

# **International Conference on Gandhiji, Gram Swaraj and Democratic Decentralisation**

*27-29 November 2014, KILA Thrissur, Kerala*

## **Field Visit Guide**



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Gram swaraj and Democratic Decentralisation  
Field visit Guide**

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**Visiting Grama Panchayaths and Team Leaders**

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6.	Vallchira	Prof.P. Lakshmanan	9446359621
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**Date and time of Field Visit  
28.11.2014 02.00pm - 07.00pm**

- ❖ All the members of field visit are requested to adhere to the programme schedule and time frame
- ❖ Please follow the directions of the team leader.



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## About Thrissur

Thrissur with its rich history, cultural heritage and archaeological wealth is called the cultural capital of Kerala. From ancient times, this district has played a significant role in the political history of South India. Many rulers and dynasties beginning with the Zamorins of Kozhikode, Tipu Sultan of Mysore and Europeans including the Dutch and the British have had a hand in moulding the destiny of this region. Raja Rama Varma, popularly known as Sakthan Thampuran was the architect of the present Thrissur Town. The word 'TRICHUR' is the anglicised version of Thrissur which again is the abbreviated form of 'Thrissivaperur' meaning the abode of Lord Siva. The district got its name from the headquarters town.

The amalgamation of Travancore and Cochin states was done on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1949 and the formation of Aikya Kerala later on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956. With effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1949 a new district named Thrissur was formed with 6 taluks. Total area is 3032 Sq. Kms. This has got 16 Block Panchayats, 88 Grama Panchayats, 6 Municipalities and one corporation. Total population is 2974262 which is 9.3% of total State Population and the fourth largest in the state. Density of population is 981 with literacy rate of 92.27. Three major religions are Hindu, Christian and Muslim. Major cultivations are paddy, bannana, Coconut, tapioca, and vegetables. The Places of religious importance are Vadakkumnathan<sup>1</sup> Temple, Guruvayoor Temple, Irinjalakuda Koodal Manikyam Temple etc.

<sup>1</sup>Also known as **Tenkailasam** and **Vrshabhacalam**, is an ancient Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva at City of Thrissur, of Kerala state in India. This temple is a classic example of the architectural style of Kerala and has monumental towers on all four sides and also a kuttambalam. Mural paintings depicting various episodes from Mahabharata can be seen inside the temple. The shrines and the kuttambalam display vignettes carved in wood. The temple, along with the mural paintings, has been declared as a National Monument by India under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act. According to popular local lore, this is the first temple built by Parasurama, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. Tekkinkadu Ground, encircling the Vadakkunnathan Temple, is the main venue of the Thrissur Pooram. Non-Hindus are not allowed to enter into the temple.

## **1. India – from a two tier to three tier federation**

### **1.1. The 73rd and 74th Amendments**

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

The broad objective of the amendment is:

### **Ensuring social justice and Local Economic Development**

#### **1.2 Salient Features of the Constitutional Amendments**

- Every State shall have Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas.
- A three-tier Panchayati Raj system for States having population over two million.
- For others, a two-tier system with no intermediate tier.
- Panchayats and Municipalities are established as institutions of self-government.
- There is reservation of seats – not less than one-third seats for women while for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, proportional to their population. (In Kerala, by an enactment by State Legislative the reservation for women in Local Government is not less than
- Not only member positions, but also chairperson positions are reserved for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as mentioned above
- The term of office for the elected representatives of these local governments is five years.
- The local governments are also to prepare local area development plans.
- Resources to the local governments may come from own resources generated by them as taxes, duties, fees, rent, user charges, etc and grants from the State and Central governments, borrowing, grants and donations. These are to be decided by the State governments based on the recommendations of a mandatory State Finance Commission.
- Each district has a District Planning Committee (DPC), which prepares a development plan for the district consolidating the urban and rural local plans and higher tier plans.
- ‘Village assemblies’ alias Gram Sabhas with all voters as members are established in every gram panchayats. In urban Local Governments, ward sabhas are assemblies of voters of particular ward.



- States are mandated to confer power and responsibilities to these Gram Sabhas.
- The State governments shall constitute independent State Election Commissions.
- 29 subjects are transferred to the local governments; the details of which have to be defined by the State governments. 18 Subjects are transferred to Urban Local Governments.

### **1.3. Subjects Transferred To Rural Local Governments**

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

01. Agriculture including agricultural extension
02. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
03. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
04. Animal husbandry, dairy and poultry
05. Fisheries
06. Social forestry and farm forestry
07. Minor forest production
08. Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries
09. Khadi, village and cottage industries
10. Rural housing
11. Drinking water
12. Fuel and fodder
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
15. Non-conventional energy sources
16. Poverty alleviation programmes
17. Education including primary and secondary school
18. Technical training and vocational education
19. Adult and non-formal education
20. Libraries
21. Cultural activities
22. Market and fairs

23. Health and sanitation
24. Family welfare
25. Women and child development
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes
28. Public distribution system
29. Maintenance of community assets

#### **1.4 Subjects transferred to Urban Local Governments**

(As per the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution)

01. Urban planning including town planning.
02. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
03. Planning for economic and social development.
04. Roads and bridges.
05. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
06. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
07. Fire services.
08. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
09. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and up gradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughterhouses and tanneries.

## 2. Decentralisation and Local Governance in Kerala

### 2.1 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	0.4848	104.3
Density of population (persons per Sq.Km)	2011 Census	860	382
Sex ratio (F:M)	2011 Census	1084	943
Death rate (per 1000 population)	Economic Review 13	7.00	7.2
Birth rate (per 1000 population)	Economic Review 13	14.80	22.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 population)	Economic Review 13	13.00	47
Maternal mortality rate (per lakh/live birth)	Economic Review 13	81	212
Life expectancy at birth	2011 Census	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		

## 2.2. Local Government System in Kerala

- The State of Kerala is divided into 14 revenue districts.
- Urban areas like towns and cities have Municipalities and Corporations respectively as the local government.
- The District Panchayat, the district level local government, has jurisdiction over the rural areas of the district.
- The rural area of each district is divided into Blocks with Block Panchayat as the local government unit.
- There are 4 to 16 Block Panchayats in a district depending on the size and population.
- Within the boundary of each Block exist the third tier of local governments known as Gram Panchayats.
- Each Block may have three to ten Gram Panchayats within their boundary.

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

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

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

### 2.3. Principles of Decentralisation of Powers in Kerala

#### 1 **Autonomy:**

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

#### 2 **People's Participation:**

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

#### 3. **Accountability:**

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

#### 4 **Transparency:**

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

#### 5 **Subsidiarity:**

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

#### 6 **Role Clarity:**

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

#### 7. **Uniformity:**

There should be uniformity of norms and rules.

## **8. Complementarity:**

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

### **2.4. Elections**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **3. Governance and Committee System**

### **3.1. 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.

### **3.2. 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.

### 3.3. Standing Committees

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

Sl. No.	Local Government	Standing Committees
1.	Grama Panchayat and Block Panchayat	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Welfare 4. Health and Education
2.	District Panchayath	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Public works, 4. Health and Education , 5. Welfare
3.	Municipality	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Welfare, 4. Health, 5. Public works, and 6. Education
4	Municipal Corporation	1. Finance, 2. Development, 3. Welfare, 4. Health, 5. Public works, 6. Town Planning, 7. Tax appeal and 8. Education

### 3.4. Working Committee

Panchayat may constitute working committees relating to agriculture, public Health, Education etc. Working committees consists of elected representatives and others nominated by panchayat committee.

### 3.5. 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.

## 4. Resources of a Gram Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation

### a) Tax revenue

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

### b) Non-tax revenue:

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

**c) Grants:**

- From government for various specified purposes.- eg. Maintenance grant
- From specified purposes. eg. General purpose grant

**d) Loans and Advances:**

- From government and other financial institutions for specific purposes.

**5. Funds for development Activities**

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

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

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

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

**6. Transfer of function and functionaries**

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



## **7. Grama Panchayat Office**

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

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

## **8. Transferred Institutions and Officials**

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

## **9. Participatory Structures and Community Mangement**

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

## **10. Good governance and Complaint Redressel System.**

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

Citizen Charter, Right to information, Right to Service, E-governance and people friendly administration etc are helpful to good governance.

### **11. Local Plan**

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

### **12. Management of Panchayat**

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

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

### **13. Training and Empowerment**

After a one and half decade of decentralisation the panchayat is able to prepare local economic development plan taking in to consideration of the needs and demands raised by people. The local leaders were capacitated with continuous short term and long term trainings in different areas such as local planning, leadership, standing Committee functions, Good Governance etc,. Trainings are regularly imparted to elected members, officials, working group members and even 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.

#### **14. Impact of decentralization and delegation of powers**

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

## BRIEF PROFILE OF GRAMPANCHAYATS

### 1. Avanur Grama Panchayat

#### 1. Field Visit Schedule

Sl No	Time	Places of visit	Activity
1	02pm-02.30pm	To AvanurGP Office	Journey
2	02.30pm-03.30pm	Panchayath office	Meeting, interaction and discussion on Panchayath functioning and activities
3	03.30pm-05.30pm	Priyadharsini Community hall, Mayiladumkunnu drinking water scheme, ulakkattukulangara Anganwadi, Rajiv Gandhi cultural centre	Observation and interaction
4	05.30pm-06.00pm	To KILA	Return Journey and experience sharing
<i>Route Chart : KILA - Velppaya - Avanur Panchayath Office</i>			

#### 2. Introduction

Avanur Grama Panchayat is situated in Thrissur District. It comes under Puzhakkal Block Panchayat. Avanoor Grama Panchayat is in the northern part of Thrissur District. The Panchayat has 15 wards, within the four Villages of Velappaya, Avanoor, Choolissery and Thangaloor. The total geographical area is 18.25 sq. Kms. The boundaries are:

North - Mundathikkod & Veloor Grama Panchayats

South - Adat & Kolazhy Grama Panchayats

East - Mulakunnathukavu Grama Panchayat

West - Kaipparambu Grama Panchayat

Avanur Grama Panchayat was formed in the year 1961. Afterwards it was divided and a new Panchayat, Killannur Panchayat was formed. The new Panchayat is renamed as Mulakunnathukavu Grama Panchayat, where KILA campus is situated.

