

CHAPTER 7

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND RURAL/URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Total geographical area of A & N Islands is 8249 sq km of which the district of Andaman (South Andaman) covers an area of 3106 sq km North & Middle 3302 sq km & Nicobar District 1841 sq km. Total Population of A & N Islands as per 2001 census is 356152 of which rural population is 239954. The share of rural population declined from 77.85% in 1961 to 73.70% in 1981 and 72.29% in 1991 and it further declined to 67.37% in 2001.

The distribution of rural population by industry for the period 1981 to 2001 is given below.

Statement 7.1
Sectoral distribution of Rural Population

S.No	Item	1981	1991	2001
1	Total Rural Population	139107	205706	239954
2	Total Work Force	51505	72833	94052
3	Population Engaged in	51505	72833	94052
i	Agriculture & Allied Services	12535	29031	18046
ii	Industrial Activities	1708	9114	4447
iii	Other Services	30639	26972	50961
iv	Marginal Workers	6623	7716	20598

Out of total rural population of 136254 in 2001 the total workforce in rural area was 94052 (69%). Though there was an increase in the rural workforce between 1981 and 2001, its share to total workforce showed a declining trend.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Improvement in the quality of life of economic weaker section of the society is one of the basic objectives of development planning. As far as rural development is concerned the department of rural development through DRDAs and PRIs implements various programmes.

BPL Census 2002

The district-wise & block-wise households and number of family members are as follows:

Statement 7.2

District	C.D. Block	Gram Panchayat	Villages covered	Households	BPL Family members
North & Middle Andaman	1.Diglipur	13	29	1158	4363
	2.Mayabunder	8	21	1282	3232
	3.Rangat	14	39	1027	3105
South Andaman (Rural)	4.Prothrapur	10	26	1823	6732
	5.Ferrargunj	15	62	3858	15052
	6.L/Andaman	4	9	1535	5170
Nicobar	7. Car Nicobar	3	8	5076	29409
	8. Nancowry				
	9. Campbell Bay				
Total		67	194	15759	67063

Poverty alleviation Programmes such as Swarnajanyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) are being implemented by the DRDAs through the C.D Blocks 100% central funds are received by the DRDAs for the implementation of Rural Development Programmes.

There are 9 blocks in three districts, three in each district. Ferrargunj, Prothrapur and Little Andaman in South Andaman District, Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat in North & Middle Andaman District and Car Nicobar, Nancowry and Campbell Bay in Nicobar District.

Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The objective under SGSY is to bring assisted family above the poverty line. SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme. The following activities are assisted under the programme such as Cane and Bamboo, Duckery, Carpentry, Fishing, Pickle Making, Canteen, Auto Rikshaw, Goatry, Mobile Shop, Papad Making, Mini Bus/Truck, Tractor for transport, Tailoring and Embroidery, Piggery, Dairy Farming, Hollow Block Manufacturing and supply

of Engine Dingy. The efforts are being taken to cover all the eligible poor families under the scheme.

Statement 7.3

Physical, financial target and achievement under SGSY

Year	Physical (No)				Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Total availability	Total Expenditure	% of expenditure
2005-06	SHGs	45	47	104	19.34	7.06	37
2006-07	SHGs	55	28	51	12.61	6.10	48
2007-08	SHGs	25	35	140	7.55	5.28	70

Constraints

- i) Due to huge transportation cost, costs of raw materials are much more compared to mainland, the SGSY groups did not take up much of manufacturing activities, which result in limited key activities.
- ii) In A&N Islands homogeneous groups do not live together which becomes difficult to form SHGs.
- iii) Lack of training facilities in manufacturing activities.
- iv) Lack of marketing facilities.
- v) Due to ban imposed on extraction of minor forest produce and collection of sand the related activities are not preferred by the SHGs.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The objective of IAY is primarily to provide houses to member of SC/ST, freed bonded labourers in the rural areas and also to the Non SC/ST BPL beneficiaries. Under the scheme Rs. 38,500/- is provided to the beneficiaries for construction of New Houses and Rs. 15,000/- for Upgradation of unserviceable katcha house.

