CHAPTER VI
Public Welfare Activities

(1) Water:

(a) Renovation and Maintenance of Water Stations:

In the Kannanoor Panchayat there are 19 water stations. Out of these 13 have been already renewed. Remaining water stations are used by Udappukula washermen. That water stations are useless and not maintained hence the public cannot use them. The people who took bath in this water suffered from itches. The fund Rs.25,000 allotted by SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yozana) was utilized for the maintenance of the water stations. Hence about 1000 people are benefited daily\(^1\). Water level of Ettakulam and Methankulam are went down due to delay in seasonal rainfall. To avoid this situation maintenance work at an expenses of Rs.1,00,000 and 30,000 was carried out for the use of the public.

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The water from the pool enters the open well water in Methankulam and hence water is unfit for drinking. People suffer from water scarcity. Moreover two wells were dug and concrete walls were constructed. They are cleaned periodically. Hence the public can use it for their domestic purposes. This was done with the help of special fund by SGRY. The remaining 17 wells were renewed with the help of an amount of Rs. 50,000 provided by SGRY as a result 165 families are benefited.

(b). Conversion of dry open wells and deep wells into water storing sources.

In the 13 panchayat wells, 3 wells are not used. The 3 deep wells of Kappuvilai, Chanivilai and Viralikkattuvilai have never been developed into rain water storing sources under the village scheme by allotting an amount of Rs. 7500. Moreover the open well in Varyankuzhivilai was developed by allotting a fund of Rs. 7500. Hence this can increase underground water level.

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2 Ibid. P.4.
(C). Harvest of water from washing:

In Udayarvilai and Thottuvarampu water tanks, maintenance work was carried out to stop the wastage of water and above 1000 litres of water is daily the wasted due to minimum consumption of Electricity. The two water tanks were maintained under the village scheme. Maintenance works had been carried out in the 45 public work in the Panchayat under the scheme of village⁴.

(d) Water Development Scheme:

For Water Development Scheme, Water maintenance register is in use. The profit and the expense registers of drinking water and their separate accounts are started and practiced till date due to this the water is supplied to the area without any restrictions. The loss of electricity is minimized by preventing the breakage of water pipes⁵. As result the water stations were renewed, the open wells and deep wells were

⁴ Ibid. P.9.

⁵ Personal Interview with P. Justin Selva Kumar, Kannanoor Panchayat Clerk, residing at Kannanoor, dated 27-8-2006.
maintained and hence the underground water level has increased so the problem of drinking water is solved.

2. Sanitation

(a) 100% usage of Latrines:

In Kannanoor Panchayat there are 1823 houses and out of these 1814 houses have latrines. Under the District Panchayat development scheme, Latrines at the cost of Rs.500 each were constructed. The latrines are used in all the houses. The surrounding are kept clean and hygienic. Awareners banners are used for this purpose\(^6\). Before the implementation of this scheme, the public were using the roadside, canals etc. for latrine purpose. It is avoided completely by Kannanoor Village scheme. Decisions were taken to fine the person who failed to practice it\(^7\).


\(^7\) Ibid. P.9.
(b) **Steps to utilize solid waste:**

In Kannanoor Panchayat, the people did not know about the types of the solid waste. But through the classes, and group discussions, the people came to know about the importance of solid waste.

The desperated solid wastes are dropped into the waste box placed by the panchayat. The disintegrated wastes are dropped into small dig near by the home and they are used as manures for forms, vegetable gardens, plants, shrubs etc. The degradable and non degradable wastes are dropped into waste box placed by the degradable waste box and they are being taken by auto rickshaws at the expense of the Panchayat. Due to this soil fertility are protected and Streets are found clean. The vegetables grown by the natural manure are used in the homes which leads to healthy life.

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8 Personal Interview with Mrs. Janakey, Kananoor Panchayat Ward Member, residing at Kannanoor, dated 28-8-2007.

