

**INITIATIVES IN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
FOR LOCAL LEVEL
DEVELOPMENT : A CASE STUDY OF RESIDENT'S
ASSOCIATIONS IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM CITY**

REPORT

Submitted to:

**KERALA RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON
LOCAL LEVEL DEVELOPMENT
Centre for Development Studies,
Prasanth Nagar Road, Ulloor, Thiruvananthapuram – 695 011**

By

**Centre of Development Research and Action (CDRA)
Snehapuri, Karumom.P.O., Thiruvananthapuram – 695 002.**

October, 2003

STUDY TEAM

Principal Investigator : MANO.D

Coordinator : PRAKASH.C

Field Assistant : BINULAL.S.L.

I. INTRODUCTION

Resident's Associations are a prominent category of community based organization, especially among the urban, all over Kerala. Initially started in a few metro centers, now it is being spread to the sub urban and even rural areas. People in a particular locality gather together on a household basis, chart out a common programme of activities and register themselves in to an organization, what is called a Resident's Association (RA). The number of households as members in a Resident's Association varies from a few tens to many hundreds. The organization is usually registered under the 'Charitable Society's Act.

The averred objectives of RAs, like any other community based organization, have been the physical, mental and social well being of its members in particular, and that of the community in general (ref. Memorandum of Association of RAs). To work for health and family welfare of the members, to encourage the intellectual, artistic and cultural talents of the members, to provide vocational and entrepreneurial training for the youths, to help the members for gainful employment, to work for fraternity and friendship among the residents, to develop and maintain ample road, drainage and sanitation facilities, to maintain a clean and healthy environment etc. include the stated objectives of the RAs. Invariably a major objective of any AR has been to "strive together to ensure adequate and unfailing supply of electricity and drinking water". RAs. take up developmental issues, problems pertaining to public utility services, consumer disputes, security issues etc. and they often act as pressure groups. More than public mobilization, protests and petitioning, there are instances where, RAs have resorted to judicial solution for their grievances.

The success of RAs, more than other community organizations, is often attributed to their non-partisan, democratic and participatory nature of functioning. With the introduction of the decentralized Local Self Governments, RAs are supposed to play the role as major stake holders in grass root level planning and implementation of developmental programmes in the community.

Another feature of RAs has been their self - dependence and effectiveness in fund mobilization. RAs often project it as a prestige that they did not go for any external funding. Being mostly free from the adversities of power politics, Resident's Association are better placed to articulate the developmental perspectives of the people, cutting across caste, religion and other narrow considerations. Many of the RAs have gone beyond the conventional approach of looking for the governmental funding, and have actually mobilized internal resources to meet many of their developmental needs. Construction and maintenance of roads, bylines, developing water supply and irrigation facilities, waste disposal system, public parks and health clubs etc. are some of such initiatives which have attracted public acclaim and media coverage.

The unique feature of such developmental initiatives is their effectiveness to tap several unconventional sources for financing them. As far as the state and local bodies are concerned, these initiatives, to some extent relieve them from demands of people for their every small or big need, and the scarce resource may be channallised to larger and urgent needs. This local level initiatives of RAs, therefore, calls for finer observation and study due to their academic and policy relevances and may be disseminated for practical emulations in wider spheres of the society.

The Centre of Development Research and Action (CDRA), Thiruvananthapuram, has been engaged in study and intervention programmes in different arena of community development such as,

- (1) promotion of indigenous primary health care practices,
- (2) Promotion of cultivation and uses of medicinal plants,
- (3) Campaign for sustainable and clean environment,
- (4) HIV/AIDS preventive and control programmes,
- (5) Study on thriving factors of small scale enterprises,
- (6) Entrepreneurship development programme,

(7) Vocational training and literacy programmes

(8) Empowerment of deprived section and women and

(9) Need assessment and development of intervention projects and programmes.

CDRA has been associating with some of the RAs in their developmental programmes. It is a part of our wider understanding that development is essentially the pooling up of multi - institutional and multidisciplinary efforts. NGOs and other community based organizations are increasingly being recognized by policy makers, developmental experts and planners as primary stakeholders in community development. In this context, the role of Resident's Associations is all the more significant due to their increasing popularity and wide acceptability as individual as well as collective forums for local development and public well being (Some of the apex bodies, eg: Federation of Resident's Associations of Thiruvananthapuram (FRAT), have been major collaborators with the Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala in organising of Onam and Tourism week celebrations at Thiruvananthapuram)

Accordingly, with the financial support of Center for Development studies, Thiruvananthapuram, a study has been carried out-'Initiatitives in Resource Mobilization for Local Level Development: A Case Study of Resident's Associations in Thiruvananthapuram City'. The study has been an attempt to address the following focal questions.

1. What are the major developmental activities undertaken by Resident's Associations ?
2. What is the *modus operandi* of mobilizing resources for specific developmental activities?
3. To what extent the intervention of RAs has succeeded in ensuring quality, quantity and cost-effectiveness of services provided by bodies of public utilities and welfare?

4. To what extent the functioning of affluent RAs may affect the quality and quantity of public services due to their poor neighborhoods ? and
5. To what extent the phenomenon of Resident's Associations function as a micro level developmental paradigm?

II. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To survey the major socio economic and cultural activities of Resident's Associations in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.
2. To analyse the various modes of resource mobilization adopted by RAs for their developmental activities.
3. To analyse how much their activities are participatory and transparent so that these contribute to the importance of RAs as a micro level institution in local level development.
4. To assess to what extent RAs can play supplementary and complementary roles with regard to governmental and other developmental institutions.
5. To put forth inferences of the study for public scrutiny and dissemination.

III. METHODOLOGY

The data for the study were elicited form primary as well as secondary sources.

1. Secondary Data Collection

Sources of Secondary informations used for the study include the following

1. Memoranda of Association and Rules and Regulations of RAs
2. Annual work reports of RAs

3. Publications of RAs and their apex bodies viz; News Bulletins, annuals, brochures, directories etc...
4. Petitions, memoranda, representations etc. by RAs/apex bodies to government as well as other 'institutions / departments on different occasions to represent on public services or development issues.
5. Records, maps and references about RAs in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation and other LSG and government institutions.
6. Media reports on RAs
7. Published works / studies about RAs

2. *Primary Data Collection*

1. Sample Survey and Interview with office bearers of RAs

Initially the study team made informal visits to RAs from ward to ward and collected copies of their annual reports of activities and budgets for previous years (April, 1999 to March 2002). This was also an occasion for informal interviews with office bearers of RAs, rapport establishment and collection of useful background informations. After preliminary study of the budgets and activities of RAs a quota list of sample targets was prepared.

Quota List of Sample Targets

Target area : Thiruvananthapuram Corporation

Sample Method : Stratified purposive sampling

Sample size (member of RAs) : 90

To include:

- # At least one RA from each of the 81 wards in Thiruvananthapuram corporation
- # At least 20 RAs with annual budget above Rs. 50,000.
- # At least 45 RAs with more than 5 years of functioning.

