

CHAPTER 8

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND RURAL/URBAN DEVELOPMENT

With a view to having effective supervision, monitoring and implementation of the schemes of poverty alleviation the Directorate of Rural Development started functioning from November 1983 for the strengthening the Administrative machinery at the state level in the UT. The poverty alleviation schemes are being funded fully by the Government of India as the Schemes are being treated as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The schemes are implemented by DRDAs in accordance with the instructions received from the Govt. of India from time to time.

The poverty alleviation schemes are very important for reducing the disparity in the society and improving the living condition of the people living below poverty line.

Consequent on the formulation of the 73rd constitutional amendment and the formation of the three tier Panchayati Raj set up in this UT, the blocks implement the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in co-ordination with the PRIs.

This Directorate is the Nodal Agency for monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the various schemes pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development which are being implemented in the rural areas by the three DRDAs/Nodal Departments.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Prior to the launching of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), wage employment in rural areas of the country was in operation through the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP). With the launch of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) on 2nd February, 2006, entire NFFWP programme was subsumed into it. The SGRY programme in 200 districts was also subsumed into NREGA in the first phase in 2006-07. SGRY programme in additional 130 districts was subsumed into NREGA in the second phase in 2007-08. The entire SGRY Programme subsumed into NREGA with effect from 1st April, 2008. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) notified on 7th September, 2005, aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Physical and Financial performance of MGNREGA since inception of scheme in this UT is as follows:-

Statement 8.1

1) Physical Performance

S.No	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	No. of Households issued Job Cards	23313	36076 23313+12763	38317 36076+2241	41512 38317+3195	42984 41512+1472	44676 42984+1692
2	No. of Households provided employment	6020	20338	17636	23481	18839	17417
3	Target Persondays as per Labour Budget	4831500	418132	1021624	709727	871294	785000
4	Achieved Persondays/ Persondays generated (% of Target Persondays)	107577 2.23%	556151 133.01%	406121 39.75%	895922 126.23%	761817 87.44%	834307 106.28%
5	Women Persondays generated & (% of Total Persondays generated)	42939 39.91%	236612 42.54%	191644 47.19%	413332 46.13%	368646 48.39%	399405 47.87%
6	ST Persondays generated & (% of Total Persondays generated)	8956 8.33%	39936 7.18%	55189 13.59%	60070 6.70%	49907 6.55%	67592 8.10%
7	Average persons days generated per HH	17.87	27.35	23.03	38.16	40.44	47.90
8	No. of HH completed 100 days	12	658	174	2564	2253	2701
9	No. of works taken up	144	437+68 Spill over of 2008-09	249+151 Spill over of 2009-10	484+136 Spill over of 2010-11	373+221 Spill over of 2011-12	670

Statement 8.2

2) Financial Performance

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Fund received from MoRD	708.75	153.00	856.78	1643.85	1341.42	1958.16
2	Total Fund Available (Including Fund from SGRY, Bank Interest & Fund from State)	1346.90	1223.92	1121.22	1970.40	1567.68	2049.95
3	Total Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)	323.40	995.78	901.19	1758.63	1490.05	1913.44
	· On Works	139.52	828.88	755.40	1608.11	1302.26	1685.25
	· Administrative Expenses	183.88	166.90	145.79	150.52	187.79	222.19
	(% of Admin Exp)	56.86%	16.76%	16.17%	8.56%	12.60%	11.93%
4	Fund Balance	1023.50	228.14	220.03	211.77	77.63	136.51%

- Also, on 2nd February 2012, Nicobar District won MGNREGA District Team Award under the category "Initiative in the challenging environment"
- On 2nd February 2013, Gram Panchayat Tushnabad under CD Block Ferrargunj, South Andaman District, won Best Performing Gram Panchayat Award under MGNREGA.

The Gram Panchayat Swadesh Nagar Mayabunder Block , North and Middle Andaman District has been given MGNREGA award under the category “Best performing Gram Panchayats”. On 02.02.2014.at vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide shelter to the houseless poor in rural areas and also provide house sites to the absolutely landless poor.

