

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS:

ADAT GRAMA PANCHAYAT

THRISSUR DISTRICT



KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)

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Local Development Models:

Adat Grama Panchayat

[Translation of Malayalam]

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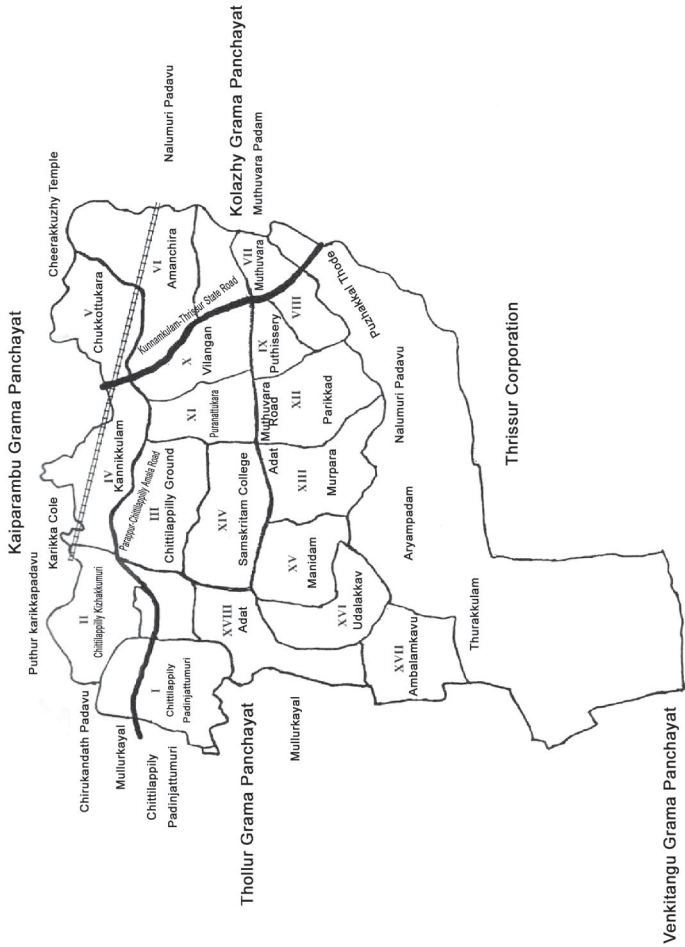
April 2014

Preface

Decentralised governance of Kerala is considered as a model for other States of the country. Kerala has succeeded to a great extent in achieving local development through decentralised planning. Further interventions by local governments are necessary to address problems like waste disposal, solid waste management, natural resource management and employment generation. Local Governments have not been able to address the issues efficiently because they could not formulate innovative projects in these sectors. Adat Grama Panchayat of Thrissur district has gained wide attention by formulating and implementing innovative projects to satisfy local development needs in an effective manner. The Panchayat has bagged many awards including the Swaraj Trophy for performance excellence. KILA organise a training course to enable the functionaries of other Panchayats to share the experience of Adat Grama Panchayat with a view to motivate them and to replicate the creative interventions of the panchayat. This Handbook is prepared for the participants of the training course. I hope that functionaries of Panchayats from other parts of the State and the country will take lessons from the experience of Adat Grama Panchayat and develop innovative development interventions to address local development issues.

Dr. P.P. Balan
Director, KILA

Map of Adat Grama Panchayat



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അടവ് ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് കാറ്റലിസ്റ്റ്
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Biocultivation Promotion Project



Adat Grama Panchayat - At A Glance

Adat Grama Panchayat is situated in Puzhakkal Block Panchayat 8 kms North-East to Thrissur town. This Grama Panchayat is located in a place having special geographic features. On one side of the Panchayat the terrain is hilly whereas the other side is low lying area consisting of 4000 acres of 'kole', paddy cultivation land. At present almost 60% of the population depend on agriculture and allied sectors for their livelihood.

The peculiar geographic features have given rise to certain special development issues. Agriculture remains an important source of income, but a large part of kole land is not fit for cultivation because saltwater from the sea infiltrates into the river. Water is abundant, but the percentage of iron is 4 ppm, much above the permissible limit of 0.55 ppm. Hence there is acute shortage of drinking water. One boundary of the Panchayat is the Thrissur Municipal Corporation. So the problems faced by rural areas in adjoining urban areas are prevalent in Adat Grama Panchayat too. The National Highway passes across the panchayat. Solid waste from municipal area is dumped along road side and accumulation of garbage has been a serious issue that the Panchayat should address.