The samples were selected from a list of registered RAs in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation (upto December 2002), (Annexure 1), Quota sampling has been employed in order to give ample representation to every category of RAs small and big, old and new, active and less active.

A draft questionnaire was prepared and pretested. A fair and structured questionnaire was used for interview, (Annexure-2). The research team personally visited the office bearers, either President or Secretary, of sample RAs and detailed informations were collected through formal interviews with them.

The informations were collected under the following heads of enquiry.

- I. Institutional details of RAs
- II. Activities for physical, mental and social well being of the resident's.
- III. Activities for social and local development
- IV. Collaborative activities
- V. Resource mobilization
- VI. Statements/opinions of the respondents.

2. Interview with Members of RAs

Personal interview was held with members (who do not hold any official position in the executive body of the RA) of RAs. The research team personally visited the respondents and information's were collected with the help of a structured questionnaire (Annexure-3).

Quota List of Sample Targets

Target area : Thiruvananthapuram Corporation

Sample Method : Stratified purposive sampling

Sample size : 100

To Include:

- # 100 respondents to represent 10 RAs
- # At least 3 RAs with relatively good track record of activities
- # At least 3 RAs with relatively poor record of activities

Members of RAs were interviewed to have an appraisal of their opinion / impression about the functioning of the RAs. The enquiry was focussed on the following.

1. Impression about the mode of selection of the office bearers.
2. Impression about the functioning of the office bearers.
3. Impression about fund raising.
4. Impression about fund expending
5. Impression about the activities of the RAs
6. Physical and financial contribution of the respondent for the RA
7. Opinions and suggestions

3. Interview with office bearers of Apex bodies of RAs

The research team personally visited the office bearers of the following apex bodies of Resident's Associations.

1. Federation of Resident's Associations of Thiruvananthapuram (FRAT)
2. Thiruvananthapuram Resident's Apex Council (TRAC)

4. Case Study

Resident's Associations with a history of good performance with regard to welfare and developmental activities and resource mobilization were selected for the case study based on primary informations collected through questionnaire survey. The prime motive of the case study has been to assess the factors contributing to the successful thriving of the particular RAs

The difficulties and adverses encountered by the research team includes the unavailability of respondents for personal interview during working hours/days (most of them being professionally occupied), the non-co-operative attitude of a few of the respondents, statements about the activities of RAs which didn't match with the annual reports, intentional belittling of the activities of RAs by a few RA members due to their personal illaffection with the office bearers etc. However, these were never stumbling blocks before the study team. Most of the office bearers of RAs readily gave appointment, responded positively and allowed for parting with copies of documents, publications etc. The interaction of the Research team with many personalities who belong to different walks of the social, political, cultural and bureaucratic life of the capital city had indeed been inspiring, educative and empowering.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I. Sample Survey and Interview with Office bearers of RAs

Sampling frame: Resident's Associations registered in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation upto 31st December, 2002.

Sampling size : 90 Resident's Associations (RAs)

1. Institutional Details:

(i) Number of years of functioning:

The sample included RAs with a few years of functioning to those upto more than 30 yrs of functioning (Santhi Nagar Resident's Associations, Thampannoor – 37 yrs, Sasthri Nagar RA, Karamana - 35 yrs, Vinayaka Nagar RA – Karamana- 33 yrs, Kananagar RA, Nanthancode-33 yrs, Prasanth Nagar Welfare RA – 25 yrs, Kawdiar Garden –B-RA – 22 yrs, LIC Lane RA, Pattom – 20 yrs etc..) However, the majority (67.8 %) of the RAs were below 10 yrs old.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Years of functioning</i>	<i>Number of RAs in the category</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	2 to below 5 yrs	27	30.0
2.	5 to below 10 yrs	34	37.8
3.	10 yrs and above	29	32.2
Total		90	100.0

(2) Number of households as members

The sample included RAs with household strength of a few tens to many hundreds. The largest RAs include Arappura Resident's Association, Vattiyoorkavu – 782 members Monvila RA – 750; Poojappura Govt. Staff quarters RA – 575; Punnakkamugal RA, Thrikkannapuram – 450; Thaliyal Welfare RA, Kaladi – 432; Neerazhi RA, Ulloor – 420; Kulathoor RA – 470; Sangumughom RA – 385; Cheruvaikkal RA, Sreekaryam – 360 etc..)

The smallest RAs include Sangeetha Nagar RA, Kaumom – 20, members; Ayswarya RA, Pattom – 38; Sankarampara RA, Mudavanmugal – 45, Mummy’s Colony RA, Kuravankonam – 50, Thoppil Nagar RA, Kesavadasapuram – 51, Aradhana RA, Mannamthala – 52 etc. The majority of the RAs had a strength of more than 100 house holds (82.2 %). Only four RAs (4.4 %) among the sample had household strength below 50.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Strength of RAs (number of households as members)</i>	<i>Number of RAs in the category</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Below 50	4	4.4
2.	50 to 99	12	13.3
3.	100 to 199	40	44.5
4.	200 and above	34	37.8
Total		90	100.0

2. Activities for physical, Mental and Social Well being of the members.

(3) Activities for Promoting Physical Well being:

The major activities of RAs for Physical well being of the members included Medical Campus of various specialization such as eye camps, dental camps, cancer care camps, cardio vascular camps, communicable diseases camps etc. Health awareness classes and campaigns, Immunization programmes, Yoga and meditation classes, Anti – mosquito drive etc. were other health promotion programmes.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>RAs who conduct the Activitiy</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Medical camps of various specialization	86	95.6
2.	Health awareness classes and campaigns	47	52.2
3.	Immunization programmes	39	43.3
4.	Cancer Care programmes	14	15.6
5.	Yoga and meditation programmes	10	11.1
6.	Health club	3	3.3

7.	Gymnasium	2	2.2
8.	Antimosquito drives	23	25.6

(4) Activities for promoting Intellectual well being:

RAs conduct various programmes for the educational, vocational and skill development of the members, especially for the students, unemployed youths and women. The most popular among the activities has been awards to toppers in schools and colleges (91.1 %). 20 % of the RAs distribute study materials and uniforms to unprivileged students. Other activities include free coaching classes for competitive exams, vocational trainings in food products processing, beautician, cooking etc.