Historically Avanur Grama Panchayat is very distinct. In older days, it was ruled by Virat Kings and the place was known as Varatiam. The Shiva temple at Velappaya is famous. The first

meeting of the Kochi Prajamandala was conducted here in Varadiyam in 1941. The prajamandalam later participated in the freedom struggle of India. Former Chief Minister of Kerala, late Sri. C. AchuthaMenon is from this area.

The presence of large number of Hindu temples, Christian churches and Muslim mosques is the symbols of Communal harmony in the Panchayat. Velappaya Shiva temple, Velappaya Mosque, Varatiam church, Varatiam Ayyapa temple are some of the important places of worship.

Majority of the people in the panchayat depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Coconut, paddy, Arecunut , tapioca, pineapple plantain, pepper etc are the main crops in this area. Many are also engaged in diary farming. The panchayat is facing drinking water scarcity in some areas due to the topography of the Panchayat.

### 3 . General Information

#	Particulars	Name/No/Qty
1.	District	Thrissur
2.	Taluk	Thrissur
3.	Village/Villages	Avanur, Velappaya, choolissery, Thangalur
4.	Block	Puzhakkal
5.	Area (Sq.Km)	18.25 Sq.Km
6.	No. of Wards	15
7.	Assembly Constituency	Wadakkanchery
8.	Parliament Constituency	Alathur



#### 4 . Demographic Particulars

#	Particulars	No
1	Total population	20040
2	Male	9729
3	Female	10311
4	Density of Population	1098
5	Sex Ratio	1:1:05
6	Literacy Rate	96.5
7	No. of Families	5987

#### 5. Facilities/Institutions

#	Description	No/Qty
1	Colleges	Medical College 1
2	Schools	6
3	Anganawadies	32
4	Hospitals/Dispensaries	4
5	Veterinary Hospitals	1
6	Banks	11
7	Post Office	4

#### 6. Grama Panchayath Administration

##### 6.1 Panchayath Committee

#	Designation	Name	Ward no.
1	President	Rajendran Arangath	XV
2	Vice President and Finance Standing Committee Chairperson	Mini Babu	IX
3	Chairperson - Development Standing Committee	Muraleedharan Chelat	VI
4	Chairperson - Welfare Standing Committee	Sindhu. P.N	X
5	Chairperson - Health and Education Standing Committee	Omana Narendran	II
6	Members	x x x x x	x x x
	1.	Geetha Soman	I
	2.	Raveendran	III

	3.	Thomas Puthiri	IV
	4.	Vijesh	V
	5.	Sanil. V.K	VII
	6.	Sudha Chandran	VIII
	7.	Krishnakumar. K	XI
	8.	Jelsa Babu	XVI
	9.	Suja Raju	XII
	10.	Mini Surendran	XIV

### 6.2 Panchayat Office - Officials and Staff

#	Category	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Head of Office	Secretary	1
2.	Office staff	Assistant Secretary	1
		Head Clerk	1
		Accountant	1
		U.D. Clerk	3
		L.D. Clerk	4
		Office At tenders	1
3.	Engineering Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	2
4.	MGNREGS Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Data Entry Operators	1
<b>Total Number of Posts</b>			<b>17</b>

### 6.3 Institutions under Grama Panchayat

#	Name of Institution	Designation of officials and staff	No. of Post
1.	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Officer	1
		Agriculture Assistants	2
2.	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	1
		Livestock Assistant	2
		Office Attendant	1
3.	Primary Health Centres	Medical Officers	1
		Health Inspectors	2

		Junior Health Inspectors	2
		Junior Public Health Nurse	3
		Pharmacists	1
		Nursing assistants	1
		Clerks	1
		Attenders	2
		Sweepers	1
		ASHA workers	18
4.	Ayurveda Hospital or Dispensary	Medical Officer	2
		Pharmacists	2
		Pharmacy Attenders	1
		Cook	1
5.	Homeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Attenders	1
6.	Government Primary Schools (Total no. of school 1)	Head Masters	1
		Office Attendants	1
7.	Anganwadies (Total no.of Anganawadies 32)	Anganawadi workers	32
		Anganawadi Helpers	32
		<b>Total no. of posts</b>	<b>113</b>

## 7. Finance

### 7.1 Funds received from State Government

#	Category of fund	Amount in Rs.		
		2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
1.	Development fund (general)	3483000	4404000	8634331
2.	Development fund (SCP)	1446000	2690000	1094578
3.	Development fund (TSP)			50000
4.	Maintenance grant (road)		2178000	6451391
5.	Maintenance grant (Non-road)		1144000	2371306
6.	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant	476060		1036665
7.	World bank assistance			575333
8.	General purpose grant		1811131	4924438



9.	MGNREGS fund		814109	6250125
10.	Funds received from departments			
11.	Fund - old age pension	1328761	217959	545069
12.	Fund - Widow pension		286082	4298236
13.	Fund - Spinsters above 50 years pension		185059	1096126
14.	Fund - Disabled pension		305262	1756220
15.	Fund - Agriculture laboures pension		1366720	2616089
16.	Marriage assistance		25000	
17.	Unemployment wages		307500	
18.	Other Funds from Governments		1757451	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6733821</b>	<b>17492273</b>	<b>41699907</b>

## 7.2 Own Receipts

#	Category	Amount in Rs	
		2003-04	2013-14
1.	Property tax	494286	1516687
2.	Profession tax	576160	4316680
3.	Other taxes	577342	264498
4.	PFA licence fee	2588	
5.	D&O licence fee	81860	214391
6.	Building permit fee		144314
7.	Building fitness fee		
8.	Birth and death registration fee	475	15542
9.	Marriage registration fee		3035
10.	Other fees	1606	25845
11.	Fines	19204	49542
12.	Cost of forms	1520	173394
13.	Other own receipts	55751	105447
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1810792</b>	<b>6829915</b>

### 7.3 Total Receipts during 2013-14

#	Item	Amount in Rs.
1.	Amount as per 7.1 above	41699907
2.	Amount as per 7.2 above	6829915
	Total	48529822

### 8. Plan outlay and Expenditure of last 4 years

#	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2010-11	22114874	10613940
2.	2011-12	33575751	22636675
3.	2012-13	35917273	21120116
4.	2013-14	46493844	347133911
	Total	138101742	89084642

### 9. Some significant Activities

#### a) Priyadarshini Community Hall

Avanoor Panchayat is a rural panchayat inhabited by common man. No space was available in the panchayat for community gathering. The people of the panchayat had to depend on auditorium in the city for conducting marriage and other public functions.

During the presidentship of Prof. K.P. Mukundan in 2000-2005, the idea of constructing a community hall for the panchayat was mooted. Utilising the Development Fund, Own fund and the MPLAD Fund of late Sri. K. Karunakaran, MP (Rajyasabha), a beautiful community hall was constructed by Nirmithi Kendra, Trichur. Apart from the hall, tables, chairs and other furnitures are provided to the public at nominal rent. Lot of people in the area are benefited by this project.

#### b) Rajiv Gandhi Cultural Centre

The idea of organizing “ Cultural Centre” was mooted as a welfare programme for the senior citizens. The Rajiv Gandhi Cultural Centre project was included in the 2012-2013 annual development plan of the panchayat. The site for the cultural centre was identified at Velappaya and the Nirmithi Kendra, Thrissur completed the construction in time.

The elderly people utilise the centre for their recreation, discussions and watch the Television programmes.

### **c) Mayiladumkunnu Drinking Water Project**

Many areas in Avanoor Grama Panchayat experience drinking water scarcity. One of the most affected area is Mayiladumkunnu of the 15th ward. This area has the highest elevation. Most of the people in this area are belonging to Scheduled Caste. To provide safe drinking water was a serious challenge to the panchayat. Since open wells could not provide sufficient water, idea of digging bore wells was evolved. Utilising the development fund of the panchayat, bore well is dug and drinking water is supplied to 100 families. A beneficiary community was formed and they were entrusted the operation. The beneficiary committee is providing pipe connection to all houses and now the people in this area do not face any water scarcity.

### **d) Kolangattukara Anganawadi**

There are 32 Anganawadis in the panchayat. Most of the Anganawadis do not have own building. Panchayat is making all efforts to construct own building for Anganawadis.

In Kolangattukara a new Anganawadi building has been constructed by utilising MPLAD Fund of Sri. P.K. Biju MP. Students and teachers are provided all facilities in this Anganawadi. The Panchayat is earnestly trying to provide buildings to all Anganawadees.

## 2 Cherpu Grama Panchayat

### 1. Field Visit Schedule

Sl No	Time	Places of visit	Activity
1	02pm-03.00pm	To Cherpu	Journey
2	03.00pm-04.00pm	Panchayath office	Meeting, interaction and discussion on Panchayath functioning and activities
3	04.00pm-05.30pm	Flats for Scheduled Castes Ettumana, Anganwadies, Micro Enterprises	Observation and interaction
4	05.30pm-06.30pm	To KILA	Return Journey and experience sharing
<i>Route Chart : KILA-Thrissur town-Koorkekanchery-Nedupuzha-Nelliyalikkal-Palakkal-Cherpu</i>			

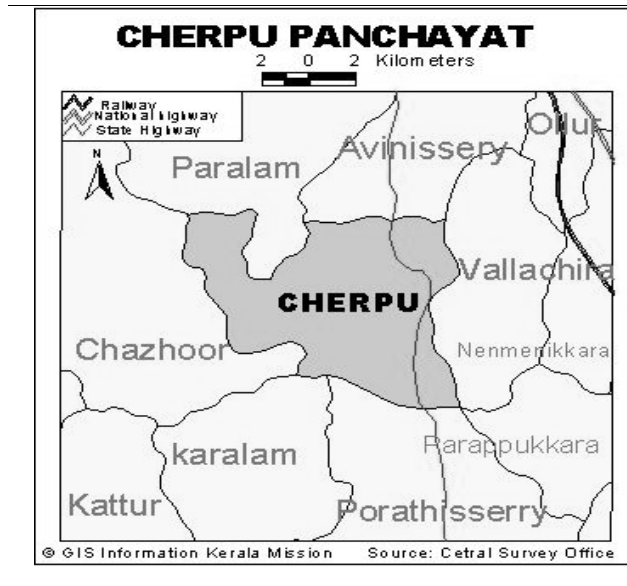
### 2. Introduction.

