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7.3.1. Portray the performance of the Institution in one area distinctive to its priority and thrust within 1000 words

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ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME TECHNICAL CELL KERALA

SANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

DEVELOPED VILLAGE -DEVELOPED NATION

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

of

NARANAMMOOZHY PANCHAYAT

Adopted By

MOUNT ZION COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING,

KADAMMANITTA

Member of Parliament

Prof. P.J. Kurien

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Smt.R. Girija, IAS

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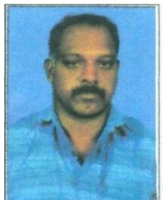

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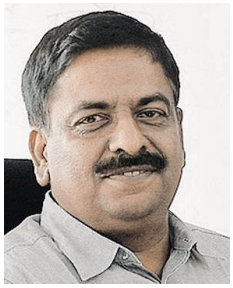

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1. INTRODUCTION ABOUT SAGY

1.1. About Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

On India‘s Independence Day, the Prime Minister Shri NARENDRA MODI, made a commitment to launch the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). Holding true the commitment made, he is launched the Scheme on 11th October, 2014 - Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Ji‘s birth anniversary – at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

The goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

Inspired by the principles and values of Mahatma Gandhi, the Scheme places equal stress on nurturing values of national pride, patriotism, community spirit, self-confidence and on developing infrastructure. The SAGY will keep the soul of rural India alive while providing its people with quality access to basic amenities and opportunities to enable them to shape their own destiny.

The Scheme is unique and transformative as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods, etc. Far beyond more infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values, such as people‘s participation, gender equality, dignity of women, social justice, spirit of community service, cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, self-reliance, local self-government, transparency and accountability in public life, etc. in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.

The Members of Parliament (MPs) are the pivots this Scheme will run on. The MP will identify one Gram Panchayat to be taken up immediately, and two others to be taken up a little later. Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural consitutency. Primarily,

the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

SAGY gives focus to community participation. Social mobilization of village community can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village. For instance, reducing risk behaviours like alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse (drugs/tobacco/gutka etc) among all age group of population. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is also an important objective of SAGY. Women participation in the decision-making process will be encouraged. In fact the Scheme envisages holding Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas to discuss women and children specific issues and concerns.

Ensuring universal access to education facilities, adult literacy, e-literacy are also important goals of SAGY. In addition to this the Scheme also pays attention to providing infrastructure in schools like toilets, libraries, and supporting smart schools. It is important for our young generation to inculcate a sense of confidence and values such as respect for women, martyrs and elders, good hygiene, respect for the environment, good reading habits etc. Apart from education, these villages will have quality health care. The outcomes will include 100% immunization, 100% institutional delivery, reduced IMR, MMR, reduction in malnutrition among children etc.

At the national level, a separate, real time web based monitoring system will be put in place for the scheme covering all aspects and components. The Ministry will put in place a specially designed capacity building programme for Government functionaries at different levels including Gram Panchayats. In addition to preparing detailed handbooks for operationalizing the Scheme, the Ministry will also be conducting orientation workshops for MPs over the next few months. The Guidelines of the Scheme are a blueprint for implementation and provide a broad strategy and expected outcomes. At the state level there will be an Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary consisting of the relevant Departments and including experts, as required with at least two Civil Society representatives. The Secretary of the Rural Development Department of the state will be the member convenor. The district Collector will be the nodal officer for implementing the SAGY. He will conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating Line Departments. The Members of Parliament concerned will chair the review meetings.

All India Council for Technical Education and National Service Scheme Technical Cell under the Directorate of Technical Education will adopt 23 villages in the state under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) of MPs.

They are Anchuthengu, Kottukal, Kadambanad, Naranammoozhy, Aryad, Thakazhy, Neendoor, Melukavu, Idukki, Kanjikuzhy, Kottuvally, Udayamperoor, Kodassery, Thaniyum, Pallassana, Puddur, Thrikkalangode, Nannambra, Unnikulam, Payyoli, Kaniyambetta, Kuttiattoor, Kinanoor Karinthalam besides Kalpeni Island in Lakshadweep.

Dr Ramesh Unnikrishnan, the regional director, AICTE, said In the preliminary phase, they would complete the survey to identify technical expertise needed to solve issues related to rural development before January 31. The aim is to understand the problems in the development of these villages by conducting a primary survey and conduct an event of technical education to solve them.

The goal is to improve the employment and education, increase wages, limit the migration from villages to cities, bring youngsters back, construct low-cost houses and toilets, formulate new projects to enhance tourism, reduce daily energy usage by 25 percent, create at least 25 employment opportunities and install efficient waste management facilities.

No new funds have been allocated for the village adoption scheme and resources should be raised through existing schemes such as the Indira Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and Backward Regions Grant Fund, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), grama panchayat's revenue, Central and State Finance Commission Grants and Corporate Social Responsibility funds.

2. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT VILLAGE

➢ **NARANAMMOOZHY PANCHAYAT**

Naranammoozhy is a village and panchayat within Ranni taluk of Pathanamthitta district in Kerala. The present day inhabitants of Naranamoozhy are the migrated farmers and rehabilitated people. It is believed that in the past, there existed a culture here which can easily be understood from the remains of certain sculptures, graves, houses and temples. Frequent conflicts occurred between the Brahmins and the low caste people settled in Sasthamkandam, Edamuru, Kudamurutty and Kochukulam. Remnants of an old temple and pond were found at a place called Edakkunnam. The Aarattu ceremony associated with the festivals of Edamuri temple was conducted at the place 'Arattumannu'. At present, the people here live in religious harmony and prosperity with mutual understanding.

2.1 History

Practical history :- The discovery of more than one temples, commemorations, and ruins of houses is proof that a resident population was here. Here the Brahmins have fought each other.

The place to be :- Narayanan had lived near Moozhikku in association with Naradamudduy Valiyathodu Pampanadi and hence the name Narayanan Muzhuzhi was transformed to the name Nararanamuluzhi.

Commercial and Transportation Importance :- The only market in the panchayat is the akkakkam market. The Atticak Bridge, built in Pampaadi is an important factor in the development of Panchayat.

Panchayat Formation / Early Governance Committees :- Then Naranammoozhy Panchayat was formed in 1983, and the first President was Sri. TK George.

As of the 2017 census, Naranammoozhy had a population of 18570, of whom 9254 were male and 9316 were female. About 94.6% of the total population was literate. Male literacy was 95.47% and female literacy was 92.9%. The panchayat spreads over the Ranni-Pazhavangadi, Athikkayam and Kollamula villages in Ranni taluk with an area of 33.61 km². And this whole area 20.713 km ^{2} is fertilized soil which are benifical for cultivation or farming. The panchayath shares its boundary with Kollamula on the north, Perunad on the south and east and Ranni-Pazhavangadi on the west.

Naranammoozhy panchayat, which is further divided into 13 wards. Edamury, Kurumbanmoozhy, Thompikandam, Chembanoly, Kadumeenchira, Kudamurutty, Athikayam, Poopalli, Chollanavayal, Adichipuzha, Kakkudumon, Ponnampara, Naranammoozhy. It is basically a mid-land region with beautiful landscapes, fertile soil and abundant forests. Agricultural crops cultivated in Naranammoozhy panchayat is Coconut, Rubber, Pepper and Vegetables. Rubber is widely cultivated here with has the suitable climate and geographic conditions. The holy river Pamba flows through the place westwards.

In Naranammoozhy panchayat, there are two Ayurveda hospital, one Govt. Homeo hospital, so many Primary health centres and private clinics. There situated a Junior college which is managed by St. Thomas. Also, there are so many schools in this village too.

TYPE OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF SCHOOL
Govt. L P schools	2
Private L P schools	2
Govt. H S schools	2
Govt. U P school	1
Private H S school	1
Govt. Higher Secondary school	2

The main attraction for the tourist is Perunthenaruvi WaterFalls. Perunthenaruvi Waterfalls are waterfalls 36 km from Pathanamthitta in Pathanamthitta District, Central Travancore region, Kerala State. It is a popular tourist destination situated in Vechoochira Panchayat of Ranni taluk. The one shore of this waterfall is Kudamurutty and Vechoochira is the

other. The main route to this waterfall starts from Ranni - Athikkayam - Kudamurutty - Perunthenaruvi. It is a fine place to spend time with family in a very serene atmosphere. The name Perunthenaruvi derived from the two Malayalam words Perunthen (great honey) and aruvi (stream). Located on the Western Ghats of the Sahyadri Range, Perunthenaruvi is famous for the waterfalls there. The waterfalls are known for their wide area, rather than their height. The stream later unites with the Pamba River. It is beautiful and dangerous at the same time.

There is also another tourist spot called Panamkudantha Aruvi which is located near Perunthenarvi.

GOVERNING BODY

MP	:	Sri. P J KURIEN (Honorable Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha)
MLA	:	Sri. RAJU ABRAHAM
PRESIDENT	:	Sri. MOHAN RAJ JACOB
VICEPRESIDENT	:	Smt.VALSAMMA PURUSHOTHAMAN

3. ACTION TAKEN REPORT

NO	ACTION REQUIRED	ACTION TAKEN
1	Creation of more than 25 jobs, at least in 4 categories	Beautician, aluminium fabrication and tailoring courses were provided and they are almost ready to set up their own shops.
2	Per capita reduction in energy consumption by at least 25%	Gave awareness about reduction in energy consumption by reducing the usage of electricity.(Home appliances, switching of light, fan etc)
3	Achieving 100 result and enrollment in higher education	After taking the survey, it was analyzed that 100% result is maintained every year.
4	Developing sustainable water management system	An area has been already provided by panchayat for setting up water tanks. Pipe digging is already started.
5	Developing and implementing low cost sanitation facilities	An area has been already provided by panchayat for constructing public toilets
6	Tourism promotion innovative approaches	For promotion, facebook page is created containing details about tourist places in panchayat.
7	Promotion of three appropriate technologies	(1).Bee keeping and honey processing technology (2 Biogas plant for small scale energy production (3).Water Purifier
8	Facilitating 100% digitalized money transactions	Panchayat is already digitalized with 3 nationalized banks and 2 co – operative banks and 4 ATMs.

9	Setting of the information imparting club for women leading to contribution in social & economic issues	Women club like kudumbasree are very active and they are mainly involved in soap making business, food processing and catering business
10	Skill to100 (minimum 30 girls) people resulting in to Rs.6000 job	Discussed with forest department and they assured job to most of the people through fire belt.
11	Developing localized techniques for up to 50% reduction in housing cost	The villagers explained that they have only got the first phase of loan sanctioned from the bank. If they got proper loan from the bank, the panchayat will assure that they can build the unconstructed houses.
12	Developing and managing efficient garbage disposal system	We give awareness that it will contaminate the river and gave suggestion that it will be better to dig medium-sized hole near to the house.
13	Preparing an actionable DPR for doubling the village income	After discussion, we gave suggestions that if they improve the activities in tourism they will be able to set up small-scale shops which will result in providing additional income.
14	Motivating and achieving a target of reverse trend of around 5 youths in the year from city to village	Survey about educational qualification of the people in the panchayat was taken.

3.1 CREATION OF MORE THAN 25 JOBS, AT LEAST IN 4 CATEGORIES

There are hundreds of good small business ideas which can be started with low investment to high investment. These small business ideas are suitable for individuals, college students, house-wives and retired seniors based on the time they can spend.

A job, or occupation, is a person's role in society. An activity that requires a person's mental or physical effort is work (as in "a day's work"). If a person is trained for a certain type of job, they may have a profession. Typically, a job would be a subset of someone's career. Jobs can be categorized, by the hours per week, into full time or part time. They can be categorized as temporary, odd jobs, seasonal, self-employment, consulting, or contract employment. Jobs can be categorized as paid or unpaid. Examples of unpaid jobs include volunteer, homemaker, mentor, student, and sometimes intern. Some jobs require specific training or an academic degree. There are some ideas would work for everyone including who are searching for small business ideas for women. This includes small business ideas from home too.

3.2 PER CAPITA REDUCTION IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY AT LEAST 25%

Electric energy consumption is the form of energy consumption that uses electric energy. Electric energy consumption is the actual energy demand made on existing electricity supply.

Energy conservation plays a significant role of lessening climate change. It helps the replacement of non-renewable resources with renewable energy. Energy conservation is often the most inexpensive solution to energy shortages, and it is more environmentally kind alternative to increased energy production.

Importance of energy consumption :-

- We use energy faster than it can be produced - Coal, oil and natural gas - the most utilised sources take thousands of years for formation.
- Energy resources are limited - India has approximately 1% of world‘s energy resources but it has 16% of world population.
- Most of the energy sources we use cannot be reused and renewed - Non renewable energy sources constitute 80% of the fuel use. It is said that our energy resources may last

only for another 40 years or so.

- We save our money when we save energy - Imagine your savings if your LPG cylinder comes for an extra week or there is a cut in your electricity bills.
- Energy saved is energy generated - When we save one unit of energy, it is equivalent to 2 units of energy produced.
- Save energy to reduce pollution - Energy production and use account to large proportion of air pollution and more than 83 percent of greenhouse gas emissions.

There are so many methods to reduce energy consumption. We are suggesting some methods to reduce the energy consumption. Mainly they are on the basics of Appliances, Heating and Cooling, On the basis of Water, Install compact fluorescent light bulbs, Add insulation to hot water lines and the water heater.

3.3 ACHIEVING 100% RESULT AND ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Majority of India still lives in villages and so the topic of rural education in India is of utmost importance. Good quality education is the foundation of new discoveries, new knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurship that trigger growth and prosperity of the individual as well as that of a nation.

The importance and antiquity of education in Kerala is underscored by the state's ranking as among the most literate in the country. The local dynastic precursors of modern-day Kerala made significant contributions to the progress on education in Kerala. There were many sabha mathams that imparted Vedic knowledge. Apart from kalaris, which taught martial arts, there were village schools run by **Ezhuthachans** or Asans. The history of western education in Kerala can be traced to Christian missionaries who set up a number of schools and colleges. These institutions played significant roles in shaping the course of education in Kerala.

Kerala's achievements in social development and quality of life are, no doubt, inspiring and encouraging. The state has achieved a human development index comparable to the developed countries of the World. Prof. Amartya Sen has attributed these achievements largely to the priority which the state has accorded to high literacy among all Indian states and education for a long time. The society attaches so much importance to education that the school in Kerala is really the nucleus of the social microcosm. Better education kindles the aspirations of the people

and the main concern is on how to improve the quality of education. www.education.kerala.gov.in is the official website of the General Education Department of Government of Kerala. The department administers school education from pre-primary level to the secondary level and also teacher training.

3.4 DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Proper water resources management in a sustainable manner is one of the most crucial issues for achieving food production demands and hence food security. This is more important now as climate change is posing to be a major threat. Despite huge investments by Government in water sector, efficient water resource management at community level is still a challenge. In this situation, region specific water saving technologies need to be promoted for judicious use of water resources.

Water is a crucial need for human in many aspects of live such as agriculture, domestic, industry, municipal, etc. Yet, its availability for those particular needs is depleted due to change in environmental condition pertaining water and to some extend to the increase of water requirement. In addition, there is a significant change of the water status and it‘s dynamic during wet and dry seasons. It is well known that the need of water is always hampered due to the limited availability during drought period (dry season), while flood frequently and intensely occurs in the wet season. The effort to collect water for completing the need and the use of water in efficient ways is becoming very urgent. Water harvesting techniques are promoted to be introduced to community for handling the water scarcity and disaster due to flood. Collected water from direct rainfall and runoff will be very valuable for covering the needs. Water harvesting may also increase recharge of the groundwater leading to increase groundwater storage. This is the reason why water harvesting techniques is important for sustaining water resources management.

Proper water resources management in a sustainable manner is one of the most crucial issues for achieving food production demands and hence food security. This is more important now as climate change is posing to be a major threat. Despite huge investments by Government in water sector, efficient water resource management at community level is still a challenge. In this situation, region specific water saving technologies need to be promoted for judicious use of water resources.

3.5 DEVELOPING AND IMPLMENTING LOW COST SANITATION FACILITIES

Sanitation is the process of providing services and facilities which safely dispose of human waste and maintain public hygiene. This includes using clean and safe toilets, keeping water sources clean and disposing of garbage safely. Sanitation is a global issue which affects the health and well-being of the population, food production and the environment. In poorer areas of the world like parts of Africa and India, the levels of sanitation are inadequate and there is an ongoing effort among governments and charities worldwide to improve public hygiene in these areas.