Eventhough a majority of the sample RAs belonged to suburban areas with underprivileged and marginal population as members, none of the RAs has been seen to undertake free education or to provide regular educational grants or scholarships to any of the unprivileged or deprived members or their wards. Only one RA among the samples (Yuvadhara RA, Kuravankonam) provide some educational loan / scholarship to a few children of the unprivileged members.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the activity / programme</i>	<i>Number of RAs conducting the programme</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Awards to toppers in schools and colleges and public exams	82	91.1
2.	Distribution of study materials, uniforms etc.	18	20.0
3.	Coaching classes for competitive exams	17	18.9
4.	Free tuition classes for students	5	5.6
5.	Vocational Training in Tailoring, Dress making, Food products processing, Beautician, Cooking etc.	17	18.9
6.	Scholarship for meritorious students	7	7.8
7.	Educational loan	1	1.1
8.	Sponsorship or free educational aid to the unprivileged	0	0

(5) Activities for promoting Emotional well being:

It has been felt that the RAs haven't yet given serious thought in providing platform for promoting the emotional well being of the members. Understandably but regrettably, most RAs are reluctant to intervene in the emotional issues of the members even while on occasions demanding public resolution. A few of the respondents said RAs had been unable to solve the interfamilial or interpersonal issues of the members. 3 respondents opined that there had not been any emotional issues to be solved through RAs.

However, there are RAs who successfully intervene and solve interpersonal and familial disputes and issues such as related to waste disposal, boundary wall erection, cross boundary tree growth etc. (40 %).

In the present time of increasing number of youngsters developing emotional disturbances, during examinations, and elders getting into intrapersonal and interpersonal troubles, RAs can very well be a suitable institution for arranging counseling services to the people, but as of now none had ventured for that.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of programme / activity</i>	<i>Number of RAs engaging</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Mediation for interpersonal and familial issues	36	40.0
2.	Discussion on issues like misuse of public facilities, law and order etc.	51	56.7
3.	Counseling	0	0

(6) Activities for promotion of Creative well being of the members:

In most of the cases, the occasion for RA members for training and demonstration of their artistic and creative talents has been celebrations and observances such as Onam, New Year, Annual Day etc. Regular facility for development of aesthetic creativity and skill development, such as classes for Dance, Music, Painting etc. were conducted by only 5.6 % of the RAs. It is a little astonishing to note that none among the RAs had engaged any notable programmes for promotion

of literary talents of the members. 26.7 % of the RAs had permanent recreation facilities such as Carroms, Chess etc. 24.4 % among the RAs arrange occasional pleasure trips and sight seeing outings.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of activities/programmes</i>	<i>Number of RAs conducting the programmes</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Classes for Dance, Music, Painting etc.	5	5.6
2.	Cultural programmes on special occasions such as Onam, New Year, Annual day etc.	88	97.8
3.	Permanent recreation facilities such as Carroms, Chess etc.	24	26.7
4.	Pleasure trips, sight seeing etc.	22	24.4
5.	Programmes for promotion of literary talents	0	0

3. Activities for local infrastructure and social development

(7) Infrastructure development of the local area:

Construction of roads had been the major developmental activity engaged by most of the RAs (67.8 %). Solid waste disposal (41.4 %), Drinking water facility (34.4 %), Drainage development (25.6 %), Electrification (25.6 %) etc. were other local activities engaged facilitated by RAs.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of activity/programme for local development</i>	<i>Number of RAs engaged the activities</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Road Construction	61	67.8
2.	Drinking water facilities (Public well, water tank, mobile distribution) etc.	31	34.4
3.	Electrification (facilitation for electrification to new areas and houses)	23	25.6
4.	Drainage facility (construction and facilitation)	23	25.6
5.	Measures for solid waste disposal	37	41.1

(8) Other local activities

Construction of public park, play ground, own security service for the locality etc. include other facilities / services undertaken by some of the RAs.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the facility / service</i>	<i>Number of RAs providing the facility</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Public park	6	6.7 %
2.	Play ground	5	5.6 %
3.	Own security guard for the RA locality	7	7.8

Vinayaka Nagar RA, Neeramarkara, Sanstri Nagar RA, Karamana, Padma Nagar RA, East Fort, Nandini gardens, Fort etc. are a few RAs who have engaged their own guards for local security.

(9) Entrepreneurship activities / programmes undertaken by RAs.

Only a few RAs have facilitated for employment and income generating activities for their members. Garment making unit (2.2 %), Consumer Service Society (7.8 %), Solid waste disposal system etc include the enterprises engaged by a few RAs. LIC Lane RA, Pattom and Nandini garden, Fort are RAs who have established their own solid waste management systems.

A total of 63 persons are engaged in different enterprises by 20 RAs among the 90 samples (22.2 %) studied. The payment per person ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3000 per mensem.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Enterprise</i>	<i>RAs undertaking the enterprise</i>		<i>Persons employed</i>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	
1.	Garment Making	2	2.2	4
2.	Consumer goods service shop (Society)	7	7.8	23
3.	Sold waste treatment / disposal in collaboration with SOMA +, PURNA+, Kudumbasree etc.	9	10.0	32

4.	Solid waste disposal undertaken independently	2	2.2	4
Total		20	22.2	63

+ non government organisations

10. RAs as a platform for public demand

RAs have resorted to various strategies and tactics to realise due developmental needs and services from different public service institutions and departments. The most popular ways of demanding has been memoranda, petitions and complaints (82.2 %). 13 (14.4 %) among the RAs have gone for judicial solution. for their problems such as high levying of water and electricity tariffs and cable TV charges, consumer disputes etc. 8.9 % of the RAs have resorted to public agitation on issues like drinking water shortage, liquor menace etc. In case of many RAs handsome amounts are set apart in the annual budget for running legal battles.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the method / strategy for public demanding</i>	<i>Number of RAs resorting to the method</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Memoranda, petitions, Applications and Complaints	74	82.2
2.	Legal / Judicial measures	13	14.4
3.	Agitations	8	8.9

(Prasanth Nagar RA, Akkulam; Tilak Nagar RA, Nalamchira; P.T.Chacko Nagar, Medical College, Iswarya Nagar, Edavakkodu etc. include RAs resorted to legal measure for different issues)

4. Collaborative Activities

Co-operation and collaboration with many institutions and establishments (multidisciplinary) is an essential part of any developmental activity. However, many of the RAs seemed to be reluctant in seeking external help, reportedly due to disheartening experiences with many 'authorities'. This situation has given rise to a positive dimension in the sense that RAs work out their own provision for resource mobilization and stand out for self reliance.

Meanwhile there are RAs who collaborate with Thiruvananthapuram Corporation for developmental and service programmes (34.4 %). 12 % of the RAs associate with Kudambasree programmes of the LSG.

Eventhough most of the RAs are registered under the ‘Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act; they are either unaware about the provision of availing grant from funding agencies or haven’t utilized the provision. Only 2 among the samples have availed some grant from funding agencies, one from state department of Science and Technology and another form Kerala State Social Welfare Department.