Indira Awaas Yojana is essentially a public housing scheme for the poor Below Poverty Line (BPL) houseless families identified by the community through Gram Sabhas following criteria suggested for such identification from time to time.

Target Group:

The target groups for houses under the IAY are below poverty line households living in the rural areas, belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, minorities in the BPL category and non – SC/ST BPL rural households, widows and next-of-kin to defence personnel/paramilitary forces fulfilling the other conditions.

Funding Pattern:

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. In this UT the said scheme is fully funded by Govt. of India.

Components of the Scheme:

IAY has the following two components:

- i) Assistance for construction of a new house; this would be ₹70,000/- in plain areas, ₹75,000/- in hilly states and difficult areas. Difficult areas include the following:-
 - a) Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep
 - b) Blocks prone to Left Wing Extremism, as identified in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - c) Statement 8.3

Details of Physical & Financial Position for last five years

Year	Physical (in Nos.)		Financial (₹ in Lakhs)		
	Target	Houses completed (including backlog)	Fund availability (₹ in Lakhs)	Expenditure (₹ in Lakhs)	Percentage of Expenditure
2008-09	1828	111	681.23	74.30	10.91
2009-10	580	242	726.95	167.05	22.98
2010-11	508	316	728.18	234.83	32.25
2011-12	485	578	529.07	246.90	46.67
2012-13	670	437	839.21	168.77	20.11
2013-14	729	238	920.88	109.25	11.86

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has launched a new programme known as "**Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**" (SGSY) by restructuring the existing schemes namely :

- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)
- Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
- Supply of Improved Toolkits to Artisans (SITRA)
- Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY)
- Million Wells Scheme (MWS)

The Scheme

The SGSY Scheme is operative from 1st April 1999 in rural areas of the country. SGSY is holistic Scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The scheme will be funded by the financial institutions, Panchayat Raj Institutions, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), Non Government Organisation (NGOs), Technical institutions in the district; will be involved in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme. NGO's help may be sought in the formation and nurturing of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) as well as in the monitoring of the progress of the Swarozgaris. Where feasible their services may be utilized in the provision of technology support, quality control of the products and as recovery monitors cum facilitators.

The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas. The list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified through BPL census duly approved by Gram Sabha will form the basis for identification of families for assistance under SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to bring assisted family above the poverty line within three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The rural poor such as those with land, landless labour, educated unemployed, rural artisans and disable are covered under the scheme.

The assisted families known as Swarozgaris can be either individuals or groups and would be selected from BPL families by a three member team consisting of Block Development Officer, Banker and Sarpanch. SGSY will focus on vulnerable section of the rural poor. Accordingly the SC/ST will account for at least 50%, Women 40% and the disabled 3% of those assisted.

Self - Help Groups (SHGs)

The Self-Help Groups shall be organised by Swarozgaris drawn from the BPL list approved by Gram Sabha. The Scheme provides for formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), nurturing and their linkage with banks. Group activities will be given preference and progressively majority of the funding will be for Self Help Groups. Half the groups formed at block level should be exclusively women groups.

SHG under SGSY may consist of 10 to 20 persons belonging to BPL families. In case of minor irrigation and in the case of disabled persons this number may be a minimum of 5 persons. The group shall not comprise more than one member of the same family. A person should not be a member of more than one group. SHG may be an informal group or registered under Societies Act, State Co-operative Act or as a partnership firm. The assistance (loan cum subsidy) may be extended to individuals in a group or to all members in the group for taking up income generation activities. In States and Union Territories where the formation of SHGs has not taken root, banks may continue to extend credit facilities to eligible individual Swarozgaris.