Where a large number of people are using one area, such as a bus station or school, especially when they are eating food from the same source, there is a greater risk of the spread of diseases such as cholera, hepatitis A, typhoid and other diarrhoea diseases. These places vary in the number of people using them, the amount of time that people spend there and the type of activity that occurs in the area, but all public places need to have adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities. Special attention should be paid to the adequacy of facilities, their availability to the public, and the conditions of their operation.

It is important to make sure that information about health is available in public places. Such information should be displayed in an eye-catching, simple and accurate way. Where appropriate, large posters with bright colours and well-chosen messages, put up in obvious places, are effective.

TOTAL SANITATION SCHEME-OBJECTIVE

- To bring about improvement in general quality of life
- Encourage cost-effective sanitation facilities
- Cover school and anganwadis with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene
- To provide access to toilets to all by 2018
- Motivate communities and panchayat for promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education

3.6 TOURISM PROMOTION INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Tourism is travel for pleasure or business; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours. Tourism may be international, or within the traveller's country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments. Today, tourism is a major source of income for many countries, and affects the economy of both the source and host countries, in some cases being of vital importance

Tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. The main benefits of tourism are income creation and generation of jobs. For many regions and countries it is the most important source of welfare.

Tourism nowadays is one of the most popular ways of spending free time. It is highly developed in almost all countries, mainly because of material profits it brings. But unfortunately, there is the other side of the coin too, especially if it comes about foreign tourism. Lot of people works in tourist branch what is often their only source of income. However, if all fields are tourist-minded, prices are inflated what is huge drawback for natives. Thirdly, tourism can have influence on tourist religious viewpoint.

3.7 PROMOTION OF THREE APPROPRIATE TECHNOLGIES

Technology will have the same impact in rural areas like it is continuing to have in the urban zones. Infrastructure and technology are the basics of development and they facilitate fast transaction of economy, job opportunities, logistics and in turn better living conditions.

Rural population is not composed of subhuman beings. Their needs and aspirations are similar to those living in urban areas. Technology development should take place keeping these aspirations in view.

Rural technology development and propagation should be a consortium project. The members of such consortia will include industry, researchers and workers. With industry in the picture right from the beginning, there is a scope for ensuring better sales efforts. Here introduce 3 technologies that are solar plant, biogas and water purifier.

Kerala is both densely populated and has high solar insolation, providing an ideal combination for Solar Power in India. Power is the lifeline of any development of the nation. At present the power requirement is being met by three main sources viz., Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear. While

Hydel and Nuclear have their inherent limitations, Thermal Power is often confronted by the challenge associated with the availability of fuel. Currently Thermal Power stations which meet the major part of the power demand use coal as fuel. Conventional fuels such as oil, gas and coal cannot meet the increasing demand forever. In addition to the requirement of huge funds, the implementation of more such projects using conventional means of power generation will also involve issues of growing environmental concern, with depletion of fossil fuels.

Biogas typically refers to a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. Biogas is a renewable energy source.

3.8 FACILITATING 100% DIGITALIZED MONEY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank has modified Village Level Cooperative Society (VLCS) software and integrated it with its system to capture the quantity of milk poured by farmer‘s every day, and the payment due to these farmers. The payment dues are settled on periodic basis, by debiting VLCS account without handling the cash.

Apart from this, steps will be taken to facilitate infrastructural improvement in the village. If any of the Bank has developed a website and a Facebook page of the village which will provide information about the village. Apart from this, the Wi-Fi tower in collaboration with government of Kerala will provide Internet connectivity to the entire village on subscription basis. Some other facilities introduced to make their livelihood better are water purification (RO) plant, e-Health center to provide medical facility and market linkage through access to

commodity spot prices. It is also facilitating advisory on farm activities, weather information and news updates to the farmers on their mobile phones through SMS.

Needless to say, the response to the initiative has been overwhelming. ―The villagers are very exciting about the entire project and it is not only the residents of this particular village, but even those from adjoining areas are coming to us and sharing their excitement. We hope that it will catalyse similar initiatives across the country and recreate rural India.‖ It is clear, electronic payment systems have a range of pros in comparison to traditional banking services:

1. **Time savings**.

Money transfer between virtual accounts usually takes a few minutes, while a wire transfer or a postal one may take several days. Also, you will not waste your time waiting in lines at a bank or post office.

2. **Expenses control**.

Even if someone is eager to bring his disbursements under control, it is necessary to be patient enough to write down all the petty expenses, which often takes a large part of the total amount of disbursements. The virtual account contains the history of all transactions indicating the store and the amount you spent. And you can check it anytime you want. This advantage of electronic payment system is pretty important in this case.

3. **Reduced risk of loss and theft**.

You cannot forget your virtual wallet somewhere and it cannot be taken away by robbers. Although in cyberspace there are many scammers, in one of the previous articles we described in detail how to make your e-currency account secure.

4. **Low commissions**.

If you pay for internet service provider or a mobile account replenishment through the UPT (unattended payment terminal), you will encounter high fees. As for the electronic payment system: a fee of this kind of operations consists of 1% of the total amount, and this is a considerable advantage.

5. **User-friendly**.

Usually every service is designed to reach the widest possible audience, so it has the

intuitively understandable user interface. In addition, there is always the opportunity to submit a question to a support team, which often works 24/7. Anyway you can always get an answer using the forums on the subject.

6. **Convenience**.

All the transfers can be performed at anytime, anywhere. It's enough to have an access to the internet.

Having specified the well-known advantages of electronic payment system, it is necessary to mention its drawbacks:

3.9 SETTING OF THE INFORMATION IMPARTING CLUB FOR WOMEN LEADING TO CONTRIBUTION IN SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ISSUES

Women's empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. It can also point to the approaches regarding other trivialized genders in a particular political or social context .Women's economic empowerment refers to the ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefit from resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well being. While often interchangeably used, the more comprehensive concept of gender empowerment refers to people of any gender, stressing the distinction between biological and gender as a role. It thereby also refers to other marginalized genders in a particular political or social context. Women Empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the societ

Today more and more females is studying in schools and colleges and also go abroad for higher studies. Women are increasing commanding better position in the society. There are several ways to empower women; some of them are discussed below:

Create safe workplaces: Women can be empowered through the creation of safe working environment. The workplaces should be safe for the female members of the society. People will like to send their daughters and wives to work if they are assured of safe environment at workplaces.

. Women education: By educating women, economy of the country increases. It has been seen from the last few decades that involvement of educated women in various activities help the country to move towards economic and social development. Female education also contribute towards health and well-being of the family. By getting education, women also contribute to the national income of the country. They can afford to offer quality nutrition to their children. Educated women are considered active in politics as well. They know their rights and are able to defend themselves better.

3.10 SKILL TO100 (MINIMUM 30 GIRLS) PEOPLE RESULTING IN TO RS.6000 JOB

We must test the students for their interest and teach accordingly as many girls like studying Maths and Engineering while boys may like cooking and fashion designing. Vocational courses must start for classes 11th on-wards. SUPW classes must be given more importance as they help in understanding child's interests. Self-reflection is an efficient tool for developing & enhancing skills. In pre-school curriculum we can encourage children (applies to both girls & boys) to identify their own strengths, weaknesses & interests through play based & project based learning..Basically providing a classroom environment where instead of giving them option, facilitating them to explore their own skills & interest. It is quite amazing to see kids coming up with excellent ideas.

We should think for the poorest girl in rural area first. Every state has its own culture and specialty for handicrafts. At the age of 10-14, they are able to learn many things. We can compulsory introduce handicrafts practice at small level. By this way we can save our culture. This handicraft from rural area will help to give them sustainable income.We should make it compulsory in every state according to their own culture. Fare should be introduce once in month in district for them

3.11 DEVELOPING LOCALIZED TEQUINIQUES FOR UP TO 50% REDUCTION IN HOUSING COST

The main thrust of building research has been to improve upon the conventional practices and develop new prefabricated and cast-in-situ construction methods, mechanical aids, modern management techniques to achieve appreciable reduction in cost and time of construction and to effect maximum possible saving in the consumption of costly and scarce materials like cement

and steel as well as improving quality in construction. Techniques for construction of walls and roofs were developed with a view to make an optimum use of local materials such as soil, bricks, lime and timber.

The Central and State Construction Departments, Housing Boards, Development Authorities and other construction agencies either on charitable or voluntary basis have come forward for promoting the innovative techniques in their large scale housing programmes. Some important innovative techniques are used by these agencies for the construction of walls, roofs and building services (e.g.: drainage) which consume over 50 % of building cost.

3.12 DEVELOPING AND MANAGING EFFICIENT GARBAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Waste management is the process of treating solid wastes and offers variety of solutions for recycling items that don‘t belong to trash. It is about how garbage can be used as a valuable resource. Waste management is something that each and every household and business owner in the world needs. Waste management disposes of the products and substances that you have use in a safe and efficient manner.

There are eight major groups of waste management methods, each of them divided into numerous categories. Those groups include source reduction and reuse, animal feeding, recycling, composting, fermentation, landfills, incineration and land application. You can start using many techniques right at home, like reduction and reuse, which works to reduce the amount of disposable material used.

Food scraps range from 10% to 20% of household waste, and are a problematic component of municipal waste, creating public health, sanitation and environmental problems at each step, beginning with internal storage and followed by truck-based collection. Burned in waste-to-energy facilities, the high water-content of food scraps means that their heating and burning consumes more energy than it generates; buried in landfills, food scraps decompose and generate methane gas; a greenhouse gas which contributes to climate change.

The premise behind the proper use of a disposer is to effectively regard food scraps as liquid (averaging 70% water, like human waste), and use existing infrastructure (underground sewers and wastewater treatment plants) for its management. Modern wastewater plants are

effective at processing organic solids into fertilizer products (known as biosolids), with advanced facilities also capturing methane for energy production.

3.13 PREPARING AN ACTIONABLE DPR FOR DOUBLING THE VILLAGE INCOME

Tourism growth potential can be harnessed as a strategy for Rural Development. The development of a strong platform around the concept of Rural Tourism is definitely useful for a country like India, where almost 74% of the population resides in its 7 million villages. Agriculture is becoming highly mechanized and therefore, requires less manual labor. This trend is causing economic pressure on some villages, which in turn causes young people to move to urban areas. There is however, a segment of the urban population that is interested in visiting the rural areas and understanding the lifestyle. The trend of urbanization has led to falling income levels, lesser job opportunities in the total areas leading to an urbanization syndrome in the rural areas.

3.14 MOTIVATING AND ACHIEVING A TARGET OF REVERSE TREND OF AROUND 5 YOUTHS IN THE YEAR FROM CITY TO VILLAGE

Farmers, who quit agriculture in the past seven years, are likely to trudge back into the villages. In normal circumstances such a massive reverse migration — from the cities back to the villages — would have been a sign of inclusive growth. But economists are taking this U-turn as a sign of economic slowdown. Migration from rural to urban has brought in an imbalance in the eco system of our Indian society. This was happening because of the obvious reasons; poor people migrate for better livelihood called as push of rural while rich migrated for a better life style called as pull of urban. There is no one to blame as the urban places were turned out be a land of opportunities where rural India was left out with hardly traditional ways of earning.

Urbanization in the early periods offered a range of opportunities for the people in search of employment, education leading to a better standard of living, which in turn led to rapid urbanization where the scenario changed from people utilizing the resources to people competing for the resources. The standard of living raised leaving certain sections of the urban society to struggle for the bread and butter leaving them with the option of going back to place where they started their life. The economic reforms that Government in undertaking will transform the villages promising good living providing employment, education and health in villages.

4 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 CREATION OF MORE THAN 25 JOBS, AT LEAST IN 4 CATEGORIES

- **BEAUTICIAN COURSE**

The term 'beautician' can encompass many specializations, with esthetics and cosmetology being the most common. Training programs in these areas are available at technical schools, community colleges and private for-profit schools. These professions require state licensing before practicing at a professional level. Individuals interested in skin care can enroll in esthetician certificate programs. Courses consist of safety practices, esthetics theory and the use of products. Students also gain practical experience working under supervision with real clients. Most programs can be completed in two semesters. Cosmetology is a broader field of study involving hair styling, skin care, makeup and nail care. Students can train through certificate programs or associate's degree programs. Associate's degree programs require two years of study and include a few general education courses, like expository writing and business classes, in addition to courses in the major area. Certificate programs take about a year to complete and cover only cosmetology. At both levels, students learn about and gain hands-on experience in all types of salon services. For all program types, a high school diploma in necessary for admission, along with coursework in math, English and reading. Pre-enrollment placement testing may be required before enrolling in a cosmetology certificate program.

- **TAILORING COURSE**

This course covers Cutting and stitching ladies and gents dresses such as saree blouses, chudidars, salwar khamise, gents shirts etc. It contains drawing in notebook, preparing paper pattern, cutting in cloth and finally stitched by sewing machine. Qualification: Atleast 10^{th} pass, mathematical knowledge is essential for construction drawings. Course Duration: 2 months. Opportunites: Candidates can stitch dresses independently for their family members to the entire satisfaction.

➢ **FASHION DESIGNING**

This course covers basic concepts of Tailoring Course and Designing Fashion Garments such as Various Styles of Saree Blouses (min 10 styles) Chudidars and Kurthas of different styles (min 10 styles) based on Magazines and Model books, Method of taking measurements, Drafting, Making Paper Pattern, Fabric Estimation, Selection of Fabric and Three styles of Katori Blouses, Embroidery by Machine or by Hand, Fabric painting and also Machine Mechanism to rectify minor faults of Sewing Machines. Qualification: At least 10th pass, drawing skill needed. Course Duration: 2 months. Opportunities: Candidate can run a shop independently.

SURVEY ABOUT SKILL COURSES

- **EMBROIDERY**

Machine Embroidery: This course covers basic stitches, decorative stitches like pin stitch, eye-let hole, cut work, net work, beed work etc.

Hand Embroidery: This course covers basic stitches, decorative stitches like fancy net, french knot, smocking, honey comb etc. Qualification: minimum 8^{th} pass, drawing skill. Opportunities: can do job orders of tailoring shops or run an embroidery unit and get from readymade, garment factories and also for self employment.

- **PHOTO MUGS AND PLATES**

This is one of the good innovative small business ideas. If you like creativity, you can print photo on mugs and plates. People would keep such things as memorable thing in their life.

- **STARTING A GIFT BASKET BUSINESS**

This is new business idea and yet to see the potential in the business. The idea here is creating a gift basket theme consists of food items, dry fruits and gifts that suits a particular category like movie lovers, college students, college girls etc. If you like creating new innovative things, such small business ideas suits you better.

- **GROCERIES DELIVERY CENTRE**

This is one of the innovative ideas to start small business. The idea is here to groceries to the door step of the consumer with some additional charge. Everyone is busy in the fast pace world. If you provide this facility at small charge, people would love this. You should have tie-ups with shop owners to do this.

- **STATIONERY OR BOOK SHOP**

Opening a book store or stationery shop is one of the best small business ideas who want to run a family business. It can include books, stationery or management books etc. This business idea has become famous as family members can run this business with little knowledge. However this business idea requires moderate investment. Adding special items to the book store would enhance your business.

- **START A POULTRY FARM BUSINESS**

This is good business to start provided you have some capital to invest. Chickens are one of the major sources of animal meat apart from meat from goat, pork and fish. Poultry farm business is growing year on year and is expected to grow aggressively in future.

- **TEACH WHAT YOU**

This is one of the best small business ideas who are expert in a particular activity like teaching, music, singing etc. Start coaching the people, what you are good at. If someone asks me to talk about how to create a blog or website and how to take this to top page on Google search engine, I can talk for 5 to 6 hours non-stop. If you have such skill, you consider this as one of the best small business ideas.

- **ARTS AND CRAFTS**

If you like creativity, you can work at home on arts and crafts. You can do several things including photo mugs and plates business by spending few hours in a day. This would be a good idea for people who would like to explore new things and interested in creativity.

- **CATERING SERVICE**

There are small events or birthday occasions where people prefer to order the food to catering services. If you can prepare good food, you can get orders and execute by spending few hours in a week. This would be a good part-time business idea who loves food.

- **TEACH MUSIC**

If you love music, you can teach music to students at home or at music academy. By spending few hours in a day, while you earn decent money, you would also enjoy it.

- **ENTERTAIN THROUGH CULTURAL PROGRAMMES**

If you love entertaining people, you can arrange cultural programmes on and often and make some money. Though this business would not be full time, you can make some money out of it.

