.	Small Scale Industry	10	BinduSatyan	VEO	N. Sasikumar (Engineering)
4.	Social Welfare	10	K.F James	ICDS Supervisor	P.A Abdulkarim (Administration)
5.	Health	10	V.A Murali	Medical Officer Homoeo, Ayurveda, Allopathy	N.D Paulson (Public Service)

6.	Development Of Women And Children	10	BisniSasi Supervisor	ICDS Super visor	Siji Thomas (Women Welfare)
7.	Public Works And Energy	10	Sherly Joy	AE LSGD	V.C Valsan (Administration)
8.	Scheduled Caste Development	10	P.R Kunjappan	V.E.O	Velayudhan (Scheduled Caste Development)
9.	Public Administration	10	Kanchanavally Satheesan	Secretary Grama Panchayat	T.A Abdullah (Administration)
10.	Drinking Water, Sanitation, Waste Management	10	SinduBiju	A.E LSGD	A.C Joy Aiyinikkal (Public Works)
11.	Education, Culture	10	V.A Murali	Head Master G.U.P.S Kundoor	Francis Kuriyan (Education, Culture)
12.	Poverty Alleviation	10	K.F James	V.E.O	N.S Vijayan (Poverty Alleviation)

Institutions of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name of institution	Head of Office	No. of staffs
1	KuzhurGramaPanchayat Office	Secretary	13
2	LSGD Office, KuzhurGramaPanchayat	Asst Engineer	3
3	Veterinary Dispensary, Kakkulissery	Veterinary Surgeon	2
4	Veterinary Dispensary, Kundur	Veterinary Surgeon	4
5	KrishiBhavan, Kuzhur	Agricultural Officer	6
6	G.U.P.S Kundoor	Head Master	11
7	PhcKuzhur	Medical Officer	19
8	Govt Homoeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	2
9	Govt Ayurveda Dispensary	Medical Officer	2
10	ICDS Subcentre , Eravathoor	Live Stock Assistant	1

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of Fund	Source	Amount	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Plan Fund Normal Share	State Grant	8919991	7977088
2.	13 th Finance Commission Award Commission	Central Finance	5180678	4231954
3.	Klgsdp	World Bank	1561623	2296997
4.	Special Component Plan	State Grant	2973964	3344435
5.	Tribal Subplan	State Grant	7000	7000
6.	Maintenance Grant (Road)	State Grant	7510515	7290000
7.	Maintenance Grant (Non Road)	State Grant	2572038	2320000
8.	Centrally Sponsord	Central Fund	492809	500000
9.	State Sponsord	State Fund	312500	312500
10.	Own Fund	Panchayat	443776	171000
11.	District Panchayat Fund	District Panchayat	1598000	75000
12.	Block Panchayat Fund	Block Panchayat	37500	75000
13.	Total Sanitation Fund	Central	289195	1476000

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of Projects		Total amount allocated	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	17	16	4873859	4464000
2.	Infrastructure	54	45	13529527	11145262
3.	Service	43	36	10271532	11601527
4.	SCP	15	20	3492964	3353435
5.	TSP	1	1	7000	7000

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

- a. No. of Gramasabha(2014-15) : 28
- b. No. of Development Seminar : 1
- c. No. of Working Group Meeting Held : 28
- d. No. of Stakeholder Consultation : 1

Sectoral Intervention highlights

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements(including child development)
Production	1. Incentive to paddy production, banana cultivationrrigation facilities. 2. Construction of new KrishiBhavan 3. Fund allocation to (MKSP) MahilaKissanSaktheekaranaPadhathi 4.distribution of auto / pickup auto to scheduled caste youth
Service	1. Construction of latrines to BPL families 2.construction of houses BPL families 3.conducting balasabha – for creating social and educational development among children 4.nutrition programme to anganwadies and palliative care to aged
Infrastructure	1. Reformation of damaged and construction of new roads 2.maintenance of street lights 3.maintenance of public buildings - construction of new play ground stadium 4.preservation of panchayat assets like shopping complex , playground, stadium

Success stories /Achievements

Constructed new building for krishibhavan, playground and stadium, Family Welfare Centre, Palliative Care Centre to aged and destitute

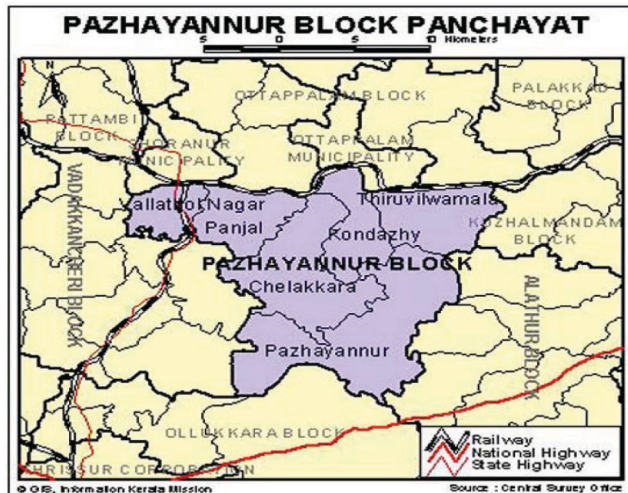
A special note on child-centric interventions :