(c) **Clean Streets:**

In Kannanoor Panchayat, 10 streets are not maintained by the public and hence the public can not use the streets. The streets are kept clean by using bleaching powder by the youth of Social Service members and the self help groups after the street Meetings held in 10 streets about the cleanliness. After realising the important of cleanliness the people began to clean the streets infront of their houses. Now all the streets are noted for cleanliness. The streets have been prevented from water stagnation and breeding of mosquitoes\(^{10}\).

(d) **Practising Children in Sanitary:**

In Kannanoor, there is one Government Middle School. In the government middle school there are 189 boys and 169 girls totally 358 students. Boys and girls have separate latrines. Children have taught 10 rules and advised to practice them and these rules have been advertised the walls. Medical camps have organised. There are water facilities in the latrines. The

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\(^{10}\) Ibid, P.21.
sanitation facilities were also well arranged. Sanitation and village rangolies were drawn.

Nearby Verkilambi Village, the drainage was not proper and hence mosquitoes breed a lot and created unsanitation. In reference to the complaints given by the public it was maintained at an amount of Rs. 10,000 and breeding of mosquitoes was abandoned. After cleaning the streets, people were asked to put the village rangoli in the street and it is still in practice\textsuperscript{11}.

3. Environment:

(a) Planting trees in houses:

Awarness is made to practice to plant trees nearly in the houses 1823 under this Panchayat. In 1400 houses there are drumstick, papaya and curry leaves trees. More over training is given to develop vegetable garden. In Kannanoor panchayat the houses which are having the excellent vegetable gardens are given Rs.500 as prize to encourage them. Nearly 89 houses are

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\textsuperscript{11} Personal Interview with A. Raj, Kannanoor Panchayat President, residing at Kannanoor, dated 20-03-2006.
having vegetable gardens. The drainage is also used for this gardens\textsuperscript{12}.

(b) **Planting of trees:**

Under village scheme, 100 trees were planted on roadsides and streets. The maintaince of such trees are given by the neighbouring people and self help groups. Village Scheme provides ironfences\textsuperscript{13}.

In the same way in each house and street has various useful trees and vegetable gardens. As a result there is green revolution which provides very good climate. In houses the water stagnants are used for trees. So pure air is available for breathing and this prevents the spreading of diseases.

4. **Education:**

(a) **Admission of equal number of boys and girls in schools:**

In Kannanoor Government Middle School 189 boys and 169 girls are studying. The number of girls are less than that


\textsuperscript{13} I bid.
of boys\textsuperscript{14}. The reason for low admission analysed and parents are asked to send the girl children to the school at least to complete 10 standard. Overall, the Kannanoor Panchayat leader and village education group members visited every house for the students admission.

In Kannanoor, due to the effort of the Village Scheme education is provided to the females also. In order to maintain this percentage of female literates, necessary steps have taken. For student admission awareness rally is conducted with the participation of children, parents and principal of the school\textsuperscript{15}.

\textbf{(b) Abolishing child Labour:}

In Kannanoor Panchayat, child labour is was strictly prohibited. Under the Village Scheme a census was taken to know whether the students are continuing their studies or not. In this village school sudden supervisions were made. On behalf of this report, the son of Mr. Yesudhas and Mrs. Vijila


\textsuperscript{15} Personal Interview with A. Raj, Kannanoor Panchayat President, residing at Kannanoor, dated 20-03-2006.
bai completed 10 standard are working in Manali the Petrol Bunk. It was found out and now are continuing their studies in the Manali Karai I.T.I\textsuperscript{16}.

More over they made arrangements of educational loan to Robert Raj S/o. Mrs. Elizebeth an amount of 2600 to complete his D.Pharm education. Y. Prabhu S/o. Mrs. Mary Bennet, of Viralikkatvilai has been provided with Rs.26,000 for his education\textsuperscript{17}.

