





**Government of Kerala**

**UZHAVOOR PANCHAYAT**

**Human development Report**

**Kottayam District**

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***Department of Economics & Statistics***

*Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram – 2010*

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## UZHAVOOR GRAMA PANCHAYAT

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### Message

*I have great pleasure to know that the Department of Economics & Statistics has prepared the Human Development Report of Uzhavoor Panchayat.*

*I express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the officers and staff of the Economics and Statistics Department working in Kottayam District for their excellent work, and sincere effort in preparing and publishing the human development report of this Panchayat.*

*I hope that this report will be very useful to planners and research scholars. I request the Panchayat level working groups to utilize this report for the preparation of future plans.*

Uzhavoor,  
21.3.2019

Molly Luka,  
President,  
Uzhavoor Grama Panchayat.



## Preface

Government of India, Planning Commission and UNDP has formulated a project on "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development". In this regard, a State level Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has been constituted for implementing the project in the State. The State Planning Board is the coordination centre of this project.

As part of the activities under this project, a component "Strengthening State Statistical System" is approved by the Steering Committee for the Department of Economics and Statistics. The preparation of Human Development Report at Panchayat level is one of the subcomponents too.

The Department of Economics & Statistics (DES) is the dominant data producing and disseminating agency in the statistical system of Kerala State. The report on Human Development Statistics is an elaborate report which explains various indicators of development such as education, health and income. The preparation of Human Development Report at Panchayat level is not an easy task. Even though this is an attempt of preparing the Panchayat level Human Development Statistics for the first time by the department.

I express thanks to Smt. Molly Luka, the President of the Uzhavoor Grama Panchayat, Sri.Sreedharan Gopalan, the Vice President & Finance Committee Chairman and Dr. Sindhumol Jacob, Opposition leader and the former President of the Panchayat and all the elected members of the Grama Panchayat for their sincere co-operation and help in this venture.

I wish to record my appreciation to Dr. P. Rajasekharan, Nodal Officer of HDRC Unit and Chief(Agri.) of State Planning Board for his commendable support during the preparation of the report.

'Human Development Report of Uzhavoor Grama Panchayat' has been materialized under the supervision and leadership of Sri.Sunil Augustine, Deputy Director, Economics and Statistics, Kottayam. He was assisted by the Research officers Sri.P.R.Muraleendran, Smt.Mary George and Sri.P.L.Abraham, Taluk Statistical officer, Meenachil. Sri.V, Ramachandran Additional Director has provided all guidance for the preparation of the report. The coordination and I.T.support provided by the team led by Sri, K.Vimalan, Deputy Director (Computer Division) of Directorate is remarkable.

I hope that the Human Development Report is very useful for the local self Governments for their plan formulation. The approach, methodology, concept and definitions etc. explained in this report is also very useful for planners and Researchers for their studies.

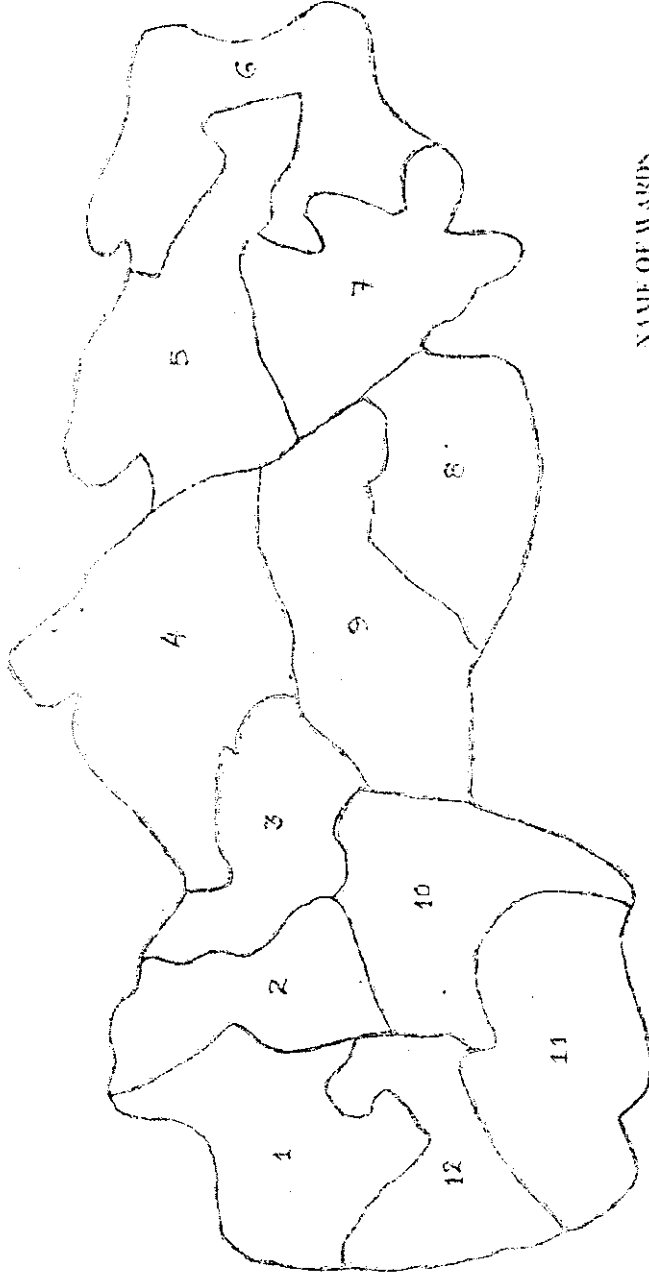
Thiruvananthapuram,

Director





# UZHAYOOR GRAMA PANCHAYATH



## NAME OF WARDS

- |   |              |   |             |    |                |
|---|--------------|---|-------------|----|----------------|
| 1 | Ashlhal      | 5 | Nedampara   | 9  | Chyavanur      |
| 2 | Kadukkappara | 6 | Kansumala   | 10 | Arukkenal      |
| 3 | Pious Mauct  | 7 | Pulppara    | 11 | Cheenkallal    |
| 4 | Arcekkara    | 8 | Peruntharam | 12 | Monipolly Town |



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# Chapter 1:

## Human Development Report –An Overview

### 1.1 Background

The people's planning program contributes a lot towards infrastructure, education and health with the three-tier system of people's participation. The 'Kerala Model' democratic decentralization focusing on people's participation has been appreciated worldwide and ours is a model for other states. Kerala known for its peculiar model of development; has been held the highest rank (0.773) among the other states in India in its Human Development Index (HDI). Since 1981 minor deviations in HDI are observed among district due to its geographical as well as social set up. Kottayam is the most educationally advanced and flourishing district of Kerala when compared with other districts. All these are in a limited space of about 2208 Sq Km with population density of 885 persons per sq km. Better planning is possible only when we know where we stand. Here comes the need of a detailed human development report of every panchayat, which depicts the real situation of the basic unit of development. HDR reveals the needs, issues and achievements for an ideal development process. People's planning programme will find a direction through this report. It reaches as a ready reckoner in the hands of planners. Local self governments and related institutions can utilize their funds in the right direction without wasting a single paisa, with the help of HDR.

This is an attempt of such a report of human development. The Human Development report of Uzhavoor Panchayat hereby depicts the real picture of Uzhavoor in a view that people, not materials are the wealth of the nation and it is they who should be the focus of a development directed to 'Expanding their choices'.

### 1.2 Human Development Index - an introduction

The HDI is the summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in three dimensions of human development. As per UNDP, these dimensions are:

- A long and healthy life as measured by life expectancy at birth.

- Knowledge as measured by the adult literacy rate above (with two third weights) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one third weight).
- A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita.

As per UNDP standards, the above three dimensions have indicators according to availability of data as life expectancy at birth, literacy rate with gross enrolment ratio and real per capita income expressed in Purchasing Power of Parity (PPP) in US Dollars respectively. An index has been constructed for these by choosing maximum and minimum values for each. The Maximum & Minimum values adopted by UNDP are as follows.

Indicators	Maximum	Minimum
Life expectancy at birth (years)	85	25
Literacy rate (7+ in%)	100	0
Gross enrolment ratio (%)	100	0
GDP (PPP US\$)	40000	100

The dimension index is calculated by applying a general formula

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{X - \min X}{\max X - \min X}$$

The human development index is calculated by taking the average of the dimension indices.

### 1.3 Inter district variation in HDI

Kerala stands unique among the Indian states with a considerable high level of human development comparable with that of many advanced countries but with a much lower per capita income. According to human development report of Kerala 2001, the HDI of the districts in Kerala lies between 0.740 and 0.801 with Ernakulam reporting the highest, Kottayam (0.796) ranks 2nd and Malappuram the lowest. Actually, there is a very slight variation among the districts. The local bodies or panchayats are charged with a number of development functions and taken together and they represent the ingredients for enhancing basic human development. All poverty alleviation programs, social welfare functions, road connectivity, public sanitation and water supply schemes are now planned and implemented through local bodies. The sectors like health and school education were



almost transferred to local governments. The following table shows the indices involved together with HDI for the districts.

**Table 1.1 -District wise Human development Index of Kerala**

Districts	Income index	Health Index	Education index	HDI	Rank
Thiruvananthapuram	0.573	0.837	0.910	0.773	9
Kollam	0.561	0.868	0.930	0.787	6
Pathanamthitta	0.566	0.862	0.957	0.795	3
Alapuzha	0.567	0.868	0.947	0.794	4
Kottayam	0.583	0.843	0.963	0.796	2
Idukki	0.593	0.791	0.878	0.754	12
Ernakulam	0.600	0.849	0.953	0.801	1
Thrissur	0.574	0.857	0.950	0.794	5
Palakkad	0.538	0.851	0.894	0.761	10
Malappuram	0.490	0.843	0.913	0.749	14
Kozhikode	0.560	0.839	0.945	0.781	8
Wayanad	0.563	0.809	0.886	0.753	13
Kannur	0.551	0.844	0.955	0.783	7
Kasargod	0.555	0.846	0.881	0.760	11
<b>Kerala State</b>	<b>0.562</b>	<b>0.827</b>	<b>0.930</b>	<b>0.773</b>	

#### 1.4 Human Development Report – an introduction

Human development is a process of enlarging peoples choice. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. But, at all levels of development for people, the three essentials are 1) to lead a long and healthy life 2) to acquire knowledge and 3) have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. In the absence of these choices, many other opportunities remain inaccessible.

According to these concepts of human development, income is clearly only one option that people would like to have, but it is not the sum total of lives. Development is therefore, be more than just the expansion of income and wealth. People in a democratic country should have choices that come with sufficient income, education and good health

The concept of human development is that it is a people oriented approach of development, which is relevant to rich as well as poor nations. The basic idea is to enlarge people's choices and thus it is action oriented. Generally choices of people may vary according to time and need. Among all the levels of such development the three essentials required by people are long and healthy life, acquire knowledge and have to access the resources for standard of living.

As the development is indefinite, the society needs a higher level of additional choices. Peoples from political, economic and social setting get freedom for opportunities for being creative, productive and enjoying personal self-respect and guaranteed human rights. Thus there are two sides of human development, which are:

- a) The formation of the capabilities by improving health, knowledge and skills, and
- b) Utilize the people of their capabilities for productive purposes or being active in cultural, social and political affairs.

### **1.5 Objectives**

The preparation of Human Development Report for the Uzhavoor Grama Panchayat is based on the following aspects.

- (a) The present educational level of the people and how to improve the educational standard of the people in terms quality of education.
- (b) The critical and basic infrastructural facilities of Educational Institutions
- (c) Need of additional educational institutions
- (d) Dropout among school going students
- (e) Preference of course, medium and type of institutions
- (f) The general health condition of the people
- (g) Common health problems and diseases
- (h) Unhygienic habits of the people
- (i) Basic infrastructure facilities of Health Institutions
- (j). Employment abroad
- (k) Ageing of the population
- (l) Housing conditions of the people
- (m) Women empowerment programmes

## **1.6 Methodology**

### **I. Uzhavoor HDR survey-**

Uzhavoor panchayat consists of twelve wards and each ward is treated as the basic unit of the survey. Total households of each panchayat ward have been divided into different groups. Each group consists of 25 households. By using the circular systematic sampling method, 25% of the household has been selected. All households in the selected group were enumerated for data collection. The enumeration work of the survey was done by the investigators of the Taluk Statistical Office, Meenachil. The duration of the survey was 10 days and the field work was supervised by the Taluk Statistical Officers and Research Officers under the guidance of Deputy Director of the District.

The survey covers the following areas:

- (1) Occupation & Housing condition
- (2) Health
- (3) Education
- (4) Women participation
- (5) Infrastructure including social as well as physical conditions

### **II Focus Group Discussions**

Ward wise 'focus group' Discussions are conducted . The Ward wise focus group consists of people representatives of the panchayat teachers, health supervisors and experts from all sectors.

### **1.7 Sketch of the report**

Human development report on Uzhavoor Panchayat is an attempt to give the picture of Human Development in the various fields like Education, Health, Housing conditions, women's participation in social activities etc. The report gives an overview of the panchayat and is organized into eight chapters.

The first chapter is an overview of the Uzhavoor Panchayat. The second chapter gives the profile of the panchayat. The third chapter describes the Demographic particulars .The fourth chapter gives various educational aspects. Problems of health are discussed in detail in the Fifth chapter. Women empowerment is discussed in the sixth chapter. Income, Employment abroad, housing conditions are discussed in the seventh chapter. Agriculture and Irrigation are discussed in the eighth chapter . Ward wise general picture of the panchayat is given in the ninth chapter and the tenth is the concluding chapter.

## Chapter-II

### UZHAVOOR PANCHAYAT PROFILE

#### 2.1 History and location

Uzhavoor is comparatively a small panchayat, has an area of 25.09Sq.Km, located in Kottayam district. Most of its residents are either farmers or engaged in small-scale business. The tenth President of India, late Dr.K. R. Narayanan, was born and brought up in this panchayat. He was the first “*Dalith and Malayalee*” President of India. Dr. K. R. Narayanan, who came from one of the poorest families of this panchayat, is the role model for these people even today.

The majority of people in Uzhavoor belong to Christian and Hindu religion. No Muslim families are residing in Uzhavoor Panchayat. According to the 2001 census, 6.3% are Scheduled Caste and 0.2% is Scheduled Tribes. The population density is 614.58 persons per Sq.Km. Uzhavoor is located about 6 km away from Kudakkachira, 7 km from Kurichithanam, 6 km from Monipilly, 7 km from Kurianad and 15 km from Palai. Karunechi and Chathakulam temples are the main Hindu worship centers in Uzhavoor.

At present there are twelve wards in the panchayat. Details are given below.

**Table 2.1-Details of wards in the panchayat.**

Sl.No. (Ward)	Name of Ward	Area (Hector)	Percentage
1	Achikkal	267.54	10.66
2	Kadukkappara	174.81	6.97
3	Pious Mount	182.04	7.26
4	Areekkara	249.39	9.94
5	Nedumpara	142.52	5.68
6	Kurisumala	241.16	9.60
7	Pulppara	186.40	7.43
8	Perumthanam	127.40	5.08
9	Uzhavoor Town	221.27	8.82
10	Athakkanal	210.65	8.41
11	Cheekallel	301.27	12.00
12	Monippally Town	204.55	8.15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2509.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 2.2 Population

Christian and Hindus are the two dominant religions in the panchayat.

**Table 2.2**  
**Sex wise Social category of Population**

Year	SC		ST		Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1991	430	416	7	9	7781	7557	15338
2001	485	490	14	19	7699	7721	15420
2009(HDR)	480	550	12	36	7978	8274	16252

The survey reveals that 17% of the population was above the age of 60 years. Sex ratio (1000:971) was in favour of male in 1991. But in 2001 it was in favour of female (1000:1003) . In 2009 (HDR-survey) the sex ratio is seen in favour of female (1000:1037).

### 2.3 Employment Abroad

At least one member from 27% of families is working abroad. The recent global economic recession is one of the major concerns of the people of Uzhavoor. It was a fact that a good number of people working in foreign countries came back to their home last year due to the global economic recession.

### 2.4 Agriculture

Considering the geographical nature, Uzhavoor Panchayat area may be included in the 'middle land' region. This includes small hills, slope regions and plain land area between hills. Rubber, coconut, arecanut and other mixed crops are cultivated in the slope region of the hills.

The major agriculture crop in this panchayat is rubber, covered by 1742 Hectors. The mixed crop cultivation covers 485.34ha. The rubber cultivation covers 69.44%, where the mixed crop cultivation covers 19.34%. Autumn Paddy area is 6.5 Ha, where winter paddy covers 1.88 Ha.. 62.92 Hector of paddy land (wetland) is seen converted to other crops. The major crops cultivated in the converted land are mixed crops, (17.51 Ha) tubers (11.13 Ha) and rubber (21.52 Ha)

## **2.5 Education**

Uzhavoor is the home to St. Stephen's College which is the pride of Uzhavoor. The college which belongs to the Diocese of Kottayam is affiliated to the Mahatma Gandhi University.



**St. Stephen's College**

There is no Professional and Technical educational institution in the panchayat. There are nine schools in the panchayat in which 8 follows the State syllabus and the other follows ICSC syllabus. These institutions consist of two Government schools and six aided schools.

## **2.6 Health**

The panchayat will gain a prestigious achievement with the completion of K.R. Narayanan specialty hospital with multi specialty facilities. Govt. Ayurveda Hospital, Govt. Homoeo hospital, Public health centre, etc. are functioning satisfactorily. A Mental Health Care Centre in the private sector working at 'Cheenkallel', and there are private clinics in Ayurveda, Siddha, Homoeo, Naturopathy Systems which are also beneficial to the inhabitants. Santhigiri Siddha Research Centre, Medical Stores, Dental Clinics, Private hospitals are also working in the Panchayat. Schemes are being implemented through panchayat for achieving the goal of total sanitation. Except 2% of the total population have sanitation facilities. In spite of all the above facilities, a large number of people are affected by diseases like diabetes, Hypertension problems, Cancer, Heart diseases. Modern lifestyle, new food habits, stress, usage of medicine without medical supervision, etc, are the root of all common diseases.

## **2.7 Income**

The major sources of income of the people in the panchayat are Agriculture field and from abroad. It is a fact that at least one member from 27% of families in the panchayat is working abroad especially in Gulf countries, USA, Britain and Italy. The

major crop cultivated is rubber .The Price of rubber is comparatively high in recent years and hence cultivators derive a reasonable income.

## 2.8 Women Empowerment

The woman Grama panchayat president and Block panchayat president contributed a lot to the women empowerment programmes of the panchayat. Through seminars and classes on subjects like family life, character formation, health awareness, awareness of law, harassment in family, right to information, etc., women have gone a long way ahead.

People's participation programme, Kudumbasree projects and reservation of women to self governing bodies have contributed much to bring women into the mainstream of the society and help them to advance remarkably in personality development and achievement of self sufficiency. In this panchayat, cases of exploitation and harassment of women are rare compared to other places. The issue of dowry is also voluntary in this area.

## 2.9 Famous Personalities

### 1. Late Dr. K.R. Narayanan

Sri K.R. Narayanan, who kept unparalleled position in political and diplomatic fields of world history, was born in this panchayat. Thousands of the villagers experienced the boundless joy when he assumed the presidency, the paramount position of the country.



When he was called back to his eternal abode on 9<sup>th</sup> November 2005, a resplendent monument was erected in the courtyard of Kocheril House.

## 2. Prof. Sunny Thomas:



The famous coach who trained Abhinav Bindra and Rajyavardhan Rathod, who raised the name of the mother country to the pinnacle of fame, hails from this panchayat. Prof. Sunny Thomas who had been the head of the department of English in St. Stephens College, Uzhavoor is still remaining the preceptor of shooting champion of global reputation.

## 3. Sri Joseph Chazhikadan

Sri Joseph Chazhikadan ex-MLA played a significant role in establishing St. Stephen's College, Uzhavoor.

### 2.10 Infrastructure

#### 1. Roads

Adequate roads are found in every ward but the condition of the roads are not so good. The following table reveals the ward wise availability of roads

**Table 2.3- Ward wise availability of roads (Meters)**

Ward	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Roads-Tarred	6800	8300	10400	10300	9600	8850	9750	10200	109000	7750	8650	8050
Roads-not Tarred	2950	3300	4450	3250	1450	3200	1050	1050	1250	5050	3550	2350

#### 2.Natural Canals

**Table 2.4- Ward wise natural canals (Meters)**

Ward	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Water in season only		2650	2150	3450		3100	3600	3700	1000	3150		
Water always	3000											

Source: Resource mapping Uzhavoor



### 3. Major Institutions

Ward wise distribution of main institutions is given below

Table 2.5-Distribution of main institutions

Ward	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Panchayat office					1							
Village office					1							
Electricity office					1							
Treasury					1							
Post office			1			1		1	1			
Telephone Exchange					1		1					1
Banks									3	1		
Co-operative bank		1			1							
Market					1							1
Ration shop		1	1		3	1			1	1		2
Library					2	1						1
Old age home											1	

Even though most of the families comprising of different religions, they maintain communal harmony and cordial relationships with each other.

## Chapter III

### DEMOGRAPHY

#### 3.1 Population

The population of Uzhavoor was 15338 in 1991, 15420 in 2001 and 16252 as per HDR survey 2009. HDR Survey 2009 reveals that 17% of the population were above 60 years and 30% are above 50 years. Sex ratio (1000:971) was in favour of male in 1991. But in 2001 it was in favour of female (1000:1003). In 2009 (HDR-survey) the sex ratio was also found in favour of female (1000:1037). Refer Table 3.2

#### 3.2 Kottayam District vs. Uzhavoor Panchayat

**Table 3.2-Demography - Kottayam District Vs (2001-census)**

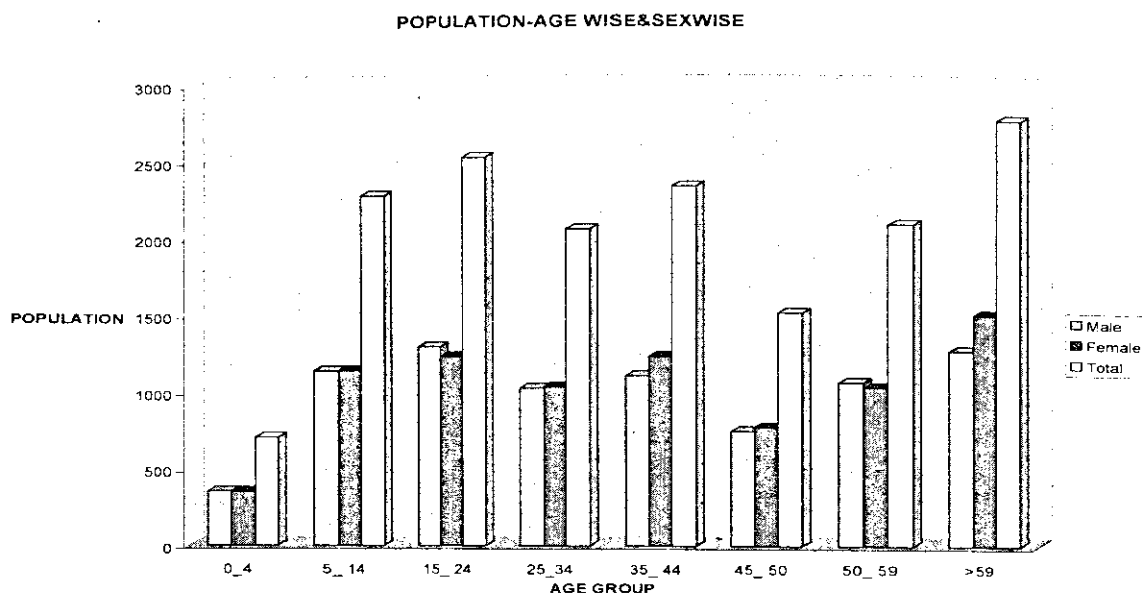
Demographic particulars	District	Uzhavoor Panchayat
Population	1953646	15420
Male	964926	7699
Female	988720	7721
SC Population	150282	975
Male	73883	485
Female	76397	490
ST Population	18340	33
Male	8972	14
Female	9368	19
Geographic area (Hectares)	2208	26.67
Population Density/Sq.Km.	885	578
Sex Ratio (for 1000 males)	1025	1003
Main workers	539609	4653
Main Cultivators	44116	950
Total Workers	642157	5457

Conti...

<b>Main workers</b>		
Main Agriculture Laborers	57650	
Main H/H Industry	15986	63
Workers in other than H/H industry	421857	3042
<b>Marginal Workers</b>		
Marginal H/H industry	5397	12
Marginal other than H/H industry	63809	509
Marginal Workers	102548	804
Marginal Cultivators	6085	96
Marginal Agriculture Laborers	27257	187
Non-Workers	1311489	9963
No. of Households	434520	3559
Literacy Rate	95.80	95.68
No. Of Illiterates	285380	2222

Source: census report

### 3.3 Population in different Age group



According to HDR survey, the total population of the panchayat is 16252. About 4.3% of the population is in the age group 0-4, 14% are in the age group 5-14, 15.5% are in the age group 15-24, 12.6% in the age group 25-34, 14.3% are in the age group 35-44. 39% of the population are above 45years, 30% are above 50 and 17% are senior citizens ( $\geq 60$ ).