Statement 7.4
Physical, financial target and achievement under IAY

Year	Physical				Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Unit	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Total availability	Total Expenditure	% of expenditure
2005-06	New Houses	70	70	100	54.52	12.18	22
	Up-gradation	60	20	33			
2006-07	New Houses	305	58	19	43.07	11.32	26
	Up-gradation	55	10	18			
2007-08	New House	125	265	212	343.92	51.76	15

Constraints

- i) The materials cost and transport cost is very high, thus with the limited fund i.e Rs.38500/- the construction of a new house is impossible by Below Poverty Line (BPL) family members in these Islands.
- ii) Due to ban imposed by the Supreme Court on minor forest produce, the BPL member have to purchase each and every part of the construction materials from out side, which affect the implementation of the Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme.
- iii) In these islands the revenue land is very limited and many BPL families do not have their own land and even if land is available the same is under ownership dispute.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

In conformity with Constitution (73rd Amendment Act), 1992 President has promulgated the A&N Islands Panchayat Regulation, 1994. Tribal area of Nicobar District is excluded from the application of this Regulation. Regulation outlines the powers and functions of the Panchayats in respect of development planning and implementation of the programmes of economic development and social justice. Seats are reserved for STs and women according to the Regulation. Elections to the offices of Gram Pradhan are held directly. Pramukhs and Up-pramukhs of Panchayat Samities are elected from among its elected members for a period of one year. Tenure of Gram Pradhan, Pramukh and Up-pramukh is for five years, while the office of

Adhyaksha for the first and third year of the Zilla Parishad is reserved for a women.

Presently, there are 67 Gram Panchayats, 7 Panchayat Samities and 2 Zilla Parishads. Powers delegated to all the three tiers for preparation of plans for economic and social justice through the A&N Islands Panchayat Regulation. Subjects on which PRIs have the power to prepare plans have been specified and notified. District Planning Committees have been constituted to deal with grassroot level planning with the mandate to consolidate the plans of PRIs. Activities and schemes of the 29 subjects listed in the 11th schedule have been transferred by the line Departments. A total of 363 functionaries transferred to the PRIs from the line Departments 312 functionaries were provided by creation of new posts for the functions transferred and for the functioning of the PRIs.

Administrative Devolution

Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti and Secretary, Gram Panchayat has the following control over the staff transferred to the PRIs.

- (i) Controlling Officer for tour diaries, attendance and annual reports.
- (ii) (ii) To call for reports/returns.
- (iii) Distribution of work in accordance with their qualification, experience and expertise and in keeping with the needs of work at the level of PRI, prescribe field duties, approve tour programme.
- (iv) To recommend leave.
- (v) Reporting a performance of the staff to their authorities in respect of their performance of duties.
- (vi) Elected Heads of PRIs have given the power of ACR writing.

Financial Devolution

Pradhan of a Gram Panchayat has power to accord administrative approval and expenditure sanction for works upto Rs.10 lakhs. Pramukh of a

Panchayat Samiti has power upto Rs.25 lakhs. Adhyaksh, Zilla Parishad has power upto Rs.75 lakhs. Funds for developmental activities are directly given to the PRIs. PRIs have been endowed with the powers to levy and collect taxes and fine to try offences, to impose penalties and to undertake any such voluntary works that may benefit the community in general so that they can function as Institutions of Local Self Govt. Rules in this regard notified in 2002.

PRIs are presently involved in various developmental activities such as Rural water supply, Sanitation, Primary Education, Irrigation, Rural Connectivity, Community Infrastructure etc. These activities are carried out through the Grant-in-Aid provided by the Administration.

Funds released to PRIs since its inception

<u>Plan period</u>	<u>Amount(Rs.in crore)</u>
Eighth plan(From 95-96)	22.74
Ninth Plan	103.07
Tenth Plan	331.10

Statement 7.5

No. of Panchayats, seats and reservation for women

PRIs	No	Seats	Seats reserved for women	Percentage
Gram Panchayat	67	759	261	34.4
Panchayat Samiti	7	67	25	37.3
Zilla Parishad	2	30	10	33.3

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which was 14 sq. km. in 1981 has now touched around 26.34 sq. km. with three towns, (one statutory and two census towns) with a population of 116198 as per 2001 census. Urban population was 26.30% (49634) in 1981, 26.70% (74955) in 1991 and 32.62% (116198) in 2001. With the passage - 74th amendment of the Constitution, the Port Blair Municipal Board has been replaced by Municipal Council. This is the only urban local body in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Municipal Council aims at providing basic urban services like sanitation & conservation, distribution of drinking water, street lighting, disposal of carcasses, shelter, lodging facilities, civic amenities such as parks and gardens, community assets of footpath, drain, retaining wall, social service centres like Community Halls, Auditorium, public grounds, economic service centres of shops and shopping complex, urban poverty alleviation, regulating construction activity, regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries. Due to rapid increase in population in the township essential services required to be provided by the Urban body has increased considerably.

