

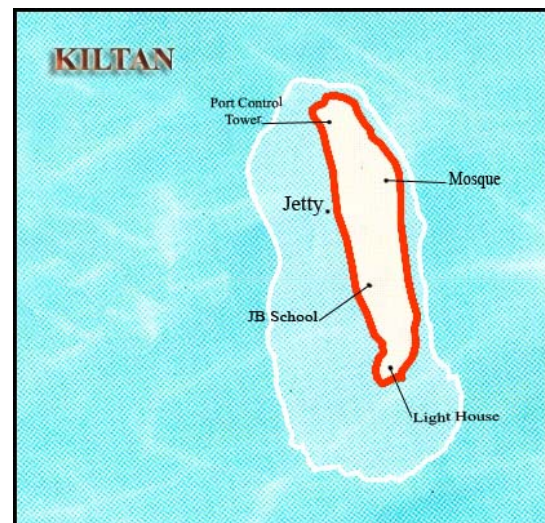
9.0. KILTAN ISLAND

Introduction

The study collected island specific information on the labour availability, the type of works that could be undertaken under MGNREGS and the budget required for undertaking the works proposed in each of the islands. We have also conducted an evaluation of the MGNREGS activities and the resource use in the islands till date to assess the trend and potentials of this scheme in various island.

Location

Kiltan is one among the inhabited islands in Lakshadweep with a 2.20 sq. Kms area. It is located 11°-29 degree towards the north latitude, 73°-04 degree east longitude and is located 394 kms, from the main land Cochin. Kiltan lies 51 kms north-east of AMINI on the international trade route between the persian Gulf and Sri Lanka. The island is only on 3 kms. On the northern and southern ends of the island there is a high storm beach. The island is thick in flora and is fertile. The summer nights in Kiltan are warmer and it is usual for the people to sleep outside their homes, on the beaches. Kiltan has a rich tradition of folk dances.



Demographic & Socio Economic Profile

This section shall provide a summary description of the characteristics of the island including population, Literacy, amenities, local economy etc. These sections would provide the reader an over view of the island. This section also prepares a plat form to justify the works suggested by the islanders and the work adjustments made according to the potentials and gaps of the island.

Population

According to the latest population estimates of the Kiltan population comes to 4184. Out of these 2111 are males and 2073 are female. The sex ratio of the island is 982. This is higher compared to the sex ratio of the island as a whole which is 952 according to the 2009 projected numbers. The population figures according to the 2001 census were 3669 out of which 3544 are scheduled tribes. According to latest figures there are 658 household out of which 134 are in Below Poverty Line. This comes to 20.36%. The decennial population growth of the island is 19.71. Population in 1991 was 3065 and this increased to 3669 in 2001. There are 658 house holds in the island and the average household size of the island comes to 5.6. In terms of density of population Kiltan ranked 5th and the density is 2251. During 1951 the density was 775 and the island ranked 6th in Lakshadweep in terms of the population density.

Work Participation

The work participation in the Kiltan suggests the following; out of the total population of 3669 in the year 2001 only 831 people participate in work which is 22.65 percent. Similar to other islands there is a disparity in the work participation of males and females. While 736 males out of the total 1844 participate in work (39.91%), only 95 women out of the total 1825 females participate in work (5.20%). The work participation of males is the far better compared to the Lakshadweep average of 25.32 percent. However the work participation of women which is 5.20 percent is less than the overall women participation rate in the Lakshadweep which is 7.28 percent. The lower participation of women in work could be an important challenge for implementing of the works under MGNREGA. There are also many other factors that influence the labour availability including the work practices and culture in the island.

Literacy

The literacy rate of Lakshadweep comes to 86.66. The literacy rate of Kiltan Island is 81.67 as per the 2001 census data. Out of this female literacy is 76.39 and male literacy is 86.98. Male literacy and female literacy is lower compared to the same in the Lakshadweep.

Women Empowerment

Like the women in other islands in Lakshadweep, women in Kiltan also are not much involved in hard labour work. A total of 17 women self help groups exist in the island. The group meets regularly and discuss on the various issues of the island apart from thrift and credit activities. The average membership in the group varies from 15 to 20 women per group.

Infrastructure Facilities & Amenities

The infrastructure and amenities in the island include; 115 ponds, 834 open wells a 7 kilometer long PWD road etc. Island has one lower primary school an upper primary school and a higher secondary school. All the schools have own building. There are 5 Anganwadis and all of them are functioning in rented building. There is a Krishibhavan, veterinary hospital and PHC functioning in the island and all of them own buildings too. As per the data on 2005-06 a total of 647 meters of shore has been protected. As per the 2006-07 data the island has a total of 500 telephone connection and the telephone exchange has a capacity for 1000 connections. There is a sub post office functioning in the island. As per march 2007 the island has produced a total of 1265.151 kwh of power. The power consumption in the island suggests that according to 2006-07 the island had a total of 1403 connections. Out of this 1118 are domestic connections and 12 are industrial connections.

Local Self Government

Like the other islands in Kiltan also has a strong local self government. Kiltan is divided in to 8 different electoral wards. There are also 8 elected ward representatives. Out of the total 8 elected ward members 5 are male and 3 are females.

Local Economy

Local economy of the island consists of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. In agriculture coconut is the dominating crop like in other islands. A total of 30.36 lakhs of coconuts have been harvested in the island in 2006-07. A total of 153569 liters of milk and 990521 numbers of egg were produced in the island in 2006-07 year. Most of the production has been done in the private sector.

Fish landing has increased from 482 tones in 1997 to 812 tones in 2006. The value earned from fish trade also simultaneously increased 70.56 lakhs 162 lakhs in 2006 which is more than double the fish landing in 1997. the peak year was 2001 were 1363 tones of fish was landed earning a revenue of 273 lakhs. Island has a total of 210 full time active fishermen and 458 part-time or occasional fishermen as per 2006-07 statistics.

9.1. MGNREGA Governance Issues

A total of 644 families have been registered for MGNREGA work and out of this only 140 were issued job card which is 21.74% of the total applicants. A total of 8079 mandays have been created and out of this only 20 days were employed by females (0.25) which are probably the lowest of the entire island. The major works under taken include sea shore plantation and new well construction.

9.2. Labour supply Trend

The labour requirement to implement all the works suggested by the islanders in five years time frame exceeds too much the labour supply available in the island. Kiltan Island has a very specific labour supply trend and it suggest that people do not prefer hard labour rather would like to involve in soft labour works. Moreover, the women folk in the island like in the other islands are not available for hard labour work. The information collected from the secondary sources suggests that Kiltan has a total of 940 households registered under MGNREGS and a total of 8079 mandays of work were generated in the island. Assuming a 2 percent growth in the labour force over the next five years the labour force available at the end of the fifth year would be 1124 and a total of 5403 cumulated labour days shall be available over five years. However, to do the all the works

suggested by the islanders require a total of 2025220 mandays which means on an average there would be around 405044 mandays per year. But it has been understood that this much labour force is not available in the Islands. Considering the work participation trend and other labour factors we have been forced undergo a prioritization of activities which derived an adjusted (finalized) work schedule for Kiltan. It is also important to notice that the female participation is less than 1 % in the over all MGNREGS work done till date in Kiltan Island The table no V.9.1 suggests the labour projections made for the island. The labour projections are based on the population growth trend and the labour availability in the island in the current year.

Table: .V.9.1: MGNREGA Labour Supply Projections

Island	Projected Labour Supply					Remarks
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
Kiltan	1038	1059	1080	1102	1124	2 percent Increase in Labour Force is projected
Lakshadweep	19172	19778	20410	21075	21671	

Source: Calculated from the population growth trend and the labour supply trend
Basic Statistics, 2007, Directorate of Planning and Statistics, Lakshadweep &
Information collected from DRDA, Kavaratti

9.3. Labour Market Seasonality

The labour market in Kiltan is influenced by a number of factors with in and out side. This suggests that the labour supply keeps changing. Monsoon and the religious festivals are some of the important factors that impact the labour supply of the island. This suggest the very important fact that the labour work projections and planning should be done in align with this changes to ensure that adequate labour is available with in the island for various works suggested by MGNREGS. There are many inherent factors which need to be considered and probably need to think beyond the conventional sectors under the scheme to better benefit the Kiltan economy. We have therefore, prioritized the works suggested by the islanders and also made little bit of reshuffling of the numbers of each activity the islanders have suggested.

Table: V.9.2: Labour Market Seasonality

Month	Labour Supply Trend			Remarks
	Low	Moderate	Peak	
January				These months are normal months and are characterized by moderate supply of labour force. It is not categorized as peak season for
February				
March				

April				MGNREGA activities since many of the men folk are actively engaged in fishing.
May			During Monsoon the islanders do not engage in fishing and the fishermen during this period are available for alternative work. Since fishing activity is not so active during this season the women flock that are engaged in fish processing activities are also relatively free during this period. These months are those with maximum supply of labour force in the island.	
June				
July				
August				These months are Ramzaan months which is a fasting month of the Muslim community. People usually do not prefer to get involved in heavy work since they are fasting from early morning till very late evening. Therefore the work which does not require hard work could be done during this season.
September				
October				These months the fishermen return back to fishing activities and so the men folk are not usually available in the island for non fish based activities. But the women folk are available for work.
November				
December				

Source: Discussion with Department Officials and VDP Members & Islanders of Kiltan

The table no. V.9.2 suggests that the labour supply availability is optimum during May – July since there is monsoon and islanders do not involve in fishing during these months. These months are though cannot be completely utilized for MGNREGS work since rains might interrupt the construction work. More over there are also factors that affect like the transportation of the materials. Since the material needs to be transported from the main land the works that require materials needs to be planned accordingly. The materials need to be purchased, transported from the main land and it should be stored before the monsoon for construction work without any interruption. The cost of material is higher compared to that of other places. Therefore, it is recommended to follow a reverse ratio of wage and material that is 40:60 (40% for wage and 60% for material) instead of the 60:40 ratio (60 for wage and 40 for material), which is mentioned in the guideline.

