

Schemes – Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam – Detailed Guidelines for the implementation of the scheme during 2009-2010.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS1) Department

G.O. (Ms.) No.63

Dated: 16.7.2009

Read:

1. G.O. (Ms) No.88, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department dated 5.6.2008.
2. From the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Lr.No.18175/09/AGAMT-1 dated 30.6.2009.
3. G.O. (Ms) No.57, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR1) Department dated 10.7.2009.

ORDER:

The Government have launched Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT) from the year 2006 onwards which aims at substantial mobilization of resources into the one-fifth of the Village Panchayats every year and improvement of infrastructure in the State over a period of five years. Under this scheme, in order to improve the basic infrastructure facilities in the Panchayats, priority has been given to these Village Panchayats in which the Per Capita income is very low. Based on this, the list of one-fifth Village Panchayats in each Block has been prepared according to ascending order of per capita income and improvement of rural infrastructure is being taken up over a period of five years since 2006-07 in these Panchayats.

2) Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam will be taken up in 2511 villages during the year 2009-2010. Hence at the rate of Rs.20 lakhs per Village Panchayat, a total of Rs.502.20 crores is required. In addition, 1% of the allocation i.e. Rs.5.022 crores has to be allocated for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component and monitoring. Totally, an amount of Rs.507.222 crores is required for implementation of this scheme during 2009-2010. For this, an amount of Rs.457.61 crores has been provided in BE 2009-2010. The balance amount of Rs.49.6120 crores will be provided from out of the Infrastructure Gap Filling fund, provided out of the share of village Panchayats, from out of State Finance Commission Devolution Fund. The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has sent draft guidelines for implementation of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam for the year 2009-2010 for approval of Government.

3) The Government have carefully examined the proposal of Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj above and decided to accept them. Accordingly, the Government issue the following orders:-

- (i) Sanction is accorded for allocating a sum of Rs.49.612 crores, (Rs.507.222 crores – Rs.457.61 crores = Rs.49.612 crores) to the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam Scheme for 2009-2010 from out of the Infrastructure Gap Filling fund provided out of the share of the village Panchayats from out of the State Finance Commission Devolution Fund.
- (ii) The detailed guidelines for implementation of various components under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam 2009-2010 are given in the annexure to this order.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O. No.1862/FS/P/09 dated 11.7.2009.

(By Order of the Governor)

K.ASHOK VARDHAN SHETTY,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

G.O.(Ms) No.63 RD&PR Department, dated 16.7.2009.

ANNEXURE

GUIDELINES FOR ANAITHU GRAMA

ANNA MARUMALARCHI THITTAM – 2009-10

The Government launched the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT) from the year 2006-07 onwards. The Scheme aims at substantial injection of resources into one-fifth of the Village Panchayats each year and improvement of rural infrastructure in the State over a span of five years. Under this Scheme, in order to improve the basic infrastructure facilities in the Panchayats, priority has been given to the Village Panchayats in which the per capita income is very low. Based on this, the list of one-fifth of Village Panchayats in each Block has been prepared according to the ascending order of per capita income and improvement of rural infrastructure is being taken up over a period of five years since 2006-07.

2. Based on the ascending order of per capita income, the list of Village Panchayats in each District/Block to be taken up under AGAMT during 2009-10 has already been communicated to the districts. This list is inviolable and cannot be modified under any circumstances. Each Village Panchayat would get a direct State assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 15 lakhs is for the tied component and Rs. 5 lakhs is for the untied component. The permissible limits of expenditure under the tied component are indicated in G.O(Ms) No.97, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, dated 13.6.07, and are reproduced below against the relevant components. It is clarified however that this ceiling can be exceeded by drawing on a part of the untied component. For example, the ceiling for the school sports centre component is Rs. 1.5 lakhs. However a school sports centre can be developed for Rs. 2 lakhs by taking Rs. 50,000 from the untied component of Rs 5 lakhs.

3. Committee for selection and finalisation of the location of works

For each of the AGAMT Villages, a Committee consisting of the following members will be given the responsibility for the selection of the works and finalisation of the exact location of the works.

- (a) Village Panchayat President concerned.
 - (b) Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats)
 - (c) Assistant Engineer (RD)/Block Engineer of the concerned Block.
 - (d) Village Administrative Officer concerned.
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- The Village Panchayat President is the person who possesses local knowledge and hence his views about selection and location of works should be given due weightage.
 - The BDO (Village Panchayats) should ensure that the Scheme guidelines have been followed while submitting proposals for administrative sanction.
 - The Assistant Engineer (RD)/Block Engineer should ensure that the technical specifications are adhered to and the values of the proposed works have been correctly arrived at.
 - The VAO will help in identifying suitable sites for the proposed works with reference to Revenue records.

This Committee should visit each AGAMT Village, spending at least one day in each Panchayat. Since selection of the right works is the key, the Committee should not do a cursory job, but should visit all the habitations, meet with a cross-section of people including other elected representatives and SHGs, assess the infrastructural needs of the Village Panchayat and inspect all the proposed sites. The Assistant Engineer (RD)/Block Engineer

must take the necessary measurements for preparing detailed estimates for works during this visit itself. The selected works should be got approved by a Special Grama Sabha convened for this purpose.

