

# REPORT BASED ON DATA ANALYSIS OF KUZHIMANNA PANCHAYAT

## 1. Introduction

**1.1 Purpose** This report seeks to provide a detailed study of the Kuzhimanna Gram Panchayat using various statistical data. The examination includes a variety of topics, including school administration, crime statistics, water authority data, medical statistics, agriculture statistics, community development, infrastructure, expenditures, and environmental sustainability.

**1.2 Tools Used** The primary tools used for data analysis in this report are Google Charts. provides a perfect way to visualize data

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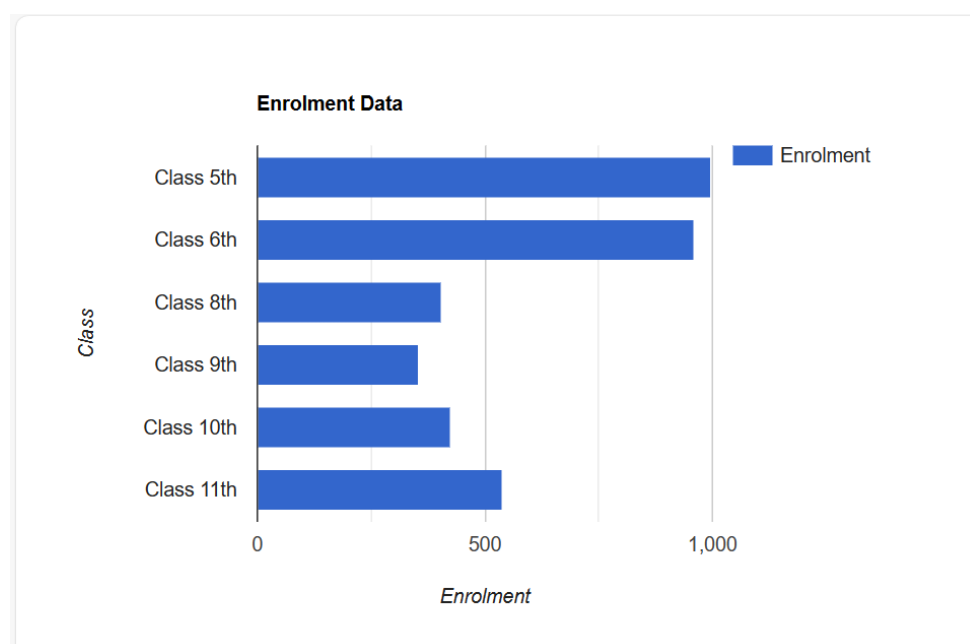
## 2. Data Analytics Process

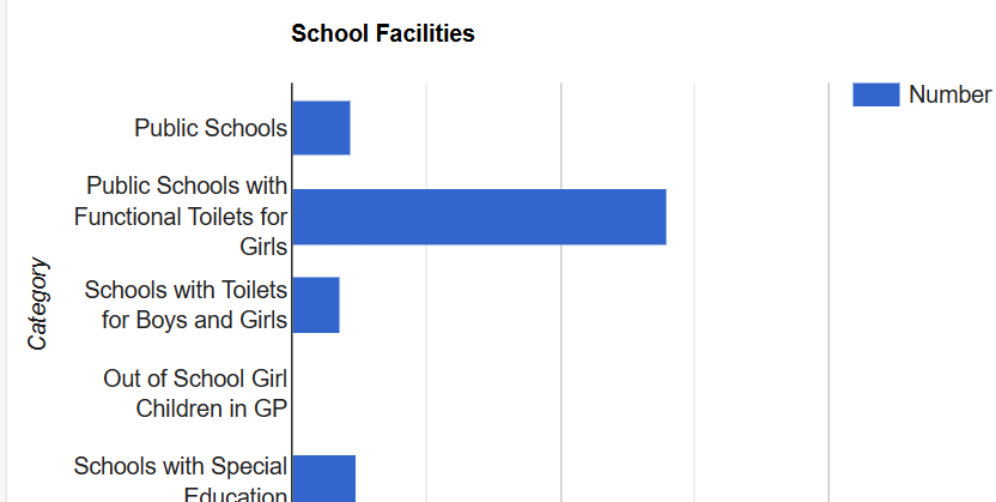
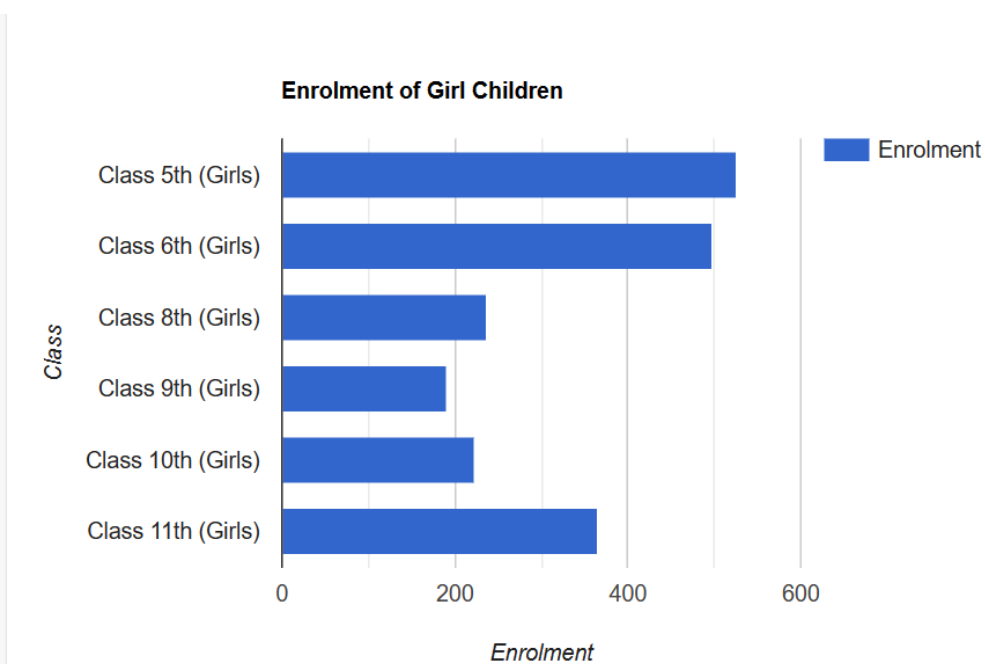
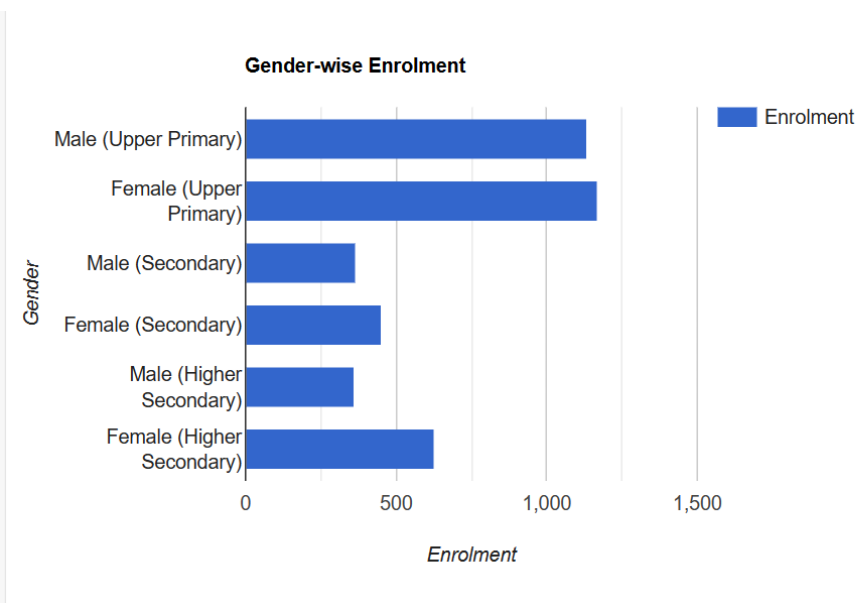
### 2.1 Steps Involved