Adat Grama Panchayat - General Information

Area	-	23.22 Sq.km
Wards	-	18
Population	-	29336
Male	-	14614
Female	-	14722
Scheduled Caste	-	2340
Scheduled Tribe	-	6
District	-	Thrissur
Block	-	Puzhakkal
Assembly Constituency	-	Wadakkanchery
Parliament Constituency	-	Alathoor

Boundaries

North	-	Kaiparambu GP
West	-	Venkidangu,Tholloor GPs
South	-	Thrissur Corporation
East	-	Thrissur Corporation, Kolazhi Panchayat

Adat Grama Panchayat
Plan Allocation and Utilization – At a Glance

2012 - 13

Amount Rs

#	Plan	Allotted Fund	Utilization
1	Plan Fund (General)	78,20,000	78,19,00
2	S.C.P	49,68,000	49,68,000
3	Finance Commission	50,02,094	50,02,094
4	KLGS DP	29,78,500	26,99,422
5	Special Grant	Nil	Nil
6	Central Scheme	21,00,005	18,00,000
7	State Scheme	15,71,500	4,40,000
8	Own Fund	63,04,908	39,91,978
9	District Panchayat	69,32,000	27,85,000
10	Maintenance Grant	38,87,130	38,87,130
11	Others	27,30,834	2,20,94,003
Total Outlay		6,88,72,581	5,54,86,627

2013 - 14

Amount Rs

#	Plan	Allotted Fund	Utilization
1	Plan Fund (General)	80,30,000	80,30,000
2	S.C.P	53,71,000	53,71,000
3	T.S.P	2,000	2,000
4	Finance Commission	42,39,000	42,39,000
5	KLGSDP	31,52,078	31,52,078
6	Special Grant	23,98,186	23,98,186
7	Central Scheme	3,31,88,941	3,31,88,941
8	State Scheme	1,31,88,941	1,31,88,941
9	Own Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
10	District Panchayat	77,78,900	77,78,900
11	Maintenance Grant	47,92,000	47,92,000
12	Others	1,29,76,59	1,29,76,59
Total Outlay		6,23,14,196	6,23,14,196

Adat Grama Panchayat Committee (2010-15)

President	:	Smt. T.Jayalakshmi
Vice President	:	Sri. T.R.Jayachandran
Chairperson, Development		
Standing Committee	:	Smt. Latha Muraleedharan
Chairman, Welfare Standing		
Committee	:	Smt. Stella Jojo
Chairperson, Health &		
Education Standing Committee	:	Smt. Maya Preman
Members:		
Ward 1	:	Sri.P.K.Shaiju
Ward 2	:	Sri. Maya Preman.
Ward 3	:	Sri. P.R.Pradeepkumar.
Ward 4	:	Sri. T.K.Murukan
Ward 5	:	Smt. Renuka Suresh
Ward 6	:	Sri.T.R.Jayachandran
Ward 7	:	Smt. Latha Muraleedharan
Ward 8	:	Smt. K.V.Sheeba
Ward 9	:	Sri.K.A.Anilkumar
Ward 10	:	Sri.K.K.Vinayan
Ward 11	:	Smt. Stella Jojo
Ward 12	:	Sri.C.Anilkumar
Ward 13	:	Sri.A.K.Suresh
Ward 14	:	Sri.Jose Edakalathoor
Ward 15	:	Smt. Ajitha Krishnan
Ward 16	:	Smt.K.S.Lakshmikutty
Ward 17	:	Smt. T.Jayalakshmi Teacher
Ward 18	:	Smt.Mini Joseph
Secretary	:	Sri. V.Bhasurangan



Domestic Biogas Plants



Model Projects

1. Domestic Biogas Plant

1. Significance of the Project

This project is envisaged to address the issues of domestic fuel crisis and deficiency. This project is expected to encourage people to control the domestic waste and process at its origin stage itself. Also waste is transforming as the cooking gas.

2. Project Activities

The project have implemented since 2012-13. During this period 156 beneficiaries have been selected through Grama Sabha. There are 122 gas plants completed, remaining 44 plants will be completed during current financial year (2013-14). This project is conceived and designed by the technical help of socio-economic unit. Each plant has a processing capacity of 5 litres. Grama Panchayat Secretary is the implementing officer of this Project.

3. Project Estimation and Sources of Funds

1.	XIII th Finance Commission	Rs 4,05,000
2.	State Plan Fund	Rs 8,19,000
3.	Beneficiary Contribution	Rs 4,21,400
Total		Rs 16,45,400

4. Implementation of Project

Beneficiaries including Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) have been selected from Grama Sabha. Each beneficiary will get cooking gas for 1.30 hours per day for a household. In the

initial stage to ignite the plant cow dung is needed. However, once the plant start functioning there is no need of such mediums other than domestic waste.

Total cost of a single unit is Rs 10,600 out of its 75% will be provided as subsidy. Beneficiary must contribute 25% of the total cost.