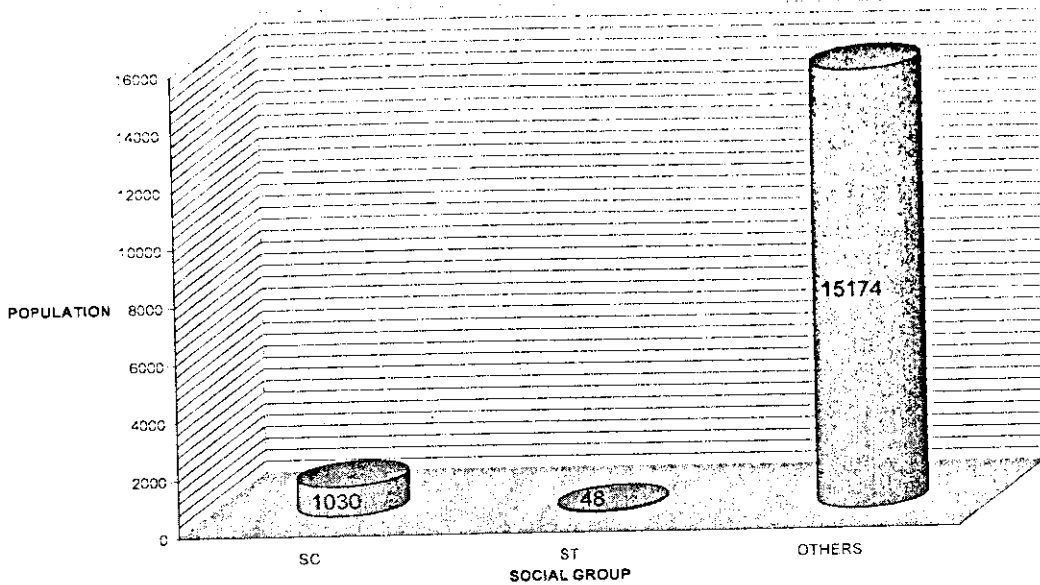
### 3.4.1 Population –Age wise and social group wise

HDR survey reveals that 6.3% of the populations are Scheduled caste 0.29% are Scheduled Tribes. In the SC Population 9.5% are in the age group 50-59 and also 9.5% senior citizens.

**Table 3.3 -Population – Age and social group**

Social Category wise	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	50-59	>59	
SC	40	140	179	192	155	128	98	98	1030
ST	0	8	8	12	12	4	4	0	48
OBC	278	619	614	742	775	396	497	648	4569
Others	387	1507	1719	1109	1390	983	1488	2022	10605
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>16252</b>

POPULATION-SOCIAL GROUP WISE



### 3.4.2 Population – Age and Religion wise

Hinds and Christians are two dominant religions in the panchayat.

POPULATION AND RELIGION

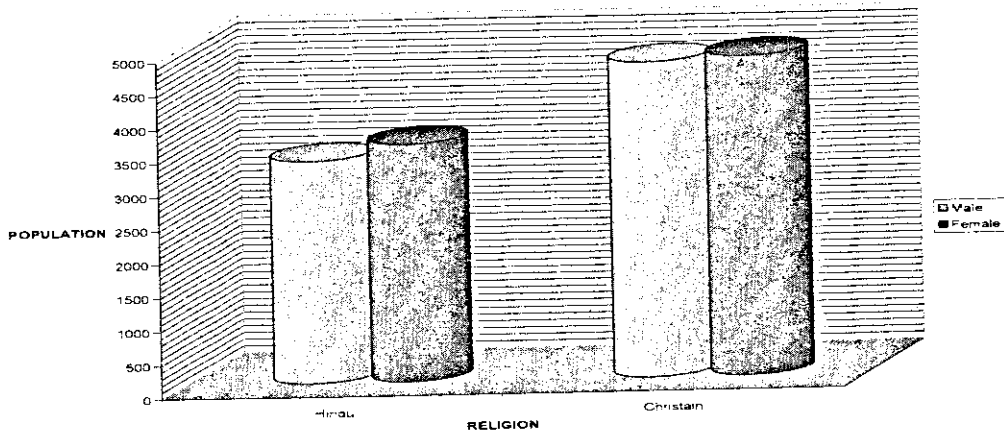


Table-3.4.- Population – Age and Religion wise

Religion	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35- 44	45-50	50- 59	>59	
Hindu	357	921	929	1057	1063	631	813	1053	6824
Christian	348	1353	1591	998	1269	880	1274	1715	9428
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>16252</b>

There is an increase of 10.28 %of households during the period 2001 to 2009.As per 2001 census; the average size of the household is 4.33 and now It is 4.14 based on the HDR survey.

### 3.5 Ageing of Population

The greatest global challenge is the enormous increase in the number and proportion of older people in the population. So the twenty first century is known as the age of ageing. At the individual level, the concept of ageing is the growth of the person throughout his life course from infancy to old age. It may be biological, physiological, psychological and even social and economic. The concept of population ageing means the proportion of older people increasing more rapidly than the population of the other age segments. The number of aged persons as a proportion of the total population has increased all over the world. This is comparatively high in Uzhavoor Panchayat.

It is a fact that 17% of the population were above 60 years and 30% are above 50 years of age. The following indicators will give a clear picture of the Ageing of population

$$\text{Aged child ratio (ACR)} = \frac{\text{Population above the age of 60}}{\text{Population below the age 15}} \times 100$$

$$\text{ACR (Uzhavoor)} = \frac{2947 \times 100}{3146} = 93$$

ACR is directly related to population ageing. If ACR is above 30 the population is old. Here ACR is 93 shows that the panchayat is facing the serious problem of Ageing.

<i>Age Child Ratio</i>	=93
<i>Young Dependency Ratio (YDR)</i>	= $\frac{15 P_{0-15}}{P_{15-60}} \times 100$
	=28.35
<i>Old Dependency Ratio (ODR)</i>	= $\frac{P_{60+}}{P_{15-60}} \times 100$
	=26.34
<i>Total Dependency Ratio (TDR)</i>	= YDR + ODR
	=54.6

Since the population is ageing , steps should be taken for the welfare of aging people. Local bodies should think about old age homes.

## Appendix Tables

Table 3.5- Population- Age and Sex wise

Population	Age Group								
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35- 44	45-50	50- 59	>59	Total
Male	354	1136	1292	1023	1104	742	1060	1267	7978
Female	351	1138	1228	1032	1228	769	1027	1501	8274
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>16252</b>

Table 3.6- Population – Religion and Sexwise

Population	Religion				
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
Male	3297	0	4681	0	7978
Female	3527	0	4747	0	8274
<b>Total</b>	<b>6824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9428</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16252</b>

Table-3.7- Population – Sex wise and Social Group

Population	Social Group				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Male	480	12	2227	5259	7978
Female	550	36	2342	5346	8274
<b>Total</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4569</b>	<b>10605</b>	<b>16252</b>

Table 3.8-Mixed Family – Religion wise

Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
No. of Mixed Family	49	0	62	0	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111</b>

Table-3.9 Mixed Family – Social Groupwise

Social Group	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
No. of Mixed Family	4	0	36	71	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>111</b>



## Chapter IV

### Education

Education is the central place of human development. State such as Kerala approached education not only as an input for the formation of human capital, but also a basic tool of all-round progress which is a precondition for economic growth and it is the foundation of a vibrant democracy. The indicators of education are literacy level, enrolment rate and dropout rate.

Attainment of literacy improves people's productivity by strengthening their knowledge and skill. It is the entry point to the world of communication and information. According to 2001 Census, the literacy rate of Kerala is 90.92 and that of Uzhavoor is 95.59.

In Uzhavoor, there are 9 schools in the year 2008-09 consisting of 2 Govt. L.P. Schools, 3 Aided LP Schools, 1 Aided UP School and 2 Aided High Schools and one private ICSE syllabus school. The only one college in the panchayat is the St. Stephen's College, Uzhavoor.

#### 4.1 Literacy Rate of the Panchayat

According to the 2001 Census, there are 94.65% people literate in the Panchayat. Ward wise split-up of the population of households and the literacy rate is as follows.

**Table 4.1- Ward wise split-up of the population of household and literacy rate (2001)**

Ward No.	No. of H.H	Population			S.C			S.T			Literacy Rate
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	307	1348	678	670	210	110	100	2	1	1	93.89
2	427	1808	895	913	102	56	46	3	0	3	98.46
3	346	1494	729	765	40	24	16	6	2	4	96.88
4	326	1337	682	655	49	27	22	0	0	0	97.24
5	368	1522	774	748	98	49	49	11	5	6	93.41
6	422	1792	929	863	197	95	102	8	4	4	93.33

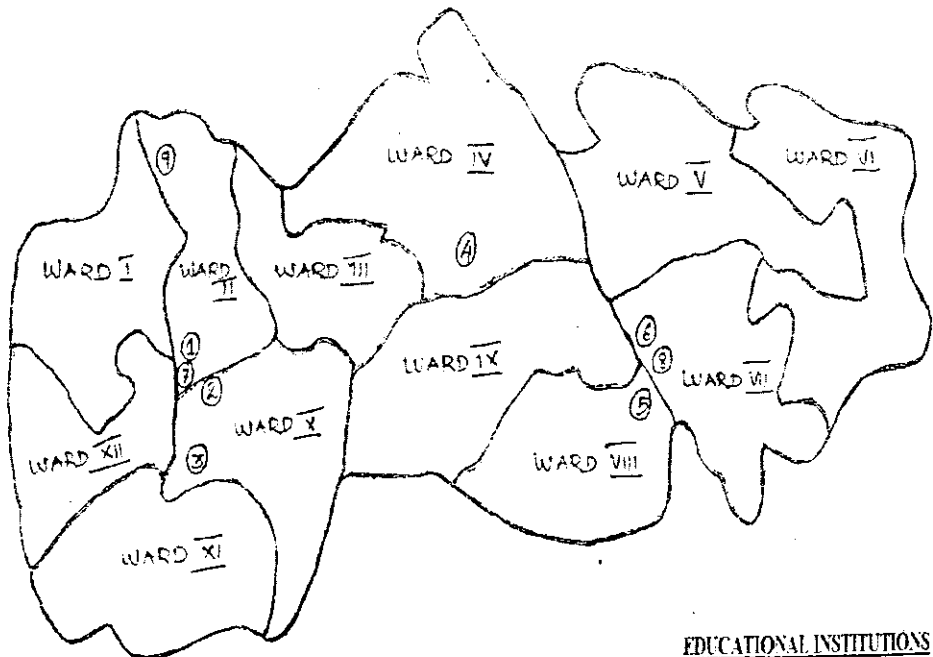
7	351	1576	744	832	49	18	31	0	0	0	96.51
8	312	1389	714	675	61	27	34	0	0	0	95.70
9	345	1550	751	799	124	58	66	0	0	0	94.86
10	355	1604	803	801	45	21	24	3	2	1	96.45
	3559	15420	7699	7721	975	485	490	33	14	19	95.68

Numbers of wards have been increased to 12 for the administrative convenience of the local body.

#### 4.2 Schools in the Panchayat and Enrolment

There are nine schools in the panchayat of which eight schools follow the State syllabus and the other one follows the ICSE syllabus.

### UZHAVOOR GRAMA PANCHAYATH



- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Govt. LPS, Monippally       | 6 St. Jean's UPS, Uzhavoor     |
| 2 NSS Govt. LPS, Monippally   | 7 Holy Cross H.S., Menippally  |
| 3 St. Thomas LPS, Cheerkallal | 8 O.L.I. H.S., Uzhavoor        |
| 4 Pious Mount LPS, Uzhavoor   | 9 Little Flower Vidya Nikethan |
| 5 St. Stephen's LPS, Uzhavoor |                                |

**Table 4.2- List of Schools**

1	Govt. LPS, Monippally
2	NSS Govt. LPS, Monippally
3	St. Thomas LPS, Cheepumkal
4	Pious Mount LPS, Uzhavoor
5	St. Stephens LPS, Uzhavoor
6	St. Joann's UPS, Uzhavoor
7	Holy Cross H.S., Monippally
8	O.L.L. HSS, Uzhavoor
9	Little flower Vidyaniketan ,Monippally

O.L.L. HSS, Uzhavoor accommodated maximum number of students. St. Joann's UPS Uzhavoor and Holy Cross H.S., Monippally come in the second and third position. NSS Govt. LPS, Monippally, Govt. LPS Monippally, Pious Mount LPS Uzhavoor, St. Stephens LPS Uzhavoor are “uneconomic” schools.

#### 4.3 Ward wise location of schools is given below:

**Table 4.4- The ward wise location of schools**

Sl. No	Name of School	Ward No:	Aided/ Unaided	English Medium			Malayalam Medium			H.S.S
				L.P	U.P	H.S	L.P	U.P	H.S	
1	Government L.P School, Monippally	2	Govt				√			
2	NSS, Government LP School, Monippally	10	Govt				√			
3	St. Thomas LPS, Cheepumkal	11	Aided				√			
4	Pious Mount LPS, Uzhavoor	3	Aided				√			
5	St. Stephens LPS, Uzhavoor	7	Aided				√			
6	St. Joann's UPS, Uzhavoor	7	Aided					√		
7	Holy Cross H.S., Monippally	10	Aided						√	
8	OLL H.S.S., Uzhavoor	8	Aided							√
9	Little Flower Vidyanikedan Monippally	2	Un Aided			√				

#### 4.4 Enrolment of Students-School Wise

Table 4.3- Enrolment of Students

Name of School	Ward	Male (Boys)	Female (Girls)	Total
Govt. LPS, Monippally	2	39	38	77
NSS Govt. LPS, Monippally	10	12	17	29
St. Thomas LPS, Cheenkallel	11	39	68	107
Pious Mount LPS, Uzhavoor	3	41	40	81
St. Stephens LPS, Uzhavoor	7	86	-	86
St. Joann's UPS, Uzhavoor	7	31	355	386
Holy Cross H.S., Monippally	10	179	184	363
OLL H.S.S., Uzhavoor	8	360	220	580
Little flower Vidyaniketan Monippally	2	110	100	210
<b>Total</b>		<b>897</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>1709</b>

#### 4.5 BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES OF THE SCHOOL

##### 4.5.1. Class Rooms and Number of Divisions

The numbers of divisions in various schools are as follows. Government LPS, Monippally, NSS GLPS Monippally and St. Thomas LPS Cheenkallel have only one division in each standard. Pious Mount LPS Uzhavoor and St. Stephens LPS Uzhavoor have only one division in each standard. St. Jovans UPS Uzhavoor has two divisions in each of the seven standards except in the third one. Holy cross UP have only one division in all the seven standards. Little flower Vidyaniketan has one division in each of the ten standards. But in OLL HSS Uzhavoor has many divisions. In classes 8 to 10 there are four divisions each. 11th and 12th classes have seven divisions each.

##### 4.5.2. School Library

The habit of reading has to be inculcated in children at a very lower age. This calls for the active functioning of school libraries right from the primary school level. Each and every school in the panchayat has its own Library but no qualified librarian is working there. The number of books available in various schools in Uzhavoor is given below.

GLPS Monippally -600 books, NSS GLPS Monippally -200 books. St. Thomas LPS Cheemkallel-400 books, Pious Mount LPS Uzhavoor-700 books, St. Jovan's UPS

Uzhavoor-2000 books, Holy Cross HS Monippally -3000 books, OLL HSS Uzhavoor - 6000 books, and Little Flower Vidyanikedan-2000books.The highest number of books available is in OLL HSS Uzhavoor. But there is no qualified librarian working in any of these schools. The distribution of books in most of the schools is not properly done. Students are not properly utilizing the facility.

#### **4.5.3 Playground and Area**

Sports and games are two essential items for the all round development of personality of students. All schools except NSS GLPS Monippally have a playground. Nearly about an area of playgrounds of different schools are: -GLPS Monippally-1400 Sq.M, St.Thomas LPS Cheemkallel-500 Sq.M. Pious Mount LPS Uzhavoor 4000 Sq.M St.Stephen's LPS Uzhavoor 5500 Sq.M, St.Jovan's UPS Uzhavoor 2500 Sq.M, Holy Cross HS Monippally 700 Sq.M, OLL HSS Uzhavoor 6000 Sq.M, Little Flower Vidyanikedan 2500 Sq.M.

#### **4.6 School Magazines**

In Schools and colleges, students should read books to acquire knowledge from the works of great authors. But a mere reading of books is not sufficient for education. Students should be encouraged to write and express their own ideas in different languages. In this view schools and colleges are publishing magazines. They contain a collection of articles, poems, stories and plays, written mainly by the students and sometimes by teachers and formerly students. In fact, young talent finds its first exposure through this medium. School and college magazines are useful in many ways. They have a great educative value. They encourage the students to think and write. So they develop their writing skills and talent.

They also develop their power of thinking and strengthen their imagination. In this way the general knowledge of the students increases and they acquire the habit of reading and writing. School and college magazines also teach the students the value of co-operation and encourage healthy competition. They are a source of self-help and self-confidence for students. Students find real joy when they see their names published in the school and college magazines, respectively. Besides, school and college magazines are interesting for the ex-students of the school. They read articles and their memory of the past days becomes fresh again.

Holy Cross HS Monippally published a magazine in 2008-09. Students in other schools have no opportunity to exhibit talents in these ways.

#### **4.7 Participation of various talent examinations appeared**

Students from various schools had attended competitive examinations like PCM, LSS, USS and various IQ Tests last year . But the students in the government schools haven't got any opportunity for attending any talent examinations.

#### **4.8 Participation of Arts & Sports Competitions**

Each school should give due importance to arts, sports and games for the overall development of students. Students' sports participation can have many benefits for the individual and for the society. Sports has also been shown to serve as a mechanism for the transmission of values, knowledge, and norms in creating social harmony.

Students from all schools participating in Arts & Sports competition and getting prizes in various competitions except those of two government schools.

#### **4.9 Computer, Internet facilities**

Computer facility is available in all schools. But internet facility is available only in Holy Cross HS Monippally, OLL HSS Uzhavoor and Little Flower Vidyanikedan.

#### **4.10 NCC and Scout**

NCC and Scout are helpful

1. To develop character, comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure and the ideals of selfless service amongst the youth of the country.
2. To create a human recourse of organized, trained and motivated youth, to provide leadership in all walks of life and always to be available for the service of the nation
3. To provide a suitable environment to motivate the youth to take up a career in the armed forces.

But NCC is functioning in OLL HSS Uzhavoor and Scout is functioning in two schools OLL HSS Uzhavoor and Holy Cross HS Monippally.

#### **4.11 PTA Contributions**

Parent Teachers Association (PTA) has an important role for the effective functioning of the schools. In all the schools in Uzhavoor Panchayat PTA functions actively. It acts as a liaison between parents and staff at the school. If parents have any concerns or worries they can raise the matter at a Committee meeting. The PTA helps to organize social events, to raise funds for curricular and extra curricular activities and also to inform parents about new initiatives in education and about common concerns. Infrastructural facilities are comparatively good, but the majority of parents prefer to send their children in English Medium schools especially CBSE and ICSE schools. This is the main reason for decreasing the strength in Government and aided schools.

#### **4.12 Accommodation & Travelling facilities**

St.Thomas LPS Cheenkallel and OLL HSS Uzhavoor provide accommodation to students and St.Jovan's UPS Uzhavoor and Little Flower Vidyanikedan provide transportation facilities to their students. More than twenty school buses of different educational institutions are running throughout the panchayat for bringing students to their schools.

#### **4.13 Counselling**

Schools student now a day are being constantly pressured by parents and teachers to be competitive in the society. Every student needs to talk to someone to whom he or she can open their heart out and speak fearlessly and frankly about their dreams, aspirations, problems and agonies. To keep up to the parents' expectation and to be established in the society as Engineer, Doctor etc, a child is burdened with the pressure and load of education. With the increase of criminal tendency and suicide attempts among students, World Health Organization (WHO) made a recommendation of mandatory counselling session on a regular basis in each and every school.

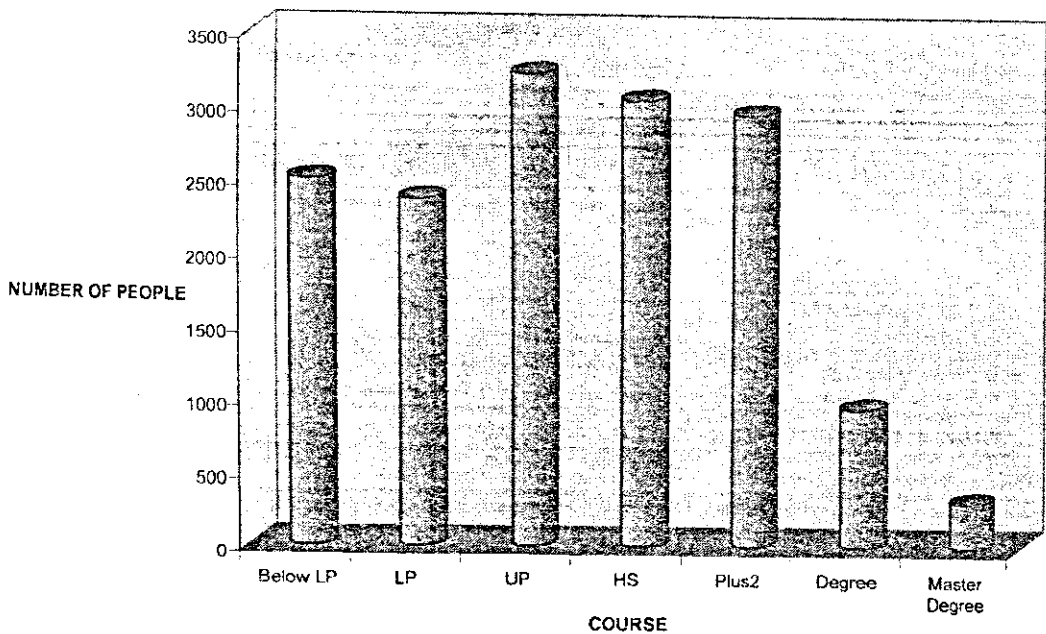
St. Thomas LPS Cheenkallel, Holy Cross HS Monippally, OLL HSS Uzhavoor and Little Flower Vidyanikedan are providing counselling to students. It is unfortunate that some Government and aided schools have not yet felt the need of introducing student counselling. There should be counselors in every school conducting positive mental health activities among students in the institutions. Government has to take a proactive step so as to make counselling in school mandatory.

#### 4.14 Educational Status of The People

Out of the total population in Uzhavoor, 1.9% are post graduates, 5.8% are graduates, 18% completed higher secondary education, 1.6% are illiterates (Children below 5 years are exempted). Illiteracy is not seen in the population below 14 years. There are 85 graduates and 24 postgraduates above 60 years.

