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**Swaraj Trophy 2014-15- A Case Study of Manickal  
Grama Panchayat in  
Thiruvananthapuram District**

**The Report**

**Evaluation Division  
Kerala State Planning Board**

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## **Disclaimer**

This Study has been prepared by Smt Reena.J, Research Assistant, Evaluation Division, State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram. The facts and figures in this report is based on secondary data collected by the author from the study area and do not reflect the views or policies of Kerala State Planning Board.

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### **Abbreviations**

KDP	Kerala Development Plan
SCP	Special Component Plan
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
IKM	Information Kerala Mission
DPC	District Planning Committee
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDS	Community Development Societies
JLG	Joint Liability Groups
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist

## **Abstract**

In order to encourage LSGs, Government of Kerala has decided to grant special awards in the name of swaraj trophy and cash prize to local bodies for the outstanding performance in administration, revenue collection, planning, people's participation, distribution of social security pension and so on. This study examines the criteria followed by Manickal grama panchayat, the district level winner of swaraj trophy for the year 2014-15. Also examine the profile of the innovative projects implemented by the grama panchayat. Manickal grama panchayat has become the first local body in the Thiruvananthapuram district and eighth in the state to secure ISO certification for quality management, including rendering speedy welfare assistance to people. Ninety per cent of the panchayat people are satisfied with the front office facilities of the panchayat. During the year 2014-15, 94.82 per cent of development fund are used. People participation of grama sabha meeting is 50.54 per cent. The innovative projects of the panchayat are jalanidhi, GIS, old aged friendly grama panchayat, pure drinking water to all, communicable disease control programme, training institute for competitive exams. Manickal grama panchayat is the only panchayat in the Thiruvananthapuram district who is implementing the jalanidhi projects. Sports gramam encourage sports interest of the children and help to get nutritional food. Communicable disease control programme is an effective programme to control and prevent diseases. The innovative projects of this panchayat can be replicated to other grama panchayat.

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

This chapter deals with development of Panchayat Raj system, Local Self Government Bodies and its functions, plan allocation, grama sabha and its powers. The objectives, methodology and scope of the study are also included in this chapter.

#### **1.1 Development of Panchayat Raj System- A review**

Before independence the development of Kerala has not been uniform across the state since some parts of the state were under princely rule and the rest under the British Province of Madras. The areas under princely rule had not instituted panchayats as to the modern Panchayat until India became independent. Until 1995, Kerala had only a single tier village panchayat and lagged behind most other states in the implementation of Panchayati Raj. The only notable phase before the 73rd Amendment was the District Council experiment of 1991, prompted by the Kerala District Administration Act. This experiment could not survive the regime change at the state level.

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 were introduced which could be broadly called Local Government.



After the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India the subsequent Kerala State Acts were passed in 1994, following which the first elections to the Local Self Governments were held in 1995. In Kerala, the process of decentralization was launched as 'People Plan Campaign' with a view to emphasize the concept of participatory planning that was new to the people, people's representatives and officials in Local Governments. But conscience was found quite essential. Under the Xth Plan, decentralization programme in Kerala was restructured and named 'Kerala Development Plan' (KDP) after analysing the experience of People's Plan Campaign. A number of innovative steps were taken under KDP to strengthen and institutionalise decentralization in the state. During the XIth Plan, government revamped the entire process, giving stress to the concept of 'People's Planning' focusing on the completion of the process of institutionalization of decentralization. In order to make the system more efficient and effective the XIIth plan approach envisaged some concrete steps to strengthen the institutions as well as the planning process. Kerala has become a role model not only in participatory planning at the local level but also in devolving functions, finance and powers to Local Governments.

Along with this form a committee on decentralisation of powers under the chairmanship of Mr. S.B. Sen. This committee designed the institutionalisation of the decentralisation process in the state. Guided by eight principles of decentralisation - autonomy, subsidiarity, role clarity, complementarity, uniformity, people's

participation, accountability and transparency, the committee suggested clause by clause amendments for the existing laws, a scheme for redeployment of the staff, a system for improving the auditing of the accounts of local bodies and guidelines for revision of rules.

The Kerala District Administration Act of 1980 was restated by the enactment of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act of 1994. Local Governments were vested with the powers and responsibilities of economic development and social justice in their respective areas. The Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and Kerala Municipalities Act 1994 were thoroughly restructured in 1999 and several innovative features laying strong legal foundation for evolving genuine institutions of Local Self Government were built in.

### **1.1.1 Local Self Government Bodies**

The term “Local Government” or “Local-Self Government” means the government by freely elected local bodies which are endowed with power, discretion and responsibility to be exercised and discharged by them, without control over their decisions by any other higher authority. Their actions are, however, subjected to the supremacy of the national government. Defining Local Self-Government, it has been observed that: local inhabitants representing local body possessing autonomy within its limited spheres, raising revenue through local taxation and spending its income on local services constitute the Local-Self-Government.

### **1.1.2 Functions of Local Self Government**

The 11th Schedule of the [Constitution of India](#) lists out developmental areas where Local Governments should have a role in planning for economic development and social justice and in the implementation of such plans. Unlike many other states, [Kerala](#) state defined the functional areas of the different tiers of local governments so precisely. In infrastructure and management of public institutions, the functional differentiation is sharp and clear, but in productive sectors the functions could not be earmarked clearly for each tier. There is a clear recognition that there is a role range for local governments as agent, adviser, manager, partner and actor with the objective being to reduce the agency role and expand the autonomous actor role. The Kerala Act classifies functions as mandatory functions, general functions and sector-wise functions in its schedules.

### **1.1.3 Plan allocation to Local Self Governments**

Financial devolution is the most important element of Kerala's decentralization process, which has enabled the Local Government to receive resources from the state's plan allocation as development fund for implementing own schemes as well as transferred schemes. The fund provided from the state plan to Local Self Governments in the form of united plan grant for planning and implementing projects for Local Self Government. Local Self Governments have the freedom in formulating and implementing projects after deciding their priority subject to an overall framework. The allocation of grant-in-aid to Local Self Governments falls in

three categories-General Sector, Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The grant-in-aid to grama panchayats for the year 2014-15 is given in the following table.

**Table 1.1**  
**Allocation and expenditure of grant-in-aid of grama panchayats during 2014-15 (in crore)**

Category	Fund allocation	Expenditure	%
General sector	2443.04	1706.38	69.85
SCP	628.14	409.49	65.19
TSP	112.67	69.17	61.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>3183.84</b>	<b>2185.05</b>	<b>68.63</b>

Source: Economic review 2015, Kerala State Planning Board

The outlay for is fixed on the basis of recommendations of the State Finance Commission. During 2014-15, an amount of ₹3183.84 crore was allocated to grama panchayats of which general category, SCP and TSP constituted 76 per cent, 21 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. An analysis of utilization during 2014-15 shows that the percentage of expenditure under general sector was 69.85 per cent of the plan outlay and in case of SCP and TSP it was 65.19 per cent and 61.39 per cent respectively.

The Local Self Governments allocate their plan funds to productive, service, and infrastructure sectors. The productive sector includes agriculture and allied sectors, soil and water conservation, irrigation and industries. The service sector consists of education and allied sectors, health and allied services, women and child development, labour and labour welfare. The infrastructure includes

energy, transportation and buildings. Table 1.2 shows the sector-wise performance of the grama panchayats for the year 2014-15.

**Table 1.2**  
**Sector-wise allocation and expenditure of grama panchayats during 2014-15 (in crore)**

Sector	Fund allocation	expenditure	%
Productive	297.39	220.03	73.99
Service	1729.92	1290.37	74.59
Infrastructure	1156.53	674.64	58.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>3183.84</b>	<b>2185.05</b>	<b>68.63</b>

Source: Economic review 2015, Kerala State Planning Board

It may be seen from the table that expenditure percentage of infrastructure (58.33%) is low compared to productive (73.99%) and service sector (74.59%). It is also noted in the fund allocation pattern that fund share to productive sector is low compared to service and infrastructure sectors.

### **1.2 Grama sabha**

Kerala has created a fourth tier in the form of grama sabhas equated with the electoral constituency of a village panchayat. All the electors of the ward are members of the grama sabha. It is an attempt to create a new set up for [direct democracy](#)-involving the people of the ward. All persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of a village panchayat shall be deemed to be constituted as grama sabha of such village. Grama sabha shall meet at least once in three months at the place fixed by the village president and to such meetings; the convenor of the village president shall compulsorily

invite the member of the block panchayat, the district panchayat and the legislative assembly representing the area of the grama panchayat. The quorum of the grama sabha shall be ten percent of the number of voters of its area.