5. Achievements

- It is able to process an average 500 kg of Bio Domestic waste per day at the origin itself.
- Cooking Gas producing capacity per year is 10000 kg. This is a radical step towards the conception of energy and fuel especially in the context of scarcity of petro fuel and its cost of production.
- There is no APL/BPL segregation to select the beneficiaries.
- People taking responsibility to process domestic waste in a healthy manner, and encouraging people to take their responsibility to manage alternative energy sources.
- Houses which installed biogas plants are getting 10% leverage/ exemption in Building Tax.

6. Challenges and Problems

- The bio gas flame does not have strength when compared to conventional petro gas.





Modern Waste Bin – Mechanized Waste Processing Unit

2. Modern Waste Bin - Mechanized Waste Processing Unit

1. Significance of the Project

Since the GP is bordering with the Corporation of Thrissur in its South West zone, Adat Grama Panchayat has been facing challenges crucially in the issue of Solid Waste Management. To address this monotones issue the GP is formulating and implementing various innovative projects frequently. This GP is not merely aimed to implement a waste management project alone, but to experiment how to convert waste in to fertilizer. Through this project poverty eradication process can be accelerated. This project is an integration of three components viz. Waste processing unit and Dairy Unit at Puranattukara. It is functioning with the help of *Kudumbasree* members.

2. Implementation

Waste bin have erected at various 11 locations in the Grama Panchayats. Waste bin shelter has designed as bus shelter. Provided training on waste management activities for 20 *Kudumbasree* members by the Grama Panchayats. The trained members start their work at 4 o'clock every morning. Waste is transported to the dumping yard by the truck owned by Grama Panchayat. Then they classify the waste in to bio degradable and non bio degradable categories. Plastics items will be cleaned separately and transforms it in to crystal forms. Experiments are going on to use these crystals in road tarring.

Bio degradable waste has transformed as compost. There is a diary unit also functioning under the auspicious of *Kudumbasree*.

Cow dung from this diary unit is used as a medium compound to process the waste. The organic fertilizer produced out of this unit is being distributed to the farmers locally as per their need.

3. Project Outlay and Source of Funds

#	Source	2012-13	2013-14
1.	KLGS DP	Rs 4,00,000	Nil.....
2.	Development Fund (Wage)	Rs 1,59,840	Rs 3,80,000
3.	Own fund(Wage)	Rs 3,19,680	Rs 5,63,800 Rs 1,54,520
	Total	Rs 8,79,520	Rs 10,98,320

4. Project Implementation

This particular project is an extension and follow up of projects which were conceived under the People's Planning Campaign (PPC). This unit has a capacity to process average 1 to 10 tone wastes per day. It is able to convert plastic waste in to utility goods. Organic waste is transformed into fertilizer so that the project is helping to improve the income of farmers as well contributing to the local development process.

The project was started with the Government fund Rs 46 Lakh and the plan fund. In the year 2012-13 Modern Waste Bin has erected by utilizing Rs 4 Lakh from KLGS DP Fund.

