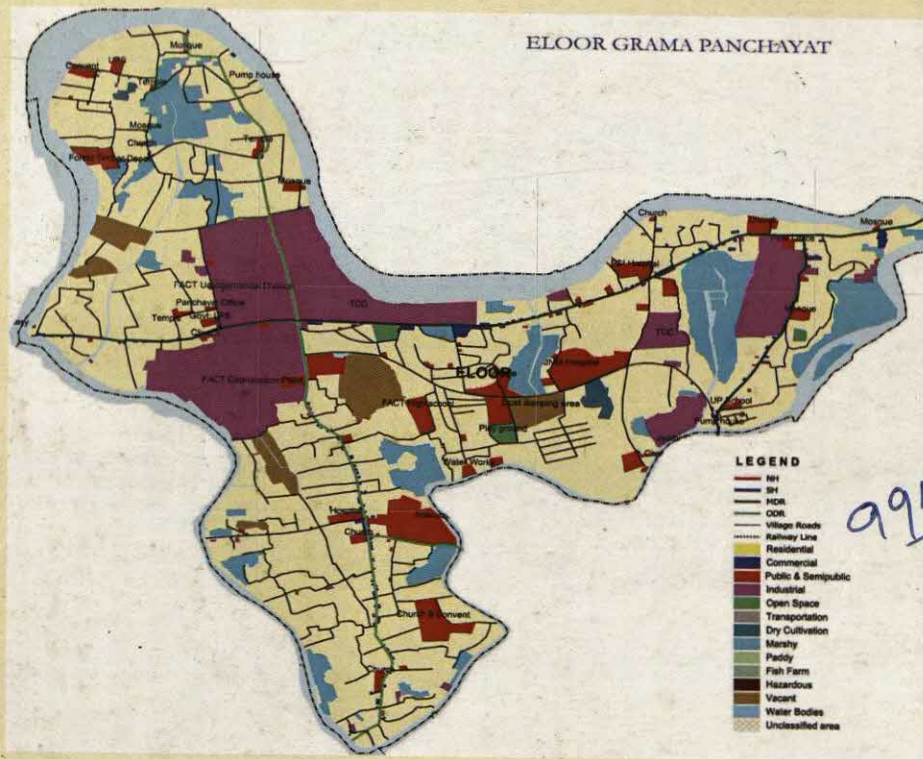


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Government of Kerala

ELOOR GRAMA PANCHAYAT Human Development Report

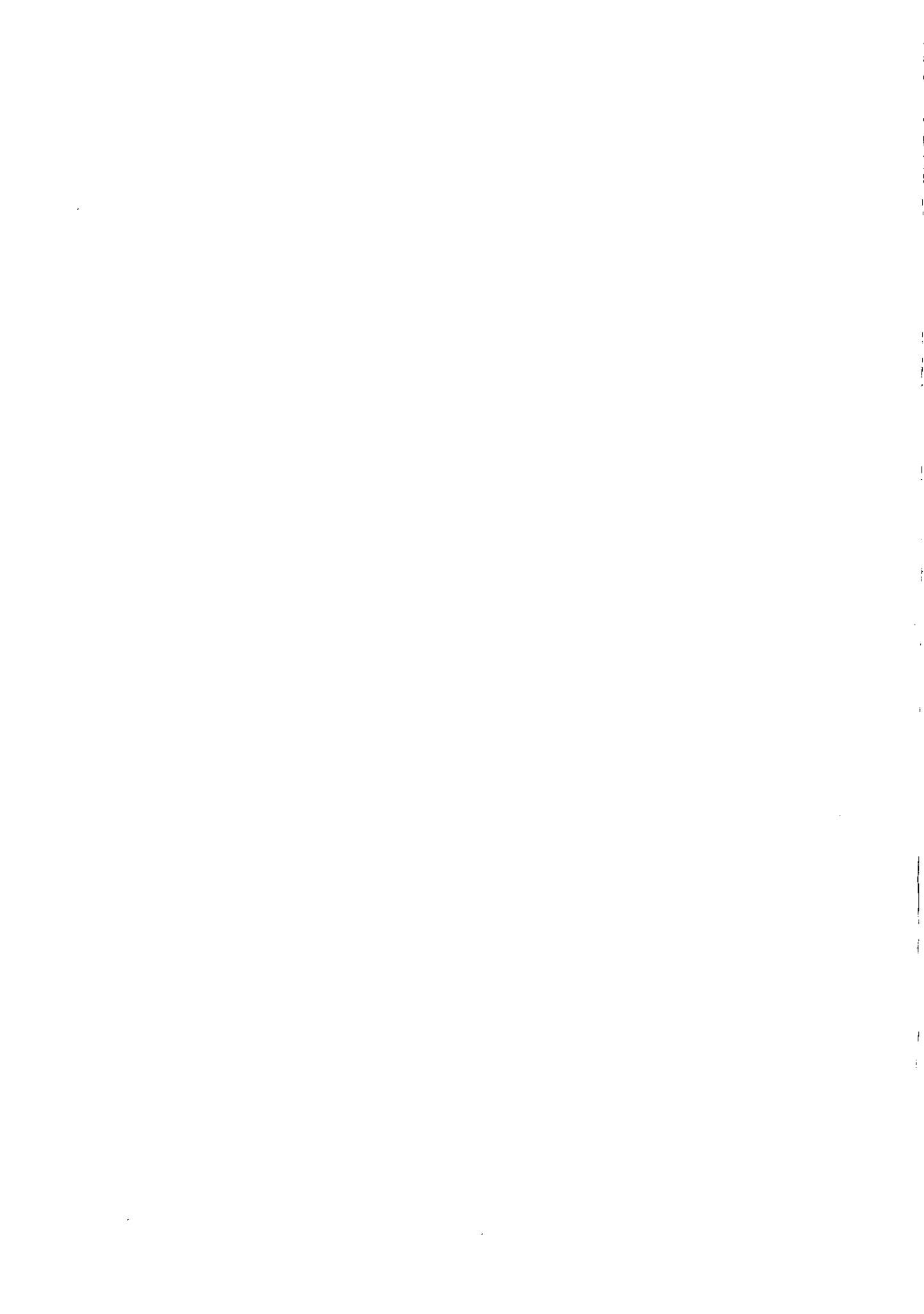


ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Department of Economics & Statistics

Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram – 2010

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Preface

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

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

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

I express thanks to Smt. C. P. Usha, the President of the Eloor Grama Panchayat and all the elected members of the Grama Panchayat for their sincere co-operation and help in this venture.

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

'Human Development Statistics of Eloor Grama Panchayat' has been materialized under the supervision and leadership of Smt. R. Sudarsa, Deputy Director, Economics and Statistics, Ernakulam. She was assisted by Sri.K. N. Sadasivan, Additional District Officer, Smt. Sincy Mole Antony, Research Officer, Sri Benoy P John, Statistical Assistant Grade II of District Office and Sri. Rajendran Kuttikkadu, Statistical Assistant Grade 1 of the Directorate. Sri.K. Asokan, Additional Director has provided all guidance for the preparation of the report. The coordination and I.T.support provided by the team led by Sri, K.Vimalan, Deputy Director (Computer Division) of Directorate is remarkable.

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

Thiruvananthapuram,

2010

Director

Contents

Page

Chapter 1 Overview		1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Human development Report- an introduction	2
1.3	Human Development Index - an introduction	4
1.4	Inter district Variations in HDI	5
1.5	Eloor Panchayat in Ernakulam	5
1.6	Objectives	8
1.7	Sketch of the report	10
Chapter 2 Eloor Panchayat – a profile		11
2.1	History and location	11
2.2	Demography - Population	11
2.3	Social groups: religion, caste and distribution	15
2.4	Employment	17
2.5	Housing	20
2.6	Transport	26
2.7	Other infrastructure	28
2.8	Usage of fuels for cooking	30
2.9	Telephone connections	31
2.10	Source of Lighting	32
2.11	Domestic Waste Disposal	32
2.12	Disposal of Domestic waste water	33
2.13	Drainage arrangement in Eloor Panchayat	35

Chapter 3 Agriculture		36
3.1	Agriculture Scenario	36
3.2	Land Use in Eloor	36
3.3	Scope of Agriculture	37
Chapter 4 Education		38
4.1	Schools and infrastructure	38
4.2	Student- teacher ratio	40
4.3	Expenditure on Education	41
4.4	Feed back of schools	42
4.5	Adult education programmes / Continuing Education Programmes	42
4.6	Local body's participation in education	43
Chapter 5 Health		44
5.1	Hospitals	45
5.2	Major diseases occurred	46
5.3	Local body's efforts in Health sector	51
Chapter 6 Industry		52
6.1	Major Industries	52
6.2	Small/Ancillary Industries	52
6.3	Role of Industries in various sectors	54
6.4	Environmental issues	55
Chapter 7 Economic Activities		
7.1	Major Social welfare schemes	58
7.2	Identification of Poor	59
7.3	Slums	60
7.4	Other schemes for economic development	62
7.5	Financial Institutions-Banks	65
7.6	Industries and its role	66
7.7	Gender Participation in development	66
7.8	Gender wise health status	71

Chapter 8 Human Development- A Perspective		72
8.1	Education Sector	73
8.2	Health Sector	74
8.3	Economic Sector	75
8.4	Conclusion	76
	Survey Schedules	79
	Tables	100

Chapter I

Overview

1.1 Background

The 'Kerala Model' democratic decentralization focusing on people's participation has been appreciated worldwide. Kerala known for its peculiar model of development, has been held highest rank (0.773) among other states in India in its Human Development Index (HDI). Since 1981 minor deviations in HDI is observed in the district due to its geographical as well as social set up.

People's planning programme contributes a lot towards infrastructure, education and health with the three-tier system of people's participation. As far as Ernakulam district is concerned, it had taken only a few years to spring up as the economic nerve centre of the State. It is the most industrially advanced and flourishing district of Kerala compared to other districts, with high GSDP and per capita income. Ernakulam district is blessed with a well developed system of transport network viz .road, water, air, rail and high accessibility to communication network. All these in a limited space of about 3068 Sq. Km. with high density of 1012 persons per sq km, and thus the development is disproportional in different areas.

With the knowledge of existing facilities including infrastructure, social set up, etc. a new method of planning approach may be adopted so as to increase people's choices in terms of not only money but a better perspective so that they have plenty of choices to live in a healthy atmosphere. This brings the need of a detailed Human development report of every Panchayat, which depicts the real situation of the basic unit of development. HDR reveals the needs, issues and achievements for an ideal development process. People's planning programme will find proper direction through this report. It reaches as a guide in the hands of planners. Local Self Government Department and the related line Departments can utilize their funds in such a way that every development activity can be enjoyed by each and every people with the help of HDR.

This is an attempt to introduce such a report on Human development for lower unit of decentralization- the grama panchayath. Here a panchayath with high industrial concentration is taken for the study and an attempt has been made to satisfy the modern views on Human Development Indices. The Human development report of Eloor Grama

Panchayat hereby depicts the real picture of Eloor in a view that- people , not materials are important and the people should be the focus of development by 'Expanding their choices' .

1.2 Human Development Report – an introduction

The concept of human development is that it is a people oriented approach of development, which is relevant to both rich and poor nations. It is a development paradigm that is about much more than rise and fall of national incomes. It is more concerned of creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive lives in accordance with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of a nation. Thus development should be to expand the choices of people to lead lives that value much more than the economic growth. The basic idea is to enlarge people's choices and thus it is action oriented. Generally to increase these choices, human capabilities is to be built up, which may vary according to time ie, the range of things that people can do or to be in life. The most essential capabilities for human development required by the people are

- 1) to lead a long and healthy life
- 2) to be knowledgeable and
- 3) to have access to resources, needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community.

Without the above, many choices are not available and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible.

As development is indefinite, additional choices which are highly valued by many people range from political, economical and social freedom to opportunities for being creative, productive, enjoying personal self-respect and guaranteed human rights. Thus, there are two sides of human development, which are

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

The above two sides should be finely balanced so that human well being may result. By utilizing the capabilities of people, naturally they expect financial benefits. But this income is not at all the development as such. It is something more than that.

As Aristotle (384-322 BC) said

“Wealth, is evidently not the good we are seeking for, it is merely useful and for the sake of something else.”

The **something else** is the opportunity of the people to identify their potential and thus human development shares a common vision with human rights leading to human freedom. As a result, people must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision making that affect their lives. These complementary concept of human development and human rights help to secure the well being and dignity of all people, building self respect and the respect of others.

As per Mahbub Ul Haq, the renowned Economist and the Founder of Human development Report, “The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people’s choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.”

In 1990, the *human development* concept was applied to a systematic study of *global human development reports* under the auspices of UNDP. Amartya Sen et. al] all provide the basic concept for human development in an alternative and broader manner and that is defined as a process of enlarging people’s choices and enhancing human capabilities (the range of things people can be and do) and freedom, enabling them to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and a decent standard of living and participate in the life of their community and decisions affecting their lives. Thus, Amartya Sen’s “Capability Approach” for Human development is the primary effort in this sector. *In Prof. Amartya Sen’s words, “Human development as an approach is concerned with what I take, be the basic development idea, namely advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it.”*

Human development has always been flexible and “open-ended” with respect to more specific definitions. As there are many ways of enlarging people’s choices, human development dimensions also vary. The key parameters of human development can evolve

over time and vary across regions, countries etc. Some of the common parameters considered consist of social progress, economics, efficiency, participation and freedom – particularly empowerment, gender equality, civil and political rights and cultural liberty especially for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion and physical and mental parameters.

Here, in Eloor, the industrial area, the nature of people's choices are taken for study viz., their education, health, livelihood and influence of industries to these choices.

1.3 Human Development Index - an introduction

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

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

As per UNDP standards, the above three dimensions have indicators according to availability of data as life expectancy at birth(in %), literacy rate (above 7 + years in %) with gross enrolment ratio(in %) and real per capita income expressed in purchasing power of parity in US in Dollars respectively. An index has been constructed for these by choosing maximum and minimum values for each. The Max & Mini values adopted by UNDP are as shown in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Indicators of HDR

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

The dimension index is calculated by applying a general formula.

$$\text{Dimension index} = (X - \text{mini } X) / (\text{max } X - \text{Mini } X)$$

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

1.4 Inter District variation in HDI in Kerala

The value of HDI is the highest in Ernakulam district and lowest in Malappuram district. The table.2 shows the indices involved together with HDI for the districts (Misra,2008).

Table 1.2 Human development Index for Districts in Kerala

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

Source: Technical Note by Uday S Misra, 2008

1.5 Eloor Panchayath in Ernakulam

Being industrially and commercially developed district, Ernakulam spreads over an area of 3068 Sq Kms., situated almost at the middle of Kerala State whose boundaries are as follows:

North :- Thrissur district,

East :- Idukki district,

South:- Kottayam and Alapuzha districts and

West:- Arabian Sea.

The district has the credit of being the economic nerve centre of the State. The two administrative systems prevailing in the districts are Revenue and Local Self Government. Under the Revenue system, the district is divided into two Revenue divisions, seven Taluks and one hundred and twenty four villages. Under the Local Administration set up, the district is divided into Statutory Towns and panchayaths. For the implementation of development activities, panchayaths are grouped under Community Development Blocks. There are 88 Grama Panchayats, 15 Block Panchayats, 8 Municipalities and one Municipal Corporation. Major portion of the district is urbanized.

The district headquarters is at Kochi, which is a palm green commercial city endowed with one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Kochi is the commercial capital and the cosmopolitan city of Kerala. The harbor is the nucleus around which Kochi and surrounding regions have grown and has become the 'Queen of Arabian Sea'. Apart from this, good transportation network prevail in the district viz, Roads, rails, air and water. Kochi Port Trust as well as International Container Transshipment Terminal, which is to be commissioned, recently enhances the export and import of commodities through water. Kochi International Airport supports the transport through air. Railways get a major share from this district from passengers as well as goods transportation. Being located at the centre of the State, all the main roads in the State viz, NH 17, NH 47, NH 49 and the major road of the State MC (Main Central) road are passing through this district. The intersection of NH 17 and NH 47, NH 47 and NH 49, NH 47 and MC road are also in this district. Also the terminals of NH 17 and MC road are here.

Industrial development is one of the major factors accelerating the growth of the economy. Ernakulam district can be called the hub of industrialization in Kerala State. . The availability of easy and cheap means of transport , advantages with regard to raw materials, fuel and skilled labour. Plentiful supply of water for industrial purposes, easy access to the electric power stations etc; this district especially the Alwaye-Eloor area has been the seat of major industrial units for several decades. The existing large scale chemical based industries in the Eloor area such as the Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd., The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., the Hindustan Insecticides, The Indian Rare

Earths Ltd, Hindustan Aluminium Company Ltd. etc. have helped in creating a “Chemical Engineering Complex” in this region.

Table 1.3 General Statistics

Eloor Panchayath vs Ernakulam District as per 2001 Census

Demographic particulars		District	Panchayath
Population		3105798	35573
Male		1538397	17773
Female		1567401	17800
Population in age group 0-6		338924	4127
Male		173413	2071
Female		165511	2056
SC Population		263518	3672
Male		129706	1819
Female		133812	1853
ST Population		10046	293
Male		5079	144
Female		4967	149
Decadal Population growth(1991-2001)		9.35	3.24
Geographic area (Sq.km)		3068	11.21
Population Density/Sq.Km.		1012	2810
Sex Ratio (for 1000 males)		1019	996
Religion Hindu		1353115	
Muslims		394976	
Christians		1065681	
Sikhs		1279	
Buddhists		45	
Jains		1032	
Others		329	
Religion not stated		779	
No. of Households		693161	8245
Literates Male		1307846	15227
Female		1270967	14538
Total		2578813	29765
Literacy Rate Male		95.81	96.97
Female		90.66	92.34
Total		93.2	94.65
No. Of Illiterates		526985	5808
Transportation Particulars			
I. Roads (PWD) - Length in Kms.			16.65
Black topped		2092.217	55
Cement & Concrete		0.322	15
Water bound macadam		21.198	
Others		58.528	
Total		2172.265	75
State Highways(in Kms)		303.698	
National Highways			Nil
Major District Roads(in Kms)		911.592	
Railways			Nil

As most of the industries (large and medium scale) are concentrated in Eloor Grama panchayath, a comparison of the secondary data of the grama panchayath with that of the district is shown in table 1.3.

Though rail transport is not available in the area, easier accessibility to rail is there since Alwaye, Kalamassery and Edappally railway stations are very close to this panchayath.

There are 267 units of Large and medium in the district generating an employment of 40,992 workers. Out of these there are 7 large scale industrial units in the Panchayat together with 200 small scale industrial units.

1.6 Objectives

The HDR of Eloor Panchayat aims to improve the following aspects on the basis of existing conditions:

- (i) The improvement in health of the people in terms of consumption of medicines, hospital visits, developing the drinking water availability, proper sanitation and drainage facilities, waste management.
- (ii) The education level of the people in terms of quality and easier access are to be analysed. The secondary data from Census 2001 reveals that the Panchayat possesses nearly 100% literacy. The level of education is important as higher the quality of education attained, better will be the living condition. This also helps to reduce the unemployment level and thereby reducing the social evils.
- (iii) With the existing industrial development of the Panchayat together with the district, which has commercial growth also, the unemployment rate of the entire district may be minimised. The major share of the people is from industrial or industry related workers. Still their living condition in terms of health and economy are to be improved. The women empowerment through Kudumbasree, Self Help Groups, Entrepreneur Development clubs etc. brings in hidden capabilities of the women folk of the Panchayat.

The report reveals that the HDI of the district Ernakulam is the highest (0.801) and better than the same for other regions of India. Sex ratio for the State is the highest and for the district it is 1012 and for the Panchayat, it is 996 only; which may have negatively affected the gender related index of the district. The literacy and higher education levels

will surely show remarkable change in this case. Also, with respect to population growth Eloor has comparatively low growth rate of the value 3.24% (2001-1991) compared with that of the previous decade (7.63%).

The generalized index of deprivation [based on index of deprivation whose indicators are housing type, energy type (for cooking, heating and lighting) water, sanitation and refuse removal] for Kerala is about 30% and for Ernakulam it is 15.5%. This shows that the district has comparatively better social as well as economic set up. But a properly planned effort is highly necessary at the present context. A higher level of co-ordination of the various departments in the three tier-planning programme is absolutely essential. The present effort is to determine the degree of co-ordination required by the line departments for effective and most optimum way of fund utilization and management which will surely enhance people's choices and thereby increasing HDI value.

The selection of Eloor Grama Panchayat is apt, as it is the ladle of large and medium industries of the State and thus a part of State's economy. The human development issues prevailing in the panchayath must be addressed.

Approach:

In order to have an idea of health, education and income of the people a survey is to be conducted as there is no secondary data available. The sampling methodology adopted is multistage stratified cluster sampling. The entire Panchayat is divided into three strata /zone according to the homogeneity in geographical concentration of industry and access to the nearby urban areas. The wards where concentration of industries exist are Ward no.1,2,3,4,5,19,20 form strata 1. The second strata consists of the wards 11,12,13,14,15,16,17 &18 which are adjacent to Municipal area. The third stratum contains ward no.6, 7, 8, 9 &10 comparatively rural neighborhood .Each ward is divided into 5 substrata and 25 households from each substratum, thus 125 households are taken from each ward according to the random number process. Altogether 2500 households are selected from the Grama Panchayat for the primary survey. It is to be noted that stratum 1 consists of major industrial units; stratum 2 is adjacent to Kochi Corporation & Kalamassery Municipality while stratum 3 has lesser influence of urbanization and industrial pollution. The geographical sketch of the panchayath is appended in appendix-4.

The schedule [Appendix - 1] with concepts and definitions of terms in schedule are covered in Appendix 2. Generally the schedule covers the following aspects:

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

1.6 Sketch of the report

Human development report on Eloor Panchayat is an attempt to give the picture of Human Development in the various fields like Education, Health, Housing conditions, economic activities etc. The report gives an overview of the Panchayat and has been organized into 8 chapters. The first chapter is an introduction giving a short description of the Eloor Panchayat. The second chapter shows the location and history of the Panchayat, its demographic particulars, housing, employment and other infrastructural facilities. The third chapter discusses agricultural scenario of the Panchayat. Being a 100% literate Panchayat the facilities towards education available within the Panchayat together with people's attitudes is discussed in the fourth chapter. Problems faced by people in Health are discussed in detail in the fifth chapter where major diseases and their statistics are briefly described with panchayath's effort in improving the health conditions. As industrial concentration exists in the Panchayat and the people here are involved directly or indirectly in industrial activities thus its impact on their health is discussed. The major industries and small scale industries with production details are discussed in sixth chapter. Seventh chapter deals with the economic activities and the report ends with conclusion and various suggestions to human development in the eighth chapter.

Chapter II

Eloor Panchayat - a profile

2.1 History and location

Eloor Grama Panchayat is an island surrounded by the River Periyar. The Name Eloor was after the word **Ela**, means Paddy field and **Ooru** means village. A nearby place of Eloor is known as **Elookkara**, which means a Kara that is dry land nearby the **Ela**, a paddy field. This reveals that this island was full of paddy field and the residents of this island were farmers, which can be ascertained by the custom and behavior of the old families of the village. But the arrival of industries revolutionized the farming nature of the land and people of Eloor.

The customs and duties of the temples situated in the village were also modeled from the customs of farmers. The beautiful and holy river Purna surrounds Eloor, named after the river Periyar was a naturally decorated and gifted area with the proud of agriculture, especially paddy. Though the western side of the island touches brackish water, most of the area was surrounded by pure water.

The area of Eloor was under the rule of Travancore dynasty, but the southern bank of the Periyar was ruled of Kochi Kingdom. Thus, Eloor was a notable place and the western bank being known as **Chowka**, where taxes were collected from water transporters passing through the river. The neighboring villagers were also exporters of farm products like coconut, arecanut, sugarcane, paddy and spices like pepper. This reveals that water transport had been well established through the river which enhanced commercial importance of the area. The facility of water transport, availability of pure water throughout the year, accessibility towards Kochi Port and good weather conditions of the land attracted the industrialists to invest in this small island.

2.2 Demography-Population

With an area of **10.21sq.km** Eloor has high population density (Population –35573 as per census 2001& Density-3176persons/Sq.km) consists of 1.2% of the population of the district. Up to seventies population here were involved in Agriculture. Gradually, the outset of industries in this area, converted the farmers/residents to industrial workers. Migration into the Panchayat and conversion of agricultural land to industries, forced the inhabitants to other neighboring areas.

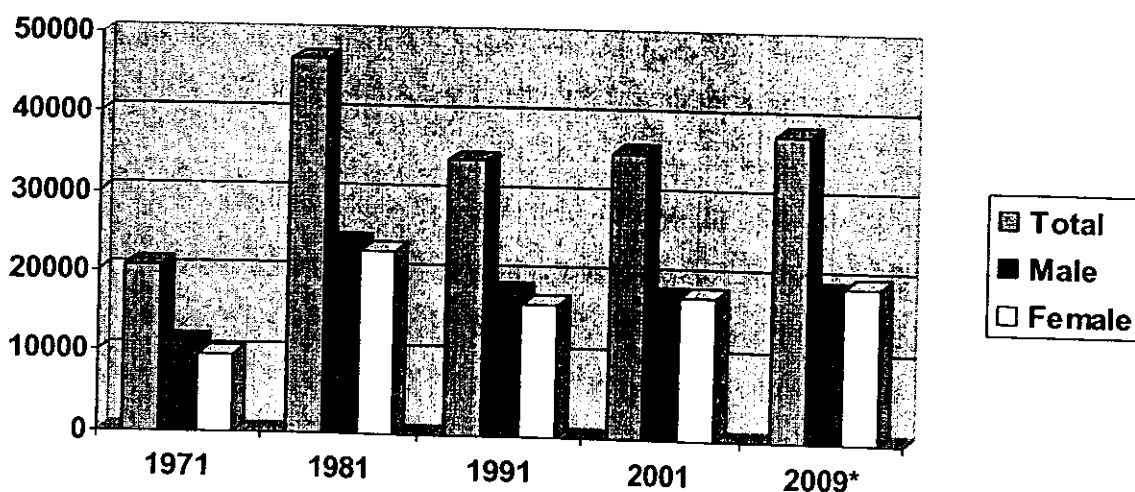
The growth of population is visible when comparing the decadal growth rates from 1971 to the present survey results. Varapuzha Census town(CT) area was also included in the Eloor CT in the 1981 census period. Thus, there was a growth of 126% during 1981 census followed by a decline of 26.5% in the subsequent 1991 census. But after 1981 Census, Varapuzha CT had been separated from the Eloor CT and the Eloor CT became a municipal town in 1991 Census period. But in the same decade 1991-2001, Eloor municipality had been converted into Eloor grama Panchayat. A nominal increase of 3 % is observed in 1991-2001. The Survey in the Panchayat shows that there is 7% increase in the population up to 2009.

Table 2.1 Decadal growth, Density of population in Eloor.

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2009*
Population total	20725	46856	34455	35573	38110
Male	11192	23976	17953	17773	18779
Female	9533	22880	16502	17800	19331
Area(sq km)	10.43	20.73	14.21	11.21	11.21
Population density per sqkm	1987	2260	2425	3173	3400
Decadal growth (%)	*	126	-26	3	7

[* Estimated value of the population as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Fig.2.1 Population



An increase in population density is observed (Table 2.1) in Eloor and obtained Municipal status recently. Being adjacent to Kalamassery municipality and Kochi Corporation more people are shifted to this Panchayat due to availability of land at a lower price and enjoying a better access due to a good transportation network. The process of urbanization is much faster in such areas. Ward wise population of Eloor Panchayat (As per ICDS records for 2005) and estimated values of population and households as per Socio Economic survey is described in table2.2.

Table 2.2 Ward wise population and Households

Ward	H.H	Population	HH as per survey*	* Population as per survey*
1	501	1692	625	2630
2	452	1857	375	1566
3	421	2205	375	1677
4	333	1330	375	1515
5	447	1245	250	996
6	448	2025	500	2248
7	586	1704	500	2068
8	494	2414	375	1572
9	486	1128	250	1088
10	560	1363	375	1560
11	481	2029	500	2016
12	504	1256	500	1952
13	548	1696	375	1524
14	602	2822	625	2645
15	499	2505	625	2635
16	409	1955	625	2760
17	474	2563	625	2500
18	582	2504	500	2040
19	306	1315	250	1038
20	292	1254	500	2080
Total	9425	36862	9125	38110

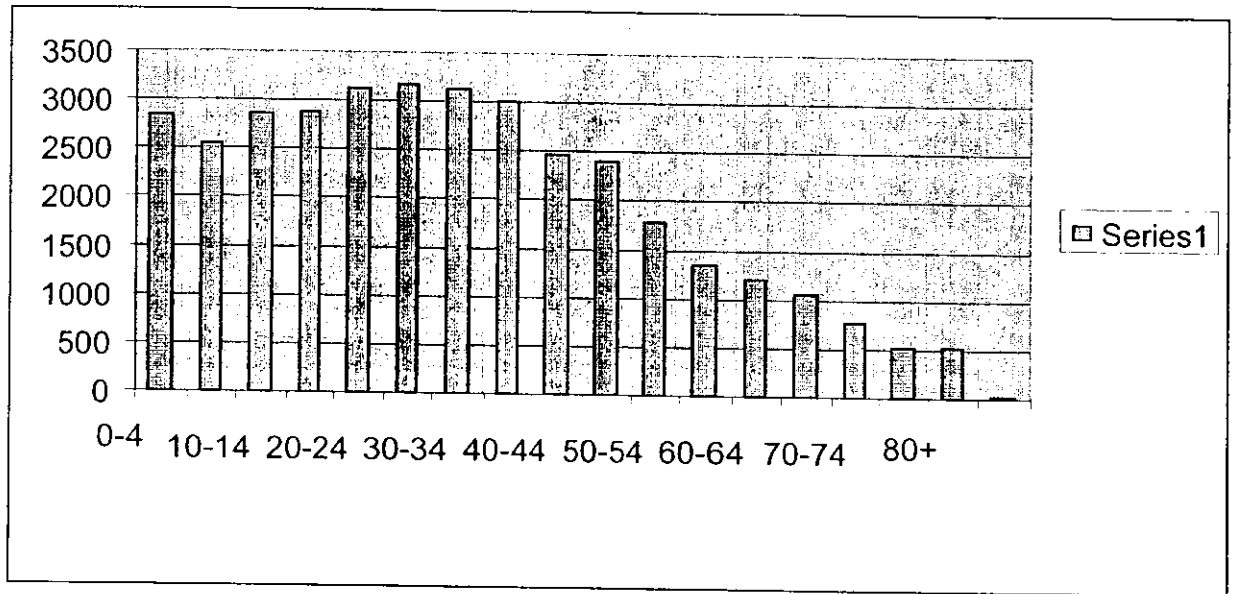
[* Estimated value of the population as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

While studying the age structure of the population in table 2.3, it is observed that 23% are children of age upto 14 years, 66% are of the age group 15-60 years and the remaining 11% belong to age group of above 60 years (Fig.2.3). This shows that major group of the people here are available for work or employed. Aging does not show much impact in this area in comparison with the other parts of the country.

Table 2.3 Age- group wise classification of population

Age-group	District	Eloor
All ages	3,105,798	35573
0-4	247,137	2831
5-9	221,748	2540
10-14	248,856	2850
15-19	250,713	2872
20-24	272,511	3121
25-29	277,401	3177
30-34	272,502	3121
35-39	262,633	3008
40-44	215,471	2468
45-49	209,118	2395
50-54	155,466	1781
55-59	117,354	1344
60-64	105,586	1209
65-69	92,059	1054
70-74	66,350	760
75-79	44,333	508
80+	44,415	509
Age not stated	2,145	25

Source: Census of India, 2001

Fig.2.3 Age- group wise classification of Eloor Panchayat

2.3 Social groups-religion, Caste and distribution

Eloor Panchayat is blessed with religious integrity. As in any other village people belonging to different religious beliefs inhabits Eloor Grama Panchayat. Mainly three religions are there namely, Hindu, Christian and Islam. Also, there are several caste subdivisions among them. But no communal disputes are reported in the area till now. Major religious institutions are Naranath Mahavishnu Kshethram, Pattupurackal Devikshethram, Sreekrishna Swamy Kshethram, and Manjummel. Monastery at Manjummel is famous and Christians are highly enchanted with the religious activities of this Monastery. Many of the priests of the Catholics in Kerala are trained from this Monastery. Though the distribution is more or less uniform with respect to religion, some areas exhibit cluster of certain religions and castes. This is more or less same in all villages of Kerala.