The grama sabhas have been given clear rights and responsibilities with absolute powers for identification of beneficiaries, strong advisory powers for prioritizing developmental needs and wide powers of social audit. Grama Sabha shall, in such manner and subject to such procedure, as may be prescribed, perform the following powers and functions, namely:-

- a. to render assistance in the collection and compilation of details required to formulate development plans of the panchayat;
- b. to formulate the proposals and fixing of priority of schemes and development programmes to be implemented in the area of village panchayat;
- c. to prepare and submit to the village panchayat a final list of eligible beneficiaries in the order of priority relating to the beneficiary oriented schemes on the basis of the criteria fixed;
- d. to render assistance to implement effectively the development schemes by providing facilities locally required;
- e. to provide and mobilise voluntary service and contribution in cash or in kind necessary for the development plans;
- f. suggesting the location of street lights, street or community water taps, public wells, public sanitation units, irrigation facilities and such other public utility schemes;

- g. to formulate schemes to impart awareness on matters of public interest like cleanliness, environmental protection, pollution control and to give protection against social evils like corruption, illicit and clandestine transactions;
- h. to promote harmony and unity among various groups of people within the area of the grama sabha and to organise arts and sports festivals to develop good-will among the people of that locality;
- i. to monitor and render assistance to the beneficiary committees engaged in the developmental activities within the area of the village panchayat;
- j. to verify the eligibility of persons getting various kinds of welfare assistance from the government such as pensions and subsidies;
- k. to collect information regarding the detailed estimates of works proposed to be implemented in the area of the grama sabha;
- l. to make available details regarding the services to be rendered and the activities proposed to be done by the concerned officials in the succeeding three months;
- m. to know the rationale behind every decision taken by the panchayat regarding the area of the grama sabha;
- n. to know the follow up action taken on the decisions of the grama sabha and the detailed reasons for not implementing any of the decisions;
- o. to co-operate with the employees of the village panchayats in the sanitation processes and rendering voluntary service for the removal of garbage;

- p. to find out the deficiencies in the arrangements for water supply, street lighting etc. within the area of the grama sabha and to suggest remedial measures;
- q. to assist the activities of parent-teacher associations of the schools within the area of the grama sabha;
- r. to assist the public health activities especially prevention of diseases and family welfare, within the area of the grama sabha;
- s. to perform such other functions as may be prescribed from time to time.

Though Kerala has only a very small tribal population it provides for separate grama sabhas for tribal's wherever their population is 50 or more in a ward, called oorukoottam. Such grama sabhas have the same powers and responsibilities of the general grama sabhas.

### **1.3 Significance of the study**

In Kerala, there are 1070 grama panchayats, 152 block panchayats and 14 district panchayats; in urban area there are 87 municipalities and 6 corporations in 2015. Panchayat Raj Institutions and the Municipal Administration together constitute the Local Self Government System of Kerala.

Government of Kerala has decided to grant special awards in the name of swaraj trophy and cash prize to local bodies for the outstanding performance in administration, revenue collection, planning, people's participation, distribution of social security pension and so on.



The practice of distributing a trophy and cash prize for best grama panchayat started from 1995-96 onwards. In 1996-97 the trophy renamed as swaraj trophy in fond of ‘grama swaraj’ introduced by Mahatma Gandhi. From 1999-2000 onwards, the prize extents for the best municipalities and from 2000-01 onwards it extends to district panchayat and block panchayat.

In 2014-15 Manickal panchayat got the first place in Thiruvananthapuram under district level. The panchayat got second place in 2013-14 also. For applying for the trophy, the Local Self Bodies have to fulfill certain criteria.

#### **1.4 Statement of the problem**

The Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and Kerala Municipalities Act 1994 were thoroughly restructured in 1999 and several innovative features laying strong legal foundation for evolving genuine institutions of Local Self Government were built in. Local Governments were vested with the powers and responsibilities of economic development and social justice in their respective areas.

An award or trophy will make the Local Self Bodies to perform well in the duties and this will directly benefit the people of Kerala. This study gives a clear picture of the functioning of the swaraj trophy winner 2014-15, Manickal in it all aspects.

#### **1.5 Objectives**

1. Critically examine the criteria followed by Manickal grama panchayat for applying the award of swaraj trophy.
2. To examine the profile of the innovative projects implemented by Manickal grama panchayat.

## **1.6 Methodology**

### **1.6.1 Area of the study**

The area of the study is Manickal panchayat which is situated in Vamanapuram block of Thiruvananthapuram district. Manickal grama panchayat has become the first Local Self Body in the Thiruvananthapuram district and eighth in the state to secure ISO certification for quality management, including rendering speedy welfare assistance to people. Panchayat become the first in entire Kerala who got DPC approval for the People's Plan in 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2014 for the year 2014-15. Manickal panchayat is the only panchayat in Thiruvananthapuram district who is implementing the Jananidhi project- a World Bank assisted project. The panchayat is going to be the first Geo Informatic Panchayat in Kerala making use of the GIS technology in micro level planning.

### **1.6.2 Data source**

The study was based on secondary data. The grama panchayat claimed that they spend 94.82 development funds during the year 2014-15. During the year 2014-15 they had eight innovative projects- GIS, old aged friendly grama panchayat, sports gramam, pure drinking water, jananidhi project, loan house, Communicable disease control programme and training institute for competitive exams. The profile and details of these projects will be collected by secondary data from panchayat records, officials of different department officers, official records, discussion with the panchayat people and website of departments and other relevant publications.

### **1.6.3 Reference period of the study**

The Manickal grama panchayat win swaraj trophy for best grama panchayat in district level for the year 2014-15, thus the period of the study is 2014-15.

### **1.6 Scope of the study**

In Kerala April 24th is celebrated as the panchayat day and in this function government distribute the swaraj trophy and cash prize for the best local bodies. In district level, the best grama panchayat awarded with trophy and 10 lakh and the grama panchayat who are in the 2nd place awarded with trophy and 5 lakh respectively.

The study findings would be helpful to policy makers, administrators and other local bodies who are working for the welfare of the people.

### **1.7 Organization of the study**

The study is organized in two chapters. The first chapter deals with development of Panchayat Raj System, Local Self Government Bodies and its functions, plan allocation, grama sabha and its powers. The objectives, methodology and scope of the study are also included in this chapter. Review of and criteria for swaraj trophy and profile of the study area are presented in the second chapter. The second chapter also gives details of information of the projects that the panchayat claimed for swaraj trophy and findings.

## **Chapter II**

### **Findings**

This chapter first examined the review of and criteria for swaraj trophy and profile of the study area. It also include details of information regarding the working of panchayat during the year 2014-15 and details of the innovative projects that the panchayat claimed for swaraj trophy. The findings are summarized at the end of this chapter.

#### **2.1 Swaraj trophy- A review**

In Kerala during 2015 local body election, there are 1070 grama panchayats, 152 block panchayats and 14 district panchayats; in urban area there are 87 municipalities and 6 corporations. Panchayat Raj Institutions and the Municipal Administration together constitute the Local Self Government System of Kerala. In order to encourage LSGs, Government of Kerala has decided to grant special awards in the name of swaraj trophy and cash prize to Local Bodies for the outstanding performance in administration, revenue collection, planning, people's participation, distribution of social security pension and so on. The constitution (73rd amendment ) Act,1992 that came into force with effect from 24th April 1993 has institutionalized Panchayat Raj through the village, intermediate and district level Panchayat. This date thus marks a defining moment in the history of decentralization of political power to the grass root level. The impact of 73rd Amendment in rural India is very visible as it has changed power equations forever. Accordingly the government of India decided in consultation with

the states to celebrate 24th April as National Panchayat Raj Day. Up to 2012 the state government celebrated February 19 as Panchayat Day to coincide with the birth anniversary of late Balwanthrai Mehta, proponent of the three-tier Panchayati Raj System and founder president of the All India Panchayat Parishad. From 2012 onwards it is decided to celebrate Feb 19th as Balwanthrai Mehta Day and April 24th as the Panchayat day(Go MS 34/2012 dated 14.02.2012).In this function Kerala government distribute the swaraj trophy and cash prize for the best Local Bodies.