Conducted 'balasabhas' to develop the intellectual activities among children

A brief account of visiting institutions

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Anganwady | - | 19 NOS |
| 2. School | - | GOVT. U.P SCHOOL AT KUNDOOR |
| 3. PHC | - | KUZHUR |

Pazhayannur Block Panchayat



Introduction

Pazhayannur Block Panchayat situated in North Eastern side of Thrissur district. Pazhayannur BP consists of six Grama Panchayaths namely Chelakkara, Pazhayannur, Thiruvilwamala, Panjal, Vallatholenagar and Kondazhi spanning an area of 236.95 km² with boundaries North: Bharathapuzha; East: Plazhipuzha; South: Machad Reserve forest & West: Akamala & Machad forest. Main soil types in this area are Red loam, clay, sandal & black soil. Pazhayannur block is an important cultural centre of Thrissur district. The Kerala Kalamandalam located at Cheruthuruthy, is in Pazhayannur Block. This place is home to many foremost artists, literary and cinema figures. Main cultivation in this area is paddy, coconut, plantain, rubber & vegetables. The main traditional occupation of people in this area is Handicraft, metal & alloys and clay.

Demographic Profile

S. No	GramaPanchayath	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy
1.	Chelakkara	38483	643	1121:1000	83.69
2.	Pazhayannur	38117	646	1078:1000	81.20
3.	Vallatholnagar	23485	1180	1100:1000	84.78
4.	Thiruvilwamala	27405	278	1102:1000	83.85
5.	Panjal	22880	752	1112:1000	84.44
6.	Kondazhy	21266	711	1103:1000	82.81
	Total	171636		1102	76.16

General profile

- a) Name of the District : Thrissur
b) Area : 236.95 Sq.km
c) No. of Block Divisions : 13
d) Parliament Constituency : Alathur
e) Assembly constituency : Chelakkara

Block Panchayat Council

S. No	Electredrepresentatives	Designation
1	AjithaSatheesh	President
2	C.Unnikrishnan	Vice president
P	V.Aravindakshan	Welfare Standing committee chairman
4	SanthakumariRajan	Health, Education, Standing committee chairperson
5	C.P.Bindhu	Development standing committee chairperson
6	Balakrishnannair	Member
7	Aisha Teacher	Member
8	K.C.Jose	Member
9	A.Shajitha	Member
10	P.Nirmaladevi	Member
11	M.A.Muhammedkutty	Member
12	M.Saralakumari	Member
13	T.J.Babu	Member

Details of Standing Committee

S. No	Name of Standing Committee	No of Members	Chairperson
1	Finance	3	C.Unnikrishnan
2	Welfare	3	V.Aravindakshan
3	Health & Education	3	SanthakumariRajan
4	Development	3	C.P.Bindhu

Officials in Block Panchayat

No	Designation	Major Responsibility
1	Block Panchayath Secretary/ Block Development Officer	General administration, project implementation
2	Joint BDO	Housing schemes
3	Joint BDO	MGNREGS
4	Head clerk	Office administration
5	Head Accountant	Financial administration & Accounting
6	General Extension Officer	National Saving Scheme & Plan coordinator etc.
7	Extension officer(WW)	MKSP, SIG
8	Extension Officer(P&M)	Planning and Monitoring , Reporting to higher authorities.
9	Village ExtensionOfficers	Central and state scheme implementation
10	Senior Clerk	Plan, Establishment (Charge)
11	Clerk	Housing schemes
13	Typist	Data Entry, Distribution of tapal, fair copy , Dispatch etc.
14	Office attendant	Assistance to all staff and BDO
15	Driver	Office vehicle driver
16	Part Time Sweeper	Cleaning of office premises

Institutions of Block Panchayat

S. No	Name of institution	Place/Location	Head of Office	No of Units	No of Staff
1	Schedule Caste Development Office	Pazhayannur	Schedule Caste Development Officer	1	3
2	Industrial Development Office	Pazhayannur	Industrial Extension Officer	1	1
3	Integrated Child Development Office	Chelakkara	Child Development Program Officer	1	11
4	Diary Development Office	Chelakkara	Diary Extension Officer	1	3
5	Community Health Centre	Chelakkara	Senior Medical Officer	1	38
6	Community Health Centre	Pazhayannur	Senior Medical Officer	1	32
7	Community Health Centre	Thiruvilwamala	Senior Medical Officer	1	32
8	Ast. Director of Agriculture Office	Pazhayannur	Ast Director	1	2
9	Veterinary Hospital	Pazhayannur	Senior Veterinary Surgeon	1	3
10	LSGD Sub division (Engineering)	Pazhayannur	Ast Executive Engineer	1	7