With respect to SC and ST group, they are also prevalent in this region. SC and ST population share 9% & 1% respectively among the total population. These people are relatively migrants from other parts of the district or State and are clustered in some parts of the Panchayat especially along the boundaries. It is seen from the table 2.4 that wards 17, 12 & 20 have more SC population and ward 19 has the least.

Table 2.4 Ward wise SC/ST population in the Panchayat

Ward no	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1	135	0	2355	140	2630
2	168	6	639	741	1566
3	81	10	159	1407	1677
4	84	0	438	993	1515
5	156	0	286	554	996
6	116	0	1740	392	2248
7	220	9	888	924	2068
8	132	0	1032	408	1572
9	182	10	508	378	1088
10	96	5	642	807	1560
11	260	4	1220	520	2016
12	428	26	868	552	1952
13	60	4	639	813	1524
14	185	0	1920	540	2645
15	115	0	1570	950	2635
16	90	0	1110	1560	2760
17	495	0	1375	630	2500
18	164	8	1216	628	2040
19	30	0	750	258	1038
20	368	0	1160	552	2080
Total	3565	82	20515	13747	38110

[* Estimated value of the population as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

The zone wise comparison of the SC/ST population is as follows where Zone I consists of wards 1,2,3,4,5,19,20; Zone II consists of wards 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18 and Zone III has 6,7,8,9,10. Zone II has more SC/ST population than other two. It may be due to the nearness of the urban area Kalamassery municipality with easier access. The table 2.5 makes it clear.

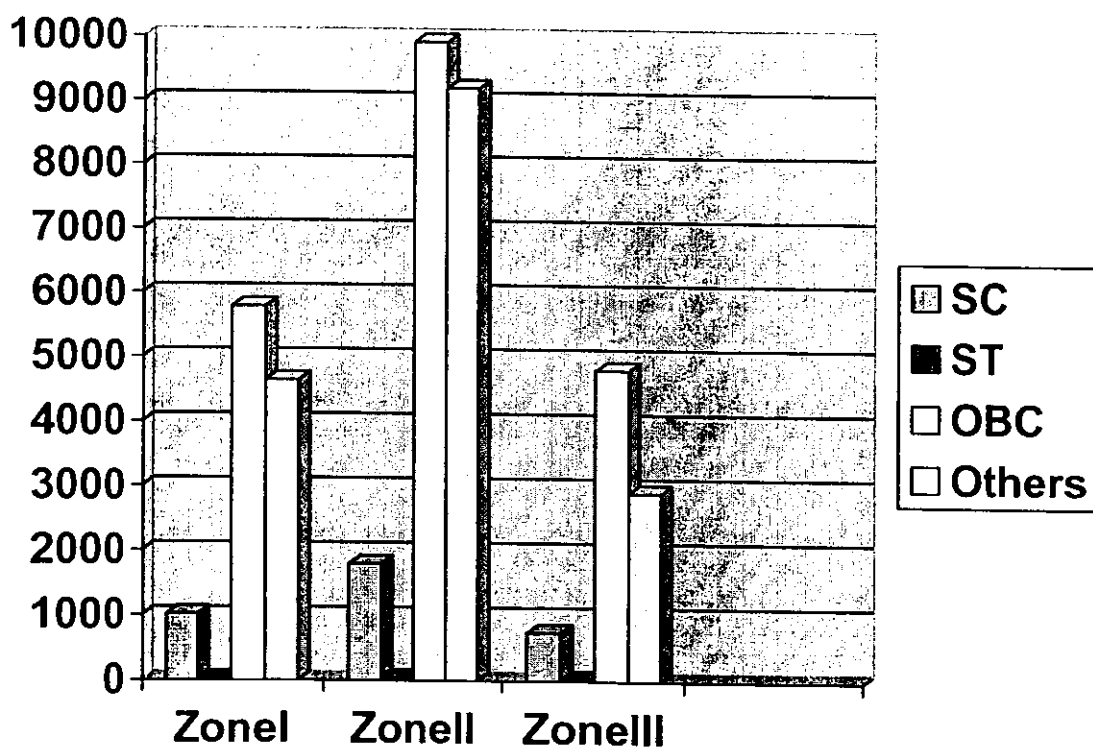
Table 2.5 Zone wise Social group Classification

Zone	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
I	1022	16	5787	4645	11502
II	1797	38	9918	9193	18072
III	746	24	4810	2909	8536
Total	3565(9%)	82(0.21%)	20515(54%)	13747(36%)	38110

[* Estimated value of the population as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

The panchayath has 9% of the total estimated population belonging to SC and a very negligible presence of ST population. Other backward community is dominant here followed by other communities.

Fig 2.4 Zone wise Social group Classification



2.4 Employment

A comparison of number of workers of the district and that of the Panchayat as per 2001 Census is shown in table 2.6. It is seen that, out of 12110 total workers females are only 2417(20%). Work participation rate of womenfolk is also less. Here, either women

remain as housewives depending on or they may be engaged in some sort of unaccountable economic activity. It is revealed that work participation rate in the panchayath is 34% and that for the district is 36%. From table 2.3 it is observed 66% of the population belongs to the age group 15-60 years. It is seen that *sufficient workforce is available but it is not utilized or the work done may be ignored or unaccountable*. Being the industrial area this unexplored group can be utilized in some way or the other so that the income level may come up.

Table 2.6 Workers population in the Panchayat and the district (as per Census, 2001)

	Ernakulam				Eloor			
	Male	Female	Total	WPR(%)	Male	Female	Total	WPR(%)
Total workers	847818	269273	1117091	35.97	9693	2417	12110	34.04
Main workers	726400	189356	915756	29.49	8327	1728	10055	28.26
Cultivators	41320	6566	47886	1.54	25	13	38	0.11
Agri. Workers	35208	17029	52237	1.68	25	7	32	0.09
Household industry workers	16801	8033	24834	0.799	95	44	139	0.39
Other workers	633071	157728	790799	25.46	8182	1664	9846	27.68
Marginal workers	121418	79917	201335	6.48	1366	689	2055	5.78
Cultivators	5850	4964	10814	0.35	7	6	13	0.03
Agri. Workers	17857	18932	36789	1.18	15	6	21	0.05
Household industry workers	2671	4714	7385	0.24	12	42	54	0.15
Other workers	95040	51307	146347	4.71	1332	635	1967	5.53
Non-workers	690579	129818	1988707	64.03	8080	15383	23463	65.96

As per Survey, it is estimated that 72% of the people are employed or engaged in some kind of economic activity and the rest are either pensioners, attending domestic duties etc. This shows a remarkable increase in work participation rate.

The survey at Eloor Panchayat reveals the present employment status of people as shown in table 2.7. The estimates regarding employment show that 15% of the people are salaried/ wage employer, 10% are casual wage earners in other works and 20% are

engaged in domestic duties (which include both male and female). Only 4% reported that they are either seeking employment or available for work. The unemployed folk who cannot work due to disability represent 1% of the total people. 3% of the people are renters/pensioners etc., as they may be the actual residents of the Panchayat. The rest of the people are engaged in some kind of marginal works to meet their requirements.

Table 2.7 Employment particulars of the Panchayat

Type of work	Zone I			Zone II			Zone III			Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Own accountant worker	659	63	722	803	90	893	584	94	678	2293 (6%)
Employer	54	4	58	34	42	76	60	5	65	199 (1%)
Worked as helper in HH enterprise	55	32	87	12	13	25	10	7	17	129 (0)
Regular salaried/wage employer	1083	307	1390	2240	816	3056	952	294	1246	5692 (15%)
Casual wage laborer in public works	208	48	256	159	34	193	197	42	239	688 (2%)
Casual wage laborer in other works	1046	189	1235	1564	274	1838	444	149	593	3666 (10%)
Not working but seeking/available for work	151	120	271	220	735	955	95	136	231	1457 (4%)
Domestic duties	72	2509	2581	57	3193	3250	31	1600	1631	7462 (20%)
Renters/Pensioners/Recipients	242	103	245	439	208	647	230	65	295	1287 (3%)
Not working due to disability	102	36	138	161	146	307	88	32	120	565 (1%)
Others	1985	2434	4419	3238	3594	6832	1504	1917	3421	14672 (38%)
Total	5657 (15%)	5845 (15%)	11502 (30%)	8927 (23%)	9845 (26%)	18072 (47%)	4195 (11%)	4347 (11%)	8536 (22%)	38110 (100%)

[* Estimated value of the population as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

As there are a lot of employment opportunities available with basic education level, social evils such as theft, riots etc.. are comparably low. The crime statistics of the

Panchayat as per police records is shown in table 2.8. Consumption of intoxicants is also considerably less which directly affects the criminal nature of Eloor folk. There is only one Police station in the Panchayat to look after the law and order.

Table 2.8 Crime Statistics of Eloor Panchayat

Sl.No	Type	2007	2008
a)	Robbery	2	1
	Housebreaking day & Night	3	2
	Small Thefts	5	5
	Cheating	7	4
b)	Accidents		
	Simple injuries	7	8
	Accidents	4	1
	Murder attempt	1	2
c)	Suicide (Financial issues)	10	4
d)	Unnatural death	4	5
e)	Man missing	6	3
f)	Riots	8	1
g)	Harassment against Women	3	5
	Rape		1
	Others	248	271
	Total	308	313

Source: Records from Police Station, Eloor

2.5 Housing

One of the basic needs of man is a shelter which is almost achieved in Eloor Panchayat. Ward- wise number of households are already mentioned in table 2.2. With respect to the structure of the houses, almost 69% of the houses have concrete in and only 2% houses have kutcha roof as shown in (table 2.9.) Obviously, the industrial area (zone II) consists of households which are of pucca nature (Fig.2.5).

Table 2.9 Structure Type (in % of Households)

Type of roof	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Concrete roof	21	35	13	69
Tiled roof	9	12	8	29
Other kutcha	0	1	1	2
Total	30	48	22	100

Fig 2.5 zone wise classification of structure

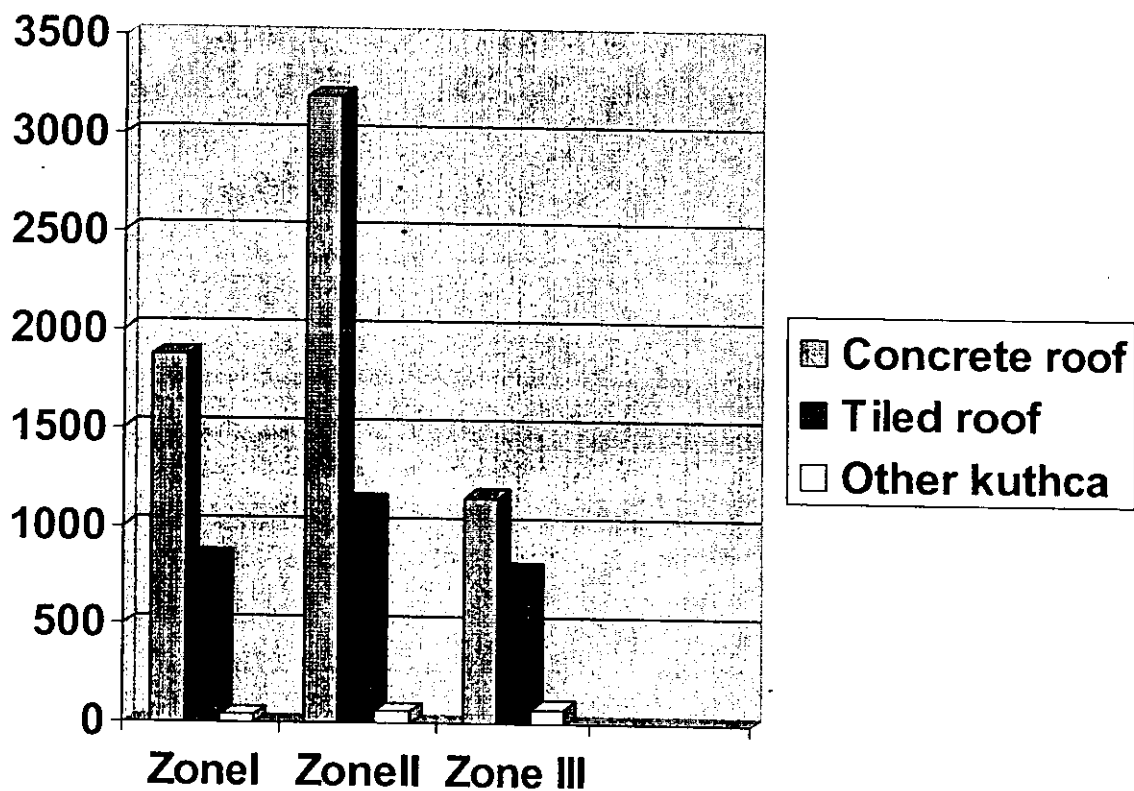
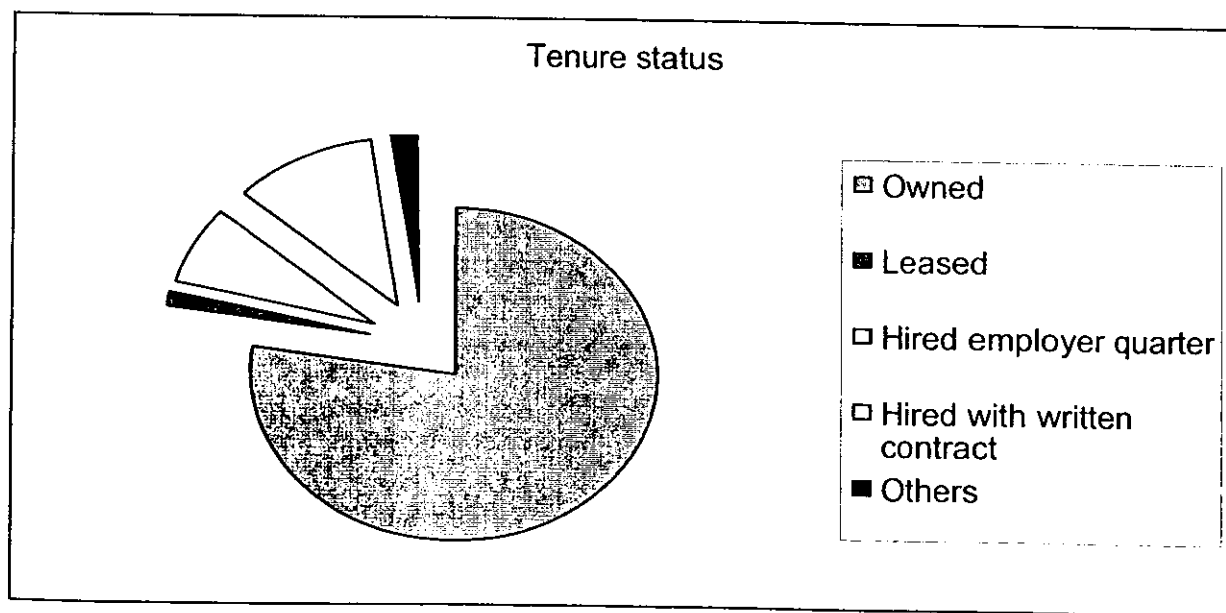


Fig.2.6 Tenure status of Eloor Panchayat



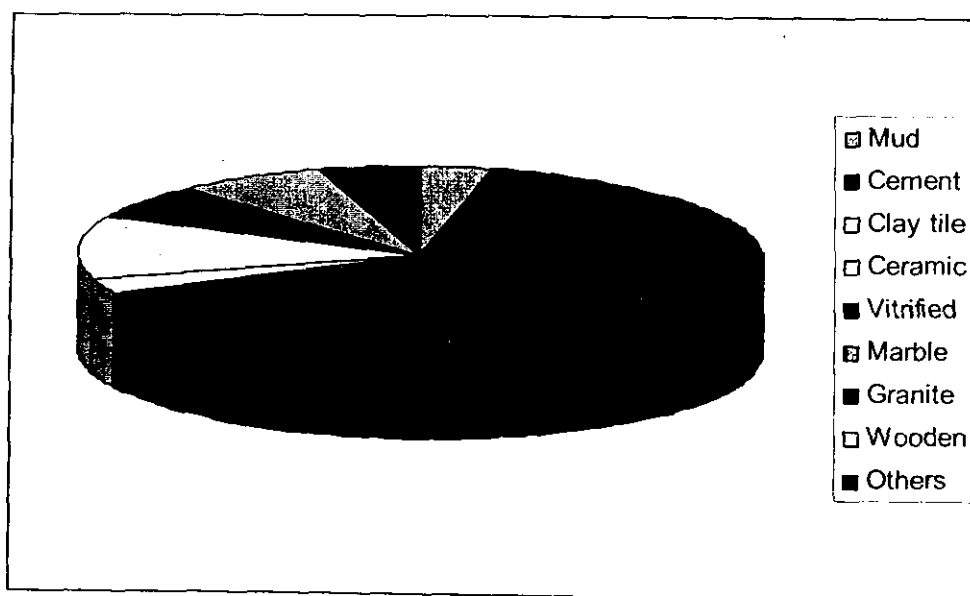
On tenure status of the houses in Eloor, table 2.10 shows 77% of the houses are owned by the residents, 12% houses are rented with written contract, 8% of the houses are provided as quarters to employees and 2% are either encroached or have slum status.

Table 2.10 Tenure status- Zone wise (in percentage of Households)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Owned	26	36	15	77
Leased	1	0	0	1
Hired employer quarter	1	4	3	8
Hired with written contract	3	7	2	12
Others	0	1	1	2
Total	31	48	21	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Fig 2.7 Floor type of Eloor Panchayat



The estimates show that 64% of houses have the floor made of cement. This reveals that the age of the structure is comparatively high. But while restructuring of the respective houses people prefer modern type of flooring such as clay tile, ceramic tile, and vitrified, marble, granite etc. The table 2.11 shows this fact.

Table 2.11 Floor type- Zone wise (in percentages)

Type of floor	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Mud	2	1	1	4
Cement	21	31	12	64
Clay tile	0	1	2	3
Ceramic	3	7	2	12
Vitrified	2	3	2	7
Marble	1	4	2	7
Granite	0	0	0	0
Wooden	0	0	0	0
Others	1	1	1	3
Total	30	48	22	100

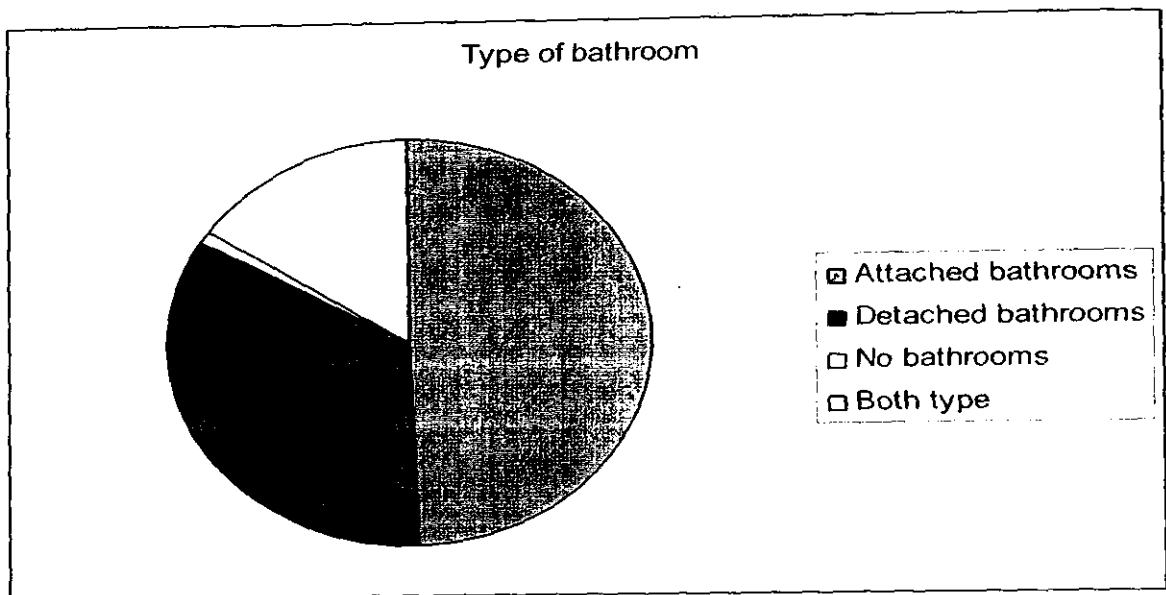
[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

With respect to bathroom, majority of the houses in the panchayath have attached bathroom facilities. As far as old constructions are concerned, separate bathrooms (33%) are there and 15% of the houses are having both types of bathrooms. Still there are houses (2%) without any such facilities. The survey result describes this fact (table 2.12).

Table 2.12 Bathroom facilities- Zone wise

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Attached bathrooms	13	26	9	50
Detached bathrooms	12	15	7	33
No bathrooms	0	1	1	2
Both type	5	6	5	15
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Fig. 2.8 Bathroom facilities in Eloor Grama Panchayat

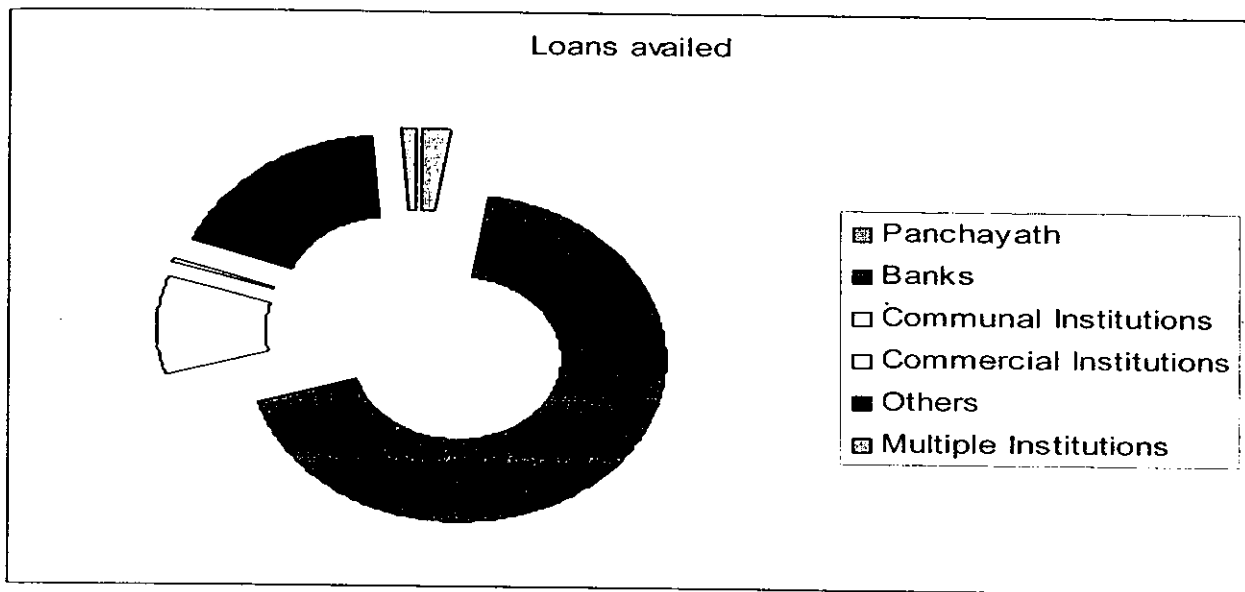
The survey results expose the fact that 7% of the population approached different financial institutions for loan either for construction or for maintenance of their houses, table 2.13. 68% of them have availed loans from banks (either nationalized or scheduled banks) only. Communal institutions are also giving loans to people (10%). Some Service Cooperative Societies and area-based societies are there. People are approaching such societies to meet their financial stringency.

Table 2.13 Sources of Loans availed for housing - Zone wise (Percentage of loan availed)

Sources	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Panchayath	1	1	1	3
Banks	26	27	15	68
Communal Institutions	2	7	1	10
Commercial Institutions	0	0	0	0
Others	6	9	3	18
Multiple Institutions	1	0	0	1
Total	36	44	20	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey of Eloor, Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Fig 2.9 Source of Loans availed in Eloor Panchayat



Within the last five year period 3% of the population are migrated to this Panchayat and very few people left this place. Most of the migrated group (66 %) is settled in this Panchayat with their family and 23% of the migrated families left the panchayath for some reasons. Following table 2.14 shows this fact

Nature of migration in Eloor Grama Panchayat

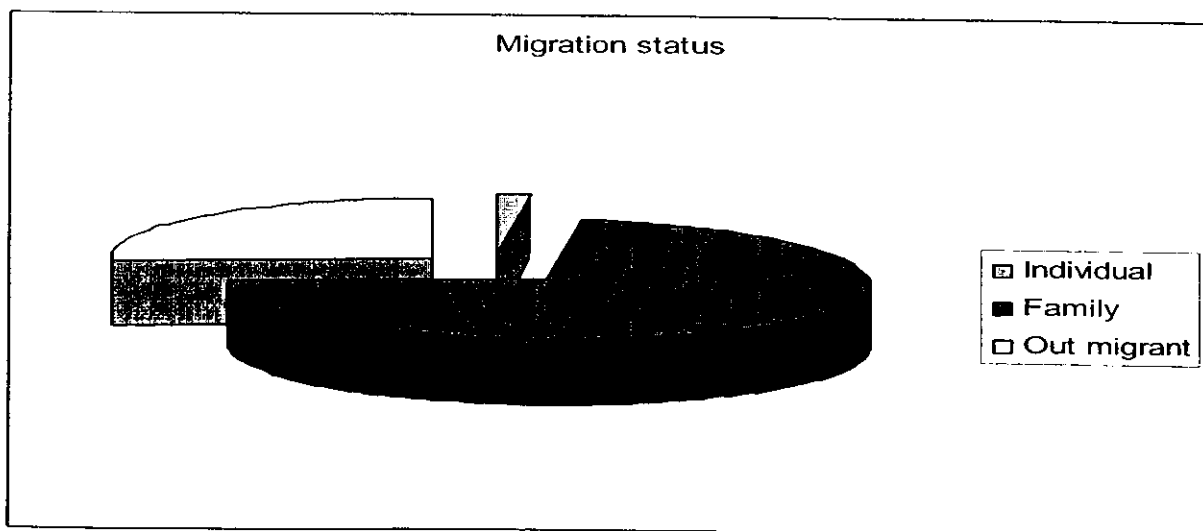


Table 2.14 Nature of migration- Zone wise (% of Households)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Individual	1	1	1	2
Family	13	47	12	72
Out migrant	2	16	7	26
Total	16	64	20	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

2.6 Transport

In a local body, the authorities are bound to provide good infrastructure facilities in the form of roads and its maintenance. Here, the existing road network connects all the corners of the Panchayat and the neighboring Municipality and the other Panchayats. The Eloor Panchayat in connection with **Action research of Panchayat Association** conducted an extensive study to prepare *Road Connectivity Map* with technical assistance of Karakulam *Grameena Patanakendram* in 2009. As per the report, there are 239 roads categorized into narrow village roads of length 57.75km; 200 village roads of length 59.310 km and 9 other district roads of length 22.200 km. All these roads are tarred to a great extent (68%), the rest are either mud type or concrete or metalled. The condition of the roads are to be improved.

11.150 kms of **Vallarpadom International Container Transshipment Terminal** road passes through the Panchayat and it connects International Container Transshipment Terminal and Seaport- Airport road through the Kalamassery Municipality. This enhances the commercial importance as well as industrial potential of the Panchayat and a rise in Storage go-downs can be expected shortly.

The survey estimates show that 39% of the population are usually using buses as means of conveyance and 19% prefers walking as shown in table 2.15. This is because majority enjoys the quarter facility provided by their employer. 42% of the total population prefers their own vehicle such as bicycle, motorbike, scooter and car for

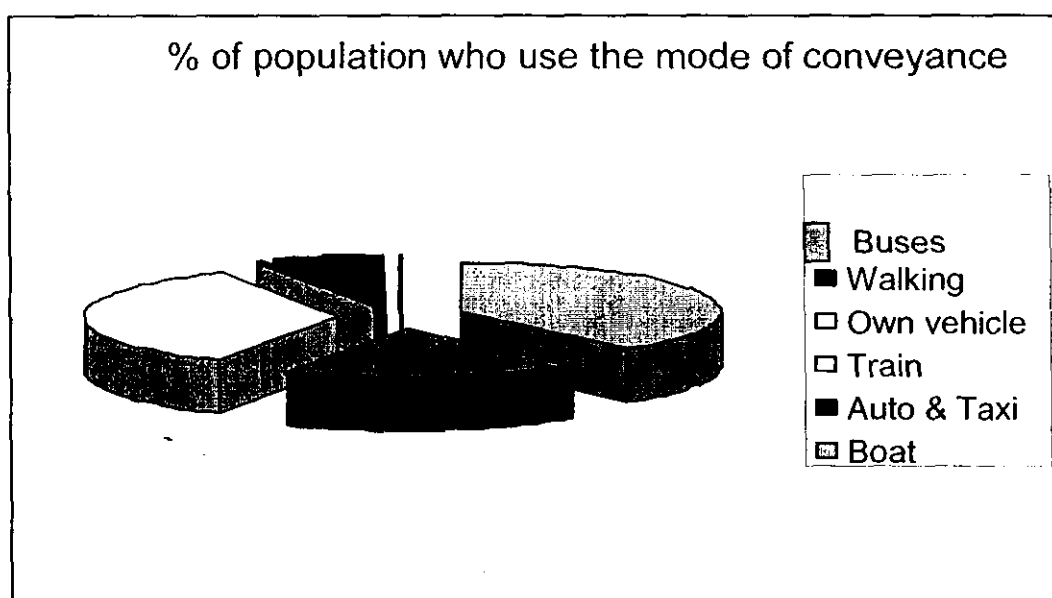
journeys. This shows that apart from using buses, people like to use own vehicle for traveling.

Table 2.15 Percentage of preference of mode of conveyance

Type of vehicle	% of population who use the mode of conveyance
Buses	39
Walking	19
Own vehicle	35
Train	0.20
Auto & Taxi	7
Boat	0.33

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Fig. 2.10

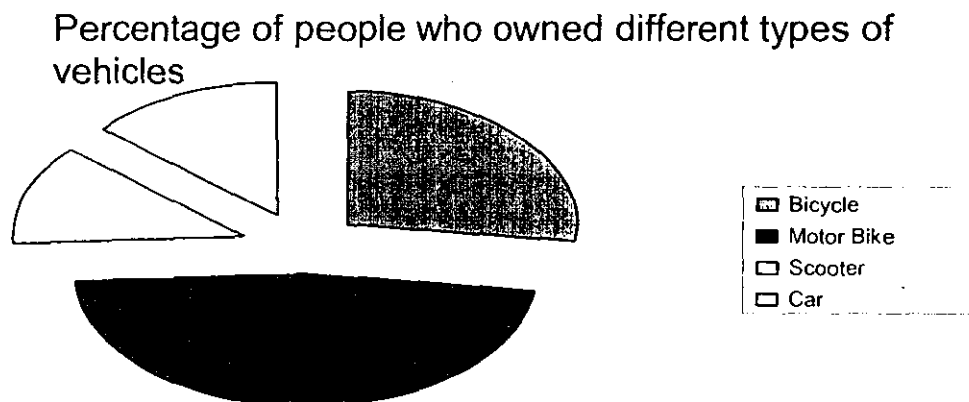


Regarding ownership of vehicles, the majority of residents possesses motorbike (47%) followed by bicycle (27%). This shows most of the people prefers a motor bike to other vehicles, table 2.16. But the use of bicycles is rather better in this area. Train passengers and Boat passengers are very small in number. But in olden days the number of boat passengers was very high because of the geographical conditions of the area.

Table 2.16 Percentage of people who owned different types of vehicles

Type of vehicle	Percentage of people
Bicycle	27
Motor Bike	47
Scooter	12
Car	14

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Fig.2.11 Ownership of vehicles

Even nowadays, the use of ferry service and boat service is common among persons who are employed in Eloor Grama Panchayat.