The transportation of the materials also might make the materials component of the work costly and so in the case of the island a reversing of the ratio suggested for MGNREGS could be explored which means a 60:40 ration.

9.4. Suggested / Proposed Works (wish list) by VDP and the Islanders

Like in the other islands the works for Kiltan also has been identified through a systematic participatory exercise conducted by a team from the Centre for Rural Management, Kottayam (Kerala) during the field visit. Various participatory discussions and interviews have been conducted with a number of stakeholders apart from the islanders to confirm the works that could be done in the island under MGNREGS. The experiences of the islanders and the members of VDP have been consolidated while prioritizing of the work since we felt that these stake holders are in a better position to suggest the gaps and missing infrastructures in Kiltan. The analysis of the various factors including the labour availability trend, labour practices in the island, gender limitations of labour participation etc. compelled us to revisit the works suggested by the islanders. However, care has been given to include optimum activities suggested by the Islanders. In most of the cases only the number of works has been reduced and hardly any activity is completely removed. Added to this we strongly feel that the works suggested by the Islanders and the members of the Village Dweep Panchayat (VDP) Kiltan should be properly documented in the Perspective Plan, since it might have some development potential in future. More over it is also ethical to give adequate attention to the 'wish list' of the islanders and other stakeholders. Hence, the tables V.9.3.a, V.9.3.b & V.9.3.c are given which explain the suggested / proposed works ('wish list') and other details by the VDP members and the islanders.



The perspective plan proposes similar type of rural connectivity under MGNREGS

Table No. V.9.3. a: Missing Infrastructure / Works suggested by Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat & Islands (Type of work, no of works, cost and proposed under which programme (Convergence))

Name of the Island : Kiltan

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																
		2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			Total	
		No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. Water Conservation																		
I.1	Digging of Ponds	10	15	PRWSS	8	12	PRWSS	8	12	PRWSS	7	10.5	PRWSS	7	10.5	PRWSS	40	60
I.2	Percolation Well	36	11.34	PRWSS	30	9.45	PRWSS	25	7.875	PRWSS	20	6.3	PRWSS	9	2.84	PRWSS	120	37.8
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	50	15	PWD/ST	40	12	PWD/ST	40	12	PWD/ST	35	10.5	PWD/ST	35	10.5	PWD/ST	200	60
I.4	Husk Burial	6000	600	ADF	5200	520	ADF	4800	480	ADF	2100	210	ADF	1900	190	ADF	20000	2000
I.5	Well Recharge Pit	300	4.5	PRWSS	210	3.15	PRWSS	150	2.25	PRWSS	140	2.1	PRWSS	120	1.8	PRWSS	920	13.8
II. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies																		
II.1	Well Renovation	1500	225	PRWSS	1300	195	PRWSS	720	108	PRWSS	680	102	PRWSS	664	99.6	PRWSS	4864	729.6
II.2	Pond Renovation	195	97.5	DSP	130	65	DSP	110	55	DSP	105	52.5	DSP	100	50	DSP	640	320
III. Rural Connectivity																		
III.1	Road Construction (km)	3.0275	121.1	PWD	3.0275	121.1	PWD/	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	6.05	242.2
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	4	160	PWD	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	4	160
IV. Flood Control																		
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	1.98	4.9	EFD	1.98	4.9	EFD	1.98	4.9	EFD	1.98	4.9	EFD	2.97	7.35	EFD	10.89	26.95
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (km) (Tetrapole or Holloblock)	3	48	LDMF/PWD	3	48	LDMF/PWD	2.5	40	LDMF/PWD	0	NA	0	0	NA	8.5	136	
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holloblock (km)	8.5	68	LDMF/PWD	8.5	68	LDMF/PWD	8.5	68	LDMF/PWD	8.5	68	LDMF/PWD	0	NA	34	272	

Table No. V.9.3. a. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																
		2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			Total	
		No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works/ activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
V. Land Development																		
V.1	Coconut Pathy	25	4.25	ADF	20	3.4	ADF	17	2.89	ADF	10	1.7	ADF	0	0	NA	72	12.24
V.2	Land Development & Island Cleaning	15	0.72	DSP	20	0.96	DSP	15	0.72	DSP	20	0.96	DSP	25	1.2	DSP	95	4.56
V.3	Bio Fencing (m)	0	0	NA	1000	2	RKVY	0	0	NA	2000	4	RKVY	3000	6	RKVY	6000	12
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	4.96	4.9	RKVY	3.97	3.92	RKVY	4.46	4.41	RKVY	3.97	3.92	RKVY	4.96	4.9	RKVY	22.32	22.05
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	240	3.6	ADF	200	3	ADF	170	2.55	ADF	100	1.5	ADF	90	1.35	ADF	800	12
VI. Other Works																		
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	12.5	ADF/CB	0	12.5	ADF/CB	0	12.5	ADF/CB	0	37.5
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	130	3.25	ADF	110	2.75	ADF	90	2.25	ADF	40	1	ADF	30	0.75	ADF	400	10
<p>Note: PRWSS - Protected Rural Water Supply Scheme, ADF - Agriculture Department Fund, PWD & ST - Public Works Department and Science and Technology Dept. DSP -= Development Scheme of Panchayat, TSC- Total Sanitation Campaign, EFD - Environmental Forestry Department, LDMF- Lakshadweep Disaster Management Fund, CB- Coconut Board, RKVY: Ratriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</p>																		

Source : Information collected from VDP, Kiltan & other stakeholders

Table No. V.9.3. b: Missing Infrastructure / Works suggested by Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat & Islanders (Expected number of self employment, expected mandays generation, mandays converted in to number of persons)

Name of the Island : Kiltan

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year														
		2010-2011					2011-2012					2012-2013				
		No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. Water Conservation																
I.1	Digging of Ponds	10	0	7200	1%	11	8	0	5760	1%	12	8	0	5760	1%	16
I.2	Percolation Well	36	0	5443	1%	8	30	0	4536	1%	9	25	0	3782	1%	10
I.3	Well Recharge Pit	300	0	3600	1%	6	210	0	2520	0%	5	150	0	1800	0%	5
I.4	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	50	0	7200	1%	11	40	0	5760	1%	12	40	0	5760	1%	16
I.5	Husk Burial	6000	0	288000	43%	447	5200	0	249600	48%	510	4800	0	230400	58%	625
II. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies																
II.1	Well Renovation	1500	0	108000	16%	167	1300	0	93600	18%	191	720	0	51840	13%	141
II.2	Pond Renovation	195	0	46800	7%	73	130	0	31200	6%	64	110	0	26400	7%	72
III. Rural Connectivity																
III.1	Road Construction (km)	3.028	0	58128	9%	90	3.028	0	58128	11%	119	0	0	0	0%	0
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	4	0	76800	11%	119	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0
IV. Flood Control																
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	1.98	0	2352	0%	4	1.98	0	2352	0%	5	1.98	0	2352	1%	6
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (km) (Tetrapole or Holloblock)	3	0	23040	3%	36	3	0	23040	4%	47	2.5	0	19200	5%	52
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holloblock (km)	8.5	0	32640	5%	51	8.5	0	32640	6%	67	8.5	0	32640	8%	89
V. Land Development																
V.1	Coconut Pathy	25	0	3400	1%	5	20	0	2720	1%	6	17	0	2312	1%	6
V.2	Land Development & Island Cleaning		0		0%	0		0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0
V.3	Bio Fencing (m)	0	0	0	0%	0	1000	0	960	0%	2	0	0	0	0%	0
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	4.96	0	3920	1%	6	3.97	0	3136	1%	6	4.46	0	3528	1%	10
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	240	0	2880	0%	4	200	0	2400	0%	5	170	0	2040	1%	6

Table No. V.9.3. b. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year														
		2010-2011					2011-2012					2012-2013				
		No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VI. Other Works																
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	10000	3%	27
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	130	0	2600	0%	4	110	0	2200	0%	4	90	0	1800	0%	5
	Total		0	669403	100%	1038		0	518352	100%	1059		0	397814	100%	1080

Table No. V.9.3. b. contd.....