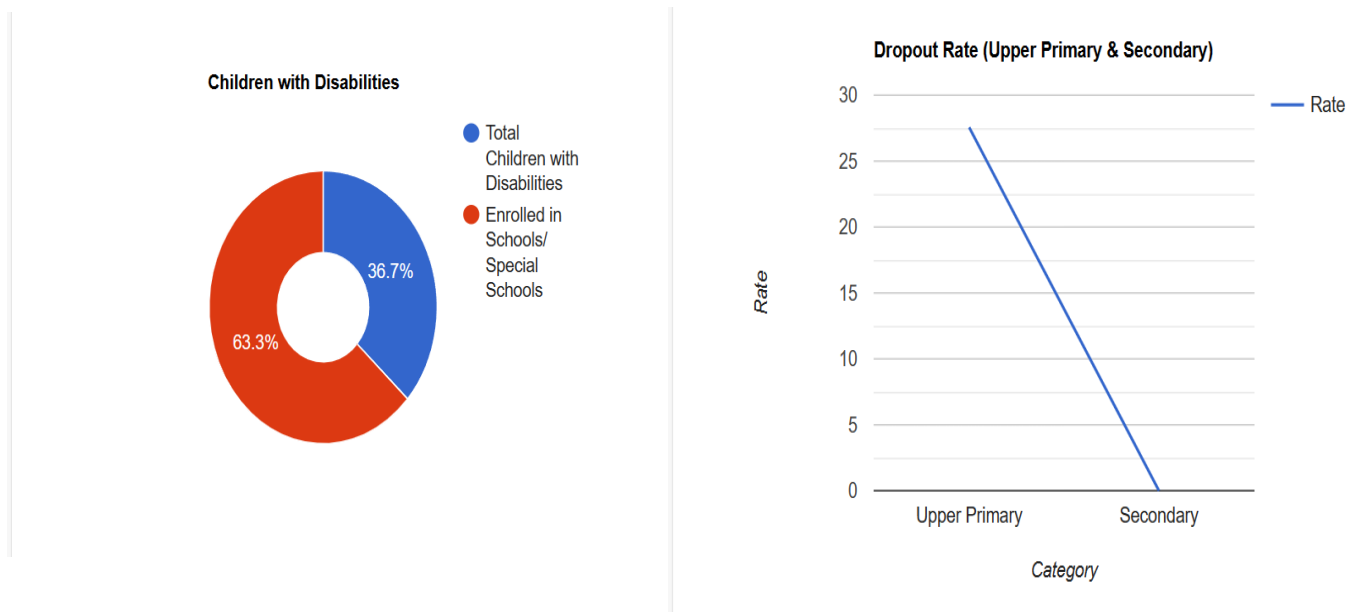
- Define the Question:** Identify the problem and develop a hypothesis.
  - Collect Data:** Gather data from various sources such as ICDS, police records, Kerala Water Authority, and agricultural statistics.
  - Clean the Data:** Ensure data accuracy by removing inconsistencies and inaccuracies.
  - Analyze the Data:** Use statistical tools to uncover trends and patterns.
  - Results:** Provide insights and recommendations based on the analysis.
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## 3. Sector-Wise Analysis

### 3.1 School Administration Data Statistics







### Enrollment and Dropout Rates:

- Enrollment in primary schools is high, but there is a notable dropout rate at higher levels. For example, the dropout rate at the primary level is approximately 14.21%.

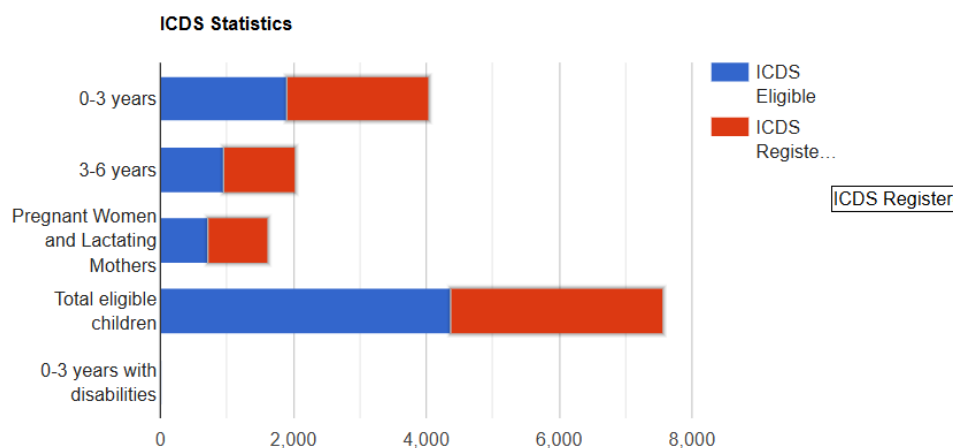
### Teacher-Student Ratios:

- The average teacher-student ratio is 1:30, which aligns with national standards but highlights the need for more teachers in some areas.