Cherpu Grama Panchayat is at the Southern part of Trichur city. This panchayat is surrounded by the famous Peruvanam Mahadeva Temple. The western side of the temple is known as Cherpu. The western part of the panchayat has waterlogged paddy fields. Lot of small hills and canals are to seem through out the panchayat.

Majority of the people of the panchayat (55%) are engaged in agriculture. Group farming is done by nine groups. Paddy, coconut, areca nut, plantain, pepper etc. are the important crops. People are also engaged in wooden furniture making, gold ornament making. Scarcity of labour is a challenge to the agriculture in the panchayat.

### 3 . General Information

#	Particulars	Name/No/Qty
1.	District	THRISSUR
2.	Taluk	THRISSUR
3.	Village/Villages	CHERPU, URAKAM, CHEVOOR
4.	Block	CHERPU
5.	Area (Sq.Km)	20.88
6.	Boundary	
	North	Paralam,Avanissery
	East	Vallachira
	South	Parappukara
	West	Chazhur
7.	No. of Wards	21
8.	Assembly Constituency	NATTIKA
9.	Parliament Constituency	THRISSUR



#### 4 . Demographic Particulars

#	Particulars	No
1	Total population	33807
2	Male	16171
3	Female	17636
4	Density of Population	1619
5	Sex Ratio	1090
6	Literacy Rate	90.5

#### 5. Facilities/Institutions

#	Description	No/Qty
1	Schools	4
2	Anganawadies	35
3	Hospitals/Dispensaries	4
4	Veterinary Hospitals	1
5	Banks	5
6	Post Office	3

## 6. Grama Panchayath Administration

### 6.1 Panchayath Committee

#	Designation	Name	Ward no.
1	President	MINI JOS	2
2	Vice President and Finance Standing Committee Chairperson	K.K. JOS	3
3	Chairperson - Development Standing Committee	V A SUBITHA	17
4	Chairperson - Welfare Standing Committee	DIVYA SANTHOSH	18
5	Chairperson - Health and Education Standing Committee	SANTHAKUMARI	5
6	Members	x x x x x	x x x
	1.	JOSHY A J	1
	2.	JERRIN JOS	4
	3.	SHAJI K.K.	6
	4.	USHA RAJAN	7
	5.	LILLY OUSEPH	8
	6.	GEETHA RATHEESH	9
	7.	SALIM V.A.	10
	8.	SHEELA BHARATHAN	12
	9.	JALAJA PRASANNAN	13
	10.	C.J. NARAYANASAMY	14
	11.	SUNILKUMAR P.S.	16
	12.	K.B UMESH	11
	13.	SHYLAJA KOOLIYATTU	19
	14.	USHA KUMARAN	20
	15.	RANJINI THEKKATHU	21
	16.	JENSON GEORGE	15

## 6.2 Panchayat Office - Officials and Staff

#	Category	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Head of Office	Secretary	1
2.	Office staff	Assistant Secretary	1
		Junior Superintendent	1
		Accountant	1
		U.D. Clerk	4
		L.D. Clerk	4
		Office At tenders	2
		Sweepers	4
		Librarians	1
3.	Engineering Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	2
4.	MGNREGS Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	1
		Data Entry Operators	2
<b>Total Number of Posts</b>			<b>26</b>

## 6.3 Institutions under Grama Panchayat

#	Name of Institution	Designation of officials and staff	No. of Post
1.	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Officer	1
		Agriculture Assistants	3
2.	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	1
		Livestock Assistant	2
3.	Ayurveda Hospital or Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Pharmacists	1
4.	Government Primary Schools (Total no. of schools 1)	Head Masters	1
		Assistant Teachers	6
5.	Anganwadies (Total no. of Anganawadies 35)	Anganawadi workers	35
		Anganawadi Helpers	35
<b>Total no. of posts</b>			<b>86</b>

## 7 Own Receipts

#	Category	Amount in Rs 2013-14
1.	Property tax	4147278
2.	Profession tax	2209440
3.	Other taxes	22783
4.	PFA licence fee	104220
5.	D&O licence fee	82984
6.	Building permit fee	0
7.	Building fitness fee	11595
8.	Birth and death registration fee	34543
9.	Marriage registration fee	0
10.	Other fees	397888
11.	Fines	80240
12.	Cost of forms	181050
13.	Other own receipts	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7272021</b>

## 8. Plan outlay and Expenditure of last 5 years

#	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	19344533	14039649
2.	2010-11	19700832	12647021
3.	2011-12	24011811	18998474
4.	2012-13	26806469	16602149
5.	2013-14	36980745	19113238
	<b>Total</b>	<b>126844390</b>	<b>81400531</b>



### 3 Elavally Grama Panchayat

#### 1. Field Visit Schedule

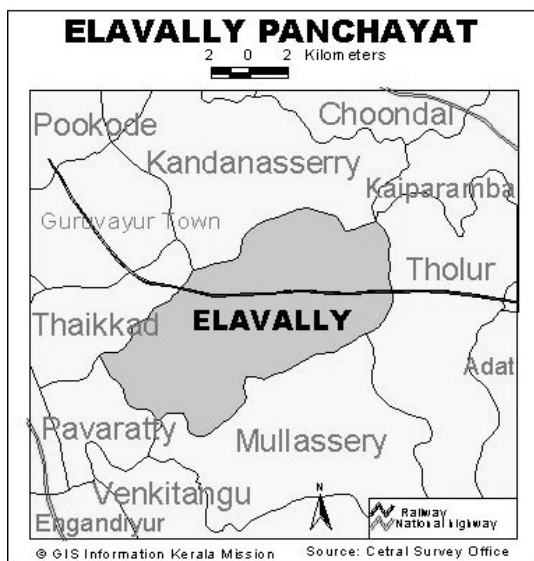
Sl No	Time	Places of visit	Activity
1	02.00pm-03.00pm	To Elavally	Journey
2	03.00pm-04.00pm	Panchayath office	Meeting, interaction and discussion on Panchayath functioning and activities
3	04.00pm-05.30pm	Cremetorium, Primary Health Centre, Drinking ater Schemes, Sub Centre.	Observation and interaction
4	05.30pm-06.30pm	To KILA	Return Journey and experience sharing
<i>Route Chart : KILA- Thrissur town – Amala Hospital- Parappur- Thamarappilly- Chittattiri- Elavally</i>			

#### 2. Introduction

Elavally is a grama panchayath in Thrissur district in the state of Kerala, India . It is a vast and beautiful panchayath in Chavakkad Taluk of Thrissur District of Kerala State in Southern India. It includes the places of: Elavally North, on the north, Paraykkat on the east, Elavally South on the south and Chittaattukara on the west. It is occupied with an excellent Durga Temple, having self installed growing granite statue. The total geographical area is 16.28 km<sup>2</sup>. The panchayat has 16 wards, within the two villages of Elavally and Brahmakulam. The panchayat features a tropical monsoon climate and lies at an altitude of 12m above mean sea level.

Elavally gramapanchayat was formed in the year 1962 by integrating Elavally and Chittattukara panchayats. Elavally has a legacy of great religious and cultural harmony. Centuries old Sree Durga temple, St. Sebastian church and Valiyapalli (mosque) are the symbols of communal harmony. Religious functions such as utsavas, perunnaals were celebrated by all sections of the society with great enthusiasm.

It has a typical agrarian economy, characterized by the predominance of small and marginal farmers. The major crops cultivated in the area are paddy, coconut, banana, pepper and arecanut. Some agro based small industries are also flourished in private and co operative sector. Introduction on panchayath, Early Administration, Formulation of Panchayath etc.