- **EVENING HOME FOOD**

There are several elderly house wives who provide evening home food for a price. Though you may not make good money, but you can run this business from home and earn some money.

- **START SELLING HOMEBAKED GOODS**

If you are skilled in baking and making snacks, you can as well as consider going into the business of selling home baked snacks.

- **START A CANDLE AND CRAFT PRODUCTION**

Making and selling these handicrafts is great way to make good money. If you are good at making attractive crafts, you can have your children help you create these while you market them easily from your home. You can also venture into small scale candle production as candles are always in demand throughout the year.

4.2 PER CAPITA REDUCTION IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY AT LEAST 25%

- **APPLIANCES**

a. Unplug your appliances when they're not in use

TV, computer, microwave and even some washing machines have a 'standby' mode, which means they're still using energy even when they're not in use.

b. Buy appliances with a good energy rating

The more stars, the better – but think about size first. Often it's easier for a larger model to be more efficient (and therefore have more stars) than a smaller one. However, since it is bigger, its overall energy consumption is usually higher.

c. Pick the right washing machine

Although they usually cost more to buy, most front-loader washing machines save you money over time and are kinder to the environment because they use less power, water and detergent than top loaders.

d. Turn off lights when not in use

It's probably the easiest thing you can do to reduce energy waste, but it's often the most overlooked action a homeowner can take. One high-tech way to simplify this easily forgotten task is to hire an electrician to install motion-sensing switches that automatically turn off lighting when a person's presence is not detected.

e. Replace the Old Fridge if it is in use

Fridge and Freezer is working non-stop and the energy it consumes adds up quickly. All new fridges sold must meet Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS). Look for a model that uses a hydrocarbon, such as butane or pentane, as the refrigerant and/or blowing agent for the insulation foam. All fridges on the market are CFC-free, so don't base you purchase decision on "CFC free" labels.

Old refrigerators (like the one you might have in your garage) are huge energy hogs. If you‘ve got one of these around ―just because it would be a waste not to use it,‖ perhaps it‘s time

to realize that it is a waste using it. Get rid of it. In fact, if you have multiple fridges of any age, consider scaling back to just one.

Refrigerators are big energy consumers. They eat up electricity like Homer Simpson eats up donuts. Chances are, you need much less space in the refrigerator than you think. Look into it, give it some thought, and scale back. If you just have one refrigerator but it‘s really old, you may still end up saving money by upgrading to a new one.

➢ HEATING AND COOLING

a. Insulate your roof or ceiling

This will help keep your home a pleasant temperature in summer and winter. It saves you money on energy bills and pays for itself over a relatively short time.

b. Draught-proof

You can draught-proof your home by making sure doors and windows are properly sealed – you can buy draught excluders or window seals very cheaply.

c. Seal your chimney with a damper

This will help to keep heat from escaping in winter – assuming the fireplace isn't in use – and help stop hot air from coming in during the warmer months.

d. Avoid installing downlights

Besides using a lot of energy, they penetrate the ceiling and insulation, causing heat loss. Compact fluorescent lightbulbs (CFLs) are a good option for lighting.

e. Close all external windows and doors

This is especially important when your heater or air conditioner is running.

f. Shade your windows

During hot summer days this will help to keep the heat out, and on cold nights curtains or blinds help to keep the heat in.

g. Turn on the air conditioner early

If you have an air conditioner, try to use it only on really hot or humid days, and if you expect a hot day, pre-empt the heat rather than waiting until your home is already hot. (Similarly, start heating early when expecting a cold day.)

Look for programmable timer and thermostat controls. Set your air conditioner at the highest temperature setting at which you still feel cool enough; 25ºC is usually adequate. Each 1°C increase of the thermostat setting will save about 10% on your energy usage.

h. Install ceiling fans

Ceiling fans are much cheaper than air conditioning and have less impact environmentally.

➢ WATER

a. Water-efficiency labels

The Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) scheme allows you to compare the water efficiency of different products – the more stars the better. Ratings are compulsory for all new domestic washing machines, dishwashers, showers, toilets, urinals and most taps.

b. Rainwater

Collected rainwater is ideal for watering your garden. Contact your water authority and local council for advice on how to install and maintain a rainwater tank.

c. Greywater

Recycled greywater from showers, laundry tubs and washing machines can be stored for use on the garden (or even in toilets and washing machines), or it can be diverted to the garden with a plumbed-in diverter. Greywater is all wastewater that is generated in household or office building sources without fecal contamination. Therefore, by definition, greywater does not include the discharge of toilets or highly fecally contaminated wastewater, which is designated sewage or blackwater and contains human waste.

Any domestic wastewater can be defined as Greywater, but it does not including blackwater(sewage). The main difference between greywater and blackwater is the organic loading. Comparing to Greywater, blackwater has a much larger organic loading.

Conditions may apply in the area where you live – contact your local council for advice.

d. Buy a water-efficient showerhead

These are great water-saving devices for daily use. However, if you have an instantaneous hot-water system, the flow rate of a low-flow shower head may not be enough to start it. Check with your installer. If you have a gravity-fed water system (the water flows from your tank to your taps without being pumped), make sure you buy a shower head that's designed to cope with low pressure.

➢ INSTALL COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS

Compact fluorescent bulbs produce as much light as conventional incandescent light bulbs. CFLs use one-fifth to one-third the electric power, and last eight to fifteen times longer. A CFL has a higher purchase price than an incandescent lamp, but can save over five times its purchase price in electricity costs over the lamp's lifetime.

White LED lamps now compete with CFLs for high-efficiency lighting. CFLs typically have a rated service life of 6,000–15,000 hours, whereas standard incandescent lamps have a service life of 750 or 1,000 hours.

SURVEY ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION

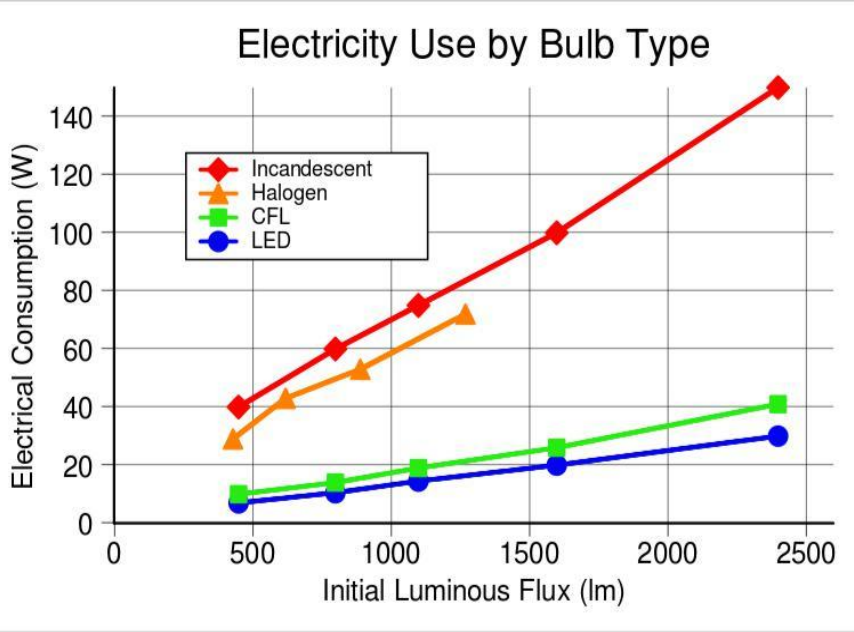
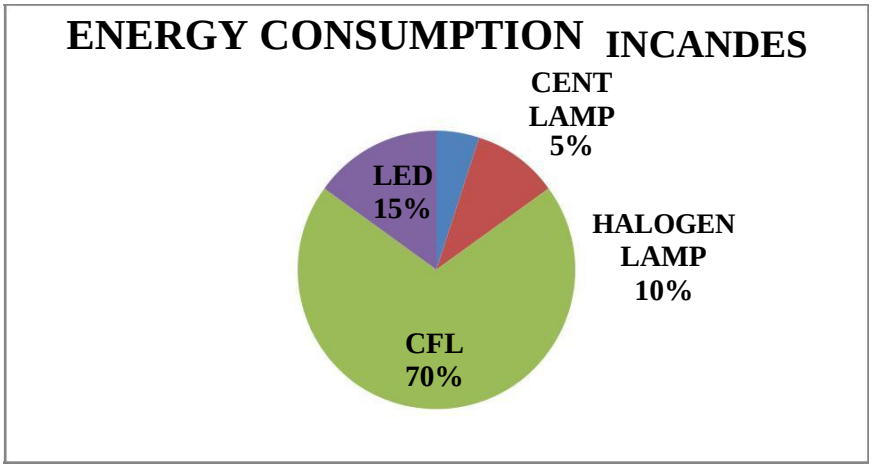


Fig : Energy usage for different types of light bulbs operating at different light outputs

ADD INSULATION TO HOT WATER LINES AND THE WATER HEATER

If your home features an electrically powered water heater, you can reduce its power consumption by wrapping the hot water supply lines in foam insulation sleeves, which can be found at most hardware stores. Insulating a water heater in an insulation jacket can reduce energy use, too.



4.3 ACHIEVING 100% RESULT AND ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Naranamoozhy gramapanchayat which is selected under Prime Minister‘s Sansad Adarsh Grama Yojan is situated in Pathanamthitta district . The Panchayt has 6 schools running with a total of 1059 students and 102 teachers. There is only one college called as Junior college located in Edamury, Ranni . The list of schools are:

SL NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	CLASSES
1	M.T.L.P SCHOOL	1- IV
2	GLPS	I-1V
3	St. Marys LPS	I-1V
4	St. Joseph‘s HS	V-X
5	HSS	Till IXth
6	SN Central School	Till IXth

The Private management schools is doing well and always achieves 100 % result but the main concern is for Govt. aided schools. The resources provided to them are less and students find it very difficult to reach schools. Some schools are on the hill tops and after climbing and reaching school; they all become tired and not able to concentrate on studies. Parents main source of income is through farming or by doing hard labour. Some efficient measures need to be analyzed to achieve 100 % result in schools as well promoting students to go for higher studies.

Due to lack of Infrastructure facilities Most Aided Schools are not preferred by Parents and students .So there is a high demand and requirement for facilities like Smart classrooms, Better toilet facilities, Good Play grounds etc.

Need a room for better education

Boundary wall needed to restrict
the water from the mountain

4.4 DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Naranammoozhy grama panchayat has one river passing through the village which is the main source of water –Pamba river. It runs through a total length of 30 kms across the village. The village also has approximately 7 ponds and 2470 wells. Even though there are many water supply resources, drought conditions are on the rise during the months from March to June. People find it very difficult to sustain in the village and perform their daily chores. So we need to find measures for sustainable water management resources. Various suggestions are provided below which might be helpful for the village:

a) Harvest and Conserve Rainwater for Sustainable Ground Water Management
b) Dug Wells as a Feasible Mode of Harvesting and Conserving Water.
c) Water level indicator to save water and electricity.

a. Harvest and Conserve Rainwater for Sustainable Ground Water Management- Rooftop

Water harvesting and conservation measures are required for sustainable groundwater Management. In this method we can recharge wells by using roof rainwater harvesting and ground waterrecharging by recharge pits along with cleaning ofwells. The objectives of the intervention are to createa model of rainwater harvesting & ground waterrecharging and improve the ground water level.

Several recharging units (R.U.) of size 3mx3m have been constructed in different locations to cover maximum areas to recharge groundwater. The roof top rainwater is diverted to recharging unit through 200mm diameter pipe. The short term aim of this project focused on to recharge the wells while long term aim is to enhancethe water table in the project area that would facilitate promoting such recharging measures among Wellers.

b. Dug Wells as a Feasible Mode of Harvesting and Conserving Water

Dug wells are constructed to access ground water for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. Thesewells are low cost solution to irrigation that supports livelihoods of many of small and marginalfarmers. Water from the wells is normally pumped out to utilize during the growing season, but it alsoprovides groundwater recharge during other seasons. Sustainability of groundwater depends onsuitable measures to replenish groundwater.

The Naranammoozhy grama panchayat this located around forest area.Agriculture is main occupation of thefamilies residing in these area.The villagers depend on monsoon rain for agriculture, as they have limited access to irrigation facilities. However, villagers have attempted several times to harvest and conserve water through wells. It is recommended to construct morewells of different sizes to deal with water scarcity prevailing in the village.

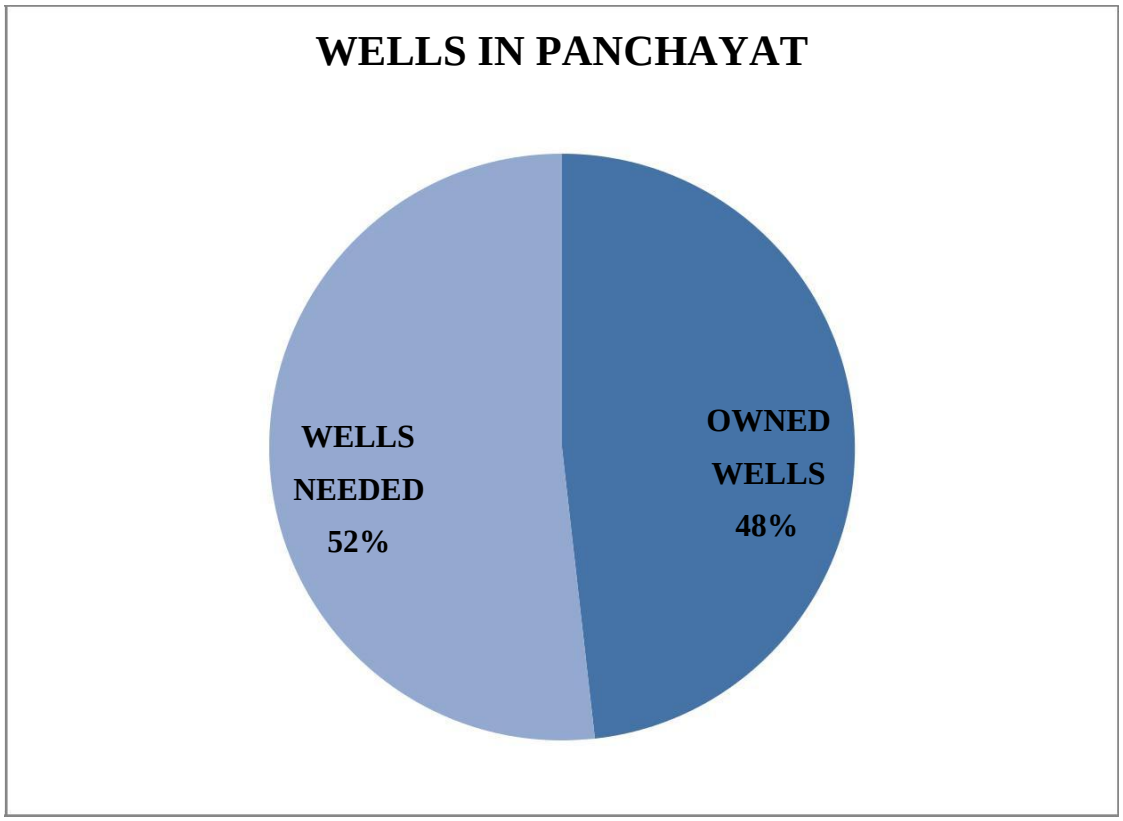
The wells are suitable both in terms of water availability and also in terms of its low cost. The averagedepth of the wells is in the range of 10-15 feet and in most of the cases water is available at 2-3 feetfrom the ground level. As compared with ponds, these wells occupy much less area thus preventingthe farmers to part with their agricultural land to meet their irrigation requirement.

Moreover bouldersare available locally in plenty at cheaper rate which is used for lining of the wells. The cost of construction is also very low; in some case it is as low as Rs.10,000.00 only. This motivates thecommunity to opt for wells as the most reliable source of irrigation.

c. Water Level Indicator to Save Water and Electricity

In this system, an overhead tank is placed on the building for storage of water that is connected to the water source. Water is pumped through electric motor to fill the tank which requires constant supervision to save water as well as electricity. Lack of proper supervision causes overflow of water from the tank.

A water level indicator helps to remotely monitor the water-level in a tank located in the top of the building by means of a very simple control unit placed in the convenient place inside the room. Such water level indictor prevents overflowing of the water from water tank and also save electricity. The indicator has five sensors at different water levels in the water tank and specific sound signal indicates the status of water in the tank. The cost of the indicator is only Rs. 1000 per unit.