### Infrastructure Facilities:

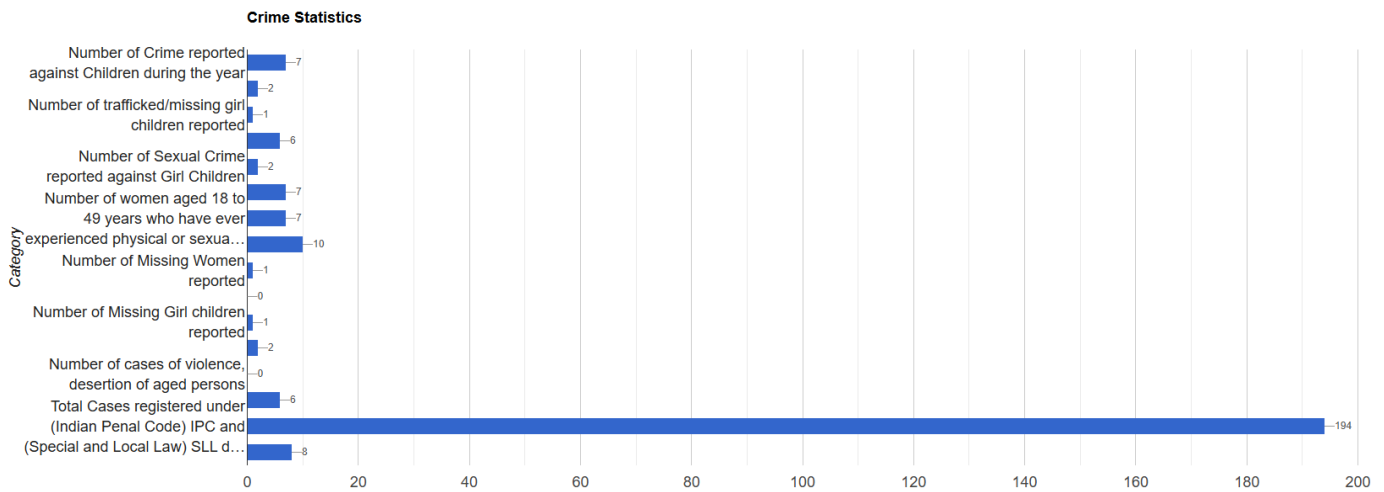
- Most schools have basic infrastructure, but there are gaps in advanced facilities like laboratories and libraries.

## 3.2 Crime Statistics (ICDS and Police)



### Crime Statistics

Total number of cases registered in the reference year: 236



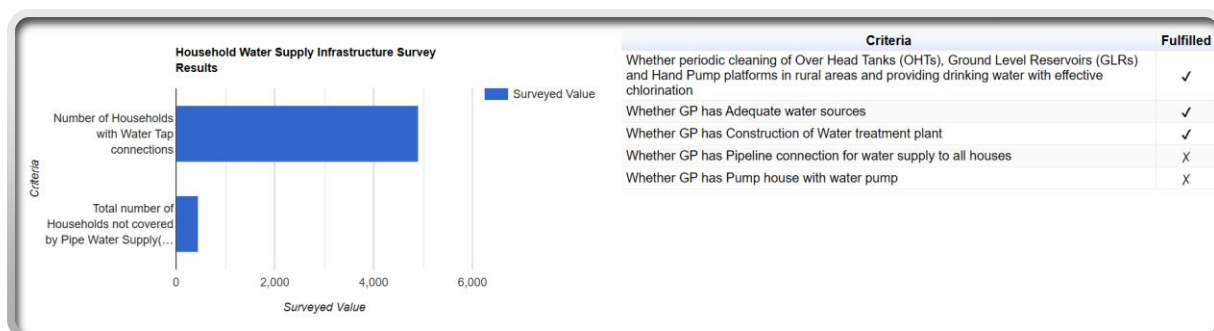
#### ☐ Crime Against Children:

- There were 56 cases registered under IPC and SLL in the reference year, indicating a need for enhanced child protection measures.

#### ☐ Sexual Violence and Murder Cases:

- Several cases of sexual violence and murders have been reported, necessitating stronger law enforcement and community awareness programs.