### 3 . General Information

#	Particulars	Name/No/Qty
1.	District	THRISSUR
2.	Taluk	THRISSUR
3.	Village/Villages	ELAVALLY,BRAHMAKULAM
4.	Block	MULLASSERY
5.	Area (Sq.Km)	16.28
6.	Boundary	
	North	KANDANNASSERY PANCHAYAT & GURUVAYUR MUNICIPLITY
	East	THOLUR PANCHAYAT
	South	MULLASSERI PANCHAYAT
	West	PAVARTY PANCHAYAT & GURUVAYUR MUNICIPALITY
7.	No. of Wards	16
8.	Assembly Constituency	MANALUR
9.	Parliament Constituency	THRISSUR

#### 4 . Demographic Particulars

#	Particulars	No
1	Total population	24753
2	Male	12871
3	Female	11882
4	Density of Population	1520/km <sup>2</sup>
5	Sex Ratio	1131
6	Literacy Rate	91.6
7	No. of Families	8156

#### 5. Facilities/Institutions

#	Description	No/Qty
1	Colleges	2
2	Schools	11
3	Anganawadies	25
4	Hospitals/Dispensaries	2
5	Veterinary Hospitals	1
6	Banks	8
7	Post Office	6
8	Roads (Total in kms)	100 km

#### 6. Grama Panchayath Administration

##### 6.1 Panchayath Committee

#	Designation	Name	Ward no.
1	President	Sri. C F RAJAN	14
2	Vice President and Finance Standing Committee Chairperson	Smt .USHA VIJAYAN	1
3	Chairperson - Development Standing Committee	Sri. T C MOHANAN	10
4	Chairperson - Welfare Standing Committee	Smt .VALSALA MURALI	7
5	Chairperson - Health and Education Standing Committee	Sri. K V JAYAPAL	16
6	Members	x x x x	x x x
1		.Sri. A D SAJU MASTER	2

2.	Sri. B R SANTHOSH	3
3.	Smt .SRILAJA HARIDAS	4
4.	Smt. VIJAYA SASIDHARAN	5
5.	.Smt JESSY FRANCIS	6
6.	Sri. SANIL KUNNATHULI	8
7.	Smt .SHAILA MUHAMMED	9
8.	Smt. SHABITHA PRADEEP	11
9.	Sri. A S SATHEESH	12
10.	Smt .LEEJA SEKHARAN	13
11.	Sri. SURESH KRUMATHIL	15

### 6.2 Panchayat Office - Officials and Staff

#	Category	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Head of Office	Secretary	1
2.	Office staff	Assistant Secretary	1
		Head Clerk	1
		Accountant	1
		U.D. Clerk	3
		L.D. Clerk	4
		Office Attenders	1
3.	Engineering Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	1
4.	MGNREGS Wing	Overseers	1
		Data Entry Operators	1
<b>Total Number of Staff</b>			<b>16</b>

### 6.3 Institutions under Grama Panchayat

#	Name of Institution	Designation of officials and staff	No. of Post
1.	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Officer	1
		Agriculture Assistants	3
2.	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	1
		Livestock Assistant	3
		Office Attendant	1
3.	Primary Health Centres	Medical Officers	1

		Health Inspectors	1
		Junior Health Inspectors	4
		Junior Public Health Nurse	5
		Staff nurse	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Nursing assistants	1
		Clerks	1
		Attenders	1
4.	Ayurveda Hospital or Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Sanitation worker	1
5.	Government Primary Schools (Total no. of schools 1.)	Head Masters	1
		Assistant Teachers	3
		Office Attendants	1
6.	Anganwadies (Total no.of Anganawadies 25)	Anganawadi workers	25
		Anganawadi Helpers	25
		<b>Total no. of posts</b>	<b>84</b>

## 7. Finance

### 7.1 Funds received in 2013-2014

#	Category of fund	Amount in Rs.
		2013-14
1.	Development fund (general)	7562325
2.	Development fund (SCP)	4291014
3.	Development fund (TSP)	8000
4.	Maintenance grant (road)	6347129
5.	Maintenance grant (Non-road)	2543290
6.	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant	717486
7.	World bank assistance	2210000
8.	General purpose grant	6055103
9.	MGNREGS fund	5072278
10.	Funds received from departments	344876
11.	Fund - old age pension	583507
12.	Fund - Widow pension	4925225

13.	Fund - Spinsters above 50 years pension	<b>743409</b>
14.	Fund - Disabled pension	<b>1936150</b>
15.	Fund - Agriculture laboures pension	<b>2823034</b>
16.	Marriage assistance	<b>220000</b>
17.	Unemployment wages	<b>106680</b>
18.	Child welfare	<b>219450</b>
19.	MLA Fund	<b>2854769</b>
20.	Draught/flood	<b>47500</b>
21.	Other funds from Government	<b>3314419</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>52925644</b>

## 7.2 Own Receipts 2003-04 and 103-14

#	Category	Amount in Rs	
		2003-04	2013-14
1.	Property tax	1768103.00	2359083
2.	Profession tax	244000.00	1046973
3.	Other taxes	43988.50	43920
4.	PFA licence fee	2620.00	-
5.	D&O licence fee	30325.00	81615
6.	Building permit fee	-	31034
7.	Building fitness fee	-	1600
8.	Birth and death registration fee	-	287
9.	Marriage registration fee	-	18800
10.	Other fees	40798.50	46181
11.	Fines	50705.00	127181
12.	Cost of forms	-	-
13.	Other own receipts	4120.50	364625
<b>Total</b>		<b>2184660.50</b>	<b>4121299</b>

### 7.3 Total Receipts during 2013-14

#	Item	Amount in Rs.
1.	Amount as per 7.1 above	52925644
2.	Amount as per 7.2 above	4121299
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57046943</b>

### 8. Plan outlay and Expenditure of last 5 years

#	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	29935717	20101358
2.	2010-11	34925208	22111253
3.	2011-12	35936107	23780095
4.	2012-13	44693988	25645652
5.	2013-14	54360870	42680804
	<b>Total</b>	<b>199851890</b>	<b>134319162</b>

## 4. Padiyur Grama Panchayat

### 1. Field Visit Schedule

Sl No	Time	Places of visit	Activity
1	02.00pm-03.00pm	To Padiyur	Journey
2	03.00pm-04.00pm	Panchayath office	Meeting, interaction and discussion on Panchayath functioning and activities
3	04.00pm-05.30pm	Group farming-Kattur Thekkupadam, Thekkorthu cole fields, RainWaterharvesting, Drinking Water Scheme	Observation and interaction
4	05.30pm-06.30pm	To KILA	Return Journey and experience sharing
<i>Route Chart : KILA-Thrissur town-Irinjalakuda-Idathirinji(Mathilakam route)-Padiyur</i>			

### 2. Introduction

Padiyur Grama Panchayat is a small grama panchayat in Thrissur District. It is in Mukundapuram taluk and Venganur Block. With 18.57 sqkm of land area it holds a population of 21836. Until the formation of Kerala, by unification of principality of Travancoor, Kochi and British controlled Malabar, Padiyur was part of Kochi. With the bifurcation of Padiyur Grama Panchayat in 1977, Poomangalam Grama Panchayat was formed and Arippalam (which now belongs to Poomangalan) was the head quarters of Padiyur Panchayat.

The last Panchayat election in the principality of Kochi was in 1937. A 7 member governing body was constituted. Only a person, who had completed 25 years as age and who paid tax not less the Rs. 10 could contest in the election. The Village officer held the right to call election meeting.

After the unification of Travancore and Kochi, the first election was conducted in 1952 based an adult Franchise. A 9 member governing body was elected in 1952 and it remained in power for 11 years, until the next elections.

The first election after the formation of Kerala was in 1963. It was a 10 member governing body. Out of total ward, one was a dual member ward. This ward had a reserved seat for Scheduled Caste. Apart from the 10 elected members, a women members was nominated by the govt. This Panchayat governing body remained in power until the bifurcation of the Panchayat in 1977.



Padiyur Panchayat got bifurcated into Padiyur and Poomangalam Panchayat respectively in 1977. The Headquarters of Padiyur Panchayat became the headquarters of Poomangalam Panchayat. Padiyur was the new Headquarters of Padiyur Panchayat. The panchayat governing body elected in 1979 completed its term till 24.10.84, and after, the panchayat was under administrative rule.

The next election to the Panchayat was in 1988. A 9 members governing body including a women was elected. After the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment of the the constitution, three tier Panchayat Raj system came in force and elections was conducted in 1995 and a 9 member governing body came into power. The Three tier panchayat Raj system and decentralized planning of 1997-98 increased power and resources of the

### **3. Physical features**

Padiyur is an agricultural village set in the backwaters.. The northern and eastern sides are land with farm lands. Canoli canalis flowing on the westrn side. There are 4 islands surrounding the channels of water.

The two physical features of Padiyur are Shangumugam canal and Canoli river . Another distinct feature of the land is that more than 50% of land is facing the threat of flood. South west monsoon and North east monsoon are sometime boon and many a time have when they fail to deliver the Major water source of Paidyur panchayat includes. Canoli canal small rivers, ponds, and wells. In summer, these sources turn saline. This is a major constraint in in providing polative drinking water.

### **4. Historical, Social and Economic importance of the Panchayat**

The name of the panchayat, Padiyur is derived from the concept of the place being the Pati or door to Thiruvanchikulam, which was the capital of old Chera Kings. Padiyoor is the way to famous Koodalmanikkam temple dedicated to Sri Bharatha, brother of Sri Rama and also the Spices market of Irinjalakkuda. Padiyur was very famous for agriculture upto 1960, people were using this route to the famous Irinjalakuda market. Resting places, and rest houses on the sides of the ways are seen at many places in Padiyur.

People from different castes and religions are living harmoniously here. Anglo-Indians and Kudumbis from Goa has migrated to this place and they have settled here.

The progressive movements against social evils had its impact in Padiyur also. In 1930, the youths of this place have been influenced by the great social reformer Sri Narayana Guru and they fought against social inequality, injustice and wrong beliefs in the society.

The people of this panchayat had associated themselves with the freedom struggle. People, who had migrated to Ceylon, had returned from there and joined the freedom struggle. Sri V.R. Krishnan, who participated in the 1942 Quit India struggle is one among the great freedom fighters from this area.

### 5. Occupation and allied activities.

Padiyur village is an agrarian economy, paddy cultivation farms 25% of cultivation land. Earlier agriculture and allied activities were the main source of livelihood. Major products are paddy, coir, coconut, Toddy etc. cattle rearing and fisheries also have considerable share in income generation. More than 65% of the land has coconut cultivation. But due to constant flooding and pest infestation, coconut production has declined considerably. Kakkathuruty Munayam, Oliyapuram are well known for coir and mat production. As a result of decline in agricultural sector, a large sectors, of working force have moved into construction industry.