The practise of distributing a trophy and cash prize for best grama panchayat started from 1995-96 onwards. In 1996-97 the trophy renamed as swaraj trophy and from 1999-2000 onwards, the prize extents for the best district panchayat, block panchayat and municipalities. Order issued in 2012-13 to select not only the first grama panchayat in state level but also grama panchayats those come second and third place.

The Local Self Government Bodies in Kerala are very specific in division of powers and decentralised planning. Almost all LSGs do their welfare development activities in a healthy competition manner. So the government evaluate that appreciating the best LSGs will give strength to the panchayats to work better and in a model way.

In 2012-13 order issued that the grama panchayat who come first in the state level get 25 lakh rupees as special plan fund along with swaraj trophy and grama panchayat those come second and third will get 20 lakh, 15 lakh respectively as special plan fund.

In district level the grama panchayat who comes first will get 10 lakh rupees as special plan fund along with swaraj trophy and grama panchayat those come second and third will get 5 lakh each as special plan fund. The municipality and the block panchayat that come first will get 25 lakh and second and third prize winners will get 15 lakh and 10 lakh respectively. Best municipal corporation and district panchayat appreciate with swaraj trophy and certificate.

### **2.1.1 Criteria of swaraj trophy**

There are seven criteria for apply to swaraj trophy. If a Local Body fulfils these criteria they can apply for swaraj trophy in a form which contains all their achievements in the concerned year.

1. Should conduct four grama sabha meetings (minutes of the grama sabha should be completed).
2. 70 percentage funds should be expended from total development fund. (SCP/TSP also 70 per cent)
3. Tax collection for the financial year 2014-15 should be 90 per cent completed.
4. AFS (Annual Financial Statement) for the financial year 2014-15 should be submitted before 31.07.2015.
5. Should spend 70 per cent of maintenance fund.
6. Should practise ashrya projects.
7. No actions are taken to the concerned Local Bodies by Department/Vigilance against financial mal practises.

## 2.2 Profile of study area-Manickal grama panchayat

Fig 2.1

Map of Manickal grama panchayat



Manickal grama panchayat is situated in Vamamnapuram block, Nedumangad taluk in Thiruvananthapuram district. There are two villages in this panchayat, Manickal and Koliyakode. The panchayat constituted with 21 wards, with area of 1634.33 hectare. According to 2011 census total population of the panchayat is 37,906 with 19943 males and 17963 females. The SC population is 4644. The literacy rate of the Manickal panchayat is 92.6 per cent. Boundaries of the panchayat are North Nellanad-Mudhakkal grama panchayat, south Vembayam grama panchayat, east Pullampara grama panchayat and west Pothencode grama panchayat. Manickal grama panchayat is a beautiful panchayat surrounded with hills. MC

road is dividing the panchayat into east and west. The Velavoor stream a tributary of Vamanapuram river is situated in this panchayat. They had a belief that the precious stone ‘manikkam’ were mined from the panchayat in early period, so the panchayat got the name Manickal.

**Table 2.1**  
**Wards of Manickal grama panchayat**

Ward no	Name of the ward
I	Manickal
II	Aliyad
III	Mulayam
IV	Thycaud
V	Pirappancode
VI	Kuthirakulam
VII	Thalayal
VIII	Idathara
IX	Chirathalakal
X	Vembayam
XI	Kattakkal
XII	Koppam
XIII	Annal
XIV	Plakeezh
XV	Velavoor
XVI	Koliyakode
XVII	Kallikkad
XVIII	Poolantara
XIX	Santhigiri
XX	Theepukal
XXI	Kunnida

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

Manickal grama panchayat has awarded the second best grama panchayat for the year 2013-2014 and first for the year 2014-15 in Thiruvananthapuram. In addition to swaraj trophy, the panchayat got lots of awards and appreciation like Central Government Nirmal Purazkar for complete sanitation, special trophy



of State Government for achieving ISO certification, trophy of Indian Institute of Administration, kudumbasree award etc. The following are the important factors which made the grama panchayat one of its kinds.

### **2.2.1 ISO 9001-2008 Certification**

Manickal grama panchayat has become the first Local Body in the Thiruvananthapuram district and eighth in the state to secure ISO certification for quality management, including rendering speedy welfare assistance to people. The International Organisation of Standardisation has accorded the status to the grama panchayat for adopting citizen-centric administrative and transparent policy measures. The panchayat's initiative to inform beneficiaries the status of applications through SMS was also taken into account during the selection process. While according the status, the organisation has also taken note of the manner in which the panchayat has evolved development schemes in an environment-friendly manner.

### **2.2.2 Front office facility**

As per the swaraj trophy norms, the panchayat erect boards that contain the information about the services that available in the panchayat and the information of the officers. Office is fully computerized. For public, panchayat is providing seats, token system, drinking water, complaint box, ramp for aged and disabled people and toilet facility. During the discussion with the people out of 10, 9 are satisfied with the services of the panchayat.

Applications, complaints and cash are received through the front office. Receipt for acknowledgement showing date of service delivery is issued, documents are scanned using a high speed scanner and are instantly sent to the respective sections using soochika software. File transactions between sections is also done using soochika software. Software such as sankya, sulekha, sanchya, sthapanana, sevana, soochika, sanketham which is developed by IKM has been effectively used by this grama panchayat.

### 2.2.3 Decentralised People's Plan performances

The Plan process (working group meeting, grama sabhas, vikasana seminar etc) for the year 2014-2015 started in 2014 December. Manickal grama panchayat became the first in entire Kerala who got DPC approval for the Peoples Plan in 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2014. For the year 2014-15 the overall utilization of the development fund is 94.82 per cent.

**Table 2.2**  
**Plan outlay and expenditure for the year 2014-15 (in ₹)**

Sl. no	Budget provision	Fund allotted	Expenditure	Percentage
1	Normal share	14975000	14855875	99.20
2	SCP	8539000	7567160	88.62
3	TSP	135000	0	0
4	13 <sup>th</sup> finance commission	10588785	10578399	99.90
5	World Bank	5620550	24550	43.68
6	Own fund	16227478	7611360	46.90
7	Maintenance grant	11469485	11390744	99.31
Total		67555298	52028088	77.02

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

During the year 2014-15 the panchayat had spend 99.20 per cent of their development fund, 88.62 per cent of SCP fund. World Bank fund and own fund expenditure are below 50 per cent,

43.68 and 46.90 percentages respectively. The reason for the low expenditure of own fund of the panchayat is that this fund kept reserve for their immediate use and it is also not included in the total expenditure that count for claiming the swaraj trophy. In 2014-15, the TSP expenditure is zero because the ST people in the panchayat are above poverty line and they do not demand for TSP fund.

#### **2.2.4 Kudumbasree in Manickal grama panchayat**

During 2014-15, 21 ADS and 390 ayalkoottams were registered under the CDS of Manickal grama panchayat with 3010 APL members and 2985 BPL members. There were functioning 35 micro enterprises like catering unit, flour mill, poultry, soap and lotion making unit, book binding unit etc. Forty five bala sabha were formed with the children of kudumbasree members between the age group of 5 to 15 and also 156 JLG were formed to encourage group farming.

Ashrya project had been implemented jointly by kudumbasree and panchayat. An amount of ₹23,48,960 were spend for ashrya project for the year 2014-15 and benefitted 95 families with different schemes such as; food, treatment, educational help, house, land, house maintenance, and latrine.

#### **2.2.5 Tax collection**

Special tax collection camps had been conducted three times in each and every ward in 2014-15 for collecting the building taxes and D&O license fees. Campaigning for this had been done by issuing notices through daily newspapers. The details of property tax collected during the year 2014-15 are given in the following table.

**Table 2.3**  
**DCB statement of property tax for the year 2014-15 (in ₹)**

Ward	Demand	Collection	Balance
I	111910	94607	17303
II	178534	153731	24803
III	150508	127360	23148
IV	300852	277705	23147
V	399517	387336	12181
VI	139201	127862	11339
VII	131760	108357	23403
VIII	199012	191226	7786
IX	421358	399068	22290
X	584083	547588	36495
XI	246296	238056	8240
XII	235262	225500	9762
XIII	153079	146204	6875
XIV	147817	139210	8607
XV	364819	334662	30157
XVI	337823	325239	12584
XVII	388571	366333	22238
XVIII	329387	297718	31669
XIX	147880	128136	19744
XX	161636	150446	11190
XXI	156762	139485	17277
<b>Total</b>	<b>5286067</b>	<b>4905829</b>	<b>380238</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

From the table it is clear that out of the total demand of property tax of 21 wards of the panchayat was ₹52,86,067 and from this ₹49,05,829 were collected and balance was ₹3,80,238. The percentage of tax collection was 92.81.