### 3.3 Kerala Water Authority Data



#### ❑ Pipeline Connections:

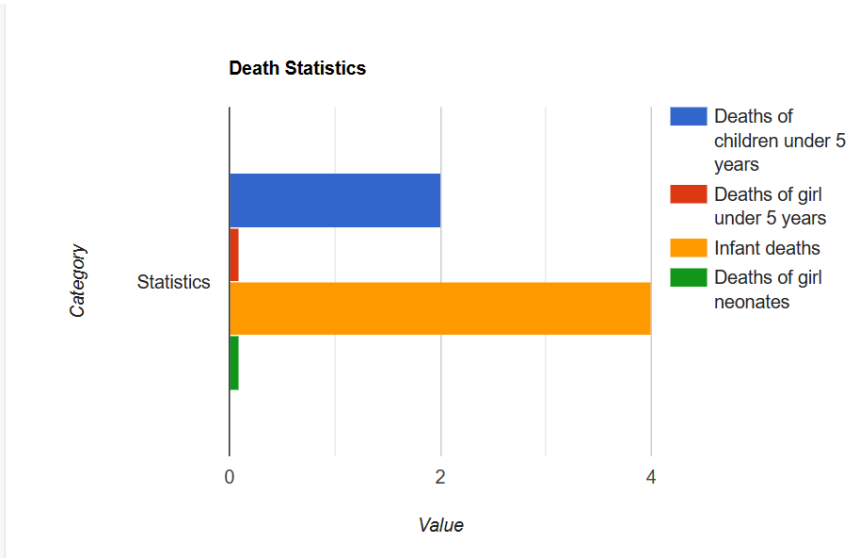
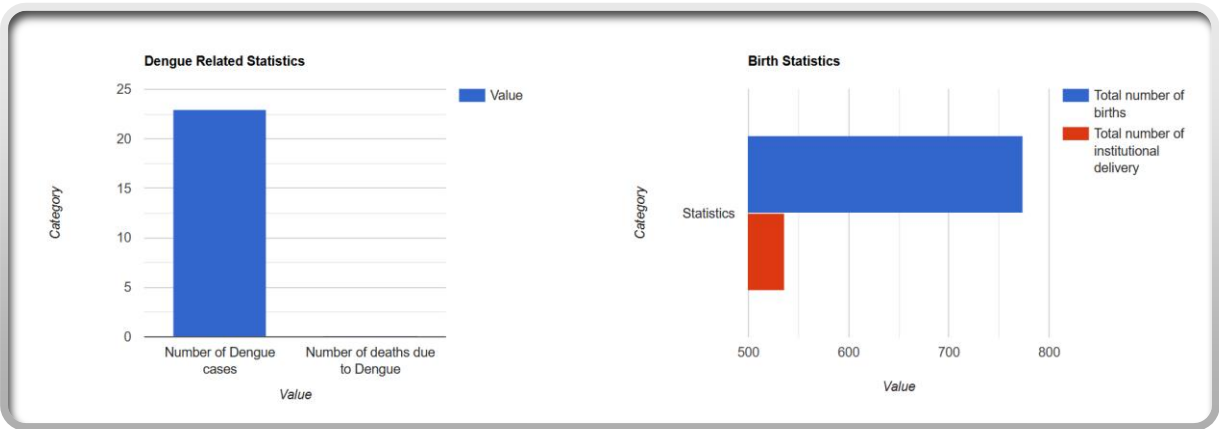
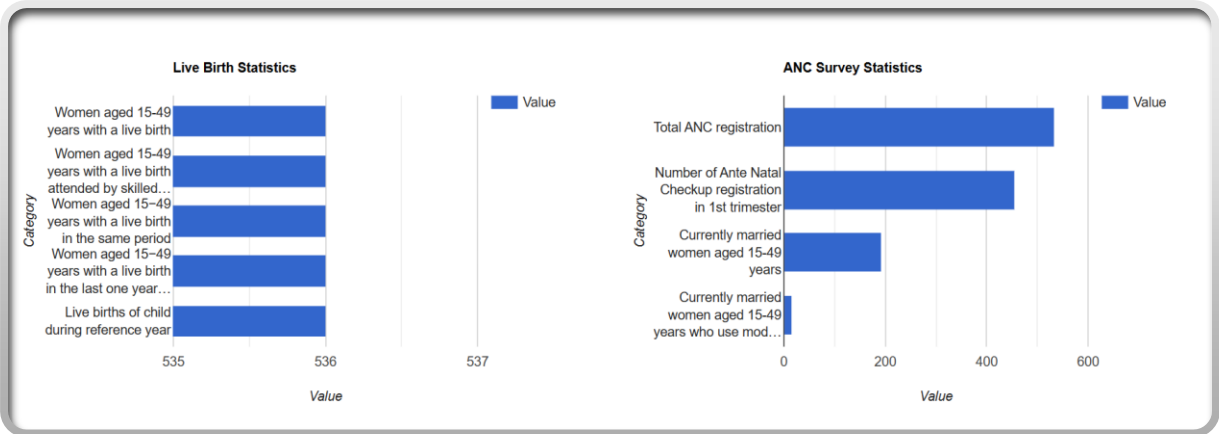
- Only a portion of households have pipeline water connections. The lack of widespread access to piped water highlights a need for infrastructure development.

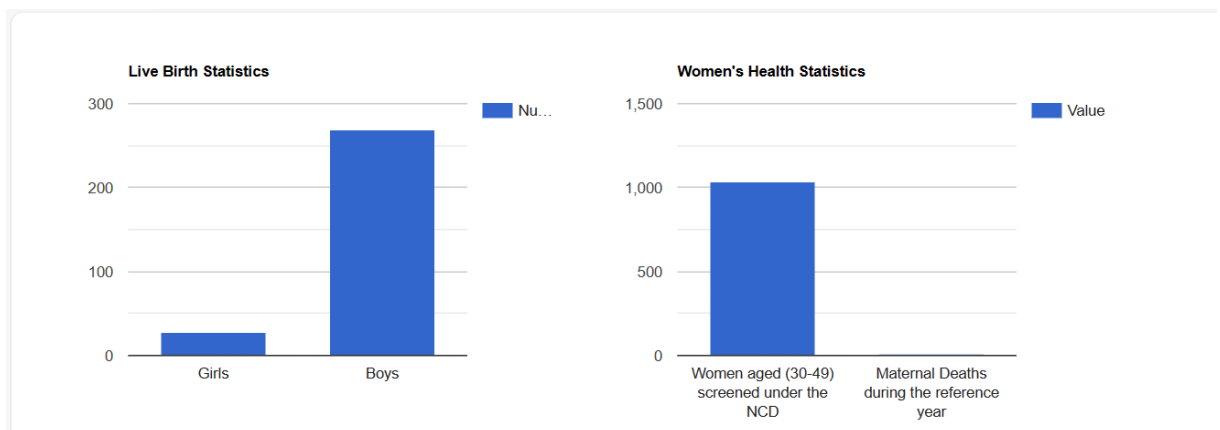
#### ❑ Water Quality:

- Regular water quality checks are necessary to ensure safe drinking water. Some areas have reported contamination issues.

### 3.4 Medical Statistics

Facilities with respect to PHC/HSC		Available
Own Building		✓
Boundary Wall and Gate		✓
Electricity		✓
Telephone		✓
Firefighting Equipment		X
Adequate Furniture		✓
Adequate Technically Trained Manpower		✓
Adequate & Functional Equipment		✓
Available of Sufficient Quantity of Medicines		✓
Referral Service Facility (Ambulance)		X
Adequate Space		✓
Sitting Arrangement in Waiting Area		✓
Adequate Water Supply with Water Storage Facility		✓
Toilet with Adequate Water Supply for Male and Female Separately		✓
Containment Zone for Disposal of Waste Products		✓
Display Posters (IEC)/ Develop IEC Corner for Health Education		✓
Ramps for Physically Challenged Children/Persons		✓
Label	Value	
Households Covered	120	