### 6 . General Information

#	Particulars	Name/No/Qty
1.	District	Thrissur
2.	Taluk	Mukundapuram
3.	Village/Villages	Padiyur,Edathirinji,Manavalssery
4.	Block	Vellangallur
5.	Area (Sq.Km)	18.57
6.	Boundary	
	North	Kattur and Karalam GPs
	East	Poomangalam GP
	South	Vellangallur GP
	West	Kanolicanal,Kaipamangalam, Perijanam, Mathilakam GPs
7.	No. of Wards	14
8.	Assembly Constituency	Irinjalakuda
9.	Parliament Constituency	THRISSUR



## 7 . Demographic Particulars

#	Particulars	No
1	Total population	21258
2	Male	10597
3	Female	10661
4	Density of Population	1021
5	Sex Ratio	1002
6	Literacy Rate	93%
7	No. of Families	5136

## 8. Facilities/Institutions

#	Description	No/Qty
2	Schools	8
3	Anganawadies	20
4	Hospitals/Dispensaries	3
5	Veterinary Hospitals	1
6	Banks	3
7	Post Office	62

## 9. Grama Panchayath Administration

### 9.1 Panchayath Committee

#	Designation	Name	Ward no.
1	President	BabyLohithakshan	3
2	Vice President and Finance Standing Committee Chairperson	P R Sadanandan	7
3	Chairperson - Development Standing Committee	Latha Vasu	9
4	Chairperson - Welfare Standing Committee	V R Ramesh	1
5	Chairperson - Health and Education Standing Committee	Ajitha Peethambaran	12
6	Members		
	1.	O K Ramakrishnan	2
	2.	Sunanada Sekharan	4
	3.	Sasikala Sobandas	5
	4.	E O George	6
	5.	Darly David	8
	6.	Muneera Moosa	10
	7.	Sunanda Unnikrishnan	11
	8.	K C Biju	13
	9.	K S Sooraj	14

### 9.2 Panchayat Office - Officials and Staff

#	Category	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Head of Office	Secretary	1
2.	Office staff	Assistant Secretary	1
		Junior Superintedent	1
		Accountant	1
		U.D. Clerk	4
		L.D. Clerk	4
		Librarian	1
		Office Attenders	1
3.	Engineering Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	2
4.	MGNREGS Wing	Overseers	2
		Data Entry Operators	2
<b>Total Number of Staff</b>			<b>21</b>

### 9.3 Institutions under Grama Panchayat

#	Name of Institution	Designation of officials and staff	No. of Post
1.	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Officer	1
		Agriculture Assistants	2
2.	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	1
		Livestock Assistant	1
		Office Attendant	1
		Sweeper	1
3.	Primary Health Centres	Medical Officers	1
		Health Inspectors	1
		Junior Health Inspectors	4
		Junior Public Health Nurse	4
		Pharmacists	1
		Nursing assistants	1
		Clerks	1
		Sweeper	1
		Attenders	1
		ASHA Workers	11
4.	Ayurveda Hospital or Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Pharmacy attender	1
		Sanitation worker	1
5.	Homoeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Attenders	1
6.	Anganwadies (Total no.of Anganawadies 20)	Anganawadi workers	20
		Anganawadi Helpers	20
		<b>Total no. of posts</b>	<b>79</b>

## 10. Finance

### 10.1 Funds received Before and After Decentralisation

	Category of fund	Amount in Rs. 1996-97	Category of fund	Amount in Rs.		
				2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
1.	United Fund	924,800	Development fund (general)	4,870,430	4,328,000	7,344,200
2.	Basic tax grant	43,473	Development fund (SCP)	1,235,190	2,163,000	4,298,000
3.	Establishment grant		Development fund (TSP)	0	0	8,000
4.	Minor irrigation grant	5,500	Maintenance grant (road)		484,000	2,258,000
5.	Village road maintenance grant	17,290	Maintenance grant (Non-road)		1,040,000	1,864,000
6.	Vehicle tax comprehensive grant	69,453	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant	523,690		3,215,033
7.	Special Grant		World bank assistance			1,728,000
8.	Other grants and donations		General purpose grant		1,878,996	4,306,000
9.	Other receipts from government		MGNREGS fund		686,500	7,149,651
10.	Drought Relief Grant	73,755	Funds received from departments			
11.	Mosquitto control	6,000	Fund - old age pension	181,644	166,921	530,540
12.			Fund - Widow pension	228,931	350,921	2,424,304
13.			Fund - Spinsters above 50 years pension	94,814	74,978	264,741
14.			Fund - Disabled pension	171,654	277,396	1,742,822
15.			Fund - Agriculture labourers pension	521,598	1,499,490	2,855,900

16.			Marriage assistance	71,500	20,000	0
17.			Unemployment wages	101,320	224,880	38,760
18.			Child welfare			
19.			MLA Fund			239,761
20.			MP Fund			214,208
21.			Draught/flood			1,894,404
22.			Other funds from Government			
			Literacy		46,500	30,600
			Noonfeeding	59,502	138,877	-
			PHC	27,480		
			GAD.	12,065	5,605	6,915
			Agriculture	330,954	65,000	100,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,140,271</b>		<b>8,430,772</b>	<b>13,451,064</b>	<b>42,513,839</b>

## 10.2 Own Receipts 2003-04 and 103-14

#	Category	Amount in Rs	
		2003-04	2013-14
1.	Property tax	478,169	1,136,490
2.	Profession tax	165,040	512,410
3.	Other taxes		
	E. Tax	4,418	
	A.E.Tax	2,630	
	Show tax	1,473	
4.	PFA licence fee	1,398	-
5.	D&O licence fee	8,646	19,700
6.	Building permit fee		33,445
7.	Building fitness fee		
8.	Birth and death registration fee	1,422	239
9.	Marriage registration fee	470	20,200
10.	Other fees	32,763	25,660
11.	Fines	30,535	74,889
12.	Cost of forms	1,329	14,102

13.	Other own receipts		
14.	Sale of Tender forms	15,240	56,700
15.	Auction	178,516	410,025
16.	Interest from bank account		24,901
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,22,049</b>	<b>23,28,761</b>

### 10.3 Total Receipts during 2013-14

#	Item	Amount in Rs.
1	Amount as per 9.1 above	4,25,13,839
2	Amount as per 9.2 above	23,28,761
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,48,42,600</b>

### 11. Plan outlay and Expenditure of last 5 years

#	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	20047421	12561562
2.	2010-11	19089362	11504630
3.	2011-12	23507013	16908864
4.	2012-13	24211234	12211592
5.	2013-14	32493907	25811968
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119348937</b>	<b>78998616</b>

### 12. Significant activities

#### a) Group Farming

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people in this panchayat. The rice bowl of the panchayat is the Kattur – Thekkupadam. Agriculture field . Paddy is cultivated in 132 hectre. No land is left uncultivated here. Through group farming all the available fileds are brought under cultivations. Agriculture department of Government of Kerala has selected this farmers' group for production of paddy seed. Agriculture department and the Grama Panchayat are supporting the group farming. 219 farmers are engaging in the group farming and they supplied 297 tons of paddy seeds to the Agriculture department. The civil supplies department is purchasing the paddy from farmers. The farming group is getting about 2 crores rupees annually. The irrigation system adopted here is innovative



b) Fallow land cultivation

The 20 acres of fallow land at Thekkorthu cole fields is brought under cultivation with the support of agriculture department, Block Panchayat & Grama Panchayat. Financial Support of Rs.2,35,000 was sanctioned through the Entry Point activity of IWAP, under the fallow land cultivation program of Agriculture department. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provided labour worth rupees 1 lakh for this activity.

c) Drinking Water

Padiyur Gp is experiencing drinking water scarcity. Since soil of the panchayat has saline water, they have to depend Kerala Water Authority for drinking water. To solve the drinking water problem, a project with an estimated cost of Rs.39 crores has been initiated with the help of NABARD. The project is beneficial to Padiyur, Kalloor, Poomangalam and Karalam GPs. Padiyoor panchayat purchased 5 cents of land costing 5 lakhs rupees and constructed water tank with 1.70 lakh litres capacity. 300 km pipe is laid and is ready for supply of 70 litres of water per day per person for 6000 families.

d) Rain Water harvesting

Rain water harvesting project of the Panchayat is for reducing the salinity of ground water. Rain water from house roofs is diverted to open wells. Grama Panchayat provides financial support for this programme. 39 beneficiaries have come forward and started rainwater harvesting. The water level in the wells has increased and salinity reduced.

## 5. Poomangalam Grama Panchayat

### 1. Field Visit Schedule

Sl No	Time	Places of visit	Activity
1	02.00pm-03.00pm	To Poomangalam	Journey
2	03.00pm-04.00pm	Panchayath office	Meeting, interaction and discussion on Panchayath functioning and activities
3	04.00pm-05.30pm	Primary Health Centre, Anganwadi, Organic Farming, Pookkotupuzha	Observation and interaction
4	05.30pm-06.30pm	To KILA	Return Journey and experience sharing
<i>Route Chart : KILA-Thrissur town-Irinjalakuda-Chelur(Mathilakam route)-Arippalam-Poomangalam</i>			

### 2. Introduction

Poomangalam Grama Panchayat is situated in Mukundapuram Taluk of Trichur District. It is under Vellangalloor Block Panchayat. The area of the Grama Panchayat is 10.94 sq. kilometers. The boundaries of the Panchayat are:

North : Irinjalakkuda Municipality

South : Vellangalloor Grama Panchayat

West : Padiyoor Grama panchayat

East : Velookkara Grama Panchayat and Vellangalloor Grama Panchayat

The Panchayat doesn't have any coastal area or hilly places or rivers. In olden days earthen pots were exported from this area with flower carvings and hence the name Poomankalam. Which was later called Poomangalam. The famous Shathrughna (border of Sri Rama) temple is in this panchayat.

Paddy cultivation was the most important occupation. Most of the paddy lands were owned by Zamindars,. The social movements has its effect in this panchayat and the people fought against the Zamindars. The Christian church at Kalparambu played a major role in providing educations in this area.

The people of this panchayat are also engaged in diary farming and small scale industries etc.