**Table-4.5- Educational Status of various courses completed- Age wise**

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS-COURSES COMPLETED BY PEOPLE**



Education Status	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	50-59	>59	
Illiterate	555	0	0	4	21	24	31	167	821
Through Literacy	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	53	59
Below LP	150	1006	12	16	106	98	240	878	2506
LP	0	685	31	49	246	227	427	708	2373
UP	0	583	317	332	510	461	541	489	3233
HIS	0	0	594	492	723	382	530	329	3050
Plus2	0	0	1334	757	509	183	132	40	2955
Degree	0	0	183	278	164	98	143	80	946
Master Degree	0	0	30	127	50	38	40	24	309
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>16252</b>



**Table 4.6- Educational Status of various courses completed – sex wise.**

Educational Status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	395	426	821
Through Literacy	17	42	59
Below LP	1164	1342	2506
LP	1083	1290	2373
UP	1691	1542	3233
HS	1548	1502	3050
Plus2	1357	1598	2955
Degree	531	415	946
Master Degree	192	117	309
<b>Total</b>	<b>7978</b>	<b>8274</b>	<b>16252</b>

Among 1255 graduates and post graduates 723 are males and 532 are females. The percentages of girls in various stages are: - Below L.P 54%, LP 54%, UP 48%, HS 49% and plus two 54%

**Table 4.7- Educational Status – Technical education completed – social group wise.**

Technical Education Status	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Engineering	0	0	13	57	70
Medical	3	0	0	23	26
Nursing	25	0	156	487	668
BEd/MEd	7	0	11	156	174
Diploma	16	0	22	95	133
ITI/ITC	20	0	60	177	257
TTC	3	0	6	86	95
Others	16	0	121	367	504
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>1927</b>

#### 4. 15 Technical and Professional Education completed

According to the survey, there are 1927 people completed various professional courses as 70 are engineering graduates, 26 are medical graduates, 668 completed nursing, 174 Bed/Med degree holders, 133 diploma holders, 257 ITI/ITC holders, 95 TTC holders and remaining 504 persons who completed other type of technical and professional courses

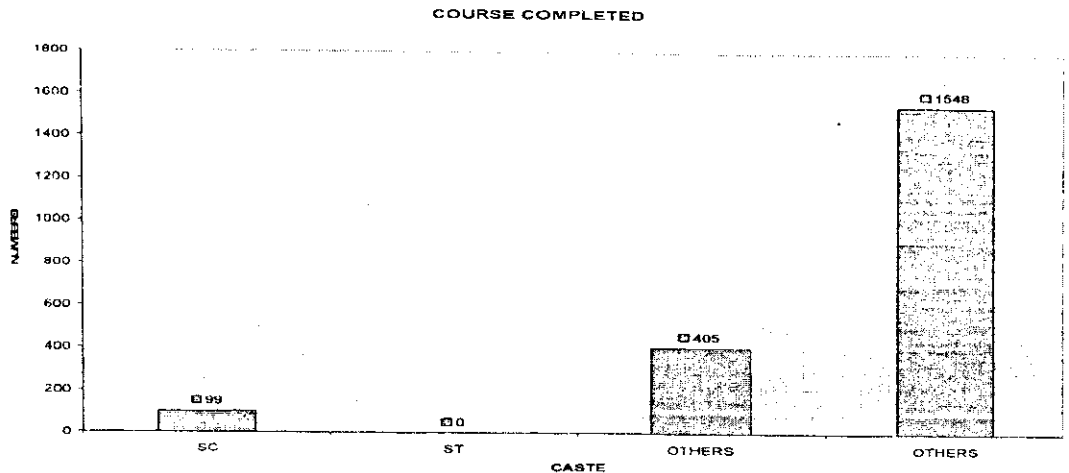


Table 4.8-

**AGE WISE COURSEWISE DISTRIBUTION**

AGE	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	50-59	Above 59	TOTAL
ENGG	23	47	0	0	0	0	70
MED	0	18	0	3	0	5	26
NUR	301	263	66	16	15	7	668
BED/MED	4	45	34	19	28	44	174
DIPLOMA	41	47	18	4	10	13	133
ITI/ITC	31	69	103	25	25	4	257
TTC	0	11	19	3	19	43	95
OTHERS	59	217	130	29	42	27	504
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1927</b>

The number of people completed nursing courses is very high compared to other Technical/Professional courses. The proportion of people completed Nursing course to all professional and technical courses in different age group are - 65%. In the age group 15 to 24, 37% in 25-34 age group and 18% in 35 to 44 age group.

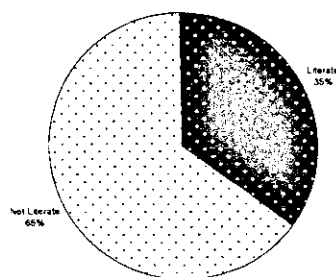
**4.16 Computer Literacy**

Now a days it is very important that every body should know how to operate computer. In Uzhavoor, nearly six thousand people have attained of computer literacy.

Table 4.9 – Computer literacy

Computer Literacy	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Literate	340	12	1179	4190	5721
Not Literate	690	36	3390	6415	10531
<b>Total</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4569</b>	<b>10605</b>	<b>16252</b>

COMPUTER LITERACY



This shows that 35% of the population has some knowledge about computer. The computer literacy among various social groups are:-SC 33%, ST 25%, OBC 26% and Others 39%.

Table-4.10 Computer literacy - Age wise

Computer Literacy	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	50-59	>59	
Literate	0	1523	2240	1012	506	193	174	73	5721
Not Literate	705	751	280	1043	1826	1318	1913	2695	10531
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>16252</b>

Now computer education starts at primary level. As a result 67% of children in the age group 5 – 14 have a minimum knowledge of computer. 89% in the age group 15 to 25, and 49% in the group 25 to 34 acquired computer literacy.

#### 4.17 Drop Out

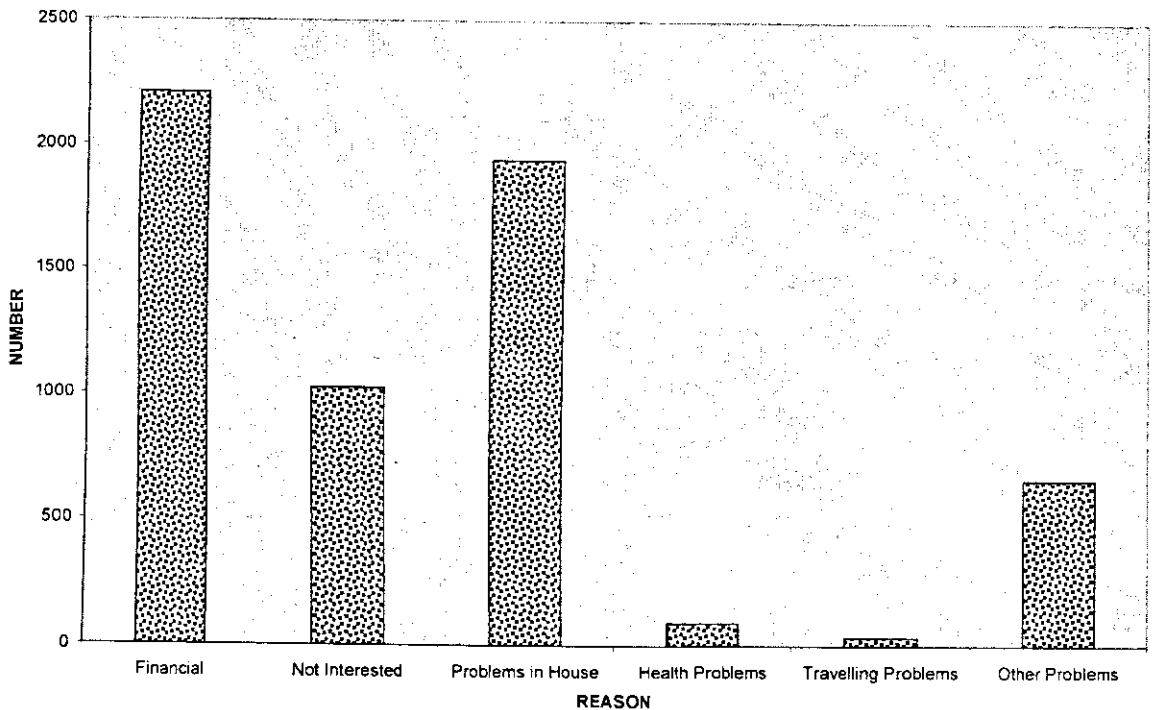
Free and compulsory education should be provided for children under the age of 14 years. In the age group 5-14 only about 20 students left school before completing standard X. Drop out is only 0.8% or simply we can say that enrolment of student in the age group is almost 100%. 6.2% of people stopped education before completing standard X in the age

group 15-24 and it is 21% in the group 25-34 and 41% in the group 35-44 and it is 69% in the population above 45 years The gross enrolment ratio in the age group 5-14 is 99.2 %

**Table- 4.10 -Reasons for Discontinuing Education before completing standard X**

Reason for Stop Education	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45 -50	50 59	>59	
Financial	0	0	33	102	300	330	595	849	2209
Not Interested	0	0	51	134	200	182	167	296	1030
Problems in House	0	0	5	111	321	261	424	820	1942
Health Problems	0	0	50	4	26	3	4	5	92
Travelling Problems	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	16	33
Other Problems	0	20	23	86	113	81	93	246	662
Not Applicable	705	2254	2358	1613	1372	650	791	536	10279
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2332</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>2087</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>16252</b>

**REASON FOR STOP EDUCATION BEFOR COMPLETING STD X**



#### 4.18 Students According To The Location Of Institution

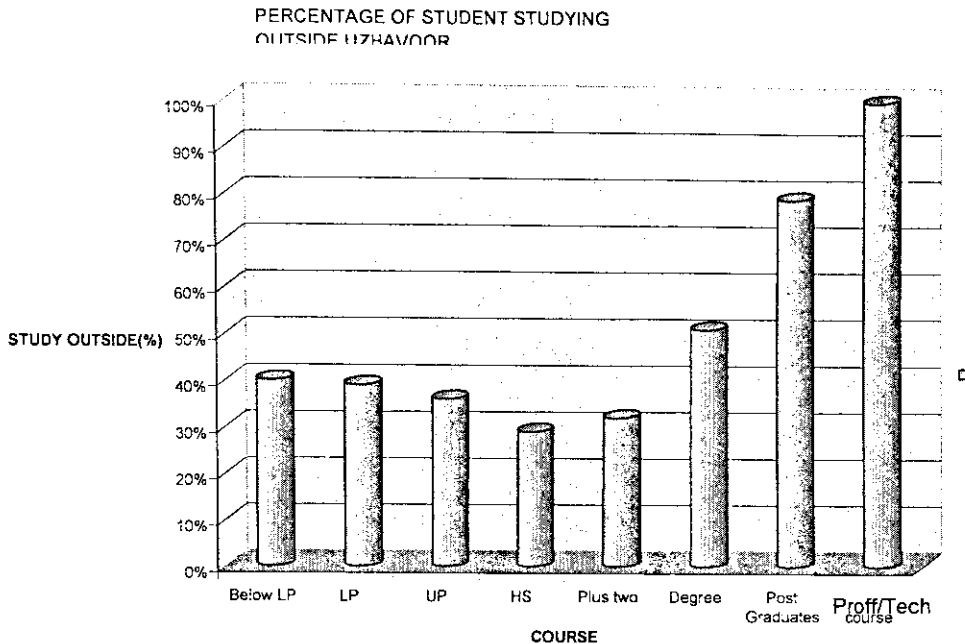
The data shows that at present there are 4193 students undergoing various courses

including professional and academic courses. About 50 % of the students are studying out side the panchayat. The percentages of students studying outside panchayat for the various sections are shown below:

Below LP	42%
LP	39%
UP	35%
HS	28%
Plus two	31%
Degree	51%
Post Graduates	78%
Proff/Tech course	100%

**Table- 4.11- No. of Students According to Location of Institution**

Class	Inside Panchayat	Outside Panchayat	Reason For Studying Outside Panchayat						
			No Institution	No Relevant Course	Not Getting Admission	No Education Facility	Lack of Travelling Facility	Nearest Place	Others
Below LP	225	162	0	5	0	92	0	62	3
LP	512	324	3	13	0	149	0	110	49
UP	444	239	3	7	5	104	0	75	45
HS	511	200	0	21	13	85	0	59	22
Plus2	322	145	3	15	31	39	0	51	6
Degree	81	86	13	19	29	8	0	8	9
Master Degree	16	58	12	26	0	11	0	0	9
Engineering	0	143	55	30	4	33	0	0	21
Nursing	0	487	253	94	0	105	0	0	35
BEd/MEd	0	15	8	3	0	4	0	0	0
Diploma	0	20	7	7	6	0	0	0	0
ITI / ITC	0	13	10	3	0	0	0	0	0
TTC	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	187	89	48	0	38	0	0	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2111</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>211</b>



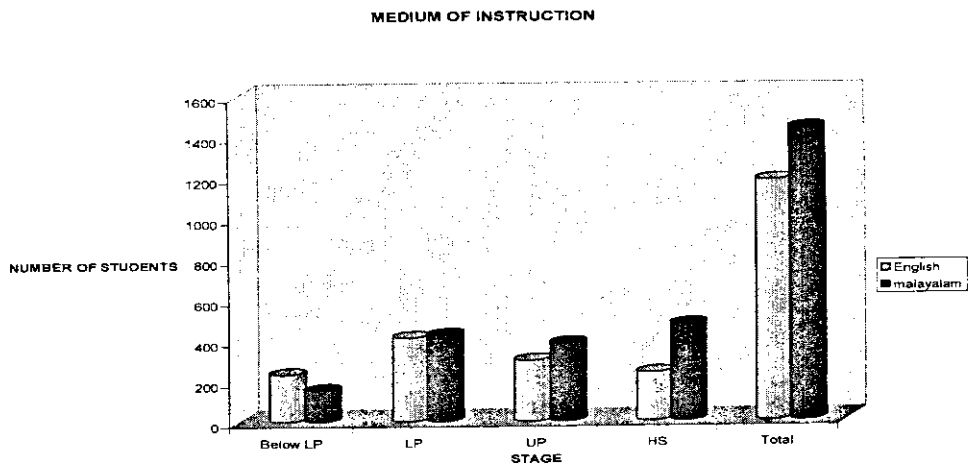
There is no professional college or technical institution in the panchayat .The number of students studying in nursing courses is very high. But unfortunately there is not a single institution with nursing course in the panchayat. Most of the Students are studying in institutions outside the state by paying huge amount of money as donations. The lack of proper educational facilities is considered to be one of the reasons for students going outside. It is a fact that people preferred English medium schools especially CBSE or ICSE syllabus schools. Nursing graduates have to pass certain compulsory examinations like IELTS/TOFEL to obtain job outside the country. During the focus group discussions people demanded to establish Central school or Navodaya school in the panchayat or neighboring panchayats.

#### 4.19 Medium Of Instruction

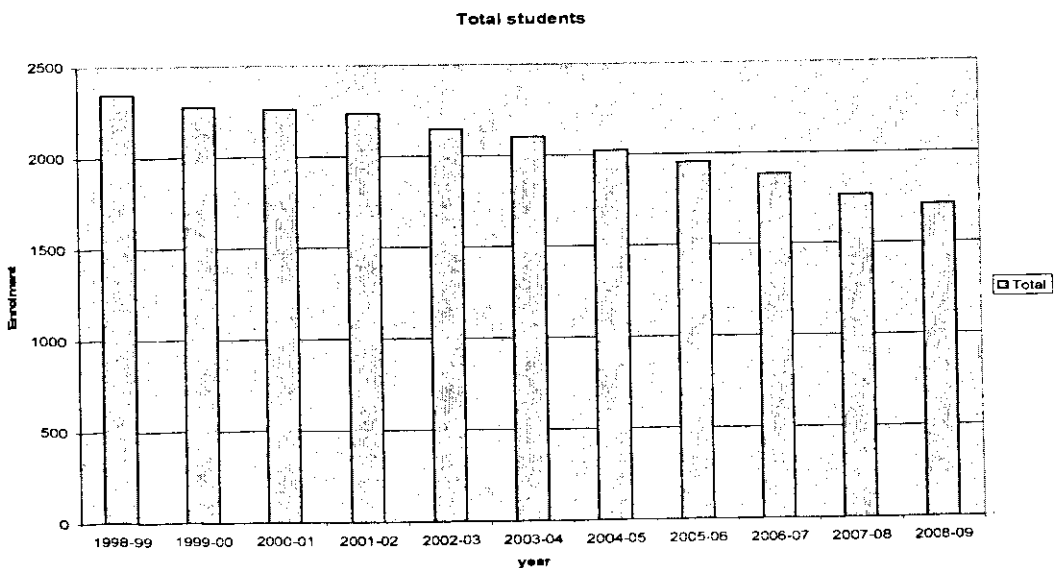
Medium of Instruction of 60% of students studying below Lower Primary classes is English .In Lower primary classes, the medium of instruction of 49% of students is English , in Upper Primary classes it is 43% and in high school it is 33%. It is clear that the majority of parents prefer English as medium for their kids.

**Table 4.12- No. of Students According to Medium of Instruction**

Class	Malayalam		English		Others		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Below LP	73	81	128	104	0	0	386
LP	198	227	203	208	0	0	836
UP	206	177	132	168	0	0	683
HS	254	220	127	110	0	0	711
<b>Total</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2616</b>



**Table 4.13- Enrolment of Students in government and aided schools in Uzhavoor last 10 Years**



Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1998-99	1245	1100	2345
1999-00	1192	1083	2275
2000-01	1182	1080	2262
2001-02	1139	1096	2235
2002-03	1078	1069	2147
2003-04	1065	1037	2102
2004-05	1004	1019	2023
2005-06	925	1029	1954
2006-07	888	994	1882
2007-08	821	944	1765
2008-09	787	922	1709

It may also be noted that the strength of students attending in various Government and Aided schools show a decreasing trend. Parents prefer to send their children in English Medium schools which follow CBSE and ICSE syllabus in the panchayat or neighbouring panchayats. This is one of the main reasons for becoming some schools in Uzhavoor as Un- economic.

#### 4.14 -Enrollment of Students in the ICSE School - Last 5 years

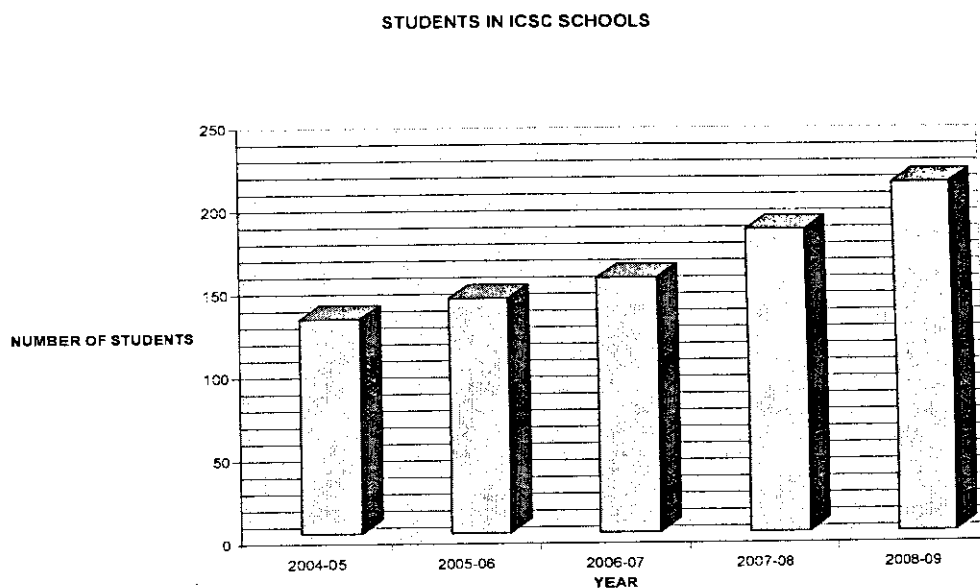
Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2004-05	67	62	129
2005-06	77	64	141
2006-07	81	72	153
2007-08	98	84	182
2008-09	110	100	210

There is only one ICSE syllabus school in the panchayat. The students strength in the school showed an upward trend in last five years. The same condition prevails in



schools which follow CBSE and ICSE syllabus in neighboring panchayats during the last few years.

Fig 4.10.2 Students strength in ICSE School in the panchayat.



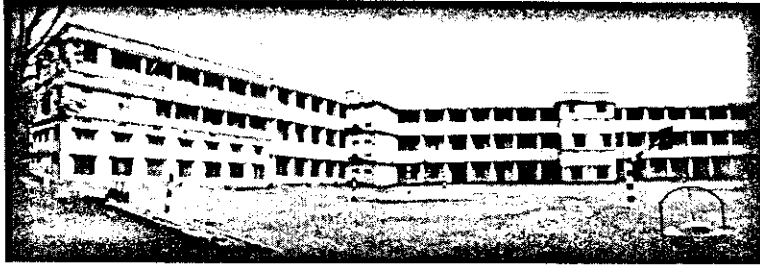
OLL HSS Uzhavoor is only one Higher Secondary School in the panchayat. It is a well reputed management school having a multistoried building with infrastructural facilities. At present there are 669 students studying in 11th and 12th classes. It includes 362 boys and 307 girls including twenty eight Scheduled Caste students and 2 Scheduled Tribes students.

**Table 4.15-**

**ENROLMENT IN HIGHERSECONDARY SCHOOL IN UZHAVOOR**

Standard	XI		XII		Total		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
SC	16	6	5	1	21	7	28
ST	-	1	-	1	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>669</b>

#### 4.20 Higher Education:



St.Stephans college Uzavoor

St. Stephen's College is the pride of Uzhavoor. The college is affiliated to the Mahatma Gandhi University. In 1968 the college upgraded to degree level. Today it has gained in strength and size with three postgraduate courses and nine undergraduate courses.

St.Stephen's College is the only one Arts and Science College situated in the panchayat. The students of Uzhavoor and neighbouring panchayats depend mainly on this college for their higher education. Various courses offered in the college and the number of students attending various courses are given below.

B.Sc (Mathematics).

B.Sc (Physics)

B.Sc (Chemistry)

B.Sc (Zoology)

BA(English),

BA(Economics),

B. Com,

M.Sc (Physics),

M.Sc (Computer Science)

and various Computer Diploma Courses

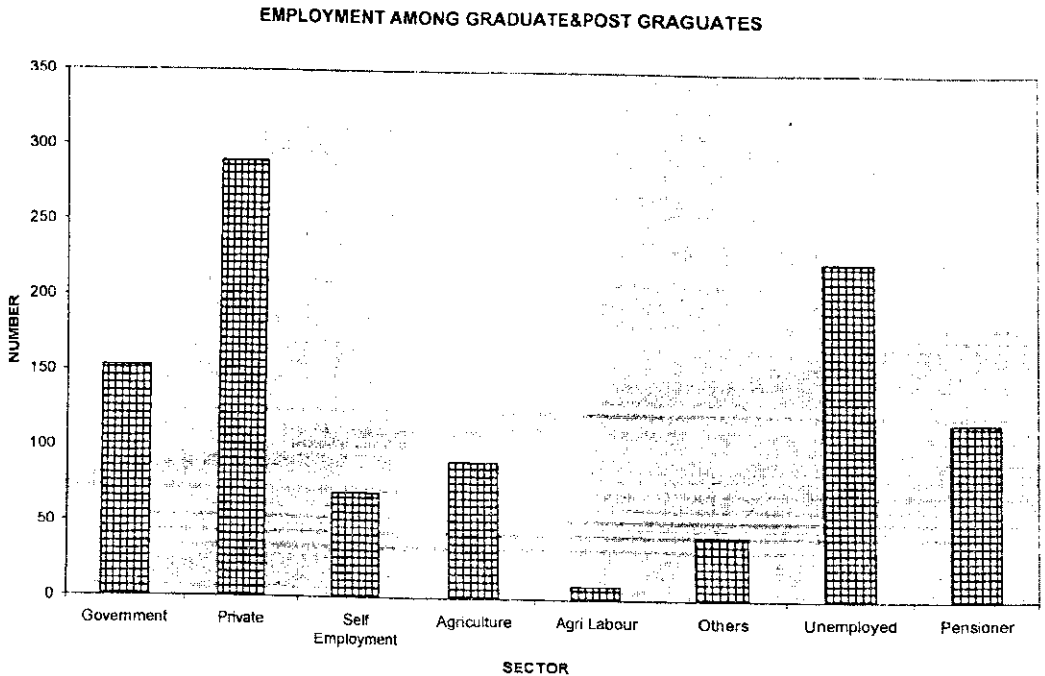
Table 4.16- Students studying in Degree and Post graduation courses

	Degree			PG		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
SC	43	25	68	2	5	7
ST	5	4	9	0	0	0
TOTAL	271	188	459	24	27	51

Table-4.5.19- Education Status and employment

The survey reveals that there are 276 post graduates of which 95 are working in Government sector 88 in private sector, 33 are pensioners and 46 are still unemployed. Eight percentages of the graduates are working in the government sector, 28% are in the private sector, 8% are self employed and 25% are unemployed.

Education Status	Job Description												
	Government/Gov. Undertaking/Public	Private	Self Employment	Agriculture	Agri Labour	Mason Labour	Traditional Job	Fishing	Forest Material Collection	Others	Unemployed	Pensioner	Total
Illiterate	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	24	21	0	67
Through Literacy Mission	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	15
Below LP	0	5	47	101	107	10	14	0	0	138	59	4	485
LP	7	16	104	168	160	27	9	0	0	217	171	18	897
UP	36	37	218	316	275	29	20	0	0	324	351	36	1642
HS	94	174	292	347	117	23	24	0	0	162	552	147	1932
Plus2	123	581	187	109	18	7	4	0	0	103	560	25	1717
Degree	58	201	60	85	9	0	0	0	0	42	178	85	718
Master Degree	95	88	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	33	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>7749</b>



#### 4.21 Vocational education Scenario

A student can pick vocational courses from variety of institutions like polytechnics, industrial training institutes (ITIs) etc. The objective here is to impart vocational skills of students for self-employment and to reduce the pressure on higher education. But unfortunately there is no vocational Training institutions functioning in the Panchayat

#### 4.22 Findings

- a) There are no technical and professional educational institutions in the panchayat.
- b) Out of the total Population, 26% have completed Plus Two and above 7.7% of people have completed Graduation and Post Graduation.
- c) In the age group 15 to 35, 46% of people have completed Plus Two and above, out of which 54% are females and 11.2% completed a degree and above out of which 43% are female.
- d) No illiterate is found in the population of the age group 5 to 24.