Table No. V.9.3.b: Missing Infrastructure / Works suggested by Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat & Islanders (Expected number of self employment, expected mandays generation, mandays converted in to number of persons)

Name of the Island : Kiltan

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year														
		2013-2014					2014-2015					Total				
		No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
I. Water Conservation																
I.1	Digging of Ponds	7	0	5040	2%	23	7	0	5040	3%	29	40	0	28800	1%	77
I.2	Percolation Well	20	0	3024	1%	14	9	0	1363	1%	8	120	0	18148	1%	48
I.3	Well Recharge Pit	140	0	1680	1%	8	120	0	1440	1%	8	920	0	11040	1%	29
I.4	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	35	0	5040	2%	23	35	0	5040	3%	29	200	0	28800	1%	77
I.5	Husk Burial	2100	0	100800	42%	458	1900	0	91200	46%	520	20000	0	960000	47%	2561
II. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies																
II.1	Well Renovation	680	0	48960	20%	223	664	0	47808	24%	272	4864	0	350208	17%	934
II.2	Pond Renovation	105	0	25200	10%	115	100	0	24000	12%	137	640	0	153600	8%	410
III. Rural Connectivity																
III.1	Road Construction (km)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	6.05	0	116256	6%	310
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	4	0	76800	4%	205
IV. Flood Control																
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	1.98	0	2352	1%	11	2.97	0	3528	2%	20	10.89	0	12936	1%	35
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (km) (Tetrapole or Holloblock)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	8.5	0	65280	3%	174
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holloblock (km)	8.5	0	32640	13%	148	0	0	0	0%	0	34	0	130560	6%	348
V. Land Development																
V.1	Coconut Pathy	10	0	1360	1%	6	0	0	0	0%	0	72	0	9792	0%	26
V.2	Land Development & Island Cleaning	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0
V.3	Bio Fencing (m)	2000	0	1920	1%	9	3000	0	2880	1%	16	6000	0	5760	0%	15
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	3.97	0	3136	1%	14	4.96	0	3920	2%	22	22.32	0	17640	1%	47
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	100	0	1200	0%	5	90	0	1080	1%	6	800	0	9600	0%	26

Table No. V.9.3. b. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year														
		2013-2014					2014-2015					Total				
		No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
VI. Other Works																
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	10000	4%	45	0	0	10000	5%	57	0	0	30000	1%	80
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	40	0	800	0%	4	30	0	600	0%	3	400	0	8000	0%	21
	Total		0	242352	100%	1102		0	197299	100%	1124		0	2025220	100%	5403

Source : Information collected from VDP, Kiltan & other stakeholders

Table No. Table No. V.9.3.c: Missing Infrastructure / Works suggested by Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat & Islanders (Expected mandays generation, mandays converted in to number of persons & total employment)																			
Name of the Island : Kiltan																			
Sl.No	Missing infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2010-2011						2011-2012						2012-2013					
		Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Water Conservation																			
I.1	Digging of Ponds	15	0	7200	1%	11	7200	12	0	5760	1%	12	5760	12	0	5760	1%	16	5760
I.2	Percolation Well	11.34	0	5443	1%	8	5443	9.45	0	4536	1%	9	4536	7.875	0	3782	1%	10	3782
I.3	Well Recharge Pit	4.5	0	3600	1%	6	3600	3.15	0	2520	0%	5	2520	2.25	0	1800	0%	5	1800
I.4	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	15	0	7200	1%	11	7200	12	0	5760	1%	12	5760	12	0	5760	1%	16	5760
I.5	Husk Burial	600	0	288000	43%	447	288000	520	0	249600	48%	510	249600	480	0	230400	58%	625	230400
II. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies																			
II.1	Well Renovation	225	0	108000	16%	167	108000	195	0	93600	18%	191	93600	108	0	51840	13%	141	51840
II.2	Pond Renovation	97.5	0	46800	7%	73	46800	65	0	31200	6%	64	31200	55	0	26400	7%	72	26400
III. Rural Connectivity																			
III.1	Road Construction (km)	121.1	0	58128	9%	90	58128	121.1	0	58128	11%	119	58128	0	0	0	0%	0	0
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	160	0	76800	11%	119	76800	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0

Table No. V.9.3. c. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2010-2011						2011-2012						2012-2013					
		Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
IV. Flood Control																			
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	4.9	0	2352	0%	4	2352	4.9	0	2352	0%	5	2352	4.9	0	2352	1%	6	2352
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (km) (Tetrapole or Holloblock)	48	0	23040	3%	36	23040	48	0	23040	4%	47	23040	40	0	19200	5%	52	19200
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holloblock (km)	68	0	32640	5%	51	32640	68	0	32640	6%	67	32640	68	0	32640	8%	89	32640
V. Land Development																			
V.1	Coconut Pathy	4.25	0	3400	1%	5	3400	3.4	0	2720	1%	6	2720	2.89	0	2312	1%	6	2312
V.2	Land Development & Island Cleaning	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0
V.3	Bio Fencing (m)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	2	0	960	0%	2	960	0	0	0	0%	0	0
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	4.9	0	3920	1%	6	3920	3.92	0	3136	1%	6	3136	4.41	0	3528	1%	10	3528
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	3.6	0	2880	0%	4	2880	3	0	2400	0%	5	2400	2.55	0	2040	1%	6	2040
VI. Other Works																			
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	12.5	0	10000	3%	27	10000
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	3.25	0	2600	0%	4	2600	2.75	0	2200	0%	4	2200	2.25	0	1800	0%	5	1800
	Total	1383	0	669403	100%	1038	669403	1071	0	518352	100%	1059	518352	812.38	0	397814	100%	1080	397814

Table No. V.9.3. c. contd.....

Table No. V.9.3.c: Missing Infrastructure / Works suggested by Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat & Islanders (Expected mandays generation, mandays converted in to number of persons & total employment)

Name of the Island : Kiltan																			
Sl.No	Missing infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2013-2014						2014-2015						Total					
		Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	Total Employment
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
I. Water Conservation																			
I.1	Digging of Ponds	10.5	0	5040	2%	23	5040	10.5	0	5040	3%	29	5040	60	0	28800	1%	77	28800
I.2	Percolation Well	6.3	0	3024	1%	14	3024	2.835	0	1363	1%	8	1363	37.8	0	18148	1%	48	18148
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	10.5	0	5040	2%	23	5040	10.5	0	5040	3%	29	5040	60	0	28800	1%	77	28800
I.4	Husk Burial	210	0	100800	42%	458	100800	190	0	91200	46%	520	91200	2000	0	960000	47%	2561	960000
I.5	Well Recharge Pit	2.1	0	1680	1%	8	1680	1.8	0	1440	1%	8	1440	13.8	0	11040	1%	29	11040
II. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies																			
II.1	Well Renovation	102	0	48960	20%	223	48960	99.6	0	47808	24%	272	47808	729.6	0	350208	17%	934	350208
II.2	Pond Renovation	52.5	0	25200	10%	115	25200	50	0	24000	12%	137	24000	320	0	153600	8%	410	153600
III. Rural Connectivity																			
III.1	Road Construction (km)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	242.2	0	116256	6%	310	116256
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	160	0	76800	4%	205	76800

Table No. V.9.3. c. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2013-2014						2014-2015						Total					
		Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	Total Employment
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
IV. Flood Control																			
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	4.9	0	2352	1%	11	2352	7.35	0	3528	2%	20	3528	26.95	0	12936	1%	35	12936
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (km) (Tetrapole or Holloblock)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	136	0	65280	3%	174	65280
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holloblock (km)	68	0	32640	13%	148	32640	0	0	0	0%	0	0	272	0	130560	6%	348	130560
V. Land Development																			
V.1	Coconut Pathy	1.7	0	1360	1%	6	1360	0	0	0	0%	0	0	12.24	0	9792	0%	26	9792
V.2	Land Development & Island Cleaning	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0
V.3	Bio Fencing (m)	4	0	1920	1%	9	1920	6	0	2880	1%	16	2880	12	0	5760	0%	15	5760
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	3.92	0	3136	1%	14	3136	4.9	0	3920	2%	22	3920	22.05	0	17640	1%	47	17640
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	1.5	0	1200	0%	5	1200	1.35	0	1080	1%	6	1080	12	0	9600	0%	26	9600
VI. Other Works																			
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	12.5	0	10000	4%	45	10000	12.5	0	10000	5%	57	10000	37.5	0	30000	1%	80	30000
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	1	0	800	0%	4	800	0.75	0	600	0%	3	600	10	0	8000	0%	21	8000
	Total	490.4	0	242352	100%	1102	242352	397.335	0	197299	100%	1124	197299	4163.7	0	2025220	100%	5403	2025220

Source : Information collected from VDP, Kiltan & other stakeholders

9.5. Limitations of the Suggested Proposal

Implementation of the above suggestions completely has a number of limitations. The limitation led the team to think of various alternatives based on the peculiar requirement and the economic characteristics of the island. A prioritizing exercise has been done by the team based on the sectoral and activity linkages as well as the core competency of the island. The activities and sectors with stronger inter linkages and externalities have been suggested as priority sectors and activities. A summary fact of the past trend of the MGNREGS activities in the island also has been assessed. This evaluation of the past work trend and the pattern of works have been done in order to make the prioritization exercise feasible to the island. The following factors were also taken in to account while doing the prioritization exercise.

9.5.i. Ecological Pressure and environment fragility

The proposal to construct 120 additional wells would suggest increasing pressure on the land since there are already 834 wells at present as per the information collected from the Dweep Panchayats. The island according to the latest estimation has a household size of 658 which suggested there are more than 1 well already available per family in the island. However considering the need for water for the agriculture farming in the island construction of a few additional wells have been taken up as per the suggestion of the islanders. Construction of too many wells also might bring in pressure on the island ecology and so we were forced to adjust the suggested proposal.

9.5.ii. Limitation of Labour supply

There is also a limitation of labour supply in the island. To implement all the works suggested by various stake holders during the field visit require over 20.25 lakhs of mandays (4.05 Mandays per year) which is not available in the island as per the population as well as the present MGNREGS present registration trend of the island.

9.5.iii. Land Acquisition and limitation of Adequate space:

The construction of road has been limited by the fact of the scarcity of land and the problem with acquisition of land. Since the settlement is not planned and naturally grown construction road might require acquiring of private land which might be difficult. The works like Husk Burial also has been adjusted because of the fear of inadequacy of the land. Islanders suggestion to have 20000 units but have been adjusted (finalized) to 445.