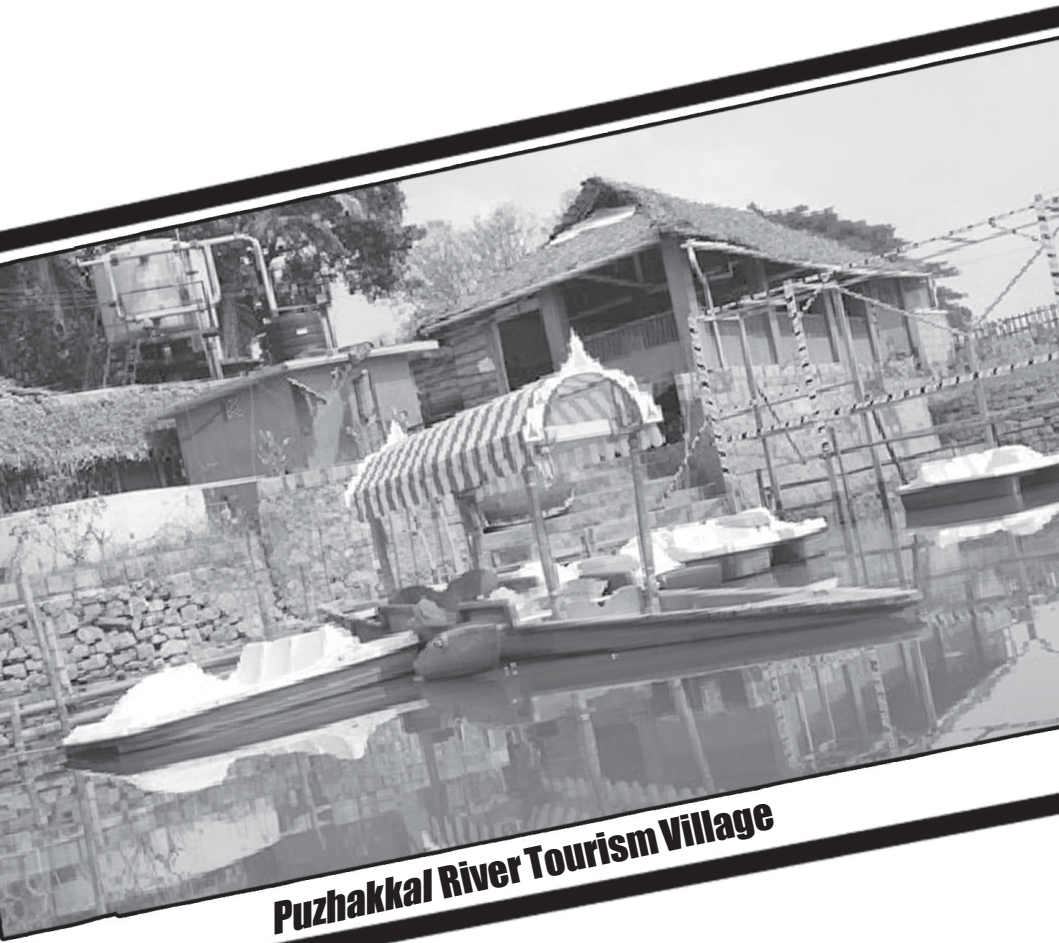
5. Achivement

1. Issue of Waste Management became under control
2. Assuring availability of Organic Fertilizer to the local farmers
3. Assured Rs 7,000/- to the 20 *Kudumbasree* members as their monthly income

6. Problems/Challenges

1. Utility of crystallized plastic is not assured so far.
2. Issue of e- waste, electrical – sanitary waste ,waste which is not able to process are gray areas.
3. Classification of waste is not under taking at the origin
4. Optimum Capacity of the unit cannot be utilised if the waste is atleast 5 tonnes.





Puzhakkal River Tourism Village

3. Puzhakkal - River Tourism Village

1. Significance of the Project

The panchayat formulated the River Tourism Village Project with the twin goals of protecting the river with a view to solve the problem of scarcity of drinking water and promoting tourism.

2. Project Activities

Ambakkat river that flows along the side of Puzhakkal paddy field is the main source of drinking water of the local people. The paddy field is the Northern gateway to Thrissur town, widely known as the cultural capital of Kerala. The river that has been the repository of garbage for many years was cleaned making use of the possibility of protection of water sources under the MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act). Due to the special geographical features saltwater from the sea flows into the river. The percentage of iron in the water is very high. So although there is abundant water available, it cannot be used for drinking. To solve the problem a Water Treatment Plant, following the model of the plant installed in SRM Engineering College, Tamil Nadu in 2005, was installed. The water treated in the plant is distributed to people suffering from scarcity of drinking water. A stretch of 5 acres of land including a part of the river was developed into a tourist destination to protect the river and the surrounding area. Facilities for Pedal Boat riding, a Kudumbasree Refreshment Stall and an outlet for the rice produced in the panchayat by bio-cultivation are available in the tourism village. It also provides employment to 10 Kudumbasree workers.

3. Project Outlay

#	Source of Funds	2012-13	2013-14
1	District Panchayat	5,00,000	7,00,000
2	Beneficiaries Contribution	13,00,000	Nil
	Total	18,00,000	7,00,000

4. Implementation

Implementation of the project was started in 2007 and the project becomes operational in 2008. In 2012-13 a boating yard, canteen and ice-cream parlor have established. A 3D theatre is also functioning. It is a better model for local-village Tourism.

5. Achievements

- A part of the Ambakkatu river that used to be a repository of garbages renovated.
- Drinking water made available to 1500 families of the panchayat.
- Introduced the concept of Public Partnership in local development.
- Provided recreation facilities to the public
- Additional annual income of Rs. 3 lakhs to the panchayat by fees.
- Outlet for selling rice produced by bio-cultivation in the panchayat.
- Approximately 100 tourists visit the tourism village daily.
- Integration of Three tier Panchayats
- Enhanced market for Organic rice (Adat Rice)

6. Problems/Challenges

- The major portion of the river is not renovated.

- As the surroundings of the river is still dirty the quality of river under is affected.





Total Drinking Water Distribution

4. Total Drinking Water Distribution

1. Significance of the Project

Adat is a water scarcity area due to its geographical features. This region is hilly as well kole paddy field. In summer people have depended to the Tanker Lorry for drinking water. By implementing this project the GP has able to solve this problem.