(c) Education for oldage:

In Kannanoor no scheme is there to educate the oldage people. With the help of Mrs. S. Bai various discussions were made and 9 peoples were found out and a movement was started for them in Kappu Vilai daily evening 3.pm to 6p.m. and they were educated. All the facilities for their education were received as a donation from various people. Now it was well developed and in practice\textsuperscript{18}.


\textsuperscript{17} I bid.

\textsuperscript{18} I bid. P.7.
Healthy Life:

(a) Vaccination:

Sanitary employees are employed to check whether the babies of 0-12 months are taking the vaccination accordingly. With the help of village nurses the decisions have been made and vaccination is given periodically. Totally 8 children were given vaccination by the primary health centre of Kannanoor Panchayat. Hence Kannnoor village helps a lot in preventing diseases like polio, hepatitis etc. 19

(b) Registration of Perganancy in starting stage:

Mostly the village people consult the doctors after 5-6 months of the perganancy. Eight pregnant ladies are taken to the doctor from the time of their perganancy under village scheme. Hygienic food and medical consultanctancy are given to them by registering their names. Hence there is a hope that the 8 babies will be healthier artsman of India in future. 20

20 Ibid. P.6.
(c) Creating awareness about sexual diseases / HIV:

In India sexual diseases are spreading like wildfire. But in the Kannanoor Panchayat there are no awareness meetings were held to aware the people. Hence there is no awareness about sexual diseases among the people. Most of the ladies and gents involved in wrong habits. The awareness slogan about the sexual diseases have been written on the walls. Group discussions are going on. An awareness rally also was held to create awareness among the people. Through these steps the village is free from AIDS / HIV21.

Street Lights:

In Kannanoor, Panchayat the important open wells are Methankulam and Pasikkulam. Except the two wells, the water level decreases in all other wells. Hence the people used to take water even in the night 1 to 2\(^{10}\) clock during the drought season. Since there is no street lights, the womens are struggled and afraid. Hence the public complained the situation to village schemes. By considering the complaint, at

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an amount Rs. 20,000/- the street lights were provided in Passikkulam and Methankulam open wells, and also on the way to Sillarikattuvilai and Pulluvilakam22.

Providing Education for the children who stopped Education without facility:

Suji is the daughter Jebamoni and Latha of Ambalathuvilai. In her house there are female children only. They me living on poverty. So she cannot continue her education. Under the Village Scheme she got her education by staying in Neyyoor hostel. Similarly in Viralikkatuvilai Divya is the daughter of widow Santhi. She also stayed in Neyyoor hostel, Jenila D/o. Mathiyas and Sundara Bai Ambalathuvilai also stayed in Manali hostel and she was given education. In the same way Poonthoppu Kasinadar’s daughter is sent to Amala Convents and Poonthoppu Wilsons’s daughter Jayanthiis sent to Vizhuinthayambalam for TTC on behalf of the help given by Kannnoor village scheme23.

22 Ibid. P.15.
23 Personal Interview Mr. Justin Rajan, Panchayat Ward Member, residing at Kannanoor, dated 28-7-2006.
Water facility:

Since 20 years our village people were suffering without drinking water facility. So the pipelines are extended up to Melavilai up to Mr. Chellappan’s house, Kapuvilai up to Yesudha’s house, Chanivilai up to Deekanars house, and Chanivilai up to Roselets house. The public praised the village scheme for providing good water facilities24.

Village Self Help Groups:

Under Village Scheme self help groups are started on December 1, 2004. Surabi Ladies Self Help group was started in Seyeonmalai Christ Street, Suryakanthi Surabi Ladies Self Help group was started in Valiyaveedu vilai, Malar Surabo Ladies self group was started in Viralikkattuvilai, Flower Surabi ladies self group was started in Chanivilai, Senbakam Surabi ladies self help group was started in Ambalathuvilai,

24 Personal Interview Mr. Justin, Kannanoor Panchayat Water Supplyer, residing at Kannanoor, dated : 2-04-2006.
Amuthasurabi ladies Self Help group was started in Udaiyarviali.  