WELLS IN PANCHAYAT
WELLS NEEDED 52%
OWNED WELLS 48%

4.5 DEVELOPING AND IMPLMENTING LOW COST SANITATION FACILITIES

- **E Toilet**
- **Public Toilets**

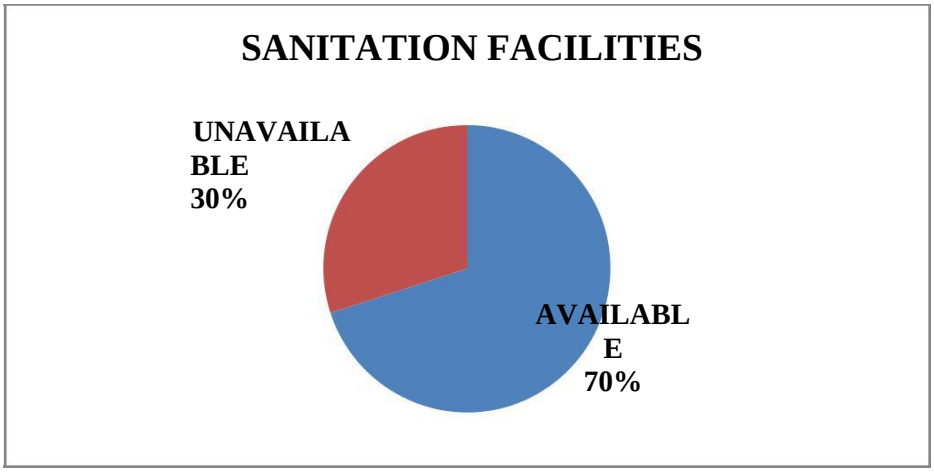
E Toilet incorporates full cycle approach in sustainable sanitation by integrating convergence of electronics, mechanical, web-mobile technologies thereby controlling entry, usage, cleaning, exit, and remote monitoring capabilities with multiple revenue options. The insertion of a coin opens the door of the eToilet for the user, switches on a light—thus saving energy—and even directs the person with audio commands. The toilets are programmed to flush 1.5 liters of water after 3 minutes of usage or 4.5 liters if usage is longer. It can also be programmed to clean the platform with a complete wash down after every 5 or 10 persons use the toilet.

A **public toilet** is a room or small building with one or more toilets (or urinals) available for use by the general public, or by customers or employees of a business. Public toilets are commonly separated into male and female facilities, especially for small or single-occupancy public toilets. Increasingly, public toilets are accessible to people with disabilities.

SANITATION FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

Sanitation crisis is detrimental not only to women's health but also to their education, dignity, community status, and overall well-being. With improved sanitation for women, women all over the world will experience an elevated standard of living in several aspects.

Women play a vital role in raising awareness about water and sanitation issues in their communities, and improved water and sanitation for women are the first steps to empowering women in developing countries. Lifewater strives to provide entire communities with education on disease transmission, effective latrine construction, operation and maintenance, as well as changing social attitudes and behaviors towards proper waste disposal in the hopes of bettering the lives of billions



4.6 TOURISM PROMOTION INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

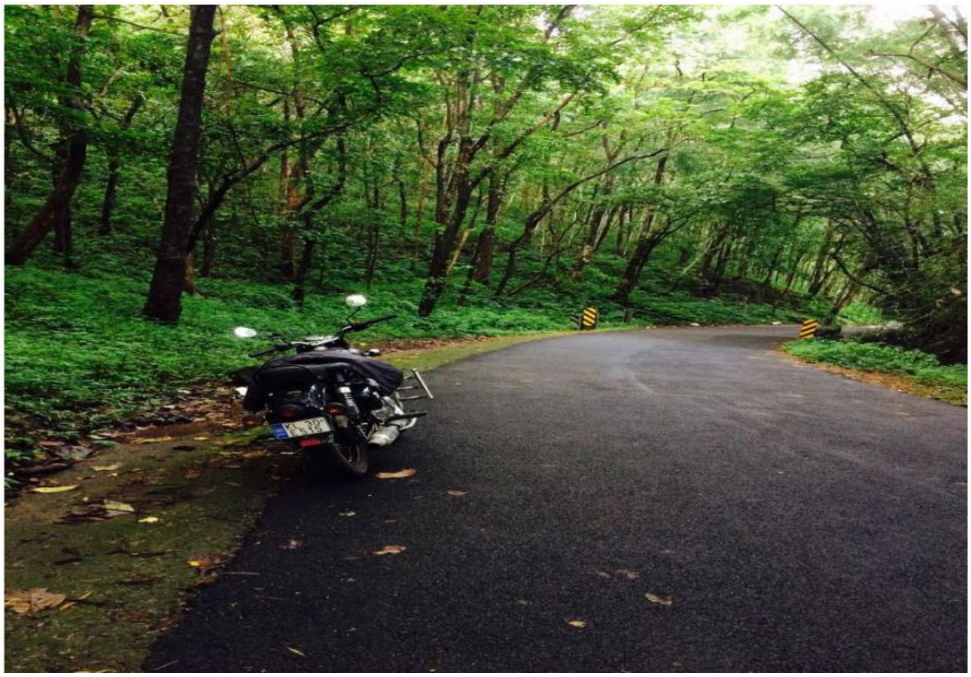
In the context of tourism near Naranammoozhy gram panchayat, the main categories under consideration are:

- **Perunthenaruvi Waterfalls**

PerunthenaruviWaterfalls are waterfalls 36 km(22 mi)from Pathanamthitta in Pathanamthitta District, Central Travancore region, Kerala State, India. It is a popular tourist destination situated in Vechoochira Panchayat of Ranni taluk. The one shore of this waterfall is Kudamurutty and Vechoochira is the other. The main route to this waterfall starts from Ranni - Athikkayam - Kudamurutty - Perunthenaruvi. It is a fine place to spend time with family in a very serene atmosphere.

It is a famous water fall in Pamba river is located in this panchayath. It is about 4 km (2.5 mi) from the town, accessible through paved (asphalt) road. The entire pampa river water is converging and flowing through channels before it falls to a 30 ft drop. The base of the fall is very shallow and deep consisting of several twistering spots. If you want to see the water fall closely, take all precaution not to step on slippery rocks and edges. Every year many people lose their lives by underestimating the force of the water flow and depth. Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC) has built a view gallery and rest area near the fall. Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) will be building a 3MW power generation station (utilyzing hydro electric power) at the fall in the near future.

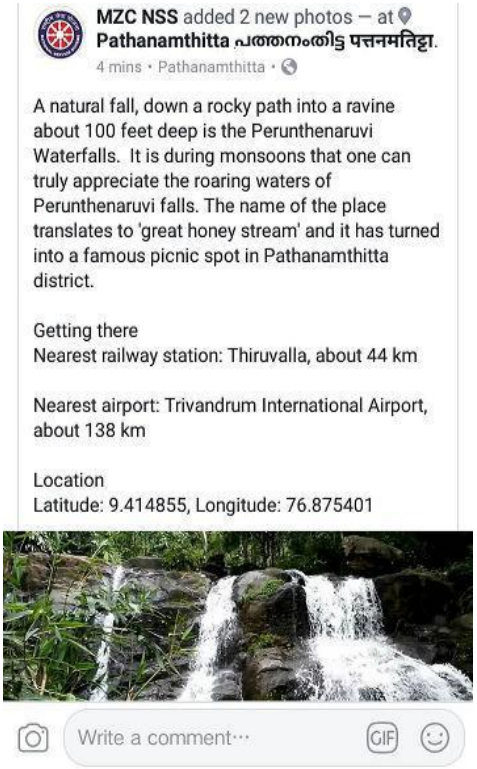
NATURE BEAUTY BLESSED IN NARANAMMOOZHY



PROMOTION APPROACHES

- Promotion through Newspaper
- Create travelling experiences for tourists rather than just attractions
- Promotion through journels / articles of Travel and Tourism
- Create promotional materials. These can be promotional t-shirts, hats, stickers, and flags with the town slogan and branding. Go local and hire a local illustrator or designer to create the promotional materials.
- Promotion through social media like facebook, twitter etc

  Creating a Facebook page is easier to do than building a website and allows you to make friends quickly. Posting a new image of the town or a few words about an upcoming event will also ensure your friends notice the page on their Newsfeeds.



❖ Sell these promotional materials at local gift shops located close to popular attractions.

 Make a website and keep a blog. If your town or city doesn‘t already have a website, make a website with a simple, easy to use template. Be sure to use high quality images and graphics on the site so it looks professional and inviting.

Another suggestion for tourism is to construct low-cost bamboo house in forest area

4.7 PROMOTION OF THREE APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES

➢ **BEE KEEPING AND HONEY EXTRACTION PRODUCTION**

Beekeeping is the raising and caring for honeybees so that honey can be harvested from them. Beekeeping (or apiculture) is the maintenance of honey bee colonies or hives. These social species of honey bees live in large colonies of up to 100,000 individuals. A beekeeper or apiarist keeps bees in order to collect honey and beeswax or to pollinate crops or to produce bees for sale to other beekeepers. A location where bees are kept is called an apiary or "bee yard". Apiculture means a scientific method of rearing insects that can produce honey and wax.

ADVANTAGES OF BEEKEEPING AS AN INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITY

· 1. Bee keeping requires less time, money and infrastructure investments

· 2. Honey and beeswax can be produced from an area of little agricultural value

· 3. The Honey bee does not compete for resources with any other agricultural enterprise.

· 4. Beekeeping has positive ecological consequences. Bees play an important role in the pollination of many flowering plants, thus increasing the yield of certain crops such as sunflower and various fruits.

· 5. Honey is a delicious and highly nutritious food. By the traditional method of honey hunting many wild colonies of bees are destroyed. This can be prevented by raising bees in boxes and producing honey at home.

· 6. Beekeeping can be initiated by individuals or groups

· 7. The market potential for honey and wax is high

➢ BIOGAS

Many rural households in the district are no longer dependent on LPG for fuel after setting up the domestic biogas plants. The subsidy and assistance provided by the Punjab Energy Development Authority (PEDA) encouraged many residents of the villages to opt for biogas plants.

The enormous potential of biogas, estimated at 19,500 MW.

The capacity was derived principally from estimated agricultural residues and dung from India's 283 million cattle (National Dairy Development Board, 2010). Biogas technology is a particularly useful system in the Indian rural economy, and can fulfill several end uses. The gas is useful as a fuel substitute for firewood, dung, agricultural residues, petrol, diesel, and electricity, depending on the nature of the task, and local supply conditions and constraints, thus supplying energy for cooking and lighting. Biogas systems also provide a residue organic waste after anaerobic digestion that has superior nutrient qualities over the usual organic fertilizer, cattle dung, as it is in the form of ammonia. Anaerobic digesters also function as a waste disposal system, particularly for human waste, and can, therefore, prevent potential sources of environmental contamination and the spread of pathogens. Small-scale industries are also made possible, from the sale of surplus gas to the provision of power for rural industries. Therefore, biogas may also provide the user with income generating opportunities. The gas can also be used to power engines, in a dual fuel mix with petrol and diesel and can aid in pumped irrigation systems.

Apart from the direct benefits gleaned from biogas systems, there are other, perhaps less tangible benefits associated with this renewable technology. By providing an alternative source of fuel, biogas can replace the traditional biomass based fuels, notably wood.

Introduced on a significant scale, biogas may reduce the dependence on wood from forests. Biogas certainly has a significant impact on rural women‘s lives. A regular supply of energy piped to the home reduces, if not removes, the daily task of fuel wood gathering, which can, in areas of scarcity, be the single most time consuming task of a woman's day - taking more than three hours in some areas. Freeing up energy and time for a woman in such circumstances often allows for other activities, some of which may be income generating.

A clean and particulate-free source of energy also reduces the likelihood of chronic diseases that are associated with the indoor combustion of biomass-based fuels, such as respiratory infections, ailments of the lungs; bronchitis, asthma, lung cancer, and increased severity of coronary artery disease.

Fig: BIOGAS

Benefits can also be scaled up, when the potential environmental impacts are also taken into account; significant reductions in emissions associated with the combustion of biofuels, such as sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), carbon monoxide (CO), total suspended particles (TSPs), and poly-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), are possible with the large-scale introduction of biogas technology.

The use of biogas systems in an agrarian community can increase agricultural productivity. All the agricultural residue, and dung generated within the community is available

for anaerobic digestion, whereas previously, a portion would be combusted daily for fuel. The key stakeholders and the positive impacts of the CBP on them are discussed below:

Individual beneficiaries:

• Health: Biogas is a smoke free fuel. The health hazards due to the smoke emitted by previous cooking fuels like wood and cow dung is eliminated. Also the efforts and discomforts involved in procuring firewood for burning are reduced which is an important benefit related to the health of villagers.

• Time: Use of biogas for cooking saves the time of villagers as cooking time is reduced and so is the time spent in collecting firewood.

• Convenience: Use of piped gas supply for cooking is surely more convenient than use of traditional wood or biomass chullas.

• Money: As seen in the economics section, each beneficiary earns around Rs. 165 per month from this scheme.

Village co-operative:

• Revenue: The village co-operative generates huge revenue from the CBP which can be used for many development activities in the village.

Village:

• Cleanliness and hygiene: The main vision behind the establishment of CBP was to have a proper cow dung disposal system. Accordingly, the CBP has contributed in increasing the cleanliness in the village. Also spread of diseases due to accumulation of cow dung is now not an issue.

• Employment generation: The CBP requires 1 supervisor, 4 workers and 10-15 daily wage laborers for its entire operation. All the staff at the plant is local. Thus, the CBP provides employment for the village.

Environment:

Use of clean fuel, proper waste disposal system for cow dung and the prevention of deforestation for firewood are the main benefits to the environment from the plant. It is estimated that the plant can generate carbon credits worth Rs. 2,66,000 annually.

WATER PURIFIER

Clean water remains a big challenge in rural India, since water treatment requires power.The unique low-cost solar water purifier (SWP) does not require electricity and can be produced by village craftsmen, claim its developers at the Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), an NGO working at Phaltan in rural Maharashtra ,A discarded sari, a few glass pipes and freely available sunlight are the only requirements for an innovative system that can provide safe drinking water to a rural household.

The unique low-cost solar water purifier (SWP) does not require electricity and can be produced by village craftsmen, claim its developers at the Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), an NGO working at Phaltan in rural Maharashtra.

Boiling the water is a recommended method to kill any disease-causing bacteria that may be present. But to boil the water, one requires electricity or other fuel. The purification strategy exploits the fact that one need not have to really boil the water to make it germ-free. Low temperatures are sufficient for sterilising the water provided the temperatures are maintained sufficiently longer.

The presence of coliform is an indication that pathogens (disease causing germs) are present. The bacterial colony count was done in the institute's microbiology lab according to international protocol. Thus a simple strategy for sterilization is to filter the water (drawn from a well or a stream) to remove particulate matter, then raise the temperature to about 45 degrees and maintain that for at least three hours.

A cost-effective purifier can be accomplished in two steps - For the filter, a piece of cotton cloth (typically from a sari) can be folded four times. The four-layered cotton cloth act as an excellent water filter. For the next step, to sterilize the filtered water to make it germ-free, solar energy can be used.

SOLAR WATER PURIFIER

In essence, purifier system consists of four slanting tubular solar water heaters attached to a manifold with a receptacle at the top to receive the sari-filtered water. The water entering the tubes, each with a three-litre capacity, get heated by sunlight. "The tubes, made of toughened glass are basically long thermos flasks. "Once the water gets hot, the tubes maintain the temperature long enough to sterilize it." "Tests done on this water purifier for the last one year have shown that even on a completely cloudy and rainy day, water is heated to high-enough temperatures to make it potable. Thus a simple solar water purifier for a rural household can deliver 15 litres of drinking water daily.

The cotton cloth is the only consumable in the whole system. Cotton sari is washed every day after filtration and is holding good for the last one year. After a couple of years the sari will wear out and so it has to be replaced." The system costs around Rs. 1,500. This technology has not been patented. It is made available freely for the rural population: "Any small rural workshop can fabricate it.

