

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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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 About Kerala

Keralam, 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 8°18' and 12°48' and east longitudes 74°52' and 76°22', 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.

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 About Thrissur

Thrissur, the term Thrissur is the abbreviated anglicized form of the Malayalam word “THRISSIVA PERUR” 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.

1.4 Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), an autonomous training, research and consultancy organisation constituted under the Ministry of Local Self-Government, Government of Kerala. KILA, located at Mulamkunnathukavu in the district of Thrissur is a unique institute with exclusive focus on local governance and development. The Institute began its operation in 1990, in the pattern of national institute, with the main objective of strengthening decentralisation and local governance. KILA's prime task was to equip the ERs and staff of the local bodies who were not at all exposed to the local governance concept and administration, with up-to-date knowledge and skill in governance and establishment matters. 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. It is the only institution focusing on the capacity building of both rural and urban local governments in Kerala.

There are several special features which have contributed to the outstanding performance of KILA. Though a fully owned government institution, it has had a real autonomy in setting its agenda and conducting training programmes. It has been closely associated 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 the academic quality of KILA. 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 Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). The concept of Sevagram or ward level resource centre to strengthen gramasabha and grass root level governance is one of the major experiments under operation in the state. Whole task of capacity building associated with this experiment has been done by KILA.

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 on decentralised governance and poverty alleviation. As a lead institution for capacity building for local governments in the country, KILA not only facilitates training for the state of Kerala but also extends its support for other states in India as well as delegates from SAARC nations in training and discourse on Decentralisation.

1.5 Child Resource Centre (CRC)

(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 Programme (CCDP) is a

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

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

Objectives of CRC :

- 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 of 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. (Both Elected and officials)
- ii. Development partners and civil society groups involved in child governance.

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. 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 working within local government and across the state.

2. Online Repository on Child Governance (www.crckila.org)

Online Repository is a virtual library for governance issues related to children. This is a virtual library that will serve as a reference point for all governance issues around children. CRC has 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 have been 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

There are several actors involved in child governance viz: State Government, local government and non-government agencies. CRC will involve and get the support of individuals and institutions working for child governance through state and regional level consortiums. 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:

- To network with organizations working in the field of child governance for exchanging views
- To mainstream activities of various agencies for better child governance
- To explore the possibilities of mutual support from development oriented organization.
- To plan and implement activities of common interest among actors of child governance

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.
- Undertake 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 child rights were prepared. Each OM has four to seven domains to be intervened by the local government effectively so as to achieve the child friendly status. Under each domain 5-10 strategies are incorporated against which monitoring indicators are given. The local governments were asked to decide their own objectives and targets using the indicator based monitoring tools. All the six LSGIs are now planning, budgeting child friendly activities and determined to develop their Local Government as “child friendly”. After the initial pilot training, 94 new Panchayats from northern districts were given CFLG training and some of them are resolving to have child friendly interventions.

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.

Programme Highlights

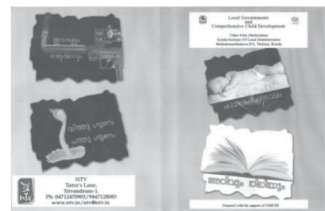
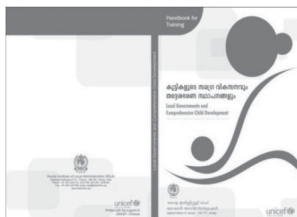
- Training on Comprehensive Child Development Plan for Local governments
- Exposure Visits from other states and countries
- State/ Regional Level Consortiums
- Directory of Child – Centric Services in Kerala
- Training course on NGOs and Child Rights
- Researcher’s Workshop on Child Governance
- Training 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

8. Training materials

Video Film

Training Handbook

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



Chapter 2

Decentralisation and Local Governance in Kerala

2.1. India – *from a two tier to three tier federation*

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (22 December 1992)

The broad objective of the amendment is: Ensuring social justice and Local Economic Development

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.

2.2 Salient Features of the Constitutional Amendments

- It provided for the State legislatures making their own laws for establishing Panchayats, Municipalities etc and conferring on them such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government.
- A three-tier system was introduced in every State, excluding States having less than two million population
- Local governments are to be established at the village, town and district levels
- It empowers people to elect their representatives in local governments
- Elections to the local governments to be held within six months of the dissolution of a Local government.
- Reservation of seats for women, Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)-not less than one third for women and for SC/ST proportional to the population.
- A fixed five year term for all local governments has been fixed
- Local governments has been given power to formulate their own development plans and implement them.
- Local governments will have their own budget, power of taxation and list of items in their jurisdiction.

- State Election Commission to conduct local governments elections.
- Every five years, a State Finance Commission to be constituted to review the financial resources of Panchayat
- Constitution of District Planning Committee (DPC), which prepares a development plan for the district and consolidates the urban and rural local plans.

2.3 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. 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. After the passage of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, Kerala carried out pioneering reforms and set out on the path of rapid and wide ranging decentralization. The Kerala Panchayati Raj Act and the Kerala Municipality Act, both of which were enacted in 1994 were thoroughly restructured in 1999 incorporating the lessons from experience of the initial years of ‘big bang’ decentralization.

2.4 Key features of Kerala Panchayathi Raj and Municipality Act, 1994

- (1) **Definition of Functional Domain:** Definition of Functional Domain Kerala is the only State which carved out the functional domain of different Local Governments with a great deal of precision. In areas related to infrastructure and management of public institutions the conventional differentiation is extremely sharp and clear. The functions have been divided into mandatory, general and sector-wise functions.
- (2) **Participatory Fora:** Grama Sabhas have been given clear rights and responsibilities with absolute powers for identification of functionaries, wide powers for social audit and strong advisory powers for prioritizing developmental needs.
- (3) **Supremacy of the Elected Body:** The elected Heads of the Local Governments has been declared as the executive authority. The senior most officials of various

departments brought under the control of the Local Governments have been declared as ex-officio Secretaries for that subject. The Local Governments have full administrative control including powers of disciplinary action over their own staff as well as staff transferred to it.

(4) Good Governance Features:

- Absolute right to information
- Mandatory publication of Citizen Charter
- Performance Audit system

(5) Autonomy: Autonomy The Panchayati Raj and Municipality Acts were amended to drastically reduce the powers of direct governmental control over Local Governments. While Government can issue general guidelines regarding national and State policies it cannot meddle in day to day affairs or individual decisions. The Government can cancel resolutions of a Local Government only through a process and in consultation with the Ombudsman or Appellate Tribunal according to the subject matter of the resolution. Similarly a Local Government can be dissolved directly by government, only if it fails to pass the budget or if majority of its members have resigned. In all other cases a due process has to be followed by issuing a Memo of charges and the Ombudsman has to be consulted before dissolution takes place. This is a unique feature which does not exist even in Center-State relations.

(6) Powerful Support Institutions:

In order to reduce governmental control and to nurture the growth of institutions of local self government as envisaged in the constitution the Acts provide for creation of institutions to deal with different aspects of local government functioning. They are listed below:

- (i) The State Election Commission:** Kerala has the strongest State Election Commission in the country with powers for absolute control over staff on election duty, preparation of voters list, verification of accounts and disqualification of candidates not submitting accounts in time, conduct of elections of the head and vice head of Local Governments as well as to the District Planning Committees, conduct of noconfidence motions and disqualification of defectors.
- (ii) Delimitation Commission:** This Delimitation Commission: is an independent body headed by the State Election Commission to carry out delimitation of wards.

- (iii) **State Finance Commission (SFC)** State Finance Commission (SFC): State Finance Commission (SFC) Kerala has already constituted three State Finance Commissions in 1994, 1999 and 2004 and implemented practically every recommendation in letter and spirit.
 - (iv) **District Planning Committee:** District Planning Committee Kerala is the only State with active District Planning Committees with functional experience of over 12 years.
 - (v) **Ombudsman for Local Governments:** This is a high power institution Ombudsman for Local Governments manned by a High Court Judge with vast powers to check malfeasance in Local Governments.
 - (vi) **Appellate Tribunals:** This is Appellate Tribunals a judicial tribunal set up in the State headquarters with a District Judge as the Tribunal to consider appeals by citizens against decisions of Local Governments taken in exercise of their regulatory functions like issue of licences, grant of permits etc.
 - (vii) **State Development Council:** This institution set up on the analogy of the National Development Council is headed by the Chief Minister and consists of the entire Cabinet, Leader of Opposition, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Board, the Chief Secretary, Mayors, Presidents of the District Panchayats who are also Chairpersons of District Planning Committees and representatives of other tiers of Local Governments. This institution functions as the forum for discussion of policy and operational issues.
- (7) **Reservation:** The Kerala Panchayat Raj and the Kerala Municipality Act, reserves 50% of seats for women in all local self-government across Kerala. Half of all the presidentship 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.