The D&O compulsory license fees were mainly collected from queries and shops. Rupees 12, 96,316 were collected from 451 shops and queries during 2014-15 by the panchayat. The percentage of collection was 97.47 with demand ₹13,30,000.

### 2.2.6 Grama sabha

Four grama sabha meetings were convened in 2014-15. Strengthening of grama sabhas have been done through citizen education program with the help of kudumbasree. By doing so the participants of grama sabha have been increased.

**Table 2.4**  
**Ward-wise participation of grama sabha 2014-15**

Ward	Total voters	Gramasabha meetings participation			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
I	713	123(17)	124(17)	116(16)	120(16)
II	1079	182(17)	122(11)	121(11)	108(10)
III	1118	252(23)	141(13)	102(10)	105(10)
IV	1167	137(12)	124(11)	121(10)	125(11)
V	1148	154(13)	125(11)	114(10)	131(11)
VI	1298	253(19)	158(12)	124(10)	131(10)
VII	1068	170(16)	136(13)	109(10)	107(10)
VIII	1161	164(14)	134(12)	139(12)	105(10)
IX	1023	103(10)	124(12)	124(12)	141(14)
X	810	84(10)	121(15)	125(15)	98(12)
XI	1341	228(17)	192(14)	186(14)	198(15)
XII	817	136(17)	122(15)	108(13)	111(14)
XIII	916	139(15)	107(12)	97(11)	103(11)
XIV	1138	184(16)	140(12)	121(11)	122(11)
XV	1123	210(19)	108(10)	142(13)	142(13)
XVI	1208	193(16)	133(11)	131(11)	106(9)
XVII	1129	196(17)	127(11)	133(12)	127(11)
XVIII	1139	137(12)	131(12)	110(10)	121(11)
XIX	1055	183(17)	138(13)	151(14)	149(14)
XX	1105	129(12)	118(11)	120(11)	126(11)
XXI	1219	212(17)	121(10)	112(10)	122(10)
<b>Total</b>	<b>22775</b>	<b>3569(16)</b>	<b>2746(12)</b>	<b>2606(11)</b>	<b>2598(11)</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

Figures in brackets denote percentage

Ward wise details of participants in grama sabha meeting in 2014-15 is illustrated in the above table. They were convened all four grama sabha meetings in all the 21 wards. As per the guidelines, the participation of grama sabha meeting should be at least 10 per cent of total voters in the ward. From the table it is clear that in almost all grama sabha meetings, participation were above 10 per cent except 4th meeting in ward XVI. The male-female participation of grama sabha of 21 wards is arranged in the following tables.

**Table 2.5**

**Male participation details of grama sabha 2014-15**

Ward	1st		2nd		3rd		4th	
	M	Total	M	Total	M	Total	M	Total
I	20	123	20	124	20	116	19	120
II	26	182	22	122	25	121	15	108
III	56	252	20	141	12	102	15	105
IV	21	137	18	124	18	121	19	125
V	31	154	24	125	20	114	18	131
VI	50	253	21	158	20	124	19	131
VII	24	170	40	136	22	109	18	107
VIII	17	164	18	134	19	139	18	105
IX	3	103	9	124	16	124	28	141
X	12	84	34	121	31	125	17	98
XI	36	228	40	192	32	186	34	198
XII	26	136	26	122	18	108	17	111
XIII	31	139	15	107	11	97	14	103
XIV	30	184	26	140	24	121	19	122
XV	35	210	16	108	21	142	19	142
XVI	30	193	22	133	32	131	10	106
XVII	19	196	19	127	18	133	18	127
XVIII	27	137	25	131	15	110	21	121
XIX	39	183	34	138	39	151	36	149
XX	36	129	34	118	32	120	24	126
XXI	39	212	26	121	28	112	26	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>3569</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>2606</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>2598</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

**Table 2.6**  
**Female participation details of grama sabha 2014-15**

Ward	1st		2nd		3rd		4th	
	F	Total	F	Total	F	Total	F	Total
I	103	123	104	124	96	116	101	120
II	156	182	100	122	96	121	93	108
III	196	252	121	141	90	102	90	105
IV	116	137	106	124	103	121	106	125
V	123	154	101	125	94	114	113	131
VI	203	253	137	158	104	124	112	131
VII	146	170	96	136	87	109	89	107
VIII	147	164	116	134	120	139	87	105
IX	100	103	115	124	108	124	113	141
X	72	84	87	121	94	125	81	98
XI	192	228	152	192	154	186	164	198
XII	110	136	96	122	90	108	94	111
XIII	108	139	92	107	86	97	89	103
XIV	154	184	114	140	97	121	103	122
XV	175	210	92	108	121	142	123	142
XVI	163	193	111	133	99	131	96	106
XVII	177	196	108	127	115	133	109	127
XVIII	110	137	106	131	95	110	100	121
XIX	144	183	104	138	112	151	113	149
XX	93	129	84	118	88	120	102	126
XXI	173	212	95	121	84	112	96	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>2961</b>	<b>3569</b>	<b>2237</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>2606</b>	<b>2174</b>	<b>2598</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

According to the guidelines participation of women should be 50 per cent. The tables 2.5 and 2.6 clearly reveals that female participation is higher than male participation in all grama sabha meetings in all wards. Male participation in four grama sabha meetings in the year 2014-15 was 17.04, 18.54, 18.15 and 16.32 per cent respectively and female participation was 82.96, 81.46, 81.85 and 83.68 respectively.

SC participation in grama sabha meeting is illustrated in the following table. Total SC population in the grama panchayat was 4644 and the percentage of participation was 34.58.

**Table 2.7**  
**SC participation details of grama sabha 2014-15**

Ward	SC			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
I	30	28	19	22
II	19	20	20	12
III	48	18	13	15
IV	20	22	15	20
V	20	19	22	18
VI	35	31	28	25
VII	45	24	27	28
VIII	31	26	28	22
IX	7	8	5	11
X	21	15	11	14
XI	22	25	21	26
XII	18	14	15	14
XIII	29	21	15	12
XIV	30	23	20	19
XV	19	10	12	11
XVI	36	34	30	18
XVII	5	2	13	9
XVIII	15	14	10	15
XIX	4	4	2	2
XX	4	4	5	4
XXI	39	37	30	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>349</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

### 2.3 Innovative projects of the panchayat

The panchayat won the award of swaraj trophy in 2014-15 in respect of the implementation of eight innovative projects. They are jalandidhi, geo informatic panchayat, old age friendly grama panchayat, loan house, sports gramam, sudhajala samrutha grama panchayat, communicable disease control programme and training



institutions for competitive examinations. Now examine these schemes one by one.

### **2.3.1 Jalanidhi**

The Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (Jalanidhi) is constituted as an independent agency under the Water Resource Department of Government of Kerala. It aims to implement the World Bank aided drinking water and sanitation project. The first phase started in 1999 and completed successfully in 112 grama panchayats spread over Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram and Kozhikode districts. The project could cover up to 3694 schemes against 2580 targeted. The number of beneficiaries were 11.09 lakh families. The first phase proved that rain water harvesting was a remedy for water scarcity in summer season.

The second phase was begun in 2012, expending to cover 200 grama panchayats with an outlay of 1022 crores. A total of 20 lakh people of decentralisation by providing the ownership of the water supply schemes to the beneficiary groups and the grama panchayats. The rural people were trained to empower to implement the project with their participation and involvement.

Manickal grama panchayat is the only panchayat in Thiruvananthapuram district, which implementing the jalanidhi project. The Manickal grama panchayat has implemented 26 mini water supply schemes under jalanidhi project as on 15.12.2015. The project benefited to 6845 numbers of people, which include 1369 number of families. The total expenditure of the project was ₹5,34,22,920 as on 15.12.2015. The expenditure includes

Government of Kerala share of ₹4,00,67,190 grama panchayat share of ₹80,13,438 and beneficiary contribution of ₹53,42,292. The water source is open well or bore well and erected submersible pump sets in all sources. All schemes running with collecting water in over head reservoir or ground level reservoir and distributing water through different types of PVC/GI pipes. All plants are disinfecting by chlorination method and 3 phase power connection from KSEB. For disinfected water supply, several schemes implemented iron removal plant. Provided water meter for all house connections and the revenue will be collected on the basis of used quantity of water per household. The operation and maintenance is done by the individual samithi itself. The schemes are functioning satisfactory. The details of 26 mini water supply schemes are given below.