11. Government institutions / departments with which RAs collaborate

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of institutions with which RAs collaborate</i>	<i>Number of RAs having collaboration</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	31	34.4
2.	Kerala State Social Welfare Dept.	1	1.1
3.	Kerala State Science and Technology Department	1	1.1
4.	Other Departments	6	6.7

12. LSG, Non Governmental and Private institutions with which RAs collaborate

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of institution/organization</i>	<i>Number of RAs having collaboration</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Kudumbasree	11	12.2
2.	PURNA	3	3.3
3.	Aravind Eye Hospital	2	2.2
4.	KIMS Hospital	2	2.2
5.	Art of Living	1	1.1
6.	SOMA	1	1.1
7.	CSI Hospital Kazhakoottam	1	1.1

(13) Collaboration with other RAs

Regarding the status of the collaboration with other / neighbour RAs, only 21 (23.3%) RAs have had joint activities with others. 66 RAs (73.3%) maintained only

just diplomatic relation such as inviting the office beares of neighbour RAs on occasions of annual day celebrations etc. 2 (2.2%) RAs said they didn't have any kind of relation with other RA and one RA spoke of bad relation with neighbour RAs.

The case of bad relationship has been understood to be due to personal rather than of any public interest issue. Some RAs (6 %) do complain about influential neighbour RAs. This cannot be fully ignored due to the fact that when influential bureaucrats or politicians occupy the helm of affairs to RAs, such RAs might succeed in availing developmental facilities, or utility services in quicker pace from public departments. However, most of the RAs don't nurture such opinions. Politics is usually warded off from RA institutions. The members mostly pay particular care to see that politics, community or caste elements do are not creep in to RA affairs. In a few instances (3/90), where political or other partisany influences have reportedly entered in to the affairs of the RAs even conventional programmes such as Onam or Annual day celebrations have been stalled and the RAs have almost ceased to function.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Collaboration status with other RAs</i>	<i>Number of RAs having the kind of collaboration</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Joint activities with other RAs	21	23.3
2.	Just diplomatic relation	66	73.4
3.	No relation	2	2.2
4.	Bad relation	1	1.1
Total		90	100.0

5. Resource Mobilization by RAs

1. Various sources of fund raising

The common sources of fund for Resident's Associations have been

1. membership registration fee (one time) which varies from Rs. 5 to 500 for different RAs and
2. Monthly subscription which varies from Rs.3 to 100.

Other modes of resource mobilization includes special fund collection for celebration / observance of occasions like Onam, Annual day, New year etc, donation and sponsorship from internal and external sources, income from letting space, furniture, utensils etc. income from micro financing, income from fee collection for trainings, courses etc, income from advertisements, income from productive enterprises etc.

Methods of fund raising by RAs.

Sl.No.	Modes of fund raising	Number of RAs utilizing the means	%
1.	Membership registration fee	90	100.0
2.	Monthly / annual subscription	90	100.0
3.	Special collections for celebration or construction proposes	52	57.8
4.	Donation / sponsorship from internal sources	32	35.6
5.	Donation / sponsorship form external sources	11	12.2
6.	Income from letting furniture, utensils, etc for rent	33	36.7
7.	Income from letting space / building for rent	12	13.3
8.	Income from fee collection	5	5.6
9.	Income from crops	8	8.9
10.	Income from productive enterprises	9	10.0
11.	Income from savings and micro financing services	7	7.8
12.	Income from advertisements / sponsorships	18	20.0
13.	Income from funding agencies	2	2.2

On the average 87.5 % of the annual fund for RAs comes from three major sources namely, membership subscription (38.3 %), donation / sponsorship (24.5 %) and special collection for celebrations / entertainments (24.75 %). This is exclusive of special collection for infrastructure development or building construction.

Proportion of different components of annual budget.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Means of fund raising by RAs</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Membership subscription (annual / monthly)	38.3
2.	Donation / sponsorship	24.5
3.	Special collection	24.75
4.	Others	12.45
Total		100.00

In majority of the RAs (82.6 %), the membership subscription is collected on a monthly basis, reportedly according to the convenience of the less privileged members. The annual basis of subscription is mostly the practice of RAs whose members are residents of government quarters or flats.

Expenses for special occasions are usually divided equally by members especially in case of celebration / entertainment causes, and in cases of development on construction expenses, affluent members could voluntarily contribute amounts to their liking.

Donations and sponsorships are raised both internally and externally. Among the samples, 32 % collected internal donations and 11 % external donations as well. Among the RAs 25.5 % publish directories / souvenirs, and advertisement sponsorships from business establishments for them a major source of income. Sponsorships for seminars, symposia and awareness campaigns etc. on subjects such as health sanitation, sustainable environment, capital city development etc. have been availed by a few RAs (11%).

Another source of income for RAs (12 %) has been rent collection for letting building or spaces for long term or temporary purposes to both internal and external parties (Eg: Sasthri Nagar RA, Karamana, PTP Nagar RA, Indira Nagar RA, Perrorkada, Vinayaka Nagar, Karamana, Netaji Nagar RA, Kunnukuzhi). The income from the above source contributes from 5-25 % of the RAs annual fund. In 36.7% of

the RAs, 4 to 12 % of the annual budget is earned from letting furniture and utensils mostly to own members.

In 9 % of RAs who own land property, income from crops (coconut, plantation etc) contribute 3 to 9 % of their annual budget (Eg : Tilak Nagar got, Rs. 7200, Prasanth Nagar Rs. 1240 and Indira nagar Rs. 4061).

Income from savings and micro financing enterprises contribute from 5 to 20% of the annual budget of 7 RAs (7.7 %) among the sample (Eg: Netaji nagar, Kunnukuzhi, Rs. 2500; Kavil nagar, Valiyasala, Rs. 2400; Maithri nagar, Srekaryam, Rs, 7000; Subash Nagar, Perunthanni, Rs, 6000; Sree Chithra RA, Pangode Rs. 18,000)

Income by way of commission from productive enterprises promoted by RAs (Making garments, food products, soaps, agarbathi's etc.) contributes to the tune of 0.5 % to 2.5 % of the annual income of 9 of the RAs (10 %). 5 of the RAs run consumer societies (Eg : PTP Nagar RA, Sasthri Nagar RA, Karamana RA, Poojappura Gov Quarters RA; VSSC Housing Col RA, Pallithura RA)

The annual income of RAs ranges from a few thousands to many lakhs. Majority of the RAs (51.1 %) earns an annual income between Rs. 10,000 and 50,000. 20 % of RAs have income above Rs. 1,00,000. 21.1 % have it between Rs.50,000 and 1,00,000 and 7.8 % have annual income below Rs. 10,000. Almost corresponding figures come as expenditure; 54.4 % of the RAs spend between Rs. 10,000 and Rs.50,000; 12.2 % have it above Rs. 1,00,000.