2.5. 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 Panchayats, 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(intermediary government)
- There are 4 to 16 Block Panchayats in a district depending on the size of population.
- Gram Panchayats are the third and last tier of local governments. Each Block may have three to ten grama panchayat

No.	Local Government	Level	Total Number
1.	Gram Panchayat	Rural Village	941
2.	Block Panchayat	Rural Intermediate	152
3.	District Panchayat	Rural Integrate	14
4.	Municipality	Urban Town	87
5.	Muni. Corporation	Urban City	6

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

Sl. No.	Local Government	Total No. of Wards	No. of wards in each Local government	
			Minimum	Maximum
1.	Grama Panchayats	15962	13	23
2.	Block Panchayat	2076	13	23
3.	District Panchayat	331	16	32
4.	Municipalities	3122	25	52
5.	Municipal Corporations	414	55	100
	Total	21905		

2.6 Principles of Decentralisation of Powers

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.

2.7. Elections

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 turnout. At the local government

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

2.8 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 elected members of the concerned Local Government itself. The Chairpersons of Standing committees are elected from among 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. if necessary. Working committee consists of President of Grama Panchayats elected representatives (not exceeding 4) and others nominated members (not exceeding 4).

● **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.

● **Working Group**

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.

2.9 Resources of a Local Self Governments

a) Tax revenue

Taxes 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 like rent from properties of the Panchayat like markets, bus stands, shopping complex etc., license fees, fines, income from river sand etc. are the source of non tax revenue

c) Grants:

Grants from centre and state government for various specified purposes- Maintenance grant, General Purpose grant etc.

d) Loans and Advances:

Local governments can borrow loans and advances government and non government agencies and other financial institutions for specific purposes with the permission form state government.

2.10 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 by the local 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, funds of centrally sponsored schemes are also getting to the local self governments. All these are the major resources of plan fund of Local Government. Own fund, that means the revenue surplus of the Local Government, is also a resource for their plans. Local Self Government 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)

2.11 Office and Administration

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. Panchayath office is the secretariat of the Panchayat and is functioning in their own building. The head of office is the Secretary. 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. 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 every year and service charter of local government will be exhibited in front of the office.

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.

2.12 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 and 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 and other Community Based Organisations are helpful to improve Local Governance system. The involvement of these democratic organisations lead to an effective community Management in Local Governance and Service delivery.

2.13 Good governance and Complaint Redressal System.

In the democratic system, the Governance is for the people and it should be governed by people. In addition to Department level complaint redressal mechanism, Ombudsman and Tribunal for Local Governments were an effective system for complaint redressal. Citizen Charter, Right to information, Right to Service, E-governance and people friendly administration etc are the ways and means of ensuring good governance in local government system.

2.14 Local Plan

All Local governments in the State are preparing and implementing their own plans for Local Economic Development 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 is transparent in 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 outlay 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.

2.15 Training and Empowerment

After one and half decade of decentralisation the panchayat is able to prepare local economic development plan taking into 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 grama sabha 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.

2.16 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, Anganwadi, 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 committee. They have to perform the duties assigned them by their departments also.

2.17 District Planning Committee (DPC)

The institution of District Planning Committee as envisaged in the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act (73rd CAA) is the realisation of consistent and conscious effort towards decentralised planning since the process of planned development began in the country. CAA mandated the establishment of District Planning Committee (DPC) as the formal body for preparation of the District Development Plan by consolidating the plans prepared by the villages and towns in the district(Article 243ZD of the 74th CAA). All states accordingly enacted legislations for constitution of the DPCs and issued notifications bringing them into effect.

Composition of DPCs

The DPC is generally composed of elected members of the local bodies within the district, both rural and urban, as well as some nominated members. The number of members varies with the population size of the districts. The ratio of members from Panchayats and ULBs is based on the ratio in which the population of the district is divided between rural and urban areas.

An examination of the composition of the DPCs is vital from two perspectives:

- It reflects the degree of inclusion of marginalised sections in the district planning process;
- It reflects the degree to which the DPC is actually a body independent of state control and interference.

DPC consist of 15 members, provided that fifty percent of the members to be elcted shall be women and two members belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled tribe and among them one shall be women

1. 12 elected members-from among the elected members of panchayath and municipalities in the district
2. The president of the District Panchayath in that District
3. One person having considerable experience in administration and planning nominated by the government
4. Members of parliament and legislative assemblies in the district are permanent invitees in the committee
5. President of the District Panchayath shall be the chairman of the committee.
6. The District Collector shall be the secretary of the committee.
7. The district level officers of the departments of the government in the district shall be joint secretaries of the committee

Functions, Role and Responsibilities of DPC

The DPC is envisaged to play a nodal role in the district planning process by consolidating rural and urban plans prepared by the villages and towns in the district and then preparing a draft development plan for the district on the basis of the plans so received from within the district. DPC is thus crucial to the function of 'planning for economic and social justice', which is now a mandated local function, in that it provides the vital link between rural and urban plans as well as sectoral plans.

DPC Functions as listed in State Act.

1. Consolidate the Plans prepared by PRIs and Municipalities.
2. Prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
3. Matters of common interest between the Panchayats and Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environment conservation, type of available resources, whether finance or otherwise will be taken into consideration while preparing plan.
4. The DPC consults with their working groups of technical experts as and when necessary.
5. The Chairman shall forward the development plan prepared as recommended by the committee to the government for Approval.

6. The Government shall while preparing the state plan consider the proposal and priorities of District planning Committees

Assistance from Institutions / organizations / experts

1. The Gram Panchayat plan is scrutinized and vetted by the higher level officer and submitted to DPC for approval.
2. The Block plan and the District Panchayat plan are also scrutinised and vetted higher level officer of DPC.
3. For the consolidation of rural and urban plan a plan preparation support group functions under the overall guidance of the DPC. The group is headed by the government nominated expert member of the DPC.
4. District Planning Unit has specialists from Town planning official, Statistical planning and expert with Post graduate in Economics.
5. Consult institutions or organizations suggested by the State Government.

2.18. Impact of Decentralization and Delegation of Powers

It has to be noted that the Kerala model of decentralization is a home-grown process organically emerging from the administrative, developmental and socio political context of the State and the country. After a period of intense experimentation followed by correction and stabilization, the decentralization initiatives have reached the institutionalization stage. Across four changes of Government and in spite of terrible fiscal stress, the State showed unwavering commitment in strengthening the foundation for democratic decentralization. The State can now claim that it has developed a viable and replicable model which other States in the country can adapt - in administrative decentralization, fiscal decentralization, participatory planning, setting up supporting institutions for local governance, linking Local Governments with experts, professionals, activists and community based organizations and so on. What has been achieved is far beyond a successful project or even a best practice.

3. CHILD FRIENDLY INITIATIVES IN KERALA

3.1 JAGRATHA SAMITHI

Jagrathasamithi is a grievance redressal mechanism like a permanent adalat for women and children to safeguard their rights and protect in against violence and violations at grass root kevel (local self-government).The Jagratasamithi 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 jagratha samithi 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 jagrathasamithi and support samithi for Jagrathasamithi.

Organisational structure

The jagrathasamithi at GP & Municipal level:-

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

At district level Jagrathasamithi shall be constituted as per the government orders with district panchayaths president as chair person and district level police functionary, health functionary, ICPS functionary, educational agency shall be official members. The subsidiarity principle is followed and so each jagrathasamithi at three 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 cases against atrocity, discrimination and redressal of grievances
- To accept any complaints raised by women and children, solved the complaints by emergency interventions mediations, external assistance or referral in criminal cases
- To coordinate systems and schemes of government departments and agencies at local and higher level for the attainment of the objectives
- To function as an all-time body to intervene in any violations of rights of women and children and create confidence among them

Method of function

1. Accepting complaints in writing, oral or suo motto
2. Register all complaints
3. Keeps confidentiality
4. Conciliation meetings in non- threatening situations of aggrieved parties and infliters. 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

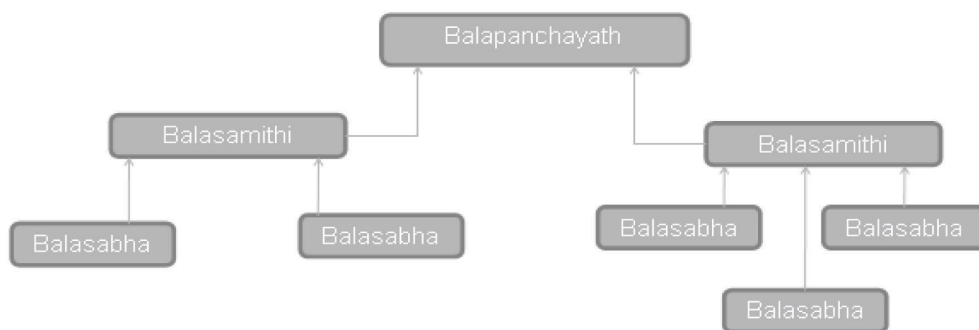
Recent development

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

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, gender self-learning, gender friendliness among the public in collaboration with Kudumbasree and women's organization.