2. Project Activities

Water distribution by Kerala Water Authority (KWA) has not reached to all the areas of GP sufficiently. Under this context using the pipe line of KWA, GP has implemented a project to pump water from the Ambakkad/Puzhakkal river. However, due to the geographical particularities of this region the Iron content in the water is high and that made the water contaminated. Although, a water purifying plant had erected it was not functioned to remove the Iron content from drinking water. To address this issue in 2012-13, the GP has formulated programme such as an Iron Removal Project, Expansion of existing pipe line in the GP area and provide salary to the pump operator. This project aims to provide sufficient drinking water throughout the year to the beneficiary who pay Rs 7575 . Public Tap also being fixed.

3. Project Estimation

Amount Rs			
#	Source of Funds	2012-13	2013-14
1.	• Iron Removal Plant		
	(Development Fund)	2,50,000	Nil.....
	(Finance Commission Grant)	5,60,976	3,18,524
2	• Pipeline Extension		
	(Finance Commission Grant)	5,50,000	6,16,492
	(General Sector Grant)		3,36,142
		16,16,476	15,71,158

4. Project Implementation

This project is functioning as a complementary to the drinking water distribution project of KWA under GP since 2002-03. The basic facilities are utilized from KWA and GP is pumping water from the local river. Also extended pipe line to the remote areas of GP and removing iron content by using Iron remover. Temporary generator is arranged to pump water when the electricity become failure.

Panchayat has appointed a pump operator providing his salary from this project. Each beneficiary who is paying Rs 7575 to the GP will be getting water connection. So far there are 3000 households got water connection under this scheme. In 2012 – 13 Rs10,66,476 spend to install water purifier. Rs 5,50000 spend to extend the pipe line.

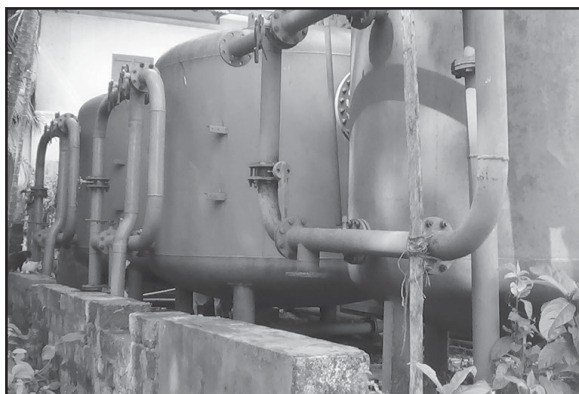
In 2013-14 GP has pooled funds from Finance Commission (Rs 3,18,524), and Own Fund (Rs 300000) to assure the follow up activities.