Revolving Fund

Every SHG that is in existence at least for a period of six months and which has demonstrated the potential of a viable group will receive a revolving fund of ₹ 25,000/- from banks as cash credit facility. Of this a sum of ₹ 10,000 /- will be given to the bank by the DRDA. *Banks may charge interest only on the sum exceeding ₹10,000/-*. The revolving is provided to the groups to augment the group corpus so as to enable larger number of members to avail loans and also to facilitate increase in the per capita loan available to the members. The revolving fund imparts credit discipline and financial management skills to the members so that they become credit worthy. SHGs that have demonstrated their successful existence, will receive the assistance for economic activities under the scheme.

Subsidy

Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the prospect cost, subject to a maximum of ₹ 7,500/-. In respect of SC/ST it will be 50% of the project cost to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 /-. For groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs) the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the project, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.25 lakhs. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY will be back ended. The availability of the benefit of subsidy to Swarozgaris would be contingent on the proper utilisation of loan as also its prompt repayment and maintaining the asset in good condition. The procedure for operation of Subsidy Reserve Fund accounts as detailed in paragraph 4.17 of the SGSY guidelines may please be followed. DRDAs will be opening savings bank accounts with the principal participating bank branches for administration of subsidy. These accounts are to be reconciled every three months and they will be subject to annual audit

Statement 8.4

Physical & Financial Position for the last five years

Year	Physical Target		Achievement		Fund Availability (₹ in Lakhs)	Expenditure (₹ in Lakhs)
	SHGs	Individual Swarozgaris	SHGs	Individual Swarozgaris		
2008-09	48	110	46	51	66.43	8.18
2009-10	54	115	47	112	70.73	27.77
2010-11	53	105	76	312	80.12	40.22
2011-12	93	195	88	253	53.14	38.16
2012-13	98	329	60	179	28.03	26.45

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Detailed Achievement of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Funds available (₹ in lakhs)	80.12	53.14	28.03
Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	40.22	38.16	26.45
% of utilization	50.20	71.81	94.36
Self Help Groups formed (No.)	76	88	60
i) Women	18	31	15
ii) Others	58	57	45
Individual Swarozgaries Assisted (No.)	312	253	179
i) Women	65	49	49
ii) ST	29	30	41
iii) Disabled	7	2	--
iv) Others	211	172	89
Credit disbursed (₹ in lakhs)	45.04	28.05	26.11
i) Self Help Groups	10.75	12.10	8.10
ii) Individual Swarozgaries	34.29	15.95	18.01
Subsidy disbursed (₹ in lakhs)	38.81	37.76	26.25
i) Self Help Groups	14.50	18.00	11.80
ii) Individual Swarozgaries	24.31	19.76	14.45

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide all-weather pucca road connecting all the habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill States, the tribal and the desert areas. About ₹1.67 Lakhs unconnected habitations are eligible for coverage under PMGSY. Under Bharat Nirman initiative which has been launched as a time bound business plan to augment rural infrastructure – goal has been set to provide all weather road connectivity to all habitations having population of 1000 persons and above in the plain areas and habitations having population of 500 persons and above in hill States, desert and tribal areas by 2009.

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Physical Status for the year 2012-13

Name of agency	No. of works sanctioned	No. of works completed	Status of remaining works
APWD	7	3	3 (under progress) 1 (withdrawn)
ZP, S/Andaman	4	3	1 (withdrawn)
ZP, N&M Andaman	7	-	7 (transferred to APWD)
Total	18	6	12

Panchayati Raj Institution (Rural Local self Government)

In conformity with Constitution 73rd Amendment Act 1992, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Panchayat Regulation 1994 was promulgated. Tribal area of Nicobar District is excluded from the application of this Regulation. Regulation outlines the powers and functions of Panchayat in

respect of development planning and implementation of the programmes of economic development and social justice, In accordance with the specified Regulations, elections to the offices of Gram Panchayat are held directly with reservation of seats for STs and women. The Tenure of Gram Pradhan, Pramukh and Up-Pramukhs is for five years. Adhyaksh and Up-Adhyaksh of Zilla Parishad are elected from among its elected members for a period of one year. while the office of Adhyaksh for the first and third year of the Zilla Parishad is reserved for women.