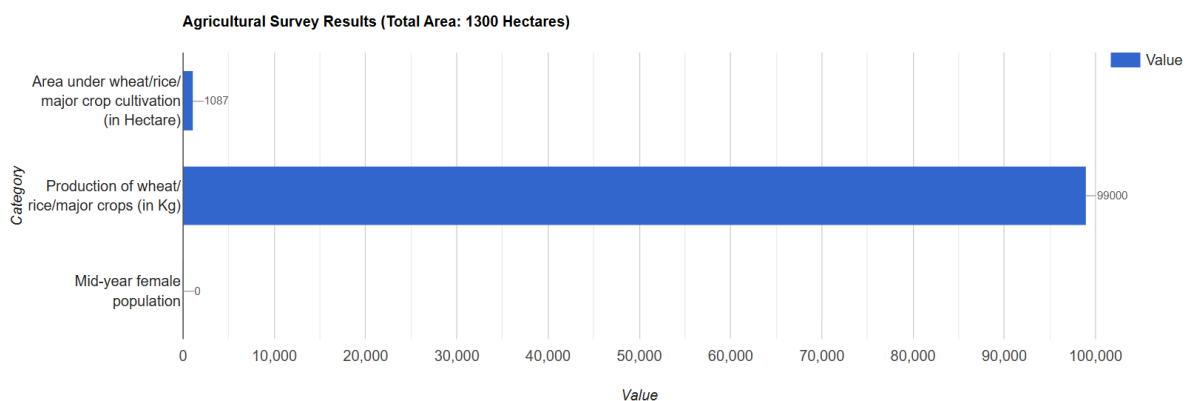
#### ☐ Health Insurance Coverage:

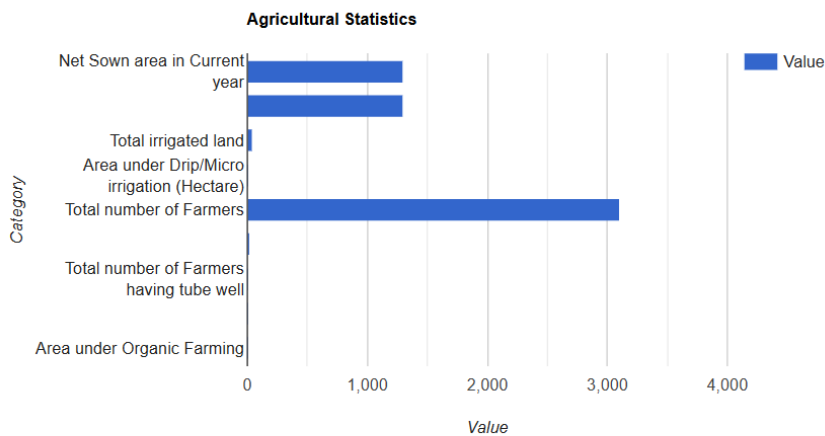
- A significant number of households lack health insurance coverage. For instance, under the Aayushman Bharat scheme, coverage is at zero in some areas.

#### ☐ Public Health Initiatives:

- Health schemes need to be more effectively implemented to reach a larger population. Awareness programs could enhance participation.

### 3.5 Agriculture Statistics.





Category	Value
Net Sown area in Current year	1,300
Net Sown Area in previous Year	1,300
Total irrigated land	40
Area under Drip/Micro irrigation (Hectare)	3
Total number of Farmers	3,100
Number of farmers practicing integrated Farm management practices	15
Total number of Farmers having tube well	2
Number of Farmers having tube wells but don't adopt micro irrigation	2
Area under Organic Farming	1

#### ☐ **Farmer Demographics:**

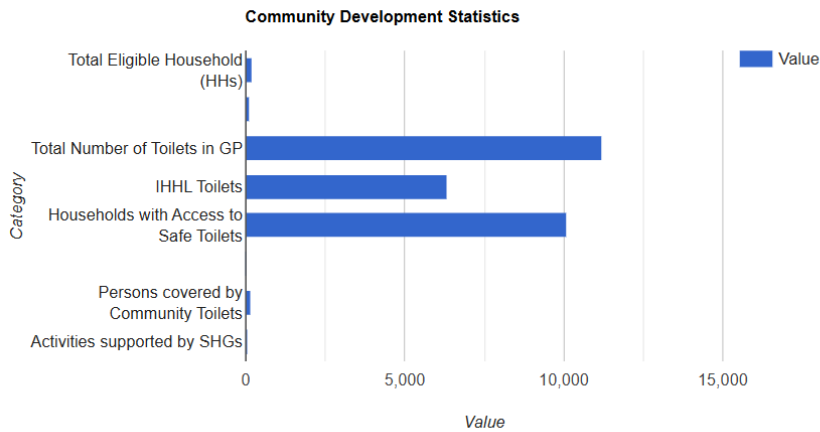
- There are 2,232 farmers in Ezhumattoor, with a significant number using traditional farming methods. Adoption of modern techniques could improve yield.

#### ☐ **Crop Yield and Types:**

- Major crops include rice and vegetables. Crop yield analysis indicates a need for better irrigation facilities and soil management practices.

### **3.6 Community Development Statistics**





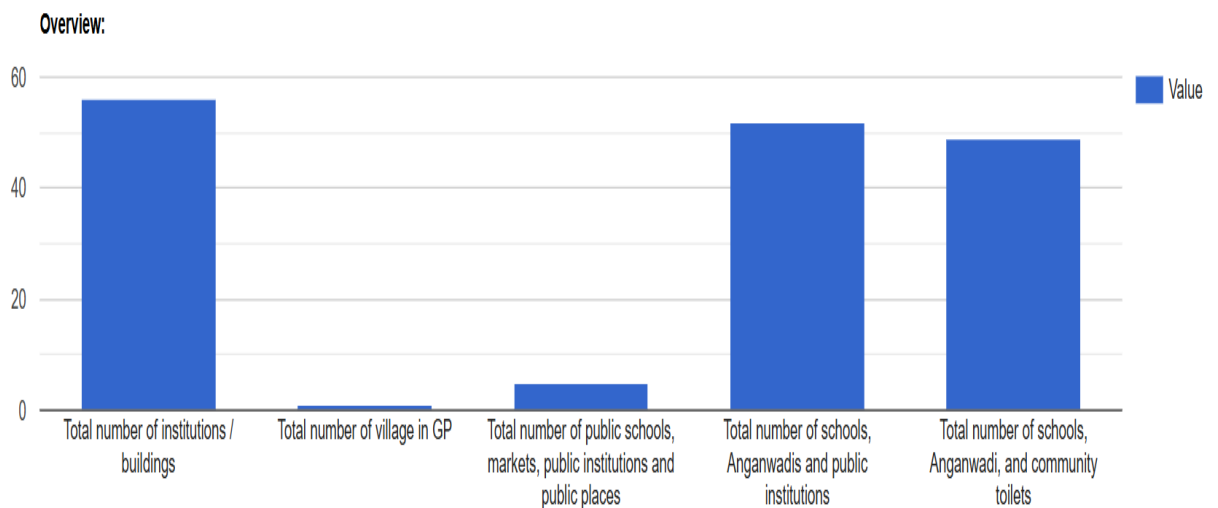
#### ☐ **Sanitation Facilities:**

- There is a significant need for improved sanitation. For example, many households lack access to safe toilets, though community toilets partially bridge this gap.