### 3 . General Information

#	Particulars	Name/No/Qty
1.	District	Thrissur
2.	Taluk	Mukundapuram
3.	Village/Villages	Poomangalam, Manvalassery
4.	Block	Vellangallur
5.	Area (Sq.Km)	10.94
6.	No. of Wards	13
7.	Assembly Constituency	Irinjalakuda
8.	Parliament Constituency	Thrissur

### 4. Demographic Particulars

#	Particulars	No
1	Total population	13651
2	Male	6767
3	Female	6884
4	Density of Population	1052
5	Sex Ratio	1151
6	Literacy Rate	92.09
7	No. of Families	3407

### 5. Facilities/Institutions

#	Description	No/Qty
2	Schools	10
3	Anganawadies	12
4	Hospitals/Dispensaries	3
5	Veterinary Hospitals	1
6	Banks	4
7	Post Office	2
8	Roads (Total in kms)	58.095

## 6. Grama Panchayath Administration

### 6.1 Panchayath Committee

#	Designation	Name	Ward no.
1	President	Adv.Jose Moonjeli	7
2	Vice President and Finance Standing Committee Chairperson	M.K.Kamamma	5
3	Chairperson - Development Standing Committee	C.Santhosh	4
4	Chairperson - Welfare Standing Committee	Kathrina George	10
5	Chairperson - Health and Education Standing Committee	Valsala Babu	3
6	Members	x x x	x x x
	1.	K.K.Balan	1
	2.	K.S.Thambi	2
	3.	PS.Leena	6
	4.	Mani Gangadharan	8
	5.	Juli Joy	9
	6.	Vinitha Ajesh	11
	7.	T.K.Kochumon	12
	8.	Thara Anil	13

### 6.2 Panchayat Office - Officials and Staff

#	Category	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Head of Office	Secretary	1
2.	Office staff	Head Clerk	1
		Accountant	1
		U.D. Clerk	2
		L.D. Clerk	4
		Office At tenders	1
		Sweepers	1
		Librarians	1
3.	Engineering Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	1
4.	MGNREGS Wing	Overseers	1
		Data Entry Operator Cum	
		Accountant	1
	<b>Total Number of Posts</b>		<b>16</b>

### 6.3 Institutions under Grama Panchayat

#	Name of Institution	Designation of officials and staff	No. of Post
1.	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Officer	1
		Agriculture Assistants	2
		Sweepers	1
2.	Veterinary Hospital(Including Sub-Centre)	Veterinary Surgeon	1
		Livestock Assistant	2
		PTS	1
		Office Attendant	1
3.	Primary Health Centres	Medical Officers	2
		Health Inspectors	1
		Junior Health Inspectors	3
		Junior Public Health Nurse	4
		Staff nurse	3
		Pharmacists	1
		Nursing assistants	1
		Clerks	1
		Attenders	2
		Sweepers	1
		ASHA workers	13
4.	Ayurveda Hospital or Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Pharmacy Attenders	1
		PTS	1
5.	Homeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Attenders	1
6.	Government Primary Schools (Total no. of schools 1)	Head Masters	1
		Assistant Teachers	8
		Office Attendants	1
7.	Anganwadies (Total no.o Anganawadies -12)	Anganawadi workers	12
		Anganawadi Helpers	12
		<b>Total no. of posts</b>	<b>82</b>

## 7. Finance

### 7.1 Funds received from State Government 2013-14

#	Category	Amount in Rs
		2013-14
1.	Development fund (general)	3536000
2.	Development fund (SCP)	3739000
3.	Development fund (TSP)	
4.	Maintenance grant (road)	3317000
5.	Maintenance grant (Non-road)	1864000
6.	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant	1886656
7.	World bank assistance	1097000
8.	General purpose grant	4378605
9.	MGNREGS fund	1435477
10.	Funds received from departments	
11.	Fund - old age pension	830340
12.	Fund - Widow pension	1929709
13.	Fund - Spinster above 50 years pension	297675
14.	Fund - Disabled pension	935925
15.	Fund - Agriculture labourers pension	1373271
16.	Marriage assistance	
17.	Unemployment wages	34560
18.	Child welfare	135900
19.	MLA Fund	
20.	MP Fund	
21.	Draught/flood	
22.	Other funds from Government	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19516118</b>

## 7.2. Plan outlay and Expenditure of last 5 years

#	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	84,10,421	69,47,757
2.	2010-11	97,25,664	86,34,285
3.	2011-12	1,08,02,379	1,08,02,379
4.	2012-13	1,28,21,550	1,28,21,550
5.	2013-14	1,54,39,000	1,54,39,000

## 6. Vallachira Grama Panchayat

### 1. Field Visit Schedule

Sl No	Time	Places of visit	Activity
1	02.00pm-03.00pm	To Vllachira	Journey
2	03.00pm-04.00pm	Panchayath office	Meeting, interaction and discussion on Panchayath functioning and activities
3	04.00pm-05.30pm	Primary Health Centre, Ayurveda Hospital, Community Hall, Cole fields, Arattupuzha	Observation and interaction
4	05.30pm-06.30pm	To KILA	Return Journey and experience sharing

*Route Chart : KILA-Thrissur town-Koorkkanchery-Kanimangalam-Palakkal-Chovur-Perumppullissery-Poohunnipadam-Vallachira*

### 2. Introduction

Vallachira Grama Panchayat is a nearby Panchayath of Thrissur town. It is in the Thrissur taluk and it is part of the Cherpu Block Panchayat. The area is 10.19 sq.km. The boundaries of the Panchayat are :

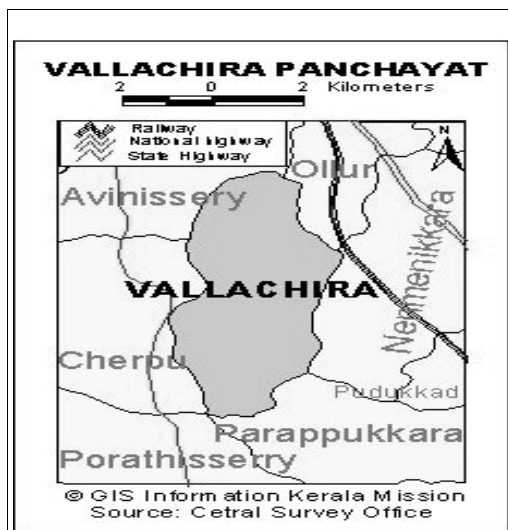
North : Avinissery Grama Panchayat, Thrichur Corporation

East : Nenmanikkara and Parappookara Grama Panchayat

South : Porathissery, Cherpu and Parappokara Grama Panchayat

West : Cherpu Grama Panchayat

The Panchayat has 100% literacy. Agriculture is the major occupation of the people. Paddy, coconut and plantain are the important crops. Three rivers - Manali Puzha, Kurumali Puzha and Kuruvannoor Puzha are the important rivers in this Panchayat. Arattupuzha Poorapparamba is a beautiful tourist destination.





There are about 13 famous temples in this panchayat. There are many churches and mosques also in the panchayat, which all are the symbol of communal harmony. The Panchayat also has got many festivals. Many distinguished personalities in the field of literature, art, medicine, research, film making etc. are the rows of this panchayat.

### 3 . General Information

#	Particulars	Name/No/Qty
1.	District	THRISSUR
2.	Taluk	THRISSUR
3.	Village/Villages	VALALCHIRA, ARATTUPUZHA
4.	Block	CHERPU
5.	Area (Sq.Km)	10.19 SQ KM
6.	No. of Wards	14
7.	Assembly Constituency	PUTHUKAD
8.	Parliament Constituency	THRISSUR

### 4 . Demographic Particulars

#	Particulars	No
1	Total population	20203
2	Male	9816
3	Female	10417
4	Density of Population	1564
5	Sex Ratio	1068
6	Literacy Rate	90.86

### 5. Facilities/Institutions

#	Description	No/Qty
1	Schools	6
2	Anganawadies	20
3	Hospitals/Dispensaries	3
4	Veterinary Hospitals	1
5	Banks	4
6	Post Office	2
7	Roads (Total in kms)	68.525

## 6. Grama Panchayath Administration

### 6.1 Panchayath Committee

#	Designation	Name	Ward no.
1	President	K.Raveendranath	8
2	Vice President and Finance Standing Committee Chairperson	KAVITHA JOSE	4
3	Chairperson - Development Standing Committee	V.R.SARADA	5
4	Chairperson - Welfare Standing Committee	P.A. SYAMALA	6
5	Chairperson - Health and Education Standing Committee	P.M. MOHANAN	9
6	Members	x x x x x	x x x x
	1.	C.R. MADANAMOHAN	1
	2.	C.P. DASAN	2
	3.	P.V. RAJAN	3
	4.	SARITHA VISWAN	7
	5.	SUMATHY VALSAN	10
	6.	VANAJA BABU	11
	7.	BINDHU VINOD	12
	8.	VALSALA	13
	9.	T.V. VENU	14

### 6.2 Panchayat Office - Officials and Staff

#	Category	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Head of Office	Secretary	1
2.	Office staff	Head Clerk	1
		Accountant	1
		U.D. Clerk	3
		L.D. Clerk	4
		Office At tenders	1
	Sweepers	1	
3.	Engineering Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	2
4.	MGNREGS Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	1
		Data Entry Operator Cum	1
		Accountant	1
<b>Total Number of Posts</b>			<b>19</b>

### 6.3 Institutions under Grama Panchayat

#	Name of Institution	Designation of officials and staff	No. of Post
1.	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Officer	1
		Agriculture Assistants	2
		Sweepers	1
2.	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	1
		Livestock Assistant	2
3.	Primary Health Centres	Medical Officers	3
		Health Inspectors	1
		Lady Health Inspectors	1
		Junior Health Inspectors	3
		Junior Public Health Nurse	3
		Staff nurse	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Nursing assistants	1
		Clerks	1
		Attenders	1
		Sweepers	1
		ASHA workers	20
4.	Ayurveda Hospital or Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Pharmacy Attenders	1
		Cook	1
5.	Government Primary Schools (Total no. of schools 1)	Head Masters	1
		Assistant Teachers	9
		Office Attendants	1
6.	Anganwadies (Total no.of Anganawadies 20)	Anganawadi workers	20
		Anganawadi Helpers	20
<b>Total no. of posts</b>			<b>99</b>