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of the Fund	Amount (lakhs)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	Plan Fund	331.02	347.84
		166.37	181.43
		1.56	1.56
2	Central Govt. Fund		105
3	State Govt. Fund		366
4	Own Fund		0.50
5	G.P. Fund		30
6	Dist. Panchayat Fund		42
7	Maintenance Fund	42.35	64.35
8	Others	34.75	5.80

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of projects	Total Amount allotted in (lakhs)	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	General	23.80	15.55
		SC	16.79	
3.	Infrastructure	General	148.99	266.85
		SC	10	20
5.	Service	General	235.27	429.90
		SC	139.58	410.63
		ST	15.60	15.6

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

Details of Working Group

S. No	Name of the working group	No of Mem bers	Chairperson	Vice Chairperson	Convener
1	Poverty Alleviation	20	T.J.Babu	E.Ramakrishnan	Secretary
2	SC/ST Development	18	T.J.Babu	K.Kunjikutty	SCDO
3	Small scale Industry	14	P.Nirmaladevi	Thomas Cheriyan	IEO
4	Social welfare	10	Aisha Teacher	M.P.Sudakaran	CDPO
5	Diary Development	13	M.Saralakumari	Joseph	DEO
6	Health & Education	12	P.V.Balakrish nannair	K.C.Varghese	Senior medical officer
7	Agriculture	22	K.L.Jose	E.M.Pailee	ADA
8	Animal husbandry	11	M.Saralakumari	Joseph	Senior veterinary Surgeon
9	Public works & Energy	18	K.L.Jose	T.P.Raveendran	Asst Executive Engineer
10	Education, Culture, Sports & Youth welfare	19	P.V.Balakrishnan nair	P.Govindankutty	Secretary
11	Water supply and Sanitation	17	M.A.Muhammed kutty	K.K.Rama chandran	Axe KWA
12	Welfare of women and children	18	Aisha Teacher	Janaki Teacher	CDPO
13	Finance	12	Shajitha Manikandan	Badarinath	Secretary

- a. No of Gramasabha(2014-15) : 1
- b. No of Development Seminar : 1
- c. no of Working Group meeting Held : 1
- d. No of Stakeholder Consultation : 1

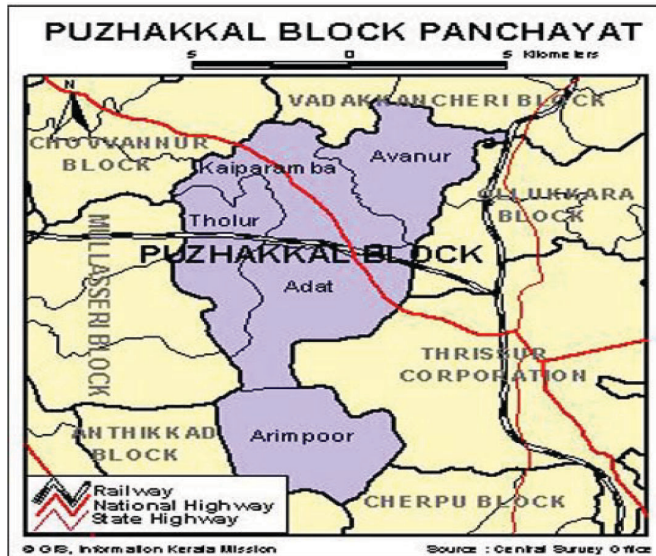
Convergence mechanisms (Integrated Projects)

S. No	Name of the Project	Amount Allotted for GP projects	Convergence with District Panchayat
1	IAY	179.84 Lakhs	

Major Intervention/Achievements

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements
Infrastructure	1. Constructed a check dam across Gayathri river in Thiruvillwamala Grama Panchayath. 2. Constructed a check dam across Bharathapuzha river in Vallathole Nagar Grama Panchayath.
Service Sector	1. Financial assistance to construction of houses under IAY scheme to 1001 BPL families during the year 2013 to 2015
Productive sector	1. Construction Agriculture Nursery in Thiruvilwamala gramapan chayath

Puzhakkal Block Panchayat



INTRODUCTION

Being one of the largest blocks of Thrissur district, Puzhakkal block consist of six panchayaths: Adat, Arimpur, Avanur, Kaiparambu, Mulamkunnathukavu and Tholur spanning an area of about 145.96 km². Its headquarters is in Puranattukara in Adat GP. Puzhakkal block is also known as the granary of Thrissur consisting of several Panchayats predominantly agricultural based. At the same time Puzhakkal block is an urbanized area having higher rate political, cultural and educational developments. A decade ago, Puzhakkal was a vast paddy field situated in the two sides of State Highway to Guruvayur. Puzhakkal River flows through this region. Now, it has become the most developed suburban area of Thrissur city. Many of the major nerve centers of Thrissur City, including the ThrissurCollectorate, Government Medical College Thrissur, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Amala Institute of Medical Sciences, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Government Law College, District Industries Centre of Kerala Govt, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises under Government of India (MSME), Lulu International convention center, Kerala's first and currently biggest integrated township 'Sobha City' and many more are situated in Puzhakkal block. For accelerating

the tourism possibilities, recently they have started boating services across the Puzhakkal River. A transit terminal Mobility hub to be set up to reduce traffic congestion was recently approved to be realized soon and also KINFRA is setting up an industrial park in Puzhakkal block.