2.7 Other infrastructure:

Drinking water facilities are available within the Panchayat either provided by local body or by large industries. The water supply system here more or less meets the need of the people. Requirement of industries is also met. Kerala Water Authority supplies water for drinking purposes in almost all the areas. For all other purposes, water from wells and ponds is used.

The inhabitants (53%) of the Panchayat seek water supply through pipeline by KWA for drinking purposes, table 2.17. Water from public taps is provided by KWA and have been used by 7 % of the households. There are no ponds, canals or rivers inside the

Panchayat to which they depend for drinking water; maybe because of the presence of Periyar.

Fig 2.12 Source of drinking water in Eloor Panchayat

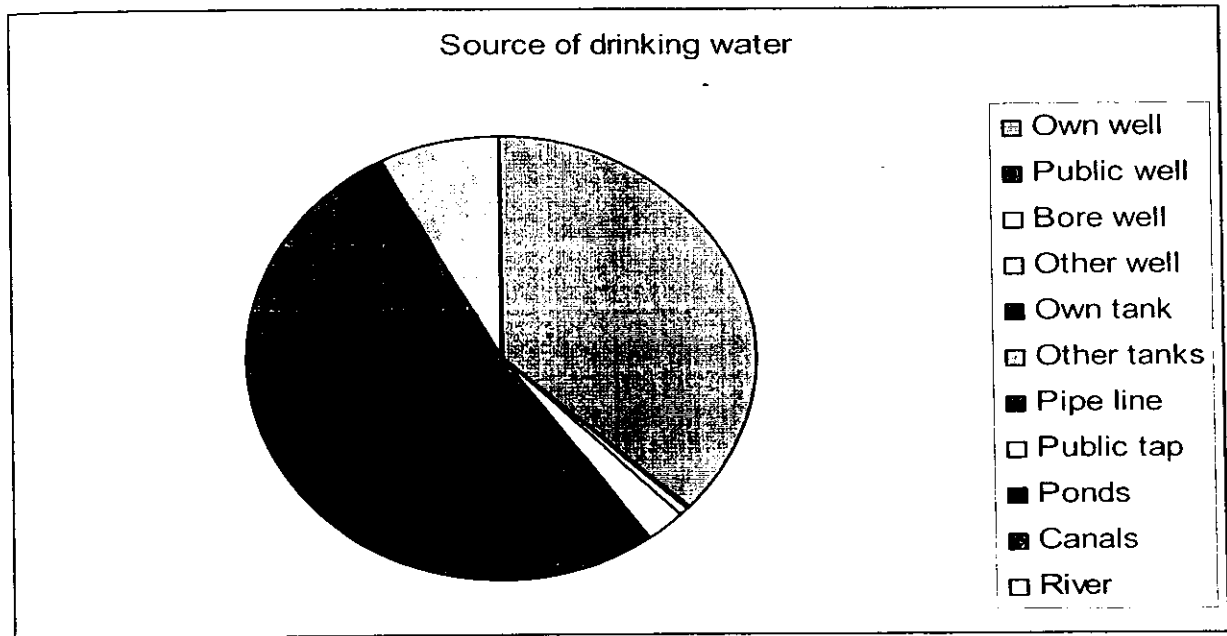


Table 2.17 Source of drinking water-Zone wise (in percentage of households)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Own well	5	22	11	38
Public well	0	0	0	0
Bore well	0	0	0	0
Other well	0	1	1	2
Own tank	0	0	0	0
Other tanks	0	0	0	0
Pipe line	24	21	8	53
Public tap	1	4	2	7
Ponds	0	0	0	0
Canals	0	0	0	0
River	0	0	0	0
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

For other requirements of water, people are using own well and Pipeline by KWA. Even though water in this area is contaminated by pollutants, several methods of

purification are adopted. The electronic device is used by most of the households (63%). But 23% are using water without purification. This may cause several health problems.

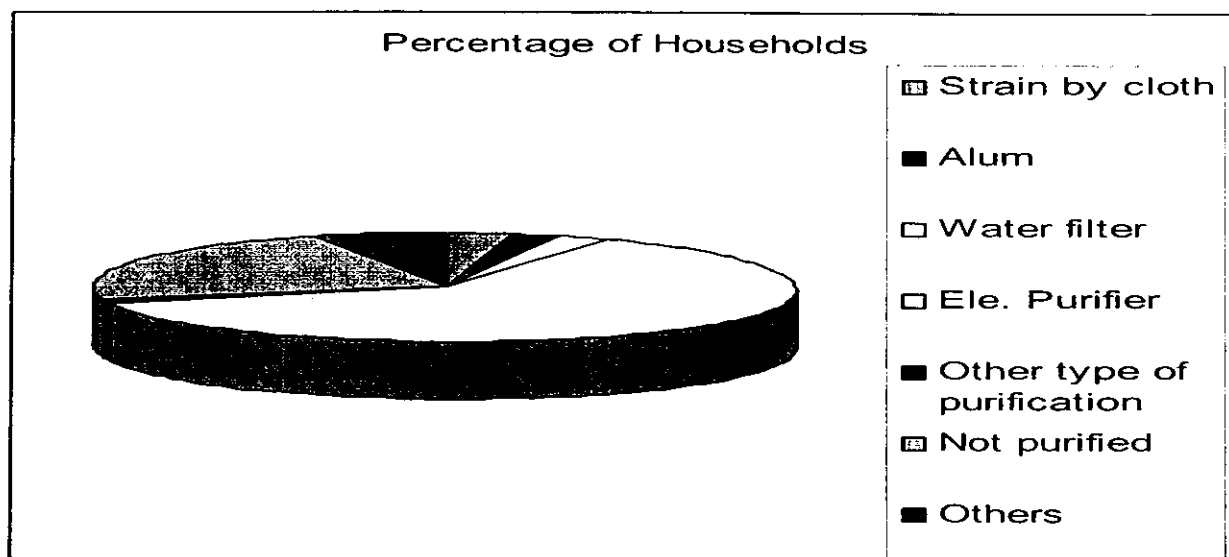
The table 2.18 shows the details of the households using different methods of water purification. 63% of the households are using electronic water purifier whereas 29% is consuming water without adopting any purifying methods.

Table 2.18 Methods of water purification (In percentage of HH)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Strain by cloth	1	1	1	3
Alum	1	1	0	2
Water filter	1	1	0	2
Ele. Purifier	20	27	16	63
Other type of purification	0	1	0	1
Not purified	7	17	5	29
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Fig.2.13 Water purification in households



2.8 Usage of fuels for cooking

Table 2.19 exhibits the domestic fuel usage of the Panchayat. 79% of the households are using LPG for cooking and 16% using wood. Biogas is also used as fuel for their daily purposes but it has not become common.

Fig..2.14 Fuel usage

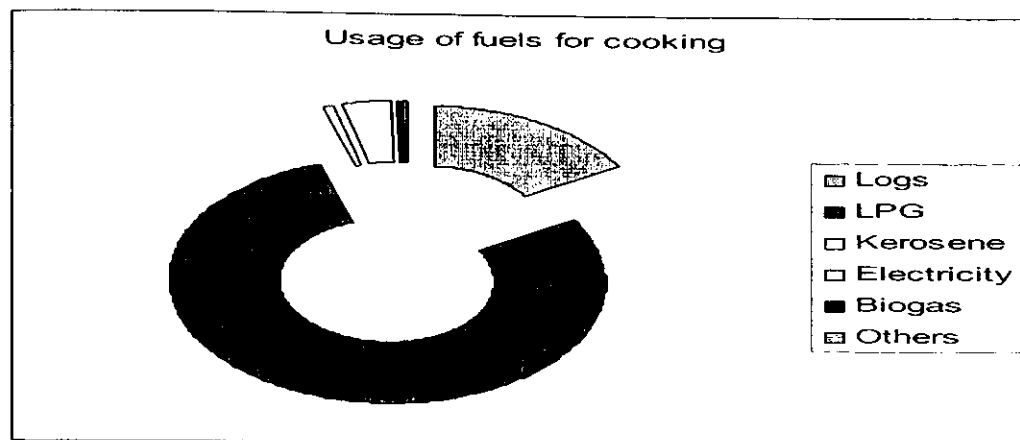


Table 2.19 Usage of fuels for cooking- Zone wise (In percent)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Logs	5	8	3	16
LPG	25	35	19	79
Kerosene	0	1	0	1
Electricity	0	4	0	4
Biogas	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

2.9 Telephone connections

There is a single telephone connection in 94% of the households and the rest of the household has two landline connections, table 2.20. But it has been observed that the majority of the people here is using mobiles for effective communication, especially the youth.

Table 2.20 Telephone Connections (In % HH)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Single connections	27	46	20	94
Double connections	3	2	2	6
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

2.10 Source of Lighting

As the Panchayat authorities claimed almost all the households have electricity connection, the survey also establishes this fact. Table 2.21 shows 99% of the households are using electricity. Very few households are using kerosene and such houses are in zone I especially in slum areas.

Fig 2.15 Source of lighting

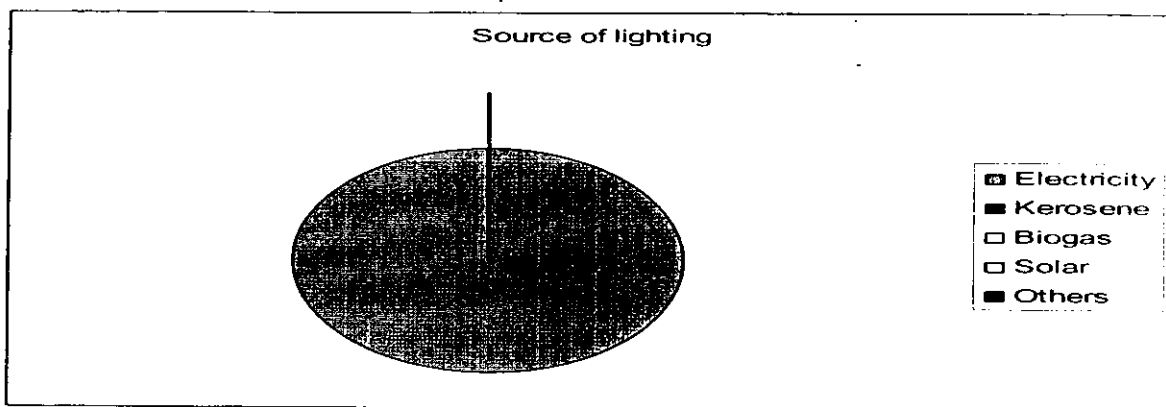


Table 2.21 Source of Lighting (% of HH)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Electricity	29	48	22	99
Kerosene	1	0	0	1
Biogas	0	0	0	0
Solar	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

2.11 Domestic Waste Disposal

The waste generated from the households is disposed in a different manner. As sufficient land is available, people of 41 % of houses reported that they are burning the waste in their premises itself, table 2.22. In certain wards, the residents' associations have made arrangements for collecting the domestic waste regularly. One Kudumbasree unit is collecting the waste and processing it into manure. They are selling it to farmers so that an income generating activity is there.

The waste water generated from the households has got outlets to drainage provided by the local body. Some people are utilizing this waste water for watering the

plants in the kitchen garden. People of 32% of the households have no idea regarding this or have no separate arrangement for domestic waste disposal.

Fig. 2.16 Waste Disposal

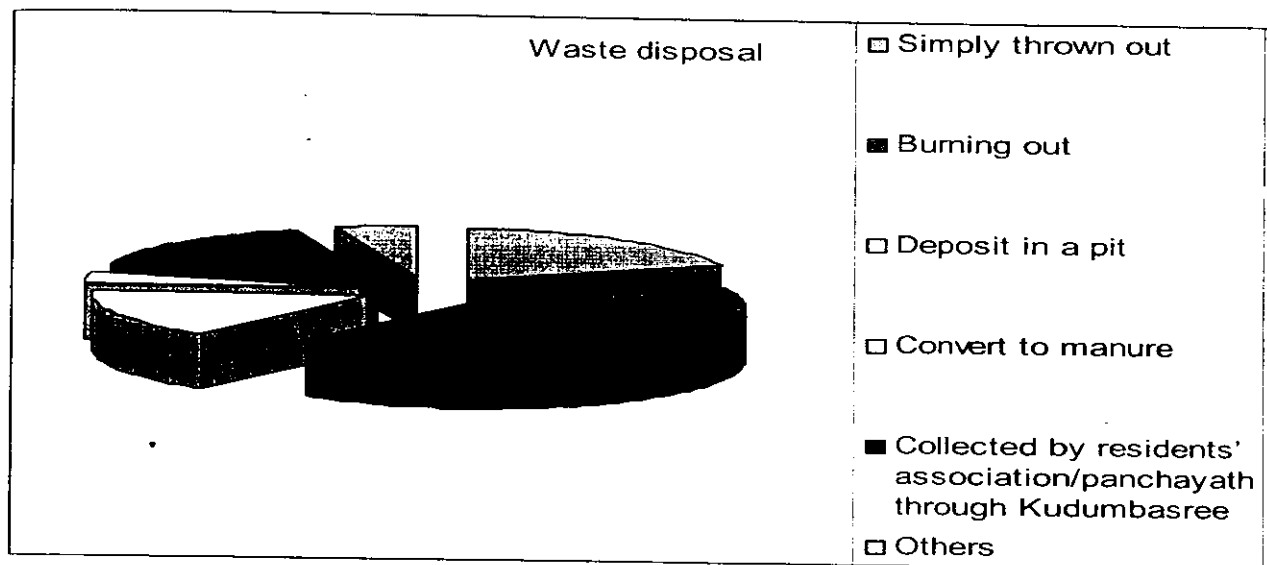


Table 2.22 Disposal of Domestic waste –Zone wise (In % Of HH)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Simply thrown out	10	6	4	19
Burning out	14	20	7	41
Deposit in a pit	3	8	4	15
Convert to manure	1	2	1	4
Collected by residents' association/Panchayat through Kudumbasree	2	10	4	16
Others	0	2	2	5
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

2.12 Disposal of Domestic waste water

Surrounded by Periyar River, the Panchayat has been keen in providing drains throughout the area. But due to land availability for draining in the households itself, 74%

of the households reported that they have no separate arrangement for drains. But certain industrial units have sponsored drains in certain areas. The table 2.23 establishes this matter.

Fig 2.17 Domestic Waste water

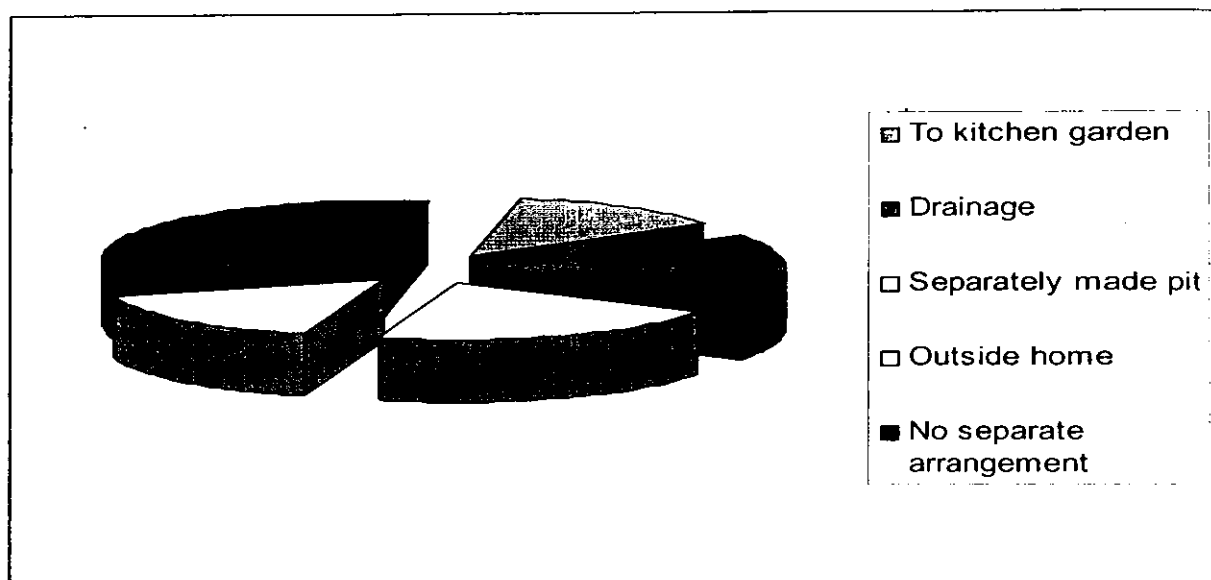


Table 2.23 Disposal of Domestic waste water- Zone wise (In % Of HH)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
To kitchen garden	4	7	2	13
Drainage	3	11	5	18
Separately made pit	5	6	9	21
Outside home	6	8	2	16
No separate arrangement	12	16	4	32
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

2.13 Drainage arrangement in Eloor Panchayat

Sanitation is another major factor. The Panchayat has been honored by attaining Nirmal Grama Puraskar by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India in the year 2009. The industrial units support the local body for providing proper drainage facilities to the people.

Fig 2.18 Drainage arrangements

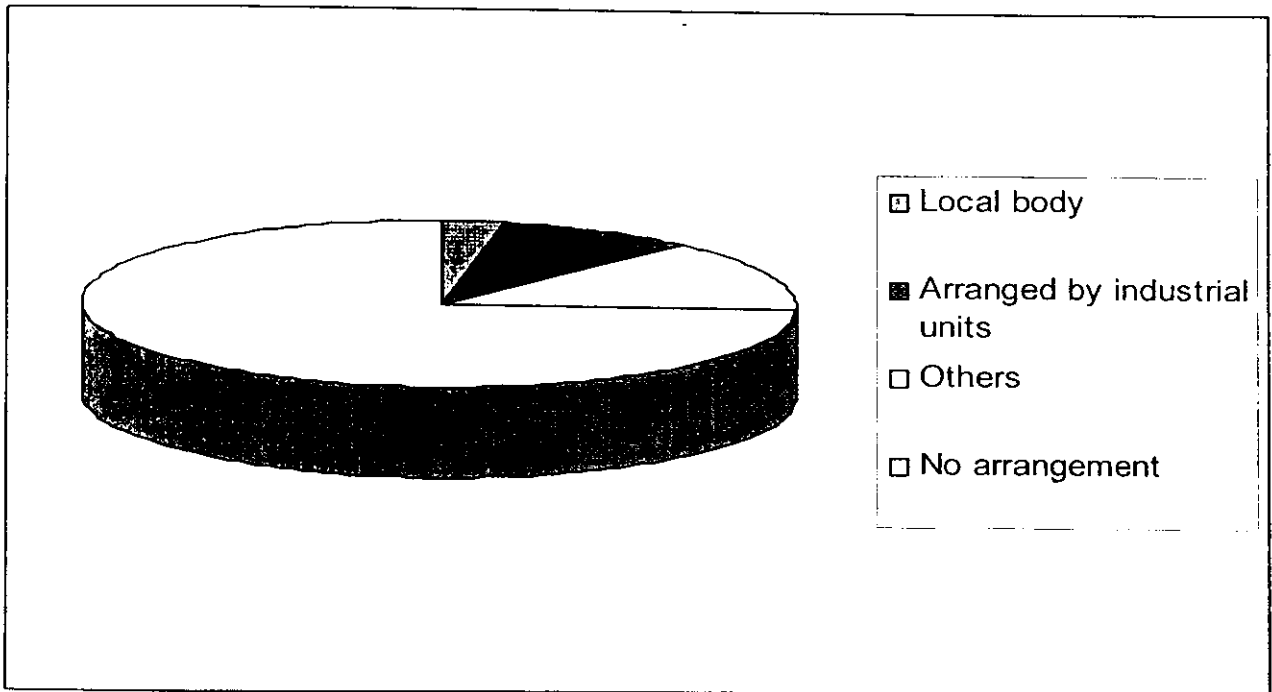


Table 2.24 Drainage arrangement- Zone wise (In % Of HH)

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Local body	1	1	0	3
Arranged by industrial units	1	7	2	9
Others	2	5	6	14
No arrangement	26	35	14	74
Total	30	48	22	100

[Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009]

Chapter III Agriculture

3.1 Agricultural Scenario:-

The agriculture sector of the Panchayat is poorer in comparison to other areas of the district as major areas are covered by industries. Still local body has some initiatives in this sector also. They are promoting paddy cultivation, banana cultivation etc. Normally, agriculture sector in this area shows a decreasing tendency, may be due to fast urbanization or may be due to the presence of industrial units. But there are some **scientific studies** which reveal that soil of the Panchayat is **not at all suitable for cultivation of consumable produce** as the area is chemically polluted as well as got some harmful emissions. This issue is to be addressed.

3.2 Land Use in Eloor

On studying the land utilization of the Panchayat it is observed that a major share of the area is used for industrial purpose and residential use. This is due to the migration of people from neighboring Corporation and Municipality. People are moving to adjacent Panchayat areas as a result of urbanization. Table 3.1 states that paddy/marshy area in the panchayath is 135.73 Ha. But the panchayath do not have paddy and hence that area is kept as uncultivable or marshy.

Table 3.1 Land Use

Sl no.	Category	2009 (in Ha)
1	Residential	377.95
2	Commercial	9.8
3	Industrial	201.81
4	Public/Semipublic	82.43
5	Transportation	47.29
6	Open space	5.53
7	Paddy/Marshy	135.73
8	Dry cultivation	5.54
9	Water bodies	212.22
10	Fish farm	0
11	Vacant	42.71
	Total	1121

Source: Regional Town & Country Planning Office, Ernakulam

3.3 Scope of Agriculture

A suggestion which has arisen from Resource Group Meeting is that floriculture can be promoted industrially on a Cluster basis so that production, marketing etc. can be done simultaneously. The people of the Panchayat depend highly on markets for their consumption of vegetables. It is highly regretted that the area which was once a rich source of agriculture produce could not meet food requirements from their own land.

Chapter IV

Education

4.1 Schools and infrastructure:-

High literacy rate of 100 % prevails in the Grama Panchayat. Of the 13 Schools in the grama Panchayat, nine schools are running with State syllabus. The details of schools are shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Schools in the Panchayat

Name of School	Address	Syllabus	Class	No. of students	No. of teachers	
Govt. Schools						
Govt. HSS, Eloor	Kutikkattukara P.O., 683504	State	8-10, 11-12	115	7	
Govt. UPS, Kuttikkattukara	Kuttikkattukara P.O., 683504		1-7	124	10	
Govt. LPS, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683501		1-4	73	4	
				312	21	
Sacred Heart of Jesus UPS, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683501		1-7	436	15	
MES Eastern U.P School	Udyogamandal P.O., 683502		1-7	761	22	
Guardian Angel's UPS, Manjummel	Udyogamandal P.O., 683105		1-7	648	22	
Unaided Schools				1845	59	
FACT Township HS, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683501		5-10	157	30	
St. Ann's EM HSS, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683501		1-10, 11-12	810	40	
Guardian Angel's H.S.S, Manjummel	Udyogamandal P.O., 683105	8-10, 11-12	227	15		
Other Schools				1194	85	
MES High School, Udyogamandal	Udyogamandal P.O., 683105	I.C.S.E	1-10, 11-12	720	44	
TOC H Public School, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683501	C.B.S.E	1-8	345	25	
Kasthurba E.M School, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683502	C.B.S.E	1-10, 11-12	818	44	
St. Ann's H.S.S, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683503	C.B.S.E	1-10	583	28	
St. Ann's H.S.S, Eloor	Udyogamandal P.O., 683504	State	1-10, 11-12	982	53	

Source: Department of Education, Govt. of Kerala.

Even though there are no higher educational institutions inside Panchayat limits, they are on the outskirts of this frame Panchayat such as a Co-operative Medical College, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Model Engineering College, Social Educational institutions, Arts and Science Colleges, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Centers etc. Thus the population enjoys easier access to the same from the nearby areas. The distance towards these institutions is less than 8 kilometers. Also, the metro city Ernakulam is very near to this Grama Panchayat.

The basic as well as critical infrastructure facilities are there in some schools, but the facilities available are more or less sufficient, table 4.3

Extra curricular activities are also promoted by the Panchayat. A center for Continuing Education for Adults is under consideration of the local body. There exists an indifferent attitude towards the Government schools, table 4.2. The problems involved must be addressed.

Table 4.2 Number of students studying in different institutions and levels (Within and outside the panchayath)

Class of institution	Govt	Pvt. aided	Pvt. unaided	Pvt. unrecognized	Pvt. Self financing	Others	Total
School	1456	2597	3137	103	20	0	7313
College	302	54	370	50	173	0	949
Others	129	104	104	70	184	0	591
Total	1887	2755	3611	223	377	0	8853

Source: Dept. of Education, Govt. of Kerala.

On an average, 23% of the population in the panchayath are students who are either studying within the panchayath or outside the panchayath.

Table 4.3 Educational institutions and class rooms

Type of institutions	No of institutions		No of class rooms	
	Govt	Pvt	Govt	Pvt
Anganwadis	29	Nil	29	Nil
Primary	1	0	5	Nil
Middle	1	3	7	41
Secondary	1	3	4	28

Source: Dept. of Education, Kerala.

Anganawadis play a major role in pre-primary education of children; still people are more attracted towards private sector schools. This may be due to the fact that even though Govt. schools are less expensive, a better staff pattern and proper management of the entire school are available in the private sector which attracts people. It is highly interesting to note that there are **no dropouts in any of these schools.**

4.2 Student - Teacher ratio

Here in Eloor Panchayat the ratio of student-teacher is 20:1, which is relatively better. Compared to olden days, the number of students attending the schools within the Panchayat is much fewer as most of the students are attracted towards much sophisticated institutions following the All India educational pattern like CBSE, ICSE etc lying in the nearby area of the Panchayat. This affects the student- teacher ratio to a great extent.

Table 4.4 Student Teacher Ratio - School level

Stage	No. of schools	No. Of students	No. of teachers
HS	8	4412	261
UPS	4	2314	69
LPS	1	73	4

Source: Dept. of Education, Kerala.

Table 4.5 Percentage of population with advantage on Location of educational institutions

Class of institution	Within the Panchayat (%of ppln)	Outside the Panchayat but within the dist(% of ppln)	Outside the dist but within the state(% of ppln)	Outside the state(% of ppln)	Outside India(% of ppln)
School	71	28	1	0	0
College	0	84	10	6	0
Other institutions	0	68	20	12	0

(Estimated value as per Socio Economic Survey of Eloor Conducted by Dept. of Economics And Statistics in 2009)

71% of the school going students depend on the schools within the Panchayat. Even though there are very good schools within the Panchayat, much sophisticated schools lie along the boundary resulting in a flow of 28% of student population towards schools outside the Panchayat. In very few cases, students depend on schools outside the district and even outside the State. College going students depend on colleges outside the Panchayat as there are no higher education centers within the Panchayat. People go

outside the Panchayath for other educational institutions . The table 4.5 reveals that no student is studying abroad.

The educational status of the people is shown in table 4.6. Of the population, 24% have the secondary level education which is sufficient to get casual jobs in the industrial units. Only 2% people has obtained technical education and they are generally of male category. Females are aspiring for higher education and keen in obtaining graduation and post graduation. But this aspiration ends with marriage, which is a general practice in Kerala

Table 4.6 General education wise classification of the population in the panchayath

Level of education	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total (%)
Illiterate	481	404	652	1537 (4)
Literate without formal education	320	107	238	665 (2)
Literate But below primary	927	1751	572	3250 (9)
Primary	1159	1831	762	3752 (10)
Middle	1867	3450	1475	6792 (18)
Secondary	3125	3992	1937	9054 (24)
Higher Secondary	1650	2815	1052	5517 (14)
Diploma Certificate Course	212	333	199	744 (2)
Graduate	1052	1860	962	3874 (10)
Post Graduate	171	391	242	804 (2)
Age Below 4 years	538	1138	445	2121 (5)
Total	11502(30%)	18072(48%)	8536(22%)	38110 (100%)

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

4.3 Expenditure on Education

The survey covers the expenditure on education and estimated.

Table 4.8 shows that in the year 2008-2009 there is an overall expense of Rs. 3, 25, 35,385/- on education. The per capita expenditure at different levels of education is detailed below.

Table 4.8 Expenditure on Education

Level	No. Of students	Total expenditure (in Rs)	Per capita expenditure (in Rs.)
School level	1993	13248475	6648
College level	423	10816510	25571
Other level	171	8470400	49535
Total	2587	32535385	12576

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

4.4 Feedback of schools

In the golden days of Eloor, the educational institutions such as Govt. High school and F.A.C.T high school were in the top position as the highest ranked schools in the district. Also in the field of Sports and Arts, these schools had their own landmarks in the history of Eloor. So many prominent artists in Kerala were trained from these schools. The traditional art form of Kerala, Kathakali was also trained and practised in Eloor F.A.C.T School under the leadership of the prominent artist Sri. FACT Padmanabhan. Many veterans from the games and sports field belonged to these schools.

The well known designer and industrialist Sri. M.K.K. Nair contributed his efforts for the development of Eloor.

4.5 Adult Education programmes/Continuing Education programmes

Eloor Panchayat is blessed with high literacy rate and the rest of the congenial population is undergoing adult education or continuing education. Classes are conducted for fourth standard and seventh standard and also a certificate course for tenth standard. Pathalam in Eloor is a center for continuing education and highly qualified teachers were engaged in taking classes. Students of age 15 – 60 used to attend these classes. The table 4.6 shows number of illiterates (4%) in the Panchayat.

The Literacy Mission undertakes various other activities like vocational training classes in umbrella assembling, making of stars, greeting cards and decoration items, manufacturing soap, detergent powder/liquid, notebook and file-pads, training on fabric painting and food processing, Computer course in financial accounting- Tally, etc.

Awareness programmes on current topics like Right to Information Act-2005, Empowerment of Women, Health, Gender Awareness etc. were conducted regularly once in every month. Grama Panchayat promotes these activities and evaluate them.

4.6 Local body's participation in education

The grama Panchayat authorities are playing a good role in the evaluation and assistance to the educational institutions from time to time. Also the authorities involve in each and every issue whenever it occurs. Local body provides the transportation facilities to reach the school at a nominal amount, so that students from each nook and corner of the Panchayat have easier access to their respective schools. The Ward Councilors are keen on providing education facilities in their respective Wards. In summer holidays the students are given different orientation in academic as well as sports field by conducting coaching camps in respective sectors.

Chapter V

Health

Every human being has a desire for a healthier and better world. As per Report of WHO (1998) health expectancy is more significant than life expectancy. The report also stresses on the fact that public health is the art of applying science in the context of politics to reduce inequalities in health while ensuring better health to the greatest number. Until recently it was believed that the economic development was a necessary prerequisite for improving population health status. Thus, health had been often classified as a non productive sector. But it was proved that health is more than a consequence of development. It is the main determinant to socio-economic development and poverty reduction. Health of population is highly correlated with economic efficiency, educational status, accessibility to health facilities, and social as well as cultural development. Promoting health is a shortcut towards Human development; without this indicator, the other two viz, education and income cannot be achieved.

In Kerala, awareness on health among people is maximum, as population is highly health conscious and access to hospitals is more or less sufficient compared to other parts of the Country. This may be due to the increased rate of literacy and education. As mentioned before, public health depends on various factors ranging from nutritional levels, life style, heredity, proper sanitation, proper disposal of domestic waste- solid as well as water, access to safe drinking water and better environment. It is assessed through the mortality indicators: -death rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth etc.

Eloor Panchayat being an industrial area, population is more studious on health factors. The three major types of health care system persisting here are Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homeopathy. A well functioning Primary Health Center (PHC) and Ayurveda Dispensary under Department of Health, Govt. of Kerala, are there which usually organize medical camps at free of cost. PH sub- centers are also there with dedicated staff. Apart from this, 2 private hospitals (JNM Lakshmi hospital, St. Joseph's hospital) are functioning in the Panchayat. One ESI Hospital with high in- patient facility, is serving the employees of various industrial units and their families. In neighboring local bodies, specialized hospitals with more facilities are available in both public sector and private sectors. Access to these areas is comparatively easier.

5.1 Hospitals

The Socio-economic survey conducted by the Department reveals the health scenario of the Panchayat. For Health sector the local body contributed a lot together with the assistance of major industrial units with regular examination of employees as well as the public. Local body / Department of Health Services conduct medical camps in regular periods. The Hospitals in the Panchayat are as follows:

SI No	Name of Hospitals	System of medicine
1	Primary Health Center	Allopathy
2	ESI Hospital	Allopathy
3	St. Joseph Hospital	Allopathy
4	JNM Lakshmi Hospital	Allopathy
5	Govt. Ayurveda Dispensary	Ayurveda

Moreover, the service of qualified physicians in the three systems of medicine is available in different parts of the grama Panchayat.