9.5.iv. Gender and Work culture

The gender and the work culture of the island also are very different. Heavy labour works are usually not preferred especially by women and most of the works undertaken by women are light works. It is therefore felt that this issue needs to be considered while preparing the labour planning. The table no.V.9.4 has attempted to categorize the works according to its gender focus. It suggests that most of the heavy works like road construction, well construction etc are usually done by men. There are also cultural and traditional beliefs and practices associated with the labour practices which limit people from engaging in all kinds of work equally by both men and women.

Table No. V.9.4: Proposed activities & Gender

Activities Proposed	Women	Men	Remarks
I. Water Conservation			
I.1. Digging of Pond		*	Most of these works are Male focused works except Husk Burial. Husk Burial also has some soft labour components could be undertaken by women too. Other works like digging of pond, percolation of well , well recharge pit etc are male dominant works.
I.2.Percolation of Well			
I.3. Rain Water Harvesting		*	
I.4 Husk Burial	*	*	
I.5 Well recharge Pit		*	
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies			
II.1. Well Renovation		*	Like the construction of new well the renovation of the old pond also is a male dominated work since it require hard labour which is not preferred by women.
II.2 Pond Renovation		*	
III. Rural Connectivity			
III.1. Road Construction		*	This is a heavy work and the possibility for women to extensively getting included in this activity in the island is very limited because of the general work culture of women in the island. However, women can also participate to some extent in these works like assisting male workers in the road construction etc...
III.2. Ring road Construction		*	
IV. Flood Control			
IV.1. Seashore plantation	*	*	Out of the three works in this sector except sea shore plantation the other two are male dominant works.
IV.2. Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetra Pol / Hollow Block)		*	
IV.3. Replacing of Tetrapol / Hollow Block.		*	
III. Land Development			
III.1. Coconut Pathi	*	*	All these works could involve both women and men. However men women ration might different between different works. All works do not involve same amount of women and men labour force because of the different nature of works.
III.2. Land Development and Island Cleaning	*	*	
III.3 Bio fencing	*	*	
III.4 Horticulture	*	*	
III.4. Compost Pit	*	*	
VI. Other			
VI 2. Coconut Climbing		*	Coconut climbing is traditionally as a male dominant activity and culturally it is not acceptable for women. Maintenance of Param like coconut climbing involves significant risk and usually women are not involved in this.
VI. Maintenance of Param		*	

9.6. Adjusted Proposals (Finalisation of Proposals)

Based on the various limitation detailed above we have undertaken a systematic prioritization exercise to appropriately finalise the works suggested by the islanders in various sectors. This exercise has carefully taken in to account both the potential of the island economy as well as the demand of the islanders, which we consider as an out put given from their experience. Further, the prioritization has carefully taken in to consideration of the requirements mentioned by various stake holders in the islands including the VDP leadership, islanders and the island administration. The tables V.9.5 a, V.9.5 b and V.9.5 c suggest the work adjustments (finalization) done. The adjustment (finalization) in the proposals has been done based on various factors. Some of these factors as already said are labour availability, gender practices of work, ecological pressure on the island, land scarcity and problems related with land acquisition, population density and the development potentials of the activity.

Table No. V.9.5.a : Missing Infrastructure / Proposed Works: FINALISED (Type of works, no of works, cost and proposed under which programme / Convergence)																		
Name of the Island: Kiltan																		
Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																
		2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			Total	
		No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. Water Conservation																		
I.1	Digging of Ponds	2	3	PRWSS	3	4.5	PRWSS	2	3	PRWSS	2	3	PRWSS	1	1.5	PRWSS	10	15
I.2	Percolation Well	6	1.89	PRWSS	7	2.205	PRWSS	8	2.52	PRWSS	7	2.205	PRWSS	8	2.52	PRWSS	36	11.34
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	20	6	PWD/ST	18	5.4	PWD/ST	17	5.1	PWD/ST	15	4.5	PWD/ST	20	6	PWD/ST	90	27
I.4	Husk Burial	100	10	ADF	80	8	ADF	85	8.5	ADF	90	9	ADF	90	9	ADF	445	44.5
I.5	Well Recharge Pit	20	0.3	PRWSS	25	0.375	PRWSS	20	0.3	PRWSS	25	0.375	PRWSS	32	0.48	PRWSS	122	1.83
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies																		
II.1	Well Renovation	35	5.25	PRWSS	40	6	PRWSS	34	5.1	PRWSS	30	4.5	PRWSS	32	4.8	PRWSS	171	25.65
II.2	Pond Renovation	8	4	DSP	10	5	DSP	7	3.5	DSP	9	4.5	DSP	10	5	DSP	44	22
III. Rural Connectivity																		
III.1	Road Construction (km)	1	40	PWD	0.5	20	PWD	0.5	20	PWD	1	40	PWD	1	40	PWD	4	160
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	1	40	PWD	1.5	60	PWD	1	40	PWD	0.5	20	PWD	0	0	NA	4	160

Table No. V.9.5. a. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																
		2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			Total	
		No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
IV. Flood Control																		
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	1.98	4.9	EFD	1.98	4.9	EFD	1.98	4.9	EFD	1.98	4.9	EFD	2.97	7.35	EFD	10.89	26.95
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetrapole or Holoblock) (km)	0.5	8	LDMF/PWD	0.5	8	LDMF/PWD	1	16	LDMF/PWD	0.5	8	LDMF/PWD	1	16	LDMF/PWD	3.5	56
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holoblock (km)	0.5	4	LDMF/PWD	0.5	4	LDMF/PWD	1	8	LDMF/PWD	1	8	LDMF/PWD	1.5	12	LDMF/PWD	4.5	36
V. Land Development																		
V.1	Coconut Pathy	6	1.02	ADF	7	1.19	ADF	8	1.36	ADF	9	1.53	ADF	9	1.53	ADF	39	6.63
V.2	Land Development & Island Cleaning (ha)	15	0.72	DSP	20	0.96	DSP	15	0.72	DSP	20	0.96	DSP	25	1.2	DSP	95	4.56
V.3	Bio Fencing (m)	0	0	NA	1000	2	RKVY	0	0	NA	2000	4	RKVY	3000	6	RKVY	6000	12
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	4.96	4.9	RKVY	3.97	3.92	RKVY	4.46	4.41	RKVY	3.97	3.92	RKVY	4.96	4.9	RKVY	22.32	22.05
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	120	1.8	ADF	100	1.5	ADF	110	1.65	ADF	120	1.8	ADF	135	2.025	ADF	585	8.755

Table No. V.9.5. a. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																
		2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			Total	
		No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Proposed under which Prog (Convergence)	No. of works / activity taken up	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
VI. Other Works																		
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	ADF/CB	0	12.5	ADF/CB	0	12.5	ADF/CB	0	37.5
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	8	0.2	ADF	7	0.175	ADF	6	0.15	ADF	8	0.2	ADF	8	0.2	ADF	37	0.925

Note: PRWSS - Protected Rural Water Supply Scheme, ADF - Agriculture Department Fund, PWD &ST - Public Works Department and Science and Technology Dept.

DSP -- Development t Scheme of Panchayat , TSC- Total Sanitation Campaign, EFD - Environmental Forestry Department, LDMF- Lakshadweep Disaster Management Fund, CB- Coconut Board

Source : Computed from table No. V.9.3.a.

Table No. V.9.5.b: Missing Infrastructure / Proposed Works Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat : FINALISED (expected number of self employment , expected mandays generation and mandays converted in to number of persons)																
Name of the Island : Kiltan																
Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	2010-2011					2011-2012					2012-2013				
		No. of works / activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No. of works / activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No. of works / activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. Water Conservation																
I.1	Digging of Ponds	2	0	1440	2%	22	3	0	2160	3%	33	2	0	1440	2%	22
I.2	Percolation Well	6	0	907	1%	14	7	0	1058	2%	16	8	0	1210	2%	18
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	20	0	2880	4%	44	18	0	2592	4%	40	17	0	2448	3%	37
I.4	Husk Burial	100	0	4800	7%	74	80	0	3840	6%	59	85	0	4080	6%	61
I.5	Well Recharge Pit	20	0	240	0%	4	25	0	300	0%	5	20	0	240	0%	4
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies																
II.1	Well Renovation	35	0	2520	4%	39	40	0	2880	4%	45	34	0	2448	3%	37
II.2	Pond Renovation	8	0	1920	3%	29	10	0	2400	4%	37	7	0	1680	2%	25
Rural Connectivity																
III.1	Road Construction (km)	1	0	19200	28%	295	0.5	0	9600	14%	149	0.5	0	9600	13%	143
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	1	0	19200	28%	295	1.5	0	28800	42%	446	1	0	19200	27%	287
Flood Control																
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	1.98	0	2352	3%	36	1.98	0	2352	3%	36	1.98	0	2352	3%	35
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetrapole or Holoblock) (km)	0.5	0	3840	6%	59	0.5	0	3840	6%	59	1	0	7680	11%	115
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holoblock (km)	0.5	0	1920	3%	29	0.5	0	1920	3%	30	1	0	3840	5%	57

Table No. V.9.5. b. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	2010-2011					2011-2012					2012-2013				
		No. of works / activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No. of works / activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	No. of works / activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
V. Land Development																
V.1	Coconut Pathy	6	0	490	1%	8	7	0	571	1%	9	8	0	653	1%	10
V.2	Land Development& Island Cleaning(ha)	15	0	576	1%	9	20	0	768	1%	12	15	0	576	1%	9
V.3	Bio Fencing(m)	0	0	0	0%	0	1000	0	960	1%	15	0	0	0	0%	0
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	4.96	0	3920	6%	60	3.97	0	3136	5%	49	4.46	0	3528	5%	53
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	120	0	1440	2%	22	100	0	1200	2%	19	110	0	1320	2%	20
VI. Other Works																
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	10000	14%	149
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	8	0	160	0%	2	7	0	140	0%	2	6	0	120	0%	2
	Total		0	67645	100%	1038		0	68377	100%	1059		0	72295	100%	1080

Table No. V.9.5. b. contd.....