Demographic profile

S. No	GramaPanchayat	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate
1.	Adat	31973	1376 km ²	1080	95.08
2.	Avanur	22482	1231 km ²	1038	94.54
3.	Kaipparambu	31299	1528 km ²	1058	94.64
4.	Kolazhy	31567	1901 km ²	1050	95.07
5.	Mulamkunnathukavu	20256	954 km ²	1053	95.08

- a) District : Thrissur
 b) Area : 186944 (Hect)
 c) No of Block Divisions : 13
 d) Parliament Constituency : Thrissur
 e) Assembly constituency : Wadakancherry

Block Panchayat Council

S. No.	Name of Elected Members	Designation
1.	Magy Jose	President
2.	Mini V.O.	Vice President
3.	Omana Raveendran	Standing Committee Chairman
4.	M.A. Ramakrishnan	Standing Committee Chairman
5.	Annie Jose	Standing Committee Chairman
6.	Madhusudhanan K.K.	Member
7.	Adv. Laiju C. Edakkalathur	Member
8.	Adv. K. Suraj	Member
9.	Mohini Ravikumar	Member
10.	Jyothi Joseph	Member
11.	Rajeswaran P.	Member
12.	V.O. Chummar	Member
13.	Lissy Jose (Resigned)	

Details of Standing Committee

S. No	Name of Standing Committee	No of Members	Chairperson
1.	Finance	3	Mini V.O.
2.	Development	3	OmanaRaveendran
3.	Welfare	2	M.A. Ramakrishnan
4.	Health & Education	3	Annie Jose

Specific Role and Responsibilities of DP members and Gram Panchayat presidents in council

District Panchayat Members facilitate the activities of Grama Panchayat and Block Panchayats. They make arrangements for providing District Panchayat fund to the integrated projects of GP and BPs. Grama Panchayat Presidents are ex-officio members of the Block Panchayat Committee. They also provide valuable suggestions regarding the activities of block.

Officials in Block Panchayat

S. No	Designation	Major Responsibility
1.	Secretary/BDO	· Acting as Secretary of BP · Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes
2.	Joint BDO	Supervision of MGNREGS
3.	Extension Officer (P&M)	Assisting BDO in Planning & Monitoring
4.	General Extension Officer	Assisting BDO in National Saving Schemes
5.	Extension Officer (H)	Assisting BDO in Implementation of IAY
6.	Extension Officer (W.W)	Assisting BDO in Implementation of Women Welfare Schemes
7.	Head Clerk	Supervision of Senior and Junior Clerks

Institutions of Block Panchayat

S. No	Name of institution	Place/Location	Head of Office	No of Units	No of Staff
1.	Office of Assistant Executive Engineer	Block HQ	A.E.E	1	7
2.	Office of Scheduled Caste Development Officer	Block HQ	SCDO	1	2
3.	Office of Assistant Director of Agriculture	Ayyanthole	ADA	1	2
4.	Office of Child Development Project Officer	Block HQ	CDPO	1	15
5.	Community Health Centre Tholur	Tholur	Superintendent	1	12
6.	Primary Health Centre Pampoor	Pampur	Medical Officer	1	18
7.	Dairy Development Officer	Thrissur	DEO	1	3

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of the Fund	Source of Fund	Amount	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Plan Fund (GI)	Budget Allocation	19411000	19411000
2.	Plan Fund (SCP)	Budget Allocation	8642000	8642000
3.	Plan Fund (TSP)	Budget Allocation	76000	76000
4.	Maintenance Grant	Budget Allocation	3678000	2829000
5.	General Purpose Fund	Budget Allocation	2800000	3000000

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of projects		Total Amount allotted	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	12	16	4787034	6496528
2.	Infrastructure	26	34	10070783	16264873