Income status of RAs

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Income status of RAs (In Rupees)</i>	<i>Number of RAs in the category</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Below 10,000	7	7.8
2.	10,000 to below 50,000	46	51.1
3.	50,000 to below 1,00,000	19	21.1
4.	1,00,000 and above	18	20.0
Total		90	100.0

Status of RAs Expenditure

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Expense of RAs (In Rupees)</i>	<i>Number of RAs in the category</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Below 10,000	15	16.7
2.	10,000 to below 50,000	49	54.4
3.	50,000 to below 1,00,000	15	16.7
4.	1,00,000 and above	11	12.2
Total		90	100.0

2. Assets of RAs

The assets of Resident's Associations consist of movable and immovable properties including land, buildings, furniture and various utensils. 19 of the RAs possess land property varying from 0.5 cents to 60 cents (Indira Nagar Peroorkada – 41 cents ; Netaji Nagar Kunnukuzhi – 60 cents; Sasthri Nagar, Karamana – 22 cents, PTP Nagar – 20 cents; Prasanth Nagar – 10 cents) 11 RAs possess terraced office buildings, 6 RAs have community halls, 3 RA possess own sound system (eg: PTP Nagar, PT. Chacko Nagar, Med College), 6 RAs have tarpaulin and one RA (Netaji Nagar, Kunnukuzhi) has got Television set, 43 RAs possess valuable sets of furniture.

II. Interview with Members of RAs

Sampling Frame : Members registered in 10 Resident's Associations out of 90 RAs under study.

Sample size : $10 \times 10 = 100$

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of RA</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Number of respondents</i>
1.	Indira Nagar	Kawdiar	10
2.	P.T.Chacko Nagar	Medical College East	10
3.	Prasanth Nagar	Akkulam	10
4.	Srichitira Nagar	Arannoor	10
5.	Maruthoorkadavu RA	Kaladi	10
6.	Vinayaka Nagar	Karamana	10
7.	Aradhana Nagar	Mannanthala	10
8.	Kavalloor Welfare RA	Kanjirampara	10

9.	Sasthri Nagar	Neeramankara, (Karamana)	10
10.	Snehapuri RA	Thiruvallam	10
Total			100

1. Among the respondents 26% were members in their respective RAs for more than 20 years, 16% were for 11 to 20 years, 17% were for 6 to 10 years and 41% were for below 6 years.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Years as member in the RA</i>	<i>Number of respondents in the category</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Upto 5 years	41	41
2.	6 to 10 years	17	17
3.	11 to 20 years	16	16
4.	More than 20 years	26	26
Total		100	100

2. 89 % of the respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the activities of their respective RAs and 11 % were dissatisfied.

Assessment about the activities of RAs by members

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Activities of RAs</i>	<i>Number of members holding the opinion</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Very satisfied	49	49
2.	Satisfied	40	40
3.	Dissatisfied	9	9
4.	Very dissatisfied	2	2
Total		100	100

Even among RAs with comparatively poor activities only 30% expressed dissatisfaction with the performance of the office bearers of their RAs. Among the good performing RAs 100% of the respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the performance of their office bearers (executive committee.)

Assessment about performance of office bearers

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Performance of office bearers</i>	<i>Number of respondents holding the opinion</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Very satisfied	47	47
2.	Satisfied	44	44
3.	Dissatisfied	7	7
4.	Very dissatisfied	2	2
Total		100	100

3. Regarding the opinion about fund raising by RAs 79% of the respondents were satisfied and 21% were dissatisfied. In case of poorly performing RAs 50% of the respondents were dissatisfied with their fund raising.

In case of good performing RAs 100% of the respondents were satisfied / very satisfied with the fund raising methods of their RAs.

In case of satisfactorily performing RAs 85% of the respondents were satisfied with the fund raising methods and 15% were dissatisfied.

Among the dissatisfied (15), 42% said more funds should be raised and more activities to be conducted. 12.5% said the fund collection was too much, and 21% complained about compulsory fund raising.

4. Responding to fund expending 79% expressed satisfaction and 21% expressed no satisfaction. Among the dissatisfied 33.3% were so, reportedly due to non - transparency of fund spending and another 33.3% accused irregularly in fund, dealing 4% accused wrong priority in spending.

Among the good performing RAs, all the respondents (100%) were satisfied with the fund expending, and among the poor performing, 50% of the respondents were dissatisfied about the way of fund spending.

Opinion of respondents about fund raising and spending

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Fund raising</i>	<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Fund spending</i>	<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Satisfied	79	79	Satisfied	79	79
2.	Dissatisfied	21	21	Dissatisfied	21	21
Total		100	100	Total	100	100

5. As to the activities of the RAs for the physical, mental and social well being of the members, 76% of the respondents were satisfied and 24% were dissatisfied. Regarding activities of RAs for infrastructural and social development of the locality, 67% of the respondents expressed satisfaction and 33% expressed dissatisfaction.
6. As to the personal suggestions of the respondents, the most common one in all the RAs has been about the need for more efficient sanitation measures, development and maintenance of efficient drainage and solid waste disposal systems. More interaction and fraternity among the members of the RAs was another need raised by most of the respondents. More involvement of members in RA activities, frequent family get together, more representation for women in RA executive, more representation for members from lower strata, more representation for youths, more programmes for developmental activities etc. were other suggestions put forward by most of the respondent members of the RAs.
7. Regarding financial contribution to their RAs 87% had contributed between Rs. 100 to 500 during 2002-03 and 9% above Rs.500 and only 4% had made it below Rs.50.

III. Interview with office bearers of Apex bodies of RAs

There are four apex bodies of Resident's Associations functioning in Thiruvananthapuram city.

1. Federation of Resident's Associations of Thiruvananthapuram (FRAT)
2. Thiruvananthapuram Resident's Apex Council (TRAC)
3. Confederation of Resident's Associations (CONFRA), Kerala.
4. Council of Resident's Associations, Sasthamangalam (CRAS).

The last two among the aforesaid are recently formed organizations and accordingly have not been included for the study.

The research team personally visited and interviewed (1) Adv. Punchakari Ravi, General Secretary, FRAT, Thiruvananthapuram and (2) Sri.P.Krishnan Kavuvila, General Secretary, TRAC, Thiruvananthapuram.

FRAT is functioning for the last 10 years and TRAC for 2 years. The purview of activities for both are Thiruvananthapuram District. The stipulated objectives are also identical ie, to work for the social, economic and cultural well being and progress of the member organizations, standing as an apex body of collective unity and strength. FRAT has 290 RAs as its members and TRAC has got 130 member RAs.

The significance of apex body

Both the respondents put forward many instances to substantiate the need and relevance for such apex bodies as FRAT and TRAC. Protests against Electricity Board, Water Authority, and Television Cable Operators against tariff hike and other consumer exploitation programmes, agitation against tax hike by Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, struggle for de-silting and cleaning the premises of drinking water reservoirs at Aruvikkara and Peppara, mass representation for distancing water pipes and water channels from drainage channels etc. have been sited as public interventions took up by FRAT. It is pointed out that such movements requiring mass representation of a larger size of affected population can be successful only due to apex bodies and not by localised efforts by Resident's associations. Moreover, the concerned authorities may perceive the issues with increased seriousness and larger sense of mass representation. It is also pointed out that many other voluntary and community

based organizations join hand with apex bodies rather than with individual RAs that are often viewed as get together of some residents in a locality.

Discounts offered by many public and private institutions for FRAT members for goods and services is put forth as an example for recognition to the organization for their public welfare stands and activities.