#### **2.3.1.1 Mini water supply schemes under jalanidhi project**

The community water supply scheme is implemented by coordinating the members of 'samithi'. The scheme is providing drinking water at the rate of 70/lpcd. The scheme estimate prepared by GPAT ie, supporting organization. The estimate cost includes 10 per cent from beneficiaries (5% for Scheduled Castes) 15 per cent from grama panchayat and 75 per cent from Government of Kerala. In each samithi there is one committee with 7 members and the committee will decide the monthly charges for the water. It ranges from 100 to 150 for a minimum of 350 litre water per day. Additional charge will have to be given to those households who use more than the minimum. The money collected from water charges

are used for maintenance, operator charges etc. Component-wise expenditure details of 26 samithies are given in the following tables.

### 1. Pathekar Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi

This samithi is at ward 1-Manickal with a total population of 199. The project was commissioned on 27.10.2014. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹125.

**Table 2.8**

**Expenditure details of samithi-1 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Old source	87696
2	Source	640896
3	Pump and accessories	56705
4	Pump house	27540.41
5	Power connection	62926
6	Pumping main	53767
7	Reservoir	513496
8	Distribution system	580533
<b>Total</b>		<b>2023559.41</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

### 2. Priyadarshini Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-2)

This samithi is at ward 2-Aliyad with total population of 258. The project was commissioned on 28.05.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹100. In this project there are two OH tank.

**Table 2.9**

**Expenditure details of samithi-2 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	518702.91
2	Pump and accessories	61441.20
3	Pump house	12036.49
4	Power connection	8900
5	Pumping main (a and b)	154597.97
6	Reservoir (a and b)	435546.75
7	Distribution system	672364.80
<b>Total</b>		<b>1865840.12</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

### 3. Sreekrishna Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-5)

This samithi is at ward 5-Pirappancode with a total population of 151. The project was commissioned on 25.05.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹120.

**Table 2.10**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-3 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	726905
2	Pump house and walkway	183654.25
3	Pumping main	26089.17
4	Reservoir	631463.50
5	Distribution system	342234.30
6	Miscellaneous	146777
<b>Total</b>		<b>2057123.22</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

### 4. Valam Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-5)

This samithi is also at ward 5-Pirapponcode with a population of 59. The project was commissioned on 08.03.2014. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹150.

**Table 2.11**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-4 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Electro chlorinator	50380.85
2	Source	148190.05
3	Pump and accessories	57000
4	Pump house	46100.79
5	Power connection	114088
6	Pumping main	217888.71
7	Reservoir	331654.89
8	Distribution system	293551.41
<b>Total</b>		<b>1258856.85</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

## 5. Nettathanni Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-19)

This samithi is at ward 19-Santhigiri having a total population of 170. The project was commissioned on 28.11.2014. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹120.

**Table 2.12**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-5 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	805996
2	Pump and accessories	67000
3	Pump house	51935
4	Power connection	238271
5	Pumping main	109425
6	Reservoir	342524.68
7	Distribution system	524719.62
<b>Total</b>		<b>2139871.30</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

## 6. Narmada Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-6)

This samithi is at ward 6-Kuthirakulam having a total population of 139. The project was commissioned on 26.08.2015. Water is supplying at free of cost by this samithi.

**Table 2.13**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-6 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	879488.34
2	Pump and accessories	86000
3	Pump house	53381.08
4	Power connection	307026
5	Pumping main	353125.81
6	Distribution system	615679.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>2294700.38</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

## 7. Kamukinkuzhy Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-6)

This samithi is also at ward 6-Kuthirakulam having a total population of 182. The project was commissioned on 26.08.2015. Water is supplying at free of cost.

**Table 2.14**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-7 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	151226
2	Pump and accessories	102233
3	Pump house	58406.26
4	Power connection	15900
5	Pumping main & Distribution system	563977.90
6	Reservoir	349175.46
7	Miscellaneous	11617.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>1252535.56</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

## 8. Ayakkad Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-7)

This samithi is at ward 7-Thalayal having a total population of 88. The project was commissioned on 29.10.2014. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹100.

**Table 2.15**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-8 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Land cost	40000
2	Source	491526.30
3	Pump and accessories	76000
4	Pump house	79201.15
5	Power connection	53930
6	Pumping main	29938.11
7	Reservoir	253538.20
8	Distribution system	218227.92
<b>Total</b>		<b>1242361.68</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

### 9. Pamba Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (wards-7, 8, 9)

This samithi is combined with wards 7, 8, 9- Thalalay, Idathara and Chirathalakkal having a total population of 243. The project was commissioned on 30.10.2014. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹100.

**Table 2.16**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-9 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	637736.34
2	Pump and accessories	76000
3	Pump house	45013.52
4	Power connection	136850
5	Pumping main	54809
6	Reservoir	540883.15
7	Distribution system	694506
<b>Total</b>		<b>2185798.01</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

### 10. Lulu Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-9)

This samithi is at ward 9-Chirathalakkal having a total population of 127. The project was commissioned on 10.03.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹100.

**Table 2.17**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-10 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	4379.90
2	Pump and accessories	56700
3	Miscellaneous	32800
4	Power connection	49880
5	Pumping main	73781.34
6	Reservoir	347773.12
7	Distribution system	492383.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>1057697.61</b>

Source:Jalanidhi office, Manickal

### 11. Erangayil Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (wards-8, 12)

This samithi is combined with ward 8 and 12-Idathara and Koppam with a population of 439. The project was commissioned on 05.032015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹150.

**Table 2.18**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-11 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	465472.59
2	Miscellaneous	158060
3	Pump house	67110.18
4	Protection wall	155770
5	Pumping main	402169.98
6	Reservoir	358822.89
7	Distribution system	1117950.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>2725356.11</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

### 12. Chirathalakkal Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-9)

This samithi is at ward 9-Chirathalakkal with a population of 284. The project was commissioned on 15.06.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹150.

**Table 2.19**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-12 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Retaining wall	285316.92
2	Source	1021965.64
3	Pump and accessories	71000
4	Pump house	25814.18
5	Power connection	13450
6	Pumping main	13286.32
7	Reservoir	352631.37
8	Distribution system	761194.11
9	Land cost & walk way	46473.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>2591131.82</b>

Source:Jananidhi office, Manickal



### 13. Pulikkakonam Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-10)

This samithi is at ward 10-Vembayam having a total population of 199. The project was commissioned on 12.07.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹130.

**Table 2.20**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-13 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Chlorination	2821
2	Source	806633.25
3	Pump and accessories	50300
4	Pump house	55324.54
5	Power connection	11920
6	Pumping main	54408.93
7	Reservoir	484513.38
8	Distribution system	631104.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>2197028.48</b>

Source:Jalanidhi office, Manickal

### 14. Janamythri Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-11)

This samithi is at ward 11-Kattakkal with total population of 178. The project was commissioned on 23.01.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹100.

**Table 2.21**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-14 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Chlorination	5900
2	Source	634132
3	Pump and accessories	50800
4	Pump house	51984
5	Power connection	90716
6	Pumping main	115131
7	Reservoir	269238
8	Distribution system	428639
<b>Total</b>		<b>1646542</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

### 15. Chittoorkonam Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-11)

This samithi is also at ward 1-Kattakkal having a total population of 225. The project was commissioned on 28.01.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹110.

**Table 2.22**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-15 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	544374.28
2	Pump and accessories	359234.37
3	Pump house	52002.10
4	Power connection	165396
5	Pumping main	72706.68
6	Reservoir	728865.25
7	Distribution system	66500
<b>Total</b>		<b>1999078.68</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

### 16. Pallivila Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-11)

This samithi is also at ward 11-Kattakkal having a total population of 149. The project was commissioned on 21.01.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹105.

**Table 2.23**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-16 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	472874.91
2	Pump and accessories	49000
3	Pump house	41949.60
4	Power connection	86278
5	Pumping main	11840.78
6	Reservoir	318380.45
7	Distribution system	338220.76
<b>Total</b>		<b>1318544.50</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

### 17. Jeevadhara Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-13)

This samithi is at ward 13-Annal having a total population of 246. The project was commissioned on 12.11.2014. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹130.