Presently there are 70 Gram Panchayat, 07 Panchayat Samities and 02 Zilla Parishad, one each in South Andaman & one in North and Middle Andaman Districts.

Zilla Parishad in North and Middle Andaman was constituted by notification No.69/2007 dated 19th march 2007, with its headquarter at Mayabunder and has been functioning since October,2008.

Administrative Devolution

The Secretary of Panchayat shall have the following powers:

- The Secretary of a Panchayat shall be Incharge of the Office of the Panchayat. He shall work under the direct supervision of the Chairperson or the Vice –Chairperson and shall be responsible to the Panchayat through the Chairperson or the Vice Chair person as the case may be.
- Perform all other duties and function assigned in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Panchayat) Regulation,1994 and other duties as may be entrusted from time to time.

Financial Devolution

Pradhan of a Gram Panchayat has the power to accord administrative approval and expenditure sanction for works upto ₹ 20.00 lakhs. Pramukh of a Panchayat Samiti has power upto ₹ 50 lakhs. Adhyaksha/Adhyaksh, Zilla Parishad has power upto ₹ 150 lakhs. PRI have been endowed with the power to levy and collect taxes, fine to try offences, to impose penalties and to undertake any such voluntary works that may benefit the community in general according to notifications made in the institution of Local self Government /rules 2002.

PRIs are presently involved in various developmental activities such as Rural water Supply, Sanitation, Primary Education, Irrigation, Rural connectivity, commodity Infrastructure sectors etc. These activities are carried out through the Grant in Aid provided by the Administration, Besides this fund for salary and other establishment matters are also provided by the Administration. The distribution of fund among the three tiers i.e. Zilla Parishad,Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat is on 15:15:70 ratio. .

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Financial Achievement (2013-14)**Zilla Parishad south Andaman.****(₹ in Lakhs)**

Sector/subsector	Out Lay	Grant in Aid received	Expenditure
GIA (General)	285.03	251.30	243.88
GIA(Maintenance)	-	37.50	-
Road & Bridges	431.70	512.55	345.69
Water Supply	57.075	0.00	31.56
Education	200.00	177.40	64.37
Minor Irrigation	32.50	0.00	2.50
Salary and Honorarium	-	238.63	228.98
Matching Grant	-	25.60	-
Total	1006.305	1242.98	916.98

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Zilla Parishad North and Middle Andaman**(₹ in Lakhs)**

Sector	Allocation during Annual Plan 2013-14	Grant in Aid received	Expenditure
GIA(General)	247.53	125.65	309.00
GIA(Maintenance)	37.50	44.50	0.00
GIA Salary	269.96	52.19	106.00
Honorarium	13.00	6.34	6.37
Road and Bridges	431.70	215.85	637.98
Rural Road (NP)	0.00	100.00	45.48
Water Supply	57.07	64.27	10.84
Sew.& Sanitation	122.80	0.00	0.00
Education	300.00	198.00	151.79
Minor Irrigation	32.50	25.32	23.55
Matching Grant	35.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1547.06	832.12	1291.01

Urban Local Self Government. Municipal Council

Port Blair Municipal Council is the only Urban Local self Government of A&N Islands its obligatory function is to provide civic amenities to the citizens of Port Blair town Viz water supply, Public Health and sanitation, and street lighting etc. In addition to this the Municipal Council provides amenities and facilities such as public parks , play grounds , Community halls, shopping Complexes, Cremation and Burial Grounds .Cattle pounds Bus stands / waiting sheds , Public convenience, Over Bridge, Market places, footpaths Retaining walls, Drains Drainage work implementation of Urban poverty alleviation Programme. It is needless to say that it is the first and foremost duty of the Municipal Council to keep the city always clean so as to provide healthy living environment to the residents of the Municipal area. With this end in view the PBMC is taking all out efforts in this direction as detailed below.