#### ☐ **Self-Help Groups (SHGs):**

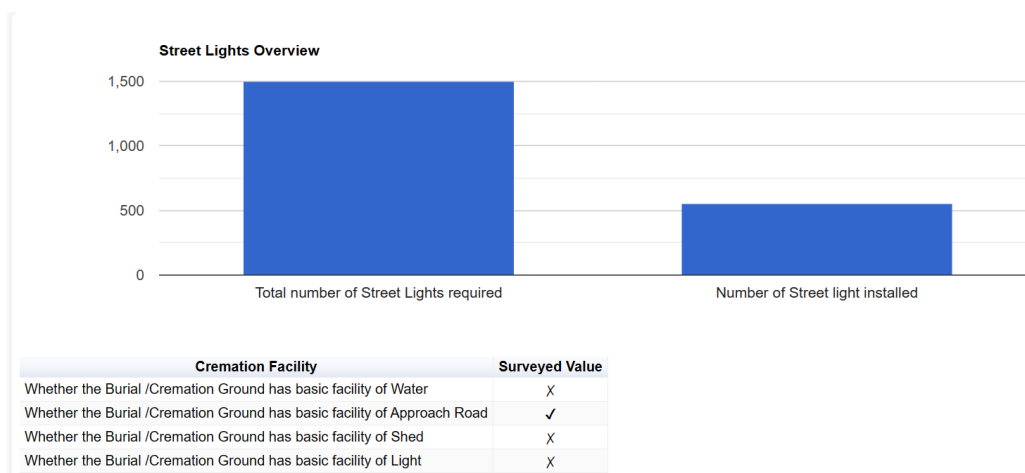
- SHGs play a crucial role in community development, but their activities need more support and expansion.

### **3.7 Infrastructure and Facilities**



Gram Panchayat Building Facilities	Available
GP has own building (Panchayat Bhawan)	✓
GP building has Electricity	✓
GP building has Clean & safe drinking water	✓
GP building has Furniture	✓
GP building has Computer with Internet facility	✓
GP building has Meeting Hall	✓
GP building has Waiting Hall	✓
GP building has Clean Toilets	✓
GP building has Overhead Tank	✓
GP building has Ramps for Physically challenged children/persons	✓

General	Available
ATM or other money withdrawal facility available	✓
GP has a playground accessible to all children	✓
GP has a child-friendly park with required facilities	X



Disaster Preparedness	Surveyed Value
Whether the Panchayat has prepared the Disaster Management Plan	X
If the GP does not have a Disaster Management Plan, whether they have imparted training	✓
If the GP does have a Disaster Management Plan, then whether the First Responders trained at the GP level	✓
Whether Disaster Management Plan addresses the needs of children	✓
Whether Training for Disaster Management conducted	✓

Capacity Building	Surveyed Value
Total number of Capacity building programmes attended from GP	3

Report	Surveyed
Is there a committee functioning in the GP for environmental conservation?	Yes
Whether the People Bio-diversity Register is updated by GP ?	No
Are steps taken by the GP to prevent soil erosion?	Yes

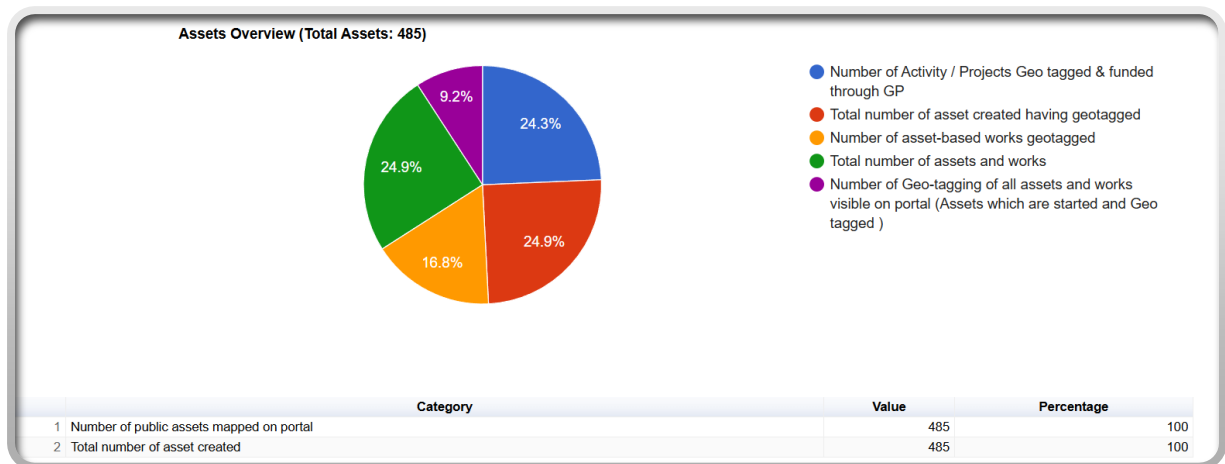
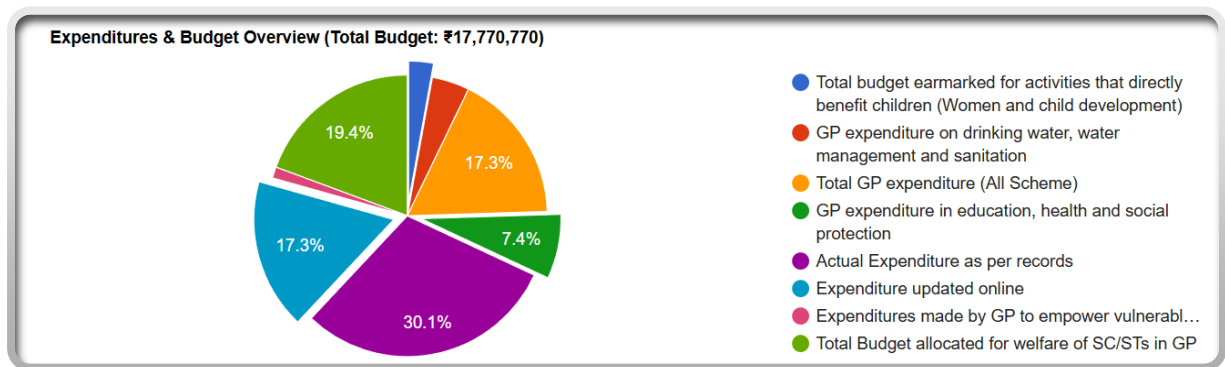
☐ **Basic Amenities:**