Table No. V.9.5.b : Missing Infrastructure / Proposed Works Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat :FINALISED (expected number of self employment , expected mandays generation and mandays converted in to number of persons)																
Name of the Island : Kiltan																
Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	2013-2014					2014-2015					Total				
		No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
I. Water Conservation																
I.1	Digging of Ponds	2	0	1440	2%	22	1	0	720	1%	11	10	0	7200	2%	111
I.2	Percolation Well	7	0	1058	1%	16	8	0	1210	2%	19	36	0	5443	2%	84
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	15	0	2160	3%	33	20	0	2880	4%	46	90	0	12960	4%	200
I.4	Husk Burial	90	0	4320	6%	66	90	0	4320	6%	69	445	0	21360	6%	329
I.5	Well Recharge Pit	25	0	300	0%	5	32	0	384	1%	6	122	0	1464	0%	23
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies																
II.1	Well Renovation	30	0	2160	3%	33	32	0	2304	3%	37	171	0	12312	4%	190
II.2	Pond Renovation	9	0	2160	3%	33	10	0	2400	3%	38	44	0	10560	3%	163
III. Rural Connectivity																
III.1	Road Construction (km)	1	0	19200	27%	294	1	0	19200	27%	306	4	0	76800	22%	1183
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	0.5	0	9600	13%	147	0	0	0	0%	0	4	0	76800	22%	1183
IV. Flood Control																
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	1.98	0	2352	3%	36	2.97	0	3528	5%	56	10.89	0	12936	4%	199
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetrapole or Holoblock) (km)	0.5	0	3840	5%	59	1	0	7680	11%	122	3.5	0	26880	8%	414
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holoblock (km)	1	0	3840	5%	59	1.5	0	5760	8%	92	4.5	0	17280	5%	266

Table No. V.9.5. b. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	2013-2014					2014-2015					Total				
		No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	No of works/ activity taken up	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
V. Land Development																
V.1	Coconut Pathy	9	0	2160	3%	33	9	0	734	1%	12	39	0	4608	1%	71
V.2	Land Development& Island Cleaning(ha)	20	0	768	1%	12	25	0	960	1%	15	95	0	3648	1%	56
V.3	Bio Fencing(m)	2000	0	1920	3%	29	3000	0	2880	4%	46	6000	0	5760	2%	89
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	3.97	0	3136	4%	48	4.96	0	3920	6%	62	22.32	0	17640	5%	272
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	120	0	1440	2%	22	135	0	1620	2%	26	585	0	7020	2%	108
VI. Other Works																
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	10000	14%	153	0	0	10000	14%	159	0	0	30000	9%	462
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	8	0	160	0%	2	8	0	160	0%	3	37	0	740	0%	11
	Total		0	71854	100%	1102		0	70500	100%	1124		0	350671	100%	5403

Source : Computed from table No. V.9.3.b.

Table No. V.9.5.c: Missing infrastructure / work proposed Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat : FINALISED (Expected mandays generation, mandays converted in to number of persons and total employment)

Name of the Island : Kiltan																			
Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2010-2011						2011-2012						2012-2013					
		Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons days	Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Water Conservation																			
I.1	Digging of Ponds	3	0	1440	2%	22	1440	4.5	0	2160	3%	33	2160	3	0	1440	2%	22	1440
I.2	Percolation Well	1.89	0	907	1%	14	907	2.205	0	1058	2%	16	1058	2.52	0	1210	2%	18	1210
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	6	0	2880	4%	44	2880	5.4	0	2592	4%	40	2592	5.1	0	2448	3%	37	2448
I.4	Husk Burial	10	0	4800	7%	74	4800	8	0	3840	6%	59	3840	8.5	0	4080	6%	61	4080
I.5	Well Recharge Pit	0.3	0	240	0%	4	240	0.375	0	300	0%	5	300	0.3	0	240	0%	4	240
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies																			
II.1	Well Renovation	5.25	0	2520	4%	39	2520	6	0	2880	4%	45	2880	5.1	0	2448	3%	37	2448
II.2	Pond Renovation	4	0	1920	3%	29	1920	5	0	2400	4%	37	2400	3.5	0	1680	2%	25	1680
III. Rural Connectivity																			
III.1	Road Construction (km)	40	0	19200	28%	295	19200	60	0	28800	42%	446	28800	40	0	19200	27%	287	19200
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	40	0	19200	28%	295	19200	20	0	9600	14%	149	9600	20	0	9600	13%	143	9600

Table No. V.9.5.c. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2010-2011						2011-2012						2012-2013					
		Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons days	Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
IV. Flood Control																			
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	4.9	0	2352	3%	36	2352	4.9	0	2352	3%	36	2352	4.9	0	2352	3%	35	2352
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetrapole or Holoblock) (km)	8	0	3840	6%	59	3840	8	0	3840	6%	59	3840	16	0	7680	11%	115	7680
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holoblock (km)	4	0	1920	3%	29	1920	4	0	1920	3%	30	1920	8	0	3840	5%	57	3840
V.Land Development																			
V.1	Coconut Pathy	1.02	0	490	1%	8	490	1.19	0	571	1%	9	571	1.36	0	653	1%	10	653
V.2	Land Development& Island Cleaning(ha)	0.72	0	576	1%	9	576	0.96	0	768	1%	12	768	0.72	0	576	1%	9	576
V.3	Bio Fencing(m)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	2	0	960	1%	15	960	0	0	0	0%	0	0
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	4.9	0	3920	6%	60	3920	3.92	0	3136	5%	49	3136	4.41	0	3528	5%	53	3528
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	1.8	0	1440	2%	22	1440	1.5	0	1200	2%	19	1200	1.65	0	1320	2%	20	1320
VI.Other Work																			
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	12.5	0	10000	14%	149	10000
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	0.2	0	160	0%	2	160	0.175	0	140	0%	2	140	0.15	0	120	0%	2	120
	Total	135.78	0	67645	100%	1038	67645	138	0	68377	100%	1059	68377	137.56	0	72295	100%	1080	72295

Table No. V.9.5.c. contd.....

Table No. V.9.5.c: Missing infrastructure / work proposed Kiltan Village Dweep Panchayat : FINALISED (Expected mandays generation, mandays converted in to number of persons and total employment)

Name of the Island : Kiltan																			
Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2013-2014						2014-2015						Total					
		Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	Total Employment
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
I. Water Conservation																			
I.1	Digging of Ponds	3	0	1440	2%	22	1440	1.5	0	720	1%	11	720	15	0	7200	2%	111	7200
I.2	Percolation Well	2.205	0	1058	1%	16	1058	2.52	0	1210	2%	19	1210	11.34	0	5443	2%	84	5443
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	4.5	0	2160	3%	33	2160	6	0	2880	4%	46	2880	27	0	12960	4%	200	12960
I.4	Husk Burial	9	0	4320	6%	66	4320	9	0	4320	6%	69	4320	44.5	0	21360	6%	329	21360
I.5	Well Recharge Pit	0.375	0	300	0%	5	300	0.48	0	384	1%	6	384	1.83	0	1464	0%	23	1464
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies																			
II.1	Well Renovation	4.5	0	2160	3%	33	2160	4.8	0	2304	3%	37	2304	25.65	0	12312	4%	190	12312
II.2	Pond Renovation	4.5	0	2160	3%	33	2160	5	0	2400	3%	38	2400	22	0	10560	3%	163	10560
III. Rural Connectivity																			
III.1	Road Construction (km)	20	0	9600	13%	147	9600	0	0	0	0%	0	0	160	0	76800	22%	1183	76800
III.2	Ring Road Construction (km)	40	0	19200	27%	294	19200	40	0	19200	27%	306	19200	160	0	76800	22%	1183	76800

Table No. V.9.5.c. contd.....

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure/ Works proposed	Year																	
		2013-2014						2014-2015						Total					
		Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to no.of persons	Total Employment	Cost (Rs.In Lakhs)	Expected No of Self employment	Expected mandays generation	Weightage	Mandays converted in to No of persons	Total Employment
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
IV. Flood Control																			
IV.1	Seashore Plantation (ha)	4.9	0	2352	3%	36	2352	7.35	0	3528	5%	56	3528	26.95	0	12936	4%	199	12936
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetrapole or Holoblock) (km)	8	0	3840	5%	59	3840	16	0	7680	11%	122	7680	56	0	26880	8%	414	26880
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Holoblock (km)	8	0	3840	5%	59	3840	12	0	5760	8%	92	5760	36	0	17280	5%	266	17280
V. Land Development																			
V.1	Coconut Pathy	1.53	0	2160	3%	33	2160	1.53	0	734	1%	12	734	6.63	0	4608	1%	71	4608
V.2	Land Development & Island Cleaning (ha)	0.96	0	768	1%	12	768	1.2	0	960	1%	15	960	4.56	0	3648	1%	56	3648
V.3	Bio Fencing (m)	4	0	1920	3%	29	1920	6	0	2880	4%	46	2880	12	0	5760	2%	89	5760
V.4	Horticulture (ha)	3.92	0	3136	4%	48	3136	4.9	0	3920	6%	62	3920	22.05	0	17640	5%	272	17640
V.5	Compost Pit Construction	1.8	0	1440	2%	22	1440	2.025	0	1620	2%	26	1620	8.755	0	7020	2%	108	7020
VI. Other Works																			
VI.1	Coconut Climbing	12.5	0	10000	14%	153	10000	12.5	0	10000	14%	159	10000	37.5	0	30000	9%	462	30000
VI.2	Maintenance of Param	0.2	0	160	0%	2	160	0.2	0	160	0%	3	160	0.925	0	740	0%	11	740
	Total	133.69	0	71854	100%	1102	71854	133.83	0	70500	100%	1124	70500	679.5	0	350671	100%	5403	350671

Source : Computed from table No. V.9.3.c.