1. The PBMC has made earnest efforts to keep the city spick and span by engaging about 1220 sanitary mazdoors in management of sanitary works during last one year.
2. All the roads, lanes by lanes and public places were swept and cleaned.
3. To combat the problem of stray dog menace, the PBMC vigorously implemented Animal birth control programme with the assistance of a NGO and last year 1602 nos stray dogs were sterilized.
4. To control the growing cattle nuisance in the city, the programme has impounded 1840 nos stray cattle's during the last year.
5. Night has been introduced in various parts of the town as an additional measures to keep the city clean.
6. The PBMC is also seeking active cooperation of cattle rearers through media not to let loose their domestic animals on roads and other public places to avoid accidents and making such places dirty.

Major works undertaken are:-

- Development of Parks in urban area and Municipal area.
- Maintenance of various Road under PBMC in Urban area.
- Construction of Residential Quarters for safai Karmacharies at Municipal Council at Brookshabad.
- Beautification of Carbyn's cove Beach.
- Construction of Shopping complex cum Multi purpose hall near HADCO colony at school line.

Power is delegated to all the three tiers for preparation of developmental plans beneficial to the society. PRIs have the power to prepare plans according to the subjects specified and notified in the Regulation. With the objective of participation in planning process at grass root level the District Planning Committee is constituted to consolidate and integrate the urban and rural development plan. The District planning Committee has Representatives of PRI (urban & Rural) and other government Officials as District Planning Committee members with Adhyaksha, Zilla Parishad as the Chair person in the respective District.

ANDAMAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

APWD is entrusted with task of providing potable drinking water to all the villages, town and tribal area in A & N Islands. Rural areas in villages of North and Middle Andaman are being supplied piped water through perennial sources by construction of check dam. In South Andaman, especially in Municipal areas and sub-urban area the main source of supply is Dhanikari Dam at Nayasahar. Water is supplied through gravity line after filtration, at various treatments plants such as Lamba Line and Garacharma, it is pumped to overhead tank. The local distribution in Municipal area is by Municipal council.

In Bambooflat and adjoining areas, the supply is through the Bambooflat Dam. A Check Dam has also been constructed at Sona Pahad, Ferrargunj to cater to the demands of Ferrargunj and adjoining areas. Work on

Kamasart Nallah water supply scheme is also under progress. On completion of this project water supply in Bamaboo flat area is likely to improve considerably.

In islands like Neil, Car Nicobar, Long Island etc., shallow wells have been dug to supply the water. In most of the other Islands, perennial spring or water sources are being tapped in order to supply water to the local population after proper treatment. In Chowra Island, rain water harvesting is used for water supply however installation of RO Plant is under consideration. In Port Blair, Havelock, Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat, Bakultala, Bambooflat, Kamorta & Campbell Bay etc. water treatment plants are operational to ensure proper quality of supplied water.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY:-

Main water sources for Port Blair are Dhanikhari and Jawahar Sarovar Reservoirs. In urban areas within municipal limit, APWD supplies water to PBMC after treatment in the plants situated at Lambaline and Dairy Farm. Lambaline Treatment Plant is basically a Rapid Sand Filtration Plant commissioned in 1973 with a capacity of 16031MT per day.

Another treatment plant with slow sand filter beds is located at Dairy Farm which was commissioned in 1954 it has treatment capacity of 2992 MT per day. This plant treats water mainly from the Jawahar Sarovar Reservoir. An additional slow sand filter plant with installed capacity of 1816 MT per day is functioning at Garacharama Sub Urban area. During 2003-04, Dilthaman Tank as well as Nayagaon and Chakkargoan diggies have also been revived by desilting. A slow sand treatment plant at Chakkargaon has been constructed to treat water from Nayagaon & Chakkargoan Diggies. These two schemes contribute about 6,00,000 liters per day.