As the economic growth is directly linked with health, the nutritional status of the people must be at a good level. Keeping a balanced diet and good nutrition in take, people keep people away from various diseases. The people of Eloor to a great extent are aware of this. Still some people are sticking to abnormal lifestyle leading to bad health.

It has been estimated that 6% of the population are addicted to liquor as well as cigarette. It is interesting to note that the informants of the survey are housewives in general. The housewives generally hide such habits of their partners. As per Focus group, the consumption of liquor is high and smoking exists among the male folk.

Consumption of Intoxicants in Eloor grama Panchayat

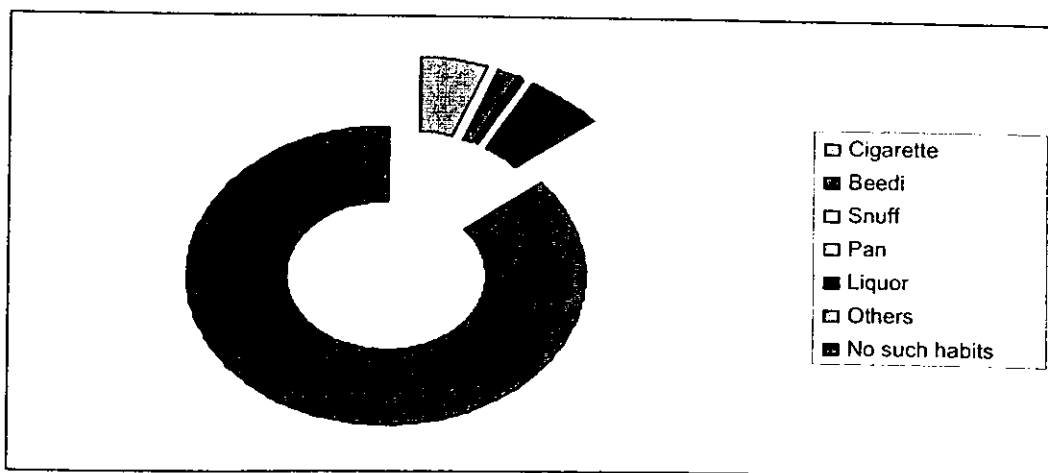


Table 5.1 Consumption of Intoxicants-Zone wise (in % of ppln)

Habits	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Cigarette	1	4	1	6
Beedi	1	3	0	4
Snuff	0	0	0	0
Pan	0	0	0	0
Liquor	1	4	1	6
Others	0	0	0	0
No such habits	27	37	20	84
Total	30	48	22	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

5.2 Major diseases occurred

People of this area reported that several diseases are occurring in the area some these are curable with medication but some are recurring. Life style diseases persist in this area too, like any other part of the State. It is also observed that people here are not that many responding to the queries of the investigators, may be due to the fact that lots of Surveys related to Health and Environment have been executed in this area by various Agencies/ Research Institutions. Still the survey estimated that 41% people reported that they have any kind of diseases and that they belong to the industrial area (Zone I); 30% & 29 % of the affected people are residing in Zone II & III irrespectively, the adjacent wards of zone I (1,2,3,4,5,19,20).

Table 5.2 Major diseases reported (Percentage of people affected)

Diseases	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Diarrhea	1	1	0	2
Fever	7	7	7	21
Malaria	0	0	0	0
Filaria	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0

Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Heart Attack	2	1	2	5
Paralysis	1	0	0	1
Diabetes	3	2	2	7
Blood Pressure	2	2	2	6
Goiter	0	0	0	0
Allergy	2	2	1	5
Dengue Fever	0	0	0	0
Japan fever	0	0	0	0
Rat Fever	0	0	0	0
Others	23	15	13	51
Total	41	30	29	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey Of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

In addition to these diseases, there are chronic diseases reported by the people. The affected, who is either cured after long treatment or under treatment, 4% of the population is reported to have severe diseases. Among these, 45% are residing in Zone I, 30% of affected are in Zone III and the rest in zone II.

It is highly interesting to note that communicable diseases such as Dengue, Rat fever etc were not reported in the Panchayat when the district has been haunted by such diseases. It is reported by the health officials that mosquitoes spreading dengue is not present in the environmental set up in Eloor!

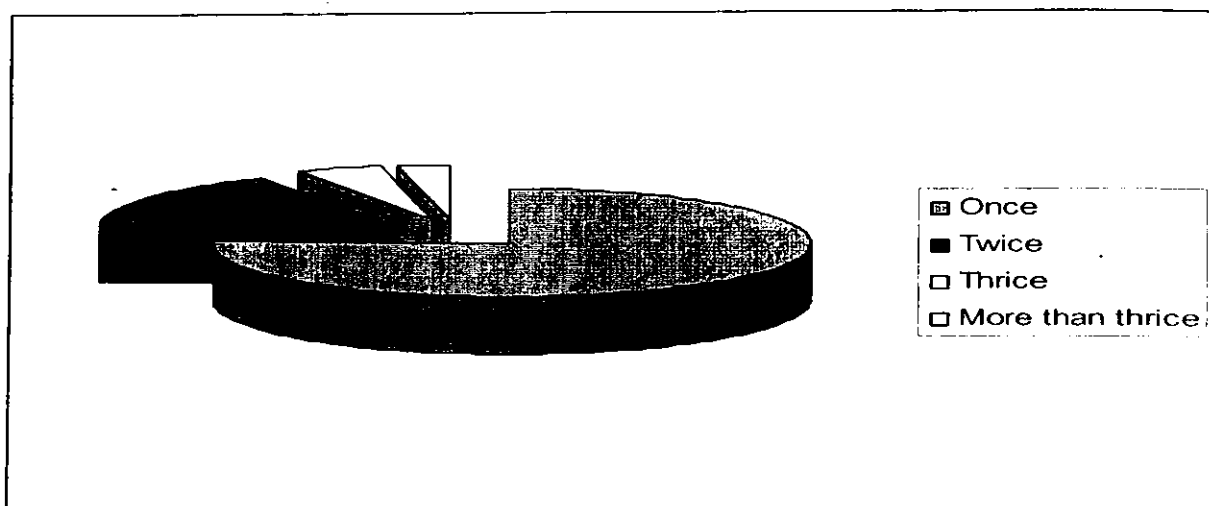
As the people are highly sensitive on their health they adopt different kinds of treatments in accordance with the prolonged existence of the disease as well as the increasing expenditure. For speedy cure they approach Allopathy. 90% of the people responded that they go for Allopathy Medicine, the rest prefer either Ayurvedic or Homeopathic treatment. (table5.3).

Table 5.3 Method of treatment (in percentage of people)

Method of treatment	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Allopathy	41	25	24	90
Ayurveda	1	1	2	4
Homeo	2	1	3	6
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	44	27	29	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Status of Hospitalization



In some occasions the affected are hospitalized for treatment according to severity of the disease. 3866 people (10%) reported that they have got Medical Insurance from various Agencies. State Government is to provide insurance to the residents of the Panchayat recently.

13% of the total population of the panchayath revealed that they have been admitted to Hospital for once or more. 77% of the people hospitalized are reported to have been admitted only once for treatment. The hospital may be either in the Panchayat or outside depending upon severity of disease. The inhabitants of zone II are frequently hospitalized as they are more affected than those of other two zones. Also the people of zone I are admitted at least once or more number of times which reveals the Umbrella effect of air pollution of the industrial area.

Table 5.4 Status of Hospitalization- Zone wise (in % of total hospitalized population)

Number of times admitted	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Once	25	34	18	77
Twice	5	7	4	16
Thrice	3	1	1	5
More than thrice	1	1	0	2
Total	34	43	23	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

There are various agencies for treatment in the Panchayat or neighborhood ie, Government Hospital, Private hospital and others. Still some people prefer self treatment. 23% of the total population in the panchayath responded to the agency they are approaching for. The majority of the people (85% of the responded) is utilizing the Service of Private hospitals. The issue of preferring private hospital rather Govt. Hospital with more or same facility in the same area must be addressed.

Table 5.5 Agency for treatment- Zone wise (in % of affected population)

Agency	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Self treatment	1	1	1	3
Govt. Hospital	5	2	3	10
Private hospital	35	29	21	85
Others	1	0	1	2
Total	42	32	26	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

On curing status of the severe diseases, 11% of the population is affected by severe diseases which are either cured with or without disability or not cured yet. 76% of the affected people reported that their diseases are not cured. Only a few responded they are cured either with some kind of disability or without disability (table 5.6). The industrial area or Zone I consists of people with severe diseases which are incurable or not cured yet.

Curing Status in Eloor grama Panchayat

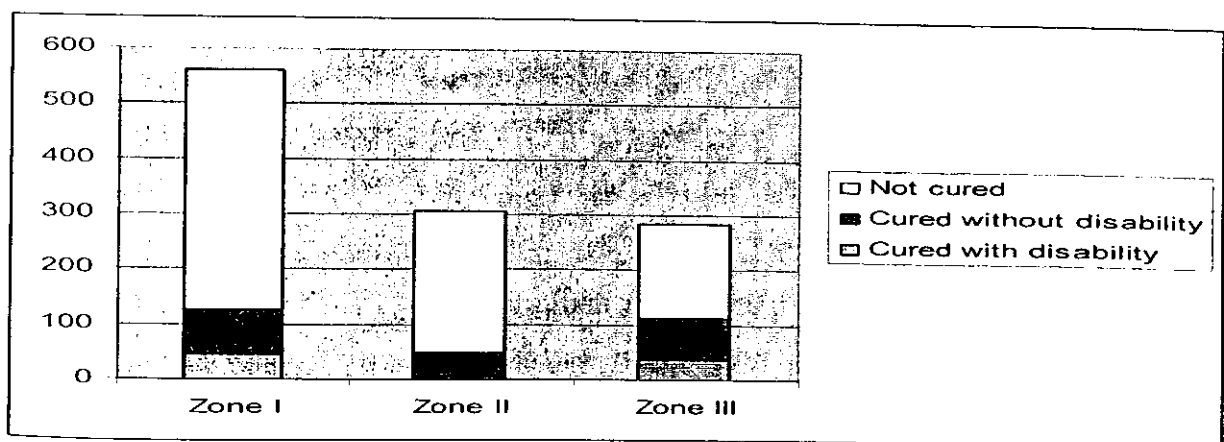


Table 5.6 Curing Status-Zone wise (in % of affected population)

Status	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Cured with disability	4	1	3	8
Cured without disability	6	4	7	17
Not cured	36	27	12	75
Total	46	32	22	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

There are various disabilities found in Panchayat while conducting Survey (1% of the total). The major identified ones given in the table 5.7. 22% of the surveyed people reported they have hearing problems, 19% have problems related to sight and 22% reported to have multiple disabilities.

Table 5.7 Disability found in Eloor (in % of total population)

Disability	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Locomotor	2	6	1	8
Sight	3	2	14	19
Hearing	11	3	8	22
Smelling	8	1	2	12
Feeling	2	1	0	3
Speaking	0	0	0	0
Tasting	0	0	0	0
Multiple disability	2	0	20	22
Other disabilities	2	2	10	14
Total	30	15	55	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Focus group's opinion is that most of the people are approaching more sophisticated hospitals in the City rather than going to nearby ones since the Ernakulam city is very near to Eloor grama Panchayat. They are keener on monetary returns. It is to be noted that hospitals with advanced medical equipments and the service of qualified health professionals, should be opened at the vicinity of the Panchayat.

Apart from this study report, on local enquiry from the PHC Eloor the following facts were revealed:

1) According to the PHC officials, Skin diseases, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Cancer, etc were the major diseases reported.

2) Most of the skin diseases reported at the PHC, Eloor is due to the allergic reactions. The people residing near to "Kuzhikkandom Thodu" suffer itching when coming into contact with water of the Thodu. Some of the skin diseases reported at the PHC are of chronic nature. Reproductive disorders are as usual as in the other parts of the district and the infertility problems are less in Eloor compared to the same in the near by Panchayaths.

3) According to the Medical officer in the PHC, there were only two cancer cases reported during the last six months and both were breast cancers. Only the low income people (BPL) are coming to the PHC for treatment. Out of these, the majority are women patients. Moreover, the PHC has very limited facilities to diagnose the cancer affected patients. The suspected cases of cancer are referred either to the General Hospital/Medical College for better treatment. Hence, the cancer cases reported at the PHC are negligible. On the other hand as per report of Environment Committee [discussed in Chapter VI] one of the major reasons for deaths in the Panchayat is cancer which affects mainly the respiratory organs and digestive system.

4) Asthma is reported to be the prominent disease in the Panchayat. Since the level of humidity increased during winter, the number of asthmatic cases increases during October, November and December. The cases of tuberculosis are also increasing. This disease is mainly observed among the migrant population rather than the local people.

5.3 Local Body's efforts in health sector

A well-run Primary Health Center is there in the Panchayat. Sub centers are also functioning there. Well qualified staff is serving in PHC and the community health centers. Panchayat strictly ensures the services are delivered to the needy. The local body also conducted detailed Health Survey with the help of Rajagiri College of Social Sciences. Another Panchayat without industrial pollution have been taken for comparison. This case study reveals that the Health Condition in both the Panchayat is **more or less same!**

Chapter VI Industry

6.1 Major industries

There are about 200 Small Scale industries and 20 Large and Medium Scale units. Small scale units are mainly gas filling plants and other engineering units. The large scale units are chemical based units. Most of the people are working in these units. Migration also has occurred during the previous decades at the outset of the industrial units. Small scale units are either ancillary units or independent units. These extend to the neighboring areas like Edayar (376.7Acres), Kalamassery (64.74 Acres) with 340 & 150 units respectively. Edayar Development Area is of 376.7 acres (50% of total industrial development area & plots) which is the largest extent in the district .The Eloor-Edayar industrial belt draws very much attention of Environmentalists in the world itself as **World's 36 th toxic hotspot.**

Table 6.1 Development area & Plots in the District

Sl. No.	Name of the place	Taluk	Land (Acres)	No. of units
1	Angamaly (DA)	Aluva	214.52	20
2	Edayar (DA)	N.Paravur	376.7	340
3	Erumathala(DA)	Aluva	52.39	65
4	Vazhakkulam(DA)	Kunnathunadu	15.26	18
5	Kalamassery(DP)	Kanayannur	64.74	150
6	Angamaly(DA)	Aluva	26.66	56
	Total		750.77	646

Source: DIC, EKM

In the geographical limits of Eloor, large as well as small units are there. The major industries within the area are shown in table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Major units

Sl.no.	Name of the unit	Products
1.	Merchem Ltd. (promoted by KSIDC)	Rubber chemicals
2.	HINDALCO, Alupuram, Smelter.	Aluminum Ingots(Bi aluminum Lab extended products
3.	HINDALCO, Extension	“
4.	FACT, Udyogamandal Divsn.	Ammonium Sulphate, Phosphate, Caprolactum, Complex fertilizers

5.	FACT, Petrochemical Divsn	“
6.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd	
7.	Hindustan Insectides Ltd	DDT(Tech.),BHC,etc.
8.	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd(promoted by KSIDC)	Caustic soda, Sodium hypochlorite, liquid chlorine, Hydrochloric acid
9.	V.R. Wood Art Ltd	
10.	Manorama Carbonics	
11	Popular Carbonics	
12	Thriveni Carbonics	
13.	Ultra Tiles (p) Ltd	
14.	Falcon Infrastructure Ltd	
15.	Praxian Carbon Dioxide Pvt. Ltd	
16.	Akshay Gases	
17.	Southern Gas Ltd.	
18.	Meeram Acids Pvt. Ltd.	
19	Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Kerala Power Ltd(promoted by KSIDC)	Power

Source: District Industries Center, Ernakulam.

Most of the units shown in the table are public sector undertakings. Around 2500 workers are employed in these units. Other than this, there are casual laborers working in units such as Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Such workers not regularly employed. Their body got radiated during working hours and are given holidays if radiation level exceeds the safety limits. Comparatively less precaution is taken on working hours. These people are generally in lower sector of the society. The regular employees of IRE are provided with life jackets and all such precautions. There are about 3000 workers engaged in loading-unloading of raw materials and finished goods to these units. Most of the casual workers are either locals or from other states.

6.2 Small / Ancillary units

Other than the above major industries there are small units or ancillary units to these large ones. These are generally classified and shown in table 6.3.

6.3 Classification of small units

Sl. No.	Classification	Number of units
1	Manufacturing of gases	16
2	Manufacturing of other fabr.	13
3	Software consultancy	2
4	Manufacturing of pickles	2
5	Tailoring services	21
6	Rice milling/ Flour milling	18

7	Other business activities	6
8	Other plastics	3
9	Pigments etc.	2
10	Packing products	1
11	Travel goods	2
12	Other basic items	4
13	Other miscellaneous	1
14	Other service activities	3
15	R.C.C. bricks/Concrete bricks	3
16	Other bakery products	10
17	Other electric items	8
18	Repair of machines	2
19	Rethreading of tires	2
20	Other automobile repairing	11
21	Engineering job works	50
22	Photostat, Blue printing	21
23	Miscellaneous nec.	98

Source: DIC, Ernakulam

These units are also supplementary to large units as there is a general tendency to outsource some of the works in large units.

6.3 Role of industries in various sectors

The industries in the Panchayat plays major role in formulating policies on acquiring wealth and employment.. As described in earlier chapters most of the people are attached to any of these units. Traditional small household industrial units that reflect culture of the state or respective community attached to those industries such as weavers, jewelry makers, etc. do not exist here. Since such units reflect the culture, tradition, etc. of the State, and are vanishing, efforts can be taken in this sector too so that majority of the unemployed can be engaged.

In tourism sector, industrial tourism can be promoted by making prototype of the large units so that more people especially the student community can be attracted and they can benefit from it. A Walkway surrounding the Panchayat along the Periyar can be constructed to attract industrial tourists. Boat riding along Periyar may increase their

number. Local body is taking efforts in this sector so that environmental issues can be controlled to an extent.

6.4 Environmental issues

As the industrial units are generally, chemical based units; environment of this area is polluted as a whole. Such manufacturing industries are very often blamed from different quarters for damaging the natural resources and causing harm to environment. But economy of the society increases through production of material goods required for the country to lead a healthy and comfortable life. Besides its role in increasing GDP of the country it also contributes to generating employment. This does not mean that all the bad effects of such industries are to be tolerated. Proper planning of environment is highly essential. This should be done by allocating appropriate land use with respect to both manmade and natural resources so as to make optimum use of the environment for the maximum benefit of human beings so that the quality of environment is sustained.

The environmental pollution in Eloor- Edayar belt is very high due to the violation of Environmental laws. The Kerala State Pollution Control Board insists on controlling pollution caused by industrial units, but it is not followed properly. Deeply affected by such pollution, Research Foundation for Science and Technology approached Hon'ble Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution of India complaining violation of Human Rights under Article 14 and 21 in Eloor Edayar industrial area which affect, they claim generation of hazardous waste causing irreversible damage to environment, flora and fauna, health of living things in general. In view of the magnitude of the problem and its impact, Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 10th October 1999 appointed a Monitoring Committee on the basis of the High Power Committee (appointed in 4.8.1997) to ensure that the generation of hazardous wastes is brought to a minimum and it is properly handled in every state.[pls. refer EAR-2005].

After visit of SCMC (Supreme Court Monitoring Committee) in Kerala on 14.6.2004, the Committee observed violation of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1989, provision of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. Kerala. The River has become a huge illegal treatment storage and disposal facility (TSDF) for receiving large quantity of hazardous waste.

The Committee directed KSPCB to set up a local Area Environmental Committee with specific terms of reference to assist the Supreme Court Monitoring Committee.

Hence, KSPCB constituted the LAEC on 15.10.2004 with a view to carry out an Environmental audit of all the units located in the area which are affecting the environment and the health of living things in Eloor -Edayar belt as well as Periyar River.

The Supreme Court Monitoring Committee observed in its first report "...it found several industrial units are operating without authorization as required by Hazardous Waste Rules 1989 and in defiance of the order dated 14.10.2003."

"In many areas, industrial units had contaminated ground water supplies of the communities surrounding the plants and nothing had been done to remedy the situation. Some drinking water supplies were being delivered in tankers to the affected communities but these were woefully inadequate and unjust."

LAEC in 2004-05 placed a detailed report after elaborate discussions, site inspections and public hearing. With the help of Experts who are the members of the Committee, detailed sittings and scrutiny, the Committee put forward a number of recommendations before the Government. Some of the major recommendations are as follows:

- 1) Eloor- Edayar industrial belt has many minor, medium and major Chemical Industries dealing with highly toxic and explosive materials. The area is a storage place of many materials of hazardous nature. A comprehensive Chemical Disaster Management Plan involving District Administration, Factories and Boilers, KSPCB and local bodies and NGOs has to be evolved and implemented immediately as mandated under the Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness & Responses) Rules, 1996.
- 2) PCB should undertake the exercise of revising the parameters issued to each Chemical Industries in Eloor- Edayar area unit by unit and include the parameters which are necessary, having regard to the nature of product, raw materials, intermediate products and the effluent generated by the concerned units. LAEC reports on each company may be considered while fixing the parameters.
- 3) PCB should also undertake periodical stacks monitoring, noise level monitoring, ambient air quality monitoring, effluent water quality monitoring etc. for which a separate monitoring wing has to be constituted. The wing should be provided with vehicles, monitoring equipments, mobile monitoring unit for round the clock monitoring and surprise inspections.
- 4) The DDT manufacturing unit of HIL comes under the purview of the Stockholm Convention of which India is a signatory. Hence the settling/ cleaning the

environment should be incorporated with the National Implementation Plan. LAEC insisted PCB to take up this matter with the concerned offices in the Ministry of Environment & Forest and request SCMC to follow the same.

- 5) The health problems in local community can be traced to the degradation of the environment and pollution. The palliative care facilities to these victims may be installed. The PCB should take initiative to set up a medical care at the cost of industries in this belt.

Based on these recommendations of SCMC, industries have installed all types of pollution control measures in their units such as Zero Discharge of Waste Disposal System etc. They are not working either due to operating cost or they are not maintaining properly.

Most of the industrial units are sponsoring drinking water supply to the inhabitants of the area.

Chapter VII

Economic Activities

7.1 Major social welfare schemes

Though the area is industrially developed so many households are there where the people are economically backward. More or less they are from backward communities and other economically backward families. So social security measures like a National Programme on poverty eradication, total sanitation, housing development etc are still relevant in this area. The local self government had taken so many initiatives on social security and welfare schemes to improve the livelihood of these families. The eleventh five year plan is in the course of implementing improvements in three sectors viz, primary, secondary and service sectors.

The Various social security and welfare schemes have been executed by the grama Panchayat - about 50 in number in the year 2007 -'08 increased to 285 schemes in the year 2008 -'09. Construction of around one thousand houses has been completed and maintenance of houses is going on. Autorikshaws were provided to twenty-five unemployed youth and other necessary financial aids for employment purposes were given to the deserving ones. The details pertaining to various activities and pension schemes to mitigate poverty in the Panchayat with number of beneficiaries are in table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Different schemes of the local body as on 31.3.2009

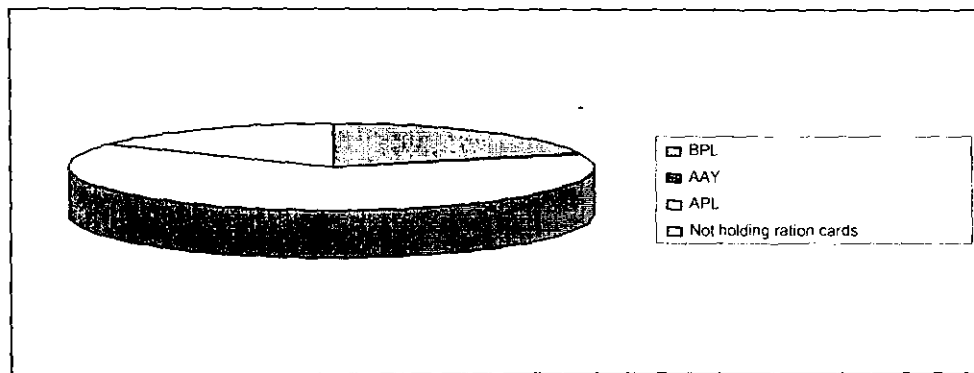
Sl. No.	Name of pension scheme	No of beneficiaries
1	Old age pension	34
2	Agriculture labour pension	58
3	Pension for handicapped	113
4	Pension for widows	204
5	Special pension for unwedded ladies (> 50 Yrs of age)	17
6	Pension for unemployment	32
7	Asraya -Housing programme	36
8	JNNURM (General)	67
9	EMS Housing programme(SC)	20
10	SC Housing programme (Under going)	34
11	Maintenance of houses	100
12	PSC coaching, counseling & Vacation camp	123

13	Computer training at LBS	63
14	Scholarship for handicapped	27
15	Library for Kudumbasree units	162 units
16	Total sanitation scheme- Latrines	27
17	Total sanitation scheme- Wells	16
18	Uniform distribution (ST students)	23
19	Financial aid for marriage(SC)	3
20	Land purchase for Asraya housing programme	1 Acre

Source: Panchayath Records, Eloor

7.2 Identification of Poor:

This can be done by various methodologies such as head count, level of deprivation and unmet basic needs (lack of drinking water, proper sanitation and other basic amenities, etc.)



Panchayat as a whole is more or less in a developed stage and most of the inhabitants are industrial and industry-related workers. Also, commutation to neighboring Corporation and Municipalities is better; people are floating towards Corporation, for their earnings. But migrant workers especially from other States are living under poor conditions and create social problems. Still Panchayat authorities are keen in settling such issues. It is clear from the table 7.2 that people of 64% of the households are APL ration card holders & 19% are having BPL cards. But still there are 16% households identified without any ration card. They are migrant construction workers in general and dwelling in slums.

Table 7.2 Ration card status- Zone wise (in percentage of HH)

Ration card status	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
BPL	7	9	3	19
AAY	0	1	0	1
APL	19	30	15	64
Not holding ration cards	4	8	4	16
Total	30	48	22	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

7.3 Slums

Though Eloor grama Panchayat is industrially developed grama Panchayat, the situation of slum areas are very different from similar area of any other State in the Country. As migration is fluent and continuous, the temporary settlement nature of the migrants is quite common in some peculiar areas of the Panchayat.

There are 10 identified colonies in the grama Panchayat. Major colonies among them are Pallipuramchal Harijan Colony, Panchayat colony, Tamil colony, SC colony, Pattelakkadu colony, Parappathu colony etc.

The grama Panchayat tried its best to solve the social and health problems in the colonies, but the nature of habitation is purely temporary, the result can be achieved hardly. Common Toilet facilities, common water supply schemes, electrification of the streets are already done in these colonies. Total Sanitation Programmes served much better results. The grama Panchayat is already honoured by **Nirmal Puraskar** from the **Hon. President of India sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development** in achieving total sanitation. Housing conditions are also quiet well in the colonies.

Every year the grama Panchayat authorities are making plans to a certain extent to meet the housing needs of the poor and the slum habitat.

Various social welfare schemes are designed by the local body for the upliftment of the poor. Some of them are:

- 1) Kudumbasree units
- 2) Self Help Groups
- 3) Adult Education Programmes

Kudumbasree as the part of Poverty Eradication Mission is the source of power for women of Kerala. The standard of living and social status have improved a lot after their active participation in these units. Kudumbasree also made women to improve their reading

habits, communication skills and also to develop their decision making ability. In short, the women have shown the right path for a better tomorrow by this social organization. At present, thousands of women are associated with Kudumbasree Mission, giving a new perspective to their life with a bright vision. In the Eloor grama Panchayat there are 162 Kudumbasree units which are involved in the following activities.

- (1) Hotel business, Grocery, Margin Free Market
- (2) Making of undergarments (tie up with high level manufacturers)
- (3) Animal Husbandry such as Poultry, Goat, Cow etc.
- (4) Agriculture (Paddy cultivation in 15 Acres of land in the Panchayat other than cultivation of Plantain and Banana).
- (5) Vermi compost manufacturing unit from the waste (House hold / Hotel)
- (6) Computer unit
- (7) Curry powder units
- (8) Paper bag. units

(A revolving fund of Rs. 10,000/- each is allotted for 162 units from Grama Panchayat Plan Fund.)

50 Self Help Groups are working in the Panchayat. A trend is observed that members from regular income groups are not interested in such ventures.

20 Anganavadis are working in the Panchayat, which take care of the health of mothers and provide pre-primary education for children, and enriches the nutritional level of the child folk of the Panchayat through noon meal scheme of Govt. Various other schemes of the Government are executed through these Anganvadi teachers.

Table 7.3 Percentage of households enjoying the services

Services	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Kudumbasree	23	4	4	31
Anganavadi	16	5	9	30
Others	11	9	19	39
Total	50	18	32	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Kudumbasree units play a prominent role in the social as well as economic upliftment of the society in the grama Panchayat. 31% of households, especially where head of households are either sick or addicted to intoxicants and women headed households are

surviving through the benefits from these units. Some of the activities of Kudumbasree are Hotel units; margin free shops, vermi compost unit etc. have their own role in the development of the society. Grama Panchayat is in the way of women empowerment which will ultimately lead to the National Policy of Women Empowerment and Gender Equality.

7.4 Other schemes for economic development

National programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SGSRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Credit cum subsidy scheme for rural housing, Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) etc were the major schemes implemented in the grama Panchayat.

Table 7.4 describes the number of families registered under MGNREGA .It is seen that 68% of the families are registered under this scheme and 32% of SC families are benefited under this scheme. The gender split up of the participation is given in **appendix 3**. A total of 2666 man days were created as on 31.3.2009 as per Panchayat records and an amount of Rs. 5.2 lakhs were expended in this regard.

Table 7.4 Registration on MGNREGA

Social status	No. of families registered (%)	Percentage of persons benefited
SC	32	32
ST	0	0
Others	68	68
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Table 7.5 No. of man days generated up to 31.03.2009

Social status	No. of man days generated
SC	1436
ST	0
Others	1230
Total	2666

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Table 7.6 No. of works & Expenditure on MGNREGA, as on 31.3.2009

Category	Expenditure in Rupees
Unskilled wages	367890
Skilled/ semi skilled wages	23656
Material cost	35789
Administrative cost	95951
Total Expenditure	523286
No of works completed	20
Total amount allotted in the year 09-10	1276714

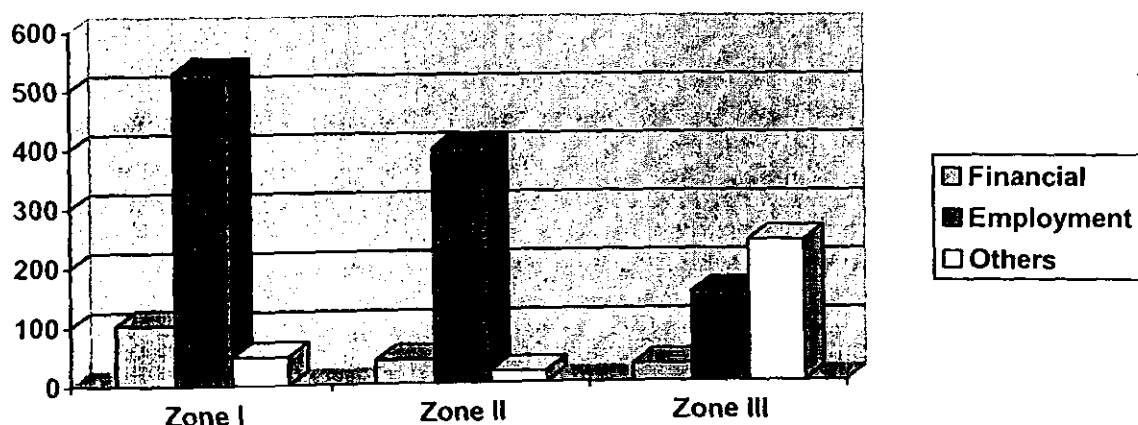
Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

4% of the population agreed that they are benefited from poverty alleviation programmes of the Government. The benefits they enjoyed are either in the form of financial (11%) as well as employment generation (69%). It is observed that Zone I, the industrial zone, enjoys the maximum from such programmes.