Municipal council depends on the Grant-in-aid released by A&N Administration for implementation of various developmental schemes. Grant in aid released to Municipal Council from 10th Five Year Plan is given below.

Statement 7.6
Grant-in-aid to PBMC

Year	(Rs. In lakh)
2002 - 03	1180.00
2003 - 04	1620.00
2004 - 05	1830.00
2005 - 06	2564.64 (d)
2006 - 07	Nil
2007 - 08	1673.88

(d) includes Rs.616.64 lakh for TRP.

Urban Water Supply

In order to distribute the water uniformly and smoothly 13 overhead tanks have been taken up and completed. Further replacement of smaller dia pipelines and laying of new CI lines of 2.9 Km were done. New commercial and domestic water tap connection were provided. During the period of crises of water PBMC engaged water tanker for supply of raw water to the public for washing and bathing purpose.

A project of Rs.80 crores was given to Engineering India Ltd. for installation of a Desalination Plant at Brookshabad village. The council also decided to construct more wells in all Wards of Municipal area.

Urban Road

The Administration has transferred about 34 Km of Urban road to Municipal Council. These roads are being maintained by Municipal Council. The council has also taken up construction of small approach roads to colonies/ new extended areas within the municipal areas in order to provide motorable roads wherever feasible.

Housing

To improve the living conditions of Safai Karmacharies of PBMC 240 units of dwelling units along with community hall and other development works were proposed during 9th Plan. Out of this 64 units of single room accommodation have been constructed and allotted. Besides this, 48 units of Type-I quarter have also been completed.

Solid Waste Management

At present the Health and Sanitation Wing of the Municipality is responsible for maintaining the city neat and clean. The Sanitary workers are sweeping and collecting garbage's/ solid wastes manually and transporting it by ordinary trucks to the garbage dumping ground, which is far away from the city. Due to rapid growth of the urban population recurring accumulation of garbage in the city is increasing day by day. The cleanliness of the city cannot be ensured, if the Council depend only on the system of removal of garbage's manually and therefore, it is felt to introduce latest machineries such as Dumper placers, Compactors, Suction jettors for easy removal of garbage and silts of drains.

To mitigate the problems of stray dogs menace, the PBMC has taken action on Animal Birth Control Programme of stray dogs. Under this programme the stray dog's are captured and sterilized at Veterinary Hospital.

After Post-operative care, they are released in the same locality. The existing building at Lamba Line has been renovated by providing a office for Animal Birth Control Programme and a lab for conducting sterilization programme.

Slum Improvement

Due to rapid growth of population and limited land in the Port Blair Municipal area a number of slum pockets have come up requiring special schemes /programmes for their improvements. With a view to improve the slum pockets Municipal Council intend to provide Civic Amenities in these pockets too viz. construction of Footpaths, side drains, dust bins and dwelling units for the Municipal employees in the slum area. Physical education is one of it's components for giving encouragement to growing children for which construction of children's park/play grounds etc to be under taken in various places of such slum pockets with modern facilities. The Port Blair Municipal Council is facing difficulties in the maintenance and upkeep of public latrines/Community latrines. The Council in collaboration with Sulabh International Social Service Organization / Civic International Social Service Organization intends to provide more toilet facilities/public conveniences in Municipal area especially in these slum pockets.

As a part of Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme redevelopment of Marina Park including external electrification work, Civil works, play equipments and amusement rides are in progress.

The PBMC generate revenue from its Assets, Octroi and municipal taxes. These funds are utilized for carrying out the maintenance of basic amenities provided and also create revenue-generating assets in and around port Blair town. The revenue receipts of the council for the last five years are as follows

Year	Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
2003 - 04	2374.05
2004 - 05	2720.50
2005 - 06	3180.00

2006 - 07	4047.84
2007 - 08	4650.00

Following major works are in the advance stage of progress.