- e) 50% of the students are studying outside the panchayat for various courses .All the students are going outside for technical and professional courses. 42% of the Pre- primary students are studying outside the panchayat.
- f) The medium of instruction of 45% of students up to High school level is English. It is 60%in the case of Pre-Primary students.
- g) Thirty three percentage of the students up to high schools depend on unaided schools. In the case of Pre- primary students, it is 64%and it is 33%. in primary students.
- h) In Uzhavoor, there is a fall of 300 students in Aided and government schools during the last five years. But there is an increase of 81 number of students in ICSE school during last five years.
- i) 868 Students are studying in various technical and professional courses, in which 56% are nursing students and 16% are in Engineering students. But there is no Nursing school or College or Engineering colleges in the panchayat.

#### **4.23 Suggestions**

1. At least one Professional or technical institution is to be started in the panchayat
2. A Nursing school/college to be attached with the proposed K.R.Narayanan specialty hospital.
3. A Paramedical school may be started.
4. More importance should be given for English Education .
5. A shooting Training institution to be started under the supervision of famous shooting coach Prof. Sunny Thomas.
6. More job oriented courses are to be started in the St.Stephen's college.
7. One Central school or Navodaya School is to be started in the Panchayat.
8. Counselling should be started on a regular basis in each school to minimize the stress of the students.
9. School library should be modified to improve the reading habit of the students.
10. A Career Guidance Centre to be started in the college .Training should be started for IELTS/TOFEL examination.

11. Libraries have to be equipped with new resources, technology and Professional manpower in order to promote self-study habit among students.
12. In order to transform school libraries into learning resource centres, they should be scientifically organized by qualified professionals so that the libraries may become accessible and usable to the students.
13. Separate library hours should be set apart for students to use the libraries under the guidance of teachers .
14. Begin more PG courses in St.Stephen's college as per the increasing need of the society.
15. Begin open courses in the college irrespective of age.
16. Begin a course for K.R.Narayanan studies in St.Stephen's college Uzhavoor to study K.R.Narayanan's life ,ideas, contributions.
17. Introduce centers for plumbing ,wiring, carpentry and usage of agricultural equipments.
18. Begin computer training centers to promote e-learning.

#### 4.18 Appendix Tables

**Education Status of the people according to courses completed**

Education Status	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Illiterate	98	4	339	380	821
Through Literacy Mission	4	0	21	34	59
Below LP	129	20	831	1526	2506
LP	209	0	730	1434	2373
UP	210	8	999	2016	3233
HS	172	8	833	2037	3050
Plus2	129	0	700	2126	2955
Degree	68	8	103	767	946
Master Degree	11	0	13	285	309
<b>Total</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4569</b>	<b>10605</b>	<b>16252</b>

**No. of Students studying in various Classes/Courses**

Class	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Below LP	21	0	93	275	389
LP	34	8	222	572	836
UP	44	0	223	416	683
HS	61	0	170	480	711
Plus2	26	4	110	327	467
Degree	6	0	30	131	167
Master Degree	9	0	9	56	74
Engineering	0	0	21	122	143
Nursing	18	0	102	367	487
BEd/MEd	0	4	7	4	15
Diploma	8	0	0	12	20
ITI / ITC	0	0	13	0	13
TTC	0	0	0	3	3
Others	15	0	37	135	187
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1037</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>4195</b>

**No. of Students studying in various type Institutions**

Class	Government	Aided	Unaided	Private	Others	Total
Below LP	56	63	243	12	8	382
LP	128	395	313	0	0	836
UP	50	444	189	0	0	683
HS	37	546	128	0	0	711
Plus2	36	365	61	0	5	467
Degree	0	113	37	17	0	167
Master Degree	17	31	22	4	0	74
Engineering	21	35	53	29	5	143
Nursing	11	27	255	194	0	487
BEd/MEd	4	7	4	0	0	15
Diploma	7	0	13	0	0	20
ITI / ITC	10	0	0	3	0	13
TTC	0	0	3	0	0	3
Others	5	17	84	72	9	187
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4188</b>

## **Chapter V**

### **HEALTH**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The health of the people is the wealth of the nation and hence it is one of the main indicators of Human Development. Health care often accounts for one of the largest areas of expenditure of both governments and individuals all over the world.

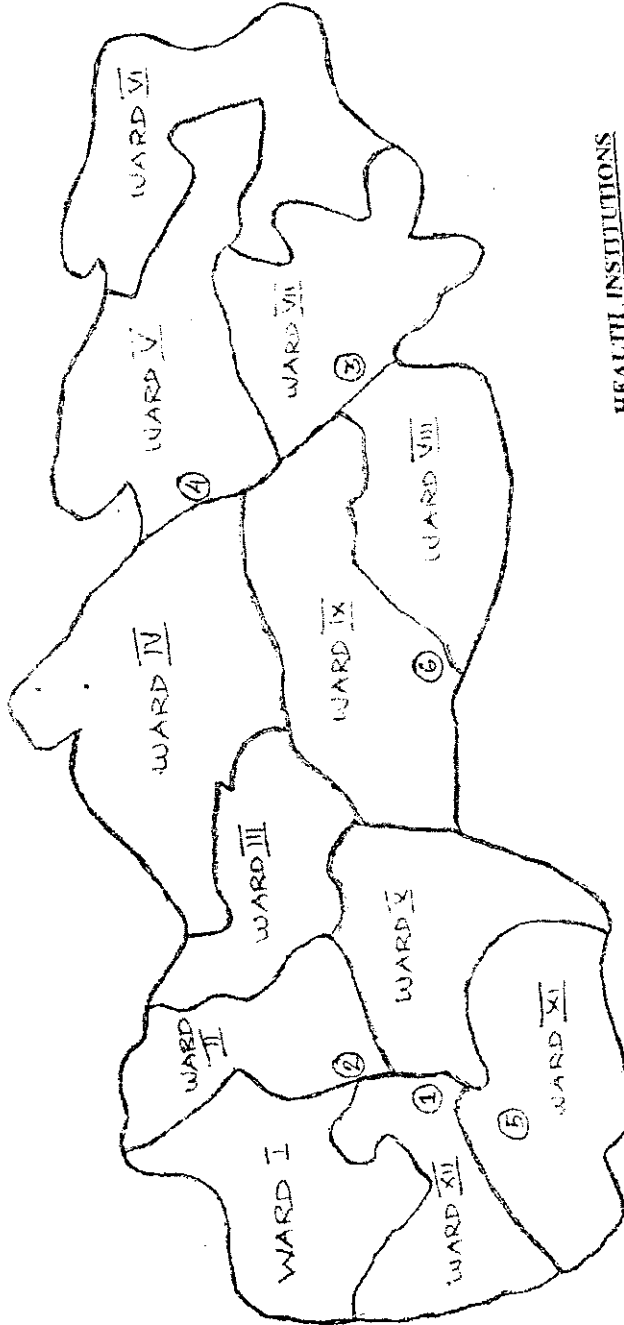
In the case of children, better health leads to better attendance in school and to a higher level of knowledge attainment. This leads to better jobs and higher benefits to future generation.

Through the progressive measures of developmental activities by governments under people's participation programme and decentralization of power as visualized by 'the Father of the Nation', we have gone a long way ahead in the path of progress and achievement, but our goal is yet to be attained.

In the field of health care and health care facilities the panchayat is in the forefront. The Panchayat will gain a prestigious achievement with the completion of K.R. Narayanan specialty hospital with multi specialty facilities. Govt. Ayurveda Hospital, Govt. Homoeo hospital, Public Health Centre, etc. are functioning satisfactorily. Mental Health Care Centre in the private sector working at 'Cheenkallel', and the private clinics in Ayurveda, Siddha, Homoeo, Naturopathy Systems are also beneficial to the inhabitants. Santhigiri Siddha Research Centre, Medical Stores, Dental Clinics, Private hospitals are also functioning here. Schemes are being implemented through panchayat for achieving the goal of total sanitation. Only 2% of the total population who are devoid of sanitation facility.



# UZHAYOOR GRAMA PANCHAYATE



## HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

- 1 Homoeo Hospital, Mompally
- 2 MUM Hospital, Mompally
- 3 PHC, Uzhavoor
- 4 Ayurveda Hospital, Uzhavoor
- 5 Cardinal Hospital, Chennai
- 6 Santhigiri Hospital & Research Centre

**Table 5.1- The table below shows the distribution of various health institutions at Uzhavoor panchayat**

Ward	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Allopathic Hospitals		1										
Homoeo hospital												1
Ayurveda Hospital					1							
Family welfare centre			1						1		1	
Primary Health Centre							1					
Primary Health Sub Centre						1						
Mental health hospital											1	

The shortage of Doctors in the Public Health Centre is one of the problems. There is a private hospital in the ward XII. People approaches Medical Collage Hospital and Private Hospitals in Kottayam for major medical treatment.

The standard of living of the population is mainly depending upon the general health condition of the population. In Kerala, we have a long history of organized health care facilities. With the advancement of science and technology, and the access of modern medicines, health facilities increased a lot. The health indicators available provide evidence of a good healthy background of the people. Usually health standard is measured in terms of mortality indicators like death rate, infant mortality rate and expectancy of life.

## 5.2 Death occurred in last one year

There were 135 deaths reported during last one year. Out of the total death occurred, the cause of death of 33% were old age, 53% serious diseases and 10% accident deaths. The number of death among male is comparatively higher than female. It was 59% and 41% respectively between male and female, and 84% of the death reported during the last year was people of age above 50 years. All the deaths were registered in the panchayat.

**There is no infant death and no maternal death reported during this period.**

Table 5.2- Details of Deaths Occurred in last one year

Death Reason	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	
Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	11	14	47	72
Accident	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	3	14
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>135</b>

Details of Deaths Occurred in last one year in numbers

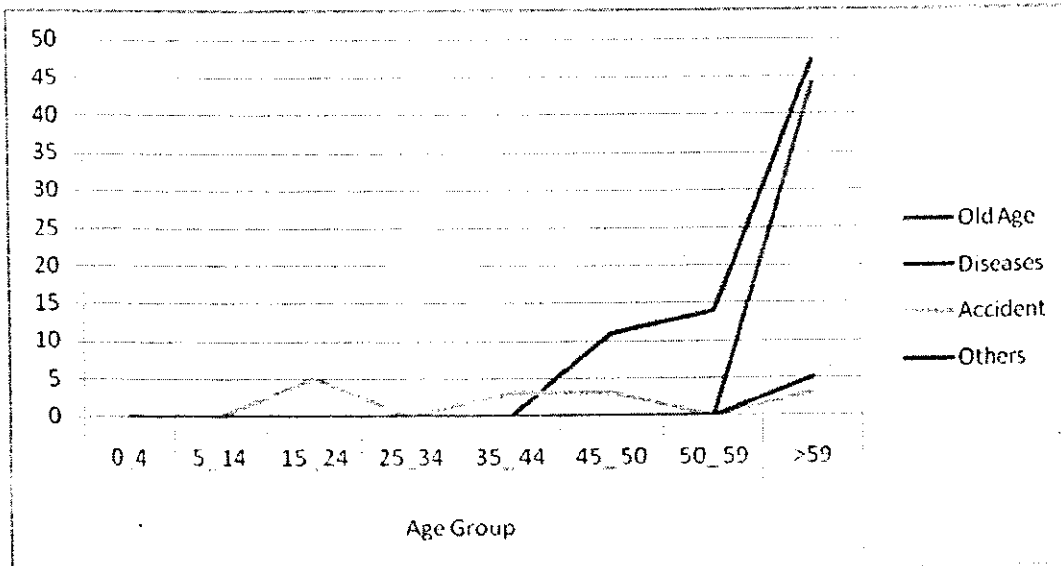


Table – 5.3- Details of Deaths Occurs in last one year

Age Group	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
35 - 44	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
45 - 50	5	0	0	9	14	0	14
51 - 60	0	0	6	8	7	7	14
Above 60	15	0	26	58	49	50	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>135</b>

Table 5.4- Details About Death Registration

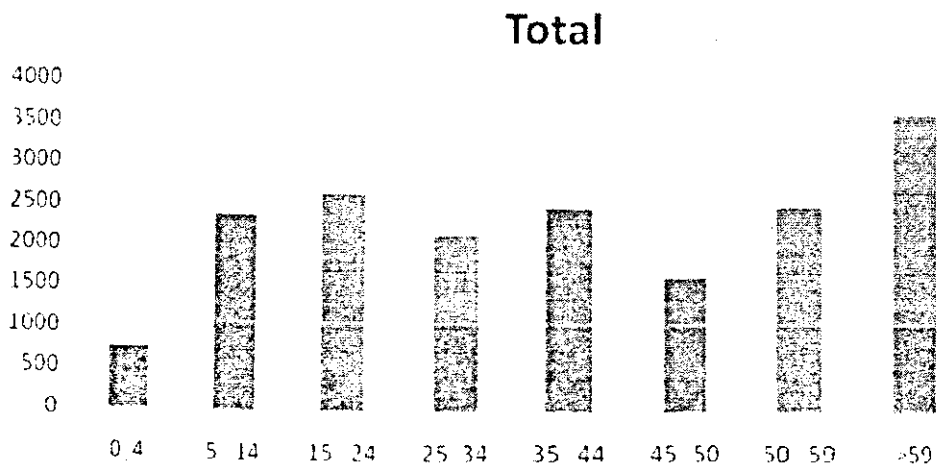
Registered Category	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Registered	20	0	40	71	131
Not Registered	0	0	0	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>135</b>

### 5.3 Main diseases and Age:

Among the chronic diseases, cardiovascular diseases, Cancer, Hypertension and Diabetics stand at the top. Sedentary lifestyle, lack of physical activity and obesity increase the risk of chronic diseases. Uzhavoor is not an exception.

Table- 5.5- Main Diseases and Age group

Main Diseases	Age Group							
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59
Healthy	627	2160	2410	1942	1794	1021	996	549
Diabetes				7	94	145	427	725
Hypertension				7	122	147	462	876
T.B					14	10		24
Asthma		25	17	3	56	34	37	214
Cancer			4	4	7	13	24	26
Heart Diseases					10	19	64	232
Other Diseases	78	94	89	95	293	202	391	802
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2279</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>2390</b>	<b>1591</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>3448</b>



There is a direct relationship between age and diseases. Diseases like diabetes, hypertension, heart diseases and cancer are commonly found in the population above 35 years. Considering the population above 35 years, 16% of people are found to be diabetes. It is 20% in the age group 50-59 and 26% in the age group above 60 years.

Hypertension is affected by 18.5% of the population above 35 years. It is 22% in the age group 50-59 and 32% in the age group above 60 years 3.7% of people above 35 years are heart patients. It is 8.3% of the population above 60 years.

**Table-5.6- Age group and percentage of diseases**

Age group	Above35	50-59	Above 59	Total
Diabetics	16%	20%	26%	8.6%
Hypertension	18.5%	22%	32%	9.9%
Asthma	3.9%	1.7%	7.7%	2.4%
Cancer	0.8%	1.1%	15%	0.5%
Heart Disease	3.7%	0.9%	2.3%	2.0%

Lack of proper exercise and diet control, stress, usage of medicine without medical supervision, consumption of alcohol are supposed to be the reason for the high percentage of ailments.

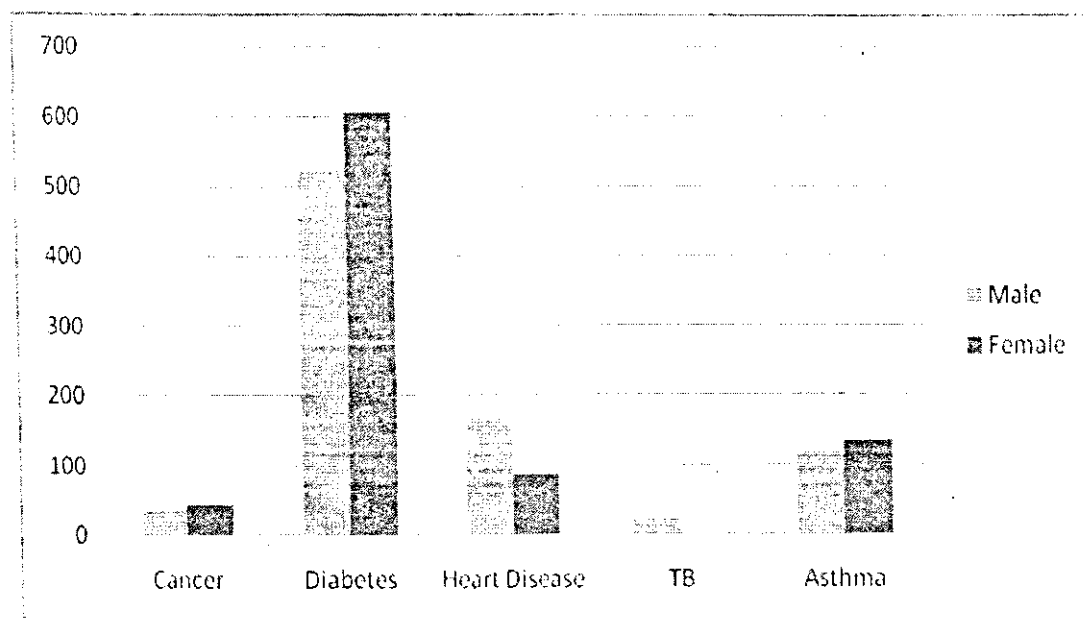
#### 5.4 Diseases sex wise:

Out of the cancer patients 56% are females. Out of Diabetic patients 54% are female. Out of asthma patients it is seen that 53% are females. 66% of heart patients are male and 34% are female. Analysis shows that there are two time chance for male to become a heart patient than female. The reason may be studied in detail.

**Table – 5.7 Main diseases between male and female**

Sex	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart Disease	TB	Asthma	Aids	Others
Male	36	526	169	24	119	0	2809
Female	45	606	88	0	136	0	3089
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5898</b>

The influence of disease among male and female is obtained from the given in the figure



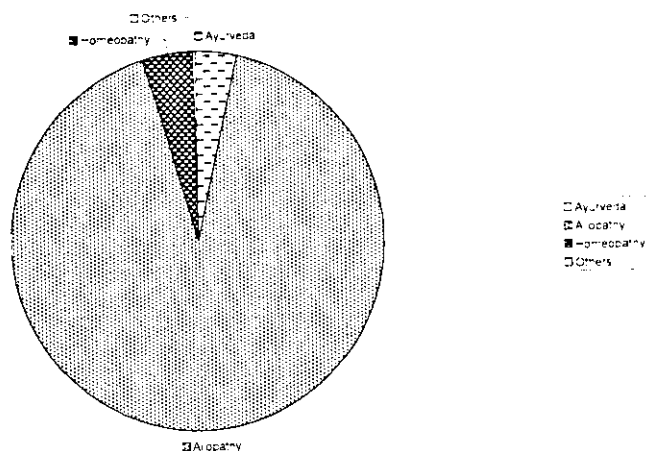
### 5.5 Main diseases and system of medicines followed in last one year

People usually depend upon the three systems of medicines: - 1. Allopathy, 2. Ayurveda, 3. Homeopathy. During the last one year, 5898 people underwent treatment. The majority of people depend on Allopathic treatment i.e. (91.5 %). About 3.75% depending on Ayurvedic treatment 4.6 % of people depend on Homeopathic Treatment.

**Table – 5.8- Details About Main Diseases and System of Medicine**

System of Medicine	Cancer	Diabetics	Heart Diseases	TB	Asthma	Aids	Others
Aurvedha	3	26	19	0	28	0	216
Allopathy	78	1089	230	11	222	0	5397
Homoeo	0	12	4	0	5	0	269
Traditional Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Naturopathy	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5898</b>

## TREATMENT FOR DISEASE AND SYSTEM OF MEDICINE -LAST ONE YEAR



### 5.6 Medical Treatment By Institution Type

A Major portion of patients prefers treatment in private hospitals. Only 31% of the people underwent treatment from government hospitals whereas 68% of people underwent treatment from private hospitals. Out of the total patients received treatment from government hospitals, Scheduled Castes are noted to be 17% , ST 1% , OBC 44% , and others 39%. Out of those treated in private hospitals 3% were SC, OBC 17% and others 80%.

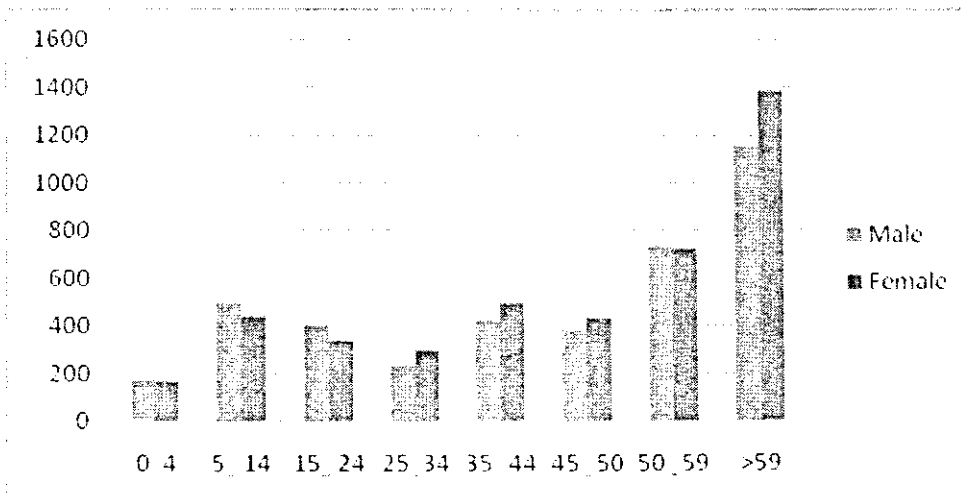
**Table – 5.9- Details About Medical Treatment By Institution Type-last one year**

Institution Type	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Government	347	16	1052	982	2397
Private	163	8	883	4129	5183
Cooperative	0	0	10	11	21
Others	0	0	4	21	25
No Treatment	5	0	0	16	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1949</b>	<b>5159</b>	<b>7647</b>

**Table – 5.10- No. of Persons under Treatment for Last One Year**

Sex	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	50-59	>59	
Male	151	452	353	208	386	365	687	1078	3680
Female	154	398	306	267	459	408	678	1297	3967
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>7647</b>

The data shows that out of the total patients who received treatment last year, 52% are females. 48% of the total patients who underwent treatment belong to the age group above 50 years and 31% above 60 years

**No. of Persons under Treatment for Last One Year**

## 5.7 Disability

Out of the total persons disabled came under study 37% are orthopedically disabled, 28% are mentally retarded, 7% of the rest blind, 7% deaf and dumb and the remaining 19% are other type of disability. SC component of the disabled is 6%, OBC 23% and others 71%. Male, female percentage of the disabled is 60% and 40% respectively.

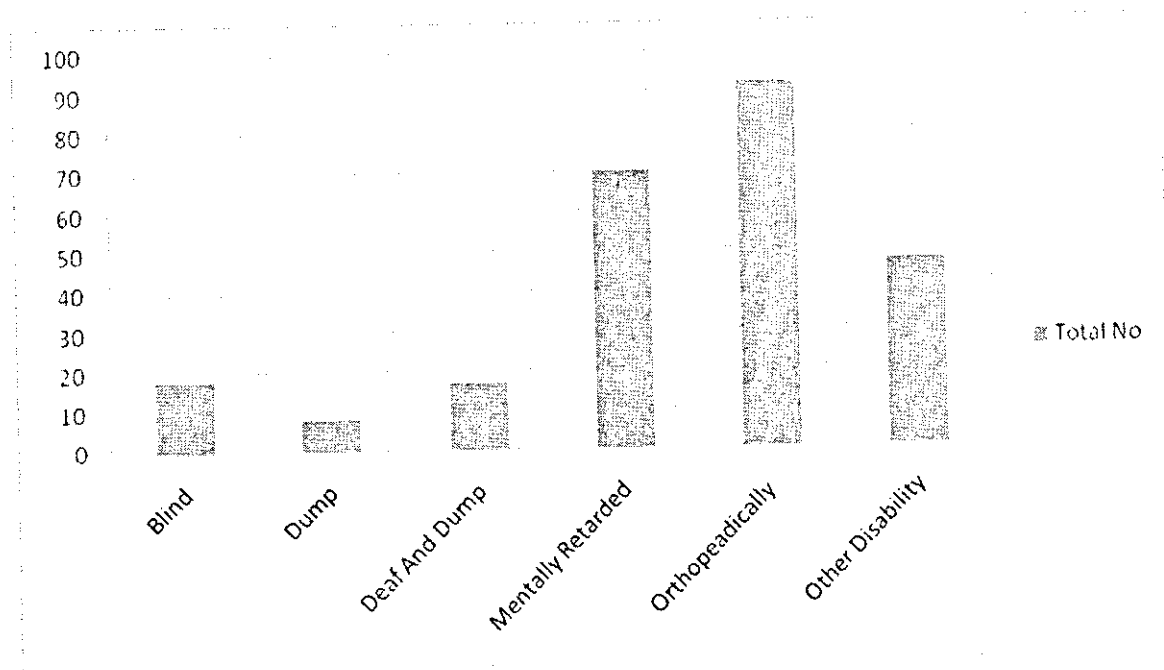


Table – 5.11- Details about Disabled

Type of Disability	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Male	Female	Total
Blind	0	0	6	12	10	8	18
Dumb	0	0	0	7	0	7	7
Deaf And Dumb	0	0	3	14	6	11	17
Mentally Retarded	7	0	12	48	52	15	67
Orthopaedically Handicapped	4	0	25	56	51	34	85
Other Disability	3	0	8	34	21	24	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>239</b>

There are two schools for mentally retarded children and one mental hospital functioning in the panchayat.