Table 7.7 Beneficiaries from social poverty alleviation units (in %)

Type of benefit	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Total
Financial	7	3	1	11
Employment	34	26	10	69
Others	3	1	15	20
Total	44	30	26	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics



Consistent economic development is possible only through employment generation. Here in Eloor grama Panchayat the development is quite consistent as the

employment generation has reached at relatively higher rate. 220 job cards were distributed through the MGNREGA. Still the existence of unemployed is to be addressed.

Table 7.8 Income of the Panchayat as on 31.3.2009

Income details of Eloor Grama Panchayat

Sl No.	Items	Amount collected in Rs.
1	Building tax	3499085
2	Profession tax	10076132
3	Basic tax grant(Land conversion fee)	28183
4	Land cess	735
5	Additional tax on Ent. (Information act)	1009
6	Show tax(J.N.N.U. R.M)	1980000
7	Surcharges on Show tax (N.R. E. G. A)	150000
8	Tax on advertisement(Dog license fee)	760
9	Rural Pool fund (Para Medical)	500
10	V.T.C (Manal)	400
11	Receipt under PFA Act	3140
12	Rent on lands and buildings	81706
13	Market fee(Auction)	27805
14	Bus stand fees (Registration)	300
15	Installation of machinery	12280
16	Ferry rent	3750
17	D& O license fees	1307276
18	Building licenses(D & O Late fee)	20847
19	Under B & D registration	3577
20	Encroachment fees(Building permit fee)	338924
21	Cinema regulation act((B.A.)	19484
22	Pvt market (Cost of form)	77908
23	Demand notice fee	87
24	Warrant and Distract(Marriage registration fee)	2278
25	Fines by courts(Road cross)	14800
26	Govt. grant and contemns(Old age Benefit)	111090
27	Sundry receipts (Refund)	825
28	Estimate preparation charge	2652
29	Sales tax VAT	10238
30	Interest on investments	4672795
31	Other receipts investment(Penal interest)	132558
32	Ambulance rent	34402
	Total	22615526

Professional tax is one of the main sources of income of the grama Panchayat. 45% of the panchayath income comes from this tax, 21% of the income comes from the interest on investments, and 15% from the building tax.

Even though it is highly difficult to evaluate per capita income based on the available resources, an effort has been taken for. From the survey, household income for each sampled household is noted. 3824 income earners were surveyed and on an average each gets Rs.6332/-per month. Bringing this to the total population it is calculated the per capita income per household of the grama Panchayat is more or less Rs.2320/-.This is much more than that of the nearby grama Panchayat. The reason may be the industrial development of the area and most of the population is salaried or wage earning employees.

A source wise classification of income (household wise) have been studied and shown in table 7.9.It is observed that 34% of the households have their income from salary or they are regular salaried people. There are 7% NRI house holds and 9% invests in business. But 41% of the households are involved in other type of economic activities.

Table 7.9 Source wise classification of income (% of households)

Sources	Zone			Total
	I	II	III	
Salary: NRI	3	2	2	7
Salary : RI	9	17	8	34
Business	3	3	3	9
Agriculture	0	0	0	0
Pension	3	3	2	8
Rent	0	0	0	0
Remittance	0	1	0	1
Others	16	14	11	41
Total	34	40	26	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

It is observed from the survey results that major share of the population are salaried.

7.5 Financial Institutions-Banks

There are about five nationalized banks and one cooperative society serving the economic needs of Eloor Panchayat, the details are given in table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Banks with their service area

Sl. No.	Name of bank/Branch	Service Area- No. of wards
1	Bank of India, Udyogamandal	3
2	Indian overseas Bank Udyogamandal	4
3	Dena Bank, Udyogamandal	3
4	Union Bank of India, Manjummel	3
5	State Bank of Travancore, Udyogmandal	4
6	Eloor service Cooperative society Ltd, Eloor	20

* Source- District Credit Plan 2009-10 prepared by Lead Bank, Ernakulam.

7.6 Industries and its role

Industries have its own role in the development of Eloor grama Panchayat so the area is called as **Udyogamandal**, for 'udyog' -the main occupation and the allied services provide bread to the population. Also, the political and executive powers brought the industrialists in the way to provide social assistance to the habitats vide drinking water, electricity, roads etc. There is a proposal of insuring the lives of the habitat which would safeguard their existence. The major share of the income of the grama Panchayat is from the industrial units which are highly flourishing in the area.

7.7 Gender Participation in development

Another new break up for development introduced by UNDP is Gender Related Index. This is a measure of inequality in achievement between women and men. The GDI falls when the achievement levels of both women and men in a country go down or when the disparity between their achievement increases. The greater the gender disparity in basic capabilities, the lower will be the GDI when compared to HDI. In addition, there is one more measure called Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). GEM evaluates the progress in advancing women's stand in political, social and economic forums. It examines the extent to which women and men are able to actively participate in economic and political life and take part in decision- making.

While GDI focuses on expansion of capabilities, the GEM is concerned with the use of those capabilities to take advantage of the opportunities of life.

As far as Eloor Panchayat is concerned, women have a remarkable participation in all sectors of economic as well as social set up. The local body itself is led by an Elected Women representative! Focus group discussion reveals that women participation in economic development is highly significant even though it is kept as unaccountable. Each household of below average income group, the female members are involved at least in one activity that contributes to their family income.

In the Survey it is enquired whether gender difference makes any role in the decision making on the education of children, household expenses, other decisions and ownership of land, house and other possessions. Table 7.10 represents the status on decision making. It is reported that in the education of children, 70% of the families reported that both husband and wife used to share their views in decision making. But some parents are taking into consideration their children's views too.

In the case of household expenses 51% of families responded that both male and female are sharing the total expenditure, but male are taking decisions in general. If children are the earning members, they take the role of taking decisions. Other than household expenses and education, if any important decision making situation arises both male and female are discussing the same before coming to a decision.

Ownership of land, house and others, male dominates the family which is a common trend in the Society. But in the ownership of all other possessions all members have equal participation.

Table 7.10 Participation in decision making

Decision on	Male	Female	Both	With children
Education of children	8	5	70	17
Household expenses	36	6	51	7
Other decision making	9	4	74	13
Ownership of land	79	16	5	0
Ownership of houses	72	22	6	0
Ownership of others	50	6	40	4

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

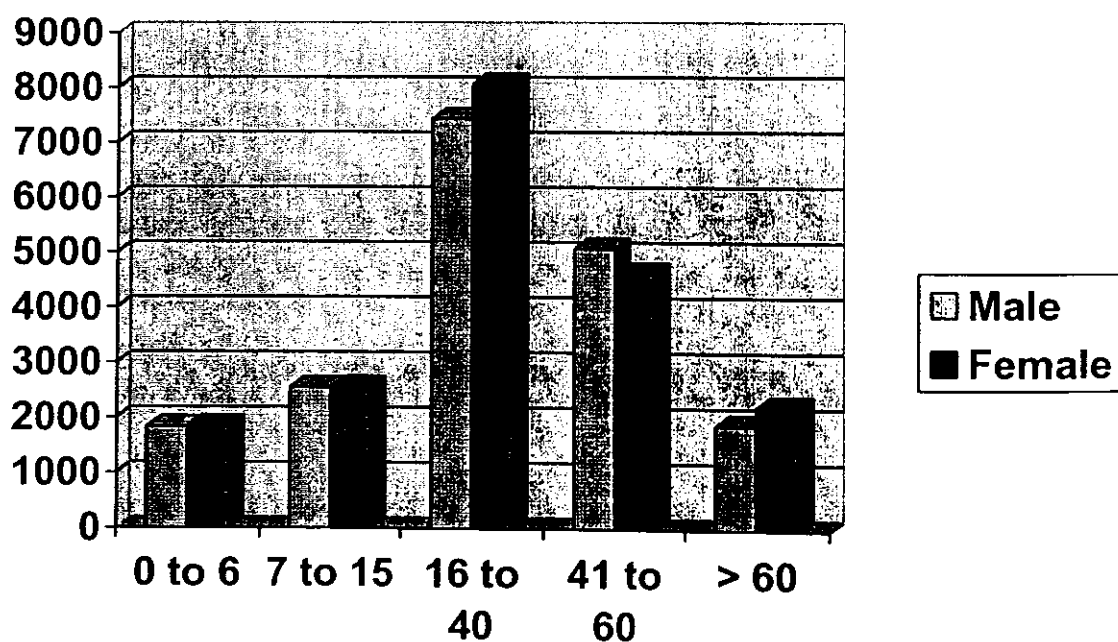
Table 7.11 depicts a picture on gender status of the panchayath. Of the total population 51% are females.

Table 7.11 Gender reflection in age group (in % of population)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 to 6	5	5	10
7 to 15	7	7	14
16 to 40	19	21	40
40 to 60	13	12	25
>60	5	6	11
Total	49	51	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Eloor 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Gender reflection in Age group



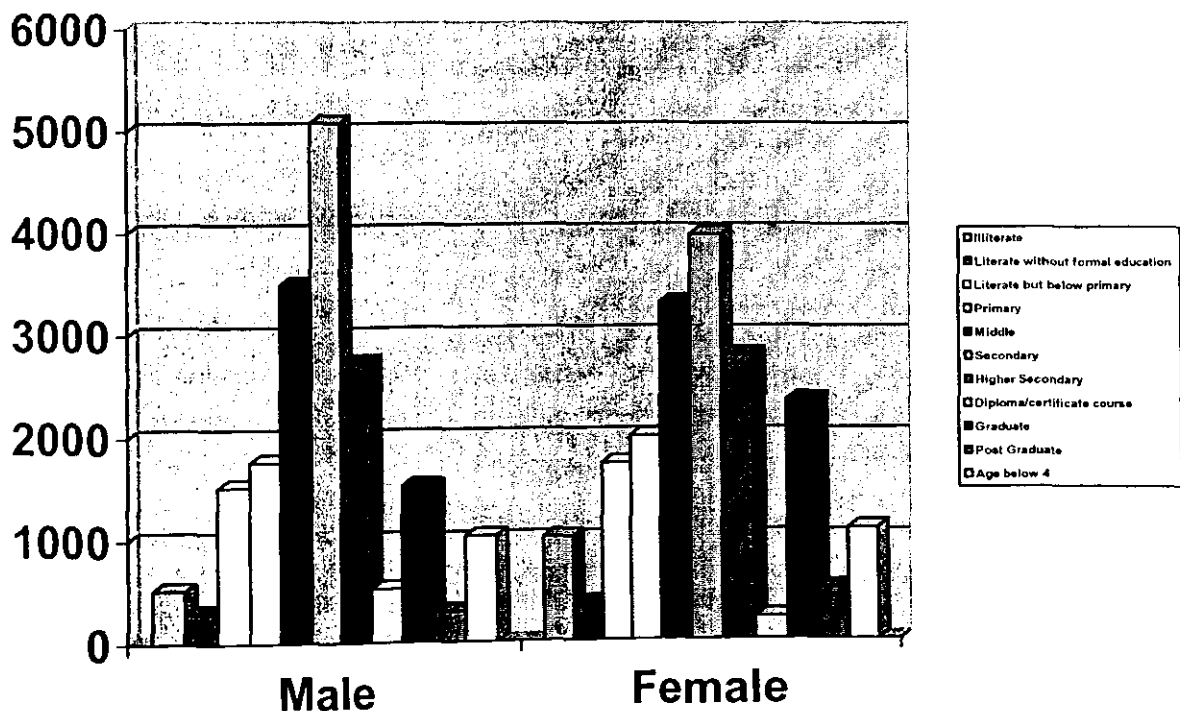
In Eloor Panchayat gender equity is fairly maintained in the age group 0- 6 and 7 - 15. When the prime age group 16 to 40 comes there is a slight increase of female while 41 - 60 age groups have a reverse effect. The age group above 60 years shows a slight increase in number of females which obviously shows that the longevity of life is much better for women than men, which is a common phenomenon observed in most of the

population group. The female infanticide is very rare in Eloor Panchayat which is directly reflected in the age group 0 to 6. The natural balance is maintained.

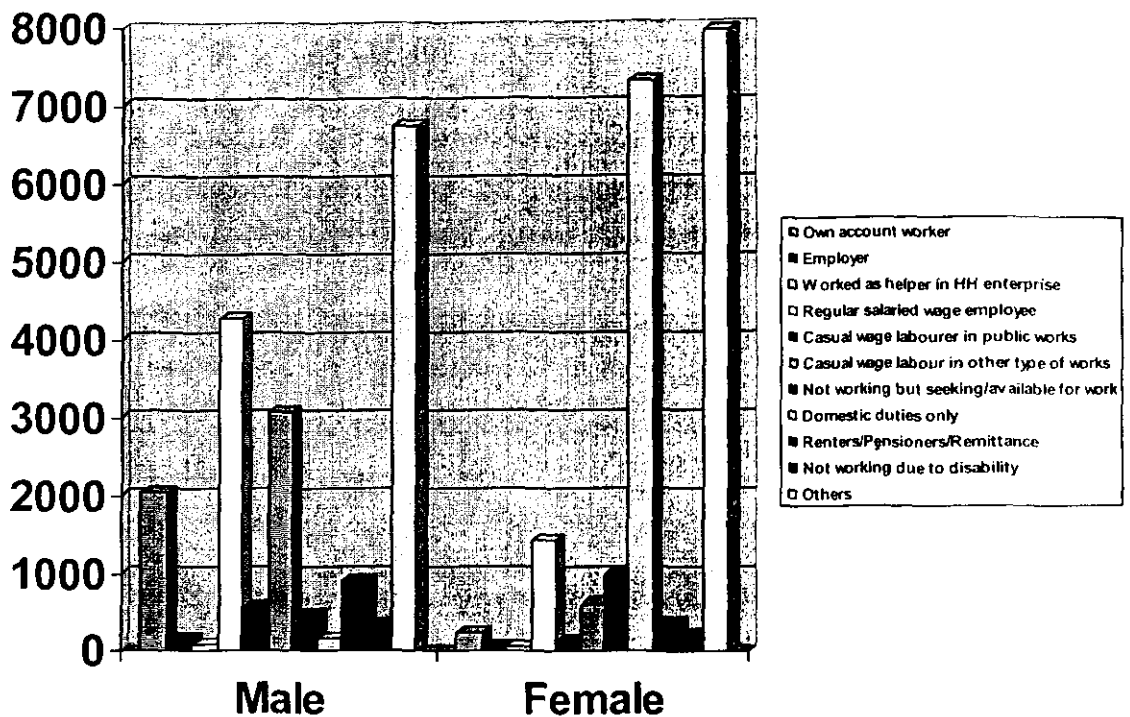
Table 7.12 Gender reflection in Educational status (in number)

Educational Status	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	523	1014	1537
Literate without formal education	300	365	665
Literate but below primary	1519	1731	3250
Primary	1759	1993	3752
Middle	3491	3301	6792
Secondary	5079	3975	9054
Higher Secondary	2728	2789	5517
Diploma/certificate course	524	220	744
Graduate	1526	2348	3874
Post Graduate	299	505	804
Age below 4	1031	1090	2121
Total	18779	19331	38110

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics



While coming to educational status, women are much ahead. Table 7.12 pictures the education status based on sex. Male dominance (13% of the total population) is observed in secondary education holders while there is a hike in female graduates when compared to male residents. Post graduate ladies also outnumbered the male counterparts. It is observed that there is comparatively no discrimination between male and female with respect to opportunities for education in Eloor Panchayat.



In Eloor Panchayat about 90% women were engaged in domestic duties only, which is an unaccountable economic activity reflecting the lower work participation rate. While comparing health status of female, it is observed that women is relatively healthier than men. Even though there are rare occasions where females are set aside, it can be taken as a part of ancient social setup which still remains in the mind of people. But they seem to be more adaptable to new social changes.

Table 7.13 Gender reflection in usual activity

Usual activity	M	F	T
Own account worker	2046	247	2293
Employer	148	51	199
Worked as helper in HH enterprise	77	52	129
Regular salaried wage employee	4275	1417	5692
Casual wage labourer in public works	564	124	688
Casual wage labour in other type of works	3054	612	3666
Not working but seeking/available for work	466	991	1457
Domestic duties only	160	7302	7462
Renters/Pensioners/Remittance	911	376	1287
Not working due to disability	351	214	565
Others	6727	7945	14672
Total	18779	19331	38110

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2009 by Dept. of Economics and Statistics

7.8 Gender wise health status

Health parameters for female occupants are relatively in a good state. Hospitals are easily accessible if in need. This is discussed in detail in chapter 5.

Chapter VIII

Human Development: A Perspective

Well known for its mode of development in framing policies for a better planning, Kerala has got a different style which enhances its development indices among other Indian States. Also, the districts have no significant variation in terms of these indices. Of course, community level variation still persists in the society. The well established three tier system as a part of decentralization brought the socially and economically backward population to the public sphere so as to plan and implement the development policies homogeneously. The gaps are observed in the planning process and are taken into consideration in local body by the respective elected bodies. By this, the local body can reach out to the deepest level of development so that imbalanced human development may not take place. Ernakulam being the industrial capital of the State, the life style, health pattern and education have got different levels while comparing with other districts.

Eloor Panchayat surrounded by the Periyar River is the best suitable place for industries with respect to water availability, transportation facilities such as Cochin International Airport, Railways and Kochi Port Trust.

Eloor is the industrially concentrated Panchayath and the major share of population is migrated to this place in search of employment before 30-40 years. Being a society of salaried people, typical culture persists in this area. Gender differences can still be observed here as the female members of the families are not working but remain as housewives (very few only have come out under main stream of generating economic independence). But the female members of the poor households are involved in income generating activity with the help of local body.

Once a land of paddy -cultivation, the agriculture in this area is absolutely zero and paddy area remains marshy and cannot be utilized for agriculture. Still dry cultivation can be seen in some parts of the Panchayat.

A small proportion of the households are below poverty line. Local body is taking sincere efforts to grow the economic status of these households under various social welfare schemes. Poverty is largely concentrated among socially disadvantaged group of people who are land- less or own small size of land. Mostly these people are uneducated, migrated laborers and some sort of nomadic character is seen. Though the local body has

taken effort to keep them under strong shelter by constructing houses, they are not utilizing the same properly.

The strong database for the Panchayat is essential for planning & development. A lot of surveys have been done in this area based on industry, health, environment etc. But no survey had been covered all aspects including the socio economic background of the inhabitants. Even though a sampling study is done within the given time frame, the result represents the entire panchayath with estimates being highly significant. The account of man- power and resources available in the Panchayat are to be explored. Various schemes and planning efforts are to be taken by the local body with the assistance of line departments and research institutions in addition to the existing schemes.

8.1 Education Sector:

Once upon a time being the best school in the district, the FACT school with excellent faculty in Arts, Science and other cultural activities had been closed due to some reasons. No school has been ever reached to the level of the FACT school. Significant gains have been achieved in the area of education by the population of the Panchayath. The present schools should be brought to the best level. The ways for betterment of these educational institutions must be addressed

Local body is taking sincere efforts to provide all required infrastructure for education in the form of vehicles, laboratory, and library, vacation classes, conducting sports and games activities.

It should be noted that the siblings of migrant workers are also enrolled in these educational institutions irrespective of castes. Several concessions are given to the SC/ST group children as per Government norms. The scheme of “Noon meal to all” in schools is another step of the Panchayat .It is observed that no dropout has been reported in any of these schools.

There are 13 schools in the Panchayat at primary, middle and secondary levels. For higher education, especially in technical field, the students are accessing the nearby Municipality or Corporation. Inhabitants of the Panchayat are migrated for employment in various industries. Hence, in general people have got basic education and some are technically qualified.

For higher education, after schooling, children can approach either technical institutions or Arts & Science colleges or University of Science and Technology in adjacent areas making use of location advantages. It is quiet interesting to note that some kind of gender

discrimination persists here. I.e., the male children are approaching the technical education field than their female counter parts so that they may get employment in the local industrial unit itself. The girls prefer conventional education i.e., going for degree and then post graduation etc.

8.2 Health Sector:

A lot of studies have been done in this sector but limited to very small area of the panchayath. In the study, it is reported that health problems exist in this industrially based Panchayat as in any other normal Panchayat of the district. But, as this study is limited to small area and due to *umbrella effect* of air pollution, people of the Panchayat suffer from chest related problems in general. Several research institutes like CUSAT, AIIMS have conducted various studies relating to health problems of the inhabitants generated due to environment pollution. Presence of radioactive elements in the plants, animals (domestic & pet) eggs laid by hens/ducks is said to be traced out. Those studies are yet to be published. Being the 36th hot spot in the world, Eloor is attracting world wide attention.

Closure of the industries is not a solution to these problems. There should be a harmony between environment and industries. Industries should observe the LAEC'S Recommendations so that pollution to a great extent can be controlled.

Some of the recommendations of the health survey by the local body are

- (1) Introduction of health insurance scheme of a minimum sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for all households
- (2) Stringent measures should be taken against those industrial units who are violating norms and constitute ward level committees to identify them.
- (3) Periodical review by KSPCB, soil testing and water quality checks should be done by respective agencies.
- (4) Regular medical camps for early diagnosis and detection of the diseases for the residents of the panchayath.
- (5) Resettlement and rehabilitation centers for those severely affected can be constituted. In addition to this, pain and palliative care units can also be established

The incidence of health problems is even across gender and socio-economic group. However, disparities if any exist in gender as well as social set up could be observed in the survey.

In non-residential areas health problems are not highly significant. Still prevalence of poor health and chronic illness is found among individuals from households in almost all areas irrespective of APL households, forward castes, labourers and educated individuals. Elderly people are subjected to some kind of diseases may be due to ageing. Expenditure on health is doubled as there is no Referral Hospital under Government sector. The patients are redirected to Super Specialty hospitals in the city where the same medical examination procedures are repeated before starting treatment. ESI hospital with inpatient facility is available for industrial workers together with JNM Lakshmi hospital to which some industrial units have tie up. The industry itself pays the medical expenses of its workers to the hospital. But for the poor people other than industry related, treatment for chronic diseases or major problems is a fuss within the Panchayat. Here it is observed that only primary medical treatment can be obtained in the case of severe diseases. They have to approach hospitals outside the Panchayat or for the poor folk who sought for some other ailments.

The Vital Statistics revealed that no still birth is reported from this area as severe cases may not be attended in the existing hospitals of the Panchayat. Being environmentally sensitive area, several research institutions in Medical, Environmental studies other than social scientists are conducting various research based on different sectors with respect to Panchayat. As a result, residents are highly health conscious and have got an aversion towards such surveys and become non-responsive. They have got funny or aggressive attitude towards such studies, in general.

The primary health centre in the Panchayat should have more specialized medical officers and it should be raised to referral hospital having special status with at least 80 beds. Evidently nursing homes, child welfare and maternity centre with more than 25- 30 beds are working in private sector.

8.3 Economic Sector:

Decentralized planning is an opportunity to address the issues faced by the people through local body. The local body has to realize its potential and that is to be exploited. The council should function as one unit for the development of the Panchayat as a whole without sticking to each Counselor's ward wise development. The demand from the Council is for the overall development by projecting the adequate proposals, their implementation and monitoring.

Being one of the richest Panchayat, there are still opportunities to be explored. One of them is tourism sector. Prototype industrial units with a walkway along the banks of Periyar River surrounding the Panchayat with houseboat facility may attract tourists and students of technical institutions. The availability of vacant land can be utilized for Floriculture on commercial basis which may generate employment and income. Local body should take initiatives with the help of line departments in implementing such projects.

8.4 Conclusion

On viewing the indicators viz., income, education and health and their conditions and impacts on these areas, it will lead to a developed status in economic, social and cultural set up. But the health aspects do not have a good future and for that a well designed environmental planning is highly essential for the entire habitat. There is a good scope for industrial tourism, ring- roads, gardening of paths and park views and so on. The existing geographical conditions are well suited for this purpose. Thus, a **Green buffer zone** can be easily created if there is will and power.

In short, when efforts are taken to address the problems in different sectors such as health care, environment etc. the local body's initiatives are not sufficient with limited support and lack of proper management. Health Insurance Scheme is proposed to be implemented in the Panchayat it is getting prolonged due to some technical problems. Regular medical camps may be conducted in all modes of treatment. Various Welfare schemes are ongoing in the Panchayat like MGNREGA, Kudumbasree etc.

The planning process must consider the severe drawbacks with respect to environment and health. It should work towards educational and health achievements together with a better atmosphere. The Panchayat possess the **political will** and **Power** to do things differently and this capacity is to be utilized in an effective manner.

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Human Development Report - Socio Economic Survey

Form I : Survey on Selected Households

District: Ernakulam

Panchayat: Eloor

Block : Alangad

Ward:

Block 1 : Identification Particulars

1	Name of Head of Household	6	Multiple Family dwelling					Yes/No
2	Address with Phone No.	7	Number of NRI's					1 2 3 4 5
3	House No.	8	Religion					
4	Size of Household	9	Caste					
5	Name of Informant	10	If Colony, Specify					

Block 2 : Demographic Particulars

Name	2	Relation with HH	Sex M-1 F-2	Age	Marital Status (code)	Education Level		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						General	Technical									
1																

Col (3) Relation to Head -Self-0, Spouse of Head-1, Married Child-2, Spouse of married child-3, Unmarried Child-4, Grand child -5, Father/Mother/ Father-in-Law/Mother -in-law -6, Brother /Sister/ Brother -in-law/Sister-in-law-7, Servants/Employees/Other Non Relatives-8

Col (6) Marital Status - Currently Married-1, Separated-2, Divorced-3, Never Married-4

- Col (7) **General Educational Level** - Not Literate -01, Literate without formal schooling-02, Literate but below primary-03, Primary-04, Middle-05, Secondary-06, Higher Secondary-07, Diploma/Certificate course-08, Graduate-09, Post Graduate and above-10
- Col (8) **Technical/Professional** - Degree Course in Agriculture-1, Engineering/Technology-2, Medicine-3, Nursing/Paramedical-4, Crafts-5, Others-6
- Col (11) **Dropout Reasons**- Health-1, Lack of Conveyance-2, Financial constrain-3, Domestic Problems-4, Others-5, N.A-6
- Col (12) **Usual Principal Activity** - Worked in House hold enterprise (Self Employed) : Own account worker - 11, Employer- 12, Worked as Helper in H.H Enterprise (Unpaid Family Worker) - 13, Worked as Regular Salaried/Wage Employee - 14, Worked as Casual wage Labour :-in Public works- 15, In other type of works-16, Did not work but was seeking and / or available for work -17, Domestic Duties only - 18, Renters/Pensioners/Remittance Recipients - 19, Not able to work due to disability-20, Others - 21
- Col (14) **Source of major income**: Salary: NRI-1, RI-2, Business-3, Agriculture-4, Pension-5,, Rent-6, Remittance-7, Others-8
- Col (15) **Languages Known**- Malayalam-1, English-2, Hindi-3, Tamil-4, Others-5
- Col (16) **Dependency Status**- No Children-1, Children away from Home-2, Deserted by Children-3, No Relatives-4, Others-5
- Col (17) **Health Status** - Very Good Health-1, Good Health-2, Small Health problems-3, Very Poor-4

2.1. Migration Details

1	Native Place Of Head of household	5	Nature of migration(Individual-1, Family-2)
2	Whether your family migrated within last 5 years(Yes-1, No-2)	6	Whether any members of your family migrated to other place(out migration)(Yes-1, No-2)
3	If yes from where	7	If yes where
4	Reason	8	Relation of migrated person

col: (1), (3), (7) : Same district-1, other districts of Kerala-2, other states or UT of India-3, outside India-4

Col (4): For employment-1, To join with relatives -2, other reasons-3

Col (8): Spouse of Head-1, Married Child-2, Spouse of married child-3, Unmarried Child-4, Grand child -5, Father/Mother/ Father-in-law/Mother -in-law -6, Brother /Sister/ Brother -in-law/Sister-in-law-7, Servants/Employees/Other Non Relatives-8

2.2: Education Details

Sl No (as in block 2)	Location of institution studying			Type of institutions			If location of schooling is outside, specify reasons	Whether attended Pvt tuition at any stage (Y-1, N-2)		Expenditure incurred in	
	School level	college level	Other institution	School	College	Others		School	college		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

Col (2), (3),(4), - within Panchayat-1, Neighboring area Outside but within the district-2, Outside district & within state-3, Outside State-4

Col (5), (6), (7) - Govt-1, Private aided-2, Private unaided-3, unrecognized-4, Self Financing-5

Col(8) - Lack of critical infra structure such as adequate student-teacher ratio, Library, Laboratory, Physical Education aids...etc-1, Basic infra structure such as sufficient class rooms, sanitation facilities, furniture, drinking water, conveyance .etc-2 No such institution within the panchayth-3, Particular course not available within the Panchayath-4, could not seek admission-5, others-6

Block 3: Basic Amenities**3.1 Housing Status**

1	Tenurial Status (code)	
2	If rented, Monthly rent	
3	If owned, any Loans availed (Yes-1, No-2)	
4	If Yes, specify code	
5	Area of land possessed (Cents)	
6	Whether having cultivating land (Yes-1, No-2)	
7	If Yes, Area	

SI No(1) **Tenurial Status**- Owned-01, Leased-02, Hired: Employer Quarter-03, Hired Dwelling units with written contract-04, Hired Dwelling units without written contract-05, No Dwelling-06, Notified Slum-07, Non-notified Slum-08, Squatter Settlement-09, Others-10

SI No(4) **Loans availed** - Panchayat-01, Bank- 02, Communal Institutions-03, Charitable Institutions-04, Others-05

No(8) **Crops** - Paddy-01, Vegetables: 02, Coconut-03, Arecanut-04, Pepper-05, Nutmeg-06, Cashew-07, Banana - 08, Plantain-09, Tubers-10, Other fruits-11 SI No(9) **Structure Type** - Concrete roof-01 Tiled roof-02 other kutchha-03

SI No(11) **Type of Dwelling** -Independent House-01 Flat-02, Quarters-03, Others-04

SI No(12) **Floor Type** - Mud-01, Cement-02, clay tile-03, Ceramic tile-04, Vitrified-05, marble-06, Granite-07, Wooden-08, others-09

SI No(13) **Bath Room** -Attached-01, Detached-02, No Bath Room-03

SI No(14) **Type of Latrine** -Septic-01, Pit-02, Others-03

3.2 Drinking Water

1	Source of drinking water (code) *	
2	Source of bathing /washing water (code) *	
3	If having house connection monthly rent	
4	Distance to the source (code)	

*SI No(1)-**Source of drinking water** - Own well-01, Public well-02, Bore Well-03, Other Well-04, Own Tank-05, Other Tanks-06, Pipe Line-07, Public tap-08, Ponds-09, Canals-10, River -11

SI No(4)- **Distance to the Source**- Less than 50 metre-01, 50 meters to 200 meters -02, Greater than 200 meters-03

SI No(6)- **Method of purification**- Strain by Cloth-01, Alum-02, Water Filter-03, Boiling-04, Electronic Purifier-05, Nothing-06, Others-07

3.3 Telephone /Electricity

1	Whether Telephone connection available	
2	If yes, Number of connections(+mobile)	
3	Type of fuel for cooking(Code)	
4	Household Appliances Possessed	

SI No(3) -**Fuel for Cooking**- Logs-01, LPG-02, Kerosene-03, Electricity-04, Biogas-05, others-06

SI No(4) -**Household Appliances Possessed** -VCD/DVD Player -01, Radio/Tape Recorder-02, Refrigerator-03, Washing Machine -04 , Mixer/Grinder -05, Electric Iron -06, Air Conditioner -07, Computer-08, Television-09, Mobile sets-10

SI No(6) -**Source of lighting**- Kerosene-1, Biogas-2 Solar-3, Others-4

8	Specify Crops	
9	Structure Type (code)	
10	Age of Structure	
11	Type of Dwelling (code)	
12	Type of Floor(code)	
13	Bath Room (code)	
14	Type of Latrine (code)	

5	Whether drinking water facility is sufficient	
6	Method of purification of Drinking Water(Code)	
7	Are you aware of rain water harvesting	
8	If yes have you provided any of these	

5	Whether Electrified(Y-1, N-2)	
6	If No source of lighting	
7	If yes monthly bill amount	

3.4 Drainage & Garbage Disposal

1	Disposal of Domestic waste (code)	
2	Disposal of Domestic Waste Water (code)*	
3	Type of Drainage arrangement	
4	Whether the area is water logged	