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

a. Details of Working Group

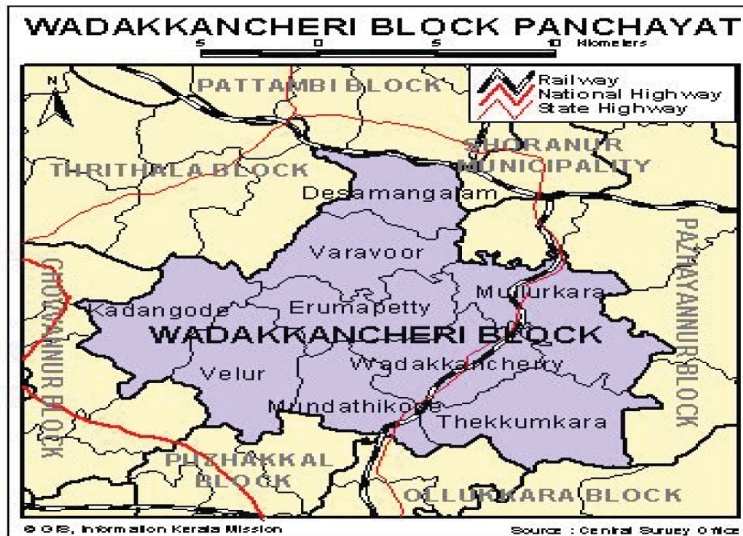
S. No	Name of the working group	No of Members	Chairperson	convener
1.	Agriculture	17	Rajeswaran	Smt.Rema
2.	Scheduled Caste Development	15	Ramakrishnan M A	Johnson
3.	Community Development	14	MadhuKallat	Nadura C f
4.	Education	14	Jyothi Joseph	Muralidharan C A
5.	Health	15	Annie Jose	Dr.Priya P A

- b. No of Gramasabha(2014-15) : 1
c. No of Development Seminar : 1
d. No of Working Group meeting Held : 16
e. No of Stakeholder Consultation : 1

Major Intervention/Achievements

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements
Service	1. IAY Housing Scheme
Infrastructure	1. Drinking Water Scheme
Productive	1. 25 Acre paddy Cultivation under MKSP 2. Nursery in AvanurGramapanchayat

Wadakkanchery Block Panchayat



Introduction

Wadakkanchery Block Panchayat is situated in North Eastern side of Thrissur district, consist of six Panchayats and one municipality; Desamangalam , Erumapetty, Mullurkkara, Mundathicode, Thekkumkara, and Varavoor Panchayats and Wadakkanchery municipality spanning an area of about 296.96 km². The two dams Pathazhakund dam and Vazhani Dam which is constructed entirely of mud are the major tourist attractions in Wadakkanchery Block Panchayat area. A good part of Wadakkanchery Block Panchayat consists of Akamala reserve forest. Agriculture and allied activities are the main occupation of people in the Block. Wadakkanchery block secured first place in integrated Watershed management Programme. For the successful implementation of MNREGP block got second place in the state level and first place in the district level in the year 2013-14. Wadakkanchery is situated in the heart of "pooram belt" - "pooram"s are the annual festivals in temples of central Kerala, especially the "UtharikkavuPoomam," and "MachadThiruvanikaavu Vela" are well known for the fireworks extravaganza during the festivals. The Pallimanna Siva Temple at this

place is considered an archaeological monument by the Archaeological Survey of India, famous for the wall paintings in the temple. Wadakkanchery Block became nationwide famous by being the laboratory for a new project, *the Green Army* initiative for creating success stories of greater productivity and profitability in the paddy fields of the district. The Green Army, a skilled labour bank, was formed by Wadakkanchery block Panchayat as a solution to the acute labour shortage in the farm sector.

Demographic Profile

S. No	Name of the GramaPanchayat	Population	Density
1	Desamangalam	23571	980
2	Erumapettu	22576	705
3	Mundathikode	26648	1158
4	Mullurkkara	21504	680
5	Thekkumkara	28829	608
6	Varavoor	20680	713
7	Wadakkanchery	28184	1110
	Total	171997	726

- a) Name of the District : Thrissur
- b) Area : 236.59 Sq.Km
- c) No. of Block Divisions : 13
- d) Literacy Rate : Male 90.41%
: Female 82.70%
- e) SC population : 24540
- f) Parliament Constituency : Alathur
- g) Assembly constituency : Wadakkanchery, Kunnamkulam, Chelakkara

Block Panchayat Council

S. No	Name of the Elected members	Designation
1	Eliyamma M.S	President
2	Pushkaran A.M	Vice President,
3	Usha M.G	Standing Committee Chairperson
4	BinduGireesh	Standing Committee Chairperson
5	Velayudhan M.A	Standing Committee Chairperson
6	Sudhadevi	Member
7	Uma Maheswari	Member
8	SivapriyaSanthosh	Member
9	AyishaUmmer	Member
10	JayanMangalam	Member
11	SureshKumar V.G	Member
12	BijoyDevassy	Member
13	Kesavan . V	Member

Details of Standing Committee

S. No	Name of Standing Committee	No of Members	Chairperson
1	Finance	3	Pushkaran A.M
2	Development	3	Usha M.G
3	Health & Education	3	BinduGireesh
4	Welfare	3	Velayudhan M.A

Officials in Block Panchayat

No.	Designation	Major Responsibility
1	Secretary	Institutional Head and Implementing the directions of Block Panchayat and schemes like Plan, MPLADS, NCFRW
2	Joint Block Development Officer	Implementation of MGNREGS scheme in the Block Area
3	Joint Block Development Officer	Implementation of Housing grants of Central Government like IAY
4	Extension Officer (WW)	Works And Co- ordinates the Welfare activities of women &IWMP.
5	Extension Officer (P & M)	Planning & Monitoring works of Block Schemes
6	General Extension Officer	Co- ordinate plan works and Total Sanitation works in Block
7	Head Clerk	Administrative Assistance to Secretary
8	Head Accountant	Deals with accounts
9	Clerks	Assists Secretary in implementing all activities.