1. Various new Water Supply Scheme were proposed to be taken up during 2013-14. Actions are also being taken up to start various water supply work at Bimblitan, Garacharama, Mucca Pahad, Chidiyatgapu, Supari Bagicha, Pondicheri University, Dollygunj. Out of which, work for Chouldhari and Dollygunj already awarded and for remaining preliminary estimates/tendering are under process.
2. Replacement of old GI/CI Pipeline for a length of 3100Mtr proposed to be carried out during 2013-14 out of which, 1800Mtr. already completed. Necessary action for preparation of preliminary estimate has been initiated in phased manner.
3. There is a proposal for construction of 5Nos. new Treatment Plant during this financial year at Kalapather, Guptapara, Lambaline, Dhanikhari Dam and Nayagaon. Work for Dollygunj Diggi and Guptapara is in progress and preliminary estimates/tendering for the balance work are under process.
4. In order to mitigate the drinking water supply problem in Port Blair Municipal and adjoining area three projects has already been taken up.

- a) Rutland Water Supply Project: The Rutland water supply project is divided in three phases. The work at Rutland include construction of check weir and laying of pipeline from various sources to Riffle Men Point named as Phase-I. laying of Submarine Pipeline from Riffle Men Point through Macpherson's Strait to Phongibalu named as Phase-II. Laying of pipeline from Phongibalu to Dhanikhari Dam via Guptapara named as Phase-III. The work of Phase-I & III has been completed. Regarding Phase-II a fresh EOI for laying of submarine pipeline from Riffle Men Point through Macpherson's Strait on BOOT System has been opened on 25.06.2012 and presently it is under consideration with Administration.
- b) Heightening of Dhanikhari Dam: The project got clearance from the Govt. of India and entrusted to NHPC for execution for an amount of ₹19.29 Cr. Tender for the work was awarded by NHPC to M/s Bridge & Building Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata, vide letter No.NH/CCW/Dhanikhari Dam/4156-64 dt.11.12.2009. The project has been inaugurated on 01/2014 as per the revised time schedule submitted by the NHPC for the benefit of the public. Administration was able to plan raising of the dam by 5mtr which has almost double the capacity of reservoir from 5194ML to 8554ML. this will meet the water demand of Port Blair city till 20years.
- c) Development of Fresh Water Lake at Flat Bay at South Andaman: In order to review DPR in post tsunami scenario an amount of ₹31.30Lakhs was released to ALHW for preparation of DPR for the above mentioned work. The detailed study is under progress since 15.11.2007.

SANITATION:-

Sewerage System : Capital

Presently, domestic waste disposal is through traditional individual septic tanks. Domestic effluent is directly discharged into the sea through surface drains. Hilly terrain maked underground piped sewerage system uneconomical option.

However, considering urgent need for a proper sewerage system to prevent sewage infiltration and contamination of under ground water, M/s WAPCOS, a Govt. of India undertaking have been entrusted to prepare a detailed project report after carrying out detailed survey, planning as well as cost estimation. Being a large project, implementation of the sewerage scheme will be taken up in phased manner after the proposal is approved by the Govt. of India.

HOUSING:-

Under this sector residential and non residential infrastructure like Govt. Accommodation, Schools, Police Stations, Health Centers and Residential Accommodation for general pool accommodation and special pool for Police, Education, Agriculture, and Medical Departments etc. for all sectors are included.

Govt. Accommodation at Junglighat has been completed in this year. There are huge demands of residential accommodation in Port Blair as well as other Islands. General Pool Accommodation at Junglighat is a major residential colony for Port Blair area. Considering demand of quarters old quarters are being replaced with RCC multistoried residential block in a phased manner. Recently 58 Nos. quarters has been completed and handed over to administration. Three more blocks of around 18 quarters are nearing completion. General Pool Accommodation at Nayagoan (Chakkergoan) is another major residential colony where about 58 numbers quarters has been recently handed over to public. Due to establishment of new District Head Quarter in Mayabunder the requirement has increased for various types of quarters in this area. Recently, 30Nos. quarters has been handed over to Administration under GPA at Mayabunder. In addition to it construction of various type of quarters at Car Nicobar, Katchal, Teressa, Diglipur are also under progress.