1. Construction of Community hall at Chakkar Gaon Ward – I
2. Construction of Shopping Complex cum Community hall behind Police Radio Quarters at Mazhar Pahar Ward – 17.
3. Construction of Vegetable Market at Dilanipur
4. Improvement of abandoned area behind G.B. Pant Hospital wing as Terrace garden.
5. Maintenance of PBMC Toilet blocks in public area.
6. Reconstruction of shops of fire Victims.

A Master Plan for Port Blair Town has been prepared by the School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi has been engaged as a consultant. On the same lines there is proposal for the preparation of Regional Development Plan for A & N Islands. For the preparation of base maps of Port Blair and Eight other important townships viz.. Bambooflat, Wimberlygunj, Rangat, Mayabunder, Diglipur, Hut Bay, Car Nicobar & Campbell Bay, the Survey of India, Eastern Circle office, Kolkata has been engaged.

Public & Social Works

Under this sector, construction and maintenance of Andaman Bhawan in Chennai, Kolkatta and New Delhi has been done facilitating commuting people of these Islands. For Vishakhapatanam, construction of transit accommodation for ship passengers is being planned.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

APWD is the premiere Engineering department of the Administration who is entrusted with providing portable drinking water to all the village and tribble area in the 3 Districts of A& N Islands. The villages in North And Middle Andaman are being supplied by perennial sources by constructing Check Dams and through pipeline. In South Andaman especially in Municipal area and sub-urban area the main sources of supply is from the existing Dhanikari

Dam at Nayasahar through gravity line and after filtration the same is being supplied through pumping mains to various overhead tanks. The local distribution in municipal area is by municipal council.

In South Andaman i.e., Bambooflat and adjoining areas the supply is through the Bambooflat Dam and further by pumping to various villages whereas a Check Dam is also constructed at Sona Pahad, Ferrargunj to cater the demands of Ferrargunj and adjoining areas.

To improve the water supply in Port Blair and adjoining areas the following projects are taken up which is expected to be completed with in next 2 years.

1. Raising of Dhanikhari Dam
2. Rutland Water Supply Projects
3. Sippighat Sweet Water Lake

In Little Andaman the major supply is through perennial sources after construction of Check Dams, Pipeline and Treatment unit. In Nicobar District especially in Car Nicobar, Katchal, Teressa and Kamorta the supply of water to individual villages are through ring wells. The water is pumped from the ring well and distributed through over head\ ground tanks located at individual villages and through pipeline supply. Improvement of water supply by constructing treatment unit at various villages are also taken up in Nicobar District.

In Campbell Bay the major Water Supply is from Magar Nallah source by providing a Check Dam and through pipelines. In most of the above places treated water is provided. At present all the Panchyats in A& N Islands and tribal area of Nicobar District are covered with portable drinking water supply provided by the APWD. In addition to the above 10 RO Plant is also installed at Car Nicobar, Campbell Bay, Katchal, Teressa, Wimberlygunj, Hut Bay, Mayabunder, Kamorta, Nancowory.

Table 16.1
Status of Water supply in A& N Islands as on 2006 and projection for 2020.

Sl.No.	Location	No. of Villages	Sources* (P&W)	Status as on			Projection for 2020			
				Population (in lakhs)	* Demand in MLD	Water Available (MLd)	Excess (+/shortfall) (-)MLD	Population (in Lakhs)	* Demand in MLD	Excess (+/shortfall) (-)MLD
1	Port Blair Urban	18	P	1.61	27.17	17.79	-9.38	2.22	37.46	-19.67
2	Port Blair Rural	37	P & W	0.62	2.45	5.14	2.69	0.85	3.39	1.75
3	Diglipur	58	P & W	0.45	1.77	4.17	2.40	0.48	1.91	2.26
4	Mayabunder	39	P & W	0.46	1.82	5.55	3.75	0.62	2.48	3.07
5	Rangat	62	P & W	0.40	1.61	3.49	1.88	0.55	2.20	1.29
6	Wimberlygunj	54	P & W	0.49	1.95	5.14	3.18	0.68	2.73	2.14
7	Havelock	9	P & W	0.09	0.35	0.35	-0.001	0.13	0.51	-0.16
8	Neil Island	5	W	0.03	0.13	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.20	-0.02
9	Strait Island	3	W	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.003	-0.002
10	Hut Bay	17	P & W	0.16	0.63	3.61	2.98	0.26	1.03	2.58
11	Car Nicobar	15	W	0.17	0.68	1.22	0.54	0.20	0.79	0.43
12	Teresa	10	P & W	0.02	0.10	0.21	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.07
13	Katchal	10	P	0.04	0.14	1.48	1.34	0.05	0.21	1.27
14	Kamorta	19	P & W	0.05	0.20	0.93	0.73	0.09	0.38	0.55
15	Campbell Bay	3	P & W	0.09	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.12	0.48	-0.12
16	Others	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	507		4.681	39.362	49.623	10.27	6.331	53.913	-4.562