SI No(1) – Domestic waste disposal – Simply thrown out-01, Burns-02, Deposit in Pit-03, Convert to Manure-04, Collected by Residents Association/Panchayath through Kudumbasree units-05, Others-06

SI No(2) – Disposal of waste Water– To Kitchen Garden-01, Drainage-02, Separately made for it-03, Outside Home-04, No separate arrangements-05

Block 4 : Transportation Facilities

Mode of conveyance	Bus/Bicycle/Bike/Scooter/Car/Auto/Train/Walking			
No of vehicles in the household	Bike	Scooter	Car	Others

Block 5 : Social Assistance

1	Whether mock drill from any industrial unit is available to the members of the family?		4	Whether the household get free meal at school (Y-1,N-2)	
2	If yes give the details		5	Household get service from (code)	
3	Benefits from any special poverty alleviation units		6	Ration card status (code)	

SI No(5) – Kudumbasree -01, Anganvadi-02 SI No(6) – APL-01, BPL -02, A.A.Y -03, NIL-04

Block 6: Specify the place and distance to the following, which you visit frequently

SI No	Facilities	Place	Distance	SI No	Facilities	Place	Distance
1	Primary School			12	Textile Shop		
2	High School			13	Hardware shop		
3	HSS			14	Home appliances		
4	College			15	Bus stand		
5	Professional / Technical College			16	Auto stand		
6	Computer Institutions/Internet Cafes			17	Temple/church/mosque		
7	Hospital			18	Milk distribution center		
8	Grocery/provisional store			19	Petrol pump		
9	Ration Shop			20	Cinema		
10	Vegetable market			21	Motorable road		
11	Fish market			22	PCO		

Block 7: Health Particulars

Sl. No	Food habits Veg-1, Non-2, Both-3	Other habits (Code)	Hospitalised (Yes-1, No-2)	If yes No. Of times	Name of disease (Code)	Method of treatment (Code)	Agency (Code)	Expenditure	Medical insurance (Yes-1, No-2)	Chronic disease (Code)	Present status (Code)	Disability (Code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Sl No(3) - Cigarette-01, Beedi-02, Snuff -03, Pan -04, Liquor-05

Sl No(5) - Diarrhea-01, Fever-02, Malaria-03, Filaria-04, Chicken Pox- 05, Measles-06, Mumps-07, Diphtheria-08, Heart Attack-14, Paralysis-15, Diabetes-16, B. P -17, Goitre-18, Allergy-19, Dengue Fever-20, Japan Fever-21, Rat Fever-22, Others-23

Sl No(6) - Allopathy-01, Ayurveda-02, Homeo-03, Others-04

Sl No(7) - Self Treatment-01, Govt. Hospital -02, Private Hospital -03, Others-04

Sl No(10)- Leprosy-01, Tuberculosis-02, Filaria-03, Asthma- 04, B. P -05, Heart Attack-06, Cancer-07, Ulcer-08, Uterus Disease-09, Kidney Ailment -10, Arthritis-11, Goitre-12, AIDS-13, Skin Disease-14, Others-15

Sl No(11)-Cured with disability-1, Cured without disability- 2, Not cured-3

Sl No(12)- Locomotor-3, Sight-4, hearing-5, Smelling-6, Feeling-7, Speaking-8, Tasting-9

Block 8: Vital Statistics

If any Birth or death occurred in your house during last five years: Yes / No

8.1: Birth details:

Sl No.	Sex (M/F)	Year	Still Birth (Y/N)	Infant Death	Maternal Death	Abortion/ Miscarriage

Cause of death: Leprosy-01, Tuberculosis-02, Filaria-03, Asthma- 04, B. P -05, Heart Attack-06, Cancer-07, Ulcer-08, Uterus Disease-09, Kidney Ailment -10, Arthritis-11, Goitre-12, AIDS-13, Skin Disease-14, Liver syrriosis-15, Maternal death- 16, Old age -17, Accident-18, Homicide- 19, Suicide -20
Others-21

8.2: Death Details

Sl no	Sex (M/F)	Age at death	Year of death	Whether Received medical aid (Y/N)	Cause of death (code)

Block 9: Gender Equality Details (above 15 years)

Sl No	Participation in any income generation activity (Y/N)	whether engaged in any social or political activities (Y/N)	whether member in Kudumbasree, S.H.G or Others (Y/N)	If unemployed, specify reasons
1	2	3	4	5

9.1. Participation in decision making & ownership

Sl No	Decision	Code	SI No	Ownership	Code
1	Education of Children		4	Ownership of land	
2	Household Expenses		5	Ownership of house	
3	Other decisions		6	Ownership of others	

Decision/ownership: Male-01, Female-02, Both-03

Block 10: Consumption pattern food items (Monthly)

Sl No	Item	Quantity	Value in Rs.	Source code
1	Cereals			
2	Pulses			
3	Milk & Milk products			
4	Edible oil			
5	Fish/Meat/Egg			
6	Vegetables			
7	Fruits			
8	Sugar/Salt/Spices			
9	Beverages			
10	Pat/tobacco/Intoxicants			
11	Fuel & Light			
	Total			

Consumption pattern non food items (yearly)

Sl No	Item	Quantity	Value in Rs.	Source code
12	Clothing			
13	Bedding			
14	Footwear			
15	Education			
16	Medical (Institutional)			
17	Medical (Non institutional)			
18	Entertainment			
19	Conveyance			
20	Durable goods			
21	Rent			
22	Taxes			
23	others			
	Total			

Source code: Only purchase-01, Home grown stock-02, Both purchase and home grown stock-03, Only free collection-04, Only gifts/charity-05, Others-06

Date:

Signature with Name of investigator

Signature with Name of supervisor

APPENDIX 2

Concepts and Definitions

Subject coverage: The particular survey is considered for a study on human development and to report how the education, health and income of the population of the Eloor grama panchayath is structured and going on. As per the view of human development report the three indicators education, health and income to be analyzed.

Geographical coverage: The survey will cover the whole population of Eloor grama Panchayat as per frame and 25% of the population is studied under sampling methods.

Period of survey: The survey is completed for 2500 households in one week starting from 16th day of November to 20th day of November.

Schedule of enquiry: A particular schedule of enquiry is prepared for the survey covering 10 blocks.

Definitions

House: Every structure, tent, shelter, etc is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household.

Household size: The number of normally resident members of the households is its size.

Item 1.1 Head of the household: The eldest member of a household or the usual income earner of the household may be considered as head of the household as per the determination of the informant.

Item 1.3 House Number: All houses should have a house number which is as per the house list of the grama Panchayat in 2005 which is available as per the lists prepared from the grama Panchayat.

Item 1.5 Informant: An informant is one who gives information to the investigator and is a member of the household.

Dwelling unit: Dwelling unit is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure.

If more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. In such case it is a **multiple family dwelling structure**

NRI: A member of a household who is working outside India and an income earner of the household is defined as NRI.

Item 1.8: Religion: The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. The different numbers of the households claimed belonged to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are Hinduism-1, Islam-2., Christianity-3, others -4.

Item 1.9 Caste: The social group which the household belongs to will be recorded against this item. The specified codes are scheduled caste-1, Scheduled Tribe-2, Other backward classes -3, Others-4.

Item 1.10 Colony: If the area in which the household belongs to is a specified colony the name of the colony will be stated against this item.

Block 2: The block 2 is designed for demographic particulars of each household.

Item 2.1 Serial No. All the members of the sample household will be listed in block 2 using a continuous serial number in column no.1 In this list the head of the household will appear first followed by the head's spouse, first son, first son's wife, their children, second son, Second son's wife and their children and so on .After the sons are enumerated the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependents, servants etc.

Item 2.2 Name of the Member: The names of the members corresponding to the serial Numbers entered in the column 1 will be recorded in column 2.

Item 2.3: Relation to head of household: The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household, for the head of the household is self expressed in terms of specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

Self: 0, Spouse of the head: 1. Married child -2, Spouse of married child-3, Unmarried child -4, Grand Child-5. Father/mother/Father in law/Mother in law -6, brother/sister/brother in law/sister in law -7, Servants/employees/other non relatives-8

Item 2.4: Sex: The sex of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. Male-1, Female-2 for eunuchs-code 1 will be recorded.

Item 2.5 Age: The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered.

Item 2.6: Marital status: The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column in code. The codes are: Currently married-1, Separated-2, Divorced-3, Never married-4, widowed/Widower-0

Item 2.7: General education level: Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column in terms of specified codes. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be completed. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A. his/her educational attainment will be considered as a higher secondary. For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, educational attainment will be considered secondary. The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are

Not Literate --01, Literate without formal schooling-02, Literate but below primary-03, Primary-04, Middle-05, Secondary-06, Higher Secondary-07, Diploma/Certificate course-08, Graduate-09, Post Graduate and above-10

Item 2.8: Technical education level: Information regarding the level of Technical education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column in terms of specified codes. The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are – Degree Course in Agriculture-1, Engineering/Technology-2, Medicine- 3, Nursing/Paramedical-4, Crafts-5, Others-6

Item 2.9: Computer literacy: One who knows to work in computer is computer literate then code-1, Otherwise Code-2

Item 2.10: Whether studying: If a person listed in the column 2 is currently studying then code-1 otherwise code-2

Item 2.11: Dropouts: The students those leaving schools without completing their schools up to tenth standard. If there is any dropout the reason should be noted. The relevant codes are: Health-1, Lack of Conveyance-2, financial constrain-3, Domestic Problems-4, others-5, N.A-6

Item 2.12: Main activity: The description of the main activity will be recorded in this column. The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are:

Worked in House hold enterprise (Self Employed) : Own account worker – 11, Employer- 12, Worked as Helper in H.H Enterprise (Unpaid Family Worker) – 13, Worked as Regular Salaried/Wage Employee – 14, Worked as Casual wage Labour:-in Public works- 15, in other type of works-16, Did not work but was seeking and / or available for work-17, Domestic Duties only – 18, Renters/Pensioners/Remittance Recipients – 19, Not able to work due to disability-20, Others – 21

Item 2.13: Monthly income: The total income generated by each person listed in the column 2 is entered in this column. The relevant codes to be used for recording entries are:

Upto Rs. 5,000 -1, 5,001-10,000-2, 10,001-15,000-3, 15,001-20,000-4, Above Rs. 20,000-5

Item 2.14: Source of major income: The source of major income of the family as per the details of the informants. The relevant codes are: Salary: Nri-1, RI-2, Business-3, Agriculture-4, Pension-5,, Rent-6, Remittance-7, Others-8

Item 2.15: Languages Known: Here the language or languages usually a member uses should be noted as per codes: Malayalam-1, English-2, Hindi-3, Tamil-4, Others-5, Multiple languages Known-6. If any of the members uses more than one language the code 6 should be used.

Item 2.16: Dependency status: This column is relevant only in the case of aged or deceased ones who need assistance of others for their livelihood. The codes are: No Children-1, Children away from Home-2, Deserted by Children-3, No Relatives-4, others-5.

Item 2.17: Health status: The health condition of each member of the family should be noted in this column, the codes are: Very Good Health-1, Good Health-2, Small Health problems-3, Very Poor-4.

Block 2.1: Migration Status: Here eight items relating to the migration status of the family to be enquired and recorded. The details of migration of the previous five years is only taken under coverage of this survey, but as per the item 1 it can be decided whether the family is migrated or not without choosing the period.

Item 2.1.1: Native place of the head of the household should be coded as: Same district-1, other districts of Kerala-2, other states or UT of India-3, outside India-4.

Item 2.1.2: If the family is migrated within the last five years the code 1 should be used otherwise 2 . ie, if the family is migrated but the migration has occurred before five years the code 2 is used.

Item 2.1.3: If in item 2.1.2 the code used is 1, then this item should be coded. The place from where the migration has occurred should be noted here. The relevant codes are: : Same district-1, other districts of Kerala-2, other states or UT of India-3, outside India-4.

Item : 2.1.4: If in item 2.1.2 the code is 1, then only this information is collected. The reason for migration should be stated against this. The codes are: For employment-1, To join with relatives -2, other reasons-3.

Item 2.1.5: In this item the information whether the whole family is migrated or only a member of the previous family is migrated. If it is whole family then code 2 otherwise 1.

Item 2.1.6: This item refers out migration. Whether any member of the family is out-migrated then one is coded, if no out migration in the whole family 2 is coded.

Item 2.1.7: If in item 2.1.65 the code is 1 then the place to which the member is migrated is coded as per codes: Same district-1, other districts of Kerala-2, other states or UT of India-3, outside India-4.

Item 2.1.8: If in item 2.1.6 if the code is 1, then only this item is recorded. The relation of the person who out migrated with the head of the household is recorded in this item. The codes are: Self-0, Spouse of Head-1, Married Child-2, Spouse of married child-3, Unmarried Child-4, Grand child -5, Father/Mother/ Father-in- law/Mother -in-law -6, Brother /Sister/ Brother -in-law/Sister-in-law-7.

Block: 2.2 Education Details: The details of students of each family is collected and recorded in this block. The details are of only those who are now studying in any school or college or in any other such institutions including private tuition is collected.

Item 2.2.1: Here the respective serial number of block 2 of the concerned member of the family is entered. From Column 2 - 4 the place of the institution in which the member of the household is studying to be noted. In column 5 to 7 the type of institution Govt, Pvt etc to be noted.

Item 2.2.2: In this column, the place of the student who is studying in any school to be recorded. The codes are: within Panchayat-1, Outside the Panchayat but within the district-2, Outside district & within state-3, Outside State-4, Outside India-5

Item 2.2.3: In this column, the place of the student who is studying in any college to be recorded. The codes are: within Panchayat-1, Outside the Panchayat but within the district-2, Outside district & within state-3, Outside State-4 , Outside India-5

Item 2.2.4: In this column, the place of the student who is studying in any institution other than a school or a college to be recorded. The codes are: within Panchayat-1, Outside the Panchayat but within the district-2, Outside district & within state-3, Outside State-4, Outside India-5

Item 2.2.5: In this column the type of institution in which a student is studying in any school to be recorded. The codes are: Govt-1, Private aided-2, Private unaided-3, unrecognized-4, Self Financing-5, Others-6.

Item 2.2.6: In this column the type of institution in which a student is studying in any college to be recorded. The codes are: Govt-1, Private aided-2, Private unaided-3, unrecognized-4, Self Financing-5, Others-6.

Item 2.2.7: In this column the type of institution in which a student is studying in any institution other than a school or a college to be recorded. The codes are: Govt-1, Private aided-2, Private unaided-3, unrecognized-4, Self Financing-5, Others-6.

Item 2.2.8: In this column the entry is done only if the code in 2 to 4 is other than 1. In such case the reason for schooling outside the Panchayat to be recorded with concerned codes. The codes are Lack of critical infra structure such as adequate student-teacher ratio, Library, Laboratory, Physical Education aids...etc-1, Basic infra structure such as sufficient class rooms, sanitation facilities, furniture, drinking water, conveyance.etc-2 No such Institution within the panchayath-3, Particular course not available within the Panchayath-4, could not seek admission-5, others-6.

Item 2.2.9: In this column the entries should be done if any of the students recorded in column 2, 3, or 4 has attended private tuition in the respective course Yes-1 No-2 should be coded. If any student who is not studying in any institution school, college or other institution regularly but attended private tuition and studying in any level should be noted.

Item 2.2.10: In this column the annual expenditure incurred to any student for school studies should be entered. The actual expenditure for the studies should be enquired separately and recorded.

Item 2.2.11: In this column the annual expenditure incurred to any student for College and other institutional studies including private tuition should be. The actual expenditure for the studies should be enquired separately and recorded

Block 3: Basic Amenities: In this block the basic amenities of the families such as housing drinking water telephone, electricity, garbage disposal etc are enquired and noted against each item as per instructions

Item 3.1 Housing status: In this sub block the housing conditions of the family is recorded.

Item 3.1.1: Tenurial status: Here the place and the house conditions occupied by the family is recorded. The codes are : Owned-01, Leased-02, Hired: Employer Quarter-03, Hired Dwelling units with written contract-04, Hired Dwelling units without written contract-05, No Dwelling-06, Notified Slum-07, Non-notified Slum-08, Squatter Settlement-09. Others-10.

Item 3.1.2: If code 02 or 04 or 05 comes in item 3.1.1 ie, leased or rented, the amount of monthly rent should be recorded here. If the code of 3.1.1 02 ie leased, then the imputed amount of monthly rent as per interest rate should be recorded.

Item 3.1.3: If the code of item 3.1.1 is 01 and the family possessed any types of loans then 1 or if not possessed any type of loans 2 is coded.

Item 3.1.4: If in item 3.1.3 the code is 1 ie, any loans is possessed , then the type of institution from where the loan is availed is recorded under respective code. The codes are Panchayat-1, Bank- 2, Communal Institutions-3, Charitable Institutions-4, others-5- Multiple loans-6. The code 1 is used when any family availed loan from any bank or other institution by the assistance of grama Panchayat and to be repaid by installments .Code 2 is used when the loan is availed from any type of banks such as nationalized, scheduled, service cooperative societies, new generation banks etc.

Item 3.1.5: The area of land possessed by the family in total ie, by all members of the family in cents is recorded as per respective codes under different classes. The codes are. Less than-50-1, 50 & less than 100-2, 100 & less than 200-3, 200 & less than 300-4 , 300 and Above 300-5.

Item 3.1.6: In this item 1 is coded if the family has any cultivating land ie, land utilized for cultivation. If NO, 2 is coded.

Item 3.1.7: If in item 3.1.6, the code is 1 then only this item is recorded. If the code of 3.1.6 is 1 then the concerned codes are: Less than-50-1, 50 & less than 100-2, 100 & less than 200-3, 200 & less than 300-4 , 300 and Above 300-5.

Item 3.1.8: If in item 3.1.6 the code is 1 and 3.1.7 is recorded then the specifications of crops with concerned codes is recorded. The codes are: Paddy-01, Vegetables: 02, Coconut-03,

Arecanut-04, Pepper-05, Nutmeg-06, Cashew-07, Banana - 08, Plantain-09, Tubers-10, other fruits-11, and Multiple crops 12. The respective codes are entered with the priority of major crop cultivated if more than one crop is cultivated with equal priority then only code 12 is used.

Note: From items 3.1.9 to 3.1.14 the housing conditions are enquired and coded as per respective codes.

Item 3.1.9: In this item the housing structure is specified. The codes are. Concrete roof-1 Tiled roof-2 other kutchha-3, Mixed type -4. The condition of the house is decided as per majority criteria.

Item 3.1.10: In this item the age of the structure is recorded in completed years. Such as one year, two years and so on.

Item 3.1.11: In this item the dwelling type is recorded. The cods are independent House-1 Flat-2, Quarters-3, Others-4

Item 3.1.12: In this item the floor of the structure is recorded under respective codes. The codes are: Mud-1, Cement-2, Clay tile-3, Ceramic tile-4, Vitrified-5, Marble-6, Granite-7, Wooden-8, others-9.

Item 3.1.13: In this item the bathroom of the household with the structure is recorded as per codes: Attached-1, Detached-2, No Bath Room-3, Both-4.

Item 3.1.14: In this item the type of latrine used by the household with structure otherwise is recorded. The codes are: Septic -1, Pit -2, others -3

Sub Block 3.2: Drinking water: In this sub block the facility and availability of drinking water is recorded with particular reference to rain water harvesting.

Item 3.2.1: In this item the source of drinking water should be recorded. The codes are: Own well-01, Public well-02, Bore Well-03, Other Well-04, Own Tank-05, Other Tanks-06, Pipe Line-07, Public tap-08, Ponds-09, Canals-10, River -11.

Item 3.2.2: In this item the source of bathing /washing water should be recorded. The codes are: Own well-01, Public well-02, Bore Well-03, Other Well-04, Own Tank-05, Other Tanks-06, Pipe Line-07, Public tap-08, Ponds-09, Canals-10, River -11.

Item 3.2.3: In this item if the household is having water connection ie, in item 3.2.1 code is 07 then the monthly rent should be enquired and recorded.

Item 3.2.4: In this item the distance to the source of drinking water/bathing/washing water should be recorded in terms of codes. The codes are: Less than 50 metre -1, 50 meters to 200 meters -2, Greater than 200 meters -3.

Item 3.2.5: If the drinking water facility is sufficient then code should be 1 otherwise 2

Item 3.2.6: In this item the method of purification of drinking water should be enquired and recorded. The codes are: Strain by Cloth-1, Alum-2, Water Filter-3, Boiling-4, Electronic Purifier- 5, Nothing-6, Others-7.

Item 3.2.7: In this item the household is enquired about the awareness of rain water harvesting. If they are aware, then code 1 otherwise 2.

Item 3.2.8: If the household has provided the facility of rain water harvesting then code 1 otherwise 2.

Sub block 3.3: Telephone/Electricity:

Item 3.3.1: In this item the availability of telephone connection is enquired and recorded. If available then code it as 1, otherwise 2.

Item 3.3.2: Here if there is telephone connection then the number of connections including mobile connections should be recorded. Telephone connection for each member should be enquired and recorded.

Item 3.3.3: In this item the type of fuel for cooking should be recorded. The codes are: Logs-1, LPG-2, Kerosine-3, Electricity-4, Biogas-5, others-6. If more than one type of fuel is used for cooking then the majority criteria should be adopted.

Item 3.3.4: In this item the various household appliances possessed by a household should be listed the respective order using commas as per the given codes. The codes are: VCD / DVD Player -01, Radio/Tape Recorder-02, Refrigerator-03, Washing Machine - 04 , Mixer / Grinder - 05, Electric Iron -06, Air Conditioner -07, Computer- 08,Television-09,Mobile sets-10, Others-11.

Item 3.3.5: In this item if the household is electrified then code it as 1 otherwise 2.

Item 3.3.6: If code in item 3.3.5 is 2 ie, if the household is not electrified then other source for lighting should be recorded here. The codes are: Kerosene-1, Biogas-2 Solar-3, others-4.

Item 3.3.7:If code in item 3.3.5 is 1 ie, if the household is electrified then the monthly bill amount for consumption of electricity is to be recorded.

Item 3.4.1: Here the mode of disposal of domestic waste is to be noted with respect to each household as per the code. The codes are: Simply thrown out-1, Burns-2, Deposit in Pit-3,

Convert to Manure-4, Collected by Residents Association/Panchayat through Kudumbasree units-5, Others-6.

Item 3.4.2: The method of disposing domestic waste water is noted here so that an idea of water usage in the Panchayat is obtained. The codes used are as follows: To Kitchen Garden-1, Drainage-2, separately made for it-3, Outside Home-4, No separate arrangements-5.

Item 3.4.3: Here the type of drainage arrangement made in each household is to be recorded. The codes relating to this are: Local body-1, Arranged by industrial units-2, others-3, No arrangement-4.

Block 4: Transportation facilities

Here major mode of conveyance used by members for their daily needs of the household is recorded. If more than one mode is used, that should be noted using tick marks against respective mode.

If any member of the household possesses at least one vehicle that should be noted. If more than one vehicle is under possession that also should be recorded in respective column.

Block 5: Social Assistance:

Item 5.1: Being an industrial area there may be situations like gas leakage etc. which would harm people's health or life itself. Anticipating this, Industrial units used to give mock drill to its Staff as well as people of the locality. In this item, enquiry is that whether any member of the household gets such mock drill. It should be coded as 1 if they have got mock drill and 2 if do not get.

Item 5.2: If the in the 5.1 the code is 1 then details of the mock drill should be enquired and noted.

Item 5.3: The benefits availed by the family from government programmes of special poverty alleviation should be coded. The codes are: Financial-1, Employment-2, Others-3

Item 5.4: If the household got any free meal at school for any members the code is 1 otherwise 2.

Item 5.5: If the household got any service from government organized programmes or others it should be stated as per codes. The codes are: Kudumbasree -1, Anganvadi- 2, others- 3

Item 5.6: Here the status of the ration card holding by the family is to be noted. If the household does not possess any ration card code 4 is used. The codes are: APL- 1, BPL - 2, A.A.Y- 3, NIL-4.

Block 6: In this block the distance and place of visit that the household frequently does is specified. The 22 entries are different place of frequent visit as per the column refers. The specified codes are: Within the Panchayat-1, Kalamaserry-2, Aluva-3, Paravur-4, Ernakulam Crops-5, Varapuzha-6, Others-7.

Block 7: In this block the health particulars of each member of the household is specified as per different columns from 2 to 13.

Item 7.1: Here the serial number of the member of the household as per **Block 2** has to be entered in the same order.

Item 7.2: Here the usual habit of food, vegetarian or non vegetarian is to be coded as per codes: Vegetarian -1, Non vegetarian -2, Vegetarian and non vegetarian -3.

Item 7.3: Here the other usual habits of each member on cigarette, liquor has to be coded. The codes are: Cigarette-1, Beedi-2, Snuff -3, Pan -4, Liquor-5, Others-6, No such habits-0
From Column 4 to 8 the enquiries have to be done on hospitalization for the last year.

Item 7.4: Here the hospitalization details of each member for the last year are specified. If the member is hospitalized code **1** is used other wise **2**.

Item 7.5: If in 7.4 , code 1 is entered then the number of times hospitalized is entered.

Item 7.6: Here the reason for hospitalization or any medical treatment is stated as per codes. The codes are: Diarrhea-01, Fever-02, Malaria-03, Filaria-04, Chicken Pox- 05, Measles-06, Mumps-07, Diphtheria-08, Heartdisease-14, Paralysis-15, Diabetes-16, B . P -17, Goitre-18, Allergy-19, Dengue Fever-20, Japan Fever-21, Rat Fever-22, Others-23

Item 7.7: Here the medical system in which the treatment has done is stated. The codes are: Allopathy-1, Ayurveda-2, Homeo-3, Others-4

Item 7.8: In this item the agency through which the treatment has done should be coded. The codes are: Self Treatment-1, Govt. Hospital -2, Private Hospital -3, others-4

Item 7.9: The total expenditure on medical treatment is entered in Rs. for the last year. This entry is not only for the hospitalized patients but also others.

Item 7.10: Whether any member has medical insurance code **1** is used otherwise **2**.

Item 7.11: If any member has chronic disease then its code is entered. If anyone has more than one disease the code of major disease as per the informant is entered. The codes are: Leprosy-01, Tuberculosis-02, Filaria-03, Asthma- 04, B . P -05, Heart disease-06, Cancer-07, Ulcer-08 , Uterus Disease-09, Kidney Ailment -10, Arthritis-11, Goitre-12, AIDS-13 , Skin Disease-14 , Others-15.

Item 7.12: The present status of the patient after treatment is recorded with specified codes. The codes are: Cured with disability-1, Cured without disability- 2, Not cured-3.

Item 7.13: If any member of the household has disability it is to be coded. The codes are: Locomotor-1, Sight-2, hearing-3, Smelling-4, Feeling-5, Speaking-6, Tasting-7, Multiple disability-8, other disability-9.

Block 8: Vital Statistics: The details regarding the death and birth are collected through two Sub blocks 9.1 and 9.2. Here the details are collected only if any birth or death occurred during last 5 years irrespective of the place of occurrence. Then code is 1 otherwise 2.

Sub block: 8.1: Birth details

Item 8.1.1: SI No. The number of births in the order of occurrence is recorded here.

Item 8.1.2: In this item the sex of the infant is to be recorded. The codes are Male-M , Female –F. If the sex is not identified in the case of abortion / miscarriage then the item may be left blank.

Item 8.1.3: In this item the year of occurrence of the birth should be enquired and recorded.

Item 8.1.4: In this item if there is still birth then code Y otherwise N

Item 8.1.5: If the infant death (Deaths within one year of age) occurs then the details should be recoded in this column.

Item 8.1.6: In this item if any maternal death occurs during the process of giving birth then it should be recorded.

Item 8.1.7: Abortion/miscarriage: In this item the entry should be made if any miscarriage/abortion is occurred during last five years.

Sub block 8.2 : Death details

Item 8.2.1: The serial number of deaths occurred during last 5 years irrespective of the place of occurrence should be recorded in this column.

Item 8.2.1: In this item the sex of the person deceased to be recorded. The codes are Male-M , Female –F.

Item 8.2.3: In this item the age of the person deceased to be recorded in completed years.

Item 8.2.4: In this item the year in which the death occurred should be recorded.

Item 8.2.5: In this item if any death occurred without receiving any medical assistance then coded as N otherwise Y. Even if the death has occurred not at the hospital or not received any medical assistance at the hour of death but the person is taking medicine for that particular cause of death, then also it may be coded as Y.

Item 8.2.6: The real cause of death should be recorded in this item. The relevant codes are: Leprosy-01, Tuberculosis-02, Filaria-03, Asthma- 04, B. P -05, Heart Attack-06, Cancer-07, Ulser-08,Uterus Disease-09, Kidney Ailment -10, Arthritis-11,Goitre-12, AIDS-13, Skin Disease-14,Liver syrossis-15,Maternal death- 16, Old age -17, Accident-18, Homicide- 19, Suicide -20, Others-21.

Block 9: Gender Equality details: The details are collected for women above 15 years of age.

Item 9.1: Here the serial number of the member of the household as per **Block 2** has to be entered in the same order.

Item 9.2: In this item if the person under reference is involved in any income generation activity then code it as 1 otherwise 2.

Item 9.3: In this item if the person is engaged in any social or political activities then code it as 1 otherwise 2.

Item 9.4: In this item if the person is a member of Kudumbasree or S.H.G or in any other social groups then code it as 1 or 2.

Item 9.5: In this item if code in item 9.2 is 2, then entry comes in this item. Ie, if the person under reference is unemployed then reasons may be entered as codes. The codes are: Not obtained-1, not qualified-2, Domestic Problems-3, not interested-4, Others-5

Item 9.1: Participation in decision making and ownership: Details regarding decision making in education, household expenses and in taking other decisions and ownership of various properties were recorded in this block.

Item: 9.1.1. In this item if male member is taking decisions regarding education of children then code -1, If Female-2, Both-3, With children-4.

Item :9.1.2: In this item if male member is taking decisions regarding household expenses the code is -1, If Female-2, Both-3, With children-4.

Item: 9.1. 3 In this item the persons who are involved in taking other decisions were coded as: Male-1, Female-2, Both-3, with children-4.

Item9.1.4: Here the ownership of land is enquired and recorded. Codes are: Male-1, Female-2, Both-3, with children-4.

Item 9.1.5: In this item the ownership of house is recorded and coded as Male-1, Female-2, Both-3, with children-4.

Item 9.1.6: In this item the ownership of other properties were enquired like vehicles, shares, deposits, shops rented etc. The codes are: Male-1, Female-2, Both-3, with children-4.

Block: 10: Consumption pattern of food items and non food items were recorded in the respective sub blocks.

Sub block 10.1: Food items: Here the monthly consumption of food items in a family was enquired and recorded in terms of value in Rupees along with the source code.

Source code : Items consumed during the last 30 days may have been procured or acquired in one or more ways mentioned in the codes as: Only purchase-1, Home grown stock-2, Both purchase and home grown stock:3, Only free collection-4, Only gifts/charity-05 ,Others-6. Code 3 will be applicable if consumption is made out of both purchase and home grown stock but not from any other sources. Any other combination of sources will get code 6

Item 10.1.1: In this item the total of all cereals ie, rice, wheat, maida, rava, ragi, etc were recorded. The relevant source code is entered.

Item 10.1.2: In this item the total consumption of all pulse item were enquired and recorded. The relevant source code is entered.

Item 10.1.3: In this item the consumption of milk – liquid, baby food and products of milk obtained on transforming milk by heating, churning milk or adding chemicals like acid drops or fermenting agent in the form of ghee, butter, curd, buttermilk etc should be enquired and its value should be recorded.

Item 10.1.4: The consumption of oil such as coconut oil, sunflower oil, palm oil, mustard oil etc should be enquired and its value should be recorded in this item.

Item 10.1.5: In this item the monthly consumption of Fish/Meat/Egg is enquired and the value is recorded.

Item 10.1.6: The monthly consumption of all vegetables was enquired and its value is recorded in this item.

Item 10.1.7: The monthly consumption of all fruit items like coconut, banana, orange, watermelon, etc should be enquired and its value should be recorded in this item.

Item 10.1.8: The monthly consumption of sugar, spices and salt should be enquired and its value should be recorded in this item.

Item 10.1.9: The consumption of tea, coffee, hot drinks, soft drinks etc should be enquired and the value should be recorded in this item.