Institutions of Block Panchayat

No	Name of institution	Place/Location	Head of Office	No of Units
1	Office of Assistant Director of Agriculture	Wadakkanchery	Assistant Director	1
2	LSGD Sub Division	Wadakkanchery	Asst. Executive Engineer	1
3	Office of Dairy Extension Officer	Wadakkanchery	Dairy Extension Officer	1
4	Social Justice Office	Wadakkanchery	Child Development Project Officer	1
5	Veterinary Poly Clinic	Wadakkanchery	Senior Veterinary Surgeon	1
6	Office of the Scheduled Caste Development officer	Wadakkanchery	Scheduled Caste Development officer	1
7	Community Health Centre, Erumapetty	Erumapetty	Superintendent	1
8	Industries office	Wadakkanchery	Industrial Extension Officer	1

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of the Fund	Source of Fund	Amount	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Plan Assistance	State Fund	41768000	41768000
2.	Non road Maintenance	State Fund	2960000	2637000
3.	IAY	Central Govt.	13170539	16528000
4.	MGNREGA	Central Govt.	13090000	19115000
5.	IWMP	Central Govt.	3200000	

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of projects	Total Amount allotted	
		2014-15	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	18	7488661	8022479
2.	Infrastructure	49	17627107	22521262
3.	Service	97	19651136	21135289

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

Details of Working Group

S. No	Name of the working group	No of Mem bers	Chairperson	Vice Chairperson	Convener
1	Water Shed Management	25	Eliyamma Teacher, President	M.R. Anoop Krishnan	ADA,
2	Poverty Alleviation	18	Eliyamma Teacher, President	Adv. Bijoy Devassy	Secretary, Block Panchayath
3	Women & Child	20	P. Sudhadevi	A. Rajalakshmi	CDPO,
4	Local Economic Development	17	V.Kesavan	K.Vikraman	Industrial officer
5	Infra Development	20	M.G. Usha	N.R. Radha krishnan	AEE, LSGD,
6	Social Security	17	Sivapriya	K. Sasikumar	CDPO,

7	Health	19	BinduGireesh	Manikandan	CHC, Superintendent,
8	Education	19	Uma maheswary	Somasekharan Master	AEO,
9	Drinking Water	17	V.G. Suresh kumar	P.K. Sadasivan	AEE, KWA,
10	SC Development	17	M.A. Velayudhan	JayanMangalam	SCDO,
11	Good Governance	9	A.M. Pushkaran	K.A. Muhammed kutty	Secretary, Block Panchayat
12	Energy	18	AyishaUmmer		Secretary, Block Panchayat

- a. No of Gramasabha(2014-15) : 1
- b. No of Development Seminar : 1
- c. No of Working Group meeting Held : 2
- d. No of Stakeholder Consultation : 1

Major Intervention/Achievements

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements
Productive	1. GALASA integrated farming programme 2. Integrated Watershed Management Programme 3. Green Army-labour bank
Service	1. Housing-shelter 2. Drinking Water programmes
Infrastructure	1. Buildings for PHC and taluk Hospital

District Panchayat - Ernakulam



Introduction

Ernakulam (also **Cochin**) situated in the central part of that state. Spanning an area of about 2,407 km², Ernakulam district is home to over 12% of Kerala's population. Its headquarters is located at Kakkanad, a suburb of Kochi city. There are 14 block panchayath and 84 gramapanchayath in the district. Ernakulam is known as the commercial capital of Kerala. The district includes the largest metropolitan region of the state, Greater Cochin. It is the highest revenue yielding district^[3] in the state. From ancient times Ernakulam district has played a part in the political history of south India. The Jews, Syrians, Arabs, Chinese, Dutch, British and Portuguese seafarers followed the sea route to Kingdom of Cochin and left their impressions in the town. In 1896, the Maharaja of Cochin initiated local administration by forming a town council in Ernakulam. The district is divided into three well-defined parts – lowland, midland and the highland consisting of seaboard, plains and the hills and forests respectively. Ernakulam district lies in the flat delta region of the Periyar and Moovattupuzha rivers. Water transport is prominent in the district through rivers and lagoons. The eastern

part of the district is primarily agrarian in nature. Rice is the principal crop cultivated in the wet lands. Ernakulam district is the largest producer of nutmeg and pineapple in the state. Rubber is the most cultivated plantation crop in the district and the district is the second largest producer of rubber in the state.