**Table 2.24**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-17 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	A & B	293289.67
2	Source	828352.05
3	Pump and accessories	70000
4	Pump house	37498
5	Power connection	128460
6	Pumping main	459836.48
7	Reservoir	408858.19
8	Distribution system	847771.96
9	Chlorination	5950
<b>Total</b>		<b>3080017.07</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

### 18. Jalatharangam Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-15)

**Table 2.25**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-18 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Protection wall	207000
2	Source	504707.63
3	Pump and accessories	75000
4	Pump house	55199.99
5	Power connection	10350
6	Pumping main	252637.38
7	Reservoir	732474.69
8	Distribution system	1356861.75
9	Chlorination	5900
<b>Total</b>		<b>3200131.48</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

This samithi is functioning at ward 15-Velavoor with a total population of 294. The project was commissioned on 28.40.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹130.

**19. Badra Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-15)**

This samithi is at ward 15-Velavoor having a total population of 166. The project was commissioned on 05.01.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹120.

**Table 2.26**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-19 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Retaining wall	301503.39
2	Source	545091.81
3	Pump and accessories	50000
4	Pump house	44329.74
5	Power connection	46242
6	Pumping main	266930.90
7	Reservoir	446250.60
8	Distribution system	587959.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>2288308.94</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

**20. Chiravila Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-15)**

This samithi is also at ward 15-Velavoor having a total population of 206. The project was commissioned on 10.01.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹150.

**Table 2.27**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-20 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Protection wall	146713.51
2	Source	903503
3	Pump and accessories	61000
4	Pump house	39334.64
5	Power connection	76316
6	Pumping main	120351.85
7	Reservoir	169337.17
8	Distribution system	592846.20
9	Supporting pillars	17503.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>2118770.66</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

**21. Manvilamukal Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-19)**

This samithi is at ward 19-Pathekar having total population of 128. The project was commissioned on 16.07.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹100.

**Table 2.28**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-21 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	75580
2	Pump and accessories	77600
3	Pump house	47557.03
4	Power connection	8400
5	Pumping main	67037.04
6	Reservoir	288397.46
7	Distribution system	338820.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>903391.78</b>

Source: Jalanidhi office, Manickal

**22. Vyga Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-19)**

This samithi is at ward 19-Santhigiri having a total population of 509. The project was commissioned on 20.08.2015. Water is supplying at free of cost by this samithi.

**Table 2.29**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-22 (in ₹)**

<b>Sl.no</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1	Source	619622.40
2	Pump and accessories	93590
3	Pump house	49079.56
4	Power connection	79466
5	Pumping main	154245.60
6	Reservoir	558789.10
7	Distribution system	1194650.71
<b>Total</b>		<b>2749443.37</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

**23. Nellikkad Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-19)**

This samithi is at ward 19-Santhigiri having a total population of 278. The project was commissioned on 20.11.2014. Monthly charge collected by each household is ₹100. Component wise expenditure details are given in the following table.

**Table 2.30**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-23 (in ₹)**

<b>Sl.no</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1	Compound wall	21534.97
2	Source	891011.99
3	Pump and accessories	54400
4	Pump house	38751.37
5	Power connection	62879
6	Pumping main	223513.86
7	Reservoir	39571.34
8	Distribution system	579128.50
9	Chlorination	5950
10	Miscellaneous	18342
<b>Total</b>		<b>2291213.03</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

#### 24. Janmabhoomi Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-20)

This samithi is at ward 20-Theepukal having a total population of 488. The project was commissioned on 10.06.2014. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹150.

**Table 2.31**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-24 (in ₹)**

Sl. no	Description	Amount
1	Tank	31482.10
2	Source	558625.40
3	A & C Source	110703
4	Pump house	62695.72
5	Less MAS value	20414.01
6	Pumping main & Distribution system	1696438.79
7	Reservoir	262531.41
8	Miscellaneous	331633
<b>Total</b>		<b>3033695.40</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

#### 25. Thankamala Sudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-21)

This samithi is at ward 21-Kunnida having a total population of 171. The project was commissioned on 02.01.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹150.

**Table 2.32**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-25 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	851700
2	A & B Source	66230.26
3	Pump house	43998
4	Miscellaneous	173273
5	Pumping main	164722.22
6	Reservoir	408265.26
7	Distribution system	817439.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>2525628.60</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

## 26. PuthayamSudhajala Vitharana Samithi (ward-21)

This samithi is also at ward 21-Kunnida having a total population of 82. The project was commissioned on 30.01.2015. Monthly charge collected from each household is ₹150.

**Table 2.33**  
**Expenditure details of samithi-26 (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Source	481674.55
2	Pump house	48822.88
3	Pumping main	53959.51
4	Reservoir	335693.18
5	Distribution system	286705.09
<b>Total</b>		<b>1376305.21</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal

The total expenditure details of 26 samithies are illustrated in the following table.

**Table 2.34**  
**Expenditure details of 26 samithies (in ₹)**

Sl.no	Description	Amount
1	Old source	557918.93
2	Source	15210368.34
3	Pump and accessories	1701003.57
4	Pump house	1274550.48
5	Power connection	1767644
6	Pumping main	5766617.33
7	Reservoir	9908675.49
8	Distribution system	14379992.19
9	Miscellaneous	872502.75
10	Electro chlorinator	76901.85
11	Land cost	80000
12	Retaining/Protection wall	1117838.79
13	Walk way	6473.28
14	Supporting pillars	17503.66
15	Less mass value	20414.01
16	Tank	31482.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>52789886.77</b>

Source: Jananidhi office, Manickal



From the table it is clear that from the 16 components of the projects, the total expenditure incurred for the project is ₹52789886.77. Out of the 26 Mini Water Supply Schemes implemented in the grama panchayat 23 schemes are successful and getting enough water during the summer also. Three projects that use bore well for water source was a failure as the people didn't get enough water. As per the agreement with the Ground Water Department they have to pay back the money expended for the projects.

### **2.3.2 The Geo Informatic panchayat**

The LSGIs of Kerala do not have any geo based data so far and Manickal grama panchayat is the first Geo Informatics panchayat in Kerala that make going to use of the GIS technology in micro level planning. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data. In a broader sense it is a system of hardware and software which consist of the data regarding a place with respect to the position on the earth. GIS, the fast growing technology is related to many other branches of Science from cartography (map making) to Space Technology.

Using this system, it will be very easy to get any data related to any part of the panchayat. Information related to agriculture, sanitation, health, drinking water, geriatric, child development, women, and SC-ST development, poverty alleviation etc. can be received on mouse click.

This project became a reality with the technical support obtained from Karakulam Grameena Patana Kendram (KGPK). First, the representatives of KGPK and Manickal grama Panchayat fixed the methodology and important areas. The volunteers selected from each ward area conducted the survey and the technical staff of KGPK re-plotted all these data into the cadastral map of Manickal grama panchayat. These maps were scanned and were ported to the GIS as different layers. After that all these data and contour were uploaded to google earth.

The system is aimed to be helpful in planning, implementation and monitoring process. The type of crops, the availability of water and the slope of the land are available in the system.

The grama panchayat use ₹2,00,000 of their own fund to collect the basic details of the panchayat people for GIS. In each ward KGPK appointed three people for collecting details. The implementing officer of this project was secretary.

The information is collected for the purpose of making projects according to the developmental need of the panchayat. Fund is for printing, giving remuneration to the people collecting data and for the agency that made data entry of the collected details. The remuneration for collecting data is ₹10 for each household and ₹5 for making data entry of one household. Two days training programme were conducted for the people conducting data collection. The expenditure details of the project are given in the following table.

**Table 2.35**  
**Ward-wise expenditure of the project**

Ward	Number of households	Expenditure for		Total
		Data collection	Data entry	
I	448	4480	2240	6720
II	501	5010	2505	7515
III	652	6520	3260	9780
IV	528	5280	2640	7920
V	510	5100	2550	7650
VI	441	4410	2205	6615
VII	456	4560	2280	6840
VIII	376	3760	1880	5640
IX	507	5070	2535	7605
X	480	4800	2400	7200
XI	756	7560	3780	11340
XII	548	5480	2740	8220
XIII	468	4680	2340	7020
XIV	454	4540	2270	6810
XV	615	6150	3075	9225
XVI	659	6590	3295	9885
XVII	404	4040	2020	6060
XVIII	331	3310	1655	4965
XIX	345	3450	1725	5175
XX	450	4500	2250	6750
XXI	569	5690	2845	8535
<b>Total</b>	<b>10498</b>	<b>104980</b>	<b>52490</b>	<b>157470</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

Total expenditure of the project is ₹1,79,470 combining training expense of ₹12,000 and form printing expense of ₹10,000. GIS system in the panchayat is not yet working, as the information collected for the project is not completed and also it needs up to date the existing information. Appropriate training is also necessary

for the staff for handling the system and then only the project becomes successful.