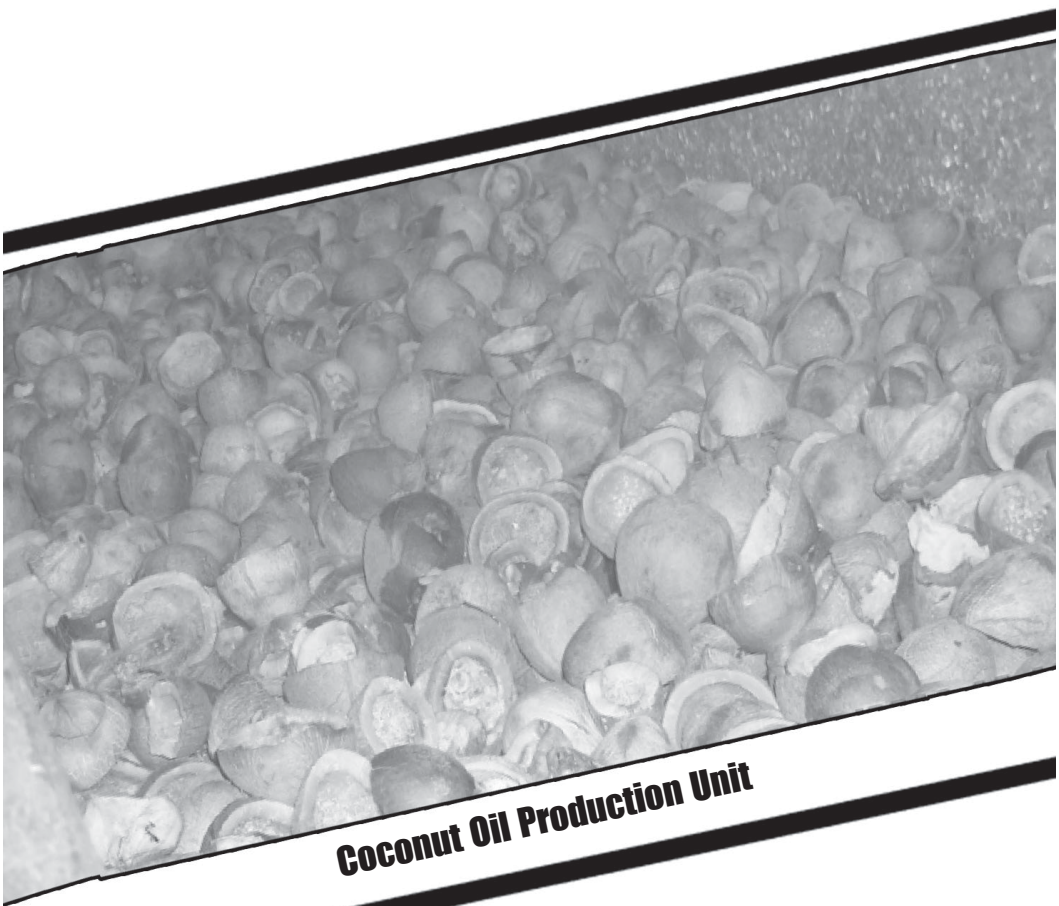
5. Achievements

Assured drinking water availability locally during all season

6. Problems/Challenges

1. There is no sanction for issuing salary to the Pump Operators
2. High cost of alternatives for electricity failure
3. KWA collecting the water tax. It is not estimated the expenditure has investment of GP.





Coconut Oil Production Unit

5. *Kerasree*

Coconut Oil Production Unit

1. Significance of the Project

The unit was launched with the objectives of making pure coconut oil available in Adat area and empowering Kudumbasree workers by providing them wage employment.

2. Project Activities

Coconut is purchased from nearby areas and brought to the production unit. There the husk is removed and after breaking the shell the kernel is dried in the hot sun. Then it is sliced and processed. During rainy season the broken coconut is dried in the Copra Drier. The dried copra slices are crushed in the Expeller machine and the coconut oil produced is purified. It is marketed in the brand name Kerasree Coconut Oil. The unit is operated and managed by a Kudumbasree Group of 10 women.

3. Fund Allocation

#	Source of Funds	2012-13	2013-14
1	Plan Fund	5,00,000	5,19,000
	Total	5,00,000	5,19,000

Total outlay of the project is Rs. 10 lakhs allocated from the Plan Fund of the Panchayat.

4. Implementation

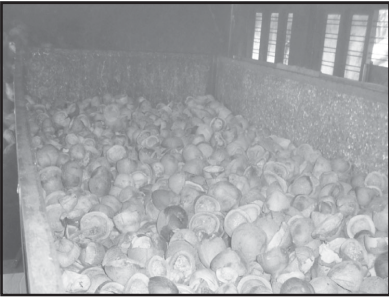
The project was implemented in 2005 by Adat Grama Panchayat.