## 7. Finance

### 7.1 Funds received Before and after Decentralisation

#	Category of fund	Amount in Rs.		
		2003-04	2008-09	2013-14
1.	Development fund (general)	158561	3893000	5377000
2.	Development fund (SCP)	8787	2869000	4642000
3.	Development fund (TSP)	354983	0	0
4.	Maintenance grant (road)	0	0	3500000
5.	Maintenance grant (Non-road)	0	1649000	1935000
6.	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant	0	0	3156224
7.	World bank assistance	0	0	2045000
8.	General purpose grant	0	1743000	4598462
9.	MGNREGS fund	0	945750	9645243
10.	Funds received from departments	152453	434247	2275949
11.	Fund - old age pension	106000	254083	647254
12.	Fund - Widow pension	147600	417982	3858256
13.	Fund - Spinsters above 50 years pension	93000	196227	761234
14.	Fund - Disabled pension	86000	213878	1243899
15.	Fund - Agriculture laboures pension	400000	846767	1555449
16.	Marriage assistance	650000	350000	80000
17.	Unemployment wages	93200	212280	50160
18.	Child welfare	6500	310413	165672
19.	MLA Fund	0	708041	0
20.	MP Fund	90238	0	419307
21.	Draught/flood	0	0	2572986
22.	Other Fund from Government	0	0	50000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2347322</b>	<b>15043668</b>	<b>48579095</b>

### 7.2 Own Receipts

#	Category	Amount in Rs	
		2003-04	2013-14
1.	Property tax	410896	1427451
2.	Profession tax	242530	531260

3.	Other taxes	114046	0
4.	PFA licence fee	1328	0
5.	D&O licence fee	36609	66765
6.	Building permit fee	0	33262
7.	Building fitness fee	0	98724
8.	Birth and death registration fee	1065	362
9.	Marriage registration fee	62	17960
10.	Other fees	14373	0
11.	Fines	20	121620
12.	Cost of forms	6123	67470
	Other Receipts	711018	262873
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1538070</b>	<b>2627749</b>

### 7.3 Total Receipts during 2013-14

#	Item	Amount in Rs.
1.	Amount as per 7.1 above	48579095
2.	Amount as per 7.2 above	2627749
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51206844</b>

### 8 Plan outlay and Expenditure of last 5 years

#	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	11511326	8952500
2.	2010-11	1007826	5974033
3.	2011-12	15931793	13715573
4.	2012-13	16115829	10791440
5.	2013-14	20543761	15677695
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65110535</b>	<b>55111241</b>

## 9. Significant Activities

### a) Vallachira PHC Renovation

The new inpatient building, old IP building, pharmacy room and immunisation rooms in the Vallachira PHC are tiled and renovated. New roof for IP has been provided. Better service is being provided from the PHC after renovation.

### b) Pain and Palliative Care.

Patients seriously suffering from cancer, paralysis etc and are bed ridden are provided medical services at their residence. These patients are provided with water bed, air bed, and walking aids.

Other patients are treated in the OP on Tuesdays and free medicine is supplied. The home care team consisting of Medical Officer, Junior Health Inspector, Junior Public Health Nurse, Community Nurse and Asha Workers visit the houses of patients. Sanitization classes are also conducted by doctors for the students and the public.

### c) Control of Communicable Disease

Major Communicable Diseases like Leptospirosis, Malaria and Jaundice are controlled in the Panchayat. Information about ways of controlling communicable diseases are intimated to the public through list notices.

Immunisation programmes are also carried out very effectively. Mosquito control activities are also taken up in all wards to control the communicable diseases.

## 7. Kondazhy Grama Panchayat

### 1. Field Visit Schedule

Sl No	Time	Places of visit	Activity
1	02.00pm-03.00pm	To Kondazhy	Journey
2	03.00pm-04.00pm	Panchayath office	Meeting, interaction and discussion on Panchayath functioning and activities
3	04.00pm-05.30pm	Drinkinking water schemes, Micro Enterprises, Hand loom –Khadi and Pottery Manufacturing Centres	Observation and interaction
4	05.30pm-06.30pm	To KILA	Return Journey and experience sharing

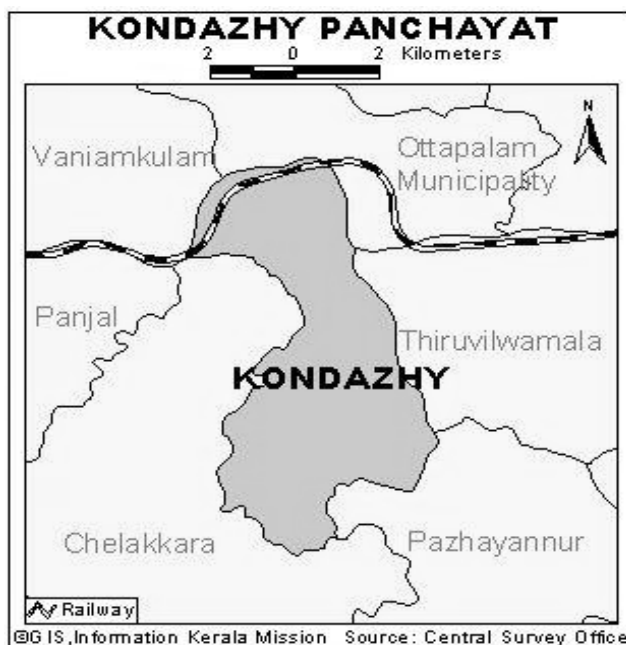
*Route Chart : KILA-Vadakkanchery-Vazhakkodu-Chelakkara-(Pazhayannur Route)-Kayampuvam-Kondazhy*

### 2. Introduction

The Kondazhy Grama panchayath (GP) is situated at northern part of Thrissur district, near to Palakkad district with two sides bounded by rivers (Bharatha Puzha and Gayathri Puzha) and one side by mountain. Three fourth of the area of this beautiful GP are paddy fields and the rest of the area are covered with hills and planes. Before 1920, the administration of the panchayath was carried out by President appointed by the Government. Later voting power was given to persons having 'pattayam' and elected committees functioned. Before 1953 the panchayath constituted only of Kondazhy and Mayannur villages. For the first Panchayath election held in 1953, Chelakkode village was also included in the GP area and the first elected president was Ottur Kunjan Namboothiripad.

### 3 . General Information

#	Particulars	Name/No/Qty
1.	District	Thrissur
2.	Taluk	Thalappilly
3.	Village/Villages	Mayannur,Kondazhy, Chelakkode
4.	Block	Pazhayannur
5.	Area (Sq.Km)	29.89
6.	Boundary	
	North	Bharathapuzha River
	East	Gayathri River
	South	Pazhayannur, Thiruvilwamala Gramapanchayaths
	West	Panjal, Chelakkara Gramapanchayaths
7.	No. of Wards	15
8.	Assembly Constituency	Chelakkara
9.	Parliament Constituency	Alathur





#### 4 . Demographic Particulars

#	Particulars	No
1	Total population	21266
2	Male	10112
3	Female	11154
4	Density of Population	712/Sq. KM
5	Sex Ratio	1:1.1 (M/F)
6	Literacy Rate	90.3
7	No. of Families	5063

#### 5. Historical, Social and Economical Importance

Maharaja of Kochi while his visit to the Thiruvilwamala Sree Vilwadri Temple used a new road (vazhi in Malayalam) from Kayampoovam to Thiruvilwamala and this road (vazhi) was later known as Kondazhy.

Under N. Sundara Ayyar's leadership, many freedom struggles occurred in Mayannur. K. Shankraji, who was also a resident of Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram was from the Mayannur Village. Sri Chanottile Nanu Nair participated in Gandhiji's 'Chalo Delhi' Movement. The Gandhi Ashramam at Mayannur started by Sri K.N. Nambishan and his wife Kamala Nambishan was a centre for Swadeshi Prashthanam and many social activities. Bhoodan colony of Mayannur was a remembrance of Sri Vinoba Bhave who visited the area. Thannikkal Raman Nair, Keerthiyil Sreedhara Menon, M.P. Raman Kutti Nair, M.C. Krishnan Namboothiri, Kadambattu Kittunni Menon, etc. were some of the renowned freedom fighters.

Mayannur Jawahar Navodaya School is an important institution contributed for the educational progress of this GP. Government Upper Primary School, St. Thomas Higher Secondary School, etc. are some of the important educational institutions which have reputed position in the education sector.

Mayannur Kavu 'Thalappoli' is the very famous festival celebrated in this area. Though the GP was mainly inhabited by the Hindus, everyone from all the religions and castes celebrate this festival.

#### 6. Geographical features

The Kondazhy GP is situated 20-160 m above m.s.l. Geographically the area includes valleys, hills and slopes. Average annual temperature is 27.6<sup>o</sup> C and rainfall is 2795 mm. The soil of higher altitude consists of laterite soils and the valleys have clay soils which is slightly alkaline.

Gayathripuzha flows on the eastern part of the GP to the northern side and meets with Bharathapuzha at Kootilmukku and then flows as northern boundary towards the western part and enters into the the Panjal Grama Panchayat.