3.2 BALASABHA

Balasabha (children union) is a community based organization of children developed by KUDUMBASREE(State Poverty Eradication Mission) 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 collectivization 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 endeavor.



Objectives

- To prevent inter-generational transmission of poverty through capability enhancement of children
- To create Small learning groups for experimental and systematic learning
- To provide opportunities for understanding democratic process
- To ensure the participation in conserving environment
- To enable children to unfold the intricacies of collectivisation
- To develop leadership qualities among children
- To protect their rights, empowerment and personality development

Members of Bala sabha

Balasabha consist of 15-30 children within the age group of 5 to 18. It is constituted at NHG level. Balasabha committee has President, Vice-president, Secretary and Joint secretary. 50% membership is reserved for girls in the committee. Meetings of Balasabha are held in once in a week.

Activities

➤ Biodiversity initiatives

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

➤ Four plus (4+) Campaigns

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

➤ Holistic Health Programme

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

➤ Small Learning Groups

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

➤ Mediact

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

Apart from the calendar of events envisaged under the project, as mentioned above, many contextual programmes are also undertaken by the district mission offices.

3.3 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 with in 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 PunnooseIPS (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 PunnooseIPS (DGP-Kerala) as Chairman, senior Government officials as members, and Sri P VijayanIPS 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 is 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 stakeholders of the society especially the cadets, teachers and school atmosphere in which the project was implemented. 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.

3.4 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. 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. . 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. 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 is deeply dedicated to differently abled persons, destitute and those who demand care and deserve protection in our society.

Major schemes of KSSM

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

➤ **CANCER SURAKSHA SCHEME**

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

➤ **THALOLAM**

"Thalolam" intended to provide free treatment to children below the age of 18, who are suffering from Kidney diseases, Cardiovascular diseases, Cerebral, Brittle, Haemophilia, Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Anemia, Orthopaedic deformities and other Neuro- Developmental Disabilities, Congenital anomalies (Endosulphan victims) and accident cases which needs surgery.

➤ **SRUTHITHARANGAM**

Sruthitharangam (Cochlear Implantation Scheme) intended to provide free surgery to children in the age group of 0-3 years, who are suffering from deafness. The

early identification and intervention procedures initiated within six months of age should be the golden standard for the holistic development of a child with hearing loss. Cochlear Implant are proven options for the treatment of profound hearing loss. Over 2, 00,000 people have been implanted worldwide.

➤ **SNEHAPOORVAM**

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

➤ **SAMASHWASAM**

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

➤ **SNEHASANTHWANAM**

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

➤ **ASWASAKIRANAM**

AswasaKiranam 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 caregivers 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 unweaned 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.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TO CHILDREN(ORC)

‘Our Responsibility to Children’ (ORC) is a unique social experiment initiated in Kerala in 2010, to create a safe, nurturing, and just environment wherein vulnerable children involved, or at risk of getting involved, in harmful behaviour are brought to the mainstream, equipped and empowered with life skills, appropriate support, and knowledge to realize their full potential and become productive members of society. Over the past few years, ORC has dynamically proved that it is possible to address the issues of our children through a multisector approach involving various government agencies and civil society. This social experiment has been successful in:

ORC ENSURES:

*....Our children develop and flourish in a protective and safe environment;
....Potential young offenders are identified in a timely manner and their problems are scientifically addressed;
....Families are strengthened and our children are not left unattended to get enmeshed in a criminal life that harms them and society; and
....Our children are never again the targets for recruitment by anti-social and terrorist organisations.*

- Mentoring, and advocating on behalf of, young offenders in the juvenile justice system;
- Preventing youth from indulging in deviant behaviour and anti-social activities; and
- Diverting youth at risk into constructive activities and better opportunities;

Drawing from the experience of ORC experiments in different cities of the State, the Government of Kerala has decided to integrate ORC into its Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). ORC will become a key component of ICPS and will be implemented as a joint initiative of the Departments of Education, Social Justice, Health, Home, and Local Self Government in collaboration with like-minded civil society organizations and individuals. Under the overall umbrella of ICPS, ORC will strengthen its operations and mainstream its activities through schools in Kerala.

3.5 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. The main aim of KeCRO is to act as a civil society mechanism in ensuring the effective and comprehensive implementation of Child Rights in the state of Kerala as enshrined in UNCRC. KeCRO is constituted with 17 member State Core committee having district co-coordinators with a 9/11 member committee at each district of Kerala.

Objectives:

- 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, J J 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.

4. Brief Profile of visiting Local Governments

- ANNAMANADA GRAMA PANCHAYAT
- MALA GRAMA PANCHAYAT
- KORATTY GRAMA PANCHAYAT
- PAZHAYANNUR BLOCK PANCHAYAT
- CHERPU BLOCK PANCHAYAT
- WADAKKANHERY BLOCK PANCHAYAT
- ERNAKULAM DISTRICT PANCHAYAT

4.1 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	Smt. Tessa Titus
Standing Committee Chairpersons	
Finance (Vice President)	Sri. K K Ravi Namboodiri
Development	Mrs.Nimitha Babu
Welfare	Sri. Pouluse P O
Health & Education	Sri. Baby Pouluse

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.	Jaleena Bhanu	Head Clerk	Office Management Audit
4.	Jaleel P J	Accountant	Accounts
5.	Marry Shiny	Senior Clerk	Plan
6.	Sunu N K	Senior Clerk	Establishment, Rent
7.	Mrudula M S	Senior Clerk	Civil Registration and License, Sand
8.	Ramya K S	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 A	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 & Irrigation	8		Agricultural Officer	Subramanian P G
2.	Small Industries	9		V.E.O	Poulose P O
3.	Poverty Reduction	4		Assistant Secretary	Ayyappan A V
4.	ST Development	8		V.E.O	Thankappan K K

5.	Women & Child Development	9		ICDS Supervisor	Gopi M R
6.	Health	8		Medical Officer	Sivadas P K
7.	Drinking Water & Sanitation	9		Assistant Engineer	MinithaBabu
8.	Education, Culture, Art & Youth Welfare	10		H M	Huck M K
9.	Infrastructure Development & Public Works	9		Assistant Engineer	Gopi T K
10.	Social Welfare	9		ICDS Supervisor	Geetha Unnikrishnan
11.	Energy	9		Assistant Engineer	Asees P A
12.	Improvement of Administrative Service Activities	10		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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10th Class)
Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structural – One PHC, Two Homeo Dispensary, Four Sub Centers 2. Pain & Palliative
Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

4.2 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 Konkanis (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	Sri P K Sukumaran
Standing Committee Chairpersons	
Finance (Vice President)	Smt. Bindu Babu
Development	Sri. Shyke Babu
Welfare	Smt. Radha Bhaskaran
Health & Education	Sri. Sreejith P S

Officials of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name	Designation	Major Responsibility
1.	S KrishnaKumari	Secretary	Head of Office
2.	Sreekanth P S	Assistant Secretary	S C Projects implementing Officer, Kudumbasree Member Secretary
3.	P A Thaju	Jr .Superintendent	Duties of Jr . Superintendent
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 Registration, Auction, Rent , Property tax
9.	Anilkumar M	Librarian	Librarian
10.	Johnson K S	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 3,4,5,6,20
11.	Sureshan V S	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 14,15,18,19
12.	Shihab E A	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 10,11,12,13,16
13.	Nazeema N K	Clerk	Filed Staff of Wad 8, Hall Booking, Despatch
14	Radha T R	Office Attendant	Duties of Office Attendant
15	Shiny P M	Office Attendant	Duties of Office Attendant