### **2.3.3 Old-age friendly grama panchayat (Vayosouhrida grama panchayat)**

According to the Centre for Gerontological Studies, the project being carried out at educational institutions is expected to erase the stigma, a process of discriminating a person or a group of people because of their age. The panchayat has formed vridhajana sabhas for selecting the beneficiaries. Panchayat has got DPC approval for the project. Through this project the basic needs for the poor old age people will be covered. This project has some objectives which the panchayat had to achieve, and then only the concept will be a successful. The objectives are given below:

1. Collect the census of the aged people in the panchayat. This was completed with the anganwadi staff through a questionnaire specially prepared by Dr.P.K.B.Nair. The ward-wise collection of this was conducted by the vayojana sabha.
2. Form the group of aged people.
3. Evaluate the health, social, economic and mental problems of the aged and find solution.
4. Make the people aware of agedness.
5. Help the aged people to live a healthy and happy life.
6. Make arrangements for avail nutritious food, pure drinking water and also aged friendly toilets.
7. For securing the social security of the aged people open centre which can act as a care centre.

8. All aged citizen must get pensions and free health treatment.
9. Prepare programmes to make the government and non-government agencies old aged friendly.

It is a continuous project. In 2014-15 the panchayat collected the basic data of the aged people. The survey details are given in the following tables. In 2015-16 the panchayat make project in relation to old age people with an amount of ₹1,50,000 to erect vayosouhrida panchayat boards in all transferred institutions and panchayat office, to keep vayosouhrida register book in all anganwadies, ID cards and health cards to all old aged person who are the beneficiaries of vayosouhrida grama panchayat.

**Table 2.36**  
**Age-wise distribution of old age people**

<b>Sl. no</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	60-70	1600	1554	3154	59.32
2	71-80	736	772	1508	28.36
3	Above 80	363	292	655	12.32
<b>Total</b>		<b>2699</b>	<b>2618</b>	<b>5317</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

As per the table it is clear that majority (59.32%) of the old age people are in the age group of 60 to 70. Only 12.32 per cent people are in the group of above 80 years.

Majority (55%) of the aged people are in the educational qualification of 1st to 7th standard. Out of the total aged population, 13 per cent are illiterate and only 2 per cent are post graduates. Details are given in the following table

**Table 2.37**  
**Distribution of old age people according to education**

Sl. no	Education	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	669	13
2	1st to 7th std	2898	55
3	8th to 10th std	1206	23
4	Plus 1 to degree	390	7
5	Post graduation	154	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>5317</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

**Table 2.38**  
**Distribution of old age people according to level of income**

Sl. no	Income ( in ₹)	Number	Percentage
1	Below 1000	2829	53
2	1000-2500	1162	22
3	2501-5000	599	11
4	5001-7500	280	5
5	7501-10000	263	5
6	Above 10000	184	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>5317</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

Income distribution table shows that 53 per cent are getting income below ₹1000, 22 per cent are getting 1000 to 2500 and only 4 per cent getting income above ₹10000.

Kerala government offered 6 type social welfare pensions in the name of sevana to old age people through LSGs. They are agriculture labour pension, Indira Gandhi national old age pension, Indira Gandhi disabled pension scheme-mentally challenged persons, physically challenged persons, pensions to unmarried women above 50 years and Indira Gandhi national widow pension scheme. In 2016, government enhance the minimum pension under social security pensions as ₹1000 per month. Old age people who

are above 75 years are getting ₹1500 per month as they are in the category of senior citizens.

**Table 2.39**  
**Type of pension to the old age people**

<b>Sl. no</b>	<b>Type of pension</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Widow pension	556
2	Old age pension	1633
3	Disability pension	229
4	Agriculture labour pension	645
5	Welfare fund pension	494
6	Agathy pension	124
7	Other pensions	490
<b>Total</b>		<b>4171</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

The above table shows that old age people are benefitted with different kinds of different pensions sponsored by both central and state governments. In Manickal grama panchayat 1633 people are depending on old age pension. Out of the total old age people in the panchayat 78.45 per cent people are benefitted with pension and others depends on their family members for their livelihood.

#### **2.3.4 Loan house**

The loan house is another project which the panchayat claimed as innovative. This project was introduced in 2013-14 and continued in 2014-15 also. The objective of the project was to build house to 21 families. This helps to solve the shelter problems of 21 families in each year. Each family gets ₹2,00,000 in such a way that panchayat share is ₹1,00,000 from their development fund and bank loan is ₹1,00,000. For this project the grama panchayat had given a total amount of ₹21,00,000 from plan fund. The beneficiaries were selected from the grama sabha list in order of preference. Those who

were selected then signed an agreement with the implementing officer, namely Village Extension Officer. The fund had been released in five instalments (I-10,000, II-30,000, III-30,000, IV-20,000, V-10,000) at the different stages of house construction- foundation, roof, completion etc. The responsibility of the loan given by the bank is vested with the bank itself. The loans for the beneficiaries are given by United Bank of India, Pirappancode branch.

The criteria for selecting the beneficiaries were they should be in the beneficiary list of grama sabha, asbestos sheet not allowed for roofing, they had not received from the panchayat any benefit for house construction for the last 12 years. Priority should be given to widow headed, BPL and family with physically disabled member.

Table 2.40 shows that 100 per cent of fund was expended for the project. Even the project was to give 1 lakh by grama panchayat and 1 lakh through bank loan, out of the 21 families, 20 people had taken loan more than 1 lakh. At present all people who got benefit from this project are living in these houses.



**Table 2.40**  
**List of beneficiaries of loan house for the year 2014-15**

Sl. no	Name of the beneficiaries	Ward	Expenditure in ₹
1	Remani	II	100000
2	Reejakumari	II	100000
3	Rajkumar	II	100000
4	Subhadra	VI	100000
5	Jameela Beevi	VI	100000
6	Sarojam	XVIII	100000
7	Azeena	XVIII	100000
8	Valsala	XVIII	100000
9	Shyla	X	100000
10	Sadhanandan	V	100000
11	Valsala	VI	100000
12	Pankajakshi	VI	100000
13	Vasandahakumari	V	100000
14	Sarswathy Amma	V	100000
15	Sudarshanan	V	100000
16	Krishnankutty	XVI	100000
17	Ani	V	100000
18	Soumya	XIX	100000
19	Bhavani	XIX	100000
20	Radha	XVI	100000
21	Sarala	II	100000
<b>Total</b>			<b>2100000</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

### 2.3.5 Sports gramam

Manickal grama panchayat had a special place in the sports map of Kerala. Panchayat had 20 swimming pools including the Ambetkar Aquatic Complex which was one of the venue of 35<sup>th</sup> national games. In order to encourage sports people the panchayat introduces many projects. From this, sports gramam is important. In spite this projects like supply of sports equipments, service of

physical teachers in schools etc were directly implemented by the panchayat. Established sports people of national and international are already in this panchayat. In order to create more sports people in national and international level in future, the panchayat is planning many projects.

The project is to give free nutritional food to LP/UP division students during their swimming class. The significance of the project was to give swimming training to maximum number of panchayat people and those who already know swimming give better training in co-operation with Kerala Sports Council.

The main objective of the project is to attract the LP/UP students in swimming training. Then arrangements were to selected students to get training in district coaching centres with special coaches under Kerala Sports Council. The 25 students of registered swimming clubs in the panchayat were given nutritional food at the cost of ₹25 per student. This is supplying in two days per week. The foods are egg, one glass milk and banana, and it is supplying after the training. The training times are 6.30 am to 8.00 am in the morning and 4.00 pm to 6.30 pm in the evening.

The registered swimming clubs should start an account in a nationalised bank and inform to the panchayat and the payment is given through bank. Each club should given the attendance of the students to the grama panchayat secretary every month. The panchayat had given fund to five swimming clubs under this project. The details are given in the following table.

**Table 2.41**  
**The expenditure details of sports gramam project (in ₹)**

Name of the clubs	Months						Total
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
International swimming pool, Koppam	-	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25000
Pulari swimming club	-	-	5000	5000	5000	5000	20000
Dolphin club	2500	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	27500
Priyadarshini swimming club	-	5000	5000	5000	-	-	15000
Navayugam swimming club	-	1950	-	-	-	-	1950
<b>Total</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>16950</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>89450</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

Even the project started the registered clubs give nutrition food only from September 2014. The reason for this is because these clubs could not find enough students of LP/UP section as per the requirement of the panchayat for swimming training. The total expenditure of the project is ₹89450. There was an opinion that the project may face audit objection, so the other two components of this project was not implemented.