## 7. Occupation and Livelihood

The people of this GP mainly depends on agriculture and related works for their livelihood. Livelihood of 29 % of the population are agriculture and 49% are agricultural labourers. Paddy, coconut, arecanut, vegetables, banana, rubber, etc. are the main cultivating items. Some are engaged in traditional activities like pottery making, handloom, etc. Women are mostly engaged in tailoring, pickle and papad making. Women get additional income by working in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

## 8. Facilities/Institutions

#	Description	No/Qty
1	Schools	11
2	Anganwadies	21
3	Hospitals/Dispensaries	3
4	Veterinary Hospitals	1
5	Banks	6
6	Post Office	3
7	Roads (Total in kms)	1194.3 Km

## 9. Grama Panchayath Administration

### 9.1 Panchayath Committee

#	Designation	Name	Ward no.
1	President	K. Prasad Chandran	7
2	Vice President and Finance Standing Committee Chairperson	K. Vasanthakumari	1
3	Chairperson - Development Standing Committee	V.P. Saraswathy	8
4	Chairperson - Welfare Standing Committee	Komalam	5
5	Chairperson - Health and Education Standing Committee	M.S. Krishnan	14
	<b>Name of ward</b>	Name of Members	
6	Gandhi Ashram	M.P. Ramachandran	2

7	Moothedath Padi	Usha Sharma	3
8	Mayannur Kavu	M. P. Gireeshkumar	4
9	Paramelpady South	Shivan Veettikunnu	6
10	Chelakkode	P. Sujatha	9
11	Koolikkunnu	Sreeja Vijayan	10
12	Vadakkumkonam	P. R. Prakashan	11
13	Plantation	Biju Thadathivila	12
14	Melemuri	Parvathy	13
15	Ullattukalam	Raji Ramakrishnan	15

## 9.2 Panchayat Office - Officials and Staff

#	Category	Designation	No. of Post
1.	Head of Office	Secretary	1
2.	Office staff	Assistant Secretary	1
		Head Clerk	1
		Accountant	1
		U.D. Clerk	2
		L.D. Clerk	3
		Office At tenders	1
		Sweepers	1
3.	Engineering Wing	Assistant Engineer	1
		Overseers	2
4.	MGNREGS Wing	Overseers	2
		Data Entry Operators	2
		<b>Total Number of Posts</b>	<b>18</b>

### 9.3 Institutions under Grama Panchayat

#	Name of Institution	Designation of officials and staff	No. of Post
1.	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Officer	1
		Agriculture Assistants	3
		Sweepers	1
2.	Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Surgeon	1
		Livestock Assistant	3
		Office Attendant	1
3.	Primary Health Centres	Medical Officers	3
		Leprosy Inspector	1
		Health Inspectors	1
		Junior Health Inspectors	4
		Junior Public Health Nurse	5
		Staff nurse	4
		Pharmacists	1
		Nursing assistants	2
		Clerks	1
		Attenders	2
		Sweepers	1
ASHA workers	26		
4.	Ayurveda Hospital or Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Attenders	1
		Sweeper	1
5.	Homeo Dispensary	Medical Officer	1
		Pharmacists	1
		Attenders	1
6.	Government Primary Schools (Total no. of schools: 1 )	Head Masters	1
		Assistant Teachers	4
		Attendant	1
7.	Anganwadies (Total no.of Anganwadies: 21)	Anganwadi workers	21
		Anganwadi Helpers	21
		<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>

## 10. Finance

### 10.1 Funds received Before and After Decentralisation

#	Category of fund	Amount in Rs. 1996-97	Category of fund	Amount in Rs.	
				2008-09	2013-14
1.	Untied Fund	1594227	Development fund (general)	5635000	9573544
2.	Basic tax grant	153982	Development fund (SCP)	3847000	8373801
3.	Establishment grant	0	Development fund (TSP)		2000
4.	Minor irrigation grant	0	Maintenance grant (road)	694000	4423787
5.	Village road main tenance grant	134530	Maintenance grant (Non-road)	1250000	1963926
6.	Vehicle tax comprehensive grant	75000	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant	0	4371045
7.	Special Grant	0	World bank assistance	0	2512097
8.	Other grants and donations	0	General purpose grant	1564040	5225871
9.	Other receipts from government	0	MGNREGS fund	0	14245234
10.	Minor irrigation grant	30000	Funds received from departments	436879	0
11.	Draught releif fund	12000	Fund - old age pension	311681	1196040
12.	Other departments	1154481	Fund - Widow pension	850779	6644241
13.			Fund-Spinsters above 50 years pension	0	1197880
14.			Fund - Disabled pension	401841	2217175
15.			Fund - Agriculture laboures pension	2099135	3938550
16.			Marriage assistance	30000	0
17.			Unemployment wages	247440	213480
18.			Child welfare	545704	0
19.			MLA Fund	149513	1322434
20.			MP Fund	0	0
21.			Draught/flood	0	0
22.			Other Fund From Government	5336299	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3154220</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13917311</b>	<b>67421105</b>

## 10.2 Own Receipts

#	Category	Amount in Rs	
		2003-04	2013-14
1.	Property tax	50154	1139928
2.	Profession tax	108150	783420
3.	Other taxes	258102	33687
4.	PFA licence fee	756	0
5.	D&O licence fee	7235	23300
6.	Building permit fee	756	11977
7.	Building fitness fee	0	0
8.	Birth and death registration fee	1309	127
9.	Marriage registration fee	1738	11600
10.	Other fees	8928	3219
11.	Fines	20636	139485
12.	Cost of forms	0	21587
13.	Other Own Receipts	400	414112
	<b>Total</b>	<b>458164</b>	<b>2582442</b>

## 10.3 Total Receipts during 2013-14

#	Item	Amount in Rs.
1.	Amount as per 10.1 above	67421105
2.	Amount as per 10.2 above	2582442
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70003547</b>

## 11 Plan outlay and Expenditure of last 5 years

#	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	32757000	14995000
2.	2010-11	36840000	16259000
3.	2011-12	40180000	20190000
4.	2012-13	44319899	27939831
5.	2013-14	60634315	46926232
	<b>Total</b>	<b>214731214</b>	<b>126310063</b>

## **12. Three significant activities of panchayat**

### **a). Drinking Water Schemes**

One of the major problem faced by the people of Kondazhy GP was scarcity of drinking water, especially portable drinking water. The problem was solved by establishing mini drinking water schemes locally. By focusing such problem areas, drinking water sources like open/ bore wells are dug , ensuring water supply to 10 – 200 families.

Most of the schemes were done utilizing Grama panchayath Plan fund. In Scheduled caste (SC) habitations, the schemes were undertaken using SCP fund. In addition to this, some are implemented as convergence work of 3 – tier panchayaths. At an average Rs. 1-10 lakhs was the expenditure for completing the work. In most of the works, 10% beneficiary contribution is insisted. After completion of the work, the drinking water scheme will be handed over to the beneficiary committees and rest of the expenses including maintenance are carried out by the committees.

Now there are 28 drinking water schemes functioning in the Panchayath area. As the management of the scheme is the responsibility of beneficiary committees, they are working efficiently and prevents the water misuse. The priority of the scheme was determined by working groups and gramasabhas and the Panchayath implement the schemes one by one.

### **b). Kudumbasree Joint Liability Groups (JLG)**

The JLGs are introduced by Kudumbasree so that the lands owned by persons under Kudumbasree Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) are converted and made cultivable by which the persons can earn additional income and can ensure and do organic farming. To form JLG, 4-10 persons from NHGs are selected. Rice, vegetables, medicinal plants, etc can be cultivated under this scheme and there should be atleast 50 cent and a maximum of 5 ha cultivable land. The farming can be done in own plots or plots taken on lease. Depending upon the crop and possession of land area, production incentives will be given to the group. Once the JLG is formed and registered, the applications for incentives are forwarded by the Area Development Society (ADS) and the Ward Member to the Community Development society (CDS) and from there to the Kudumbasree Mission. So there is a clear monitoring mechanism which includes the elected representatives and agency.

In the Kondazhy GP area, there are 52 JLGs functioning, cultivating 120 acres with rice (106 acre), vegetables (3 acre), banana (5 acre) and tapioca (1.6 acre). For rice, the area incentive is 12-18 rupees/cent and the production incentive is 12 rupees/cent, for tapioca it is 12 and 33, for vegetables 22 and 33 and for banana it is 32 and 48 respectively. The incentives are given by the Kudumbasree Mission and additional support they get from Grama panchayath Plan

Fund and Agriculture Department in the form of seed, fertilizer, etc. Farmers' Facilitation Centre (FFC) is also working in the Kondazhy GP to facilitate the JLG functioning, to give advice in their activities and also to provide agricultural equipments on rent basis.

In addition to the additional income, the idea behind this collective farming system is to produce bio organic products so as to ensure the health standards of the people. Other feature is that mostly ladies are engaged. The earnings directly goes to the well beings of their children, family etc. Participation in these activities also empower them.

### **c). Micro Enterprises**

For ensuring additional income to women community, training and financial support are given by Grama Panchayath and Kudumbasree Mission to start micro enterprises. The trainings are on the basis of individual/group's interest, taste and knowledge. The Mission offers them free trainings which include Group Orientation Training (GOT – 2 days), Entrepreneurial Development Programme (EDP – 4 days) and Skill Training (1 month). After the completion of training, they are also given 5000 – 2,50,000 rupees financial assistance on the condition that they will earn Rs. 1500/month after all expenditures and there should be 1-5 lakh rupees turn over. Mission also offers subsidy for bank loans @ Rs. 7500 for individual projects and Rs. 10,000 for group activities. Grama Panchayath also provides some financial assistance for already established groups.

There are 66 enterprises which include cattle rearing, tailoring, bakery, papad, pottery, beauty parlour, catering etc functioning in this GP area. Last year, 4 tailoring units were formed – Minnus, Stitch world, Krishna and New Fashion. With five members in each group, they got financial assistance of rupees 2,50,000 in the form of bank loan of which Rs. 50,000 subsidy have been by Kudumbasree Mission. At present, they earn Rs. 6000-8000 after deducting all other expenses. So the sustainability is ensured and can perform better in the future. Further GP already announced financial assistance to the micro enterprises from its plan fund for the next financial year and also plan to use these units for their plastic eradication programme by promoting cloth bags, etc.