Collaboration offered by government departments such as Tourism for organising of Onam and Tourism Week Celebrations with FRAT is projected as a moral boost and recognition of credibility to it.

FRAT and TRAC also collaborate with the 'Capital City Development Forum' and works jointly for the developmental needs of Thiruvananthapuram city. It is pointed out that out of 36 projects given by TRAC for the development of the Thiruvananthapuram metro, 26 have been accepted by the state government and budgetary provisions have been set apart.

The move by the state government to implement community policing with the involvement of Resident's Associations and their apex bodies has also been sited as proof to the relevance and role of these community based organizations in social construction.

IV. Case Studies

1. Sasthrinagar Resident's Associations, Karamana.

The Sasthrinagar Resident's Associations was formed in 1968 and was named so to commemorate the late Prime Minister of India, Sri.Lal Bahadur. The Sasthri Nagar is spread to nearly 34 aceres of land by the side of Karamana river and comes under Karamana ward of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation. The present strength of Sasthrinagar is 210 families. The activities of the RA is vested with a governing body consisting of 15 members.

The Sasthrinagar far outgoes its counterparts in welfare and developmental activities. The association building is situated in a 22.75 cents of land donated by one

of the early members. A portion of the building has been let out, where G.V.Raja Public school is functioning, from which the RA gets a monthly rent of Rs. 2250. The RA has also got 52 cents of land in their possession as monopoly lease from the government which is used as a play ground for children. The association has also developed a park there spending one lakh rupees.

The most prestigious venture of Sasthrinagar Association has been the Sasthrinagar Resident's Welfare Cooperative Society. Established in 1972 as a modest endeavour, supplying provisions to households, now it has grown to a thriving venture with an annual turnover of Rs.3 crores catering for more than 200 families in the colony and its neighborhood. It runs a provision store, a ration shop, textile and stationery shop. It also offers savings banks and fixed deposits, higher purchase and education loans and chit fund. The provision store alone has an annual turnover of about Rs. 30 lakhs. From 1985 onwards the society is functioning in its own premises on 8.5 cents of land at the Kunjalumoodu junction. Membership to the society is restricted to the Sasthrinagar residents. Members enjoy credit facilities at low interest rates and rebate on purchases from the society's outlets. The chit fund has been the main financial source for activities. The society sponsored a bus shelter at Kunjalumoodu junction. It contributes funds to the developmental / constructive activities of the nagar. A large number of the Resident's are the beneficiaries of the society emergency loan scheme. It has been pointed out that in the 25 year history of the society's there has not been a single incidence of corruption. The resident's claim that the society success depends on its non politicised functioning. The building, owned by the society has got an area of nearly 4000 square feet.

Sasthrinagar had experimented with its own centralised, 4 personnel strong security system in 2000-2001. However, it had to be done away with after a year due to paucity of fund. The RA associates with the city police establishment for ensuring the security coverage for the nagar.

To commemorate the late bureaucrat and literacy genius Sri. Malayattoor Ramakrishnan, who had been a resident of the nagar for long, the nagar association has

represented to the Kerala Government to take over his residence, 'Vaidehi', and make over it into an Art Gallery to which reportedly they have got favorable response from the government.

A 'Vanitha Samajam' is also functioning under the Resident's Association. The Samajam holds regular programs to promote the creative talents of the members.

Sasthrinagar RA publishes a house magazine called 'Sasthrinagar Nadam', which provides space for expression of the literary and artistic talents of the members.

The Resident's are all praising for the efficient functioning of the Sasthrinagar Resident's Association and readily offers their participation and support in the efforts of the office bearers of the RA in realizing their needs and demands from public welfare institutions. In addition to registration fee and subscription fee, other sources of funding for the RA includes donation from the Sasthri Nagar welfare cooperative society, donation from members, and sponsorship of advertisement for 'Nadam'. Sasthrinagar Resident's Association is one of the few RAs who have utilized the sources of external funding eg: STEC funding, some of their programmes.

Sasthrinagar Association, stands out as a community based paradigm for local development with emulative ways of resource mobilization and participative endeavours.

2. Indira Nagar Association, Kawdiar Ward, Peroorkada.

The Indira Nagar colony was set up by the Kerala State Housing Board in 1972. The 117 families in the colony formed the Indira Nagar Resident's Association in 1976. The inhabitants belong to the middle income group, mostly government servants and 75% of them are pensioners. The association is run by a 11 member executive committee which consists of 2 women members.

The regular sources of fund for the association includes one time life membership fee of Rs. 500 for permanent resident and an annual subscription of Rs. 60 for temporary resident's. A monthly contribution of Rs. 20 is collected from all the

members as service charge. The association possess 41.5 cents of land (got from the Housing Board) and a 400 sq ft. of terraced building which functions as the office of the association. There are 15 yielding coconut plants in the plot which fetches an income of nearly Rs. 5000 annually.

Resource mobilisation has been a major challenge for any social or community organization. However, for Indira Nagar Association, paucity of fund has never been a stumbling block before any of their developmental or welfare activity. It is primarily due to a rare spirit of cooperation and unity among the members. “Everyone knows everyone and there is a sense of belonging”, says Sri.K.R.Nair, President of the association.

A few years back when there had been frequent disruption of public water supply, the Indira nagar association got down to action. Pooling resources from the residents, the association dug a common well in the plot possessed by it. The work of the well was completed in 3 weeks time at a cost of Rs.25,000.

A children’s park and an Anganwadi hall built adjacent to the association building are other notable achievements of the Indira Nagar association. These were built on interest free loan collected from the resident’s. “These were possible only because of the credibility enjoyed by the association. People knew that their money was safe and will be got back at the earliest” says Sri.K.Sivadasan, Secretary of the Association. The repayment is effected by donations from Resident’s and their family members living elsewhere, including NRI’s.

The Association actively participated in the plan campaign of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation. A notable programme has been a joint venture of the association with the LSG in cultivation of plantain in the unutilised backyard of the ESI Hospital, Peroorkada. Nearly 3000 ‘Nenthran banana were raised which fetched good yield and income.

Medical camps, classes in yoga and meditation, mental health, cancer care etc. are frequent activities of the Association for promoting physical and mental health of the inhabitants.

The residents involve in many philanthropic activities. Many have pledged their eyes to the eye bank. The Blood Donors Club of the association has 81 members.

Another laudable part of Indira Nagar Association is the 'Indira Nagar Vanitha Samajam', the patron of which is none other than the worshipful Mayor of Thiruvananthapuram corporation, who is also a resident of Indira Nagar. They conduct many vocational and life enrichment programmes for women and children, such as, training in fabric painting, cooking, dance classes etc.

The executive committee of the association meets every month "Decisions are unanimous. Difference, if any, are sorted out amicably. Everybody contributes to the success of the programmes" says the president Sri.K.R.Nair.

It is pointed out that the credibility of the association is largely due to the invariable avoidance of politics in the affairs of the association. Through participatory and uncorrupt functioning, the Indira Nagar Association has made a mark in the developmental map of Thiruvananthapuram city and has set up a model for resource mobilization and its prompt and efficient utilization.