Item 10.1.10: This item includes the consumption of pan, tobacco, cigarettes, ganja etc and other intoxicants like drugs use for intoxication but exclude drugs for medical purposes were enquired and the value is recorded in this item.

Item 10.1.11: Fuel & Light: Electricity charges, Charges for fuel for cooking, conveyance etc should be enquired and recorded in this item.

Item 10.1.11(a): All other food items not coming under above items like bakery items, processed food, ready to cook items etc should be enquired in detail and the value should be recorded in this item.

Sub block 10.2: The yearly consumption of all non food items comes under this block.

Item 10.2.12: All clothing items like saree, salwar, dhoti, shirting etc consumed yearly should be recorded In terms of value in this item.

Item 10.2.13: All **Bedding** items consumed yearly were enquired and the value is recorded in this item.

Item 10.2.14: The yearly consumption of all footwear for the family members is enquired and recorded its value in this item.

Item 10.2.15: The expenditure incurred for education, newspaper etc should be recorded in this item.

Item 10.2.16: The expenditure incurred in the hospital for treatment comes under this item.

Item 10.2.17: The expenditure incurred for medicines except the hospital expenses should be recoded in this item.

Item 10.2.18: Here the consumption is represented by purchase of entertainment services or articles catering to entertainment. It is possible that on the occasion of attending sports or cinema/video show some expenditure is incurred on traveling and conveyance and/or on refreshment. Such expenditure will be excluded from this item group and will come under appropriate items Expenses incurred for hiring of VCD/DVD players and cassettes will be recorded against this item. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities etc will also be included in this item.

Item 10.2.19: The expenditure incurred for conveyance should be recorded in this item.

Item 10.2.20: Total expenditure for purchase, construction and repairs of household durable goods will be recorded against this item

Item 10.2.21: The expenditure incurred for rent is recorded in this item.

Item 10.2.22: The entire amount paid under taxes should be entered in this item

Item 10.2.23: All other expenditure coming for a family is included in this item.

APPENDIX 3

Table 01
Age wise Status of Population

Ward No	Sex	0 to 6	7 to 15	16 to 40	40 to 60	>60	Total
1	Male	110	135	540	350	140	1275
	Female	125	200	480	385	165	1355
	Total	235	335	1020	735	305	2630
2	Male	90	120	318	213	54	795
	Female	60	120	327	198	66	771
	Total	150	240	645	411	120	1566
3	Male	105	111	363	180	87	846
	Female	108	84	357	180	102	831
	Total	213	195	720	360	189	1677
4	Male	60	87	288	207	87	729
	Female	63	96	315	189	123	786
	Total	123	183	603	396	210	1515
5	Male	50	54	162	134	66	466
	Female	38	62	206	146	78	530
	Total	88	116	368	280	144	996
19	Male	56	62	214	128	70	530
	Female	36	72	200	134	66	508
	Total	92	134	414	262	136	1038
20	Male	96	132	432	276	80	1016
	Female	112	120	448	284	100	1064
	Total	208	252	880	560	180	2080
Zone I sub total		1109	1455	4650	3004	1284	11502
11	Male	112	144	396	260	76	988
	Female	84	176	484	200	84	1028
	Total	196	320	880	460	160	2016
12	Male	116	200	344	276	24	960
	Female	76	184	476	184	72	992
	Total	192	384	820	460	96	1952
13	Male	66	114	288	231	78	777
	Female	54	78	321	189	105	747
	Total	120	192	609	420	183	1524
14	Male	135	245	460	355	165	1360
	Female	135	180	545	235	190	1285
	Total	270	425	1005	590	355	2645
15	Male	120	160	535	335	130	1280
	Female	140	165	570	320	160	1355
	Total	260	325	1105	655	290	2635

Ward No	Sex	0 to 6	7 to 15	16 to 40	40 to 60	>60	Total
16	Male	135	160	560	305	175	1335
	Female	210	160	560	320	175	1425
	Total	345	320	1120	625	350	2760
17	Male	105	105	555	345	125	1235
	Female	125	125	535	350	130	1265
	Total	230	230	1090	695	255	2500
18	Male	80	148	368	276	120	992
	Female	100	148	404	264	132	1048
	Total	180	296	772	540	252	2040
Zone 2 sub total		1793	2492	7401	4445	1941	18072
6	Male	108	188	376	324	84	1080
	Female	112	224	492	244	96	1168
	Total	220	412	868	568	180	2248
7	Male	88	136	428	292	96	1040
	Female	80	112	412	304	120	1028
	Total	168	248	840	596	216	2068
8	Male	87	81	339	207	96	810
	Female	72	75	339	186	90	762
	Total	159	156	678	393	186	1572
9	Male	54	74	216	142	38	524
	Female	68	62	244	130	60	564
	Total	122	136	460	272	98	1088
10	Male	63	93	249	240	96	741
	Female	54	120	348	186	111	819
	Total	117	213	597	426	207	1560
Zone 3 sub total		786	1165	3443	2255	887	8536
Grand Total		3688	5112	15494	9704	4112	38110

Table 02
Religion wise Population

Ward No	Sex	Hindu	Muslim	Christia	OTHERS n	Total
1	Male	520	420	335		1275
	Female	580	480	295		1355
	Total	1100	900	630		2630
2	Male	219	558	18		795
	Female	216	537	18		771
	Total	435	1095	36		1566
3	Male	279	492	75		846
	Female	216	525	90		831
	Total	495	1017	165		1677
4	Male	501		216	12	729
	Female	573		207	6	786
	Total	1074		423	18	1515
5	Male	400	42	24		466
	Female	464	36	30		530
	Total	864	78	54		996
19	Male	172	6	352		530
	Female	170	4	334		508
	Total	342	10	686		1038
20	Male	420	320	276		1016
	Female	476	316	272		1064
	Total	896	636	548		2080
Zone 1 sub total		5206	3736	2542	18	11502
11	Male	464	412	112		988
	Female	472	428	128		1028
	Total	936	840	240		2016
12	Male	708	72	180		960
	Female	732	48	212		992
	Total	1440	120	392		1952
13	Male	357	6	414		777
	Female	363	15	369		747
	Total	720	21	783		1524
14	Male	350	10	985	15	1360
	Female	350	10	920	5	1285
	Total	700	20	1905	20	2645
15	Male	605	330	345		1280
	Female	600	345	410		1355
	Total	1205	675	755		2635

Ward No	Sex	Hindu	Muslim	Christia	OTHERS	Total
16	Male	615	35	685	n	1335
	Female	700	50	675		1425
	Total	1315	85	1360		2760
17	Male	720		515		1235
	Female	720		545		1265
	Total	1440		1060		2500
18	Male	688	12	292		992
	Female	756	4	288		1048
	Total	1444	16	580		2040
Zone 2 sub total		9200	1777	7075	20	18072
6	Male	380	432	268		1080
	Female	416	416	336		1168
	Total	796	848	604		2248
7	Male	516	128	336	60	1040
	Female	496	164	304	64	1028
	Total	1012	292	640	124	2068
8	Male	339	315	156		810
	Female	306	294	162		762
	Total	645	609	318		1572
9	Male	250	174	96	4	524
	Female	260	204	96	4	564
	Total	510	378	192	8	1088
10	Male	375	66	285	15	741
	Female	423	66	318	12	819
	Total	798	132	603	27	1560
Zone 3 sub total		3761	2259	2357	159	8536
Grand Total		18167	7772	11974	197	38110

Table 2a

Sexwise population in Eloor (Estimated)			
Ward	Male	Female	Total
1	1275	1355	2630
2	795	771	1566
3	846	831	1677
4	729	786	1515
5	466	530	996
19	530	508	1038
20	1016	1064	2080
Zone I	5657	5845	11502
11	988	1028	2016
12	960	992	1952
13	777	747	1524
14	1360	1285	2645
15	1280	1355	2635
16	1335	1425	2760
17	1235	1265	2500
18	992	1048	2040
Zone II	8927	9145	18072
6	1080	1168	2248
7	1040	1028	2068
8	810	762	1572
9	524	564	1088
10	741	819	1560
Zone III	4195	4341	8536
Total	18779	19331	38110

Table 03

NRI Population

Ward No	Sex	Gulf	USA	UK	European	Others	Total
1	Male	7	0	0	0	15	
	Female	8	8	0	0	0	16
	Total	15	16	0	0	0	31
2	Male	39	0	0	0	0	39
	Female	44	0	0	0	0	44
	Total	83	0	0	0	0	83
3	Male	76	0	0	0	0	76
	Female	44	0	0	0	0	44
	Total	120	0	0	0	0	120
4	Male	31	0	3	0	5	39
	Female	36	0	2	0	3	41
	Total	67	0	5	0	8	80
5	Male	4	0	1	0	0	5
	Female	12	0	1	0	0	13
	Total	16	0	2	0	0	18
19	Male	17	0	0	0	14	31
	Female	16	0	0	0	14	30
	Total	33	0	0	0	28	61
20	Male	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Female	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	4	0	0	0	0	4
Zone 1 sub total		338	16	7	0	36	397
11	Male	9	0	0	0	0	9
	Female	11	0	0	0	0	11
	Total	20	0	0	0	0	20
12	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Male	31	0	0	0	9	40
	Female	25	0	0	0	6	31
	Total	56	0	0	0	15	71
14	Male	18	0	2	0	7	27
	Female	13	0	1	0	2	16
	Total	31	0	3	0	9	43
15	Male	11	0	0	3	0	14
	Female	17	0	0	2	0	19
	Total	28	0	0	5	0	33

	Ward No	Sex	Gulf	USA	UK	Europa n	Others	Total
16	Male	28	0	0	0	0		28
	Female	29	0	0	0	0		29
	Total	57	0	0	0	0		57
17	Male	15	0	0	0	0		15
	Female	9	0	0	0	0		9
	Total	24	0	0	0	0		24
18	Male	33	0	0	0	2		35
	Female	33	0	0	0	3		36
	Total	66	0	0	0	5		71
Zone 2 sub total		282	0	3	5	29		319
6	Male	42	4	0	0	0		46
	Female	49	4	0	0	0		53
	Total	91	8	0	0	0		99
7	Male	9	0	0	0	0		9
	Female	5	0	0	0	0		5
	Total	14	0	0	0	0		14
8	Male	97	5	6	0	0		108
	Female	100	8	8	0	0		116
	Total	197	13	14	0	0		224
9	Male	11	0	0	1	1		13
	Female	10	0	0	1	1		12
	Total	21	0	0	2	2		25
10	Male	3	0	0	0	0		3
	Female	3	0	0	0	0		3
	Total	6	0	0	0	0		6
Zone 3 sub total		329	21	14	2	2		368
Grand Total		949	37	24	7	67		1084

Table 04
Population to whom different languages known

Ward No	Sex	Mal	English	Hindi	Tamil	Others	Multila	Total
1	Male	575					700	1275
	Female	755					595	1355
	Total	1330			5		1295	1460
2	Male	222					573	795
	Female	261					510	771
	Total	483					1083	834
3	Male	252	9	3			582	846
	Female	294	3				534	831
	Total	546	12	3			1116	879
4	Male	372	3				354	729
	Female	483				3	300	786
	Total	855	3		3		654	840
5	Male	176					290	466
	Female	276	2				252	530
	Total	452	2				542	568
19	Male	352	2			8	168	530
	Female	322	8			6	172	508
	Total	674	10			14	340	504
20	Male	388	4		4		620	1016
	Female	444					620	1064
	Total	832	4		4		1240	1064
Zone 1 sub total		5172	31	3	12	14	6270	1144
11	Male	408					580	988
	Female	480					548	1028
	Total	888					1128	1060
12	Male	416	8			4	532	960
	Female	488	28			8	468	992
	Total	904	36			12	1000	1056
13	Male	270					507	777
	Female	348				3	396	747
	Total	618				3	903	858
14	Male	945					415	1360
	Female	960				5	320	1285
	Total	1905				5	735	1380
15	Male	430					850	1280
	Female	570					785	1355
	Total	1000					1635	1420

Ward No	Sex	Mal	English	Hindi	Tamil	Others	MultiLa	n	Total
16	Male	490		5		5	835		1335
	Female	720					705		1425
	Total	1210		5		5	1540		1555
17	Male	580		5	5		645		1235
	Female	625	5		5		630		1265
	Total	1205	5	5	10		1275		1280
18	Male	480					512		992
	Female	676					372		1048
	Total	1156					884		1188
Zone 2 sub total		8886	41	10	10	25	9100		1256
6	Male	424			12		644		1080
	Female	496			20		652		1168
	Total	920			32		1296		1160
7	Male	644	4		4	4	384		1040
	Female	660	24	8	4		332		1028
	Total	1304	28	8	8	4	716		1080
8	Male	390	3	3	24	3	387		810
	Female	441	3	6	21	3	288		762
	Total	831	6	9	45	6	675		861
9	Male	308	4	2	52		158		524
	Female	362	6	2	48		146		564
	Total	670	10	4	100		304		576
10	Male	282	3				456		741
	Female	348	3		3		465		819
	Total	630	6		3		921		810
Zone 3 sub total		4355	50	21	188	10	3912		998
Grand Total		18413	122	34	210	49	19282		1054

Table 05
Marital Status wise

Ward No	Sex	Widow /widower	Curr. Marri ed	Separated	Divorced	Never Married	Total
1	Male	20	720	5		530	1275
	Female	180	705		5	465	1355
	Total	200	1425	5	5	995	2630
2	Male	12	399			384	795
	Female	93	405		6	267	771
	Total	105	804		6	651	1566
3	Male	9	453	3	3	378	846
	Female	120	459			252	831
	Total	129	912	3	3	630	1677
4	Male	24	393			312	729
	Female	132	393			261	786
	Total	156	786			573	1515
5	Male	8	264	6	2	186	466
	Female	40	306	4	4	176	530
	Total	48	570	10	6	362	996
19	Male	8	304			218	530
	Female	32	316			160	508
	Total	40	620			378	1038
20	Male	12	544	12		448	1016
	Female	64	576	44	4	376	1064
	Total	76	1120	56	4	824	2080
Zone 1 sub total		754	6237	74	24	4413	11502
11	Male	12	512			464	988
	Female	80	512	8	4	424	1028
	Total	92	1024	8	4	888	2016
12	Male	12	500	4		444	960
	Female	88	488		4	412	992
	Total	100	988	4	4	856	1952
13	Male	18	402	9		348	777
	Female	93	396	18	3	237	747
	Total	111	798	27	3	585	1524
14	Male	40	690			630	1360
	Female	140	695	15		435	1285
	Total	180	1385	15		1065	2645
15	Male	20	695	5		560	1280
	Female	135	695	15	5	505	1355
	Total	155	1390	20	5	1065	2635

Ward No	Sex	Widow /widower	Current Married	Seperated	Divorced	Never	Total
16	Male	15	720	10		590	1335
	Female	155	745	5	10	510	1425
	Total	170	1465	15	10	1100	2760
17	Male	20	665			550	1235
	Female	130	675	5	10	445	1265
	Total	150	1340	5	10	995	2500
18	Male	4	568			420	992
	Female	88	596	4		360	1048
	Total	92	1164	4		780	2040
Zone 2 sub total		1050	9554	98	36	7334	18072
6	Male	20	584			476	1080
	Female	96	600	4	4	464	1168
	Total	116	1184	4	4	940	2248
7	Male	4	580		4	452	1040
	Female	52	608	4	8	356	1028
	Total	56	1188	4	12	808	2068
8	Male	24	447	3		336	810
	Female	63	450	12	3	234	762
	Total	87	897	15	3	570	1572
9	Male	2	286	2		234	524
	Female	36	302	2	8	216	564
	Total	38	588	4	8	450	1088
10	Male	6	429	9		297	741
	Female	72	432	15		300	819
	Total	78	861	24		597	1560
Zone 3 sub total		375	4718	51	27	3365	8536
Grand Total		2179	20509	223	87	15112	38110

Table 07
Technical Education wise Classification

Ward No	Sex	Degree course	Engineering in / Technology	Computer Technology	Medicine amedical Agriculture	Nursing/Par crafts	Crafts	Others literate
1	Male	0	25	0	0	20	30	240
	Female	0	5	0	5	5	15	255
	Total	0	30	0	5	25	45	495
2	Male	0	21	3	0	3	135	294
	Female	0	6	0	3	0	36	258
	Total	0	27	3	3	3	171	552
3	Male	0	12	3	0	0	150	318
	Female	0	3	0	0	0	42	273
	Total	0	15	3	0	0	192	591
4	Male	3	45	6	0	0	9	258
	Female	3	24	0	6	0	0	243
	Total	6	69	6	6	0	9	501
5	Male	0	16	0	0	0	44	174
	Female	0	26	0	6	0	42	198
	Total	0	42	0	6	0	86	372
19	Male	0	18	0	2	0	18	168
	Female	0	2	0	6	0	12	176
	Total	0	20	0	8	0	30	344
20	Male	8	8	0	0	48	12	300
	Female	0	0	4	4	0	0	272
	Total	8	8	4	4	48	12	572
Zone I sub total		14	211	16	32	76	545	3427
11	Male	0	8	0	4	0	88	348
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	16	392
	Total	0	8	0	4	0	104	740
12	Male	4	28	0	0	0	68	388
	Female	0	28	4	0	0	28	380
	Total	4	56	4	0	0	96	768
13	Male	12	66	6	0	3	15	339
	Female	12	9	3	6	0	12	243
	Total	24	75	9	6	3	27	582
14	Male	0	25	0	0	5	35	280
	Female	0	0	0	0	5	10	285
	Total	0	25	0	0	10	45	565

Ward No	Sex	Degree course in	Engineering / Technology	Medicine	Nursing/Par amedical Agriculture	Crafts	Others	Computer literate
15	Male	0	40	0	0	30	90	440
	Female	0	15	0	0	5	40	355
	Total	0	55	0	0	35	130	795
16	Male	15	20	0	0	0	365	565
	Female	5	0	5	15	5	175	485
	Total	20	20	5	15	5	540	1050
17	Male	0	10	0	0	0	85	300
	Female	0	5	0	0	0	35	390
	Total	0	15	0	0	0	120	690
18	Male	0	4	0	8	52	168	424
	Female	0	8	0	12	12	44	400
	Total	0	12	0	20	64	212	824
Zone 2 sub total		48	266	18	45	117	1274	6014
6	Male	0	100	4	4	0	68	452
	Female	0	20	4	32	4	24	472
	Total	0	120	8	36	4	92	924
7	Male	0	12	0	0	4	20	180
	Female	0	0	4	8	0	16	184
	Total	0	12	4	8	4	36	364
8	Male	0	18	0	0	0	114	357
	Female	0	3	0	21	0	69	285
	Total	0	21	0	21	0	183	642
9	Male	0	6	0	0	4	22	142
	Female	2	4	0	6	0	6	144
	Total	2	10	0	6	4	28	286
10	Male	0	24	3	6	0	69	384
	Female	0	15	3	18	0	45	408
	Total	0	39	6	24	0	114	792
Zone 3 sub total		2	202	18	95	12	453	3008
Grand Total		64	679	52	172	205	2272	12449

Table 8
Source of income

Ward No	Sex	Salary NRI	Salary RI	Business	Agricultu	Pension	Rent	Remittan	Others	Total
1	Male	50	145	80	0	25	0	0	485	785
	Female	5	40	15	0	25	0	0	90	175
	Total	55	185	95	0	50	0	0	575	960
2	Male	57	108	63	6	24	0	0	198	456
	Female	0	12	3	0	15	3	0	45	78
	Total	57	120	66	6	39	3	0	243	534
3	Male	51	114	84	6	30	0	0	201	486
	Female	9	42	3	0	3	6	0	36	99
	Total	60	156	87	6	33	6	0	237	585
4	Male	45	138	45	0	42	9	3	189	471
	Female	6	30	0	0	12	3	0	72	123
	Total	51	168	45	0	54	12	3	261	594
5	Male	8	92	40	4	34	4	2	84	268
	Female	2	50	6	6	16	2	0	36	118
	Total	10	142	46	10	50	6	2	120	386
19	Male	36	66	28	2	20	0	0	134	286
	Female	6	18	2	0	10	0	4	14	54
	Total	42	84	30	2	30	0	4	148	340
20	Male	44	80	32	0	36	4	0	408	604
	Female	4	40	4	0	12	0	0	80	140
	Total	48	120	36	0	48	4	0	488	744
Zone 1 sub total		323	975	405	24	304	31	9	2072	4143
11	Male	16	268	60	0	8	0	40	192	584
	Female	0	76	8	0	0	0	20	28	132
	Total	16	344	68	0	8	0	60	220	716
12	Male	8	260	4	4	32	0	16	200	524
	Female	8	32	8	4	40	0	4	68	164
	Total	16	292	12	8	72	0	20	268	688
13	Male	27	150	90	0	36	0	12	159	474
	Female	3	72	18	0	18	0	6	33	150
	Total	30	222	108	0	54	0	18	192	624
14	Male	50	295	60	0	25	25	5	335	795
	Female	15	120	5	0	20	0	5	45	210
	Total	65	415	65	0	45	25	10	380	1005
15	Male	40	280	85	0	95	5	0	265	770
	Female	0	140	0	0	35	5	10	35	225
	Total	40	420	85	0	130	10	10	300	995

Ward No	Sex	Salary NRI	Salary RI	Business	Agricultu	Pension	Rent	Remittan	Others	Total
16	Male	30	460	60	0	65	15	5	195	830
	Female	5	190	5	0	35	0	0	50	285
	Total	35	650	65	0	100	15	5	245	1115
17	Male	25	225	70	5	40	0	5	460	830
	Female	5	120	5	0	10	10	0	70	220
	Total	30	345	75	5	50	10	5	530	1050
18	Male	64	160	44	0	60	0	4	268	600
	Female	4	56	4	0	8	0	8	72	152
	Total	68	216	48	0	68	0	12	340	752
Zone 2 sub total		300	2904	526	13	527	60	140	2475	6945
6	Male	44	188	76	0	20	4	0	284	616
	Female	0	52	4	0	16	4	4	56	136
	Total	44	240	80	0	36	8	4	340	752
7	Male	20	216	60	4	52	0	24	300	676
	Female	0	56	0	0	8	0	0	176	240
	Total	20	272	60	4	60	0	24	476	916
8	Male	69	153	60	9	21	0	3	180	495
	Female	21	45	3	0	6	0	0	75	150
	Total	90	198	63	9	27	0	3	255	645
9	Male	6	70	22	8	16	2	8	168	300
	Female	4	16	6	0	2	0	2	42	72
	Total	10	86	28	8	18	2	10	210	372
10	Male	60	189	39	6	48	3	6	111	462
	Female	9	78	12	3	15	0	0	33	150
	Total	69	267	51	9	63	3	6	144	612
Zone 3 sub total		233	1063	282	30	204	13	47	1425	3297
Grand Total		856	4942	1213	67	1035	104	196	5972	14385

Table 9

Educational Expenses

Ward No	SCHOOL	COLLEGE	OTHERS
1	1703550	1058000	1157000
2	1777650	1342200	1126500
3	1907250	1720800	241200
4	2025450	2695380	2166450
5	1679460	704000	2223000
19	1039000	1148000	534000
20	2444000	1460000	0
Zone 1 sub total	12576360	10128380	7448150
11	3209600	946000	1866000
12	3266800	1177600	2321600
13	1393410	2670150	476100
14	2017925	1508500	144250
15	2074800	4474250	47500
16	2646275	2916075	1465000
17	989750	3362825	51750
18	4094440	2460000	1492000
Zone 2 sub total	119693000	19515400	7864200
6	4538600	2442000	465200
7	2974840	3873000	2169600
8	1601145	1899660	997800
9	1278960	563800	636000
10	3999000	1236900	7358550
Zone 3 sub total	14392545	10015360	11627150
Grand Total	46661905	39659140	26939500

Table 10

Native Place of Residents

Ward No	Same district	Other districts of	Other states or UT	Outside India
		Kerala	of India	
1	605	20	0	0
2	297	75	0	3
3	216	156	0	3
4	345	27	3	0
5	202	40	8	0
19	232	14	4	0
20	496	4	0	0
Zone 1	2393	336	15	6
11	392	96	8	4
12	220	208	72	0
13	357	15	3	0
14	600	25	0	0
15	560	65	0	0
16	600	25	0	0
17	620	5	0	0
18	468	28	4	0
Zone 2	3817	467	87	4
6	392	60	48	0
7	400	60	40	0
8	237	93	45	0
9	218	12	20	0
10	243	126	6	0
Zone 3	1490	351	159	0
Grand Total	7700	1154	261	10

Table 11
Reason for migration

Ward No	For employment	To join with the	Other reasons relatives
1	5	0	65
2	3	6	21
3	18	3	30
4	3	0	6
5	14	12	8
19	6	2	20
20	12	0	12
Zone 1	61	23	162
11	56	0	36
12	256	4	40
13	9	3	33
14	20	15	40
15	75	0	15
16	25	5	55
17	10	15	65
18	28	4	40
Zone 2	479	46	324
6	4	4	16
7	68	4	0
8	51	3	21
9	6	2	10
10	33	0	6
Zone 3	162	13	53
Grand Total	702	82	539

Table 12
Nature of Migration

Ward No	Individual	Family migration migration	Out migrants
1	0	70	0
2	3	27	12
3	0	54	3
4	0	9	3
5	6	30	14
19	2	26	12
20	0	24	0
Zone 1	11	240	44
11	0	92	12
12	4	296	0
13	0	45	108
14	5	70	55
15	0	90	40
16	5	80	35
17	0	90	25
18	0	72	20
Zone 2	14	835	295
6	0	24	20
7	4	68	0
8	0	75	45
9	0	18	2
10	3	36	57
Zone 3	7	221	124
Grand Total	32	1296	463

Table 13
Details of loans availed
 Loan Source

Ward No	Panchayat	Bank	Communal institutions	Charitable institutions	Others	Multiple Institution	Total
1	0	235	45	0	40	0	320
2	6	138	0	0	15	0	159
3	3	27	0	0	24	0	54
4	0	21	0	0	78	21	120
5	2	24	0	0	6	2	34
19	0	94	0	2	16	2	114
20	4	184	0	0	0	0	188
Zone 1	15	723	45	2	179	25	989
11	12	48	0	0	0	0	60
12	4	12	12	0	20	0	48
13	0	39	24	0	78	0	141
14	0	240	0	0	30	0	270
15	15	125	0	0	20	0	160
16	0	140	5	5	25	0	175
17	0	85	155	0	40	0	280
18	0	84	0	0	52	0	136
Zone 2	31	773	196	5	265	0	1270
6	0	180	0	4	24	4	212
7	0	36	0	0	24	0	60
8	9	81	30	0	12	0	132
9	2	60	0	0	6	0	68
10	3	72	0	0	6	0	81
Zone 3	14	429	30	4	72	4	553
Grand Total	60	1925	271	11	516	29	2812

Table 14
Structure type

Ward No	Concrete roof	Tiled roof	Other kutcha	Total
1	400	215	10	625
2	306	69	0	375
3	288	84	3	375
4	240	135	0	375
5	168	72	10	250
19	134	92	10	236
20	336	156	8	500
Zone 1	1872	823	41	2736
11	212	288	0	500
12	416	80	4	500
13	249	111	9	369
14	500	115	10	625
15	515	105	5	625
16	515	100	10	625
17	430	170	25	625
18	356	144	0	500
Zone 2	3193	1113	63	4369
6	300	156	44	500
7	248	240	8	496
8	192	171	12	375
9	198	38	14	250
10	213	159	0	372
Zone 3	1151	764	78	1993
Grand Total	6216	2700	182	9098

Table 15
Type of Bathroom

Ward No	Type of Bathroom				Total
	Attached	Detached	No Bathroom	Both	
1	215	350	0	60	625
2	102	102	6	165	375
3	285	87	0	3	375
4	45	168	0	162	375
5	162	66	8	14	250
19	126	92	0	32	250
20	276	224	0	0	500
Zone 1	1211	1089	14	436	2750
11	360	128	0	12	500
12	408	88	0	4	500
13	174	126	12	63	375
14	410	190	20	5	625
15	270	215	0	140	625
16	170	170	10	275	625
17	300	260	10	55	625
18	320	180	0	0	500
Zone 2	2412	1357	52	554	4375
6	120	116	20	244	500
7	264	188	0	48	500
8	147	150	12	66	375
9	128	106	16	0	250
10	237	69	0	69	375
Zone 3	896	629	48	427	2000
Grand Total	4519	3075	114	1417	9125

Table 16
Type of Latrine

Ward No	Type of Latrine			Total
	Septic	Pit	Others	
1	430	190	5	625
2	345	27	3	375
3	333	39	3	375
4	309	48	18	375
5	234	4	12	250
19	204	46	0	250
20	380	120	0	500
Zone 1	2235	474	41	2750
11	496	4	0	500
12	468	4	28	500
13	261	108	3	372
14	565	55	0	620
15	610	15	0	625
16	620	5	0	625
17	525	100	0	625
18	436	64	0	500
Zone 2	3981	355	31	4367
6	500	0	0	500
7	484	12	4	500
8	348	27	0	375
9	216	6	28	250
10	336	39	0	375
Zone 3	1884	84	32	2000
Grand Total	8100	913	104	9117

Table 17
Method of purification

Ward No	Method of purification							Total
	cloth	Alum	Strain by Water filter	Purifier	Others	Electronic Not purified	Others	
1	5	0	10	595	5	10	0	625
2	12	6	3	303	3	45	3	375
3	42	42	78	210	3	0	0	375
4	6	3	0	363	0	3	0	375
5	26	2	0	216	4	2	0	250
19	12	0	0	82	0	142	14	250
20	0	4	12	64	0	4	416	500
Zone 1	103	57	103	1833	15	206	433	2750
11	12	28	28	0	20	408	4	500
12	0	32	16	444	4	0	4	500
13	12	9	3	246	3	24	78	375
14	10	0	15	320	10	270	0	625
15	25	5	0	470	5	120	0	625
16	20	35	0	340	0	220	10	625
17	0	0	0	390	0	235	0	625
18	28	12	4	272	4	180	0	500
Zone 2	107	121	66	2482	46	1457	96	4375
6	8	20	4	356	0	108	4	500
7	4	0	0	224	4	252	16	500
8	30	0	0	318	3	21	3	375
9	28	2	2	188	4	24	2	250
10	9	0	12	345	3	6	0	375
Zone 3	79	22	18	1431	14	411	25	2000
Grand Total	289	200	187	5746	75	2074	554	9125

Table 18
Usage of fuels for cooking

Ward No	Logs	Type of fuel					Total
		L.P.G	Kerosene	Electricity	Biogas	Others	
1	210	410	5	0	0	0	625
2	33	339	3	0	0	0	375
3	33	336	0	0	0	6	375
4	87	282	3	3	0	0	375
5	24	226	0	0	0	0	250
19	68	180	2	0	0	0	250
20	36	456	4	0	0	4	500
Zone 1	491	2229	17	3	0	10	2750
11	24	276	8	192	0	0	500
12	52	292	0	148	0	8	500
13	141	231	0	0	3	0	375
14	85	525	15	0	0	0	625
15	65	555	0	0	5	0	625
16	90	530	5	0	0	0	625
17	170	450	0	0	5	0	625
18	100	384	12	0	4	0	500
Zone 2	727	3243	40	340	17	8	4375
6	76	424	0	0	0	0	500
7	36	448	12	0	0	4	500
8	66	303	6	0	0	0	375
9	74	166	6	2	2	0	250
10	15	360	0	0	0	0	375
Zone 3	267	1701	24	2	2	4	2000
Grand Total	1485	7173	81	345	19	22	9125

Table 19
Telephone connections

Ward No	Telephone connections							Total
	zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Above five	
1	0	560	65	0	0	0	0	625
2	0	336	39	0	0	0	0	375
3	0	363	12	0	0	0	0	375
4	0	327	48	0	0	0	0	375
5	0	244	6	0	0	0	0	250
19	0	224	26	0	0	0	0	250
20	0	452	48	0	0	0	0	500
Zone 1	0	2506	244	0	0	0	0	2750
11	0	476	24	0	0	0	0	500
12	0	488	12	0	0	0	0	500
13	0	363	12	0	0	0	0	375
14	0	615	10	0	0	0	0	625
15	0	585	40	0	0	0	0	625
16	0	620	5	0	0	0	0	625
17	0	570	55	0	0	0	0	625
18	0	480	20	0	0	0	0	500
Zone 2	0	4197	178	0	0	0	0	4375
6	0	444	56	0	0	0	0	500
7	0	480	20	0	0	0	0	500
8	0	342	33	0	0	0	0	375
9	0	232	18	0	0	0	0	250
10	0	372	3	0	0	0	0	375
Zone 3	0	1870	130	0	0	0	0	2000
Grand Total	0	8573	552	0	0	0	0	9125