Details of Disability



### 5.8 Unhygienic Habit

If we analyze the cause of diseases and death we can see that safe drinking water, sanitation and unhygienic habit such as alcohol consumption and smoking are the main reasons. The following table reveals the habit of the people with respect to smoking, Drinking and betel chewing above 14 years old.

**Table 5.13- Details of People having Unhygienic habit**

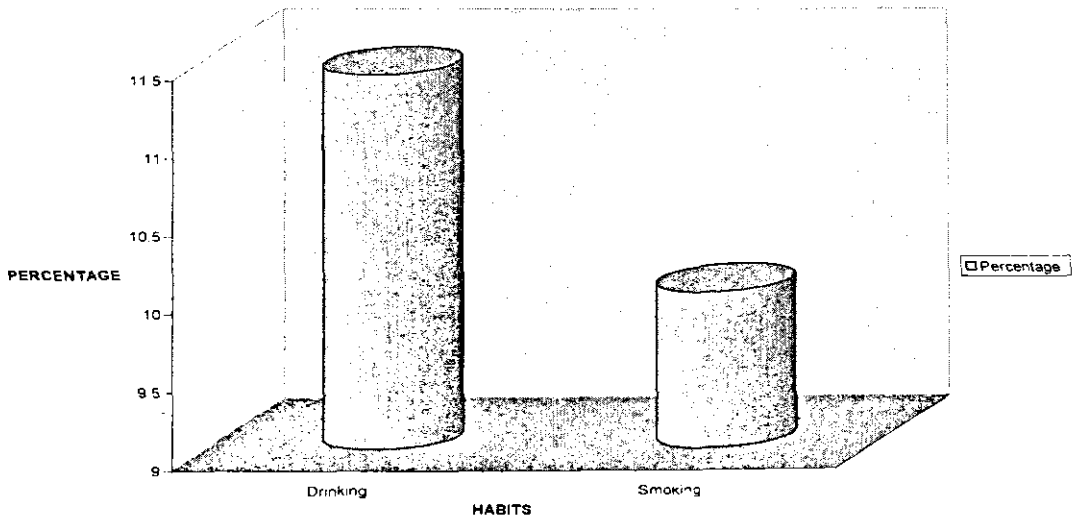
Age group	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-59	>59	Total
Smoking			9	127	327	268	348	243	1322
Betel Chewing				31	37	39	116	295	518
Alcoholism			19	189	355	313	332	309	1517
<b>Total</b>			<b>33</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>3401</b>

Considering the population above 15 years and above, the percentages of people having unhygienic habits are shown in Table 5.8.2

**Table: 5.14**

Habits	Percentages
Alcohol consumption	11.4
Smoking	10
Tobacco Chewing	3.9

About 11.4% of the population above 14 years consumes alcohol more than once in a month. The data show that 10% of people had the habit of smoking in the same age group. So proper awareness programmes should be conducted among the people by the Panchayat against such unhygienic habits. If we exclude the population of women in this age group assuming they have no such habits, the percentages should become almost double.

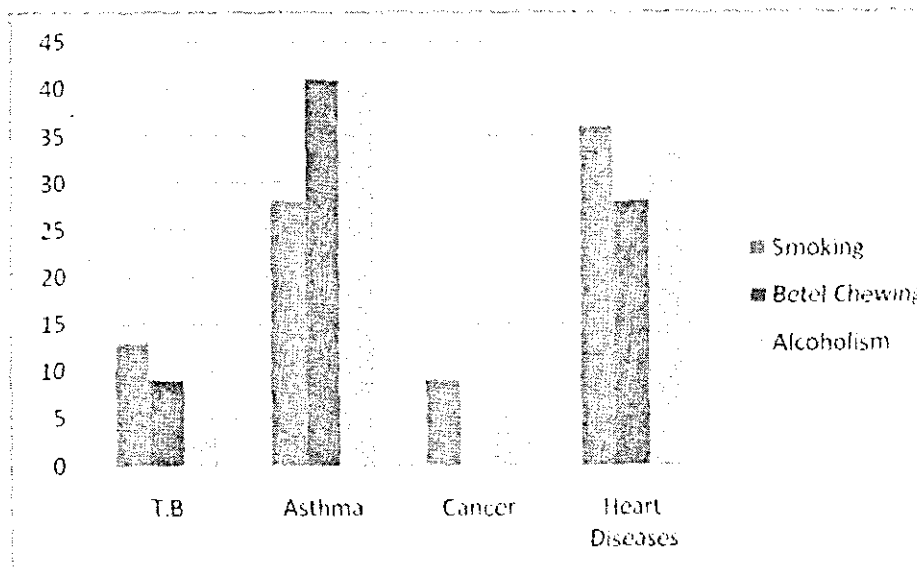
**HABIT OF THE PEOPLE ABOVE 14 YEARS**

Hypertension, Diabetes, Cancer, mental disorders are common diseases here. A separate study may be conducted on the impact of Alcoholic consumption and chronic diseases.

**Table – 5.15 – Diseases and unhygienic habits**

Other Activities	Diseases								Total
	Diabetic	Hypertension	T. B	Asthma	Cancer	Heart Diseases	Aids	Other Diseases	
Smoking	81	139	13	28	9	36	0	200	506
Betel Chewing	55	81	9	41	0	28	0	16	360
Pan Masala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism	147	176	3	40	4	33	0	237	640
Others	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	12	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1530</b>

**A comparison of habits and diseases**



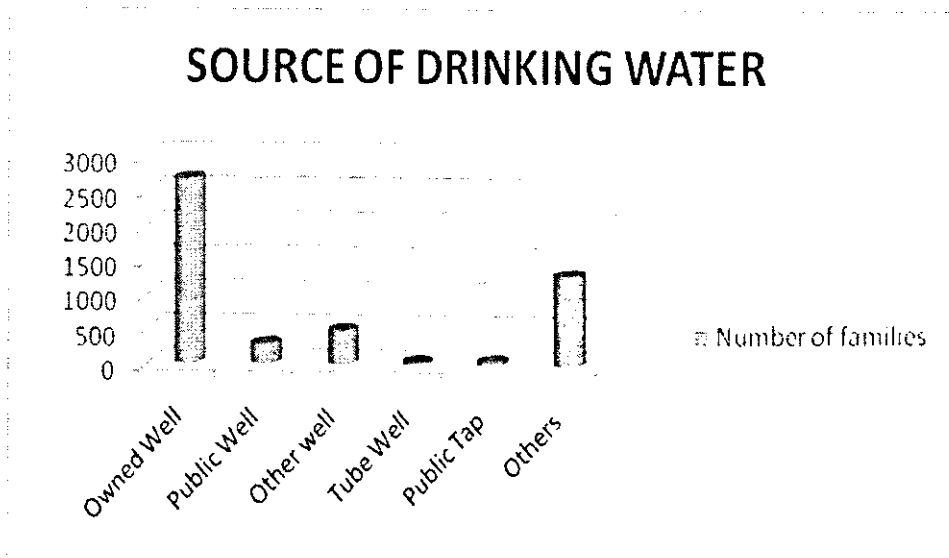
## 5.9. Drinking Water

Water is a precious natural resource and its planning, development and management

should be governed by national perspectives. The water sector has undergone basic changes in recent years due to perceived scarcity. Some areas of the panchayat affected severe scarcity of water. Local water resource development and management would be an important element of the strategy for meeting the water needs of the future particularly in water-scarce regions.

About drinking water facility it is known from the survey that 70% of the families have water connection which is operated by local societies.

The scarcity of drinking water is felt in all parts of the area especially in elevated areas of Uzhavoor Panchayat. In summer, private agencies distribute water in tanker lorries from January onwards. But they charge heavily and such arrangements are not reliable. Scarcity of drinking water can be solved by constructing check dams in streams and by introducing lift irrigations in the ongoing irrigation canal work at Monipally.



Even though the water connection is made available from societies, about 42% of families experience a shortage of drinking water for a period of one or two months. Shortage of Pure drinking Water has become a serious problem in summer season. Ground water capacity is also decreasing every year. The wetland conversion, soil erosion and shortage of rain will also affect to water shortage.

**Table-5.16 -Sources of Drinking Water – Social group wise**

Social Category	Owned Well	Public Well	Other well	Tube Well	Public Tap	Others	Total
SC	77	54	62	0	8	129	330
ST	4	0	0	0	0	12	16
OBC	470	142	249	8	20	331	1220
Others	2133	96	186	42	37	832	3326
<b>Total</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>4892</b>

The main source of Drinking water is owned well (68%). 13% of families depend on Tube well. 33% of people depend on other source including water supply schemes provided by local water supply schemes.

### 5.10 Water scarcity areas

Scarcity of drinking water is the main problem of 43% of families. About 3.4% of families suffer a scarcity of water for a month.8.6% have under scarcity for two months and 11.5% had scarcely for a period of three months. 19.8% have scarcity for more than three months

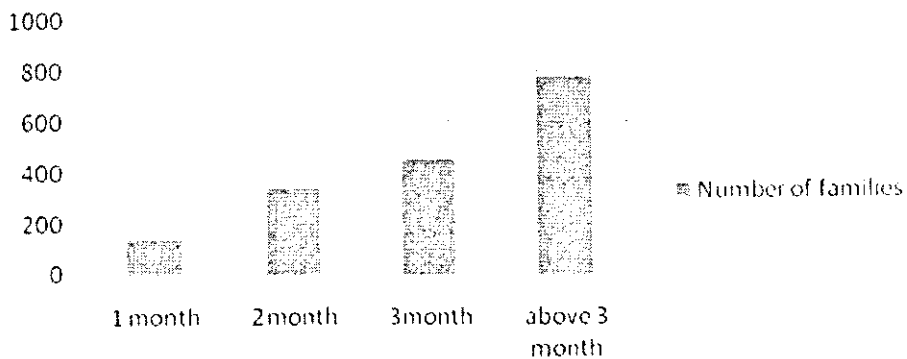
**Table 5.17- Water scarcity areas**

1	Ward-1	Kazhuthukuttil – Achikkal Area
2	Ward-2	Madappara Colony and other areas
3	Ward-3	Malarikkara, Kudukkapara, Mankuzhy
4	Ward-4	Inchanadu hill, melarikkara
5	Ward-5	All areas
6	Ward-6	Kallada Colony, Tharakkanal area, Parayani area
7	Ward-7	Pulppara, Kakkanad area and Verukadappal area
8	Ward-8	Perumthanam area
9	Ward-9	Karunechy, Chettukulam & kaimary
10	Ward-10	All areas
11	Ward-11	Muthukulamala colony
12	Ward-12	Muthukulamala, Kallidukky, Kappilanchodu areas

Table- 5.18- Details about Drinking Water - Ward wise

Ward	No. of Families not getting drinking water for				
	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	Above 3 Months	Total
1	8	4	32	64	108
2	15	39	39	162	255
3	16	72	60	220	368
4	8	24	8	4	44
5	0	25	50	95	170
6	6	51	57	132	246
7	4	20	52	4	80
8	0	6	3	0	9
9	20	30	20	5	75
10	45	50	55	65	215
11	0	0	52	28	80
12	12	16	24	0	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>1702</b>

### Scarcity of Drinking Water



#### 5.11 Findings:

- a) *The number of outpatients per day in PHC is very high but doctors are insufficient.*

- b) *Out of the total population above 35 years, is reported for 16% diabetes of people, 19% have hypertension and 4% suffering from heart diseases.*
- c) *Out of the total population above 50 years, 23% have diabetes, 28% have hypertension, asthma for 5.2%, heart disease for 6% and cancer in 0.8%.*
- d) *Out of the total population above 60 years, 26% have diabetes, 31% have hypertension, 7.7% have asthma and 8.3% have heart diseases.*
- e) *Hypertension and Diabetes are found almost equal in proportion among male and female but Heart disease is found more among male, ie., (63%).*
- f) *Last one year 48% of the population underwent for treatment - 31% depend on the Govt. Hospitals and 68% relived up on private hospitals*
- g) *Out of the total population, 1.5% are found disabled and 4.1 persons out of 1000 people are found mentally retarded and 5.2 persons out of 1000 are found orthopaedically handicapped.*
- h) *In the population above 25 years 13.2% consume alcohol more than one time in a month.*
- i) *10% death happened in Uzhavoor last year was due to accidents.*
- j) *19.8% face scarcity of drinking water more than three months.*

### **5.12 Suggestions:**

*Programs should be conducted for students to realise the importance of clean environment and how the environment affects the health and hygiene of the individual and the society.*

- a) *The community leadership to organize school based activities for cleaning*
- b) *School Health Club to be started*
- c) *All the schools should provide sanitation and hygiene related education to the students*
- d) *The work of the proposed K. R. Narayanan specialty hospital to be completed within the stipulated time*
- e) *Awareness camps are to be conducted for preventing diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer etc.*
- f) *Awareness camp is to be conducted for the need of proper physical exercises*
- g) *Awareness programme to be conducted to reduce the unhygienic habits such as alcohol consumption, smoking etc.*
- h) *Old age home to be started*
- i) *Conduct awareness seminars in the health sector*
- j) *Introduce package for imparting awareness by conducting medical camps related to diabetes.*

- k) Start Health Clubs, centers for Yoga, Meditation etc. to alleviate the problem of stress
- l) Take up special packages for the production of vegetables, egg, milk, fruits that are needed for the household, in the household premise itself in liaison with Kudumbasree, Krishi Bhavan, Veterinary hospital etc.
- m) Maintaining medicinal plants in the house premises
- n) Introduce schemes giving special emphasis to infrastructural developments in every colony.
- o) Give prime importance to watershed schemes to preserve soil and the environment. Rain harvesting schemes, portable bio gas plant for producing cooking gas from household waste should also be promoted.
- p) More trees should be planted which will help the reduction of atmospheric temperature.
- q) Implement schemes for the disposal of plastic waste with the assistance of Kudumbasree
- r) Prohibition of consumption of 'Pan Masala.'
- s) Promote rearing of Guppy fish to prevent the growth of mosquitoes.
- t) Take steps to include inpatient facility in Govt Ayurveda and Homoeo hospital in the panchayat
- u) Service of expert doctors at least once in every week in P.H. Sub Centers should be made available

Table 5.19- Appendix

## Persons under treatment for last one year

Age group	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart Diseases	TB	Asthma	Aids	Others
0 - 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
5 - 14	0	0	0	0	42	0	790
15 - 24	2	4	0	0	4	0	651
25 - 34	2	7	0	0	6	0	458
35 - 44	8	72	10	10	40	0	707
45 - 50	15	127	22	10	12	0	589
51 - 60	26	366	57	0	24	0	894
Above 60	28	549	168	4	127	0	1501
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5898</b>



**Details of Deaths Occurs in last one year**

Death Reason	Male	Female	Total
Old Age	22	22	44
Diseases	37	35	72
Accident	14	0	14
Others	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>135</b>

**Details of Deaths Occurs in last one year by Cremation Place**

Cremation Place	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Male	Female	Total
Home	20	0	32	14	29	37	66
Regional Cremation Centre	0	0	5	61	46	20	66
Public Cremation Centre	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>135</b>

**Main Diseases – Age & Social Group**

Main Diseases	Age Group							
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59
<b>SC</b>								
Healthy	32	124	170	177	109	88	55	17
Diabetics				3	7	23	7	11
B.P				7	13	17	12	34
T.B					3			
Asthma			4			3	4	5
Cancer				4				
Heart Diseases								10
Other Diseases	8	16	5	4	23	10	31	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>ST</b>								
Healthy		8	8	12	12	4		
Other Diseases							4	
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>OBC</b>								
Healthy	255	584	575	686	577	247	210	132
Diabetics				4	33	41	106	151
B.P					32	37	128	173
T.B						3		4
Asthma		13		3	18	7	11	85
Cancer			4		4	10	4	
Heart Diseases					10	6	20	78
Other Diseases	23	22	35	49	123	71	82	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>806</b>

<b>Others</b>								
Healthy	340	1444	1657	1067	1096	682	731	400
Diabetics					54	81	314	563
B.P					77	93	322	669
T.B						3		4
Asthma		12	13		38	24	22	124
Cancer					3	3	12	22
Heart Diseases						13	44	144
Other Diseases	47	56	49	42	147	121	282	597
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1512</b>	<b>1719</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>1415</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>1727</b>	<b>2523</b>
<b>District Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2279</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>1587</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>3448</b>

## Source of Drinking water – religion wise

Religion	Owned Well	Public Well	Other well	Tube Well	Public Tap	Others	Total
Hindu	895	187	285	17	28	573	1985
Christain	1789	105	212	33	37	731	2907
<b>Total</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>4892</b>

## Sewage facility – ward wise

Ward	Sewage Facility					
	Own Land	Public Place	Common Sewage Facility		Others	Total
1	316	4	0		0	320
2	317	12	0		6	335
3	352	4	0		0	356
4	317	4	0		0	321
5	332	0	0		0	332
6	335	0	0		0	335
7	320	0	0		0	320
8	332	0	0		0	332
9	331	0	0		0	331
10	321	0	0		0	321
11	309	0	0		0	309
12	309	0	4		0	313
<b>Total</b>	<b>3761</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>3925</b>

## Details About Disabled Persons by their Special Ability

Disability Type	Dance	Music	Musical Instruments	Traditional Arts	Athletics	Traditional Medicine	Others	Total
Blind	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	8
Dump	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaf And Dump	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mentally Retarded	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Orthopeadically Handicapped	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Other Disability	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>

## Chapter VI

### Women and Women Empowerment

#### 6.1 Marital Status

The unmarried women in the age group 35-44 is 5.3%, it is 1.8% in the age group 45-50, 4.5 % in the age group 50-59 and 1.8% in the age group above 59 years.

**Table 6.1 - Number of Unmarried women by social group**

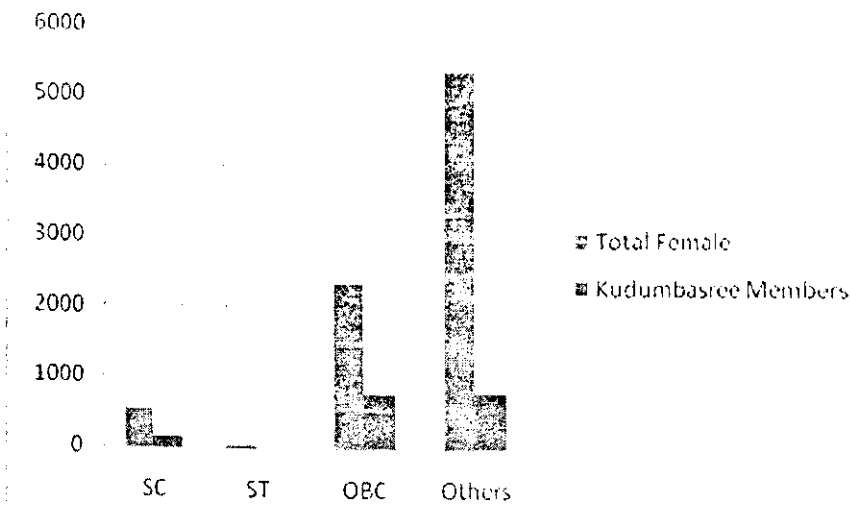
Social group	Age group						Total
	15 - 24	26 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 59	60 and above	
SC	56	32	3	0	0	3	94
ST	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
OBC	177	88	48	7	12	4	336
Others	461	92	14	7	34	21	629
<b>Total</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1067</b>

#### 6.2 Widows in the panchayat

Analysis showed that there are 957 widows in the panchayat which is 11.5% of the total female population. Considering the female population, 4.3% of women in the age group 35-44, 6.7% in the age group 45-50, 13% in the age group 50-59 and 47% in the age group above 60 years are widows.

**Table 6.2- Number of widows by social group**

Social group	Age group						Total
	15 - 24	26 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 59	60 and above	
SC	0	0	15	9	8	15	47
ST	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
OBC	0	0	14	19	52	217	302
Others	0	0	25	24	74	481	604
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>957</b>



### 6.3 Contribution of Kudumbasree in Women Empowerment

People's participation programme, Kudumbasree projects and reservation of women to self governing bodies have contributed much to bring women into the mainstream of the society and help them to advance remarkably in personality development and achievement of self sufficiency.

Kudumbasree is the source of power for the new generation women of Kerala these days. This women's empowerment organization was established by the government to strengthen the women power and to show them the right path to grow their self-confidence and significantly improve their way of living to be independent. With such an initiative now it is learned that more than 90 percent of women in Kerala have gained their self-confidence after being associated with Kudumbasree.

Novel programmes should be brought for the welfare of women and children, and for the empowerment of women. Kudumbasree units should introduce more self income generating schemes for the women. Self help groups should be aiming to be redirected to employment oriental industrial projects.

Although there are so many units of micro enterprises in this panchayat the laundry unit functioning in the market, 'Pappad' unit at 'Kakkanad Kunnu' tailoring unit at 'Nedumpara' sweet meals unit and units manufacturing lotion, soap powder and candles are functioning well, still these units are to be improved much. There are adequate infrastructural facilities for micro enterprises for local development.

## 6.4 Findings

*Women industrial and marketing centre at 'Nedumpara', women employment training centre at Inchanatt, Kudumbasree Marketing Centre in the market are some of the achievements under woman component.*

*Along with economic development women have attained remarkable progress advanced commendably in personality development. Through Kudumbasree projects, organizing capacity, reacting power and social awareness of the women improved to a great extent.*

*Through National programmes like NREGS women have achieved greater quantum of self dependency by earning money, operating their own account and utilizing the money according to their requirements.*

*Through seminars and classes on subjects like family life, character formation, Health awareness, awareness of the law, harassment in the family, right to information etc. women have gone a long way ahead.*

## 6.5 suggestions

- 1) A Hotel exclusively for women through Kudumbasree projects should be considered.*
- 2) A new venture in IT field should be enacted by introducing more computers in the Kudumbasree office. Availing the present funds, more computers to be purchased and thereby more people can be given training*
- 3) DTP Centers can be started.*
- 4) Manufacturing of paper bags and cloth bags etc.*
- 5) Starting new laundry units.*
- 6) Rearing of Rabbit, Quail, Chicken, Cow Goat etc. on a commercial basis.*
- 7) Cultivation on lands especially fallows on lease.*

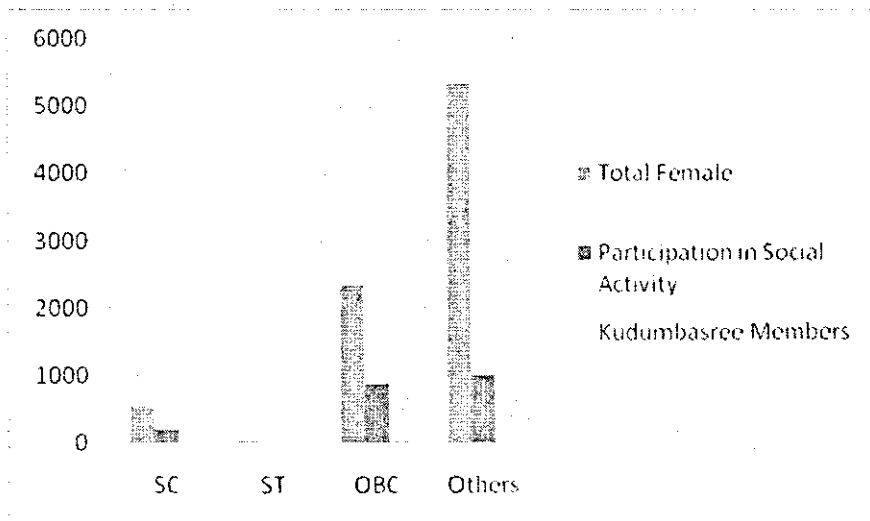
For all the above schemes 50% subsidy is available. If we are undertaking the developmental activities systematically, there can be a spectacular change in the social and agricultural spheres.

**Table 6.3 -Major social welfare schemes and beneficiaries**

Sl. No.	Name of pension scheme	No of beneficiaries
1	Old age pension	64
2	Agriculture labor pension	272
3	Pension for handicapped	114
4	Pension for widows	162
5	Special pension for unwedded ladies (> 50 Yrs of age)	4
6	Pension for unemployment	40

### 6.6 Women Participation in Social activities.

Women participation in social activities is a valuable measure of social progress of the society. As per the survey, it is revealed that 30% of the Scheduled Caste women have Kudumbasree membership. 26 % of female above 15 years have membership in Kudumbasree.