Details of Working Group

S. No	Name of Working Group	No. of Members	Chairperson	convener	Vice Chairperson (specify area of Expertise)
1.	Agriculture	12		George Prasanth	Surendran Kannankattil
2.	Small Industries	12		Mymmunath	George Chakola
3.	Public Work	12		Rashy P R	Peter Parakattil
4.	Poverty Alleviation	12		Mymmunath	Asokan K K
5.	Social Welfare	12		Silvi K D	A P Balan
6.	S C development	12		Sreekanth P S	Pethambaran Mambliyath
7.	Child & Women Development	12		Silvi K d	George Manavalan
8.	Health	12		BeenaZakariya	Sankaran Master
9.	Sanitation & Drinking Water	12		BeenaZakariya	M M Venu
10.	Education, Arts, Sports, Youth Welfare , Cultural	12		Komalavally M R	P P Chathan Master
11.	Animal Husbandry & Dairy devpt.	12		RakhiRajan	Ginesh T P
12.	Improvement of Administrative Service Activities	12		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> 2. Renovation of Mala Kulam (Pond) 3. Maintenance of Family Welfare Centre 4. Maintenance of veterinary dispensary
Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

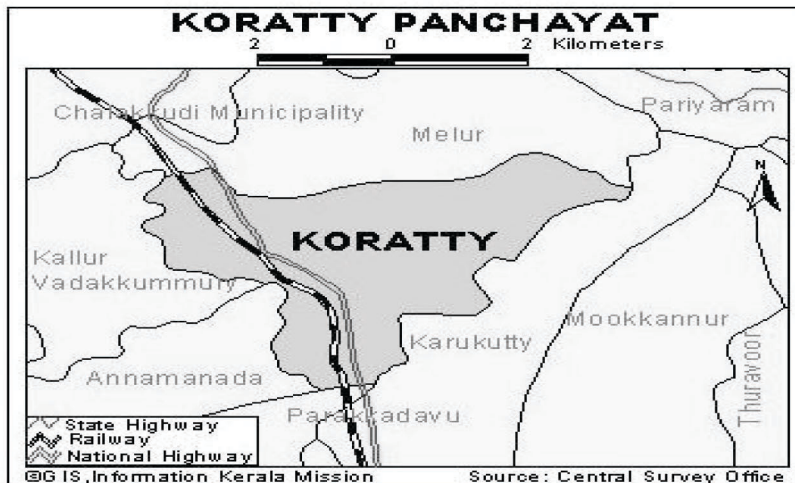
A special note on child-centric interventions

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.
- d. Agricultural Farm –(Haritha Mithram State Award winner Sri Joseph Pallan)

4.3 Koratty Grama Panchayat



Introduction

The Koratty grama Panchayat was constituted in 1952 with 9 elected members. Since the Panchayat had no own building, it worked in the building which is presently used by the Koratty Co-operative Bank No. 590. As elsewhere in the country, ruling by upper caste lords known as Nadhuvazhis was prevent here, and the Thampans of Koratty Swaroopam were the Naduvazhis in this place.

Koratty was an agrarian hamlet. There had no major industrial ventures in this village prior to Independence era. Jammuna Threads Mills was inaugurated by the Gramapramukha Shri. Chitra Thirunal Rama Varma Maha Raja of erstwhile Thiru-Kochi in 1952 in Koratty. It was a grand opening venture, following which the Government of India Press started in 1965, and Carborandum Universal and Woodhouse were started in 1985. Several engineering enterprises and small scale business ventures were started at different parts of the Panchayat during this period. As a result of this, the agricultural scenario of Koratty gradually changed to industrial environment.

The Coats Factory, during its initial stage, provided employment to about 3000 people directly and hundreds of others indirectly. It is true that the lock out of this company has inflicted a severe blow to the economic environment of Koratty and the trauma is not over. The Panchayat is a main loser due to the erosion of a major portion of its income.

There announced security press too was, unfortunately, somehow converted into an ordinary press, which is currently printing various forms for Government purpose.

It is known that there was a fort long the northern borders of the Panchayat for preventing the Armada of Tipu Sultan. The ruins of this fort, called by the villagers as 'Nedumkotta', are still there.

The Koratty Gramma Panchayat office is functioning at its own building now. The Panchayat has its own LP School. The Panchayat has other own civic amenities like Sisuvihar, Library, Reading room, Community Hall, Public Cremation Ground, Public Play Ground, Market etc.,

Brief Profile

1.	Area (Km ²)	23.42 KM ²
2.	No of Wards	19
3.	Population	Male 15853
1.		Female 16670
1.		Total 32523
4.	Scheduled Castes	3349
5.	Scheduled Tribe	52
6.	Sex Ratio	1061
7.	Population Density	972
8.	Literacy Rate	94.27
9.	No. of Families	5060
10.	District	Thrissur
11.	Taluk	Chalakudy
12.	Block	Chalakudy
13.	Parliament Constituency	Chalakudy
14.	Assembly Constituency	Chalakudy

Administration

Total No of Panchayat Members: 19

President	Smt. Kumari Balan
Standing Committee Chairpersons	
Finance (Vice President)	Smt. Jainy Joshy
Development	Smt. Bissy Jose
Welfare	Shri. K P Thomas
Health & Education	Smt. Daisy Davis

Officials of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name	Designation	Major Responsibility
1.	A S Subrahmannian	Secretary	Total Administration
2.	Sabia A V	A S	Office Administration
3.	V M Natarajan	J S	Duties of J S
4.	Rajesh Chandran	Accountant	Accounts
5.	Suja Treesa	Senior Clerk	Plan
6.	Rosemol T K	Senior Clerk	Cashier, Bill, RTI
7.	Unnikrishnan R A	Senior Clerk	Marriage,Birth& Death, Building Permit
8.	Anilkumar K	Senior Clerk	Pension
9.	Ligin Wilfred	Clerk	Tax Collection, Building Numbering
10.	Sushama K C	Clerk	Establishment
11.	Reena M L	Clerk	Marriage Registration
12.	Preetha M P	Clerk	General Complaint
13.	Renjith G	Librarian	Library
14.	Shaji P D	Office Attendant	Office/Administrative Assistance
15.	Vasanthy K V Kochuthresia K D	Full Time Sweepers	Maintenance Of Office & Premises

Institutions of GramaPanchayat

S. No	Name of institution	Head of Office	No. of staffs
1	GramaPanchayat Office	Secretary	16
2	LSGD Office, GramaPanchayat	Asst. Engineer	4
3	Veterinary Dispensary	Veterinary Surgeon	3
4	Veterinary Dispensary	Veterinary Surgeon	3
5	KrishiBhavan	Agricultural Officer	3
6	LP School	Head Master	11
7	PHC	Medical Officer	20
8	Govt. Homoeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	2
9	Govt. Ayurveda Dispensary	Medical Officer	4
10	VEO Office	VEO	2

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of Fund	Source of fund	Amount	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	General Fund	State Grant	17637694	12829284
2.	SCP	Plan	6088269	7506562
3.	TSP	Plan	305000	320000
4.	13 th Financial Commission	CFC	9679366	8030017
5.	World Bank	KLGS DP	4997923	3287045
6.	Maintenance Grand	Road	7448433	8582585
7.	Maintenance Grand	Non Road	3739966	4167983
8.	Centrally Sponsored	MGNREGA	9112848	

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of Projects	Total amount allocated	
			2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive		15150584	12838320
2.	Infrastructure		19897110	20318075
3.	Service		22795447	13290307
4.	SCP		9759867	19006562
5.	TSP		455000	320000

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

- a. No. of Gramasabha (2014-15) : 3
- b. No. of Development Seminar : 1
- c. No. of Working Group Meeting Held : 4
- d. No. of Stakeholder Consultation : 2

Convergence mechanisms (Integrated Projects)

S. No	Name of projects	Convergence with Block Panchayat	Convergence with District Panchayat
1.	Scholarship for Physically and mentally Challenged children	144750	144750
2.	Cattle feed subsidy	50000	—
3.	Construction of Bio Gas Plant in Schools	—	120000
4.	Furniture for 8 registred libraries in Koratty GramaPanchayat	—	105120
5.	Basic facilities for Cultural centre	—	103280
6.	Books for Panchayat library	—	20000
7.	Computer for Kattappuram library	—	21600
8.	Nalukettu Anganwadi Road Mettaling	—	190000
9.	Kattapuram Ampalaparamb SC colony road Work	—	166098
10.	Total Sanitation Programme	—	450000

11.	Chunakkara L.I Pipe Line extension	—	350000
12.	Pipe Line Extension for Vazhichal L I	—	150000
13.	Construction of Sports stadium in Panchayat Ground	—	1000000
14.	Modification of Kuriaparambu SC colony	—	1000000

Sectoral Intervention highlights

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements(including child development)
Education	Special training conducted to improve personal and educational skill of students
Health	1. Structural – One PHC, One Homeo Dispensary, Four Sub Centers, One Arurveda Hospital 2. Giving Pain & Palliative care to 174 people
Agriculture	1. Barren free land 2. Farming expense reduced through mechanization 4. Enabled more than 10 JLG groups to involve in agricultural sector (CDS)