District Profile

Name of District	:	Ernakulam
Name of the DP President	:	Adv. Eldhose P Kunnapillil
Head Quarters	:	Kakkanad, Ernakulam
Divisions of District Panchayat	:	26
Block Panchayats	:	14
Block Panchayath Wards	:	185
GramaPanchayaths	:	84
Wards of GramaPanchayath	:	1363
Area	:	3068 sq.km.
Coastal Line	:	46 Km
Water body Area	:	12700 Hectares
Forest Land	:	8123 Hectares
Total Population	:	3282388
Male	:	1619557
Female	:	1662831
SC Population	:	268411
ST Population	:	16559
Total Houses	:	814011
Parliament Constituencies	:	2
Assembly constituencies	:	14

Demographic Profile

No	Name of the Block Panchayat	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy
1	Alangad	148820	1874	988	91.48
2	Angamaly	179660	884	986	89.81
3	Edappally	87241	1712	997	92.49
4	Koovappady	133096	358	986	89.98
5	Mulanthuruthy	121720	1028	1006	93.19
6	Kothamangalam	190806	219	984	89.6
7	Muvattupuzha	137441	682	983	91.59
8	Palluruthy	57579	1725	1032	93.55
9	Pambakkuda	134508	630	992	93.36
10	Parakkadavu	126834	1248	1023	90.72
11	Paravoor	134964	1996	1066	93.25
12	Vadavukode	138974	747	978	90.83
13	Vazhakkulam	205403			90.73
14	Vypin	188521	2158	1042	93.83
	Total	1985567			

Details of Standing Committees

No	Name of Standing Committee	Chairperson
1.	Finance	Smt. Bindu George
2.	Development	Sri.Babu Joseph
3.	Health Education	Sri. K.K. Soman
4.	Welfare	Smt. ValsaKochukunju
5.	PWD	Adv. SajithaSiddique

Major Institutions of District Panchayat

S. No	Institution
1.	District Agriculture Farms
2.	District Animal Husbandry Farms
3.	Schools- Higher Secondary Schools, High Schools, VHSC
4.	District Hospitals
5	Poverty Alleviation Unit

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of the Fund	Source of Fund	Amount	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Plan General	Plan Fund	318700000	318700000
2.	Plan SCP		118317000	118317000
3.	Plan TSP		5636000	5636000
4.	Maintenance Grant Road		326022000	367281000
5.	Maintenance Grant Non Road		63392000	67435000

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of projects 2014-15	Total Amount allotted	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	175	106386360	77130052(116)
2.	Infrastructure	1126	736629617	689026768(994)
3.	Service	353	398581921	322712504(218)

Convergence mechanisms (Integrated Projects)

S. No	Name of Major Projects
1	Water rich district
2	NirbhayaKendram
3	Tri-scooter project for disabled
4	Hostel for SC students
5	Multi-specialty veterinary hospitals

Major Interventions

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements
Productive Sector	1. AgriMechanisation
Services Sector	1. 1500 Tri-Scooter for Differently Abled people 2. Nirbhaya Center- Long Stay home for women and kids 3. Ice Cream Canopy for 39 Scheduled Caste families 4. Treatment aid for Hemophilia Patients
Infrastructure Sector	1. Building constructed for 30 higher secondary schools

9. A special note on child-centric interventions

- Scholarship for differently abled students
- Scholarship for backwards class and minority students till Higher secondary school.
- Started 10 “ fight school “ with the help of IED resource teachers. It aims to give Vocational training for the students up to 12th standard . District panchayath gave the financial support for machinery and raw material Purchase for training.

Contact Details of Resource Persons

1. Government of India/ UNICEF

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact Number
1	Mr. S. M.Vijayanand IAS	Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India	011-23074309 secy_mopr@nic.in, smvijayanand@yahoo.com
2	Dr.M.N.Roy IAS (Retd)	Former Principal Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal	033-23350335 (R) 09433077555 (M) manabroy2001@yahoo.co.uk
3	Mr.Tejinder Singh	Governance Manager, UNICEF India	(+91) 9818106083; tsandhu@unicef.org
4	Mr.Thomas George	UNICEF- Bangladesh	tgeorge@unicef.org Ph: +8801711820788
5	Dr.Akila Radhakrishnan	Planning Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Chennai	044-42891111/1209 09840215950