### 6.7 Reason for Women unemployment

The reason for unemployment among women in the age group 15 years to 60 years were examined , 531 women are not interested in obtaining a job, 1117 women did not obtain a job and 28 were not permitted to go for a job.

**Table 6.4- Reason for women's employment**

Reason	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Not interested	31	0	128	372	531
Not getting the job	106	4	404	603	1117
No permission	8	0	4	16	28

## 6.8 Educational Status of Women

**Table 6.5- Educational status of Women completed various courses**

Educational Status	Number of women
HS	1502
Plus2	1598
Degree	415
Master Degree	117

Among 1255 graduates and post graduates 723 are male and 532 are females.

**Table 6.6- Educational Status of Girls studying various courses**

Educational Status	Number of girls
HS	330
Plus2	222
Degree	58
Master Degree	35
Engineering	37
Nursing	365

## 6.9 Problems in the Working Place

In this panchayat, cases of exploitation and harassment of women are rare compared to other places. The issue of dowry is also voluntary in this area.



## Table 6.7 - Appendix Tables

Table-6.7.1- Details About Women Facing Problems in Working Place  
( Ages Between 15 - 60 )

Problems	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Physical Torturing	0	0	3	0	3
Mental Torturing	0	0	5	3	8
Less Payment	0	0	44	49	93
Discrimination	0	0	0	8	8
Immoral Behaviour	0	0	0	8	8
Others	4	0	17	59	80
Not Reported	390	28	1460	3097	4975
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>3224</b>	<b>5175</b>

Table-6.7.2- No. of Unmarried Men's By Social Group-wise

Social group	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	50-59	>59	
SC	0	0	49	39	8	0	0	5	101
OBC	0	0	180	208	26	9	4	9	436
Others	0	0	498	320	52	13	12	7	907
	0	0	727	567	86	22	16	21	1444

## Chapter VII

### Income, Employment and Housing conditions

#### 7.1. Employment Abroad

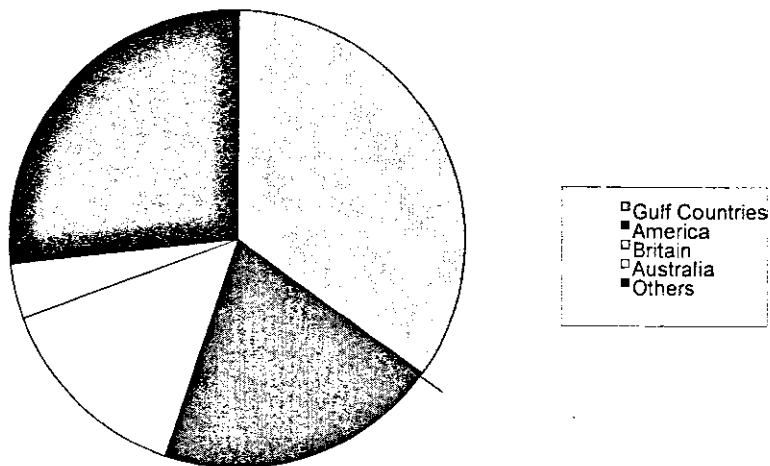
One of the major sources of income of the families is from abroad. . About 1599 persons of this Panchayat are working in different countries (see Table 7.1)

**Table 7.1- No. of Persons Working Outside Country**

Caste	Gulf Countries	America	Britain	Australia	Others	Total
Hindu	161	23	16	4	44	248
Christian	390	311	203	59	385	1351
<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1599</b>

Out of 1599 people working abroad, 551 are working in Gulf countries, 334 are in America, 222 are in Britain, 63 are in Australia and 429 are working in other countries (see the following figure.)

**NUMBER OF PEOPLE WORKING ABROAD**

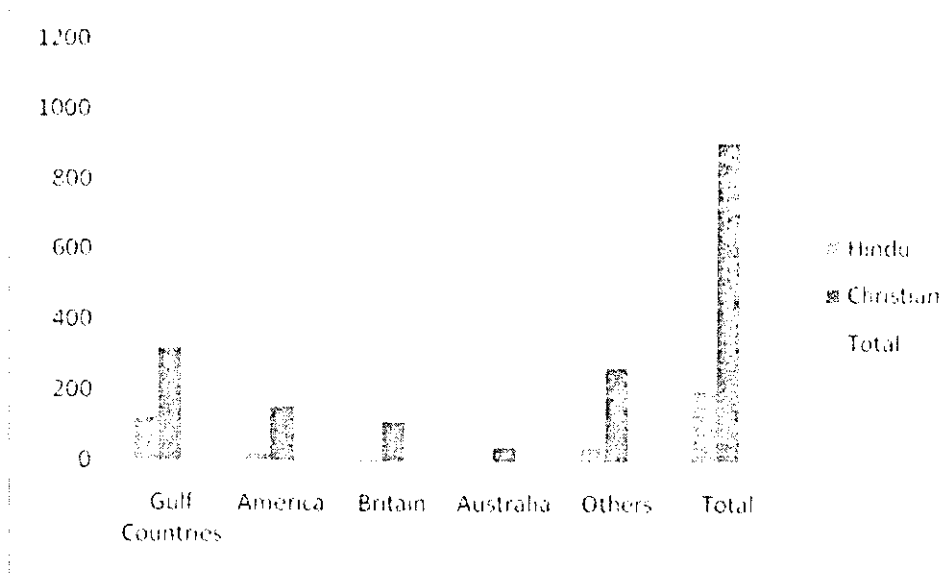


**Table 7.2- No. of Families where Family members working outside India**

Caste	Gulf Countries	America	Britain	Australia	Others	Total
Hindu	130	20	8	4	41	203
Christian	299	152	106	41	254	852
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1055</b>

Out of 3925 families, at least one member of 1055 families (27%) are working abroad especially in Gulf Countries, America and Britain.

## No of families where family members working outside India



**Table 7.3- Number of Families with family members Working outside India-Social Groupwise**

Caste	Gulf Countries	America	Britain	Australia	Others	Total
SC	3	0	5	0	3	11
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0
OBC	82	13	0	0	26	121
Others	344	159	109	45	266	923
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1055</b>

The Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe representation in foreign countries is negligible.

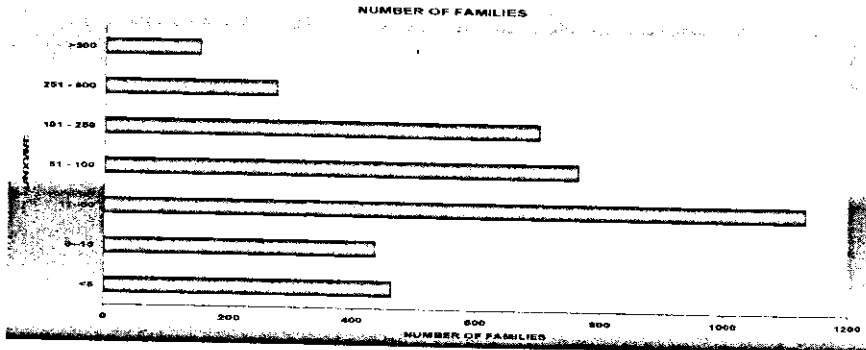
At least one member of 27% of families in the Panchayat is working abroad. So money received from abroad is the major source of income of many families. It is also a fact that many people working in foreign countries returned here due to the recent global economic recession. Anticipating such crisis in the future, adequate steps should be taken for the rehabilitation of the returned from abroad. At present the income from abroad is mainly utilized for construction of luxury houses and other non productive purposes. So proper guidelines and awareness programmes should be conducted for the utilisation of the money for developmental activities

## 7.2 Land possessed

Table 7.4- Land possessed

Land Owned (In Cents)	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
0	4	0	24	10	38
1 - 5	86	8	245	87	426
6 - 10	99	4	212	123	438
11 - 50	68	4	394	665	1131
51 - 100	3	0	98	663	764
101 - 250	0	0	60	641	701
251 - 500	0	0	3	272	275
Above 500	0	0	0	152	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

Majority of families in Uzhavoor belong to middle class. 12% of the families possessed land less than 5 cent and 51% of the families possessed land less than 50cent. Only 4% of families possessed land more than two hector (see the following Fig)



## 7.3. Employment and Unemployment

The unemployment is one of the serious problems of our society. The unemployment problem is not only a serious problem of educated unemployment but also a substantial portion of this problem is simple unemployment of unskilled workers.

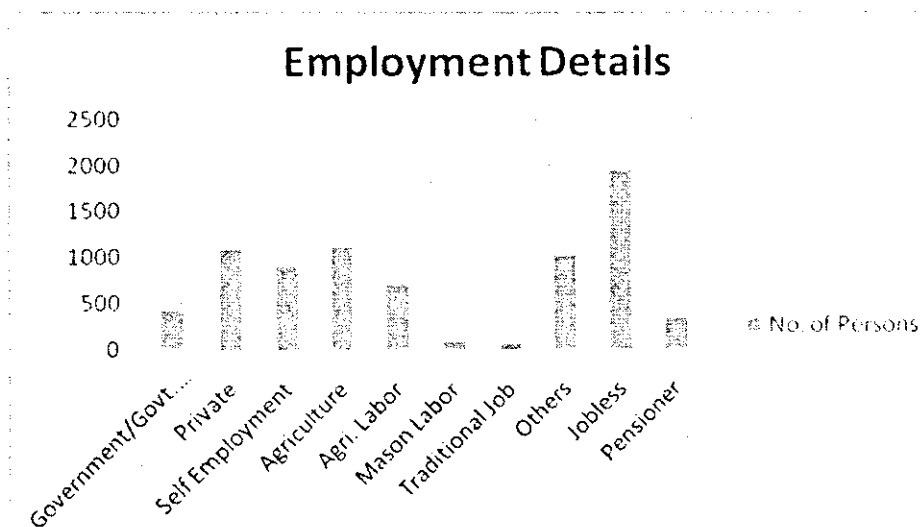
An important feature of the economy is that the out migration of labor force particularly to Gulf countries and to different States within the country is substantially high. Huge out migration happens because of lack of employment opportunity in his homeland

In spite of the fact that a large section of the population has migrated out to the Gulf and elsewhere for jobs, the rate of unemployment here is high. The table 7.5 shows the employment and unemployment figures.

**Table 7.5- Details of job**

Job Description	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Government/Govt. Undertaking/Public	38	4	72	310	424
Private	51	0	258	793	1102
Self Employment	50	0	297	570	917
Agriculture	12	0	94	1021	1127
Agri. Labor	134	4	341	230	709
Mason Labor	3	0	71	22	96
Traditional Job	0	0	71	0	71
Others	137	20	518	339	1014
Jobless	166	4	593	1178	1941
Pensioner	11	0	9	328	348
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>4791</b>	<b>7749</b>

Out of the people seeking jobs, only 5.7 % are working in Government/Govt. Undertaking/Public firms. 24.8 % are earning from the agriculture sector. 12 % are self employed. It is to be noted that 26 % of the job seeking persons are not working. (See the fig)



It is clear that the unemployment is not just one of the problems among the educated youth. Unemployment and under employment among workers in traditional sectors like agriculture and household industries are indeed a major concern.

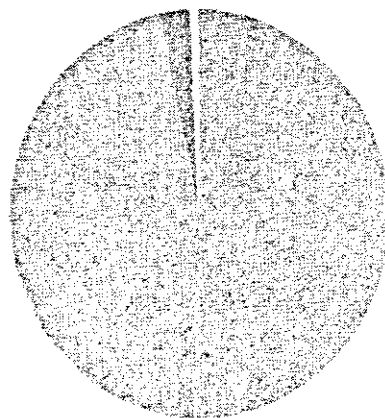
#### 7.4 House Ownership

Panchayat register shows enormous growth both in terms of numbers and quality of dwelling houses during the last few years. Out of the 3925 households, 97% are owned. Also 95% of SC and 75% of ST are living in their houses. And 95% of OBC families are living in their own houses.

**Table 7.6- House ownership**

House Ownership	Hindu	Christian	Total
Owned	1539	2251	3790
Rental	70	39	109
Others	14	12	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>2302</b>	<b>3925</b>

#### Household Details



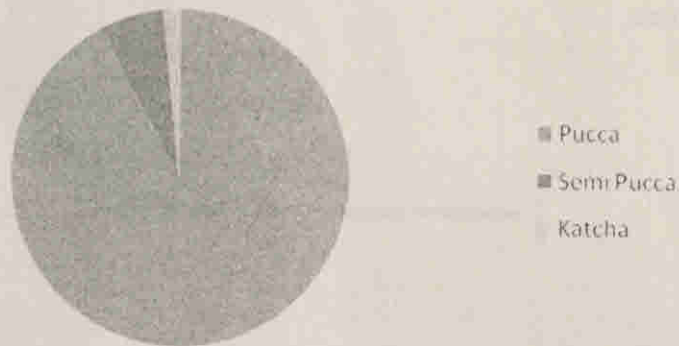
■ Owned  
■ Rental  
○ Others

#### 7.5 Type of Houses

**Table 7.7- House Type**

House Type	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Pucca	207	16	863	2516	3602
Semi Pucca	38	0	134	80	252
Katcha	15	0	39	17	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

## Household Type



This survey report reveals that 92% of houses in Uzhavoor Panchayat are Pucca. There are 80% of SC houses in pucca condition., 100% of ST houses and 83% OBC houses are pucca. 97% houses where people working abroad are pucca. The abnormal hike in the price of building materials is one of the major problems of constructing houses of the poor.

### 7.6 Household Goods owned by families

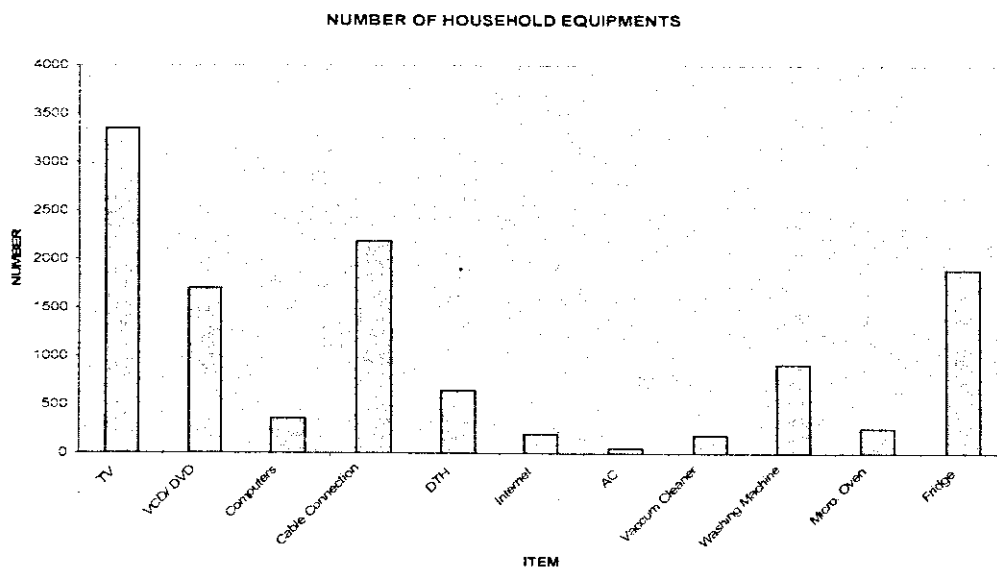
Table 7.8- Facilities owned by families

Item	TV	VCD/ DVD	Computers	Cable Connection	DTH	Internet	AC	Vaccum Cleaner	Washing Machine	Micro. Oven	Fridge
SC	168	41	11	110	20	6			8	3	22
ST	8				4						
OBC	763	261	31	436	161	9		3	41	4	146
Others	2409	1398	320	1641	461	186	57	188	871	251	1728
<b>Total</b>	<b>3348</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>2187</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1896</b>

Name of Household facility	Owned (%)
Television	85.5
VCD/DVD	44.1
Computers	9.2

Cable connection	55.7
Internet	5.1
Air conditioner	1.5
Washing Machine	23.4
Fridge	48.3

(see fig 7.6)



## 7.7. Electrification of Houses

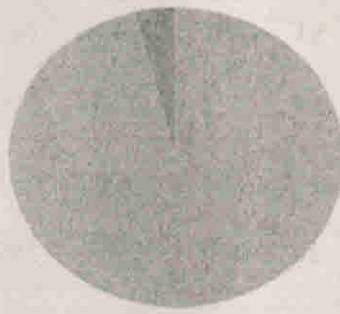
**Table 7.9 - House electrification details**

No. of Houses	SC	ST	OB	Other	Total
Electrified	214	16	943	2589	3762
Non Electrified	46	0	93	24	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

96% of the houses are electrified. 82 % of SC houses and 100% of ST houses are electrified.



## Electrification



■ Electrified

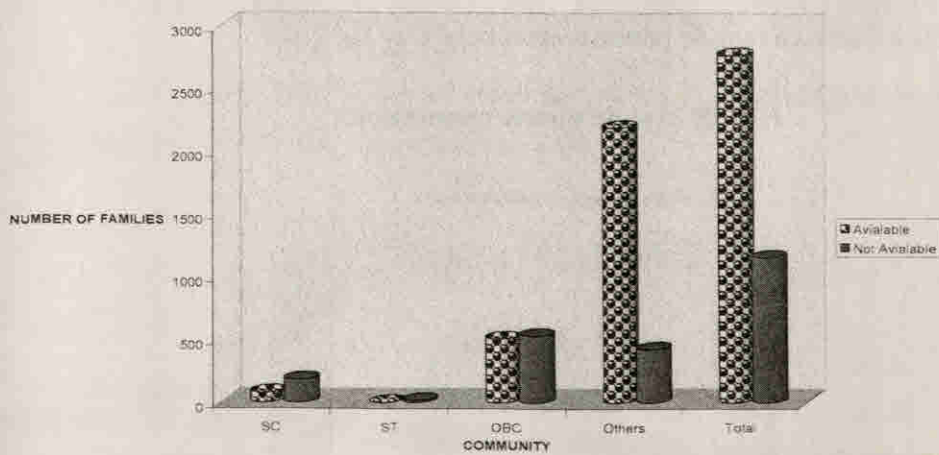
## 7.8. Telephone Facility

**Table 7.10- Availability of Telephone facility**

Telephone Facility	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Available	77	0	505	2189	2771
Not Available	183	16	531	424	1154
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

Land phone facility is available in 71% of households. Only 30 % of SC families have a land phone connection and no ST family has a land phone connection (see the fig)

**TELEPHONE FACILITY**



## 7.9. Mobile phone facility

**Table 7.11- Availability of Mobile phone facility**

Mobile Facility	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Available	226	16	833	2188	3263
Not Available	34	0	203	425	662
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

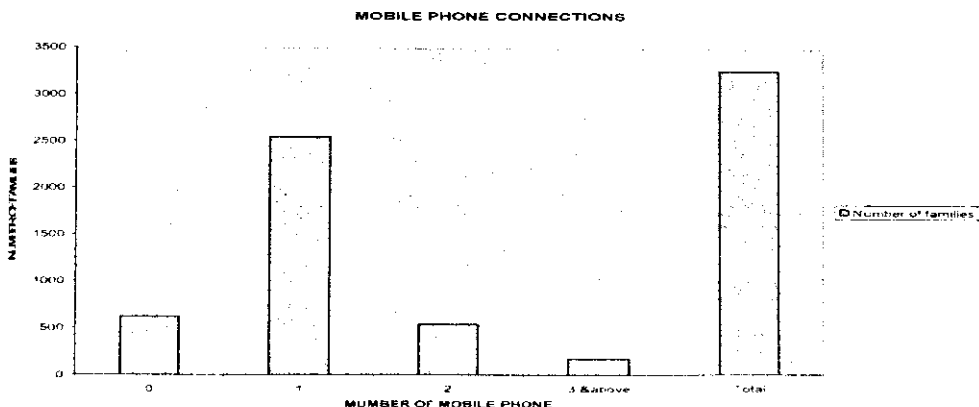
Mobile phone facility, a modern lifestyle indicator, is very common among the people of Uzhavoor .83% of families have mobile connections. 87% of SC families and 100% of ST families have mobile phone connections. There is no relation between income and Mobile Phone connections.

**Table 7.12- No. of Mobile Connections**

Caste	0	1	2	3 And Above	Total
SC	0	183	36	7	226
ST	0	12	4	0	16
OBC	203	684	106	43	833
Others	425	1669	396	123	2188
<b>Total</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>3263</b>

Many families possessed more than one mobile connection. 64.4% of families have a single mobile connection, 14% of families have two mobile connections each and 4.4% of families have more than three mobile connections. 36 Scheduled Caste families have two mobile connections In BPL families 187families has two mobile connections and 31 families have more than two mobile phone connections (see fig 7.10)

**Fig 7.9 Mobile phone connections**



## 7.10 Sources of cooking

Major source of fuel for cooking is firewood and LPG. Firewood is used by 96 % of the families. 74 % of families use LPG. People have complaints about the non availability of LPG connection and improper distribution of it

**Table-7.13- Major Source of Cooking**

Social Category	Firewood	LPG	Electricity	Kerosine	Others
SC	255	92	0	18	0
ST	16	0	0	0	0
OBC	1006	512	5	18	4
Others	2501	2298	28	40	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>3778</b>	<b>2902</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>62</b>

## 7.11. Ration Card Type

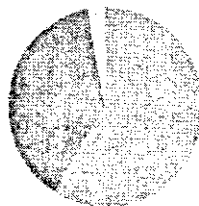
The public distribution system is an instrument for ensuring the availability of certain essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar etc. for consumption at subsidized rates to the people particularly the poor.

**Table-7.14- Type of Ration Card**

Ration Card Type	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
APL	40	8	295	1966	2309
BPL	212	8	711	579	1510
No Card	8	0	30	68	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

About 61% of the families are above the poverty line according to the type of ration card supplied by the Civil Supplies Department (see the fig)

### Type of Ration Card



■ APL  
■ BPL  
■ No Card

According to the ration card supplied, 59% are APL and 41% being BPL

### 7.12. Vehicles owned by families

26 % of families have at least one Two wheeler, 3 % families have Auto rickshaw and 17% families have at least one car or Jeep.

**Table-7.15- No. of Vehicles Owned By Families**

Religion	Bike / Scooter	Auto	Car/ Jeep	Others	Total
SC	24	8	3		35
ST					
OBC	196	25	35	8	264
Others	815	87	616	65	1583
<b>Total</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1882</b>

### 7.13 Toilet facility

Almost all the families (98%) have their own toilet, shows the awareness of the people about sanitation and healthy. 93% of SC families and 100% of ST families have their own toilets. 96% of BPL families have also toilets

**Table-7.16- Toilet facility – community wise**

Toilet Facility	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Available	242	16	1004	2591	3853
Not Available	18	0	32	22	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

### 7.14. Details of Housing loans

The survey report reveals that about 20% of families have availed the loan for house building for their residential houses.

**Table-7.17- Finance for house building**

Finance For House Building	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Complete	113	12	95	43	263
Partially	56	0	257	233	546
No Finance	91	4	684	2337	3116
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

About 6.7% of families received complete financial assistance and 13.9% of families received partial financial assistance for construction of the house.