*P – Perennial

*W – Well

* MLD – Million Liters per Day

The Panchayati Raj Institutions have been taking up laying and replacement of existing pipelines in the gram panchayats against the grant-in-aid given under water supply sector. These pipelines are connected to existing pipelines of APWD since the tapping of natural sources are done by them. Under Augmentation of water supply through distribution network, the PRI's have laid 72 km of Pipe lines/ distribution lines against a target of 180 kms.

PRI has installed R.O – Water purification systems along with Over Head Tank and distribution lines in certain pockets of rural areas facing crisis of drinking water due to non-existence of perennial source and as the available water is not useful for domestic purpose due to the presence of high saline, lime and Iron content. In total 17 places are identified for installation of R.O plants of 50 ton capacity. Out of which following R.O plants are successfully installed and commissioned.

Name of Villages with R.O Plant	No. of Beneficiaries
1) Mohanpura, Diglipur	650 persons
2) Marine colony, Cambelbay	500 persons
3) Ram Nagar, Diglipur	300 persons
4) Shyam Nagar, Diglipur	350 persons
5) Tugapur, Mayabunder	650 persons
6) Kaushelya Nagar , Rangat	500 persons
7) Neil Island	280 persons
8) Wandoor, S/Andaman	800 persons
9) Maglutan , S/Andaman	1000 persons

Further installation of 8 Nos. of R.O plant in different villages are in progress.

Zilla Parishad has also take up some schemes/projects for Augmentation of water supply in different villages. The details of the schemes are given below:

Sl.No	Name of the project / Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Villages covered	Components
1.	Water Supply project at Jodanallah, Brichgunj	5000 villagers	Brijgunj & nearby areas	1) Check dam of 28.50 lakh litre capacity 2) Overhead tank – one lakh capacity 3) Filter unit one lakh capacity
2.	Augmentation of water supply to little Andaman [Krishna Nallah Project]	17000 villagers. The percapita demand will be enhanced from 40 lpcd to 80 lpcd	R.K.Pur, Hutbay	1) Intake well 2) CWR 3) Filter bed 4) Laying pipeline 5) Pump House
3.	Augmentation of water supply from Lamiya Bay source to Kalipur, shibpur, Durgapur, Aerial Bay and keralapuram	6500 villagers.	Kalipur, Shibpur, Durgapur, Aerial Bay, Keralauram	Laying of pipelines to be connected the existing tanks / CWR

In addition to these schemes to cater the various demands of people residing in areas isolated from public distribution system “Wells” are constructed by PRIs of various tiers. Details of Ring well constructed at various Panchayats in A&N Islands are given below:

SI.No	Name of Tehsil	No.of Ring wells constructed
1	Port Blair	131
2	Ferrargunj	175
3	Rangat	127
4	Mayabunder	59
5	Diglipur	59
6	Hutbay	37
7	Cambellbay	2

Major targets for Eleventh five year Plan.

S. No	Item	Unit	Target (2007-2012)
1	Installation of R.O. Plants	No.	15
2	Replacement of old pipelines	Km	830
3	Portable drinking water supply project	Villagers	3
4	C/o Ring Well	Nos.	100

Sanitation

Sewerage System

Presently there is no underground sewerage system. Therefore, the human waste disposal is done mainly through individual septic tanks and other domestic effluent is directly discharged into the sea through surface drains. Being hilly terrain, it becomes technically difficult to provide a classical underground piped sewerage system in these Islands. However, renowned consultants viz. M/s WAPCOS, Govt. of India undertaking have been entrusted to prepare a Detailed Project Report after carrying out a detailed survey, planning as well as cost estimation. Being a large project, implementation of the sewerage scheme will be taken up in phases after the proposal is approved by the Govt. of India.