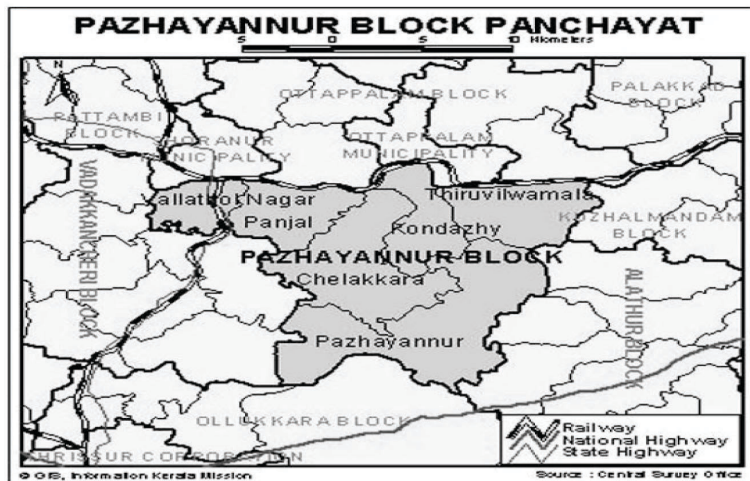
Success stories /Achievements

- ✓ Improved standard of educational status

A brief account of visiting institutions

- a. Anganwady- 28
- b. School- GUPS -1
- c. PHC- 1

4.4 Pazhayannur Block Panchayat



Introduction

Pazhayannur Block Panchayat situated in North Eastern side of Thrissur district. Pazhayannur BP consists of six GramaPanchayaths 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.

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.	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.	Name of Elected Members	Designation
1	Mrs. Thankamma	President
2	Sri. M Padmakumar	Vice president
P	Mrs.Vasanthakumary	Welfare Standing committee chairman
4	Mrs. Sumithra Unnikrishnan	Health, Education, Standing committee chairperson
5	Mr. K R Sathyan	Development standing committee chairperson
6	Sri. N Kumaran	Member
7	Sri. Kurshida V A	Member
8	Sri. V Thankappan	Member

9	Mrs. Valsala Sivas	Member
10	Mrs. Parukutty V P	Member
11	Sri. T M Krishnan	Member
12	Mrs. Nirmala Ravikumar	Member
13	Sri. Jayakrishnan (Babu)	Member

Details of Standing Committee

S. No	Name of Standing Committee	No of Members	Chairperson
1	Finance	3	M. Padmakumar
2	Welfare	3	Vasanthakumary
3	Health & Education	3	Sumithra Unnikrihsnan
4	Development	3	K.R. Sathyan

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

Participation in

- project preparation
- implementation
- coordination and monitoring

Officials in Block Panchayat

S. 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	Source of Fund	Amount	
			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	
			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 Members	Chairperson	convener
1	Poverty Alleviation	20		Secretary
2	SC/ST Development	18		SCDO
3	Small scale Industry	14		IEO
4	Social welfare	10		CDPO
5	Diary Development	13		DEO
6	Health & Education	12		Senior medical officer
7	Agriculture	22		ADA
8	Animal husbandry	11		Senior veterinary Surgeon
9	Public works &Energy	18		Asst Executive Engineer
10	Education, Culture, Sports& Youth welfare	19		Secretary
11	Water supply and Sanitation	17		Axe KWA
12	Welfare of women and children	18		CDPO
13	Finance	12		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

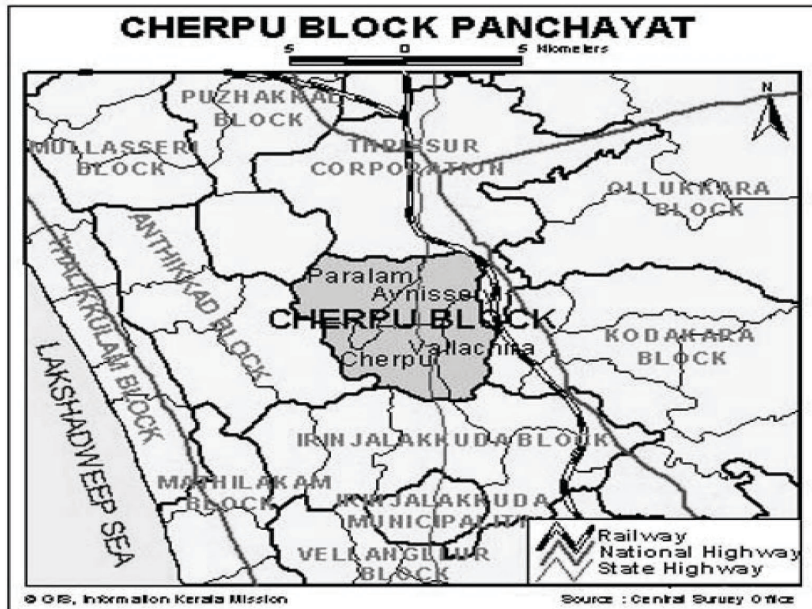
Convergence mechanisms (Integrated Projects)

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 Thiruvilwamalagrama panchayath

4.5. Cherpu Block Panchayat



Introduction :

Cherpu Block Panchayat is formed in 1965 consist of four gram Panchayats, Avinissery, Cherppu, Paralam and Vallachira spanning an area of about 55.92 km². Cherppu Block is situated at the Thrissur Taluk of Thrissur district with boundaries of Thrissur corporation & Anthikkad Block in the North, Thrissur corporation & Kodakara block on Eastern side, Karuvannur River & Irinjalakkuda block on the Southern side and Anthikkad Block in the West. The headquarters of the block is situated at Palakkal. Major soil types in Cherpu block area are Red loam, clay, sandal & black soil which are suitable for the cultivation of crops like paddy, coconut, rubber, tapioca, banana, cashew etc. Paddy is the principal crop cultivated in the wet lands. There is no recorded history on the origin of this land. But the oral history among local people, transferred from generation to generation is a blend of myths and legends. The Cherppu Block has several temples that uphold certain traditional temple architecture which are unique to Kerala. The famous Peruvanam temple, Etthumana, Thiruvullakavu temple etc. are some the significant pilgrim centers for Hindu devotees.

Demographic Profile

S. No	GramaPanchayat	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy
1.	Avinissery	21707	2137	1007	92.61
2.	Cherpu	37099	1619	1090	90.05
3.	Paralam	24825	1185	1021	91.45
4.	Vallachira	20233	1564	1068	90.86
	Total	103864	1626	1048	92.67

- a) Name of the District : Thrissur
b) Area : 55.92 Sq. Km
c) No of Block Divisions : 13
d) Parliament Constituency : Thrissur
e) Assembly constituency : Nattika

Block Panchayat Council

S. No	Name of the Elected members	Designation
1	Ms. V.R. Sarala	President
2	Shri. P.T. Sunny	Vice President /Finance Standing Committee
3	Shri. Jenson George	Development Standing Committee
4	Ms. Simi Arun	Welfare Standing Committee
5	Ms. Renjini Thekkath	Health & Education Standing Committee
6	Shri K.A. Pradeep	Member
7	Adv. A.B. Aneesh	„
8	Ms. M.P. Thankamani	„
9	Shri. N.T. Sankaran	„
10	Ms. Sujitha	„
11	Shri. K.D. Milton	„
12	Ms. Leena Teacher	„
13	Ms. Asa Mathews	„

Details of Standing Committee

S. No	Name of Standing Committee	No of Members	Chairperson
1	Finance	3	P.T. Sunny
2	Development	3	Jenson George
3	Welfare	3	Simi Arun
4	Health & Education	3	Renjini Thekkath

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

Helps in timely Implementation of Project by providing beneficiary lists and necessary advice

Officials in Block Panchayat

No.	Designation	Major Responsibility
1	Block Secretary / BDO	Institutional Head and Implementing the directions of Block Panchayat and schemes like Plan, MPLADS, NCFRW
2	Joint BDO	MGNREGS, Act as BDO in the Absence
3	Extension Officer(H)	IAY, Assist BDO in the Implementation of IAY
4	Extension Officer (WW)	MKSP,IWMP, Assist BDO
5	General Extension Officer	NSS Schemes, TSC, General Charge Officer , Assist BDO
6	Extension Officer (P&M)	Prepare Reports for Higher Offices
7	Head Clerk	Supervise-Ministerial Wing
8	Head Accountant	Sankhya, Sulekha, Accounting