9.7. Comparison of Suggested /Proposed (Wish List) and Adjusted (Final) Works

As already said a systematic adjustment (finalization) of works has been done in Kiltan because of the various limitations of implementing the suggested proposal by the islanders. In order to understand the difference between the suggested / proposed and adjusted (final) works a detailed comparison of activities has also done in the table no.V.9.6 which includes the reasons for the variance of each of the activity. A majority of the work adjustments (finalization) has been done in almost all the sectors and works including Water Conservation, flood control and renovation of traditional water bodies. These have been done mainly because of the ecological fragility and the labour shortage. We have also considered the status of the works suggested at present in the island while doing the prioritization.

Table No. V.9.6: Suggested Vs Finalized Proposal

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure / Works Proposed	Suggested Proposal	Finalized Proposal	Variance	Reason for Variance
I. Water Conservation					
I.1	Digging of Ponds (No)	40	10	30	Labour shortage in the island.
I.2	Percolation Well (No)	120	36	84	Land availability, labour shortage and the ecological fragility of the island.
I.3	Rain Water Harvesting Tank (No)	200	90	110	Labour shortage and added to this the PWD and the department of science and technology are also promoting this.
I.4	Husk Burial (No)	20000	445	19555	The suggestion has been found too large compared to the size of the island. It might not be ecologically feasible to have such huge number of husk burial units.
I.5	Well Recharge Pit (No)	920	122	798	Adjusted based on the water salinity of the wells. Not all the wells have been found having saline water.
II. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies					
II.1	Well Renovation (No)	4864	171	4693	The numbers suggested has seems out numbered the actual numbers and this is therefore adjusted.
II.2	Pond Renovation (No)	640	44	596	
III. Rural Connectivity					
III.1	Road Construction (No)	6.05	4	2.05	The problems related with land acquisition.
III.2	Ring Road Construction (No)	4	4	0	Completed taken up.
IV. Flood Control					
IV.1	Sea Shore Plantation(ha)	10.89	10.89	0	Completed taken up. This is an activity where women could participate actively.

Sl.No	Missing Infrastructure / Works Proposed	Suggested Proposal	Finalized Proposal	Variance	Reason for Variance
IV.2	Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetrapole or Hollow Block) (No)	8.5	3.5	5	Labour shortage and PWD also is involved in road construction. The convergence matrix also suggest this.
IV.3	Replacing of Tetrapole or Hollow block (km)	34	4.5	29.5	The distance suggested has been found to be too big for such a small island.
V. Land Development					
v.1	Coconut Pathy (No)	72	39	33	Replacement of old with new plants might not be very much demanding.
v.2	Land Development& Island Cleaning(ha)	95	95	0	Completely taken up since these works are also feasible for women.
v.3	Bio Fencing(m)	6000	6000	0	
v.4	Horticulture (ha)	22.32	22.32	0	
v.5	Compost Pit Construction (No)	800	585	215	This adjustment has been done based on the household size of the island.
VI. Other Works					
VI.1	Coconut Climbing (No)			0	
VI.2	Maintenance of Param (No)	400	37	363	This is slowly vanishing in the island and so the prospect for this work in the island might be limited.

Source: Computed from table Nos.V.9.3.a, V.9.3.,b and V.9.3.c, V.9.5.a, V.9.5.b and V.9.5.c

9.8. Sectors & Profile of Activities identified for MGNREGS

The following are the main sectors that has been suggested in Lakshadweep

9.8.i. Water Conservation:

Water conservation activities have been identified as one of the very important requirements of the island. So this sector has been given prior important in the implementation of the MGNREGS. The major works suggested under this sector are the following;

- a) **Digging of Pond:** 10 new ponds shall be constructed in the island which cost a total of Rs.0.15 lakhs over five years. The work would generate a total of 7200 mandays.
- b) **Percolation of Well:** A total of 36 wells shall be percolated in the island. This work would cost Rs.11.34 lakhs in 5 years. Percolation of well shall generate 5443 mandays.
- c) **Rain water Harvesting Tank:** Ninety rain water harvesting tanks shall be constructed in the island which would cost Rs.27 Lakhs in 5 years period. This work would generate 12960 mandays.
- d) **Husk Burial:** 445 husk burial units shall be prepared in the island through the MGNREGS work. This work shall cost Rs.44.5 lakhs in 5 years. 21360 mandays shall be generated.
- e) **Well Recharge Pits:** A total of 122 well recharge pits shall be constructed in the island which would cost Rs.1.83 Lakhs. These pits shall serve the purpose of reducing the saline content of the well water. 1464 mandays shall be generated in the island through this work.

9.8.ii. Renovation of the Traditional Water bodies

Renovation of the traditional water bodies has been identified as another priority sector for the island. The works finalised in the sector would facilitate the process of activating many of the traditional water bodies that are partially destroyed. The following are the main works finalised under this sector;

- a) **Well Renovation:** A total of 171 wells in the island would be renovated under MGNREGS work. This work shall generate 12312 mandays over 5 years and shall cost Rs.25.65 lakhs.
- b) **Pond Renovation:** 44 ponds in the islands should be renovated and made available for use. This work shall generate a total of 10560 mandays and would cost Rs.22 lakhs.

9.8.iii. Rural Connectivity

Rural connectivity shall under take two broad categories of works.

- a) Construction of Ring Road and
- b) Road Construction (Link Road)

Both these works together shall generate a total of 153600 over 5 years and shall cost Rs.320 Lakhs. A total of 8 kilometers long road shall be constructed in the island out of this 4 kilometers is ring road and the remaining four is link road.

9.8.iv. Flood Control

Sea erosion and sea encroachment are two important problems of the island. Island also has the ill effects of climate change and also often affected by various disasters due to these. The following works have been proposed under this and these activities would potentially address the issue of sea erosion and also would minimize the effect of future disasters like Tsunami on the settlements.

- a) **Sea Shore Plantation:** 10.89. Hectors of sea shore shall be put under plantation and this would cost Rs.26.95 lakhs. A total of 12936 mandays shall be generated in the island.
- b) **Anti Sea Erosion work:** This work is broadly divided in to two important categories; one is depositing of tetra pole / hollow block and replacing of tetra pole / hollow block. Both of these together shall generate a total of 44160 mandays and cost Rs.92 Lakhs. A total of 8 kilometers of shore shall benefit because of the anti sea erosion work.

9.8.v. Land Development

Land development of the island has been identified as the third important sector and this would potentially facilitate the beautification of the island in general and make the island more livable especially for the tourists. It also improves the economic value of the island through various activities that address the productivity of the various crops in the island.

- a) **Coconut Pathy:** A total of 39 coconut Pathy shall be developed through MGNREGS and this would generate a total of 4608 mandays over 5 years. This work would cost Rs.6.63 Lakhs.
- b) **Land Development and Island Cleaning:** This work shall be under taken in 95 ha of land in the island. Land Development and Island cleaning would generate 3648 mandays over 5 years. The cost for this activity shall be Rs.4.56 Lakhs.
- c) **Bio Fencing:** 6000 meters of agricultural land shall be protected with bio fencing. Bio Fencing work shall generate a total of 5760 mandays and shall cost Rs.12 Lakhs.

- d) **Horticulture:** 22.32 hectars of land shall be used for various horticulture activities in the island. A total of 17640 mandays shall be generated through this work. This work would cost Rs.22.05 Lakhs.
- e) **Compost Pit Construction:** A total of 585 compost pits shall be constructed in the island. This work would generate a total of 7020 mandays. Compost pit making would cost Rs.8.75 Lakhs.

9.8.vi. Other works

Those works that do not fall in any of the above categories are put under the other works category. The work suggested under this head for Kiltan is coconut climbing and Param Maintenance. Coconut climbing is calculated on the basis of the number of coconut trees in the island and the average number of trees that a climber climb on a days. A total of 30000 mandays shall be generated through this work. This would cost Rs.37.5 Lakhs.

Param Maintenance is one among the very traditional works in the island. Params are used to process husk. However this is slowly vanishing in the island. Maintenance works of a total of 37 Params shall be done through MGNREGS work in the island. This work shall generate a total of 740 mandays and would cost Rs.92500 over 5 years.

9.9. Sector wise distribution of Cost and Mandays Generated

Rural connectivity, water conservation, Flood control and land development are the lead sectors both in terms of mandays generated and budget. 43% of mandays are generated through works connected to rural connectivity which is in fact the largest single sector that generate maximum of mandays in the island under MGNREGS. The diagrams explain this better.