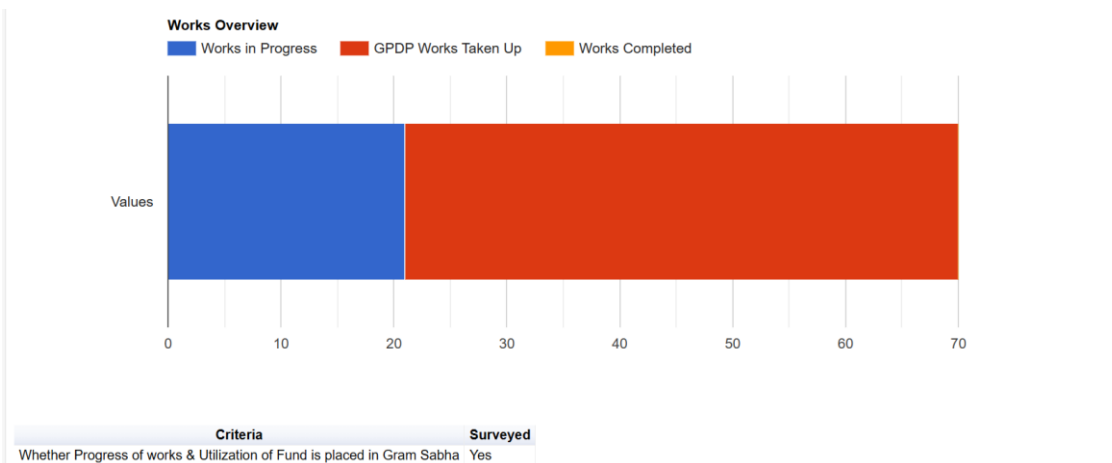
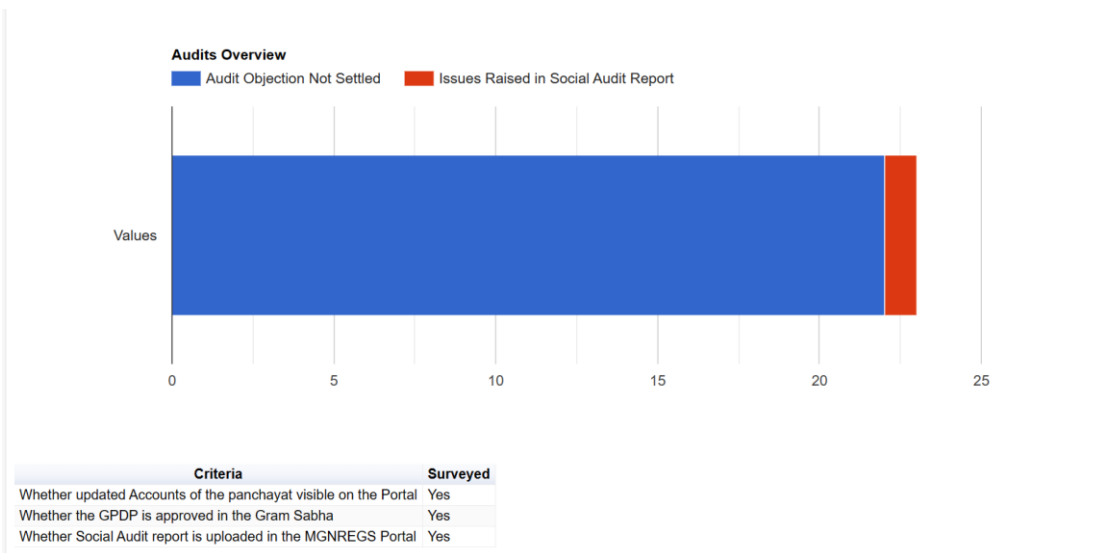
- The Panchayat needs to enhance basic amenities such as roads, electricity, and internet connectivity to improve living standards.

#### □ **Public Transport:**

- Public transport services are limited and need expansion to cover remote areas effectively.