2. Kerala Institute of Local Administration(KILA)

No.	Name	Designation	Contact Number
1	Dr.P.P.Balan	Director, KILA	9446521312
2	Dr.Peter M.Raj	Associate Professor, CRC- KILA	9447821046
3	Dr.Sunny George	Professor, KILA	9446606973
4	Prof.T.Raghavan	Retd. Principal, Govt. College Kannur, Kerala	9446064137
5	Mr.M.G.Kalidasan	Guest Faculty Member, CRC KILA	9447050945
7	Mr.Imthiyas Ali. V	Assistant Professor, RGPSA KILA	9895141416
8	Ms.Geethanjali	Training Associate, RGPSA KILA	9495240958
9	Ms.Tannie Thomas	District Mission Coordinator Kudumbashree, Ernakulum	9447607735
10	Mr.Renukumar M	Lecturer, Extension Training Center, Thrissur	9496346320
11	Mr.Bhaskaran Pallikkara	Guest faculty member, CRC KILA	93872896913
12	Ms.Maya Sashidharan	Mentor core group: National Recourse Organization	9656255098
13	Ms.Sumy Sunny	Internship Student	9746570173

Local Government Visit

GramaPanchayaths (GP)

11 August 2015

No.	Name of Grama Panchayats	Designation	Contact Number
1	Mala	Ms.Indira Shivaraman, President	0480-2890346,9496046172 malagramapanchayat@gmail.com
2	Annamanada	Mr.T.K Satheeshan, President	0480-2770024, 9496046168 annamanadagramapanchayat @gmail.com
3	Koozhur	Mr.E.Kesavankutty, President	0480-2779751, 9496046170 kuzhurgp@gmail.com

Block Panchayaths (BP)

12 August 2015

No.	Name of Block Panchayats	Designation	Contact Number
1	Pazhayannoor	Ms.AjithaSatheesh, President	0488-4225044, 9544032720 blopzn@bsnl.in
2	Wadakkancherry	Ms.M.S Eliamma, President	0488-4232204, 9747994655 bdowcky@gmail.com
3	Puzhakkal	Ms.Magi Jose, President	0487-2307305, 9495082166 secpuzhackal@gmail.com

District Panchayat (DP)

No.	Name of District Panchayat	Designation	Contact Number
1	Ernakulum	Adv.EldoseP. Kunnampillil, President,	0484-2422520 9446300547

KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Thrissur, Kerala, India

Training of Bangladesh Government Officials on Local Level Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Resource Mobilization

(Dates: August 10-13, 2015 at KILA)

Day 1 (Aug.10)	Session	Resource Persons
9.00 am – 9.30 am	Introductory Session	1.Mr HelalUddin Ahmed,Team Leader Government of Bangladesh 2.Dr.P.P.Balan, Director, KILA 3.Mr.Thomas George, UNICEF Bangladesh 4.Mr.Tejinder Sandhu, UNICEF, New Delhi 5. Dr.Akila. Radhakrishnan, UNICEF- Chennai
9.30 to 11.30 am	Decentralisation in India with special focus on Kerala	Mr.SM.Vijayanand IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India
11.30 am to 1.00 pm	Indian Experience of Decentralisation	Dr.M.N.Roy IAS (Retd)
1.00 – 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 to 3.30 pm	Participatory planning and development experience: a Kerala Case	Prof.T.Raghavan, Former Principal, Govt. College, Kannur, Kerala
3.30 to 05.00 pm	Resource Mobilisation by Local Governments of Kerala	Dr.Sunny George, Professor, KILA
Day 2: (Aug.11)		
10.00 am to 5.00 pm	Field visit to Grama Panchayats (three Groups) · Mala GramaPanchayat · Annamanada Grama Panchayat · Koozhur Grama Panchayat	· Impthiyas Ali. V · Geethanjali · Maya Sashidharan · Bhaskaran Pallikkara

Day 3: (Aug.12)		
9.00 am to 11.00 am	Experience sharing on field visit	Group presentations 1.Dr.M.N.Roy 2.Mr.Thomas George 3.Mr.Tejinder Sandhu
11.30 am to 1.00 pm	Capacity building initiatives for decentralized planning and child sensitive Governance	Dr.Akila.Radhakrishnan, UNICEF- Chennai/ Dr.PeterM.Raj, CRC- KILA
2.30 pm to 5.00 pm	Visit to Block Panchayats (three Groups) · Pazhayannoor Block Panchayat · Wadakkancherry Block Panchayat · Puzhakkal Block Panchayat	· Impthiyas Ali.V · Geethanjali · Renukumar · Bhaskaran Pallikara
9.00 – 10.00 pm (Post Dinner Session)	Debrief from the visit and recommendations for Bangladesh	1.Dr.M.N.Roy 2.Mr.Thomas George 3.Dr.Akila Radhakrishnan
Day 4: (Aug.13)		
9.30 to 12.30 am	Visit to Ernakulam District	· Tannie Thomas · M.G.Kalidhasan
12.30 am to 3 pm	Local Visits	

Field Visit Guide Prepared by:

1. Dr.Peter M. Raj
2. Mr. Imthiyas Ali. V
3. Ms.Geethanjali
4. Ms.Tannie Thomas
5. Mr.Renukumar
6. M.G.Kalidhasan
7. Ms. Maya Sasidharan
8. Ms.Sumy Sunny