4.8 FACILITATING 100% DIGITALIZED MONEY TRANSACTIONS

In this panchayat there are 3 nationalized banks and 2 co – operative banks and 4 ATMs. They are SBI, FEDERAL BANK, SIB, DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE BANK and SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE BANK. The Bank has also developed a micro-ATM based solution to facilitate the local agents to make payments to farmers for their produce. This is one of the unique technology put in by the Bank where the financial transaction during the sale happens through the device, where seller account get credited just by swiping Debit card of the seller and at the same amount is debited from the account of the Agent. This would make cash-less transaction facility. Special technology has also been enabled at local APMC (agri cultural product market committee) for cashless transactions mainly in north indias.commission agents can make payments to farmers with a swipe of a card.

Fig: ATM Machine

The Bank has modified Village Level Cooperative Society (VLCS) software and integrated it with its system to capture the quantity of milk poured by farmers every day, and the payment due to these farmers. The payment dues are settled on periodic basis, by debiting VLCS account without handling the cash.

Apart from this, steps will be taken to facilitate infrastructural improvement in the village.If any of the Bank has developed a website and a Face book page of the village which

will provide information about the village. Apart from this, the Wi-Fi tower in collaboration with government of Kerala will provide Internet connectivity to the entire village on subscription basis.

Some other facilities introduced to make their livelihood better are water purification (RO) plant, e-Health centre to provide medical facility and market linkage through access to commodity spot prices. It is also facilitating advisory on farm activities, weather information and news updates to the farmers on their mobile phones through SMS.

Needless to say, the response to the initiative has been overwhelming. ―The villagers are very exciting about the entire project and it is not only the residents of this particular village, but even those from adjoining areas are coming to us and sharing their excitement. We hope that it will catalyse similar initiatives across the country and recreate rural India.‖

4.9 SETTING OF THE INFORMATION IMPARTING CLUB FOR WOMEN LEADING TO CONTRIBUTION IN SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ISSUES

Rural women are key agents for development. They play a catalytic role towards achievement of transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. But limited access to credit, health care and education are among the many challenges they face. These are further aggravated by the global food and economic crises and climate change. Empowering them is essential, not only for the well-being of individuals, families and rural communities, but also for overall economic productivity, given women‘s large presence in the agricultural workforce worldwide. Many of the world‘s most poor are women. **Poverty eradication** is a key challenge for rural women. For this one need focus on following topics to ensure the development of the village.

i. **Woman and child education**: Education of a women will ensure both micro and macro development of the village. It should be mandatory that every women and child should receive proper education. Eliminate old and new forms of illiteracy in rural communities and ensure provision of primary education and access to secondary and tertiary educational opportunities as well as vocational and entrepreneurship training including proactive and market-related elements to build capacities within rural communities, in particular for youth, young girls, women and indigenous people;

ii. **Participation in decision making**: An active participation of women of a village will help the policy makers to developed micro planning for the village. In many cases we have seen male part of the villages remain calm when there is questions like "why female carry water from distance?", "How female of your village faced situation like flood, draught or other natural calamities? What use to be their responses?" A proper response for these question will lead to a best plan for those village.Involve women in decision-making in all activities related to rural development; •Finally, empowering women as economic, political, and social actors can change policy choices and make institutions more representative of a range of voices. In India, giving power to women at the local level led to greater provision of public goods, such as water and sanitation, which mattered more to woMarkets and institutions help determine the incentives, preferences, and constraints faced by different individuals in a household, as well as their voice and bargaining power. In this way, household decision making, markets, and formal and

informal institutions interact to determine gender-related outcomes. This framework also helps show how economic growth (higher incomes) influences gender outcomes by affecting how markets and institutions work and how households make decisions.

To reduce the excess mortality of girls and women, it is necessary to focus on the underlying causes at each age. Given girls‘ higher susceptibility (relative to boys‘) in infancy and early childhood to waterborne infectious diseases, improving water supply and sanitation, as Vietnam has done, is key to reducing excess female mortality in this age group (World Bank, 2011). Improving health care delivery to expectant mothers, as Sri Lanka did early in its development process and Turkey has done more recently, is critical. In the areas of sub-Saharan Africa most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, broader access to antiretroviral drugs and reducing the incidence of new infections must be the focus. To counter sex-selective abortions that lead to fewer female births, most notably in China and northern India, the societal value of girls must be enhanced, as Korea has done.

SURVEY ABOUT CLUB FOR WOMEN

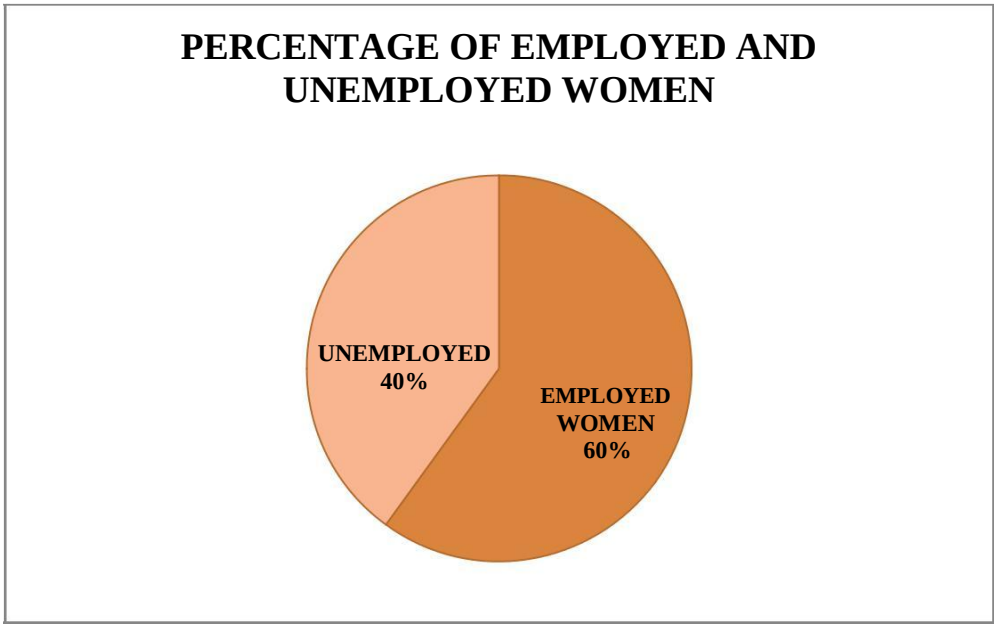
To shrink education gaps in countries where they persist, barriers to access because of poverty, ethnicity, or geography must come down. For example, where distance is the key problem (as in rural areas of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan), more schools in remote areas can reduce the gender gap. When customized solutions are hard to implement or too costly,

demand-side interventions, such as cash transfers conditioned on school attendance, can help get girls from poor families to school. Such conditional cash transfers have succeeded in increasing girls‘ enrollment rates in countries as diverse as Mexico, Turkey, and Pakistan (World Bank, 2011).

To broaden women‘s access to economic opportunity, thereby reducing male-female disparity in earnings and economic productivity, a combination of policies is called for. Solutions include freeing up women‘s time so they can work outside the home—for example, through subsidized child care, as in Colombia; improving women‘s access to credit, as in Bangladesh; and ensuring access to productive resources—especially land—as in Ethiopia, where joint land titles are now granted to wives and husbands. Addressing lack of information about women‘s productivity in the workplace and eliminating institutional biases against women, for example by introducing quotas that favor women or job placement programs as in Jordan, will also open up economic opportunity to women.

To diminish gender differences in household and societal voice, policies need to address the combined influence of social norms and beliefs, women‘s access to economic opportunities, the legal framework, and women‘s education. Measures that increase women‘s control over household resources and laws that enhance their ability to accumulate assets, especially by strengthening their property rights, are important. Morocco‘s recent family law reforms strengthened women‘s property rights by equalizing husbands‘ and wives‘ ownership rights over property acquired during marriage. Ways to give women a greater voice in society include political representation quotas, training of future women leaders, and expanding women‘s involvement in trade unions and professional associations.

Conversation with a Women Representative



4.10 SKILL TO 100 (MINIMUM 30 GIRLS) PEOPLE RESULTING IN TO RS.6000 JOB

Why action is needed?

- Rural people's access to education and training is often limited by financial barriers (e.g. training and transportation costs) and non-financial barriers (e.g. scarce education and training infrastructure, inflexible training schedules).
- Especially for poor rural children and adults, the opportunity costs for education and training may be too high to give up their income-generating activities and unpaid duties that help sustain their families.
- Many rural people do not have basic education. This also hampers their access to technical and vocational training or other skills development.
- Unequal gender relations and traditional gender roles entail specific difficulties for rural girls and women in accessing education and training.
- Education and training is often of inadequate quality. Teachers and trainers may be unqualified, equipment and technology out-dated, and teaching and training methods ill-suited to rural contexts.
- In many developing countries, training systems tend to operate in isolation from the labour market and employers' needs, so training does not always match skills demand.
- Environmental degradation and climate change present risks to rural livelihoods that need to be managed and mitigated. This requires developing new, innovative

Promoting diversified skills development systems

Skills development in rural areas requires various types of skills provision, using innovative methods of delivery, and capitalizing on existing social institutions. In particular:

- Consider linking formal with non-formal training, or combining institution-based education with enterprise-based learning.
- Combine technical and entrepreneurship training, for example through incorporating business knowledge and skills in formal secondary and tertiary education or through developing innovative community-based training Programmes.
- Complement entrepreneurship training by facilitating rural entrepreneurs' access to micro-credit schemes, business development services and market information. This may

require expanding the scope of these services and ensuring that the right legal framework is in place.

- Promote apprenticeship systems as a viable option for young women and men to learn a trade.
- Apprenticeships are a practical and usually cost-effective way to develop skills, especially for those who do not meet the entry requirements for formal training.
- Upgrade traditional and informal apprenticeship systems to offer higher quality training and facilitate technological advances and innovations.
- Involve business associations of master craftspeople in upgrading activities
- Provide training to master craftspeople in technical, technological and entrepreneurship skills.
- Improve working conditions within apprenticeships. Improve equal access to apprenticeship for women and Combine apprenticeship with formal vocational training
- Develop recognition mechanisms for skills acquired through apprenticeships. Develop labour-based programmes that improve rural infrastructure as one opportunity for transferring skills and knowledge among the rural population. Labour-based programmes can provide training in construction, maintenance and managerial skills, for instance.

4.11 DEVELOPING LOCALIZED TEQUINIQUES FOR UP TO 50% REDUCTION IN HOUSING COST

Accommodation requirements :- The building committee should discuss and finalize the list of activities required for their houses. The technical experts can translate these into a schedule of areas, keeping in mind the overall cost ceiling. Thus a design tailored to suit local requirements in one-way of ensuring better use of the house as well as local interests in maintenance. The selection of site:- For disaster areas this selection has to be in the accordance with local needs, keeping in view the existing facilities like Panchayatghars, mahilamandals, balwadis, etc.

During the process of site selection the involvement of the community/ villagers is a most essential factor. The importance of community participation right from the initial stages of site selection through the construction & maintenance of the centers is critical to the success of program that the community be involved at every stage. Technical parameters of the construction program to be set out with regard to varying climatic conditions and locally available materials and technology :- In deciding the technical parameters of a construction program it is essential that the wide variations in existing conditions at different places where the houses are to be built are taken into account.

Further the necessities of keeping construction costs low make it important that local materials and technologies are employed as far as possible. This will also serve the aesthetic criterion, as indigenous designs will blend the environment and users will be more comfortable in a building they are familiar with. Unfortunately this variation is not often reflected in the building constructed by government agencies.

There is an increasing need of information on appropriate, indigenous building techniques suitable for rural construction programs. An effort at coordination can be extremely beneficial to rural construction, which forms a part of development programs all over the country.

SURVEY ABOUT HOUSING FACILITIES

The reasons for indigenous modes are not always clear. Choice of materials, the cost factor & maintenance requirements:- The proposed houses in rural development projects should attempt at solutions which are low cost and relevant to local community/villagers needs, especially those of the rural poor. Locally available materials, attuned to the immediate environment, should be used as far as possible. Such experimentation and innovation will correct the imbalance caused by introducing urban, industrialized architectural forms in rural areas. They will also demonstrate the technical and economic soundness of indigenous construction techniques appropriate to local cultural and social traditions.

Indigenous construction techniques are labor-intensive whereas newer techniques use a high component of expensive, industrially produced materials. In the rural environment labor intensive techniques are more appropriate and cheaper especially if a spirit of self help is introduced among the users in the construction program. While indigenous rural construction may cost less, the newer techniques of cement intensive construction cost more. Cement based construction make even less sense when we consider environmental comfort in building. Indigenous materials like mud and thatch has vastly superior insulating qualities and offer much greater environment comfort compared to cement concrete and 9inch thick brickwork in cement mortar. Indigenous materials can also be easily recycled and do not upset the ecological balance in the environment.

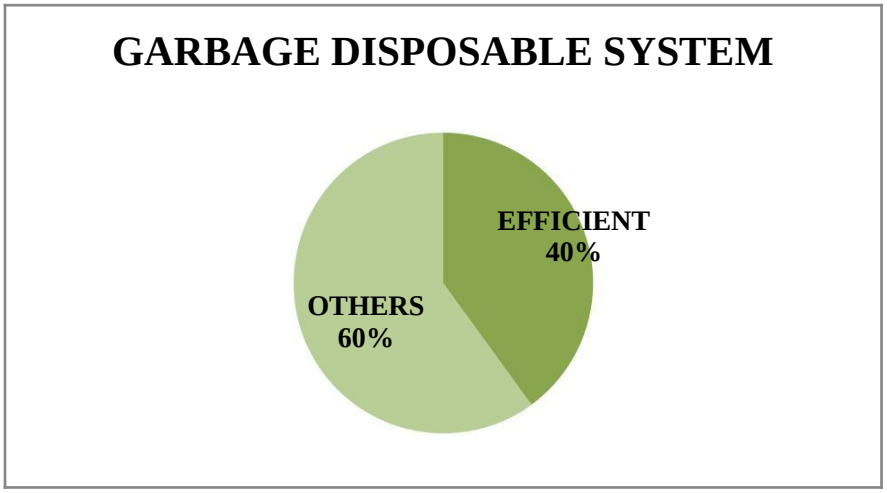
The information on indigenous building techniques & contemporary improvements to these, if properly fed into rural construction programs, can result in enormous cost savings, increased rural employment and the emergence of an aesthetically and ecologically more appropriate built environment in rural areas.

4.12 DEVELOPING AND MANAGING EFFICIENT GARBAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

- ## WASTE HANDLING PRACTICES

Curbside collection is the most common method of disposal in most European countries, Canada, New Zealand and many other parts of the developed world in which waste is collected at regular intervals by specialised trucks. This is often associated with curb-side waste segregation. In rural areas waste may need to be taken to a transfer station. Waste collected is then transported to an appropriate disposal facility. In some areas, vacuum collection is used in which waste is transported from the home or commercial premises by vacuum along small bore tubes. Systems are in use in Europe and North America

Digging hole for Garbage disposal at home



4.13 PREPARING AN ACTIONABLE DPR FOR DOUBLING THE VILLAGE INCOME

INCREASE THE AGRICULTURAL INCOME: Agriculture is what we are good at but we need to leverage that and use it to increase the income of our villages by:-

(A) Increase use of cooperative farming- the land holdings are getting smaller and smaller, counter that through co-operative farming, land leasing should be made easier, land ceilingtodistributelandstothelandless.

(B) Use of technology to allow better price discovery for the farmers- using technology to open whole new markets (domestic and international) to the Indian farmers in a direct way, thereby reducing the role of middle men,who are currently syphoning off a large chunk of the farmersincome.

(C) Provide insurance and make sure the Penetration's a 100%- make sure insurance is mandatory ,give tax rebates and fill the premiums for the "most backward" with the help of grama Panchayat's. This will make sure that the people once they reach higher levels of income don't slip back into poverty due to a failed monsoon or low prices on the markets.

(D) Increase farming income by encouraging other ancillary activities- encourage mushroom farming on farm waste, poultry, diary, pulses in drought prone areas, emu farming, bio diesel producing plants, medicinal plants, teak and other timbers.

(E) Optimal use of bio technology and genetically modified agricultural products- We should look at increasing yield/unit area , increasing the shelf life, increase pest and weather resistance, decreasing the demand for irrigation. This can achieved by BIO TECHNOLOGY AND ITS UPCOMING ENTREPRENEUR S, but with proper safe guards.