Works for reclaiming land, mass and soil erosion, construction of dykes and walls are also being taken up in South Andaman and other Islands. Most of the works are expected to be completed within this financial year.

The work of preparation of Master Plan in Port Blair, Havelock Island has been completed. Apart from that, fresh initiative has also been taken in this year to prepare master Plan of Rangat, Mayabunder and Diglipur area which is in final shape.

Statement 8.9

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE STATEMENT UPTO MARCH, 2013

PWD-PLAN

Head of Accounts	Final Estimates in 2012-13 (₹ in 000)	Pro-Budget Upto March, 2013 (₹ in 000)	Expenditure Upto February, 2013 (₹ in 000)	Expenditure During the Month: 03/13 (₹ in 000)	Expenditure Upto March, 2013 (₹ in 000)
Capital outlay on Roads & Bridges (5054)	689220	689220	557622	131585	689207
Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation (4702)	1500	1500	1036	464	1500

Capital outlay on Flood Control Projects (4711)	38130	38130	27919	10207	38126
Water Supply and Sanitation (4215)	456990	456990	330673	126314	456987
Capital outlay on Housing Govt. Residential (4216)	160300	160300	138480	21817	160297
Capital Outlay on Urban Dev. Slum Area Improvement (4217)	17900	17900	8817	9075	17892
Capital Outlay on Public Works (4059)	155488	155488	113435	41918	155353
Capital outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation (2215)	102974	102974	76251	26712	102963
Roads and Bridges- District and Other Roads (3054)	77370	77370	47508	29857	77365
Housing (2216)	103878	103878	76680	27185	103865
Construction (2059)	5400	5400	2962	2437	5399
Grand Total PWD Plan	1809150	1809150	1381383	427571	1808954
PWD- NON-PLAN					
Capital outlay on Housing Govt. Residential (4216)	7000	7000	5591	1408	6999
Capital Outlay on Public Works(4059)	20000	20000	18163	1829	19992
Roads and Bridges- District and Other Roads (3054)	170000	170000	162331	7658	169989
Housing (2216)	123900	123900	111370	12526	123896
Water Supply and Sanitation(2215)	195000	195000	191491	3507	194998
General Education (2202)	8000	8000	6366	1426	7792
Public Works (2059)	545350	545350	449154	76512	525666
Public Works (2059)	0	0	366826	0	366826
Grand Total PWD Non-Plan	1069250	1069250	944466	104866	1049332
EASTABLISHMENT (PLAN)					
DIRECTION (PLAN(2059)	33060	33060	25778	1505	27283
EXECUTION (PLAN (2059)	143004	143004	127414	7151	134565
MAJOR HEAD "2702"	14800	14800	13619	160	13779
MAJOR HEAD "3054"	15147	15147	15135	-1204	13931
Grand Total Establishment Plan	206011	206011	181946	7612	189558

PUBLIC & SOCIAL WORKS:-

Under this sector, construction and maintenance of Andaman Bhawan in Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi has taken up to extend greater support to commuters from island in these places. Construction of transit accommodation for ship passengers is being planned at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. Construction of New Guest Houses and maintenance of existing ones in different Islands are being also looked after on regular basis.

TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION:-

Department has a full fledged central laboratory which has facilities to perform various tests for general preliminary investigation, support and quality control measures for various works in building construction and roads.

Apart from this, Technology support for investigation and testing of construction materials for the department and outside agencies, research and development activities for buildings and other civil construction materials are also being taken up. Recently establishment of new regional laboratory at Rangat, Campbell Bay and Car Nicobar has been taken up. Training for Engineers and personnel of APWD in mainland as well as Port Blair is a regular feature.