Institutions of Block Panchayat

No.	Name of institution	Head of Office	No of Units	No of Staff
1	Local Self Government Department Sub Division	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	7
2	Social Justice Office	Child Development Project Officer	1	11
3	Office of Dairy Extension Officer	Dairy Extension Officer	1	2
4	Office of the Scheduled Caste Development officer	Scheduled Caste Development officer	1	2
5	Office of Assistant Director of Agriculture	Assistant Director	1	2
6	Community Health Centre (CHC)	Superintendent	1	8
7	Industries office	Industrial Extension Officer	1	1

Financial Resource

S. No	Name of the Fund	Source of Fund	Amount	
			2014-15	2015-16
1	Plan Fund	State Govt.	21319882	9052546
2	Maintenance Fund	„	1829580	791559
3	GPG	„	8181670	634491
4	CSS	Central	21305345	4755457

Fund Allocations

S. No	Sector	No. of projects		Total Amount allotted	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Productive	17	15	4152602	6598700
2.	Infrastructure	29	41	9398188	16666674
3.	Service	22	24	9587898	42406731

Details of Working Group

S. No	Name of the working group	No of Mem bers	Chairperson	Convener
1	Good Governance & Local Economic Development	13	Adv. A.B. Aneesh	Secretary
2	Agriculture	13	K.A. Pradeep	ADA
3	Animal Husbandry & Diary	8	M.P. Thankamani	DEO
4	Small Industries	9	Leena Teacher	IEO
5	Public Work	14	K.A. Pradeep	A.EX.E
6	Poverty Alleviation	11	Asa Mathew	Secretary
7	Social Welfare	11	K.D. Milton	CDPO
8	SC Development	17	K.A. Pradeep	SCDO
9	Women & Child Dev.	12	Asa Mathew	CDPO
10	Health	8	N.T. Sankaran	Medical Officer, CHC
11	Drinking Water & health	8	N.T. Sankaran	A. Ex. E
12	Education & Culture	9	Sujitha	Secretary

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

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

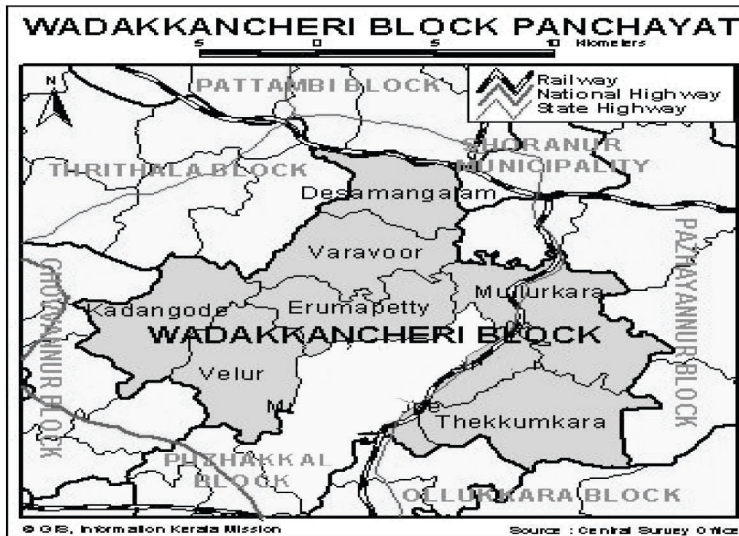
Convergence mechanisms (Integrated Projects)

S. No	Name of the Project	Amount Allotted for GP projects
1	Kizhthrikov temple road	100000
2	Soap Kit manufacturing	835000
3	Thottappaya Road	100000

Major Intervention/Achievements

Sector	Major Intervention/Achievements
Productive Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Solar Power Project installed in 2013-142. 3 KWS of Power Generating Capacity3. Reduces Electricity bills by one third.
Service Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Santhwanam Buds School at Venginissery, where 45 students of differentially abled children are taking careof.2. Autism Garden
Service Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Laundry unit runs by SHG group – employment for 5 families.

4.6 Wadakkanchery Block Panchayat



Introduction

Wadakkanchery Block Panchayat is situated in North Eastern side of Thrissur district, consist of five Panchayats and one municipality; Desamangalam , Erumapetty, Mullurkara, 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	GramaPanchayat	Population	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy
1	Desamangalam	23571	980		
2	Erumapettu	22576	705		
3	Mullurkkara	21504	680		
4	Thekkumkara	28829	608		
5	Varavoor	20680	713		

Name of the District : Thrissur

Area : 296.96 km²

No. of Block Divisions : 13

Literacy Rate : Male 90.41%
: Female 82.70%

SC population : 24540

Parliament Constituency : Alathur

Assembly constituency : Wadakkanchery, Kunnamkulam, Chelakkara

Block Panchayat Council

S. No	Name of the Elected members	Designation
1	Sri. Basant Lal 'Sanu'	President
2	Mrs. Sunitha P P	Vice President,
3	Sri. Suredran A K	Standing Committee Chairperson
4	Sri. Mrs. Girijadevi M C	Standing Committee Chairperson
5	Mrs. Bushara T C	Standing Committee Chairperson
6	Mrs. Safeena Assees	Member
7	Sri. Haneefa K M	Member
8	Mrs. Aleyamma Jonson	Member
9	Sri. Kunjikoya Thangal	Member
10	Mrs. Salini Vinod	Member

11	Sri. Suliaman P V	Member
12	Sri. Vineeth U V	Member
13	Mrs. Siji John	Member

Details of Standing Committee

S. No	Name of Standing Committee	No of Members	Chairperson
1	Finance	3	Mrs. Sunitha P P
2	Development	3	Sri. Suredran A K
3	Health & Education	3	Mrs. Bushara T C
4	Welfare	3	Mrs. Girijadevi M

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	2015-16
1.	Productive	18	7488661	8022479
2.	Infrastructure	49	17627107	22521262
3.	Service	97	19651136	21135289

Detail of Working group

S. No	Name of Working Group	No. of Members	Chairperson	Vice Chairperson (specify area of Expertise)	convener
1	Water Shed Management	25		M.R. Anoop Krishnan	ADA
2	Poverty Alleviation	18		Adv. BijoyDevassy	Secretary, Block Panchayat
3	Women & Child	20		A. Rajalakshmi	CDPO,
4	Local Economic Development	17		K.Vikraman	Industrial officer
5	Infra Development	20		N.R. Radhakrishnan	AEE, LSGD,
6	Social Security	17		K. Sasikumar	CDPO,
7	Health	19		Manikandan	CHC, Superintendent,
8	Education	19		Somasekharan Master	AEO,
9	Drinking Water	17		P.K. Sadasivan	AEE, KWA,
10	SC Development	17		JayanMangalam	SCDO,
11	Good Governance	9		K.A. Muhammed kutty	Secretary, Block Panchayat
12	Energy	18			Secretary, Block Pkutt anchayat

Decentralized Planning Mechanism

- a. No of Gramasabha(2014-15) : 1
- b. No of Development Seminar : 1
- c. No of Working Group meeting Held : 3
- 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

4.7 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 Kakkannad, 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	:	Mrs. Asha Sanil
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	Sri. Abdul Muthalib
2.	Development	Sms. Doly Kuriakose
3.	Health Education	Mrs. Jancy George
4.	Welfare	Mrs. C K Razia
5.	PWD	Sri. Ayyappankutty C K

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	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

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.

Annexure

Annexure 1

FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO THE PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS

As per the Eleventh Schedule of Article 243 G of 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution 29 subjects were transferred to the local governments. 19 subjects were transferred to Grama panchayaths, 14 subjects were transferred to block panchayaths, 18 Subjects were transferred to Urban Local Governments and 16 subjects were for District panchayath.

I. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

A. Mandatory functions of Village Panchayats

1. Regulation of building construction
2. Protection of public land from encroachment
3. Protection of traditional drinking water sources.
4. Presentation of ponds and other water bodies
5. Maintenance of water-ways and canals under their charge
6. Collection and disposal of solid waste and control of liquid waste disposal.
7. Storm water drainage
8. Maintenance of environmental hygiene
9. Management of markets
10. Vector control
11. Regulation of slaughtering of animals and sale of meat, fish and other perishable food items.
12. Regulation of eating establishments
13. Prevention of food adulteration.
14. Maintenance of roads and other public assets
15. Street lighting and their maintenance.
16. Immunisation
17. Carrying into effect national and State level strategies and programmes for disease prevention and control.
18. Opening and maintenance of burial and burning grounds.
19. Licensing of dangerous and offensive trades
20. Registration of births and deaths.
21. Provide bathing and washing ghats
22. Provide of ferries.
23. Provide parking space for vehicles
24. Provide waiting-sheds for travellers

25. Provide toilet facilities in public places
26. Regulate conduct of fairs and festivals.
27. Licensing of pet dogs and destroying stray dogs.