LEVERAGE THE TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS, FURNITURE AND KHADI INDUSTRY USING E COMMERCE- after agriculture, handicrafts industry employs the second highest proportion of highly skilled workers in the country, and the products they produce are a sight to behold, but the sad thing is they're dying out, because we prefer mass produced items compared to slightly costlier hand crafted works of art. If, we leverage the huge reach of our postal department to transport these products to the cities and collaborate them with our shining e-commerce industry to find the market,

we can make our women in the villages self sufficient and contribute to the family's income hugely by earning from something we are inherently good at, and most of the raw materials in this industry is sourced from the rural areas, that will be another income boosting intervention.

BOOSTING RURAL TOURISM:-Tourism can boost the income hugely, if properly marketed in international and national markets,. But, caution has to be taken not to meddle with the rural fabric of the society and ensure the locals play the major part in this industry. Rural tourism focuses on actively participating in a rural lifestyle. It can be a variant
of ecotourism. Many rural villages can facilitate tourism because many villagers are hospitable and eager to welcome (and sometime even host) visitors. Any form of tourism that showcases the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, thereby benefiting the local community economically and socially as well as enabling interaction between the tourists and the locals for a more enriching tourism experience can be termed as rural tourism. Rural tourism is essentially an activity which takes place in the countryside. Rural tourism is a challenging service among the landscapes and cultural heritage of rural communities. Tourism has many potential benefits for rural areas. This activity generates local incomes, employment and growth of welfare and is a valuable contributor to rural economy. Rural tourism can serve as an important source of tax revenues for local jurisdictions and promotes the usage and sale of local food products. Rural tourism prevents viable traditional occupations from being displaced and offers rural residents the business opportunities and creates new employment opportunities. Rural tourism preserves tradition and heritage of rural areas. It promotes the environment improvements within the settlements and respects the natural diversity.

SKILLING THE PEOPLE- the gram Panchayat has to approach and collaborate with the service industry in India.

Small-scale industries can be set up after providing skill development classes to the rural people.

1. Low wage incentive to the industry
2. Increasing the income of the villagers

This can be emulated across India for other industries too, and to encourage the industries to take the first step, tax rebates may be given by the government or as a part of their CSR activities.

4.14 MOTIVATING AND ACHIEVING A TARGET OF REVERSE TREND OF AROUND 5 YOUTHS IN THE YEAR FROM CITY TO VILLAGE

- A data collection was conducted in Naranammoozhy panchayat for getting the educational qualification and to help them in finding out new jobs through job fair etc.

Survey on educational qualification.

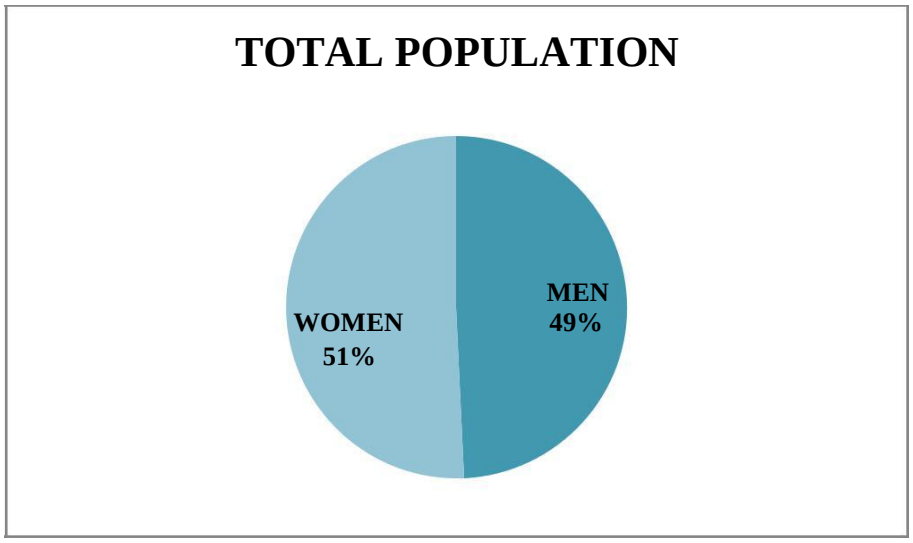
- **Tourism** has become an **important** sector that has an impact on development of country economy. The main benefits of **tourism** are income creation and generation of jobs. For many regions and countries it is the most **important** source of welfare.

- Affordable housing is the second main reason why people move from cities, where the cost of living is far too high, to smaller places. The pleasant climate and comparatively low cost of housing has encouraged people to move back, stock and barrel to these areas.

- Government is also doing its part by introducing various schemes: MNREGA, which provides 100 days guarantee labour for the villagers in a year. Dwakra, one of the successfully running women empowering scheme where government provides loans at a cheaper interest rates and trains the village women with some self-employment skills like

tailoring, candle production, etc. Government is also creating awareness about the importance of building toilets, child education, and availability of health workers for maternity support in villages where proper medical facilities are not in place. Though these schemes and campaigns were helpful in keeping them motivated and earn their living.

- The launch of _Make in India‘ by the government is a boost to Indian economy and helping India to revive in terms of Industrial growth. Urban development ministry has identified around 100 towns/small cities to develop them as _Smart cities‘. Indian Railways is also preparing roadmaps for major restructuring projects.



5. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Panchayath Representatives and SAGY Coordinators suggest or recommend the following points were attention of your goodself is needed for the development of the panchayath.

1. Started work for water: - Perunad - Athikayam scheme for water. In two different places a 7 cent and a 3 cent are already allotted for tank construction and pipes lines are also implemented but any type of follow-ups are not found.

2. In this Panchayath, the first and second phase of this SAGY program involved many programmes like tailoring classes, Beautician courses, Aluminium Fabrication etc. But after that no more steps were taken. Hence, it was also told that some sewing machines will be made available after the classes which didn‘t happen.

3. It was found that 180 people have plots for houses, but they are homeless. Out of which 82 people are homeless and they don‘t have plots as well. Kerala Government Life Mission has started positively and as per the data there are 14 uncompleted houses is being found.

4. Boundary wall construction is needed to support the old building in colonies. This Naranammoozhy panchayat is the highest ST populated panchayat, and hence 10 tribal colonies are there.

5. Here the main water resource is the river Pampa, So the main source for drinking water in the panchayath is also the river. Almost 30 panchayaths in the Pathanamthitta district takes water from Pamba river. Pampa Action Plan which already exists needs to be more effective and strict actions against those who pollute the river should be taken. River banks can be made beautiful by creating Bamboo forest and growing vetiver roots (Ramacham) on sides.

6. Higher secondary schools needs to be developed. Developments like Playgrounds, Toilet Facilities, Smart class room‘s etc.are needed badly. Higher Secondary Schools don‘t have

sufficient students due to lack of Infrastructure developments.There is an urgent need for the same for the same for Improvement of education sector.

7. Ward 1 and 2 needs transportation facilities, there are roads but due lack of public transportation facilities. Similarly In ward 5, they travel 40 kms to reach the panchayath.office which by use of schemes like FRA can be reduced to 6 kms.

8. Attack of wild animals destroys the agricultural crops in the field, frequently which affects the farmers very badly. So some steps to avoid such circumstances must be taken like creating nets walls, digging crunches.

9. Rubber is the major cultivation. So some kind of small agricultural crops like Manjal, Kacholam, Kanthari etc are also cultivated as mixed crop cultivation.Jackfruit and banana cultivation are the other major cultivation. If there is any scope to improve this cultivation or to develop any units to increase the income from this cultivations.

10. Canals, lakes, ponds are really polluted and highly deposited with waste materials. So Punarjani work is needed.

11. There are so many Medicinal plants. So needed to promote cultivation of plants and thereby can raise the income for the Panchayath

12. Solar energy plant can be implemented for increasing the income of the panchayat. The Energy generated may be transferred to KSEB and hence Income can be generated.

13. A natural fall, down a rocky path into a ravine about 100 feet deep is the Perunthenaruvi Waterfalls. It is during monsoons that one can truly appreciate the roaring waters of Perunthenaruvi falls. The name of the place translates to 'great honey stream' and it has turned into a famous picnic spot in Pathanamthitta district.

14. PANAMKUDANTHA ARUVI is a tourist spot, that place should be promoted. It can be turned to a great Tourist Place.

6. PROJECT PLAN ON BEE KEEPING & HONEY PROCESSING UNIT

6.1 Introduction

Bee keeping is practiced on specific lines and heavily extracted with art billing bees and gubs are destroying threw combs. Bees are accommodated in artificial leaves, where they live comfortably within easy reach of the beekeeper for examination and extraction of surplus lovely, after keeping of sufficient lovely in the combs for the bees. Beekeeping is an essential activity, which is predominant during the months from March- May. For Beekeeping, Italian Bees are mostly available everywhere in India.

The best-known primary products of beekeeping are honey and wax. The products are consumed in the state. Traditionally honey is considered the major beekeeping product. Wax has played a considerable role in only a few parts of the world and propolis is even less known. However, with increasing knowledge about beekeeping and an awareness of the beneficial aspects of many bee products, the use and demand for other products is increasing. The inclusion of natural bee products in cosmetics, medicines and foods has improved consumer appeal. While such appeal is not always based on scientific evidence, more and more studies confirm at least some of the traditionally claimed benefits of primary bee products.

6.2 Market Demand

Bee's Honey is natural, un-refined food consumed as much in fresh or canned state. It is readily assimilated and is more acceptable to the stomach, particularly in the case of ailing persons and infants, than cane sugar. It is an antiseptic, is applied to wounds, and burns with beneficial results. Honey collection and its marketing in India are still not fully organized. The Govt. of India has exclusively reserved honey industry on small scale. There is very good export potential for good quality and original honey obtained from Bee's comb.

Honey is commonly consumed in its unprocessed state, I e ,. Liquid, crystallized or in the comb. In these forms, it is taken as medicine, eaten as food or incorporated as an ingredient in various food recipes. There is considerable demand for the honey and other products. If the processed honey and other products will pack properly, the products can be exported . Outside the thousands of homemade recipes in each cultural tradition, honey is largely used on a small scale as well as at an industrial level in baked products, confectionary, candy, marmalades, jams, spreads, breakfast cerals, beverages, milk products and many preserved products.

PRODUCTION TARGETS

Basis of estimation: 300 Working Days in a Year

Single Shift basis

8 hours per shift

	Ginned Cotton
Quantity (Kg)	75000
Value (Rs)	3000000

6.3 Manufacturing process

The preparation of good quality honey starts or bee yard. The bee should be produced in seperate honey super, and not in combs used for rearing brood is filtered.It also darkens the honey.Moisture content is the major factor which determines the keeping quality of honey. The optimum humidity for maintaining a 17.8% moisture content in honey is about 60%.The processed honey filtered under pressure. Honey should be stored in dry places as it readily absorbs moisture.

Uncapping is the first real step of honey processing. It consists of the removal of the thin wax layer that seals the honey cells. The wax caps can be sliced off with a sharp, thin, long knife or special knives heated by steam or electricity. Honey frame processing proceeds, after a manual 2 frame model to motorized units extracting more than 12 deep supers at a time. More commonly, 24 to 72 frame radial extractors are used for commercial enterprises.

The extraction temperature should not exceed more than 30 C. Extracted, cleaned or purified honey is ready to be consumed directly or to be included into other products. But processing technology does not end other techniques are employed to prepare a product of uniform, constant and agreeable appearance, or to prevent the only possible storage problem fermentation.

6.4 Quality control standards

Quality of the product must be as per according to Beauro of Indian standards.

LAND & BUILDING

1.	Covered area	Sq. Ft.	200
2.	Uncovered area	Sq. Ft.	300
3.	Total area	Sq. Ft.	000
4.	Whether constructed or Rented		Rented
5.	If constructed, constructed value	Rs	N.A.
6.	If Rented, Rental value (per month)	Rs	1000

6.5 Machinery and equipment

S.N.	Description	Qty.	Value (Rs.)
1.	Honey Boxes	100	260000
2.	Thermostastic control blower	1	
3.	Heating Equipments	1	
4.	Weighing Balance	1	
5.	Blender & Tanks etc.	1	
6.	Hand Tools & Utencils	1	
7.	Furniture	1	
8.	Sales Tax, Freight & Insurance etc.		26000
	Total		286000

6.6 Raw material (per month)

S.N.	Particulars	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Rs)
1.	Miscellaneous Consumables	L.S.	5000
2.	Packaging Material		25000
		Total	30000

6.7 Staff & labour (per month)

S.N.	Particulars	Qty	Rate	Value (Rs)
A	Administrative and Supervisory			
(i)	Manager	1	3000	3000
(ii)	Peon/ Chowkidar	1	2000	2000
B	Technical (Skilled-Unskilled)			
(i)	Skilled Worker	1	3000	3000
(ii)	Unskilled Worker	2	2000	4000
	Sub-Total			13000
	Plus perquisites @ 30% of salaries			3900
	TOTAL			16900

6.8 Other expenses (per month)

1.	Rent of Land & Building	1000
2.	Electricity Charges	2000
3.	Fuel Exp.	0
4.	Advertisement & Travelling	1000
5.	Transport	2000
6.	Consumable & stores etc.	1000
7.	Potage expenses/ telephones	1000
8.	Stationery	1000
9.	Repairs & Maintenance‘s	1000
	Total	10000

6.9 Working capital (for one month)

SL.NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT(RS)
1	Raw material	30000
2	Salaries & Wages	16900
3	Other Expenses	10000
	Total	56900

6.10 Total capital investment

Building & Other Civil Works	-
Machinery & Equipment	286000
Working capital for one month	56900
Total	342900

6.11 Cost of production (per annum)

Total recurring cost per year	682800
Depreciation on machinery & equipment	29000
Interest on total investment @ 10%	30000
Total	741800

6.12 Sales Proceeds (Per Annum)

S.N.	Item	Qty (Kg)	Value (Rs.)
1.	Purified Honey	45000	1350000
2.	Wax	L.S.	150000
	Total		1500000

6.13 Profitability (Before Income Tax)

1.	Annual Gross Profit	817200
2.	% of Profit on Sales	54.48%
3.	Break Even Analysis	
3.1	Annual Fixed Cost	322800
3.2	Annual Sales	1500000
3.3	Annual Variable Cost	360000
3.4	Break Even Point	28.32%

Break-Even Analysis

(% of Total Production envisaged)

$$\frac{\text{Annual fixed cost} \times 100}{\text{Annual sales} - \text{Annual variable costs}} = \quad \%$$

6.14 Manufactures/ Suppliers of Machinery

1.	Be Sen Berry & Co. 65/11, Rohtak Road, Delhi-5.
2.	Gardners Corporation 6, Doctors Lane, Near GoI Market, New Delhi.
3.	Raylon Metal Works, 293, Bellasis Road, Mumbai
4.	Huma Traders Near Shajanabad Thana, Bhopal

Suppliers of Raw Materials

From Local grocery mandi of the area.

Implementation period

Proposed Project can commence production within 6-8 weeks after sanction and first disbursement of term loan.

ASSUMPTION FOR GENERATING PROJECT PROFITABILITY

1	Number of Working Days in a year	300 Days
2	Number of Shifts in a day	1 One
3	Hours in a Shift	8 hours
4	Plant Capacity	Consider on Average production capacities of plant & number of boxes kept in the area.
5	Raw material Estimates	Based upon product Mix
6	Raw Material Availability	All Forest prominent districts
7	Depreciation	Straight Line Method
8	Manpower	According to project Requirement
9	Rent estimate	On the basis of current market prize of the area.
10	Potential Area of Marketing the products	Ayurvedic & Confectionary industries situated in and around the district / state.
11	If project is funded, term loan would be	60-80% of Total investment
12	Moratorium Period	6- 12 months
13	Repayment Period	5-7 years
14	Project may be established under	PMEGP (GOI) / Tribal Self Employment Scheme (NSTFDC) or Rani Durgawati Scheme of MP

7. PROGRAM REPORT

- **Visit in connection to the tourism promotion**

A natural fall, down a rocky path into a ravine about 100 feet deep is the Perunthenaruvi Waterfalls. PANAMKUDANTHA ARUVI is a tourist spot, that place should be promoted. It can be turned to a great Tourist Place. Around 10 NSS volunteers visited both the Perunthenaruvi Waterfalls and Panamkudantha aruvi, to understand the current situation of this tourist area.

In connection with the visit, they have identified the need to protect the waterfall and provided few suggestions. One of the main suggestions was to clean the area in and around Perunthenaruvi Waterfalls and Panamkudantha aruvi. Another suggestion is to provide rest room, sanitation facilities so that more tourists can be attracted and provide them with a comfortable stay.