### 3.8 Expenditures and Budget Data





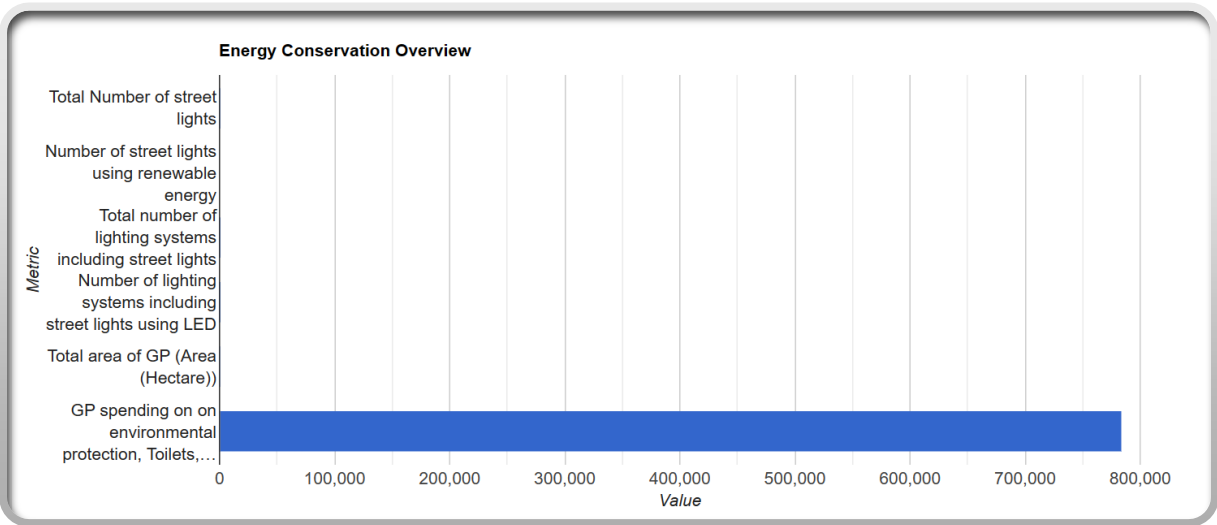
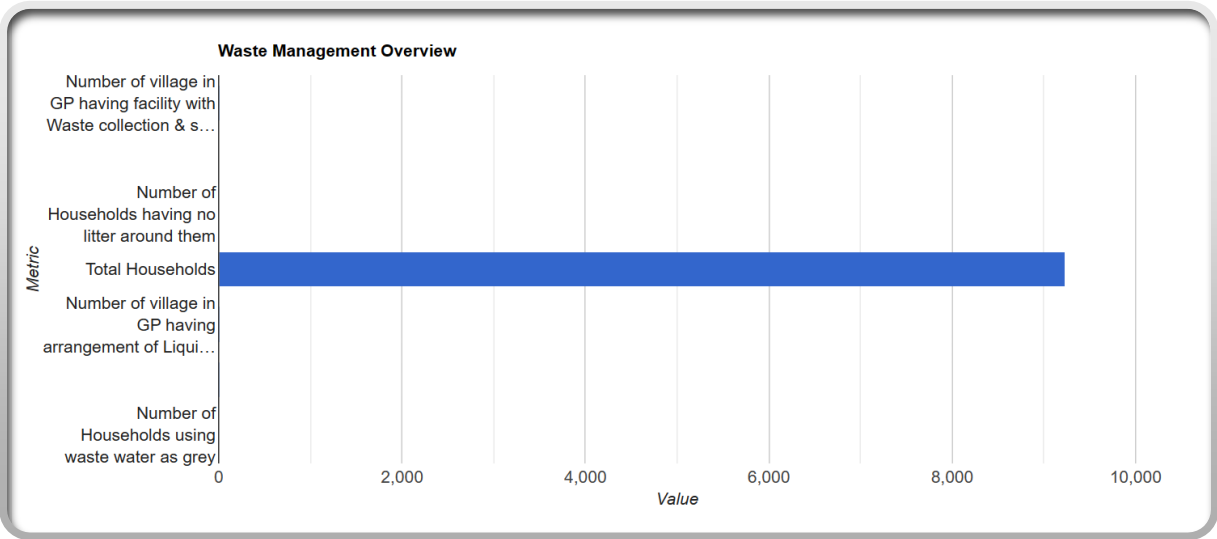
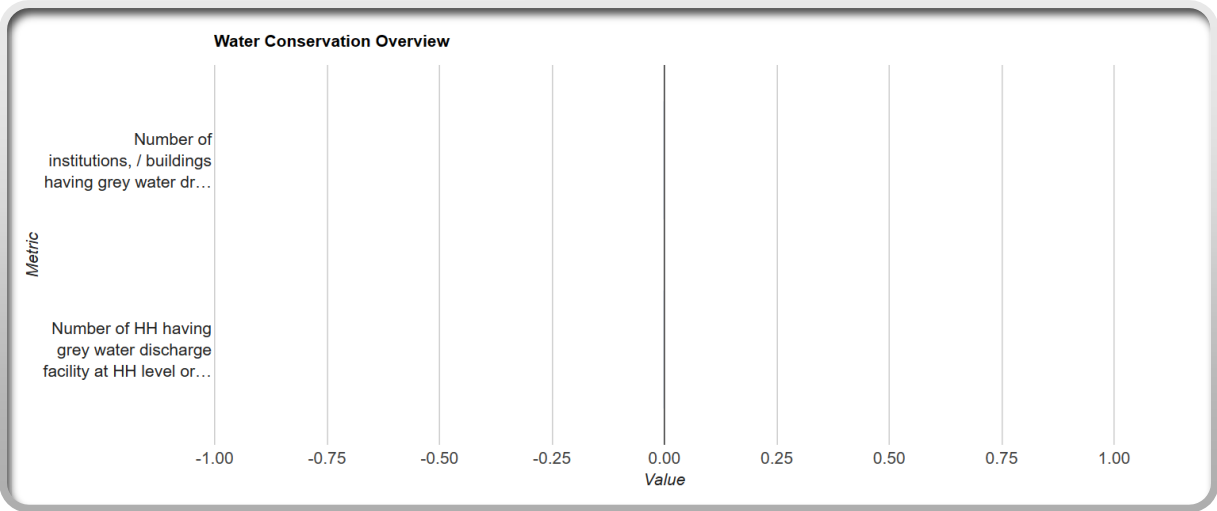
#### ☐ **Fund Allocation:**

- The allocation of funds across various sectors shows a need for balanced distribution. Education and health sectors require more financial input.

#### ☐ **Project Costs:**

- Major projects need cost-benefit analysis to ensure efficient use of resources.

### 3.9 Environment and Sustainability



☐ **Green Cover:**

- There is a moderate green cover which can be increased through afforestation programs.

☐ **Waste Management:**

- Effective waste management practices are in place, but they need to be scaled up to cover all areas comprehensively.
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#### **4. Key Insights**

☐ **Crime Trends:**

- The analysis reveals a higher incidence of crimes against women and children, suggesting a need for stronger protective measures.

☐ **Educational Gaps:**

- While primary education enrollment is high, dropout rates indicate a need for interventions at higher education levels.

☐ **Healthcare Accessibility:**

- Limited health insurance coverage and healthcare facilities highlight the need for better public health infrastructure.

☐ **Agricultural Practices:**

- Traditional farming methods prevail, indicating a need for modern agricultural techniques and better irrigation facilities.
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#### **5. Recommendations**

- ☐ **Enhance Public Safety:** Strengthen law enforcement and community policing to reduce crime rates, particularly against vulnerable groups.

- ❑ **Improve Education Facilities:** Invest in school infrastructure and teacher training programs to reduce dropout rates and improve educational outcomes.
  - ❑ **Ensure Water Security:** Expand pipeline connections and improve water quality monitoring to ensure safe drinking water for all households.
  - ❑ **Boost Agricultural Productivity:** Promote sustainable farming practices and support farmers with modern irrigation techniques and training.
  - ❑ **Promote Health Schemes:** Increase the coverage of health insurance schemes and improve healthcare services through better infrastructure and awareness programs.
  - ❑ **Support Community Development:** Encourage the formation and activities of self-help groups, and support local development projects aimed at improving sanitation and living conditions.
  - ❑ **Balance Fund Allocation:** Reevaluate fund allocation to ensure balanced distribution across essential sectors like education and healthcare.
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## 6. Conclusion

The data analysis of Kuzhimanna Grama Panchayat highlights the need for targeted interventions in various sectors to improve overall development. By leveraging data analytics, the Panchayat can make informed decisions and implement strategies that lead to sustainable growth and enhanced quality of life for its residents.