B. General functions

1. Collection and updating of essential statistics.
2. Organising voluntary labour and contribution for community works.
3. Carrying out campaigns for thrift.
4. Awareness building on control of social evils like drinking, consumption of narcotics, dowry and abuse of women and children.
5. Ensuring maximum people's participation in all stages of development.
6. Organising relief during natural calamities.
7. Inculcating environmental awareness and motivating local action for environmental upgradation.
8. Promoting co-operatives.
9. Enhancing communal harmony.
10. Mobilizing local resources in cash and in kind, including free surrender of land for development purposes.
11. Spreading legal awareness among the weaker sections.
12. Campaigning against economic crimes
13. Organising neighbourhood groups and self-help groups with focus on the poor.
14. Awareness building on civic duties

C. Sector-wise distribution of responsibilities

(i) Agriculture

1. Bring into cultivation waste lands and marginal lands
2. Bring about an optimum utilisation of land
3. Soil conservation
4. Production of organic manure.
5. Establishment of nurseries.
6. Promotion of co-operative and group farming.
7. Organising self-help groups among cultivators
8. Promotion of horticulture and vegetable cultivation.
9. Fodder development
10. Plant protection.
11. Seed production
12. Farm mechanisation.

13. Management of Krishi Bhavans.

(ii) Animal Husbandry and Dairy

1. Cattle improvement programmes.
2. Dairy farming.
3. Poultry farming, bee keeping, piggery development, goat rearing, rabbit rearing.
4. Running or veterinary dispensaries.
5. Running of ICDP sub-centres.
6. Preventive health programmes for animals
7. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
8. Fertility improvement programmes.
9. Control of diseases of animal origin.

(iii) Minor Irrigation

All minor irrigation schemes within the area of a Village Panchayat.

1. All micro irrigation schemes.
2. Water conservation.

(iv) Fisheries

1. Development of fisheries in ponds and fresh water and brackish water fish culture, mari culture.
2. Fish seed production and distribution.
3. Distribution of fishing implements.
4. Fish marketing assistance.
5. Provision of basic minimum services for the families of fishermen.
6. Welfare schemes for fishermen.

(v) Social Forestry

1. Raising of fodder, fuel and fruit trees
2. Organising campaigns for tree planting and environmental awareness.
3. Afforestation of waste lands.

(vi) Small Scale Industries

1. Promotion of cottage and village industries
2. Promotion of handicrafts
3. Promotion of traditional and mini industries

(vii) Housing

1. Identification of homeless people and poramboke dwellers and provide house sites and houses.

2. Implementation of rural housing programmes.
3. Implementation of shelter upgradation programmes.

(viii) Water Supply

1. Running of water supply schemes covering one village panchayat.
2. Setting up of water supply schemes covering one village panchayat.

(ix) Electricity and Energy

1. Street lighting
2. Promotion of Bio-gas

(x) Education

1. Management of Government pre-primary schools and Government primary schools.
2. Literacy programmes.

(xi) Public Works

1. Construction and maintenance of village roads within the village panchayat.
2. Construction of buildings for institutions transferred.

(xii) Public Health and Sanitation

1. Management of dispensaries and primary health centres and sub-centres (in all systems of medicine).
2. Management of child welfare centres and maternity homes.
3. Immunization and other preventive measures.
4. Family Welfare
5. Sanitation.

(xiii) Social Welfare

1. Running of anganwadies.
2. Sanctioning and distribution of pensions to destitute, widows, handicapped and agricultural labourers.
3. Sanctioning and distribution of unemployment assistance.
4. Sanctioning of assistance for marriage of the daughters of widows.
5. Management of group insurance scheme for the poor.

(xiv) Poverty Alleviation

1. Identification of the poor.
2. Self employment and group employment schemes for the poor especially women.
3. Providing community assets of continuing benefit to the poor.

(xv) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development

1. Beneficiary oriented schemes under SCP and TSP.
2. Management of nursery school for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. Provision of basic amenities in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes habitats.
4. Assistant to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.
5. Discretionary assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in need.

(xvi) Sports and Cultural Affairs

1. Construction of play grounds.

(xvii) Public Distribution System

1. Examination of complaints against the public distribution system and taking of remedial measures.
2. Organisation of campaigns against weights and measures offences.
3. General supervision and guidance of ration shops and maveli stores and other public distribution centres and if necessary starting new public distribution centres.

(xviii) Natural Calamities Relief

1. Management of relief centres
2. Organisation of relief works
(Repair works to assets will be divided and carried out by the Panchayat in charge of the assets)

(xix) Co-Operatives

1. Organisation of co-operatives within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat.
2. Payment of Government grants and subsidies within the jurisdiction."

II. BLOCK PANCHAYATS

A. General functions

1. Pool technical expertise both Government and non-government at the Block level.
2. Provide technical services to Village Panchayats.
3. Prepare plans after taking into account the plans of Village Panchayat to avoid duplication and provide the backward and forward linkages.

B. Sector-wise distribution of responsibilities

(i) Agriculture

1. Farmers' training for the programmes implemented at the village level.
2. Arrangements of agricultural inputs required for schemes at the village level.
3. Conduct of agricultural exhibitions.
4. Integrated watershed management in watersheds falling within Block Panchayat area.
5. Mobilize agricultural credit.
6. Sericulture.

(ii) Animal Husbandry and Dairy

1. Running of Veterinary Polyclinics and Regional Artificial Insemination Centres.

2. Provide specialty services in Animal Husbandry.
3. Conduct cattle and poultry shows.

(iii) Minor Irrigation

All lift irrigation schemes and minor irrigation schemes covering more than one village Panchayat.

(iv) Fisheries

Development of traditional landing centres.

(v) Small Scale Industries

1. Setting up of mini industrial estates.
2. Promotion of industries with investment limit of one-third of SSI.
3. Self employment schemes in industrial sector.

(vi) Housing

1. Popularisation of low cost housing.
2. Promotion of housing co-operative societies.

(vii) Electricity and Energy

Promotion of non-conventional energy sources.

(viii) Education

Management of Industrial Training Institutes.

(ix) Public Works

1. Construction and maintenance of all village roads connecting more than one Village Panchayat and other District Roads within the block Panchayat.
2. Construction of buildings for institutions transferred.

(x) Public Health and Sanitation

Management of community health centres and taluk hospitals within the Block Panchayat area in all systems of medicine.

(xi) Social Welfare

Management of ICDS.

(xii) Poverty Alleviation

1. Planning and implementation of Employment Assurance Schemes in co-ordination with the Village Panchayats.
2. Skill upgradation of the poor for self employment and wage employment for people below poverty line.

(xiii) Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes Development

1. Management of pre-matric hostels
2. Promoting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operatives.

(xiv) Co-Operatives

1. Organisation of co-operatives within the jurisdiction of Block Panchayat.
2. Payment of Government grants and subsidies within the jurisdiction

III. DISTRICT PANCHAYATS

A. General functions

1. Mobilize the technical expertise available from Government and non-government institutions.
2. Provide technical service to the Block Panchayats and Village Panchayats and the Municipalities.
3. Prepare plans after taking into account the plans of the Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats to avoid duplication and to provide backward and forward linkage

B. Sector-wise distribution of responsibilities

(i) Agriculture

1. Running of agricultural farms other than regional farms and research centres and establishment of new farms.
2. Integrated watershed management in watersheds covering more than one Block Panchayat area.
3. Provision of agricultural inputs.
4. Soil testing.
5. Pest control.
6. Marketing of agricultural produce.
7. Cultivation of ornamental plants.
8. Promotion of agricultural co-operatives.
9. Promotion of commercial crops.
10. Biotechnology applications.
11. Field trials and pilot projects to popularise innovation.
12. Locally appropriate research and development.

(ii) Animal Husbandry and Dairy

1. Management of district level veterinary hospitals and laboratories.
2. Management of dairy extension service units.
3. Promotion of milk co-operatives.
4. Management of farms other than regional farms, breeding farms and research centres.
5. District level training.
6. Implementation of disease prevention programmes.

7. Field trials and pilot projects on innovative practices.
8. Locally relevant research and development.

(iii) Minor Irrigation

1. Development of ground water resources.
2. Construction and maintenance of minor irrigation schemes covering more than one Block Panchayat.
3. Command area development.

(iv) Fisheries

1. Arrangements for marketing of fish.
2. Management of Fish Farm Development Agency.
3. Management of district level hatcheries, net making units, fish markets, feed mills, ice plants and cold storages.
4. Management of fisheries schools.
5. Introduction of new technologies.
6. Provide inputs required for fishermen.
7. Promotion of fishermen's co-operatives.