**Kannannor Panchayat Village Commitee:**

The seven types of committees in the village.

They are

i) Appointment Committee  

ii) Welfare Committee  

iii) Health and Hygienic Committee  

iv) Consumers product Committee  

v) Agriculture production Committee  

vi) Employment Committee  

vii) Educational Committee

The chair person of all these committee is the Panchayat President. A meeting will be held every month under his headship. In every meeting there will be discussions based on the necessities of the committees. All the discussed matters will be implemented. The faithful and sincere works

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undertaken by the committees play a vital role in rural development of the village.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME

Member of Parliament Local Areas Development Scheme (M.P.J.A.D.S)

Thiru P.V. Narasimha Rao, the former Prime Minister of India, announced the Member of Parliament Local Areas Development Scheme, in the Parliament on 23 December 1993. Under the scheme, the Government of India sanctioned rupees one crore per year to each Parliament Constituency. The Government sent the allotted fund directly to the District Collector. The concerned member of the Parliament recommended the works to the District collector. The District Collector sanctioned it as per the M.P.L.A.D.S. guidelines. Implementation agencies can be either government or


Panchayat institutions. Engagement of private contractors was prohibited for M.P.L.A.D., wherever relevant guidelines did not permit the use of such engagement.

Thiru Dennis former M.P. from Nagercoil Parliament Constituency recommended to the District Collector to do sixteen works in the year 1997 – 98 with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,000 and construction of roads and installation of street lights mainly under this category. Thiru Pon Ratha Krishnan was elected as the M.P. of Nagercoil in 1999. In 1998-99 with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000 drainage and bathrooms were constructed. Following this model of the central government the local self governing units are chanced to enjoy the state aid in the name of M.L.A.D.S.

Member of Legislative Assembly Development Scheme (M.L.A.D.S)

Member of Legislative Assembly who are representing various assembly Constituencies are allowed to launch programme on the lines of member of parliament regarding the local area development scheme of the Government of India. They are asked to take care of constituency’s specific problem about which representations were being received by them. Thiru. M. Karunanithi the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced the acceptance of the proposal in his reply to the Governor’s address and in the budget speech for 1997-98 he had announced an allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs to each of the assembly constituencies for executing the works selected by the member of Legislative Assembly of that Constituency. The Government is sending the amount directly to the District

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collector to execute the works as suggested by the concerned Member of Legislative constituency through agencies. This Panchayat got one scheme for an estimated cost of Rs. 1,75,000. Under MLADS as suggested by Dr. Alban from Thiruvattar Constituency in the year 1997-98. It was used for the construction of roads. In 1998 – 99 roads were constructed for an estimated cost of Rs. 2,00,000. Another scheme brought out by the state to the benefit of the Panchayat is Anna Marumalarchi Thittam.

Anna Marumalarchi Thittam:

Thiru. M. Karunanithi the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced a scheme known as Anna Marumalarchi Thittam, or Anna Renaissance scheme. It is meant for the gradual development of villages and was started from the financial year 1997-98. According to this scheme every M.L.A. selects a village from his constituency, and informs it to the District Collector. The District Collector executes the works through

33 Department Planning and Development, Government of Tamil Nadu, Government Order No.84, dated 14-07-1997.


the listed agencies. The government never allot any kind of funds, to this scheme, because this scheme is a combination of various schemes of the central and state government. Under this scheme the government fixed the list of seven basic needs of every selected village. They are as follows:

1. Drinking Water
2. Primary education to all
3. Health and sanitation of the people
4. Nutrutive food to children
5. Group houses to the people who are below the poverty line.
6. Road and bus facility
7. Ration shops

**Primary Health Centre:**

A primary health centre has been started in 1989 at Kannanoor. This has proposed on that time by Mr. Sundaradhas the former Kannanoor panchayat president. Every day nearly about 200 patients will assemble here and get

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medicines for all type of diseases. In the formal stage they have been found complex diseases and have been given proper recommendation to higher hospitals for further treatment. Most important treatment of this health centre is the 24 hours care for the delivery cases. Dr. Ganesh M.B.B.S. M.D, Dr. Muruge Bhupathy M.B.B.S. M.D. are the Chief Medical officers. The out patient ward will function from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**Vaccination:**

A proper and periodical vaccinations have been given to different diseases like polio, T.B. whooping – cough.