They have also identified that as a result of the implementation of sagy phase-I project, many of the women were trained for basket making, embroidery etc. They can setup small shops around the waterfall so that they can make a better living.

➢ **Visit in connection to the waste management**

Around 10 NSS volunteers visited the panchayat and had a brief discussion on how they are managing their house-hold waste. Few of the villagers told that they are throwing the waste to the nearby streams or rivers. We give awareness that it will contaminate the river and gave suggestion that it will be better to dig medium-sized hole near to the house.

➢ **Visit in connection to the housing requirements**

In the housing requirement, we found that most of the houses are not fully constructed. The villagers explained that they have only got the first phase of loan sanctioned from the bank. If they got proper loan from the bank, the panchayat will assure that they can build the unconstructed houses.

➢ **Visit in connection to the school**

The Panchayt has 6 schools running with a total of 1059 students and 102 teachers. There is only one college called as Junior college located in Edamury, Ranni. The Private management schools are doing well and always achieves 100 % result but the main concern is for Govt. aided schools. The resources provided to them are less and students find it very difficult to reach schools. Some schools are on the hill tops and after climbing and reaching school; they all become tired and not able to concentrate on studies.

Around 10 NSS volunteers visited the school and they found that due to lack of infrastructure facilities Most Aided Schools are not preferred by Parents and students .So there is a high demand and requirement for facilities like Smart classrooms, Better toilet facilities, Good Play grounds etc.

➢ **Visit in connection to the job opportunities**

Around 10 NSS volunteers visited the village; the villagers told that every year they have to protect the forest and forest area from forest fire so that they have to clean the sides of forest area. This will help in creating job opportunities too many people. Most of the villagers will be helping in creating **fire belt** to protect from fire.

8. ACTIVITIES DONE IN THE PANCHAYAT

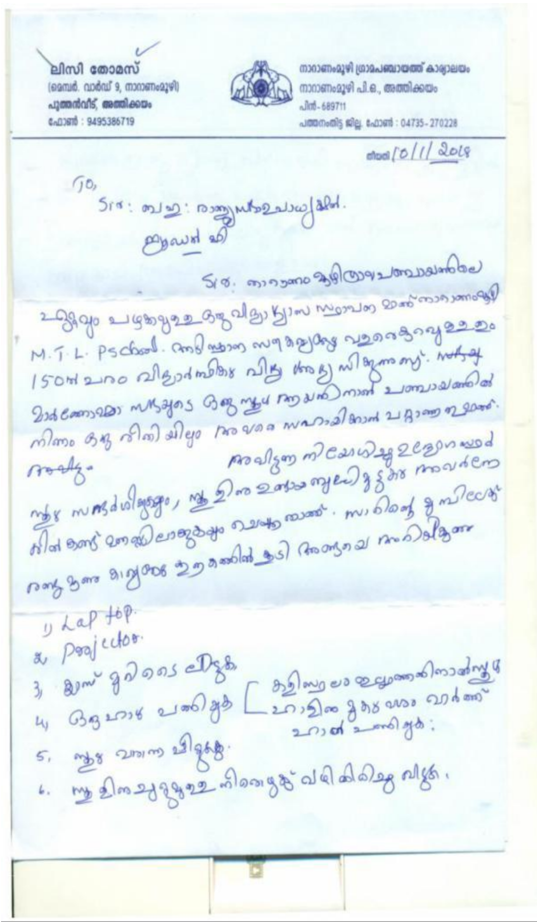
Conversation with Sri Uthaman
(Leader from tribal society)

8. IMPROVEMENTS WHERE PANCHAYAT NEEDS HELP

Need good Steps for the children to enter into the school

9. VIKASANA SEMINAR

REQUEST FROM A PANCHAYAT MEMBER ABOUT THE MAINTENANCE NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL



ലിസി തോമസ്
(മെമ്പർ. വാർഡ് 9, നാറാണംമൂഴി)
പുത്തൻവീട്, അത്തിക്കയം
ഫോൺ : 9495386719

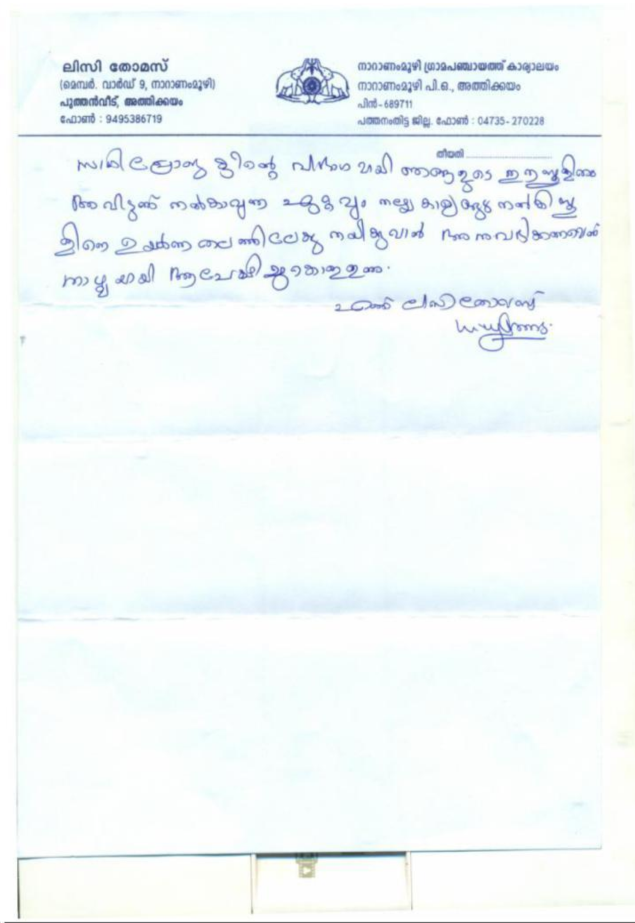
നാറാണംമൂഴി ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് കാര്യാലയം
നാറാണംമൂഴി പി.ഒ., അത്തിക്കയം
പിൻ - 689711
പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ല. ഫോൺ : 04735 - 270228

തീയതി 10/11/2018

To,

M.T.L.P School

1) Lap top
2) Projector



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പിൻ - 689711
പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ല. ഫോൺ : 04735 - 270228

10. SAGY REPORT HANDOVERING CEREMONY

Inauguration of SAGY Report Handovering Ceremony by Sri. P J Kurien

First Draft copy of SAGY Report is handoveriong to Sri. P J Kurien in the presence of Joseph Samuel (Vice Chariman), Dr. K Mathew (Principal) and Sri. Mohan Raj Jacob (Panchayat President)

11.NEWSPAPER CUTTING ABOUT SAGY SEMINAR

വികസന സെമിനാർ നടത്തി

കടമ്മനിട്ട • സൻസദ് ആദർശ് ഗ്രാമയോജന (എസ്എജിവൈ) പദ്ധതിയിലെ രാജ്യസഭ ഉപാധ്യക്ഷൻ പി.ജെ. കുര്യന്റെ ദത്തുഗ്രാമമായ നാറാണംമൂഴി പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ വികസന സെമിനാറും റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പണവും നടന്നു.

മൗണ്ട് സിയോൺ എൻജിനീയറിങ് കോളജിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ 14 ഇന വികസന പരിപാടികളെപ്പറ്റി ചർച്ചയും നടത്തി.

രാജ്യസഭ ഉപാധ്യക്ഷൻ പി.ജെ. കുര്യൻ ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു. കോളജ് മാനേജിങ് ഡയറക്ടർ ജോസഫ് ഏബ്രഹാം കലമണ്ണിൽ അധ്യക്ഷത വഹിച്ചു. പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റ് മോഹൻരാജ് ജേക്കബ് എസ്എജിവൈ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചു.

കോളജ് വൈസ് ചെയർമാൻ സാമുവൽ ഏബ്രഹാം കലമണ്ണിൽ, ഡയറക്ടർ കെ.കെ. ജോസ്, പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ ഡോ. കെ. മാത്യു, നാറാണംമൂഴി പഞ്ചായത്തംഗങ്ങളായ വത്സമ്മ പുരുഷോത്തമൻ, തങ്കമണി തങ്കൻ, പ്രസന്ന സുരേന്ദ്രൻ, വി.ജി. റജി, ബിന്ദു സുദീപ്, കോളജ് വൈസ് പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ പ്രഫ. തോമസ് ജോർജ്, പ്രോഗ്രാം ഓഫിസർ എം.വി. വിനീത്, പ്രഫ. ഡോ. എം. യോഗേഷ് എന്നിവർ പ്രസംഗിച്ചു.

NARANAMMOOZHY Panchayat Job Applicant Details

Panchayath: Naranammoozhy
District: Pathanamthitta
College: Mount Zion College of Engineering, Kadammanitta
Contact Number of Faculty: 9846067452

Name	Year of Birth	Address	Mobile Number	Email ID	Qualification	Verified (Yes/ No)	Technical Qualification	Verified (Yes/ No)	Presently Employed (Yes/ No)	Years of Experience	Skill	Reference 1: Name and Contact No. of Relative or Neighbour	andContact number of Panchayath President/ Ward Member
Arun C Madhu	26-06-1991	Chennamala House, Thompikandom P.O, Thompikandom, Pathanamthitta Dist. 689676	9747776917		Diploma in Civil Engineering	yes	AutoCad(Civil Engg;)	Yes	No	1 Year		Madhu C K-9846743246	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Anoop C Madhu	22-01-1997	Chennamala House, Thompikandom P.O, Thompikandom, Pathanamthitta Dist. 689676	9846743246		Plus Two	yes			No			Madhu C K-9846743246	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Akhil C Madhu	21-12-1993	Chennamala House, Thompikandom P.O, Thompikandom, Pathanamthitta Dist. 689676	9747785787		Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	Yes	QA and QC	Yes	No			Madhu C K-9846743246	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Shari Sasindran	30-10-1989	Parackattu, Kakkudumon P.O, Ponnampara, PTA-689711	8589958760		Plus Two	yes			No			Linu Raj - 9745975824	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Archana R Nair	4/11/1994	Puthenveedu, Thompikandom, Edamuri-689676	9946637400	aechasan10@gmail.com	B.com	Yes	DIFA Course	Yes	No			8943624005	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Pradeep C Soman	12/26/1992	Chathanalil House, Thompikandom,Thompikandom P.O, Pta-689676	9061466174		10th	Yes							Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Jothisha Gopi	2/1/1993	Kavumnadayil, Thompikandom P.O, Edamury-689676	9846837595		Plus Two	yes	MS Office, Airport Management, DTP)	Yes	No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Arun Kumar T. J	11/16/1996	Thadiyil Veedu, Thompikandam, Thompikandom P.O, Pta-689676	9562489647/9207128471		10th	yes			No			9207128471	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Ritha Babu	9/2/1998	Pallickal, Thompikandom, Thompikandom P.O, Pta-689676	9562838746/7510119539		10th	yes			No			9605549247	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sajeena Jacob		Varampananilil, Thompikandom P.O, Thompikandom	9747195239		Bsc - Botany	Yes			No			9605549247	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sujin Gopi	1/1/1990	Kavumnadayil, Thompikandom P.O, Edamury-689676	8921007176		Plus Two	Yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Ajith V S	30/11/1994	Venganilkumpurayidathil, Thompikandom P.O - 688676.	9562415574		Plus Two	yes	Electrician(NCVT)	Yes	No				Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sherin Joseph	3/3/1987	Eettickal, Kottanadu P.O, Pta	8921043611		Plus Two	yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Abhilash Anilkumar	3/18/1999	Puthenpurackal Veedu, Thompikandom, Thompikandom P.O, Pta	9605549247		10th	Yes			No				Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Shalatte P Raj	11/13/1993	Valumannil House, Thompikandom P.O,Pta	7558015399		BA	yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Jithin V Jinu	10/1/1998	Vattakunnal Valiyapathal, Thompikandom P.O, Pta			10th	yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Jibin V Jinu	10/19/1996	Vattakunnal Valiyapathal, Thompikandom P.O, Pta	9605549247		Plus Two	yes			No				Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
AkhilMon T. A	1/26/1998	Thadathil House, Thompikandom P.O,Pta	9747158082		10th	yes			No			9747580926-Aniyan T D	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Anju E. S	11/7/1992	Ettikalayil House, Thompikandom P.O, Valiyapathal, Ranni-689676	9544289564		B.Sc-Zoology	Yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
AkhilMon C S	4/14/1996	Chandanakuzhiyil, Edamury, Thompikandom P.O, Pta.	9961709650		Plus Two	Yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Abhilash V S	6/20/1998	Venganilkumpurayidathil, Thompikandom P.O - 688676.	9544124177		Plus Two	Yes	ITI (Civil Engg;)	Yes	No				Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Saumya K. V	5/29/1987	Valiyakalayil(h), Thompikandom P.O, Pta-689676,	9539950688		VHSE(MLT)	yes	Office Secretary/PRO	Yes	No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Renju Suresh	8/1/1997	Cherivupurayidathil, Valiapathal, Thompikandom P.O, Pta.	9526476533		Plus Two	yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Rajesh P Rajan	10/27/1991	Pattathil (H), Thompikandom P.O,Edamury, Ranny-689676	9061465856		Plus Two	yes			No			9605549247- Prasanna	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sumith V. S	5/3/1995	Vazhamepureth (H), Naranammozhy P.O, Pta-689711	9961337121	Sumithvs@gmail.com	10th	Yes			No			Somarajan-9744567407	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Vibin Viswan	8/12/1994	Karumpumkal,Naranamoozhy P.O, Madanthamon, Pta-689711	8281494510	99bcmviswan99@gmail.com	Diploma in Civil Engineering	yes	Autocad(Studying)	Yes	No			Bindhu-8281523149	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Anjaly Prasad	2/8/1999	Karumpumkal,Naranamoozhy P.O, Madanthamon, Pta-689711	9947042765	123akkuammu@gmail.com	Plus Two	yes	B.Sc (Studying)		No			Bindhu-8281523149	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Bijila Viswan	10/15/1998	Karumpumkal,Naranamoozhy P.O, Madanthamon, Pta-689711	8281523149	123akkuammu@gmail.com	Plus Two	yes	B.Sc (Studying)		No			Vibin-8281494510	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Mahesh P M	3/17/1999	Plamkottathil, Madanthamon, Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	8156830214		10th	Yes			No			Valsamma Purushothaman-7559941634	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Praveen Prakashan	7/31/2001	Puthenveedu,Naranamoozhy P.O, Athikkayam	9605296655		10th	yes			No			Ambika Devi V. S-9744798661	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Divya R	5/15/1985	Puthiyaparampil, Kadimeenchira, Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	9446455590		Diploma in Computer Engg	Yes			No			Rajamma-9605358672S	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Dhanya P.S	3/2/1991	Puthiyaparampil, Kadimeenchira, Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	7510374944		10th	yes	CTTC Course	Yes	No			8086409631-Asha	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Anandu Prem	6/20/1999	Olickal (H),Naranamoozhy P.O,Pta	8301850029	aslthan1999@gmail.com	Plus Two	yes	B.Sc (Studying)		No			Prem Kumar-9048738287	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Amal S Kumar	1/31/1997	Puthenpurackal,Athikkayam ,Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	9961337145		Plus Two	yes	B.com(Studying)		No			Sajana-9961549962	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Akhil S Kumar	7/27/2000	Puthenpurackal,Athikkayam ,Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	9961337145		10th	yes			No			Sajana-9961549962	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Arathy Surendran	3/26/1998	Thonikadavil, Athikkayam,Naranamoozhy P.O,Pta	8157073329		Diploma in Computer Application	yes			No			Valsamma-7559941634	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Athira Surendran	6/8/1994	Thonikadavil, Athikkayam,Naranamoozhy P.O,Pta	8157073329		Diploma in Computer Engg	yes			No			Valsamma-7559941634	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Vishnu Prasad	5/15/1993	Vishnu Bhavan, Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	9562150703		Plus Two	Yes	ITI	Yes	no			Prasad- 9495518462	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Rajeev Kumar A R	5/15/1988	Achari Parampil, Athykayam P.O, Ranni	8606100480		Advanced Diploma in Computer Application	yes			no				Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sonu Sajeev	11/26/1997	Panachippara Kizhakethil P.O, Naranamoozhy , Athykayam	8547909908		VHSE(Computer)	yes						Ambikadevi-9744798661	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Shilpa Santhosh	11/5/1997	Puthenpurackal,Naranamoozhy P.O,Pta	9562449314		Plus Two	yes						Ambikadevi-9744798661	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013