(v) Small Scale Industries

1. Management of District Industries Centre.
2. Promotion of small scale industries.
3. Setting up of industrial estates.
4. Arranging exhibitions for sale of products.
5. Entrepreneur development programmes.
6. Marketing of products.
7. Training.
8. Input service and common facility centres.
9. Industrial development credit planning.

(vi) Housing

1. Housing complex and infrastructure development.
2. Mobilizing housing finance.

(vii) Water Supply

1. Running of water supply schemes covering more than one Village Panchayat.
2. Taking up of water supply schemes covering more than one Village Panchayat.

(viii) Electricity and Energy

1. Taking up of micro-hydel projects.
2. Determining priority areas for extension of electricity.

(ix) Education

1. Management of Government high schools (including LP section and UP section attached to high schools)
2. Management of Government higher secondary schools.
3. Management of Government technical schools.
4. Management of vocational training centres and polytechnics.
5. Management of vocational Higher Secondary schools.
6. Management of District Institute for Education and Training.
7. Co-ordinate centrally and State sponsored programmes related to education.

(x) Public Works

1. Construction and maintenance of all district roads other than State Highways, National Highways and Major District Roads.
2. Construction of buildings for institutions transferred.

(xi) Public Health and Sanitation

1. Management of district hospital in all systems of medicine.
2. Setting up of centres for care of special categories of disabled and mentally ill people.
3. Co-ordination of centrally and State Sponsored programme at the district level.

(xii) Social Welfare

1. Payment of grants to orphanages.
2. Starting of welfare institutions for the disabled, destitute etc.

(xiii) Poverty Alleviation

Providing infrastructure for self-employment programmes.

(xiv) Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes Development

1. Management of post matric hostels.
2. Management of vocational training centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(xv) Sports and Cultural Affairs

Construction of stadiums

(xvi) Co-Operatives

1. Organisation of co-operatives within the jurisdiction of District Panchayats. Payment of Government grants and subsidies to co-operatives within the jurisdiction

Annexure 2

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.Thomas George	UNICEF- Bangladesh	tgeorge@unicef.org Ph: +8801711820788
4	Mr. Sugata Roy	Communication Specialist UNICEF State Office, Tamil Nadu & Kerala, Chennai	04442891100 094440666135 suroy@unicef.org

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. J.B. Rajan	Assistant Professor, KILA	9447817042
4	Mr. K. Babu	Assistant Director, KILA	9447436798
5	Prof. T.Raghavan	Retd. Principal, Govt. College Kannur, Kerala	9446064137
6	Mr.M.G.Kalidasan	Guest Faculty Member, CRC KILA	9447050945
7	Mr. K.A. Benny	Development Counsultant	7561813581
8.	Ms. Rajeswari S Menon	Guest Faculty Member KILA	9497656352
9	Ms. Rismiya R.I.	Training Associate CRC KILA	9633805474
10	Ms.Tannie Thomas	District Mission Coordinator Kudumbashree, Ernakulum	9447607735
11	Mr. Ramachandran	Guest Faculty Member KILA	9447035435
12	Mr. N. Kumaran	Guest Faculty Member KILA	9446082396

13	Mr.Bhaskaran Pallikkara	Guest faculty Member, CRC KILA	9387289693
14	Mr. C.M. Ismail	Secretarial Assistant	9846531857

Local Government Visit

GramaPanchayaths (GP) 2 February 2016

Sl. No.	Name of Grama Panchayats	Designation	Contact Number	Resource Persons
1	Mala	Mr. P K Sukumaran, President	0480-2890346, 9496046172 malagramapanchayat@gmail.com	Mr.Bhaskaran Pallikkara Mrs.Rajeswary S Menon
2	Annamanada	Mrs. Tessy Titus, President	0480-2770024, 9496046168 annamanadagramapanchayat@gmail.com	Mr. M G Kalidasan Mr. Ramachandran
3	Koratty	Mrs. Kumary Balan, President	0480-2732054, 9496046180 korattygpkoratty@mail.com	Prof. T. Raghavan Mr. N. Kumaran

Block Panchayaths (BP) 3 February 2016

Sl. No.	Name of Grama Panchayats	Designation	Contact Number	Resource Persons
1	Pazhayannoor	Mrs. Thankam, President	8281040188	Mr. Bhaskaran Pallikkara Rajeswary S Menon
2	Wadakkancherry	Mr. Basant Lal, President	0488-4232204, 9497666555	Mr. M G Kalidasan Mr. Ramachandran
3	Cherpu	Mrs. V R Sarala, President	0487-2342283, 9446760550	Prof.T. Raghavan Mr. N. Kumaran

District Panchayat (DP) 4 February 2016

Sl. No.	Name of Grama Panchayats	Designation	Contact Number	Resource Persons
1	Ernakulum DP	Mrs. Asha Sanil President,	0484-2422520	Sri. M G Kalidasan Mrs. Tannie Thomas Sri. Bhaskaran Pallikkara

Annexure 3
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)
Thrissur, Kerala, India
Training of Bangladesh Government Officials on Local Level Planning,
Implementation, Monitoring and Resource Mobilization
(Dates : February 1-4, 2016 at KILA)

Day 1 (Feb 01)	Session	Resource Person
9.30 am to 10 am	1. Welcome : Dr.P.P.Balan, Director, KILA 2. Programme Objectives : Ms Sara Bordas Eddy, UNICEF Chief Field Services 3 Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Addl. Secretary, ERD.Govt.of Bangladesh (Team Leader) 4. Remarks: UNICEF India 5. Remarks: Mr.Sugata Roy: UNICEF, Chennai 6. Local government system in Bangladesh : Mr.Thomas George, UNICEF Bangladesh	
10.00to 11.30 am	Introduction to Local Governance system of Kerala	Dr.PeterM.Raj, Associate Professor, Child Resource, KILA
11.30am-11.45am	Tea/Coffee Break	
11.45 am- 1.00pm	Participatory planning and development experience: A Kerala Case	Dr.J.B.Rajan, Assistant Professor, KILA
1.00 pm– 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
2.00 pm to 3.00 pm	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in Kerala- an overview	Mr.M.G. Kalidasan, Consultant Kudumbasree Mission
3.00 pm to 4.00 pm	Kudumbasree’s initiatives for gender mainstreaming and child governance	Smt. Tannie Thomas, Kudumbasree Mission, Kerala
4.00 to 4.15 pm	Tea/coffee break	
4.15 pm to 5.15 pm	Child Friendly Local Governance- Role of Child Resource Centre KILA	Dr.PeterM.Raj

Day 2: (Feb.02)		
9.00 am to 5.00 pm	Field visit to Grama Panchayats (three Groups) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mala GramaPanchayat • AnnamanadaGram Panchayat • KorattyGramPanchayat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof.T.Raghavan • Mr.M.G. Kalidasan • Mr.N.Kumaran • Mr.Ramachandran • Ms. Rajeswari S Menon • Mr. Bhakaran Pallikkara
Day 3: (Feb.03)		
9.30 am to 11.00 am	Reforms for effective Local Governance in India with a special focus in Kerala	Mr.S.M.Vijayanand IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India
11.30 am to 12.45 pm	Indian Experience of Decentralisation	Dr.M.N.Roy IAS (Retd)
12.45 pm to 1.30 pm	Experience sharing on field visit and recommendations for Bangladesh	Group presentations 1.Dr.M.N.Roy 2.Mr.Thomas George 3.Mr.Sugata Roy
1.30 pm to 2.30 pm	Lunch Break	
2.30 pm to 5.30 pm	Visit to Block Panchayats (three Groups) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cherpu Block Panchayat • Pazhayannoor Block Panchayat • Wadakkancherry Block Panchayat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof.T.Raghavan • Mr.M.G. Kalidasan • Mr.N.Kumaran • Mr.Ramachandran • Ms. Rajeswari S Menon • Mr. Bhakaran Pallikkara
9.00 – 10.00 pm (Post Dinner Session)	Debrief from the visit and recommendations for Bangladesh	1. Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam 2.Dr.M.N.Roy (IAS Retd) 3.Mr.Thomas George 4.Dr.PeterM.Raj
Day 4: (Feb.04)		
9.30 to 12.30 pm	Visit to Ernakulam District Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms.AshaSanil, President, District Panchayat • Mr.K.K.AbdulRasheed, Secretary, District Panchayat • Mr.M.G. Kalidasan
12.30 pm - 01.00 pm	Formal closing	
01.00 pm to 3 pm	Local Visits	

Field Visit Guide Prepared by:

1. Dr.Peter M. Raj
2. M.G.Kalidasan
3. Mr. Bhaskaran Pallikkara
4. Ms.Tannie Thomas
5. Ms. Rismiya R.I.