3. Sri Chithra Nagar Resident's Association, Pangode

Sri Chithra Nagar located in the Pangode division of the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation and adjacent to the Pangode Military Camp has got a history of 12 years of activities for its residents association. It is a large association consisting of 489 members, including 67 life members. The association is run by a 15 member governing body.

A 'not so common' and notable feature of Sri.Chithra Association is the fraternity and cooperation it establishes with neighbourhood associations and other voluntary and community based organizations in the locality.

Sri. Chithra Association is emerging as a synonym for local level launch micro financing with the introduction of a **mutual fund project** exclusively with the contribution of its members. There are two types of shares, one of Rs.1000 and another of Rs.2000. Including both schemes 300 persons took shares which contributed a total of Rs.3,24,000 to the fund during 2002-03. The association got a service fee of Rs.18,000 in 10 months from this project. It is highlighted as a major endeavour of the association which provided for improving the financial position of the association as well as increased co-operation and fraternity among the members.

Another laudable programme of the association is formation of the welfare fund. Grant is given to members of the association from the interest of a fixed deposit for purposes such as educational, medical and house repair and maintenance needs.

A successful venture of Sri.Chithra Resident's Association has been the purchase of 2.5 cents of lands for construction of an office building for the association. The association could collect Rs.49,000 as donation from its members to the building fund. Utilizing own fixed deposit and other sources of fund the association could gather Rs.91,000 for settling the deed for the land.

The projects and programmes of the association are supplemented by work of forums like Yuvajanavedi (Youth wing), Vanithavedi (Women's wing) and Balavedi (Children's wing).

The participation and financial contribution of the members for every activity of the association is put forth as a proof for the confidence and reliability built by the office bearers of Sri Chithra Resident's Association. The successful thriving of the RA all the more deserves acclaim due to the fact that majority of its Resident's belongs to the lower income strata of the society.

V. SUMMARY

- Resident's Associations (RAs) and their apex bodies have emerged as a major player in ushering developmental and welfare programmes in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.

- The priority of activities of RAs is focussed on infrastructural development of localities under their purview and the resource is mobilised almost internally by way of donations and / or loans from the members.
- It is quite remarkable to learn that fund raising is often not a problem for RAs who have proved their credibility.
- RAs form a common platform for unity and collective demand and often succeed in exerting sufficient pressure with the public utility service institutions of the state as well as local self governments (LSG's).
- RAs in many instances have taken up issues of infrastructural needs such as roads, drainage, solid waste disposal, and utility needs such as drinking water on its own shoulder, and worked as supplementary institutions in solving problems and realizing needs at local level.
- The limited as compact structure of the area under the preview of RAs have been helpful in cultivating social cohesion and sense of fraternity among the resident members which in turn contribute to the success of the RAs.
- RAs as participatory institutions are liable to social accounting and close scrutiny by the members and consequently the office bearers are less likely to be corrupted by the 'Power syndrome'.
- RAs have become instrumental in ensuring quality, quantity and cost effectiveness of services provided by bodies of public utility and welfare.
- Some of the RAs are performing quite exemplarily that they can be projected as models for other social institutions engaged in community development. Sasthrinagar Association, Keramana, Indira Nagar Association, Perrorkada (Kawdiar Ward), P.T.P. Nagar Association, PTP Nagar, Sri Chithra Resident's Association, Pangode, Govt.Quarters residents Association, Poojappura, Thaliya RA, Kaladi, East Kariyam Residents Association, Edavakod, Panachamoodu Lane Resident's Association, Pattom, G.V.Raja Resident's

Association, Sangumughom etc. are some of the RAs functioning with emulative, developmental, productive and welfare activities.

- Almost all RAs engage in educational and vocational activities vide, providing coaching classes for students of various classes, trainings in Tailoring, Dress making, Beauty care, Cooking etc. and promotional activities such as awards and scholarships to toppers in public exams.
- However, none of the RA was found to have provided any permanent fee educational support or sponsorship to wards of any unprivileged member.
- Almost all RAs conduct health promotional activities viz., Medical camps, Health awareness campaigns, etc.
- Regarding activities for promotion of creative talents and cultural wellbeing of the members, in 94% of the RAs the activities are limited to programmes held on occasions such as Onam, Annual day, Newyear etc. Only 6% of the RAs have regular programmes such as classes for Dance, Music, Painting etc.
- RAs rarely have any programme for promoting literary talents.
- Regarding promotion of emotional wellbeing of the members, especially in the time of increased emotional problems for the youngsters during exam period, and also many interpersonal and intrapersonal problems for the elders, none of the RAs was seen to have thought of any psychological counseling programme for the members.
- Regarding activities for infrastructural development, road construction gets the top priority (67.8%), followed by solid waste disposal (41.4%), drinking water facility (34.4%), electrification (25.6%) and drainage (25.6%).
- Entrepreneurial activities (employment and income generating) have been undertaken by only 22.2% of the RAs

- Eventhough most of the RAs are registered under the 'Literary Scientific and Charitable Societies Act', most of the RAs are neither aware about the provision for availing grant from funding agencies, nor utilize the provision. Only 8.9% of the RAs availed some grant from funding agencies.
- Regarding different components of income, on the average, membership subscription contributes 38.3% , donation/sponsorship 24.5%, special collection 24.75%, and others 12.45% to the annual budget of RAs.
- RAs mostly resort to self reliance in fund mobilization and are often seen averse to external fund raising.
- 70% of the RA members in the survey were found satisfied with the methods of fund mobilization and 72% satisfied with fund utilization.
- Election of office bearers of RAs is mostly through nomination and many of the RAs are run by either in situ or exsitu public servants adept in administration and account keeping matters. This is a factor seemed to have contributed to the success of RAs
- A great majority of the respondents favour for apex bodies by RAs the latter as a local need and the former as a regional need.
- RAs as a 'less institutionalized institution' may very well be posed as a paradigm model for local level development.
- It is highly felt that some form of orientation and quality development programmes, viz; trainings, workshops are needed for the office bearers of RAs, which will help to augment their capabilities and outputs.