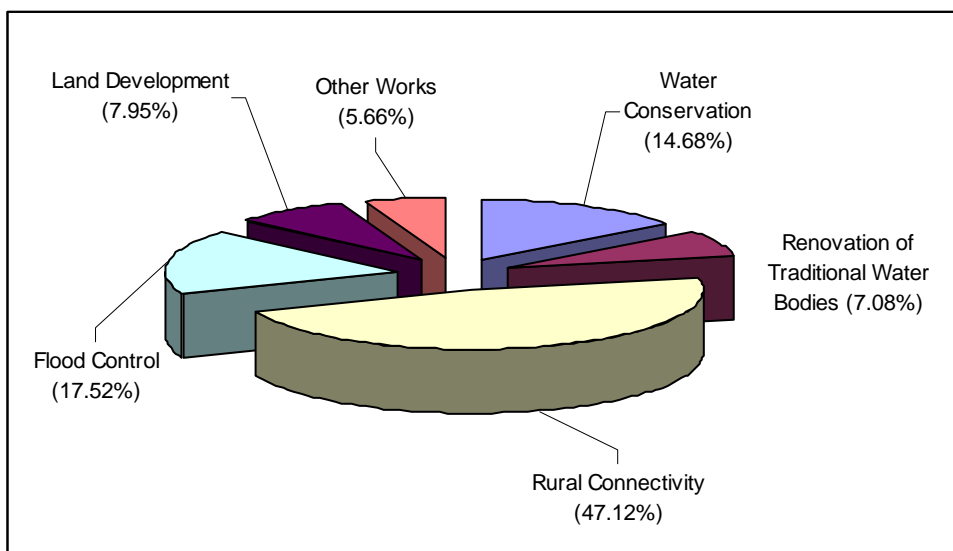
The perspective plan proposes the protection of the satellite island under MGNREGS

Table No: V.9.7: Sector wise cost and Mandays distribution - Kiltan Island (FINALISED)

Employable Sectors	Cost and Mandays Generation (Cost in lakhs & Mandays in number)													
	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		Total		Percentage	
	Cost	Mandays Created	Cost	Mandays Created	Cost	Mandays Created	Cost	Mandays Created	Cost	Mandays Created	Cost	Mandays Created	Cost	Mandays Created
Water Conservation.	21.19	10267	20.48	9950	19.42	9418	19.08	9278	19.5	9514	99.67	48427	14.68%	13.78%
Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies.	9.25	4440	11	5280	8.6	4128	9.2	4320	10	4704	48.05	22872	7.08%	6.51%
Rural Connectivity.	80	38400	80	38400	60	28800	60	28800	40	19200	320	153600	47.12%	43.71%
Flood Control.	16.9	8112	16.9	8112	28.9	13872	20.9	10032	35.35	16968	118.95	57096	17.52%	16.25%
Land Development.	8.44	6426	9.57	6635	8.14	6077	12.21	9424	15.66	10114	54.02	38676	7.95%	11.01%
Other works	0.2	160	0.175	140	12.65	10120	12.7	10160	12.7	10160	38.425	30740	5.66%	8.75%
Total	135.98	67805	138.125	68517	137.71	72415	134.09	72014	133.21	70660	679.115	351411	-	-
Percentage	20.02%	19.29%	20.34%	19.50%	20.28%	20.61%	19.74%	20.49%	19.62%	20.11%	-	-	100.00%	100.00%

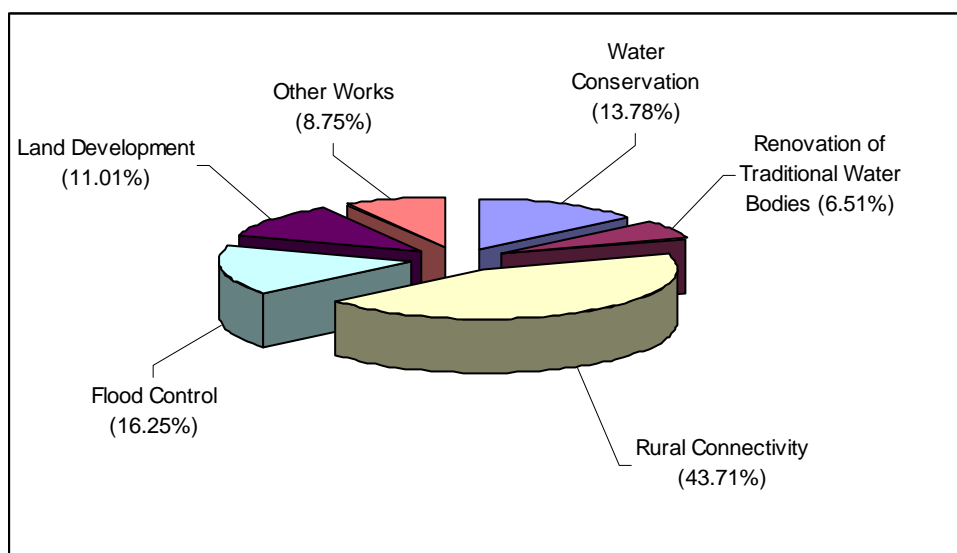
Source : Computed from table nos.V.9.5.a.V. 9.5.b. & V.9.5.c Information provided by the Islanders during the field visit- Consolidated

Diagram No.V.9.i :Sector wise distribution of Cost



Source : Computed from Table no. V.9.7

Diagram No.V.9.i :Sector wise distribution of Mandays



Source : Computed from Table no. V.9.7

9.10. Implementation Schedule and Calendar

The table provides an implementation calendar. The implementation calendar has considered the following factors

9.10.i. Seasonality of the island and the labour availability: Work planning has been done keeping in mind the seasonality of the island. Monsoon season are the months with peak availability of labour. Based on the availability we have classified the labour availability seasons into low, medium and peak. During monsoon since people do not get involved in fishing activities the fishermen are also available for alternative works. Since there is a trend of male labourers undertaking hard labour, the labour which involves hard work are planned in those months with highest availability of male labour force.

9.10.ii. Religious Festivals and Practices (Ramzaan & Fasting): During the festival days, especially during festivals like Ramzaan, people do not prefer to get involved in to hard labour. This is because people fast during Ramzaan and so is not appropriate to get in to hard labour. Therefore those works that need hard labour is not planned during Ramzaan.

9.10.iii. Gender Issues and women participation in work: While developing the calendar we have also considered the work culture practices of women and those works that are heavy are planned during the peak month when larger male work force is available in the island.

9.10.iv. Material Transportation –Cost effectiveness: We have also considered the problems and risks associated with the transportation of the materials while formulating the work plan. The transportation of the materials needs to be done before the monsoon and has to be stored appropriately.

9.10.v. Seasonality of Agricultural Crops: We have considered the seasonality of some of the agricultural crops like vegetables, while distributing the works. Since the works like Bio Fencing and vegetable garden are also closely linked to these agricultural works this activities are also distributed considering the agricultural crop seasonality.

Based on the above five considerations the following work implementation calendar has been prepared. However when we prepared this calendar care has been given to distribute the work across the year with out making any month completely free of work. This is mainly to ensure, at least a few working days available to the neediest as and when they demand. Therefore in a few cases while considering the above four factors we are forced to make some amount of compromise in work distribution. The work implementation calendar shows *peak*, *lean* and *no work* months. Peak months are showed with dark gray fill, lean months with light gray fill and the off months with no fill in the respective month columns. The table also suggests the total mandays required for various works and the average mandays per unit of work. The table no. V.9.8 suggests this in detail.

Table No: V.9.8:Implementation Calendar

Activities Proposed	Target	Unit	Labour in Mandays Required	Months											
				Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
I. Water Conservation															
I.1. Digging of Pond	10	Number	7200												
I.2 Percolation of Well	36	Number	5443												
I.3. Rain Water Harvesting	90	Number	12960												
I.4 Husk Burial	445	Number	21360												
I.5 Well recharge Pit	122		1464												
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies															
II.1. Well Renovation	171	Number	12312												
II.2 Pond Renovation	44	Number	10560												
III. Rural Connectivity															
III.1. Road Construction	4	Kilometer	76800												
III.2. Ring Road Construction	4	Kilometer	76800												
IV. Flood Control															
IV.1. Seashore plantation	10.89	Kilometer	12936												
IV.2. Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetra Pol / Hollow Block)	3.5	Kilometer	26880												
IV.3. Replacing of Tetrapol / Hollow Block.	4.5		17280												
V. Land Development															
III.1. Coconut Pathi	39	Number	4608												
III.2. Land Development and Island Cleaning	95	Number	3648												
III.3 Bio fencing	6000	Number	5760												
III.4 Horticulture	22.32	Meter	17640												
III.5. Compost Pit	585	Hectare	7020												
VI. Other															
VI 2. Coconut Climbing			30000												
VI.3. Param Maintenance	37		740												

Source : Discussion with Islanders, Department Officials and VDP Members of Kiltan

Peak Season
 Learn Season
 Zero Work

9.11. Convergence of the Activities

The convergence of activities suggest the larger inclusion of the activities proposed under MGNREGS with various on going development schemes of Panchayat and other various departments. Convergence in a way mutually strengthens the activities of MGNREGS and the similar activities in the other departments. More over convergence facilitates to enlarge the out reach while minimizing the cost. Thus the efficiency of the implementation of the various schemes also shall be improved through convergence. Convergence also helps in avoiding duplication of the schemes and programs. The major departments with which the convergence is suggested include; Public Works Department, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Panchayats, Department of Agriculture etc. The table detail the convergence of the various works suggested under the MGNREGS in Lakshadweep. The table gives the details of this;