### 7.15 Findings

- 1) At least one member of 27% of families in Uzhavoor is working abroad
- 2) 85% of the families have a television, 9.2% of families have a computer, 5.1% have internet connection and 55.7% have cable connection
- 3) Out of the total households, 96% of the households are electrified
- 4) Land phone facility is available in 71% of the households
- 5) Mobile phone facility is available in 83% of families
- 6) 14% of the families have two mobile phone connections and 4.4% of families have more than three mobile connections.
- 7) 26% of the families have two wheelers, 17% of the families have a motor car or jeep

### 7.16 Appendix Tables

**Table 7.18- Project proposal 2007-08 and 2008-09  
Estimate**

	Plan Fund	Own Fund	Maint- enance Grant	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Beneficiary Contributi ons	Dist. Sanitation Mission	Cent-rally spons- ored	SSA	Total
Productiv e sector	176153 0					150322 7		89116 0		415591 7
Spill over	115900	112759								228154
Service Sector	147022 1	99200	261000	11250 0		284000		10456 2		248648 3
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	205145									205145
Spill over Service sector	15000	123590		36000	3600 0	91500	21600 0			518090
Infra- structure	10000	219131 7	257858 7			35000		20000		483490 4
Spill over (Int)	11959	355776	395600			38572		16000 0	27104 0	123234 7
Special projects	649660			32000						681660
Spill over (special)	207000							20535 0		412350
STP	30000									30000

## Expenditure

	Plan Fund	Own Fund	Maintenance Grant	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Beneficiary Contribution	Dist. Sanitation Mission	Centrally sponsored	SSA	Total
Productive sector	1230461					682665		199774		2112900
Spill over	114489	93495								207984
Service Sector	1434911	122600	260980	-	100000	264577		104562		2287630
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	143602									143602
Spill over Service sector	15000	25900		1600	1600	5500	190300			239900
Infrastructure		324436	1276556					2000		1620992
Spill over (Inf)	11959	349090	357394					148893	266303	1133639
Special projects	599924									599924
Spill over (special)	176500							176562		353062
STP	30000									30000

## House ownership – Social Group wise

House Ownership	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Owned	246	12	989	2543	3790
Rental	9	4	38	58	109
Others	5	0	9	12	26
Total	260	16	1036	2613	3925

**Finance for house building - Religion wise**

<b>Finance For House Building</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Christian</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Complete	218	0	45	0	263
Partially	281	0	265	0	546
No Finance	1124	0	1992	0	3116
<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3925</b>

**Type of house - Religion wise**

<b>House Type</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Christian</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pucca	1419	0	2183	0	3602
Semi Pucca	171	0	81	0	252
Katcha	33	0	38	0	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3925</b>

**Electrified houses – Religion wise**

<b>No. of Electrified Houses</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Christian</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electrified	1528	0	2234	0	3762
Non Electrified	95	0	68	0	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3925</b>

**Toilet facility – Social Groupwise**

Toilet Facility	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Available	242	16	1004	2591	3853
Not Available	18	0	32	22	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>3925</b>

**Toilet Facility – religion wise**

Toilet Facility	Hindu	Muslim	Christain	Others	Total
Available	1586	0	2267	0	3853
Not Available	37	0	35	0	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3925</b>

**No. of Families Were Family Members Working Outside Country By House Type**

House Type	Gulf Countries	America	Britain	Australia	Others	Total
Pucca	410	172	114	45	295	1026
Semi Pucca	19	0	0	0	0	19
Katcha	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1055</b>

**Mobile Connections – APL/BPL wise**

Ration Card Type	0	1	2	3 And Above	Total
APL	7	1505	342	142	1996
BPL	40	965	187	31	1223
No Card	0	78	13	0	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>3310</b>



## 2008-09 – Project Proposal an overview

	Plan Fund	Own Fund	Maint enance Grant	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Benefi-ciary Contri-bution	Centrally sponsored	Dist. Sanitation Mission	Others	Total
Productive sector (1st stage)	430000					284300				714300
Spill over (P)	395569					60000				455569
Productive sector (2nd stage)	484911	26500				90000				601411
Service Sector (1st stage)	258479	65000		32500	32500			120000	15000	523479
Spill over (B)	40000	285590								325590
Service sector (2nd stage)	424620	188000				270000				882620
Spill over (Infrastructure)	10000	1457950				36111				1504061
Infrastructure (2nd stage)		200000								200000
Other projects 1st (without sector)	861485			175000		267990	216142			1520617
(2nd stage)	1380269	147820	8361			152222				1688672
Special projects (1st stage)	490000									490000
(Spill over)	34700									34700
SCP special project (2nd stage)	182036									182036
SCP – without sector (1st stage)	57000									57000
(2nd stage)	253500									253500
TSP	33000	12294								45294
Maintenance 1st stage			280000							280000
Maintenance 1st stage Spill over			370000							370000
Maintenance 2nd stage		210000	639676							849676
Maintenance Spill over 1st stage		141342	840187							981529
" 2nd stage		40000	1969183							2009183

## Chapter VIII

### Agriculture

Considering the geographical nature, Uzhavoor Panchayat area may be included in the 'middle land' region. This includes small hills, slope regions and plain land area between hills. Rubber, coconut, arecanut and other mixed crops are cultivated in the slope region of the hills.

#### 8.1 Land Utilization

The major agricultural crop in this Panchayat is rubber, covered by 1742 Hectors. The mixed crop cultivation covers 485.34ha. The rubber cultivation covers 69.44%, where the mixed crop cultivation covers 19.34%. Autumn Paddy area is 6.5 Ha, where winter paddy covers 1.88 Ha.. 62.92 Hecter of paddy land (wetland) is seen converted to other crops. The major crops cultivated in the converted land are mixed crops, (17.51 Ha) tubers (11.13 Ha) and rubber (21.52 Ha). The land utilization table is given below as Table -8.1

Table-8.1 – Land Utilization

Item/Crop	Area in Lakh	Percentage
Building & Courtyard	19.50	0.78
Paddy Autumn	6.50	0.26
Paddy Winter	1.88	0.07
Paddy Autumn/Winter	2.88	0.11
Arcanut (Converted land)	5.76	0.23
Building C.L.	1.50	0.06
Plantain C.L.	4.00	0.16
Coconut C.L.	6.63	1.26
Mixed Crops C.L.	17.51	0.71
Rubber C.L.	21.52	0.86
Tubers	6.00	0.24
Tubers wetland	11.13	0.44
Wetland Vegetables	3.13	0.12
Wetland tapioca	1.63	0.06

Teak	5.01	0.21
Plantain	4.00	0.16
Coconut	15.02	0.60
Arcanut	3.88	0.15
Other trees	39.53	1.57
Mixed crops	485.34	19.34
(Nutmeg/Cloves)	0.38	0.02
Pulses	1.00	0.04
Pineapple	10.50	0.42
Vanilla	2.26	0.09
Grass	1.75	0.07
Rubber	1742.25	69.44
Cocoa & Coconut	2.13	0.08
Teak & Cocoa	1.25	0.05
Cocoa & Aracanut	1.00	0.04
Wetland cultivable waste	15.38	0.61
Dry land ,,	9.51	0.38
Cocoa	30.75	1.23
Tubers	3.88	0.15
Water resources	8.25	0.33
Marshy land	0.25	0.01
Rock	7.25	0.29
Vettukal (laterite)	0.25	0.01
No cultivation	1.75	0.07
Mining	3.14	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2509.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Resource mapping survey

## 8.2 Environmental/Agricultural problems

Water scarcity, conversion of wetland, Soil Erosion, low price of Agricultural commodities except rubber, environmental pollution are some problems in the agricultural sector

### 8.3 Suggestions

- 1) *Natural water resources and other water stores like wells and ponds may be protected by constructing side walls etc. This will help water resource of the Panchayat.*
- 2) *The existing canals may be protected suitably by constructing side protection walls or by planting Kaitha and other trees.*
- 3) *The conversion of paddy fields may be avoided. The Paddy cultivation may be brought under Group Farming Projects.*
- 4) *The adverse effects and impacts of paddy field conversion may be brought to the notice of the Panchayat people by Group discussions and awareness classes.*
- 5) *Water received during the rainy season may be collected and protected by the following (1). Construction of Water pits (2) Construction of contour bunds and by the development of thick cropping pattern*
- 6) *Ground water protection may be done by the construction of check dams/sand bunds.*
- 7) *The cultivable waste land may be brought under cultivation by suitable prefects in consultation with the landowners.*
- 8) *The drinking water projects (Kalamukulam/Urappankal) may be implemented without further delay.*
- 9) *The iron pipes used in the Muthukulam drinking water project are being damaged. This may be rectified.*
- 10) *Construction of Deep wells and bore wells may be avoided to protect the ground water.*
- 11) *Proper soil erosion projects may be implemented. The rain water in the upper area region may be suitably diverted for the proper use to avoid soil erosion.*
- 12) *The Services of Voluntary Organisations, technical experts under different sectors, Peoples representatives, Political party leaders may be utilized for the development activities. The development projects may be implemented through Neighbourhood Groups (NGG).*

## Chapter -IX

### A ward wise view of Uzhavoor Grama Panchayat

The following information is collected from the Focus Group Discussions conducted with the active participation of people in various wards. A group of people including Panchayat President, Block Panchayat president and peoples' representatives are actively participating in the discussion. The following information is collected from the participants

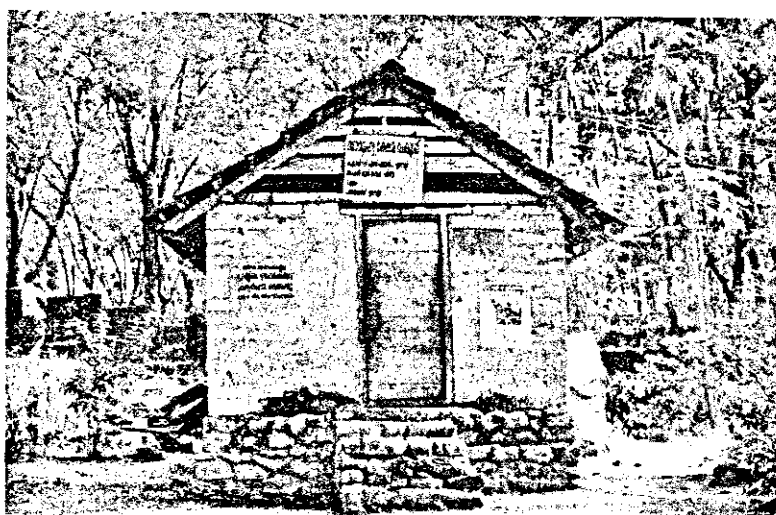
#### WARD-1 – ACHIKKAL

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-1 – Achikkal	267.54
Percentage of Area	10.66

#### Education:

There is no educational institution in this ward. The children depend on the educational institutions in other wards for primary and outside the panchayat for higher education. There is a public demand to start a Technical higher education institution for which people are willing to contribute sufficient land.

There is only one Anganwady working here with strength of 10 students. The infrastructure facility is very poor for the smooth functioning and the basic amenities are lacking. Furniture available is insufficient.



Anganwadi in Achikkal Colony

**Health:**

The 'JAWAHAR Colony' of this ward having 70 houses, most of these houses are very poor in construction, means no fundamental liabilities.

The general health condition of the people in the ward seems to be better, but cases of Hypertension, Diabetes etc. found to be affected large in number. Mentally retarded cases are also reported from here. There is no Health Centre in this ward.

**Drinking Water:**

The scarcity of water is minimized to some extent by depending on the activities of water supply societies. Though pipelines have been installed and borewell dug in the Panchayat, people are not getting water from either of these. Certain families have formulated schemes for purification and supply of water accumulated in the quarry bed and local people are benefitted out of these schemes.

**Women Empowerment:**

The National policy for empowerment of women was adopted in India in 2001 with the ultimate objective of ensuring women their rightful place in society by empowering them as agents of socioeconomic change and development. Empowerment of women is therefore, an important approach adopted for the development of women. The Kudumbasree units in the ward are working well.

**Employment:**

Most of them are rubber farmers. Earnings from foreign employment are moderately less compared to other ward.

**WARD-2 – KUDAKKAPARA**

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-2 – Kudakkappara	174.81
Percentage of Area	6.97

This ward is backward economically as well as in development activities, Kudukkappara Colony is also located in the Ward. The Hindus and Christians live here in peace and harmony.

**Education:**

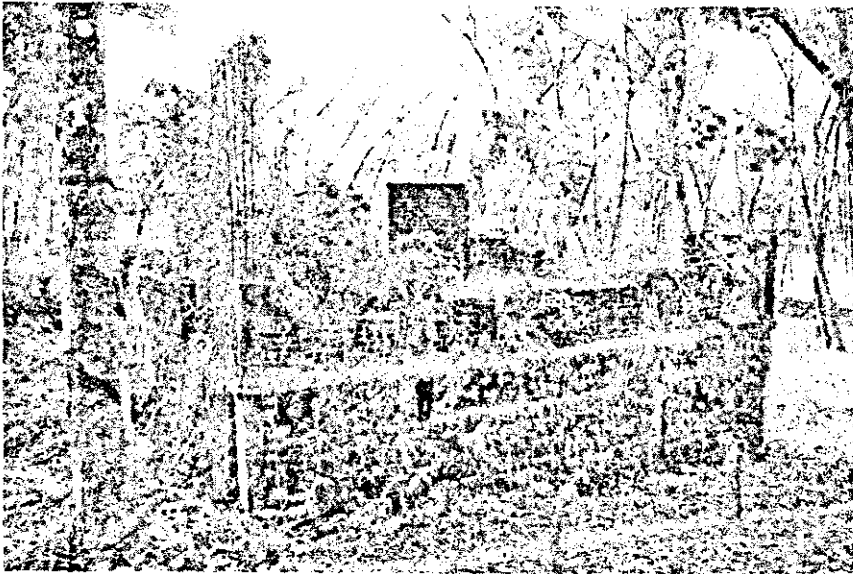
A Govt. L.P, S. is functioning in this ward. The infrastructure facilities are to be improved

**Health:**

People depend on private hospital only for health care. The general health condition of the residents seems to be better. But case of Diabetes, Hypertension and even Cancer and Mental retardation have been revealed.

**Homoeo:**

The only Govt. Homoeo hospital proposed to this ward is not yet completed. Now the work seemed to be stopped and the Homoeo hospital is now working in another ward.



The incomplete Homoeo Hospital

**Drinking Water:**

The scarcity of water very much affects in this ward. Not even a single drinking water project is functioning in this ward. The proposed 'Velloor-Veliyannoor' drinking water project is

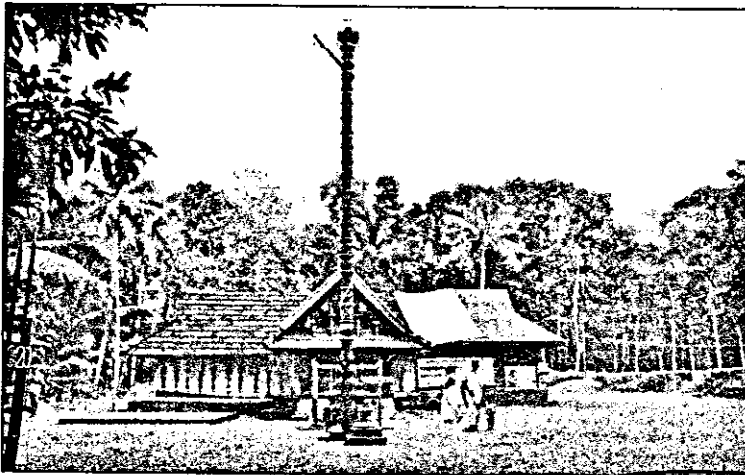
yet to be completed. The project proposes the overall development and impose the quality of rural water supply and environmental sanitation.

**Transportation:** The condition of the available roads is very poor. Most of the black topped roads are in a broken condition without proper maintenance.

**Employment:** Most of them are rubber farmers. The higher price of natural rubber resulted in a shift in the comparative advantage of rubber production against other crops, which attracted small holders to revive rubber tapping experienced a significant increase in production.

### WARD-3

#### PIOUS MOUNT



**Sreekrishna Swami Temple, Pious Mount**

#### Geographical Particulars

Description	Area in Hectare
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-3 Pious Mount	182.04
Percentage of Area	7.26



People of different caste and community live together in harmony here. The people belonging to this area are economically very backward and two colonies namely 'Chettukulam' and 'Neeruritty' are located here.

**Education:** Pious Mount L.P.S., an aided school is the only educational institution functioning in this ward. With less than 100 students and a few numbers of teachers. The major financial requirements are met mainly by the fund contributed by the PTA.

There is a public demand for upgrading the school including English also as a medium for instruction. Technical school, Central School, school under CBSE syllabus etc. is inevitable for the progress of this area.

A sports school also is desirable in this ward which will enable the talented children in sports to climb the ladder of their lives.

Two Anganvadies are functioning in this ward. The basic amenities required for the anganvadies are lacking. Furniture available is insufficient.

**Health:**

As regards health, the people are backward. So, many of them are affected by, Cancer, Diabetes and Hypertension etc. Since there is no medical institution, except a PHC. People have to go far off places for treatment and medical checkups.

The PHC available in this ward should be upgraded with the inclusion of advanced laboratory facilities and the pattern of service of doctors should be improved.

**Personalities:**

The renounced traditional medical practitioners Cheruplakkiyil Ramakrishnan Nair and Krishnan belonged to this ward.

**Drinking Water:**

Even though the scarcity of drinking water is a major issue in this ward, societies functioning in this respect have contributed much to reduce this problem. Yet a permanent remedy remains an unfulfilled dream.

**Common Demands:**

The miserable condition of roads is a major issue. The lack of industrial concerns is also a notable drawback of the ward.

**Economy:**

Compared to the other ward, this ward is in an unflourished economic state. Foreign money earnings are found to be meager and the people are mostly depending upon agriculture as the source of income.

**WARD-4****AREEKARA****Geographical Particulars**

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-4 - Areekara	249.39
Percentage of Area	9.94

People of diverse caste and creed co-exist in this ward in harmony and peace and there is a specialty about this ward that they have a common boundary of Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. The population in this area is composed of Knayana Christians and different categories of Hindus.

**Education:**

No educational institutions other than an Anganvadies is available. Children approach institutions in the next ward or those outside the panchayat for educational purpose. Two anganvadies working in this ward, with about 22 children The infrastructure facilities are lacking for it's smooth functioning

**Health:**

Although strange or contagious diseases are not brought to notice, Hypertension and Diabetes patient are found to be large in number. Proper medical facility is lacking in this ward people are depending the Primary Health Centre located in the nearby ward and it is quite inevitable to have a primary health centre in the ward.

**Women Empowerment:**

This ward lacks self employment programmes for women. But through the implementation of Kudumbasree progress women have come into the mainstream of the society.

**Drinking Water:**

Even though the scarcity of drinking water is a major issue in this ward, societies functioning in this respect have contributed much to reduce this problem.



One of the sources of drinking water

**Personalities:**

- (i) Chikku Thomas: Second top position holder in state wrestling championship.
- (ii) Rahul Raj : He has acquired first place in 'Arbanamuttu' in the State School Youth Festival.

**Income:**

The main crop in this area is rubber and as such the main source of income is also rubber. There are a number of people who have secured jobs abroad and it is also a source of income for their dependants.

The basic infrastructure development is a common necessity for the local people.

**WARD-5**  
**NEDUMPARA**  
Geographical Particulars

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-5 - Nedumpara	142.52
Percentage of Area	5.68

Ward 5, Nedumpara is comparatively a high altitude area. The residents of this ward consist of Christians and Hindus. The majority of the Christians belong to the Knanaya Catholic community,

**Education:**

Even though the older generation in the area was backward in higher education, the majority of the new generation has acquired higher education. Most of the students prefer professional courses in Medical, Engineering, Hotel Management and Nursing, with the ultimate aim of foreign employment.

There is no educational institution in this ward. Even the children of School teachers are studying in schools outside the panchayat. The need for a CBSE syllabus school is evident from this situation. Technical as well as Paramedical educational institutions is also to be established. It is seen that the Banks are reluctant to provide loan facilities to students for Nursing and other professional courses creating turmoil in the higher education sector. There are two Anganwadies in this ward. But the infrastructure facilities are quite insufficient for their smooth functioning. Equipments for mental pleasure and enhancement of cognitive or mental abilities of the children are not available in the Anganwady. The situation is so bad that even the shortage of chairs badly affects the conduct of mother's meetings in the Anganwady.

**Health:**

The general health condition of the residents seems to be better. But cases of Diabetics, Hypertension and even mental retardation have been revealed in the sample study. The presence of a fairly good number of handicapped residents is also to be noted. There is no Health Centre in this ward.

**Ayurveda:**

The only one Ayurveda Hospital in this panchayat is functioning in this ward. But, the hospital is having only Out-patient facilities. The facilities may be improved with at least 10 Beds for inpatients. Massaging and other Ayurvedic treatments may also be introduced. Since the hospital is situated in an elevated area, lack of transportation facilities makes it difficult for the patients.

**Homoeo:**

A Homoeo Clinic is functioning satisfactorily in this ward

**Cleanliness:**

The large extent of Rubber Plantations in the ward enables the breeding of mosquitoes which act as agent for mosquito-borne diseases, hazardous to health. The lack of proper waste management system and the unrestrained use of non-degradable plastic pave way to severe environmental problems, warranting intensive public awareness drive in the matter.

**Women Empowerment:**

The Kudumbasree Projects and Ayalkoottams in the area have helped the betterment of the general standard of living of the women as well as the improvement of their mental and general health. The Self Employed Women Enterprises in this ward are functioning comparatively well. The Pappad manufacturing, Laundry and Tailoring Units are also working well.



Production and Marketing Centre conducted by Kudumbasree Unit

**Drinking Water:**

The scarcity of drinking water is minimized to some extent by depending on natural water sources and the activities of water supply societies. The societies in the ward, Janatha Water Supply Scheme and Nedumpara Water Supply Scheme, registered under charitable societies act are functioning well.

**Economy:**

Most of the families are having a better financial status mainly based on the income from foreign employment. The majority of the above families has members working as Nurses, Technicians etc. in the USA, Britain, Australia, Middle East etc.

**Personalities of Special Mention:**

Isbella, Bharath and Malavika, who won prizes in the National Karate Competitions, are the prestigious students of the ward. Smt. Neenu Mathew, who is an extra-ordinary talent in the field of dance, she has been awarded the rank of Kalathilakam.

The late Kandathilparambil Vaidyan was a veteran famous for his Unani system of treatment for hepatitis.

**General Requirements:**

The demand for a Bus Stand and a Taxi Stand in the panchayat has not been fulfilled so far. The quality of the existing roads is to be improved.

Adequate Development Schemes and Projects are to be planned and implemented for the total development of the ward.

**WARD-6****KURISUMALA**

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-6 - Kurisumala	241.16
Percentage of Area	9.60

## Geographical Particulars



Akshaya Club Pulppara

Uzhavoor Panchayat, renowned as the native place of the former President of India, Sri K.R. Narayanan has advanced much in the path of development. But, Ward No. 6 – Kurisumala is an example of the fact that the process of development is not even in all parts of the panchayat. This ward owns the specialty of the high altitude area in the Panchayat. Lack of educational institutions, dilapidated roads, housing problems of the people and dissimilarities in the Social and Health sectors are the main issues in the ward.

The social sector comprises of people of different religions living cordially and maintaining communal harmony. Even though the majority of the people of the people are Christians, various sections of Hindus are also part of the population here.

### Education:

There is not even a single educational institution in this ward. The children in the ward depend on the educational institutions in other wards as well as the institutions outside the panchayat for their education. Since the ward is a high altitude area, nearly 3 km. From Uzhavoor Town, the children in the area have to surmount the distance for their education.

The demand of the residents for a State Syllabus English Medium School has not been fulfilled so far. There was a proposal for a Central School, but not yet materialized.

For education in the Technical as well as Paramedical Courses also, the residents of the area have to depend on distant institutions.

**Anganwady:**

There is only one Anganwady in the ward. Even though the Anganwady is having its own building, infrastructure facilities are lacking for its smooth functioning. There are 15 children there.



The public opinion is that sufficient infrastructure facilities may be provided and Pre-primary (LKG, UKG) classes may also be started in the Anganwady.

**Computer Literacy:**

Even though the Akshaya Computer Literacy Programme has been implemented in the ward, the majority of the residents still remain as computer illiterate.

**Health:**

The general health condition of the people in the ward seems to be better. But cases of mastectomy due to cancer and other malignant diseases were revealed in the sample survey. Mentally retarded cases were also reported.

A Sub Centre of the Primary Health Centre, Uzhavoor is the only medical institution in the ward. The residents are not satisfied with the functioning of the Sub Centre. Lack of drinking water also affects the proper functioning of the Sub Centre. The



situation is that the residents have to depend on the PHC Uzhavoor, the Private Hospital at Monippally or other Hospitals in the District for their medical treatments.

Immunization programs are being implemented in the ward by the Sub Centre. As reported by the Junior Public Health Nurse in the Sub Centre, due to insufficient awareness of the immunization programmes, there were instances of people refraining from administering Oral Polio Vaccine to their children. The situation demands for proper health education programmes in the area.

#### **Ayurveda:**

There is no Ayurveda Dispensary/Hospital in the ward. The residents of the ward depend on the Ayurveda Dispensary in the adjacent ward Nedumpara, for treatments. The residents reiterate the need for an Ayurveda Hospital with inpatient facilities.

#### **Homoeo:**

There is no Homoeo treatment facility in the ward. The nearby Homoeo Dispensary is at Monippally. The residents of the area demand for a Homoeo Dispensary to be started at least in Uzhavoor Town.

#### **Cleanliness:**

The Pig Farms in the various parts of Edakkoly Colony create environmental as well as hygienic problems in the area. The unrestrained use of non-degradable plastic in the colonized areas is also a menace to the environment. During the rainy season, the plastic waste deposits in the canals and streams pave way to severe environmental problems, warranting intensive public awareness drive in the matter.