Vipin Prasad	3/3/1999	Vishnu Bhavan, Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	9495518462		10th	yes				9747087561-Vishnu	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Visakh Ravindran	5/31/1995	Asariparambil, Naranamoozhy P.O, Ranny	7559941634		10th	yes					Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Liji B John	5/30/1983	Thoolooparampil(H), Naranamoozhy, Athykayam	9447550544	liji shiji83@gmail.com	General Nursing	yes	Computer Operator & Programming Assistant	Yes	10 Years	Joicy-9526118482	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
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Santhosh Kumar P G	5/7/1974	Puthenpurackal (H),Naranamoozhy P.O, Athykayam, Ranny	90720915501		10th	yes		no	7 years	9744810611	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Aswathi Ashokan	9/5/1993	Parampil (H), Kudamurrutty P.O, Athykayam	9747582621	aswathyashokan75@gmail.com	B.Sc-Electronics	yes	Diploma in Hardware and Networking	Yes	1 year	Bindu-8943263564	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Aswathy P.M	5/10/1989	Memuriyil (H),Kochukulam,Kudamurr utty, Athykayam	9495519906		B.Sc Chemistry, B.Ed	yes		no	1 year	Sunil-9946434542	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sreeraj P. V	4/13/1998	Vadakkothil, Kudamurutty, Athykayam	9544467606		Plus Two	yes		no		Pushparajan-9744548730	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Suja K G	5/10/1976	Puthenpurackal (H),Naranamoozhy P.O, Athykayam, Ranny	9744810611	sujasanthosh1234@gmail.com	B.A-Economics	yes	Pre-Primary Teachers Training Course	yes	no	2 years	Santhosh Kumar-9072091550	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Ajomon N T	5/29/1986	Nadukkapuriyial, Naranamoozhy P.O, Pta	7511143437		Plus Two	yes		no	4 years	9526610371	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Vijitha Vijayan	2/7/1998	Kuzhikkalayil,Naranammoo zhy P.O,Pta	8606457049	vijithavijayan778@gmail.com	Plus Two	yes	Ms Office,Oracle SQL	yes	no	Latha-9947360432	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sathya Prathibha S	6/17/1988	Shina Nivas,Naranammoozhy P.O,Pta	9072131107	sathyaprathiba@gmail.com	Plus Two	yes	Tally,Computer TTC,DTP	Yes	no	5 years	Shoba-9526739376	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Mini P N	2/20/1976	Maruthimootil,Naranammoo zhy P.O,Athykayam	9645180106		10th(Failed)	yes	Tribal Promotor,Tailoring	Yes	no	Biju-9447677788	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013
Sosamma T Philip	3/10/1991	Nadukkapurayil ,Naranammoozhy P.O, Pta -689711	7511143437		BSS Diploma in Practical Nursing	yes		no		9526610371(Mother)	Mohan Raj Jacob - 9447028013

A Report on Malai Pandaram Tribal Community

The Malai Pandaram or otherwise termed as Hill Pandaram is a scheduled tribe. They are settled along the Pamba River, Achan Koil River and in Pathanapuram and near Shencotta ranges in Kollam District. Some have migrated now to Srikrishnapuram in the Palakkad District. The reason for migration, according to this group, is that Christians had moved into the Achan Koil area, as a result of which it became difficult for them to continue their own occupations and hence they migrated to Palakkad area. They are mainly distributed in the high range areas of Kollam and Pathanamthitta Districts. The 2011 Census recorded their population as 2,422. In the Travancore region they have a patios referred by others as Pandaram Basha. With others they converse in Malayalam and educated use the Malayalam script for writing. The Malai Pandaram's economic life is overwhelmingly forest based. The resource is controlled by government. They are landless.

Presently, the government has allotted plots of forest land to groups in which they have erected their huts and in the remaining area some individuals engage in cultivation, mainly tapioca. The major traditional occupation is hunting and gathering. The Palakkad branch continues to be engaged in their traditional occupation of making and selling of rudrakshamala, tulasimala, glass beads necklace and bangles. Some of them have traditional knowledge in herbal medicines. The medicinal herbs are collected from forests of Sabarimalai, Irali (Idukki) and Wayanad. The Malai Pandaram follows Hinduism. Satha or Ayyappan is their principal deity. Most of their settlements in Travancore are also located near the Sastha temples like Aryankavu, Achankovil and Sabarimala.

The Malapantāram (hereafter anglicized as the Hill Pandaram) are a Scheduled Tribe of the state of Kerala in south India and inhabit the forested hills of the Western Ghats between Lake Periyar and the town of Tenmali, about 9° N. Although they share the name "Pandaram" with a caste community of Tamil Nadu, there appear to be no links between the two communities. *Mala* (mountain) refers to their long association with the hill forests, the Western Ghats, which form the backbone of peninsular India and range from *600* to 2,400 meters. A nomadic foraging community, the Hill Pandaram loosely identify themselves with the forest and refer to all outsiders, whether local caste communities or forest laborers, as *nāttukāran* (country people).

Location. Centered on the Pandalam Hills, the Hill Pandaram primarily occupy the forest ranges of Ranni, Koni, and Achencoil. The Ghats are subject to two monsoon seasons; the southwest monsoon, falling between June and August, being responsible for the bulk of the rain. Rainfall is variable, averaging between 125 and 200 centimeters annually, precipitation being high at higher elevations around Sabarimala and Devarmala. The forest type ranges from tropical evergreen to moist deciduous. The foothills of the Ghats and the valleys of the major river systems—Achencoil, Pamba, and Azbutta—are cultivated and heavily populated by caste communities who moved into the Ghats during the past century.

Demography. A small community, the Hill Pandaram numbered 1,569 individuals in 1971, and had a population density of 1 to 2 persons per square kilometer.

Linguistic Affiliation. Living in the hills that separate the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the Hill Pandaram also lie between two main language groups of south India—Tamil and Malayalam. They speak a dialect of one or the other of these languages, and divergences from standard Tamil or Malayalam seem to be mainly matters of intonation and articulation. Their dialect generally is not understood by people from the plains, and although there is no evidence available it is possible that their language may still contain elements of a proto-Dravidian language. Few Hill Pandaram are literate.

History and Cultural Relations

Although the Hill Pandaram live within the forest environment and have little day-to-day contact with other communities, they do have a long history of contact with wider Indian society. As with the other forest communities of south India, such as the Paliyan, Kadar, Kannikar, and Mala Ulladan, the Hill Pandaram have never been an isolated community; from earliest times they appear to have had regular and important trade contacts with the neighboring agriculturalists, either through silent barter or, since the end of the eighteenth century, through mercantile trade. Early Tamil poets indicate that tribal communities inhabited the forests of the Western Ghats during the Sangam period (around the second century b.c.); and these communities had important trade contacts with their neighbors and came under the political jurisdiction of the early Tamil kingdoms or local petty chieftains, who taxed forest products such as cardamom, bamboo, ivory, honey, and wax. The importance of this trade at the beginning of the nineteenth century is highlighted in the writings of the Abbé Dubois and in the economic survey of the former Travancore State

made at that time by two British officials, Ward and Conner. Forest trade still serves to link the Hill Pandaram to the wider Hindu society.

Settlements

The Hill Pandaram have two types of residential grouping—settlements and forest camps—although about 25 percent of Hill Pandaram families live a completely nomadic existence and are not associated with any settlement. A typical settlement consists of about ten huts, widely separated from each other, each housing a family who live there on a semi permanent basis. The huts are simple, rectangular constructions with split-bamboo screens and grass-thatched roofs; many are little more than roofed shelters. Around the hut sites fruit-bearing trees such as mango and tamarind, cassava and small cultivations may be found. The settlements are often some distance from village communities (with their multicaste populations) and have no communal focus like religious shrines. Settlements are inhabited only on an intermittent basis. The second type of residential grouping is the forest camp, consisting of two to six temporary leaf shelters, each made from a framework of bamboo that is supported on a single upright pole and covered by palm leaves. These leaf shelters have a conical appearance and are formed over a fireplace consisting of three stones that were found on the site. Rectangular lean-tos may also be constructed using two upright poles. Settlements are scattered throughout the forest ranges except in the interior forest, which is largely uninhabited apart from nomadic camps of the Hill Pandaram. The majority of the Hill Pandaram are nomadic and the usual length of stay at a particular camping site (or a rock shelter, which is frequently used) is from two to sixteen days, with seven or eight days being the average, although specific families may reside in a particular locality for about six to eight weeks. Nomadic movements, in the sense of shifting camp, usually vary over distances from a half-kilometer to 6 kilometers, though in daily foraging activities the Hill Pandaram may range over several kilometers.

Economy

Subsistence and Commercial Activities. Although the Hill Pandaram occasionally engage in paid labor for the forest department, and a small minority of families are settled agriculturalists on the forest perimeter, the majority are nomadic hunter-gatherers, who combine food gathering with the collection of minor forest produce. The main staple consists of various kinds of yam collected by means of digging sticks, together with the nuts of a forest cycad, *kalinga* (*Cycas cincinalis*). Such staples are supplemented with palm flour, and cassava and rice are obtained through trade. The hunting of small animals, particularly monkeys, squirrels, and monitor lizards, is important. These animals are obtained either during foraging activities or in a hunting party consisting of two men or a man and a young boy, using old muzzle-loading guns. Dogs, an aid to hunting, are the only domestic animals.

Trade. The collection of minor forest produce is an important aspect of economic life and the principal items traded are honey, wax, dammar (a resin), turmeric, ginger, cardamom, incha bark (*Acacia intsia,* one variety of which is a soap substitute, the other a fish poison), various medicinal plants, oil-bearing seeds, and bark materials used for tanning purposes. The trade of these products is organized through a contractual mercantile system, a particular forest range being leased by the Forest Department to a contractor, who is normally a wealthy merchant living in the plains area, often a Muslim or a high-caste Hindu. Through the contractor the Hill Pandaram obtain their basic subsistence requirements: salt, condiments, cloth, cooking pots, and tins for collecting honey. All the material possessions of the community are obtained through such trade—even the two items that are crucial to their collecting economy, billhooks and axes. As the contractual system exploited the Hill Pandaram, who rarely got the full market value for the forest commodities they collected, moves have been made in recent years to replace it by a forest cooperative system administered by forestry officials under the auspices of the government's Tribal Welfare Department.

Division of Labor. Although women are the principal gatherers of yams, while the hunting of the larger mammals and the collection of honey are the prerogatives of men, the division of labor is not a rigid one. Men may cook and care for children, while women frequently go hunting for smaller animals, an activity that tends to be a collective enterprise involving a family aided by a dog. Collection of forest produce tends to be done by both sexes.

Land Tenure. Each Hill Pandaram family (or individual) is associated with a particular forest tract, but there is little or no assertion of territorial rights or rights over particular forest

products either by individuals or families. The forest is held to be the common property of the whole community. No complaint is expressed at the increasing encroachment on the forest by low-country men who gather dammar or other forest products, or at increasing incidences of poaching by them.

Kinship

Kin Groups and Descent. Unlike the caste communities of Kerala, the Hill Pandaram have no unilineal descent system or ideology and there are no recognized corporate groupings above the level of the family. The settlements are in no sense stable or corporate units, but like the forest camps they are residential aggregates that may be described as "transient corporations." The basic kinship unit is the conjugal family, consisting of a cohabiting couple and their young children. A forest camp consists of a temporary grouping of one to four such families, each family constituting a unit. There is a pervasive emphasis on sexual egalitarianism and women sometimes form independent commensal units, though these always are part of a wider camp aggregate. Many encampments consist only of a single family, and such families may reside as separate and isolated units for long periods.

Kinship Terminology. The kinship terminology of the Hill Pandaram is of the Dravidian type common throughout south India, though there is much vagueness and variability in usage. Apart from conjugal ties and close "affinal" relationships (which in contrast to the "kin" links have warmth and intimacy), kinship ties are not "load"-bearing in the sense of implying structured role obligations.

Marriage and Family

Marriage. Both polyandrous and polygynous marriages have been recorded, but most marriages are monogamous. Cross-cousin marriage is the norm and marriages emerge almost spontaneously from preexisting kinship patterns, as camp aggregates center on affinally related men. There is little or no marriage ceremony and there is no formal arrangement of marriage partners, although young men tend to establish prior ties with prospective parents-

in-law. Marriages are brittle and most older Hill Pandaram have experienced a series of conjugal partnerships during their lifetime. A cohabiting couple forms an independent household on marriage, but the couple may continue as a unit in the camp aggregate of either set of parents.

Domestic Unit. The conjugal family is the basic economic unit. Members of a family may live in separate leaf shelters (though spouses share the same leaf shelter) and may form foraging parties with other members of a camp aggregate, but all food gathered by an individual belongs to his or her own immediate family, who share a simple hearth. Only meat, tobacco, and the proceeds of honey-gathering expeditions are shared between the families constituting a camp aggregate.

Inheritance. As the Hill Pandaram possess no land and have few material possessions, little emphasis is placed on inheritance.

Socialization. The Hill Pandaram put a normative stress on individual autonomy and self-sufficiency, and from their earliest years children are expected to assert independence. Children collect forest produce for trade and will often spend long periods away from their parents.

Sociopolitical Organization

Social Organization. Organized as a foraging community, living in small camp aggregates of two to three families scattered over a wide area, the Hill Pandaram exhibit no wider structures of sociopolitical organization. There are no ritual congregations, microcastes, nor any other communal associations or corporate groupings above the level of the conjugal family. A lack of wider formal organization is coupled with a pervasive stress on egalitarianism, self-sufficiency, and the autonomy of the individual. Some individuals in the settlements are recognized as *muttukani* (headmen) but their role is not institutionalized, for they are essentially a part of the system of control introduced by administrative agencies of the Forestry and Welfare Departments to facilitate efficient communication with the community.

Social Control. The Hill Pandaram have no formal institutions for the settlement of disputes, though individual men and women often act as informal mediators or conciliators. Social control is maintained to an important degree by a value system that puts a premium on the

avoidance of aggression and conflict; like other foragers, the Hill Pandaram tend to avoid conflict by separation and by flight.

Religion and Expressive Culture

Although nominally Hindu, Hill Pandaram religion is distinct from that of the neighboring agriculturalists in being un-iconic (i.e., venerating not images of deities, but the crests of mountains) and focused on the contact, through possession rites, of localized *mala devi* (hill spirits). Hill Pandaram may occasionally make ritual offerings at village temples, particularly those associated with the gods Aiyappan and Murugan at the time of the Onam festival (December) or at local shrines established in forest areas by Tamil laborers; but otherwise they have little contact with the formal rituals of Hinduism.

Religious Beliefs. The spiritual agencies recognized by the Hill Pandaram fall into two categories: the ancestral ghosts or shades (*chavu*) and the hill spirits (mala devi). The hill spirits are supernaturals associated with particular hill or rock precipices, and in the community as a whole these spirits are legion, with a hill deity for about every 8 square kilometers of forest. Although localized spirits, the hill spirits are not "family spirits" for they may have devotees living some distance from the particular locality. The ancestral shades, on the other hand, are linked to particular families, but like the hill spirits their influence is mainly beneficent, giving protection against misfortune and proffering advice in times of need. One class of spirits, however, is essentially malevolent. These are the *arukula,* the spirits of persons who have died accidentally through falling from a tree or being killed by a wild animal.

Religious Practitioners. Certain men and women have the ability to induce a trancelike state and in this way to contact the spirits. They are known as *tullukara* (possession dancers, from *tullu,* "to jump"), and at times of misfortune they are called upon by relatives or friends to give help and support.

Ceremonies. The Hill Pandaram have no temples or shrines and thus make no formal ritual offerings to the spirits, leading local villagers to suggest that they have no religion. Nor do they ritualize the life-cycle events of birth, puberty, and death to any great degree. The

important religious ceremony is the possession seance, in which the tullukara goes into a trance state induced by rhythmic drumming and singing and incarnates one or more of the hill spirits or an ancestral shade. During the seance the cause of the misfortune is ascertained (usually the breaking of a taboo associated with the menstrual period) and the help of the supernatural is sought to alleviate the sickness or misfortune.

Arts. In contrast with other Indian communities the Hill Pandaram have few art forms. Nevertheless, their singing is highly developed, and their songs are varied and elaborate and include historical themes.

Medicine. All minor ailments are dealt with through herbal remedies, since the Hill Pandaram have a deep though unstructured knowledge of medicinal plants. More serious complaints are handled through the possession rites.