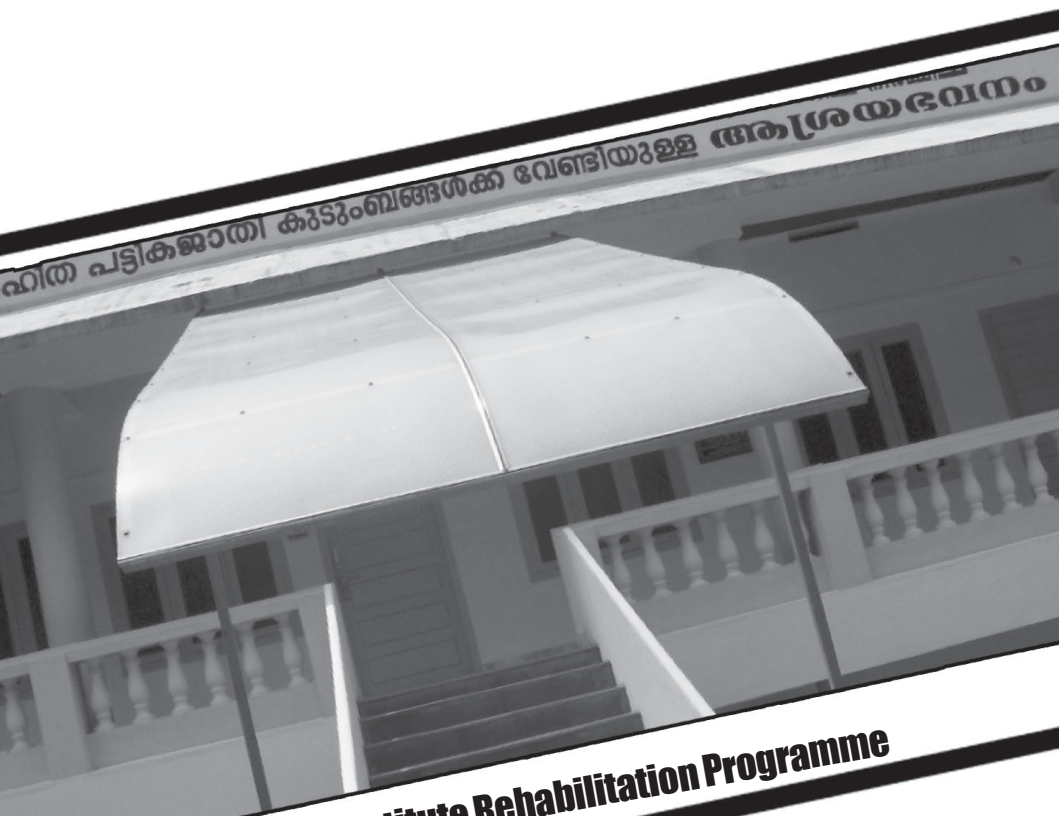
5. Achievements

- Economic empowerment of Kudumbasree workers
- Daily income of Rs.280/- for the 10 workers who belong to the Low Income Group
- Empowerment of women as all work related to the production unit, right from procurement of coconut to marketing of the finished product is done by them.

6. Problems/Challenges

- Optimum capacity of the unit cannot be utilised because of inadequate marketing network.





Aashraya: Destitute Rehabilitation Programme

6. *Ashraya* :

Destitute Rehabilitation Project

1. Significance of the Project

Ashraya is a project implemented by the Grama Panchayat for the rehabilitation of the destitute. The destitutes are identified through a survey and the houselesses among them are provided houses under the scheme.

2. Project Activities

The beneficiaries of the project are selected in the meeting of the Grama Sabha. A two storey flat was constructed to accommodate the poorest 10 families in the Beneficiary list. Each flat has a reception room, a bedroom, kitchen and latrine besides a spacious varandha in front. Electricity and water connections are provided separately to each family.

3. Fund Allocation

Total outlay is Rs. 39 lakh. The panchayat allocated Rs. 15 lakh from its Plan Fund and Rs. 24 lakh was granted from the Local Development Fund of Sri. A.K. Antony, Minister for Defence, Government of India.

#	Source of Funds	2010-11
1	Plan Allocation	15,00,000
2	Local Area Department Fund (MP)	24,00,000
Total		39,00,000

4. Implementation

The Grama Panchayat started implementing the project towards the end of 2010 and completed it by the end of 2011.

5. Achievements

- Permanent residential flat for 10 destitute families
- Innovative model for Aashraya Housing Scheme
- Promoting peaceful coexistence by bringing together families dwelling in different locations under one roof.
- Provides accommodation to maximum number of families in minimum area of land. It suits the condition of the panchayat where land is very costly.

6. Problems/Challenges

Non-availability and high cost of land in Kerala to build houses for the houseless.





Vilangankunnu Green Belt

7. Vilangankunnu : 'Green Belt'

1. Significance of the Project

The Vilangan Hill is 100 mtrs high and blessed with natural beauty. Situated at a distance of 15 kms away from Thrissur town, the hill has been getting degraded due to soil erosion and large scale mining. To save the hill from further degradation and to bring back the greenery project on 'Green Belt' was formulated by the panchayat.

2. Project Activities

Mining activities in the hill were strictly prohibited by the Panchayat. There is provision for afforestation in the MGNREGA. The labourers of the Employment Guarantee Scheme planted mango trees, vetiver and other saplings and in a short time the hill was covered with protective greenery.

3. Fund Allocation

The outlay is one lakh rupees. Planting and protection of trees were done by workers employed under MGNREGS.

#	Source of Funds	2011-12
1	Plan Fund	100000
Total		100000

4. Implementation

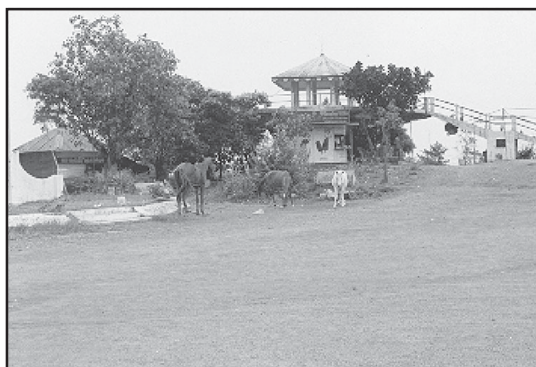
The project was implemented in 2000. Funds from MNREGS also has utilized. Co-operation from Oushadhi was also ensured.