#### **Women Empowerment:**

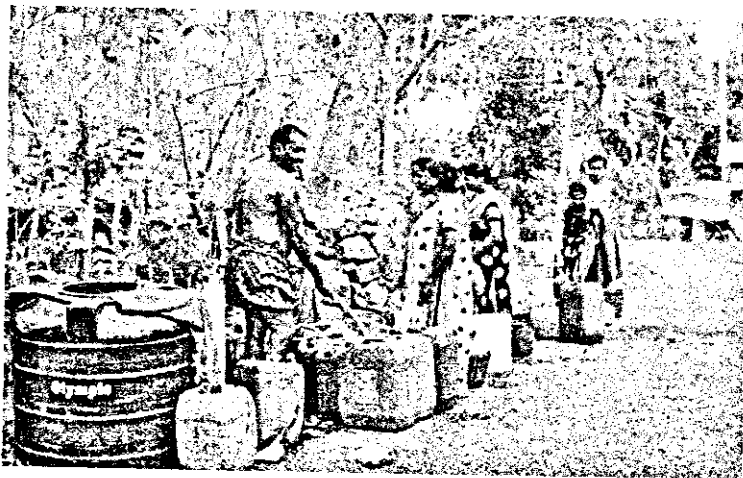
The Kudumbasree Projects in the area have helped the betterment of the general standard of living of women. The activities of the Projects also contributed to the improvement of mental health and confidence building in women and also for their active involvement in the mainstream of the social and cultural scenarios. No enterprises under the self employment scheme is functioning the Ward now. The members of the CDS urge the need for extending technical as well as financial assistance and guidance to new entrepreneurs in the area.

**Economy:**

A good number, among the families in the ward have better financial status and the source of their financial stability may be attributed mainly to foreign employments. Most of the above families have members working as Nurses, Technicians etc. in the USA, Britain, Australia, Middle East etc. On the other hand, there are also families which are financially poor, comprising of agricultural labourers, construction workers and others with less extent of land.

**Drinking Water:**

There is no drinking water scheme implemented in the ward. Consequently, scarcity of drinking water is experienced and the residents have to struggle for drinking water every year after the month of January. At the same time, the dilapidated condition and the inadequate availability of the roads make alternate arrangements for the supply of water by tanker vehicles much difficult. A borewell water supply scheme initiated in the ward has not been completed so far. A water tank for the Edakkoly Drinking Water Scheme has been completed 10 years ago, but the scheme has not been commissioned so far.



A scene from Tharakkanal in January where scarcity of water is very high

**Colonies:**

The two colonies in the ward consist of One Scheduled Caste colony and other General Colony. There are 45 SC families and 3 ST families in the ward.



**Personalities of Special Mention:**

1. Kavungappara Josemon, Anoosha: Both talented sport stars, won gold and silver medals in the State School Meet.
2. Ekkalayil Abraham: A veteran in the traditional treatment system, well known for the treatment of Arthritis.
3. Nedumalayil Raman Nair (the late) : An expert in the traditional treatment system, manufacturer of Kuzhambu (medicated oil), Arishtam (medicine from herbs) etc.

**Common Requirements:**

Adequate roads are the main requirements in the ward. The conditions of the available roads are very poor. Most of the black topped roads are in a dilapidated condition without proper maintenance. Regarding public transport facilities, there were Bus services including F.P. Bus Services some 10 years ago, but now there are only a few services where are quite inadequate for the commuters and students. There are no Bus Shelters at the Bus Stops.

The Survey revealed that there are households in the ward without electricity and also without toilet facilities.

Since cases of Cardiac Diseases, Cancer etc. have been reported in the ward, it will be better to conduct Medical Camps and Health Education Programmes to make the residents health conscious and aware of preventive measures.

Even though most of the families comprising of various religions maintain communal harmony and cordial relationships with each other, it is seen that there are also exceptions of isolated families in the ward.

Adequate Development Schemes and Projects are to be planned and implemented for the uniform, total development of the ward and the panchayat.

**WARD-7**  
**PULPPARA**  
Geographical Particulars

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-7 - Pulppara	186.40
Percentage of Area	7.43

People of different caste and community live together in harmony here. Different projects and programmes which accelerates the developmental activities are being implemented here. Krishi Bhavan, Anganwady, L.P., UP Schools, Govt. Hospital, Churches, Temples, Motorable roads etc. are to be mentioned.

**Education:**

St. Joanns UPS is maintaining a good standard. After higher secondary education, so many students are choosing nursing for higher study and hence good scope for a college of Nursing.

**Anganwady:**

An Anganwady is functioning, but its condition is very poor.

**Health:** Regarding the health of the people, the situation is rather good. The private hospital and government hospital available here are contributing much for the improvement of health of the people. A few cases of Cancer patients and mentally retarded are an issue of concern.

Measures are being taken to up-grade and renovate the PHC available at present, to the K.R. Narayanan Memorial Specialty Hospital. There is suggestion from people to enhance the number of doctors and to improve the pattern of service.

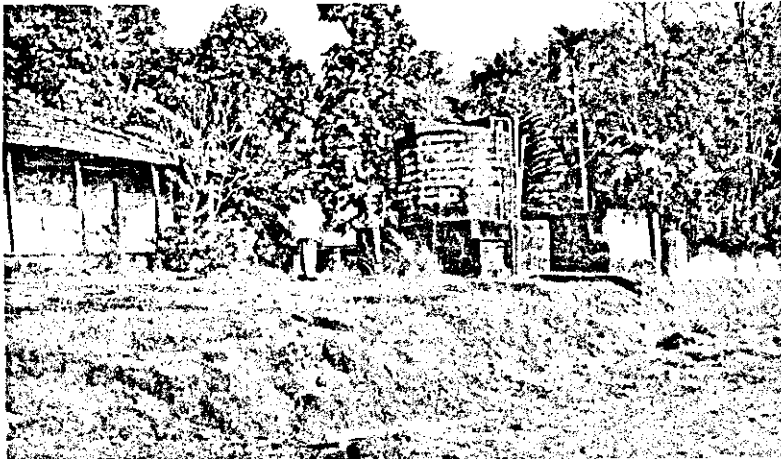
**Women Empowerment:**

Women have attained more self confident and self dependency for which the Kudumbasree projects have contributed much.

**Drinking Water:**

The contribution of the following societies to solve the problem of water scarcity is worth mentionable.

- (i) Verupara Drinking Water Scheme
- (ii) Pulppara Drinking Water Scheme
- (iii) Aiswarya Water Supply Scheme.



**Pulppara Drinking water Scheme**

**Economy:**

People generally depend upon agriculture as a source of income. The rate of foreign money earnings is also good. Most of the people employed abroad are in USA, UK and Gulf countries.

**Common Demand:**

People demand, the speedy completion of the proposed Uzhavoor – Nedumpassery highway which is highly beneficial to the people. Introduction of a bus stand and a taxi stand are also among the demands of the people.

**WARD-8****PERUMTHANAM**

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-8 - Perumthanam	127.40
Percentage of Area	5.08

**Education:**

Only two educational institutions are available – in this ward – one L.P. School and a Plus Two School. Both are management schools. Condition of the LP school is very poor. Desk and bench available are insufficient. The condition also is miserable. The atmosphere is dusty and unhygienic. The higher secondary school is competent in curricular and extra curricular activities. At present there is no institution for technical education. Introduction of ITC, Polytechnic, Engineering Colleges, Nursing colleges etc. are inevitable Even though there are so many male nurses who have completed their courses, the majority of them are unemployed. One English medium school under CBSE syllabus and another under State syllabus remain unfulfilled ambition of the local people.

**Anganwady:**

Out of two anganwadies available, one is functioning in a rented building. The basic amenities required for these anganwadies are lacking. Furniture available is insufficient and even Mothers Meeting are difficult to be conducted.

**Special School:**

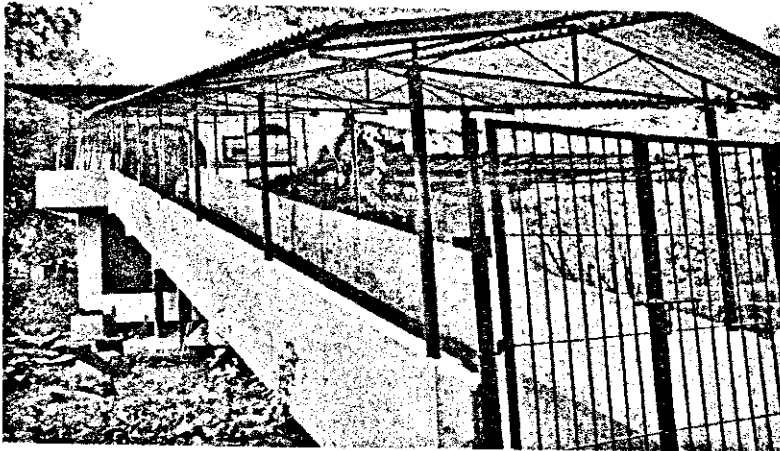
There are two special schools for mentally retarded – Seenai Special School and Mother Teresa School.



Mother Theresa School for mentally retarded children

**Seenai Special School:**

It is functioning from 1996 had been registered under charitable societies act. Out of 55 students in this school, 40 are day scholars. Teachers are imparting training for the rest of the students at their residents. Students are in the age group of 3 to 43 years. Vocational training is given to the students who are above the age of 20. They are trained to craft products from coconut shell, arecanut leaf plate etc. They are also making newspaper cover, candles, tailored articles. An elected director board is controlling the unit.



The Seenai Special School for mentally retarded persons

The students have won 4 gold, 4 silver and 6 bronze medals in State Level competitions. The school lacks a good playground for undertaking regular practices in sports and games. Travel facility is poor.

### **Health:**

The primary health centre in this ward is not having sufficient space. But recent steps have been taken to modernize this centre to Sri K.R. Narayanan Memorial Specialty Hospital investing around 5 crore of rupees. Even though the people are generally healthy, many cases of diabetes, Heart diseases etc. are noted. Rare diseases are not brought to notice.

Essential medicines are available here for which funds are provided by Block Panchayat. There is public opinion to improve the service of the Doctors. Although a private hospital is functioning at Monippally. The majority of people are not benefited out of it, as the treatment is rather expensive.

### **Ayurveda:**

The only Ayurveda Hospital available in the Panchayat is located in Nedumpara Ward. Since the infrastructure facility is limited, inpatient treatment is quite inconvenient. The hospital is situated at comparatively high altitude and it is not easily accessible for so many patients.

**Homoeo: At present a Homoeo hospital is functioning at the Monippally which is far away from the heart of the Panchayat and there is public opinion to bring a hospital at Uzhavoor town.**

### **Veterinary Hospital:**

Veterinary hospital also is located at Monippally, which doesn't benefit for the majority of people. So the people are demanding a hospital at Uzhavoor town.

### **Santhigiri Hospital:**

Sri K.R. Narayanan Memorial Hospital is located in the 9<sup>th</sup> Ward. The treatment here is expensive and hence the common people cannot afford it.

### **Cleanliness:**

Since Rubber is extensively planted in this area, environmental pollution is high which causes extreme growth of mosquitoes and mosquito born diseases. During the recent past Chikkun Guniya was widespread in this locality.



Waste water from the town flows to a nearby low lying plot and get stagnated which intensity the pollution problem of mosquitoes and tick-born diseases and a permanent solution for this should be initiated urgently.

#### **Water Supply Schemes:**

Sl. No.	Name of Society	No. of beneficiaries
1	Perumthanam Kudineer Upabhokthru Samithy	65
2	Kuzhippally Farm	40
3	Uzhavoor West	40
4	K.R. Narayanan - Kuzhavayal	55
5	Thottathippara – Kudivella Padhathi	60

Through collective action of the people to distribute water available from different natural sources, they have overcome to a great extent the problem of water scarcity. There are such 5 water supply schemes which are run by charitable societies.

#### **Industry, Agriculture and Employment:**

No industrial concerns are functioning here. The inhabitants of this area are depending upon agriculture as a major source of income. Most of the people have turned to agriculture an early age, their educational level is also comparatively low. Almost all are small scale cultivators and the major crop is Rubber Paddy is not cultivated recently.

A Major portion of the new generation who is more educated have migrated to towns either for securing or for seeking jobs. Most of the well educated section has secured jobs abroad.

#### **Important Personalities:**

##### **1. Sri K.R. Narayanan**

Sri K.R. Narayanan, who kept unparalleled position in political and diplomatic fields of world history, was born in this Panchayat, while he assumed the presidency, the paramount position of the country, realizing the dreams of Mahatma, the joy of thousands of his native villagers knew no bounds



**The birth home of Dr .K. R. Narayanan, The former President of India**

**2. Sri Sunny Thomas:**

The world famous coach who trained Abhinav Bindra and Rajyavardhan Rathod, who raised the name of the mother country to the pinnacle of fame, hails from this village. Sri Sunny Thomas who had been the head of the department of English at St. Stephens College, Uzhavoor is still remaining the preceptor of shooting champion of global reputation.

**3. Sri Justin Stephen:**

Sri Justine Stephen who raised the fame of his mother land sky-high in the field of football was born in this Panchayat. In spite of adverse backgrounds such as embedded sick father and tumor affected mother he strove forward to extreme heights with perseverance and motivation. Uzhavoor Panchayat has accorded a hearty reception to him recently. At present he is playing for Mahindra and Mahindra, Mumbai.

**4. Smt. Neenu Mathew**

Extraordinary talent in the field of dance, she has been awarded the rank of Kalathilakam.

**5. Sri Chinna Mathai Palakkunnel**

The renowned practitioner of Panacea treatment was born in this Panchayat. He has been treating Tonsillitis in this system.

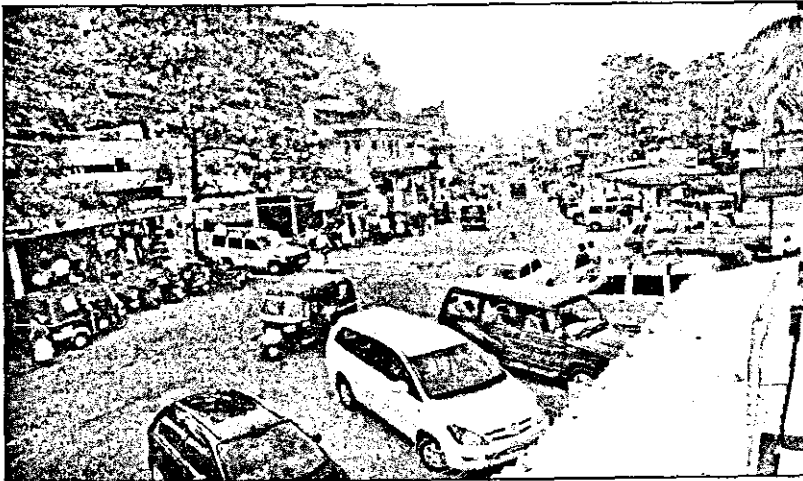
**Common Requirements:**

Lack of Bus stand and public crematorium are notable draw back of this Panchayat. This issue should be taken up by the authorities. Besides 'Chirayilkulam' a pond spread over about 40 cents of land can be renovated and children in the locality may be trained in swimming.

**WARD-9****UZHAVOOR TOWN****Geographical Particulars**

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-9 -- Uzhavoor Town	221.27
Percentage of Area	8.82

This Ward is mostly composed of Uzhavoor town which is the heart of the panchayat. Even though the panchayat office is located in this ward, many important government institutions are yet to be started.



Uzhavoor Town, the heart of the panchayat

**Education:**

Although primary educational institutions are not available in this ward, St. Stephen's College which has the heritage of having contributed veterans in many fields

**Health:**

Sufficient medical institutions are not available, in this ward except a family welfare centre. Sri K.R. Narayanan Memorial Santhigiri Hospital is established in this Ward, since the cost of treatment is high, ordinary people are less benefited out of it. Diabetics are found to be very large in number in this ward, and hence more awareness camps should be conducted. Moreover a Health Club beneficial to common people can be introduced.

Also there is public demand for a Homoeo Hospital.

**Women Empowerment:**

Though Kudumbasree projects, women have come to the mainstream of the society. Self employment schemes are not found to be functioning.

**Environment:**

Development activities carry with it the seeds of environmental damage, assisted and abetted by both needs and greed of man. Activities such as manufacturing, processing, transportation and consumption not only deplete the stock of natural resources but also add stress to the environmental system by accumulating the stock of wastes.

The environmental pollution problems are solved by introducing environmental management techniques such as control of pollution at source, providing of sewage treatment facilities etc. In greater context the environmental aspects are to be inducted into each of the developmental activities at the planning stage itself and are to be well co-ordinated and balanced.

A treatment plant for solid waste is being constructed in this ward and it is almost completed. The crucial environmental problem in this ward is the lack of a proper place for dumping the waste generated. There should be a proper infrastructure for dumping and disposing the waste formed in the hotels, and that should be introduced by the hotel people themselves. Also there is a pollution problem out of stagnation of waste water in the low lying land in the middle of the town and proper means to solve this problem should be sought and also, plastic wastes should be properly disposed.

**Anganwady:**

Two anganwadies are functioning in this ward. The public opinion is that sufficient infrastructure may be provided for its smooth functioning.

**WARD-10- ATTAKKANAL**

	Area in Hector
Ward-10 – Attakkandal	210.65
Percentage of Area	8.41

The common people and farmers lived here in peace. A SC colony belongs to this ward.

**Education:**

There are two educational institutions in this ward – Holy Cross High School & Govt. NSS L.P. School. The children depend on the educational institution in nearby ward Monippally.

There are two anganwadies functioning in this ward with a total strength of 19 students. The infrastructure facility and basic amenities are lacking. The important findings about lack of infrastructure are really poignant and should serve as an eye-opener. The inadequacies faced by these anganwadies call for immediate attention and remedial measures.

**Health:**

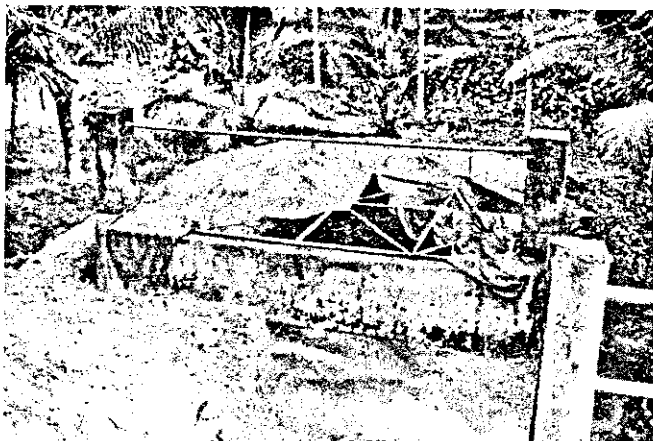
There are no Health Centers in this ward. The general health condition seems to be better but cancer affected and mentally retarded cases are also reported.

The PHC of Uzhavoor is known as the biggest Govt. medical institution. The work of the hospital building is yet to be completed. The local bodies and authorities concerned should work on a war footing to improve the infrastructure and the quality of medical service being offered by this hospital.

**Drinking Water:**

Scarcity of drinking water affected for a period of 6 months is a major problem. Considering the need for extending the coverage of protected water supply in the ward

various schemes are proposed to be implemented through local bodies combined with various organizations.



The only source of drinking water

### WARD-11

### CHEENKALLEL

#### Geographical Particulars

	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-11 - Cheenkallel	301.27
Percentage of Area	12.00

This Ward is largest in the panchayat.

#### Education:

St. Thomas LPS, Cheenkallel is located in this ward and functioning well with less than 100 students. The infrastructural facilities including computer should be improved. A public opinion has arisen also to improve the extra-curricular activities of the students.

#### Health:

People are generally healthy, but cases of Diabetics and hypertension have come to notice. Some cases of Cancer and TB are also noted.

Sedentary life style, lack of physical activity and obesity increases the risk of chronic diseases. Cancer in all forms is causing many deaths throughout the world. Even

though Govt. Hospitals are not available, a private hospital named 'Cheenkallel Cardinal Hospital' is functioning here. More medical facilities should be introduced.

### **Drinking Water:**

Scarcity of drinking water is a major issue in this ward. The proposed drinking water projects 'Velloor-Veliyannor' and 'Kalarickal' are to be implemented urgently.

A check-dam is to be constructed for preserving water from Cheenkallel Thode at the spot of Vakkadu Palam, which will be useful for agricultural and other purposes.

Estimation of water demand and its implications for water quality and quantity is extremely important. Agriculture has the dominant demand and it will continue to predominate for a long time.



Sarvodayam Colony. More than 80 families reside here.

### **WARD-12** **MONIPPALLY TOWN**

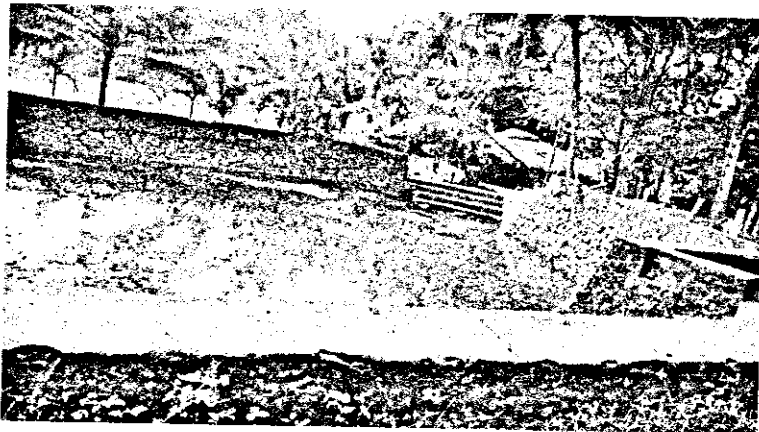
	Area in Hector
Uzhavoor Panchayat	2509.00
Ward-12 - Monippally	204.55
Percentage of Area	8.15

The Ward Monippally has played a critical role in the growth and development of Uzhavoor Panchayat. M.C. Road and Pala-Ernakulam road are passing through this ward.

**Health:**

Health status is generally measured in terms of mortality indicators like death rate, infant mortality rate and expectancy of life. Generally the health condition of the people seems to be better. But cases of Diabetic, Hypertension and even Mental retardation have been revealed.

The famous private allopathic hospital 'MUM' is functioning here, but the majority of people is not benefitted out of it, as the treatment is rather expensive.



Kallidukki kulam where water is available throughout the year

**Ayurveda:**

There is no Ayurveda Dispensary/Hospital in the Ward. The residents of the ward depend on the Ayurveda Dispensary in the adjacent ward for treatment. The residents reiterate the need of the Ayurveda Hospital with inpatient facilities.

**Homoeo:**

The only one Homoeo hospital in the panchayat is located here. The infrastructure and inpatient treatment facility is to be improved.

**Women Empowerment:**

Kudumbasree, the women oriented programme is functioning well here. Despite problems like weak accounting systems, marketing issues, inadequate quality, upgradation



mechanisms, the wide network of Kudumbasree as a cohesive unit of women has been advantages to women's confidence building, self reliance and enhancing their self esteem. The self employment schemes are not being carried out. Women are advised for starting gainful employment through group activity.

**Common Requirement:**

Directorate of Industries and Commerce provide infrastructure facilities for small scale sector by acquiring land and developing it into development area/plots with facilities like development land, water supply, electricity etc. So, there is a public demand to start an industrial estate in Monippally for which people are willing to provide sufficient land.

## **Chapter- X**

### **CONCLUSION**

The human development report prepared by the Department of Economics&Statistics has brought forth certain genuine facts and findings. Some measures are also suggested. These are well depicted in the various chapters of the report.

Hundreds of people from this panchayat have gone abroad seeking employment but unfortunately the global felt economic recession throw many of them out of the work. Anticipating such economics low down in the future, certain reliable precautionary measures are to be taken..

Realising the significance of English as a language of global communication, certain possible changes are suggested in the education sector. A majority of girls students opts nursing as a career .But it is unfortunate to state that they have to rely on educational institutions in and out of the state offering huge sums as a donation. Commencement of a nursing college in the panchayat or neighbouring panchayats will facilitate the studies.

In health sector also Uzhavoor has certain drawbacks. The people of the Panchayat earnestly hope that the proposed Dr. K. R. Narayanan specialty hospital will solve their health need to a great extent. Necessary steps should be taken for the speedy completion of the projects. Studies proved that, a large number of people above 35 years are suffering from diabetes, hypertension, and heart problems. These physical ailments can be controlled to a minimum by conducting awareness classes and establishing public health clubs. Awareness programmes are also to be conducted to reduce the unhygienic habits especially alcohol consumption

The manifold activities of Kudumbasree have indeed developed their individuality and made them aware of the responsibility to a welfare nation. Through Kudumbasree projects, organizing capacity, reacting power and social awareness of the women improved to a great extent .Along with economic development, women have attained remarkable progress advanced commendably in personality development

Uzhavoor Panchayat reels under severe water crisis during summer season .People of Uzhavoor expect more from the government and Panchayat authorities in commencing new big and small water projects. People hope for the completion of Vellor-Veliyanoor water projects.

This is for the first time that the department prepares a human development report concentrating on a single Panchayat. The department hopes that the findings and suggestions put forth will be very helpful in preparing plans of Uzhavoor grama panchayat

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