Table No: V.9.9:Convergence Matrix

Activity	Convergence Scheme / Program
I. Water Conservation	
I.1.Digging of Pond	Protected Rural Water Supply Scheme
I.2.Percolation of Well	Protected Rural Water Supply Scheme
I.3. Rain Water Harvesting	Public Works Department / Department of Science and Technology
I.4. Husk Burial	Agriculture Department Fund
I.5. Well recharge Pit	Protected Rural Water Supply Scheme
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	
II.1. Well Renovation	Protected Rural Water Supply Scheme
II.2 Pond Renovation	Development schemes of the Panchayat
III. Rural Connectivity	
III.1. Rod Construction	Public Works Department
III.2. Ring Road Construction	Public Works Department
IV. Flood Control	
IV.1. Seashore plantation	Environmental Forestry Department , 20 point Program
IV.2. Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetra Pol / Hollow Block)	Lakshadweep Disaster Management Fund / Public Works Department
IV.3. Replacing of Tetrapol / Hollow Block.	Lakshadweep Disaster Management Fund / Public Works Department
V. Land Development	
V.1. Coconut Pathi	Agriculture Department Fund
V.2. Land Development and Island Cleaning	Development schemes of the Panchayat
V.3 Bio fencing	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
V.4 Horticulture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
V.5. Compost Pit	Agriculture Department Fund
VI. Other	
VI.1. Coconut Climbing	Agriculture Department Fund / Coconut Board
VI.2. Maintenance of Param	Agriculture Department Fund

Source: Discussion with Department Officials and VDP Members of Kiltan

9.12. Work Output and Outcome

The out put and outcome of each of the works suggested under the MGNREGS is given in the table. Out put is the immediate result of the implementation of the activity and out come is the long term impact of the work on the island as a whole. Out put is measurable and outcome is more over broader impact of the implementation of the activities. Outcome also could have some times impacts the other areas. These are characterized under each of the areas identified for work in each sector. Some of the important outcomes include the availability of sustainable employment opportunities, improved work dignity of the unskilled labour, effect of the climate change management and disaster mitigation efforts. These are explained in detail in the table no. V.9.10.

Table No: V.9.10: Work, Output and outcome

Work	Out Put	Expected Outcomes
I. Water Conservation		
I.1. Digging of Pond	10 new ponds are constructed in the island and are available for use by the islanders.	Improved access to fresh water including drinking water to the people in Kiltan Island in Lakshadweep.
I.2 Percolation of Well	36 wells are constructed and made available in the island for drinking water supply.	
I.3. Rain Water Harvesting	90 functional rain water harvesting tanks are prepared and are available for water harvesting.	Water availability improved fresh water made available in the island. Better awareness among the islanders on the water harvesting.
I.4 Husk Burial	445 husk burial units have been constructed in the island and are functioning.	Better yield from coconut trees and control of mosquitoes.
I.5 Well recharge Pit	122 well recharge pits shall be constructed.	Reduce the salt Content of well water in the island. Better access to the islanders to drinking water.
II. Renovation of Traditional Water bodies		
II.1. Well renovation	171 wells renovated and made ready for use.	Better quality of water is made available to all the islanders along with access to safe drinking water.
II.2 Pond renovation	44 ponds are renovated and made available to the islanders for use.	
III. Rural Connectivity		
III.1. Road Construction	4 Kilometers of road has been constructed and are opened for public use.	Improved access to various habitations. Better marketing and business network possibilities with in the island. Better access to various habitations in the island.
III.2. Ring Road Construction	4 kilometer long ring road is constructed and opened up for public.	
IV. Flood Control		
IV.1. Seashore plantation	10.89 hectors of sea shores shall be planted with various trees.	Sea erosion shall be protected and minimized. Protecting the island from disasters. The vulnerability of the island towards disasters should decline.
IV.2. Anti Sea Erosion Work (Tetrapole / Hollow Block)	3.5. Kilometers of costal areas have anti sea erosion works to protect the island from sea erosion.	
IV.3. Replacing of Tetrapole / Hollow Block.	Tetrapole and hollow b locks in 4.5. Kilometer of sea shore in the island shall be replaced with new ones.	

Source: Discussion with Department Officials and VDP Members of Kiltan

Work	Out Put	Expected Outcomes
V. Land Development		
V.1. Coconut Pathi	39 Coconut Nurseries have been developed with adequate capacity to grow various new species of coconut	The island becomes more attractive to the tourists. The agriculture yield shall increase. Horticulture products shall be produced and are made available in ye island at a reasonable prove for the islanders. Bio farming practices shall be developed in the island.
V.2. Land Development and Island Cleaning	95 hectare of land in the island has been developed and cleaned.	
V.3 Bio fencing	6000 meters of agricultural land has been protected with bio fencing.	
V.4 Horticulture	22.32 hectares of horticulture land has been developed.	
V.5. Compost Pit	585 compost pits are constructed and are functional.	
VI. Other		
VI.1. Coconut Climbing	30000 mandays are provided for coconut climbers and a team of coconut climbers are made available for timely plucking of coconuts.	Coconut climbers get better remuneration and their dignity shall improve. Better quality coir fiber could be produced in the island and this shall impact on the livelihood of the islanders.
VI.2. Maintenance of Param	37 Params have been maintained and made functional	

Source: Discussion with Department Officials and VDP Members of Kiltan

9.13. Over all Outcomes of the MGNREGS work in Kiltan

The following are the major outcomes of the MGNREGS activities in the island.

9.13.i. Inter sectoral linkages and strengthening of networks: MGNREGS , its convergence and various activities facilitate strengthening of the inter sectoral linkages and the interrelationship of the activities and its link to various other schemes , departments and programs better the impact of the various schemes including MGNREGS. The convergence with various other schemes also strengthens the backward and forward linkages of the various development interventions.

9.13.ii. Regular Income: MGNREGS provide a source for sustainable income through providing wage employment opportunities for the unskilled labourers. The guaranteed employment for a maximum of 100 days for a family provides in a way a guaranteed income for 100 days providing livelihood security. Since the payment is done on weekly basis the work is considered by the rural poor as equivalent to a formal sector job.

9.13.iii. Effect on Agriculture: Since agriculture and associated activities are the priority areas under the MGNREGS the scheme is a boost of the agriculture sector across the country. There is an opportunity to even develop agriculture labour work more or less similar to the level of a formal sector employment because of the MGNREGS.

9.13.iv. Tradability of Island: Since a number of works are done towards the development of the local area the tradability of the island also improves significantly because of MGNREGS activities. The beautification of the island through infrastructure building and development of various amenities like drinking water sources could play an important role in attracting tourists and other external investors.

9.13.v. Traditional agrarian practices are preserved: Preservation of the traditional agrarian practices and green farming is one among the very important outcomes of MGNREGS works in the island. A majority of the activities proposed in the plan mainly strengthen the traditional economic supportive systems based on agrarian practices & develop new mechanisms to further strengthen the agricultural practices. Apart from this the conservation of land water and bio mass through the various activities is a unique outcome of the MGNREGS. The promotion of various green production initiatives also shall strengthen the ecological base of the local economy.

9.13.vi. Poverty Reduction: The over all poverty reduction through employment generation is an important outcome of the MGNREGS activities in the island and across the country. This also develops an effective platform to generate savings habits among the informal sector workers in the island. Creation of sustainable job opportunities through guaranteed job for a total of 100 days a year for a family in fact in fact is also a step towards provision of sustainable employment and income to the low income families who mostly belong to the unskilled labour category.

9.13.vii. Women Empowerment: Since the wage rate disparity is removed under the MGNREGS the activities, the scheme paved the way for empowerment of women. Women get a regular and decent income from wage labour and this provides better dignity for women. Provision of equal pay for same work for both women and men is an important feature of MGNREGS and this facilitates better wages for women.

9.13.viii. Traditional Nature of the Island: The traditional culture, practices and habits are preserved while preparing the plan. The plan instead of developing alternative or new systems attempt to strengthen the existing traditional systems. Strengthening of the traditional economic potentials of the island facilitate up keeping of the village culture while ensuring the faster development. The traditional economic activities are complements with additional asset building and other important works ion the island. This strengthens the traditional economic sectors of the island.

9.13.ix. Capacity Building of the Village Deep Panchayats: Since the program implementation of the scheme is mainly done by the Panchayats the credibility of the Panchayats as well as its capacity is enhanced. This is probably first time in the island that the Panchayats are given a larger stake in labour planning at the local level as well as managing of a very large amount of budget. The recognition of the Panchayat increases since Panchayats have more finances and are capable of providing employment to the people.

9.13.x. Disaster Mitigation and Climate Change Management: Most of the islands are vulnerable to disasters. The works proposed under the MGNREGS therefore also in the long run would strengthen the disaster mitigation and climate change management efforts of the island. The combination of activities that are suggested through the MGNREGS have an important link to the over all disaster mitigation and climate change management efforts and it would supplement the ongoing efforts in these areas.

9.14. Concluding Remarks

The perspective plan of Kiltan says it would generate 351411 mandays with the financial support of Rs.679.115 lakhs. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is one of the novel initiatives to provide sustainable employment opportunities for the unskilled labourers in the Island. This perspective plan identified six major areas. The plan provides a detailed road map of implementation. However further technical specifications needs to be worked out with the help of various other governments departments like PWD, Agriculture department etc. The technical support shall be provided through various departments like PWD which is already

very active in the development of the island. The scheme also strengthens the women empowerment efforts. The plan would strengthen the local economic base of the island and make the economically active sectors more productive. On farm work is brought similar to a formal employment structure through MGNREGS activities and this better the work dignity of the agricultural workers too. It is further recommended to incorporate the components of this perspective plan in to the over all district plan document as well as the various plan documents of the respective deaparts whose activities are included in the convergence proposal of the various MGNREGS activities proposed for the island. It also would change the existing poverty profile of the Island.



Scope for seashore protection materials (hollow block and tetrapole) under MGNREGS