

Name of the Gram Panchayat	Kishorinagar
UTs	Andaman & Nicobar Island
Theme	Women and child Development

Gram Panchayat Kishorinagar with an area of 9.93 Sq. Km was inhabited in between the year from 1957 to 1958 under the colonization scheme and 105 nos. Settler families are settled throughout the area and the Panchayat system started in 1959 through open voting system by raising hand. All the settlers are belonging to Bengali community and a few villagers belong to other languages (like as Tamil, Telugu, and Sadri), who purchased the land and settled in this village. GP Kishorinagar has total 614 households.

The NH4 passes through the Kishorinagar village and near about 80% of village is well connected with roads, CC paths and footpaths. Most of the villagers live in kaccha houses and the rest in the RCC and semi RCC structures. The villagers of this panchayat are engaged in agricultural sector, fisheries, private works like labour in civil construction sites, daily wage workers in offices and labourers engaged in MGNREGA. The forest area is rich in flora and fauna. Presently, the Kishorinagar panchayat has sufficient facilities for schooling, pre-schooling through Anganwadi Centres and educational institutions. The GP has total 13 Anganwadi Centres.



Gram Panchayat Kishorinagar regularly conducts gram sabhas to discuss the various issues and problems faced by the villagers. Some of the issues repeatedly raised by the villagers were non availability of Nationalized Banks, non-availability of community service Centres, non-availability of community disposal system, pukka houses, drug addiction among the adults & adolescent children and shortage of teaching staff in the schools.

During the Gram Sabhas the above issues and problems of villagers were discussed in detail with the officials of the line departments & PRI members to find the possible solutions and to take the necessary action accordingly. The officials from line departments give the possible solutions and future plans that will be taken by their departments to resolve the problems of the villagers.

Despite these issues, different stakeholders & PRI members also discussed about women empowerment and their economic development by formation of self-help group/co-operative societies etc., Open defecation-free panchayat. GP Kishorinagar decided to resolve some of the issues on priority basis i.e. increase in enrolment in Anganwadi Canters & schools, achieve the status of 100% immunization of children and pregnant mothers, Child labour & Trafficking free, malnutrition-free & Infant death free Gram Panchayat.

Gram Panchayat Kishorinagar worked hard towards enhancing facilities for improved living among villagers and connectivity through construction of roads, footpaths, cleanliness, economic and employment opportunities. To protect the rights of the children and ensuring their development by providing access to all necessary entitlements and facilities a child protection committee is constituted in the GP consisting of the Pradhan, two students, a teacher and a parent.

The regular meetings of child protection committee decided to resolve these issues by discussing in the gram sabha meetings. All the child related issues were discussed in special

gram sabha meeting. An effective strategy was developed by involving SHGs, PRI members and villagers. Awareness drive was run to educate children, youth and parents.

This resulted in achieving the status child labour-free GP, 100% enrolment in Anganwadi Canters, 100% School enrolment, 100% Child and mothers are covered through immunization, malnutrition-free GP and an Open Defecation free GP.

Gram Panchayat Kishorinagar realized that panchayat development across various sectors such as education, health, sanitation, women and child development etc. can be achieved through participatory approach for planning & preparation of GPDP in Gram Sabha's, execution and monitoring of various developmental activities/schemes. The gram panchayat is determined to prepare an effective Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) every year in coordination with all line departments and villagers so that the plan could cover up every group of people and every work should be community beneficial, also ensure that every child within their area of jurisdiction is fully able to enjoy their rights for survival, development, participation and protection among others.