### **2.3.6 Sudhajala samrutha grama panchayat (pure drinking water to all)**

The 85 percent of the people in the panchayat depend on wells for drinking water. But permanent solution for purity checking of these well sources is not available. The central government introduces many new projects to get pure drinking water all through

the year. Also central government giving help to those local bodies who are giving special attention to drinking water projects.

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has specified drinking water quality standards in India to provide safe drinking water to the people. It is necessary that drinking water sources should be tested regularly to know whether water is meeting the prescribed standards for drinking or not and, if not, then, the extent of contamination/ unacceptability and the follow-up required.

As per the geographical features of Kerala, mainly there are 5 parameters are considered to check the purity of water. It is given in the following table.

**Table 2.42**  
**Factors in pure drinking water**

Sl.no	Parameters	Maximum allowable
1	pH factor	6.5-8.5mg/L
2	Iron	0.3-10 mg/L
3	Chloride	250-1000 mg/L
4	Manganese	1.0-105 mg/L
5	Nitrate	45-100 mg/L

Source: Wikipedia, drinking water quality standards

Another dangerous thing in drinking water is the presence of coli form bacteria. There are many reasons for the presence of this bacteria but the major is human waste. This will cause gastrointestinal illness. So checking the presence of bacteria is also a part of purity check.

### **2.3.6.1 Project details**

Project cost was ₹1,45,000 and out of this ₹1,03,000 is own fund and ₹ 42,000 was from development fund. The project was implemented with the cooperation of the central government

assisted agency Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) under the State Water and Sanitation Department. To conduct the purity test training were conducted to ASHA workers and also supply the testing kit. From one kit they can use to test 100 samples. CCDU distribute 4 to 5 kit for one ward and for conducting bacteria test one kit was given for each 10 households. They also test the public drinking water sources. Testing and recording results is the first phase of the project.

In the second phase they consolidated the test results. Then the sample with major problem may send to water quality control lab for detailed checking.

After completing the purity test of all well and public water sources distribute special jalashudhi card to all people and also give solutions for keeping the water sources safe. The total expenditure of the project is ₹1,09,606 combining the remuneration to ASHA workers of ₹45,000 ( ₹1000 each to 45 workers) and kit and testing charge of ₹64,606.

### **2.3.7 Communicable disease control programme**

Another important project of the panchayat for the year 2014-15 was the communicable disease control programme. It is a continuous process, the activities for this programme started in January 2014. The PHC workers collected data of different communicable diseases that reported in the panchayat for the last 3 years and made map representing it. Taken photos of unhealthy habit practised in the panchayat and presented before the panchayat committee. During February and March, panchayat conducted

meetings of all traders on category basis and take half day classes regarding the rules that they have to follow. The panchayat issue license only to those traders that have sanitation certificate from the PHC. Secondly policy for waste disposal was prepared and distributed in the grama sabha meetings conducted for the purpose. Santhigiri ashramam give land for waste secretion, for that panchayat made project. Checking the quality of water sources was also a part of this programme. Thirdly, in April workshops were conducted by combining presidents and secretaries of kudumbasree in all wards in the topic reasons for poverty. Then PHC conducted quiz to common people regarding the citizen rights and methods of getting different services from the government institutions. The quiz conducted in ayalkoottam, ward level and panchayat level. All these primary activities were conducted by PHC without any fund from the panchayat.

Main objective of the communicable disease control programme was to prevent communicable diseases. Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre (PHC) was the implementing officer. This project was implemented in connection with the central government's NRHM. Under this project there are 3 things; first one was to develop the disease preventing activities of kudumbasree/ayalkoottam health volunteers, second one was to distribute arogya calendar to all households in the panchayat, third one was to give the necessity medicines in the PHCs.

The training were conducted to 450 ayalkoottam health volunteers, out of which 100 are from general category and 350

from BPL category. The fund pattern for the project was ₹2,5,000 development fund and ₹2,50,000 central government fund (NRHM). To supply arogya calendar to the entire households, ₹1,72,145 was expended. For distributing the calendar, ASHA workers were trained and paid ₹2 for each household. The arogya calendar included the following necessary information.

1. Explains the reasons for lifestyle diseases like blood pressure, diabetics, cancer etc.
2. Details of services in the Primary Health Centre.
3. Details of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and benefits to pregnant women through Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)
4. Symptoms of communicable diseases like dengue fever, chicken guinea, dysentery, rat fever
5. Details of preventive measures like vaccination and polio to pregnant and children from 0-5 years.
6. Strict action should be taking to those who make surroundings dirty to spread communicable disease.

The total expenditure of the project was ₹2,50,000. The programme is still continuing. The calendar makes the people aware of the need for cleanliness and also preventive measures of communicable diseases. Through PHC medicines were distributed to aged people.

### **2.3.8 Training institution for competitive exam**

The objective of this project was to make educated unemployed in the panchayat to attend the competitive exams and achieve employment by giving training through agencies. The Panchayat called for quotation from the institutions for conducting training for competitive exams. There are certain conditions for quoting.

1. The classes should be arranged on Saturdays and Sundays.
2. The classes should be started on May itself.
3. Classes should be conducted in Govt. LPS, Pirappancode and Koliyakkode LPS.
4. Model test should be conducted at least once in a month.
5. The institution should have a reputation in the field for the last 5 years.
6. Study materials and papers for conducting exams should be supplied by the institution itself.
7. Institutions could not collect any fees directly from the students.

After collecting quotation, panchayat selected X-pect PSC coaching centre, Koliyakode for conducting training. The project amount is ₹1,00,000 own fund. The institution quoted ₹98 for one student and ₹2492 for 100 students. The training would help the students to succeed in competitive exams through interactive classes. Secretary is the implementing officer. The classes started on 18.05.2014 and 88 students attended the class. The panchayat collected ₹200 from general category students and ₹100 from SC



students as registration fee. The class timing is 9.30 am to 4.00 pm. The expenditure details are given in the following table.

**Table 2.43**  
**Monthly expenditure of the project**

Month	No. of classes	Expenditure( in ₹)
May	4	9968
June	9	22428
July	9	22428
August	11	27412
September	5	12460
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>94696</b>

Source: Manickal grama panchayat

The training conducted in 38 days in 5 months and total expenditure is ₹94,696. Two students from the trainees are in the PSC list.

## 2.4 Findings

- ❖ Manickal grama panchayat has become the first local body in Thiruvananthapuram district and eighth in the state to secure ISO certification for quality management, including rendering speedy welfare assistance to people.
- ❖ Manickal panchayat became the first in entire Kerala who got DPC approval for the Peoples Plan 2014-15 in 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2014.
- ❖ During the year 2014-15 an amount of ₹23,48,960 were spend for ashrya project and benefitted 95 beneficiaries.
- ❖ Ninety per cent of the populations in the panchayat are satisfied with the front office facilities of the panchayat.

- ❖ During the year 2014-15, 94.82 per cent of development fund were used.
- ❖ Tax collection (property tax and D&O licence fees) for the year 2014-15 was 93.74 per cent.
- ❖ People participation of grama sabha meetings for the year 2014-15 was 50.58 per cent.
- ❖ Male participation in four grama sabha meetings in the year 2014-15 was 17.04, 18.54, 18.15 and 16.32 per cent respectively and female participation was 82.96, 81.46, 81.85 and 83.68 respectively.
- ❖ Jalanidhi project in the panchayat was found successful in 23 samithies out of the 26.
- ❖ Introduction of GIS technology is an innovative one, but the project is not yet working, as the information collected for the project is not completed and also it needs updating the existing information.
- ❖ In Manickal panchayat, 78.45 per cent of old aged people were benefitted with different kinds of pensions.
- ❖ Loan house is an innovative project but the fund distributed to each household was not adequate for the construction of concrete houses.
- ❖ Sports gramam encouraged sports interest of the children and help to get nutritional food.
- ❖ Through water source checking, panchayat ensured pure water to the people.

- ❖ Communicable disease control programme implemented by the panchayat was an effective programme to control and prevent diseases.
- ❖ Eighty eight students benefited from competitive examination training.

## **2.5 Conclusion**

The Manickal grama panchayat win the swaraj trophy for the year 2014-15 by fulfilling the criteria. The working of the Manickal grama panchayat is a model to other grama panchayat and the successful innovative projects can also be replicated to other panchayat.