IMPORTANT TEST FACILITIES:-

- Standard penetration test & plate load test for determination of bearing capacity of soil.
- Quality assessment of material ingredients viz.. stone aggregates, sand, cement, timber and tiles etc.
- Mix Design for the cement concrete.
- Mix design for Asphalt bituminous mix concrete is also being planned.
- The Central Laboratory is being planned to be strengthened further by inclusion of some more equipments. The Laboratory Unit and research and development wing is handled by duly trained personnel.
- Statement 8.10

Testing made during the year:-

Sl.No.	Materials	Units
1.	Cubes	681Nos.
2.	Hollow Blocks	97 Nos.
3.	Cement	92 Bags
4.	Aggregate	474 Bags
5.	Soil	38 Bags
6.	Dust & Sand	79 Bags

A & N Islands lie in the highest earthquake prone map of Zone-V. APWD is having full technical competence as well as experience in planning, design and construction of earthquake resistant structures. A large number of Engineers at all levels have already been trained to design the structures following the latest codal provision and other relevant building construction techniques. All architectural and structural designs are being done in-house. Computer aided design is being done extensively. Architect Unit is being made fully computerized for efficient planning, drawing and detailing.

ACTIVITIES, PROJECT/SCHEME UNDER ANDAMAN NICOBAR STATE WATER AND SANITATION (ANSWSM)

Andaman Nicobar State Water and Sanitation Mission (ANSWSM) has been established during 2010 in compliance with the guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for better monitoring and control of implementation of activities under the flagship scheme. Chief Secretary, A & N Administration is Chairman, Commissioner-Cum-Secretary(PWD), A & N Administration, Vice Chairman and Chief Engineer-Cum-Secretary(PW), Member Secretary of the Mission. Mission is headed by a Project Director to be appointed on deputation basis. It has started functioning in August, 2012. As per mandate of the guidelines, mission is entrusted with the task of the implementation of work under programme fund along with conducting awareness and training programme related to water resources conservation, water quality monitoring, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas. Expenditure on these work are met out from 50% central assistance and 50% from State/UT. These funds are allocated under the following activity.

1. Programme Fund:-

The Programme fund consists of execution of civil works related to rural water supply mainly concerned with improvement of water coverage, maintenance and water quality in rural areas. These works are sanctioned by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) headed by Commissioner-Cum-Secretary(PW), Vice Chairman. Presently 08 projects/schemes are under execution in different places in state with total sanctioned an amount of ₹948.62 Lakhs.

2. Support Activities Fund:-

Support Activities Fund is related to expenditure on Establishment, Salaries, Wages and Information Education and Counseling (IEC) & Human Resources Development (HRD) Activities. Under IEC & HRD focus is on conducting orientation programme for creating awareness in rural areas for conservation of water resources, quality monitoring, water budgeting along with hygiene and sanitation.

01 Director, 01 Accountant on Deputation Basis, along with 03 Consultants and 01 Data Entry Operator on Contrat Basis are engaged for this purpose.

Presently, orientation programme for formation of VWSC (Village, Water & Sanitation Committee) has been completed in all Panchayats of North, Middle & South Andaman District and Village and VWSC has been formed in 25 Panchayat while in remaining Panchayat it is under

formation. Orientation programme is proposed to be conducted in Nicobar District soon. Once VWSC is formed committee will work in coordination with Gram Sabha for implementation of this programme.

3. Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance:-

Under this head field water testing kits are distributed to PRIs (Pradhan) and training are imparted to Grass Root Level workers for Quality Monitoring at village level. In order to ensure better Quality Monitoring strengthening of existing establishment of water testing is also proposed by establishing water testing laboratory at District and Sub District Levels and their up-gradation.

4. Preparation of Master Plan of Water Resources in A & N Islands:-

Mission is also presently engaged in preparation of Master Plan on Water Resources in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to prepare a Master Database for existing water resources in the island their potential to ensure better exploration and monitoring. It is also proposed to link these databases to national database on water resources. Activities involved collection of data and samples of water from various resources of rural areas of A & N Islands, Testing of Water Samples in Laboratories and complication of results habitation wise.

09 Project Coordinators, 01 Laboratory In-charge and 01 Chemist are engaged on contract basis for this purpose. CGWB has appointed a Nodal Officer as resource person for guiding in preparation of Master Plan.