**Shop for food & Civil supply:**

Food supply shop has been organized since 1968 in the Kannanoor Village. At that time only 643 family cards were

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37 Personal Interview with R. Rotric, Pharmacy, residing at Kannanoor, dated 21-04-06.

38 Personal Interview with R. Ganesh, Primary Health Centre Doctor residing at Kannanoor, dated 21-04-06.

39 Personal Interview with Dr. Muruga Bhupathy, Primary Health Centre Doctor, residing at Kannanoor, dated 21-04-06.
there\textsuperscript{40}. This shop was run by rented building. In 1983, Government constructed own building on Bank land and supplied these ration things. Nowadays the number of family cards are increased about 1258\textsuperscript{41}. This is a rural Panchayat which allots 3 litres of kerozene per each cards.

**Registration for Birth and Death Office:**

This office has been started since 1969. Working hours of this office is from 2 'o' clock to 5 'o' clock in all days of the week. Birth and death matters should be informed in this office on or before 21 days. In this office, birth and death of the people Kattathurai, Kannanoor, Cherukol, Yettakode are also Registered\textsuperscript{42}. Here home delivery cases are registered. Birth cases only in Kannanoor Hospital will be registered. In the year 2005, 84 births and 188 Deaths were registered\textsuperscript{43}.

\textsuperscript{40} Register of Shop for food and Civil Supply, Kannanoor, 1970, P-2.
\textsuperscript{41} Register of Shop for food & Civil Supply, Kannanoor, 2005, P-6.
\textsuperscript{42} Personal Interview with P. Siva Krishnan, Health Inspector, residing at Kannanoor, dated 04-05-2006.
\textsuperscript{43} Registration for Birth & Death Office Register, Kannanoor Register 2005, P. 1.
**Nutritious Food Centre:**

Nutritious Food Centre was stated on 1982. In this centre only the age group of three years children may be admitted. Nowadays 30 children are studying under one teacher with one Aayya, here Nutritious flour is given for the babies from 7 months, to 35 months, those children who have less weight of 4 K.G. are also benefited by this programme.\(^{44}\)

**Free Computer Course Centre:**

Under Kannanoor Panchayat, 2000 numbers were selected from 2000 houses and have been free Computer education. This course was started in August 16, 2005 onwards.\(^{45}\)

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\(^{44}\) Personal Interview with C. Chella Thai, Ankenvadi Worker, residing at Kannanoor, dated 7-03-2006.

Kannanoor Primary Agricultural Co-operative Bank:

Kannanoor Primary Agricultural Co-operative Bank was established on 10\textsuperscript{th} October, 1948\textsuperscript{46}. It was founded by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Rajayan. Its main objective is to promote the economy of the people and to create Co-operation among the people. It provided short and medium term loan to the people. In addition to this it supplys agricultural and other production requirements and undertakes marketing of agricultural products.

The aim of the Primary Co-operative Bank is achieved by activities in promoting savings among members, providing loans to them. It also provides loan to purchase cows under short term loan. The number of staff working in this Primary Co-operative Bank is nine. Mr. Edwin John is the present Secretary. It collects deposits from the members and non-members of this locality. It grants jewel loans to the people. Savings scheme is also available in this bank\textsuperscript{47}.

\textsuperscript{46} Inscription on the Foundation Stone, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Bank, Kannanoor, dated 10-10-1948.

\textsuperscript{47} Personal Interview with Mr. Edwin John, Primary Agriculture Co-operative Bank Secretary, residing at Kannanoor, dated 29-08-2006.