Annex.1 – List of Resident’s Associations selected for study from different wards of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation

Corporation Ward		Resident’s Association	
No.	Name	Sample No.	Name and Address
1.	Pallithura	1	V.S.S.C, Housing Colony Resident’s Club, V.S.S.C, Compund
2.	Kulathur	2	Kulathur Resident’s Association, Kulathur.
3.	Attipra	3	Monvila Resident’s Association, Monvila.
4.	Kuzhivila	4	Kuzhivila Resident's Association, Kuzhivila
5.	Cheruvaikkal	5	Cheruvaikkal Resident's Association, Cheruvaikkal.
6.	Akkulam	6	Prasanthnagar Resident's Association, Prasanthnagar
7.	Ulloor	7	Neerazhi Lane Resident's Association, Ulloor.
8.	Pongummoodu	8	Bapuji nagar Resident's Association, Pongummoodu
9.	Edavakkodu	9	East Kariyam Resident's Association, Kariyam
“	“	10	Ayswarya nagar Resident's Association, Parottukonam.
10.	Mannamthala	11	Aradhana nagar Resident's Association, Maruthur.
11.	Nalanchira	12	Tilaknagar Resident's Association, Parottukonam
12.	Medical College	13	Thopilnagar Resident's Association, Kumarapuram
13.	Medical College East	14	P.T. Chacko nagar Resident's Association, Medical College
14.	Anamugham	15	Pothujanam Lane Resident's Association, Kumarapuram
15.	Kannamoola	16	Moolavilakam Resident's Association, Kannamoola.
16.	Gawrisapattom	17	Gawrisapattom Resident's Association, Gawrisapattom.
17.	Pattom	18	Panachamoodu Resident's Association, Pattom
18.	Kesavadasapuram	19	Thopil Nagar Resident's Association, Paruthipara.
”	”	20	LIC Lane Resident's Association, Pattom.
19.	Muttada	21	Gandhismaraka nagar, Resident's Association, Muttada.

20.	Kuravankonam	22	Yuvadhara garden Resident's Association, Kuravankonam
”	”	23	Mammy's Colony Resident's Association, Kuravankonam
21.	Peroorkada	24	Gandhinagar Resident's Association, Peroorkada.
22.	Mannamoola	24	Devinagar Resident's Association, Edakulam.
23.	Kawdiar	26	Kawdiar Gardens B. Resident's Association, Kawdiar.
”	”	27	Indira nagar Resident's Association, Indira nagar, Peroorkada.
24.	Nandankodu	28	Kanakanagar Resident's Association, Kanakakunnu
25.	Kunnukuzhi	29	Netajinagar Resident's Association, Kunnukuzhi.
26.	Rishimangalam	30	Haritha nagar Resident's Association, Pattoor.
27.	Vanchiyoor	31	Kunnumpura m Resident's Association, Vanchiyoor
28.	Secretariat	32	Santhinagar Resident's Association, Secretariat
29.	Palayam	33	Nandavanam Resident's Association, Palayam
30.	Vazhuthacaud	34	Poundkulam Colony Resident's Association, Thycaud
31.	Sasthamangalam	35	Srirangam Resident's Association, Sasthamangalam
32.	Kanjirampara	36	Kavalloor Welfare Resident's Association, Thozhuvancodu
33.	Vattiyookavu	37	Vattiyookavu- Arappura Lane Resident's Association, Vattiyookavu
34.	P.T.P. Nagar	38	P.T.P. Nagar Resident's Association, P.T.P. Nagar
35.	Valiyavila	39	Elankathu nagar Resident's Association, Valiyavila.
36.	Pangodu	40	Sri Chitra Nagar, Resident's Association, Thirumala.
37.	Thirumala	41	Thirumala -Kairali nagar, Resident's Association, Thirumala
38.	Chengalloor	42	Mythri nagar Resident's Association, Chengalloor, Poojappura
39.	Poojappura	43	Sethunath nagar Resident's Association, Mudavanmugal.
40.	Jagathy	44	Jagathy Resident's Association, Jagathy
41.	Thycaud	45	Bapuji nagar Resident's

			Association, Thycaud
42.	Thampanoor	46	East Thampanoor Resident's Association, Sangeetha College
43.	Srikanteswaram	47	Sreekanteswaram Resident's Association, Sreekanteswaram.
44.	Fort	48	Nandini Garden Resident's Association, Fort.
45.	Chala	49	Vivekananda nagar Resident's Association, Aryasala.
46.	Valiyasala	50	Kavil nagar Resident's Association, Valiyasala.
47.	Arannoor	51	Sri Chithranagar Resident's Association, Aranoor
48.	Karamana	52	Vinayakanagar Resident's Association, Neeramankara
”	”	53	Sasthrinagar Resident's Association, Karamana
49.	Mudavanmugal	54	Sankaranpara Resident's Association, Mudavanmugal.
50.	Thrikkannapuram	55	Punnkkamugal Resident's Association, Punnakkamugal
51.	Estate	56	Thukkuvila Resident's Association, Pappanamcode
52.	Nemom	57	Nemom Resident's Association, Nemom
53.	Ponnumangalam	58	Sri Ponnumangalam Resident's Association, Ponnumangalam
54.	Melankodu	59	Inchipulvila Resident's Association, Pappanamcode
55.	Pappanamcode	60	Amritha nagar Pappanamcode Resident's Association, Pappanamcode
”	”	61	Gramina Paurasamithi Resident's Association, Pappanamcode,
56.	Nedumkadu	62	Kattakkal Resident's Association, Killipalam
57.	Kaladi	63	Thaliyal Resident's Association, Thaliyal
		64.	Maruthoorkadavu Resident's Association, Maruthoorkadavu
58.	Attukal	65	Attukal-Iranimuttom Resident's Association, Attukal
59.	Kuriyathi	66	Puthunagar Resident's Association, Chala, Kuriyathi
60.	Manakkad	67	Katiyapattanam Resident's Association, Manakkad
61.	Kamaleswaram	68	Thottam nagar Resident's Association, Kamaleswaram.

62.	Kalippankulam	69	Sri Mollam nagar Resident's Association, Kanjippura
63.	Ambalathara	70	Aswathi Gardens Resident's Association, Ambalathara.
64.	Thiruvallam	71	Sri Parasurama nagar Resident's Association, Thiruvallam
”	”	72	Snehapuri Resident's Association, Palara.
65.	Punjakari	73	Thiruvallam PauRASamithy Resident's Association, Thiruvallam East.
66.	Poonkulam	74	Pranavam nagar Resident's Association, Poonkulam
67.	Vellar	75	Paravila Resident's Association, Vazhamuttom
68.	Pachalloor	76	Mannam nagar Resident's Association, Pachalloor
69.	Poonthura	77	Ponnara nagar Resident's Association, Srivaraham
70.	Bimapally	78	Port view nagar Resident's Association, Bimapally
71.	Valiyathura	79	Mathruka Resident's Association, Valiyathura
72.	Srivaraham	80	Subash nagar Resident's Association, Perunthanni.
73.	Perumthanni	81	Chempakasseri Resident's Association, Perunthanni.
74.	Palkulangara	82	Devi East Nada Resident's Association, Palkulangara
75.	Petta	83	Chayakudi Resident's Association, Petta
76.	Katakampally	84	Sarathi Resident's Association, Katakampally
77.	Chakka	85	Kairali Inchakkal Residents Association, Inchakkal
78.	Sangummugom	86	Sangummugom Residents Association, Sangummugom
79.	Karikkakkam	87	Sri Narayana Resident's Association, Karikkakam.
80.	Vettukadu.	89	Vettukadu Resident's Association, Vettukadu
81.	Pound Kadavu	90	Kairali Resident's Association, Poundkadavu