Table 20
Source of lighting

Source of lighting					
Ward No	Electricity	Kerosine	Bio gas	Solar	Others
1	615	5	0	0	5
2	375	0	0	0	0
3	375	0	0	0	0
4	375	0	0	0	0
5	246	4	0	0	0
19	244	4	0	0	2
20	492	8	0	0	0
Zone 1	2722	21	0	0	7
11	500	0	0	0	0
12	492	4	4	0	0
13	375	0	0	0	0
14	625	0	0	0	0
15	625	0	0	0	0
16	620	0	0	5	0
17	605	5	0	15	0
18	500	0	0	0	0
Zone 2	4342	9	4	20	0
6	500	0	0	0	0
7	484	12	0	0	4
8	375	0	0	0	0
9	244	6	0	0	0
10	375	0	0	0	0
Zone 3	1978	18	0	0	4
Grand Total	9042	48	4	20	11

Table 21
Disposal of domestic waste

Ward No	Simply thrown out	Burns	Deposit in pit	convert to manure	Collected by residents association/ Panchayat through kudumbasree	Others	Total
1	305	225	50	40	0	5	625
2	102	165	69	30	9	0	375
3	216	111	30	6	0	12	375
4	33	228	45	3	45	21	375
5	60	92	20	4	70	4	250
19	14	176	30	8	14	8	250
20	184	276	40	0	0	0	500
Zone 1	914	1273	284	91	138	50	2750
11	132	136	64	0	32	136	500
12	24	76	236	12	148	4	500
13	18	213	39	3	87	15	375
14	60	295	50	60	150	10	625
15	115	260	10	40	195	5	625
16	30	215	225	15	140	0	625
17	60	310	65	35	105	50	625
18	112	276	24	4	76	8	500
Zone 2	551	1781	713	169	933	228	4375
6	80	168	104	72	56	20	500
7	40	148	212	4	80	16	500
8	39	156	27	9	120	24	375
9	92	136	12	2	8	0	250
10	45	72	33	0	96	129	375
Zone 3	296	680	388	87	360	189	2000
Grand Total	1761	3734	1385	347	1431	467	9125

Table 22

Disposal of domestic waste water

Ward No	To kitchen garden	Drainage	Seperately made for it	Outside home	No separate arrangement	Total
1	10	50	65	310	190	625
2	39	39	147	39	111	375
3	6	60	90	51	168	375
4	180	33	33	15	114	375
5	70	48	52	36	44	250
19	42	10	46	40	112	250
20	0	0	76	100	324	500
Zone 1	347	240	509	591	1063	2750
11	8	284	44	8	156	500
12	4	336	48	12	100	500
13	93	102	39	87	54	375
14	15	30	140	25	415	625
15	270	145	35	85	90	625
16	170	20	135	30	270	625
17	45	55	55	380	90	625
18	20	4	64	80	332	500
Zone 2	625	976	560	707	1507	4375
6	64	24	312	36	64	500
7	60	220	120	80	20	500
8	45	30	231	12	57	375
9	20	38	20	12	160	250
10	6	150	135	18	66	375
Zone 3	195	462	818	158	367	2000
Grand Total	1167	1678	1887	1456	2937	9125

Table 23
Drainage arrangement

Ward No	Local body	industrial units	Others	No arrangement	Total
1	0	5	75	545	625
2	0	18	3	354	375
3	15	21	123	216	375
4	75	6	15	279	375
5	2	18	14	216	250
19	0	4	4	242	250
20	4	0	0	496	500
Zone 1	96	72	234	2348	2750
11	4	268	20	208	500
12	0	324	68	108	500
13	9	3	45	318	375
14	10	0	60	555	625
15	10	5	165	445	625
16	15	15	50	545	625
17	45	10	50	520	625
18	0	0	0	500	500
Zone 2	93	625	458	3199	4375
6	20	68	12	400	500
7	20	40	104	336	500
8	12	9	147	207	375
9	2	20	16	212	250
10	0	3	291	81	375
Zone 3	54	140	570	1236	2000
Grand Total	243	837	1262	6783	9125

Table 24
Possession of vehicles
 No of vehicles in the households

Ward No	Bike	Scooter	Car	Cycle	Others	Total
1	195	30	30	170	0	425
2	162	30	63	159	9	423
3	165	42	24	93	6	330
4	156	33	42	57	9	297
5	96	48	48	78	10	280
19	106	44	20	64	2	236
20	216	12	28	208	8	472
Zone 1	1096	239	255	829	44	2463
11	260	84	36	68	16	464
12	344	40	56	168	4	612
13	117	45	42	45	15	264
14	255	70	35	70	0	430
15	260	80	110	75	0	525
16	390	55	95	250	0	790
17	260	50	50	125	0	485
18	228	32	44	56	40	400
Zone 2	2114	456	468	857	75	3970
6	200	36	56	224	24	540
7	208	36	88	92	16	440
8	138	27	60	108	0	333
9	72	14	48	48	16	198
10	123	57	90	75	18	363
Zone 3	741	170	342	547	74	1874
Grand Total	3951	865	1065	2233	193	8307

Table 25
Benefits from social poverty alleviation units

Ward No	Financial	Employment	Others	Total
1	15	40	10	65
2	24	90	0	114
3	3	204	3	210
4	45	96	3	144
5	12	24	20	56
19	0	76	0	76
20	4	0	12	16
Zone 1	103	530	48	681
11	4	304	0	308
12	0	48	4	52
13	3	6	0	9
14	0	10	5	15
15	5	15	0	20
16	0	5	5	10
17	25	0	5	30
18	4	12	0	16
Zone 2	41	400	19	460
6	8	76	28	112
7	16	4	200	220
8	3	0	3	6
9	0	18	0	18
10	3	54	9	66
Zone 3	30	152	240	422
Grand Total	174	1082	307	1563

Table 26
No of households enjoying the services

Ward No	Kudubasree	Anganvadi	Others	Total
1	215	45	30	290
2	78	75	75	228
3	3	120	0	123
4	93	27	18	138
5	16	20	46	82
19	10	10	26	46
20	28	8	12	48
Zone 1	443	305	207	955
11	4	0	0	4
12	40	16	16	72
13	9	0	3	12
14	25	30	5	60
16	5	35	10	50
18	4	24	148	176
Zone 2	87	105	182	374
6	40	52	52	144
7	16	24	256	296
8	3	12	6	21
9	8	78	8	94
10	6	9	45	60
Zone 3	73	175	367	615
Grand Total	603	585	756	194

Table 27
No of households enjoying the benefits

Ward No	Industrial unit	Mock drill availed from Free meal at school	Total
1	5	75	80
2	24	69	93
3	6	21	27
4	15	24	39
5	0	12	12
19	6	12	18
20	32	116	148
Zone 1	88	329	417
11	0	40	40
12	244	12	256
13	3	21	24
14	0	70	70
15	5	35	40
16	5	40	45
17	5	50	55
18	4	8	12
Zone 2	266	276	542
6	28	24	52
7	48	8	56
8	0	30	30
9	6	26	32
10	9	9	18
Zone 3	91	97	188
Grand Total	445	702	1147

Table 28

Ration card status					
Ward No	APL	BPL	AAV	NIL	Total
1	365	175	0	85	625
2	261	75	0	39	375
3	255	39	0	81	375
4	234	111	0	30	375
5	180	36	0	34	250
19	162	48	0	40	250
20	264	168	0	68	500
Zone 1	1721	652	0	377	2750
11	284	104	0	112	500
12	196	48	0	256	500
13	255	87	0	33	375
14	400	120	20	85	625
15	410	130	0	85	625
16	445	80	0	100	625
17	355	195	0	75	625
18	348	84	12	56	500
Zone 2	2693	848	32	802	4375
6	332	52	0	116	500
7	340	68	12	80	500
8	249	63	0	63	375
9	146	76	0	28	250
10	300	36	0	39	375
Zone 3	1367	295	12	326	2000
Grand Total	5781	1795	44	1505	9125

Table 29
Consumption of intoxicants

Ward No	Sex	No of persons engaged					Liquor	Others	No such habits
		Cigarette	Beedi	Snuff	Pan				
1	Male	110	40	0	0	105	0	1015	
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1340	
	Total	110	40	0	0	105	0	2355	
2	Male	96	30	0	3	48	3	615	
	Female	0	6	0	3	0	6	756	
	Total	96	36	0	6	48	9	1371	
3	Male	39	78	0	6	54	3	666	
	Female	12	3	0	3	0	0	813	
	Total	51	81	0	9	54	3	1479	
4	Male	24	12	0	0	66	0	627	
	Female	6	0	0	0	3	0	777	
	Total	30	12	0	0	69	0	1404	
5	Male	46	10	0	2	44	2	362	
	Female	8	0	0	2	4	0	516	
	Total	54	10	0	4	48	2	878	
19	Male	42	12	0	2	74	0	400	
	Female	0	0	0	0	6	0	502	
	Total	42	12	0	2	80	0	902	
20	Male	100	4	8	20	104	12	768	
	Female	4	0	0	16	0	0	1044	
	Total	104	4	8	36	104	12	1812	
Zone 1		487	195	8	24	513	31	10201	
11	Male	108	8	4	16	68	0	784	
	Female	0	0	0	8	0	0	1020	
	Total	108	8	4	24	68	0	1804	
12	Male	84	8	0	4	128	0	736	
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	
	Total	84	8	0	4	128	0	1728	
13	Male	57	27	0	3	138	0	552	
	Female	9	3	0	0	15	0	720	
	Total	66	30	0	3	153	0	1272	
14	Male	255	255	0	0	325	0	525	
	Female	5	5	0	0	0	0	1275	
	Total	260	260	0	0	325	0	1800	

Ward No	Sex	Cigarette	Beedi	Snuff	No of persons engaged			No such habits
					Pan	Liquor	Others	
15	Male	245	210	0	0	155	0	670
	Female	10	5	0	0	0	0	1340
	Total	255	215	0	0	155	0	2010
16	Male	215	180	5	10	330	0	595
	Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	1420
	Total	220	180	5	10	330	0	2015
17	Male	275	250	5	0	285	0	420
	Female	5	5	0	0	10	0	1245
	Total	280	255	5	0	295	0	1665
18	Male	44	16	0	0	72	0	860
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1048
	Total	44	16	0	0	72	0	1908
Zone 2		1317	972	14	41	1526	0	14202
6	Male	84	16	0	4	88	20	868
	Female	0	4	0	0	0	12	1152
	Total	84	20	0	4	88	32	2020
7	Male	84	16	12	0	36	8	884
	Female	12	32	0	0	0	8	976
	Total	96	48	12	0	36	16	1860
8	Male	78	72	0	12	90	0	558
	Female	3	3	0	24	0	0	732
	Total	81	75	0	36	90	0	1290
9	Male	28	6	0	4	28	16	442
	Female	2	2	0	0	2	0	558
	Total	30	8	0	4	30	16	1000
10	Male	63	12	3	6	81	0	576
	Female	3	0	0	3	3	0	810
	Total	66	12	3	9	84	0	1386
Zone 3		357	163	15	53	328	64	7556
Grand Total		2161	1330	38	118	2367	95	31959

Table 30
Hospitalization

Ward No	Sex	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Medical insurance holders
1	Male	160	25	20	5	80
	Female	170	55	15	5	75
	Total	330	80	35	10	155
2	Male	57	21	21	0	135
	Female	78	12	21	3	111
	Total	135	33	42	3	246
3	Male	66	24	6	24	57
	Female	78	27	15	9	48
	Total	144	51	21	33	105
4	Male	63	30	9	6	51
	Female	81	12	6	3	54
	Total	144	42	15	9	105
5	Male	62	14	4	0	48
	Female	42	18	2	0	64
	Total	104	32	6	0	112
19	Male	38	4	0	0	56
	Female	52	4	2	2	50
	Total	90	8	2	2	106
20	Male	144	4	0	0	40
	Female	144	12	0	0	28
	Total	288	16	0	0	68
Zone I		1235	262	121	57	897
11	Male	72	16	0	0	300
	Female	112	12	4	4	360
	Total	184	28	4	4	660
12	Male	108	24	0	8	60
	Female	40	32	20	0	48
	Total	148	56	20	8	108
13	Male	81	15	3	3	96
	Female	60	24	12	0	90
	Total	141	39	15	3	186
14	Male	155	30	0	0	55
	Female	100	35	0	0	90
	Total	255	65	0	0	145

Ward No	Sex	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Medical insurance holders
15	Male	95	20	0	0	60
	Female	115	30	0	0	55
	Total	210	50	0	0	115
16	Male	120	10	0	0	115
	Female	165	15	0	0	70
	Total	285	25	0	0	185
17	Male	80	20	0	0	55
	Female	140	25	5	0	50
	Total	220	45	5	0	105
18	Male	108	32	12	8	44
	Female	100	20	8	4	20
	Total	208	52	20	12	64
Zone 2		1651	360	64	27	1568
6	Male	104	28	16	12	224
	Female	120	24	12	4	200
	Total	224	52	28	16	424
7	Male	136	8	4	0	132
	Female	100	8	4	0	136
	Total	236	16	8	0	268
8	Male	63	24	0	0	198
	Female	54	27	0	0	165
	Total	117	51	0	0	363
9	Male	64	6	0	0	58
	Female	62	14	4	4	36
	Total	126	20	4	4	94
10	Male	84	21	0	3	135
	Female	72	18	3	12	117
	Total	156	39	3	15	252
Zone 3		859	178	43	35	1401
Grand Total		3745	800	228	119	3866

Table 31
Method of treatment

Ward No	Sex	Allopathy	Ayurveda	Homeo	Others	Total
1	Male	410	10	10	5	435
	Female	425	20	10	0	455
	Total	835	30	20	5	890
2	Male	258	9	24	0	291
	Female	282	12	18	0	312
	Total	540	21	42	0	603
3	Male	339	0	15	0	354
	Female	342	9	18	0	369
	Total	681	9	33	0	723
4	Male	189	9	0	0	198
	Female	198	27	3	0	228
	Total	387	36	3	0	426
5	Female	150	8	34	0	192
	Male	140	0	24	0	164
	Total	290	8	58	0	356
19	Female	82	2	0	0	84
	Male	72	0	6	0	78
	Total	154	2	6	0	162
20	Male	324	4	8	0	336
	Female	320	4	4	0	328
	Total	644	8	12	0	664
Zone I		3531	114	174	5	3824
11	Female	100	4	28	0	132
	Male	84	0	4	0	88
	Total	184	4	32	0	220
12	Female	148	0	0	0	148
	Male	160	12	0	0	172
	Total	308	12	0	0	320
13	Male	417	0	18	0	435
	Female	363	27	30	0	420
	Total	780	27	48	0	855
14	Female	130	5	0	0	135
	Male	180	0	5	0	185
	Total	310	5	5	0	320

Ward No	Sex	Allopathy	Ayurveda	Homeo	Others	Total
15	Male	115	0	0	0	115
	Female	140	5	0	0	145
	Total	255	5	0	0	260
16	Female	180	0	0	0	180
	Male	125	5	0	0	130
	Total	305	5	0	0	310
17	Female	165	10	0	0	175
	Male	105	5	0	0	110
	Total	270	15	0	0	285
18	Male	160	0	0	0	160
	Female	128	8	4	0	140
	Total	288	8	4	0	300
Zone 2		2700	81	89	0	2870
6	Male	324	8	28	4	364
	Female	284	44	56	0	384
	Total	608	52	84	4	748
7	Male	200	4	12	0	216
	Female	180	8	12	0	200
	Total	380	12	24	0	416
8	Female	81	0	0	0	81
	Male	87	0	0	0	87
	Total	168	0	0	0	168
9	Female	94	14	30	0	138
	Male	94	4	10	0	108
	Total	188	18	40	0	246
10	Male	360	27	30	0	417
	Female	393	33	42	0	468
	Total	753	60	72	0	885
Zone 3		2097	142	220	4	2463
Grand Total		8328	337	483	9	9157

Table 32
Agency for treatment

Ward No	Sex	Self Treatment	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Others	Total
1	Male	5	75	345	10	435
	Female	20	85	330	20	455
	Total	25	160	675	30	890
2	Male	24	12	246	0	282
	Female	18	27	261	0	306
	Total	42	39	507	0	588
3	Male	0	45	309	0	354
	Female	3	36	327	3	369
	Total	3	81	636	3	723
4	Male	18	12	174	0	204
	Female	12	15	198	0	225
	Total	30	27	372	0	429
5	Male	2	12	118	6	138
	Female	2	12	138	6	158
	Total	4	24	256	12	296
19	Male	2	14	50	0	66
	Female	2	10	70	0	82
	Total	4	24	120	0	148
20	Male	0	24	316	0	340
	Female	0	44	284	4	332
	Total	0	68	600	4	672
Zone 1		108	423	3166	49	3746
11	Male	8	4	76	0	88
	Female	28	12	92	0	132
	Total	36	16	168	0	220
12	Male	0	16	148	0	164
	Female	0	32	92	12	136
	Total	0	48	240	12	300
13	Male	3	6	429	0	438
	Female	0	6	411	0	417
	Total	3	12	840	0	855
14	Male	0	0	185	0	185
	Female	0	0	135	0	135
	Total	0	0	320	0	320

Ward No	Sex	Self Treatment	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Others	Total
15	Male	5	20	90	0	115
	Female	0	20	125	0	145
	Total	5	40	215	0	260
16	Male	5	0	125	0	130
	Female	0	0	180	0	180
	Total	5	0	305	0	310
17	Male	5	0	105	0	110
	Female	15	10	150	0	175
	Total	20	10	255	0	285
18	Male	4	24	128	4	160
	Female	4	12	124	0	140
	Total	8	36	252	4	300
Zone 2		77	162	2595	16	2850
6	Male	8	36	276	20	340
	Female	4	36	300	20	360
	Total	12	72	576	40	700
7	Male	8	8	192	0	208
	Female	8	20	152	0	180
	Total	16	28	344	0	388
8	Male	0	6	81	0	87
	Female	0	9	72	0	81
	Total	0	15	153	0	168
9	Male	4	38	46	2	90
	Female	6	48	38	2	94
	Total	10	86	84	4	184
10	Male	6	36	345	30	417
	Female	6	45	390	42	483
	Total	12	81	735	72	900
Zone 3		50	282	1892	116	2340
Grand Total		235	867	7653	181	8936

Table 33

Ward No	Sex	Cured with disability	Cured without disability	Not cured
1	Male	10	15	195
	Female	15	20	290
	Total	25	35	485
2	Male	6	24	111
	Female	6	27	111
	Total	12	51	222
3	Male	0	6	108
	Female	0	6	99
	Total	0	12	207
4	Male	42	57	18
	Female	60	51	39
	Total	102	108	57
5	Male	0	12	24
	Female	0	4	46
	Total	0	16	70
19	Male	0	2	46
	Female	0	0	54
	Total	0	2	100
20	Male	8	8	176
	Female	4	16	192
	Total	12	24	368
Zone 1		151	248	1509
11	Male	8	0	16
	Female	0	4	28
	Total	8	4	44
12	Male	4	60	52
	Female	0	48	100
	Total	4	108	152
13	Male	3	3	45
	Female	3	6	39
	Total	6	9	84
14	Male	0	0	80
	Female	0	0	130
	Total	0	0	210
15	Male	0	0	65
	Female	0	0	90
	Total	0	0	155

Ward No	Sex	Cured with disability	Cured without disability	Not cured
16	Male	0	0	35
	Female	0	5	35
	Total	0	5	70
17	Male	0	0	75
	Female	5	0	115
	Total	5	0	190
18	Male	0	12	108
	Female	0	24	120
	Total	0	36	228
Zone 2		23	162	1133
6	Male	1236	12	12
	Female	12	28	16
	Total	24	64	28
7	Male	60	108	64
	Female	36	76	32
	Total	96	184	96
8	Male	0	3	72
	Female	0	0	75
	Total	0	3	147
9	Male	8	2	26
	Female	6	0	34
	Total	14	2	60
10	Male	0	18	96
	Female	0	15	93
	Total	0	33	189
Zone 3		134	286	520
Grand Total		308	696	3162

Table 34
Disability found in Eloor panchayat

Ward No	Sex	locomotor	sight	hearing	Smelling	Feeling	speaking	tasting	multi. disability	other disability
1	Male	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Female	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Total	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	1
2	Male	1	1	1	8	3	0	0	0	1
	Female	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	1	1	14	3	0	0	0	1
3	Male	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
5	Male	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
19	Male	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	8	5	1	0	0	0	0
20	Male	0	4	7	3	0	0	0	1	1
	Female	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	8	11	4	1	0	0	1	1
Zone I sub total		5	10	31	25	5	1	1	7	6
11	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
12	Male	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	Male	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Female	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
14	Male	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
15	Male	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1

Ward No	Sex	locomotor	sight	hearing	Smelling	Feeling	speaking	tasting	multi. disability	other disability
17	Male	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
18	Male	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Zone 2 sub total		15	4	10	3	3	1	1	0	5
6	Male	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
7	Male	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	36	12
	Female	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	22	13
	Total	2	8	2	0	1	2	0	58	25
8	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Male	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Female	1	3	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	3	9	3	0	0	1	0	0
10	Male	0	13	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Female	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	29	6	1	0	0	0	1	0
Zone 3 sub total		3	42	22	6	1	2	1	59	26
Grand Total		23	56	63	34	9	4	3	66	37

Table 35
Diseases Vs Habits

SI No.	Disease	No of persons engaged						No such habits
		Cigarette	Beedi	Snuff	Pan	Liquor	Others	
1	Diachrrea	1	0	0	0	5	0	39
2	Fever	22	10	1	5	35	2	473
3	Malaria	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
4	Filaria	2	2	0	0	0	1	18
5	Chicken pox	2	0	0	0	1	1	11
6	Meassles	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
7	Mumps	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
8	Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
9	Heart attack	13	4	1	1	16	0	107
10	Paralysis	5	0	0	0	0	0	25
11	Diabetes	12	6	0	1	15	1	161
12	B.P.	11	1	0	1	14	0	119
13	Goitre	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
14	Allergy	1	2	0	0	8	0	108
15	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
16	Japan fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
17	Rat fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
18	Others	78	47	3	10	77	3	1113

Table 36
Religion & Household size

HOUSEHOLD	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	OTHERS	Total
	SIZE				
1	51	22	33	0	106
2	401	133	196	0	730
3	950	199	545	8	1702
4	1708	618	1144	18	3488
5	859	433	569	7	1868
6	331	177	270	11	789
7	61	90	78	0	229
8+	107	67	39	0	213

Table 37
Age wise marital status

AGE	Sex	Widow /widower	Curr.Mari ed	Seperated	Divorced	Never Married	Total
0 to 15	Male					4385	4385
	Female					4415	4415
	Total					8800	8800
16 to 40	Male	19	3636	33	6	3737	7431
	Female	70	5586	79	43	2285	8063
	Total	89	9222	112	49	6022	15494
41 to 60	Male	74	4850	22	3	127	5076
	Female	597	3852	60	25	94	4628
	Total	671	8702	82	28	221	9704
60 and above	Male	197	1669	13		8	1887
	Female	1222	916	16	10	61	2225
	Total	1419	2585	29	10	69	4112
Grand Total		2179	20509	223	87	15112	38110

Table 38
Food Habits & Diseases

SINo	Disease	Vegetarian	Non Vegetarian	Both
1	Diachrrca	3	13	127
2	Fever	33	117	1792
3	Malaria	0	3	26
4	Filaria	7	0	69
5	Chicken pox	0	0	53
6	Meassles	4	0	16
7	Mumps	0	0	20
8	Diphtheria	0	0	12
9	Heart attack	29	0	454
10	Paralysis	0	5	102
11	Diabetes	44	50	593
12	B.P.	28	39	435
13	Goitre	0	3	20
14	Allergy	15	33	351
15	Dengue fever	0	0	18
16	Japan fever	0	0	21
17	Rat fever	0	0	23
18	Others	231	211	4138

Table 39
Vital Statistics

<u>Births & Deaths Occurred in the last five years</u>						
Ward No	Births	Deaths	Still Births	Infant death	Maternal Death	Abortion / Miscarria
1	31	13	1	0	0	0
2	36	16	1	2	0	1
3	46	10	0	0	0	1
4	24	12	0	0	0	3
5	21	7	2	0	0	0
19	33	7	0	0	0	0
20	30	19	0	0	0	0
Zone 1	221	84	4	2	0	5
11	26	4	0	0	0	1
12	14	9	9	0	0	5
13	26	21	0	0	0	0
14	41	18	0	0	0	0
15	46	16	0	0	0	0
16	47	4	0	0	0	0
17	36	7	0	0	0	0
18	21	13	0	0	0	0
Zone 2	257	92	9	0	0	6
6	22	19	0	0	0	0
7	15	1	2	0	0	0
8	43	14	1	0	0	0
9	26	6	7	0	0	0
10	21	11	0	0	0	0
Zone 3	127	51	10	0	0	0
Grand Total	605	227	23	2	0	11

Table 40
Gender equality details

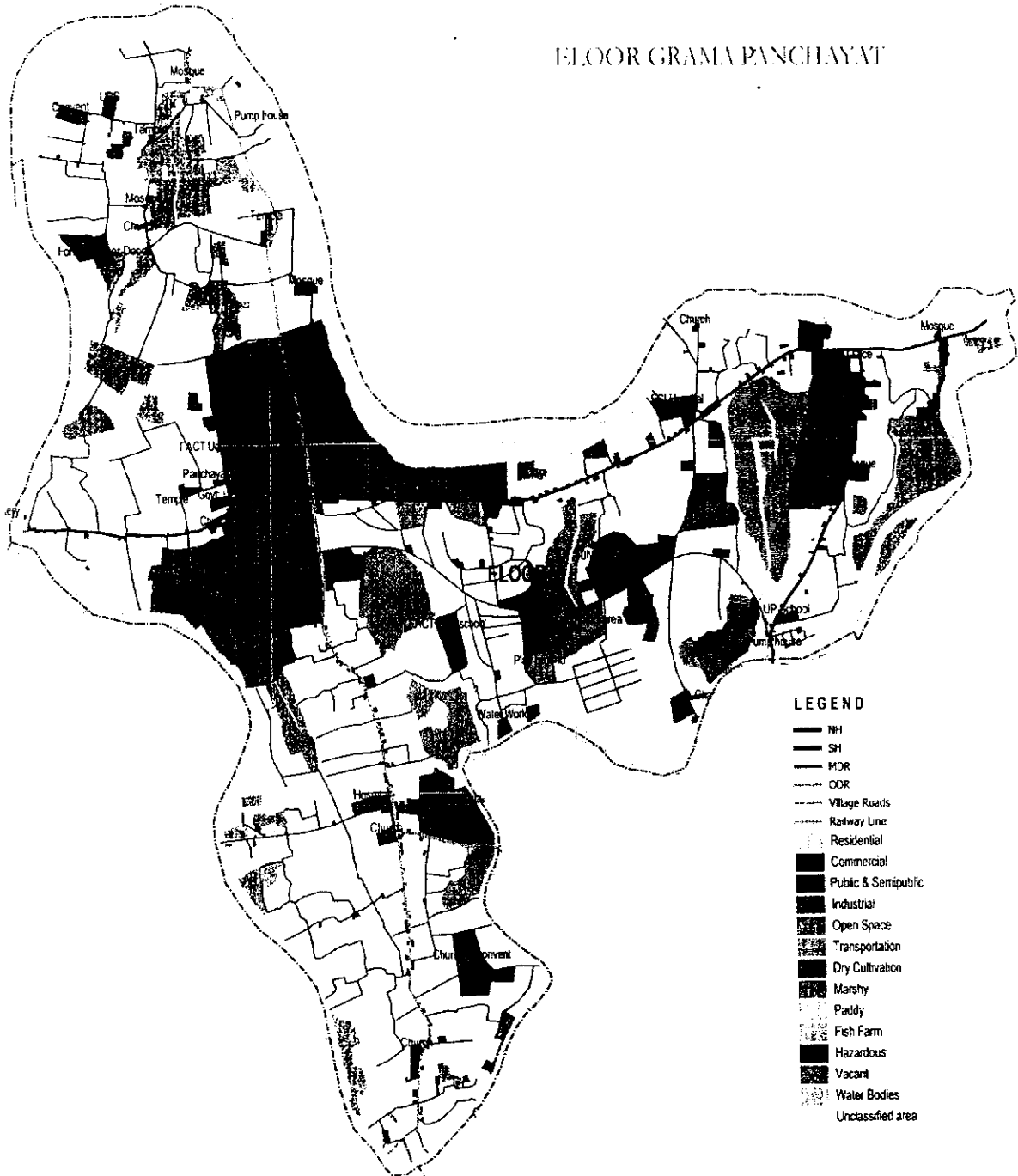
Ward No	Participation in income generation activity	Engaged in any social activity	Member in Kudumbasree political activity
1	70	20	195
2	42	12	63
3	54	24	72
4	15	12	138
5	44	12	58
19	48	20	78
20	152	20	176
Zone 1	425	120	780
11	108	8	52
12	92	12	100
13	108	30	45
14	175	15	70
15	150	0	0
16	220	0	0
17	195	0	5
18	104	4	100
Zone 2	1152	69	372
6	164	36	96
7	12	12	28
8	96	0	0
9	36	4	56
10	150	39	108
Zone 3	458	91	288
Grand Total	2035	280	1440

Table 41
Source wise classification of income

Ward No	No of households having source of income from							
	Salary : NRI	Salary : RI	Business	Agriculture	Pension	Rent	Remittance	Others
1	55	185	95	0	50	0	0	575
2	57	120	66	6	39	3	0	243
3	60	156	87	6	33	6	0	237
4	51	168	45	0	54	12	3	261
5	10	142	46	10	50	6	2	120
19	42	84	30	2	30	0	4	148
20	48	120	36	0	48	4	0	488
Zone 1	323	975	405	24	304	31	9	2072
11	16	344	68	0	8	0	60	220
12	16	292	12	8	72	0	20	268
13	30	222	108	0	54	0	18	192
14	65	415	65	0	45	25	10	380
15	40	420	85	0	130	10	10	300
16	35	650	65	0	100	15	5	245
17	30	345	75	5	50	10	5	530
18	68	216	48	0	68	0	12	340
Zone 2	300	2904	526	13	527	60	140	2475
6	44	240	80	0	36	8	4	340
7	20	272	60	4	60	0	24	476
8	90	198	63	9	27	0	3	255
9	10	86	28	8	18	2	10	210
10	69	267	51	9	63	3	6	144
Zone 3	233	1063	282	30	204	13	47	1425
Grand Total	856	4942	1213	67	1035	104	196	5972

APPENDIX 4

ELOOR GRAMA PANCHAYAT

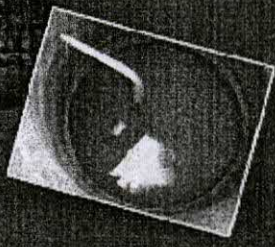
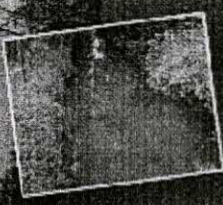


Source : Regional Town & Country Planning Office, Ernakulam.

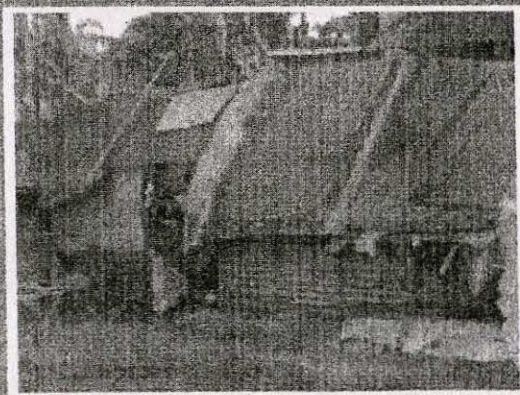
Human Development Report

Eloor Panchayat

(Provisional)



**District Office
Economics & Statistics
Ernakulam**



**Printed and Published by Department of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Kerala. Thiruvananthapuram. Ph:0471-2305318**

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