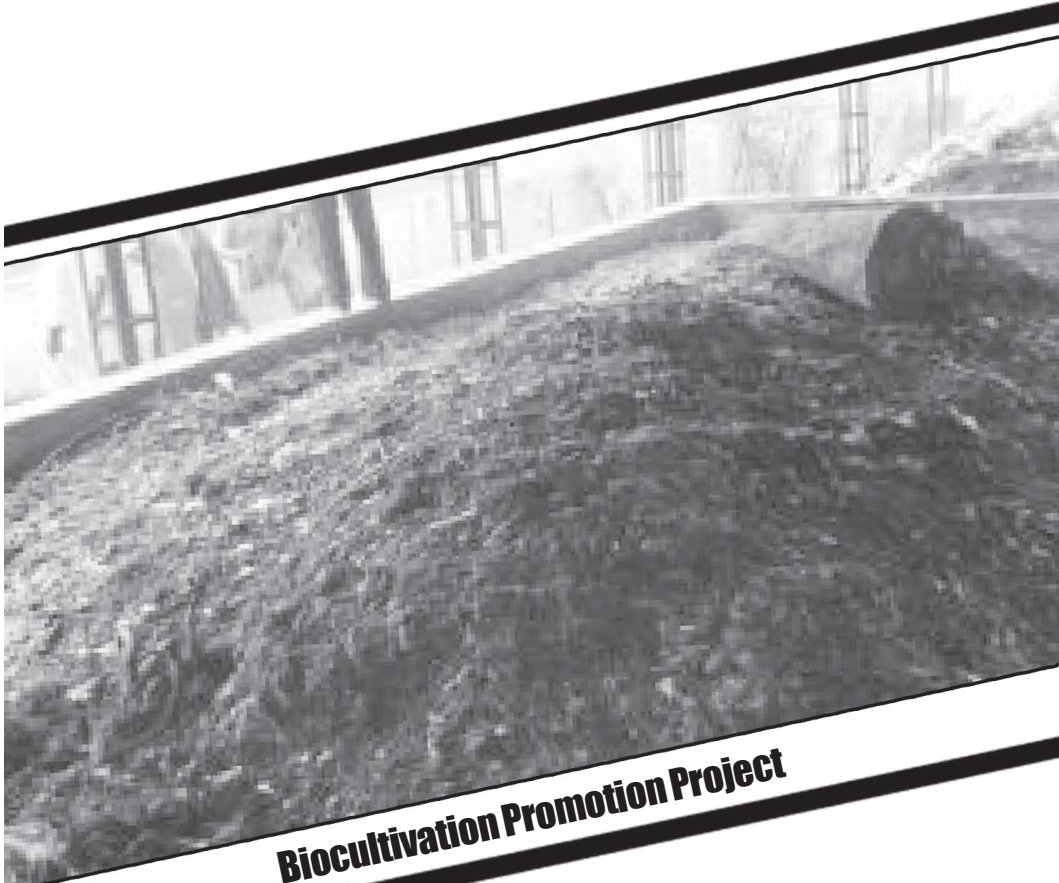
5. Achievements

- Prevented mining and soil erosion.
- Vilangan Hill that has been gradually getting barren is covered with protective green vegetation.
- The hill attracts approximately 50,000 visitors annually.
- Water level in the wells and ponds around the hill started rising because of increased rainwater percolation.

6. Problems/Challenges

- As the tourist centre is owned by Tourism Promotion Council, the scope of intervention by Grama Panchayat is limited.
- The possibilities for soil and water preservation are not fully utilized.





Biocultivation Promotion Project

8. Bio-cultivation Promotion Project

1. Significance of the Project

The important objectives of the project is to minimise pollution of soil, water, air and environment resulting from excessive application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and to produce unpolluted rice by promoting bio-cultivation.

2. Project Activities

Bio-cultivation was introduced totally in 350 hectares of land and partially in 25000 hectares. The project was started initially with the technical support of an NGO called 'Thanal'. The first step was a wide sensitisation campaign about the advantages of bio-cultivation. Then the Grama Panchayat gave subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2000 to 1000 farmers to purchase bio-cultivation materials. The bio-pesticides developed by the Kerala Agricultural University namely Pseudomonas and Trichocard were made available to farmers. In addition to it the bio-fertilizer produced in the Solid Waste Treatment Plant of the panchayat was supplied to the farmers at the subsidised rate of three rupees per kilogram.

3. Total Estimate

Rs. 200 lakhs from various sources has been invested in the project activities for the last 10 years.

For follow up activities Rs 2,34,86,142 allocated.

#	Source of Funds	Amount Rs	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Plan Fund	9,36,142	12,00,000
2.	Central Scheme	18,00,000	18,00,000
3.	Others	2,07,50,000	95,00,000
Total		23,48,614	21,25,00,000

4. Implementation

The project was implemented in 2002 and is continuing.

5. Achievements

- 60 tonnes of bio-rice produced annually.
- Protects soil, water, air and environment from adverse impacts.

6. Problems/Challenges

Bio-cultivation cannot be scaled up due to the shortage of bio-fertilizer and pesticides.



For further information:

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