The administrative sanction of the works will be accorded by the District Collector. The proposals for administrative sanction should be signed jointly by the concerned Village Panchayat President, BDO (Village Panchayats), Assistant Engineer (RD)/Block Engineer. The proposal for the administrative sanction should necessarily be accompanied by (i) the resolution of the Special Grama Sabha; and (ii) a map of the Panchayat Village and the various items of work to be taken up under the Scheme (together with the location of the Village Panchayat office) should be clearly marked on the map. The concerned Village Panchayat President, BDO (Village Panchayats), Assistant Engineer (RD)/Block Engineer should jointly sign the map. Collectors and POs, DRDA should ensure that the proposals are not prepared by the officials, by-passing the Village Panchayat Presidents and the Grama Sabha.

The works taken up under AGAMT Scheme funds can be broadly grouped into two categories, namely: -

- A. Compulsory works.
- B. Optional works.

The guidelines for the above works are as under: -

A. COMPULSORY WORKS – There are five components under this category.

A-1) One Pond / Oorani/ tank per village:

It should be under taken at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs out of the tied component. The minimum cost of Rs.3 lakhs is prescribed to ensure that piece-meal work is not done; and instead, a composite work, including desilting of inlet and outlet channels, construction of bathing ghats and retaining wall, etc is taken up. To select and carry out works under this component, the following guidelines should be followed:

- (a) **Selection of pond:** A Pond/Oorani, which is predominantly used by the people of the village, should be accorded the top most priority. Private ponds/ooranis should not be taken up. Other things being equal, ponds/ooranies within the village should be given priority over the ponds/ooranies, which are farther away from the village.
- (b) **Taking up New pond works/Temple Tanks/MI Tanks:** Some Village Panchayats may not have a pond/oorani. In such cases, a new pond / oorani work may be taken up if land is available. If this is not possible, then Temple tanks / Minor irrigation Tanks available may be taken up.
- (c) **Use of Machinery:** Unlike other Centrally Sponsored schemes, under this Scheme use of machinery is permitted for rendering quicker and more thorough execution.
- (d) **Design of work:** AGAMT pond works must have a distinctive design. Deepening of the pond should be taken up till the removal of the silt is complete. A minimum depth of 2 metres beyond the existing depth should be dug up to ensure substantial retention of water in the pond/oorani and further deepening of the pond may also be encouraged if there is a possibility of this as per the site condition. The dug-up earth should be deposited on the outer bank of the pond and consolidated to prevent erosion of the bund and also to avoid the desilted earth entering the pond again during rainy season.

A baby pond, which is half the length and half the breadth of the main pond, should be compulsorily dug up in the pond / oorani taken up under this Scheme. If the pond is very large, the size of the baby pond may be decided according to the local conditions. The baby pond should be dug up to a depth of minimum 1 metre beneath the level of main pond. The four sides of the baby pond should be lined with random rubble masonry/rough stone packing

to prevent caving-in when the pond is full of water. Baby pond is not necessary in case of M.I. Tanks.

Desilting of inlet and outlet channels of the pond/oorani should be taken up along with the desilting of pond / oorani.

(e) **Bathing ghat:** A bathing ghat, on the most widely used side, must be compulsorily provided. A channel from the baby pond may be extended to the bathing ghat steps in order to ensure availability of water at the footsteps of the bathing ghat even during the dry season.

(h) **Retaining wall:** Subject to availability of funds, one or more sides of the pond may be provided with retaining walls of random rubble masonry / rough stone dry packing.

(i) **Other facilities:** A light and a few concrete sitting benches may be provided along the bund of the pond based on the requirement of the site conditions.

A-2) Sports Centre:

(a) There are 2 types of sports centres:

i) School sports centres: For this component the ceiling under the tied component is Rs. 1.5 lakhs. This should be taken up only in Government or aided High/Higher Secondary schools having enough open space. It need not be taken up in the elementary or middle schools. The following facilities shall be provided (if not already available).

1. A volleyball court with all accessories.
2. A ball badminton court with all accessories.
3. A tennikoit court for the girls with all accessories.
4. Foot ball and hockey goal posts with kits and other accessories.

5. Cricket kits with mat and practice net.
6. Basketball court with accessories. Plain ground will suffice; concrete flooring need not be provided.
7. Long jump and high jump pits with accessories
8. Javelin, discus, shot put.
9. Pull up bars, parallel bars, multiple sets of weights, dumbbells, bench press, etc.
10. Table tennis table with accessories.
11. Chess boards and Carrom boards (4 sets each)

ii) Community sports centres: If the Government/aided High/Higher Secondary School is not located in the Village Panchayat, then a Community sports centre should be provided in a suitable Public land. For this, the ceiling under the tied component is Rs. 1 lakh. The following facilities shall be provided.

1. A volleyball court with all accessories.
2. A ball badminton court with all accessories.
3. A tennikoit court for the girls with all accessories.
4. Long jump and high jump pits with accessories.
5. Pull up bars, parallel bars multiple sets of weights, dumbbells, bench press, etc.
6. Chess boards and Carrom boards (4 sets each)
7. See saw, Slides and Swings for young children (2 sets each/per village).

(b) Site availability is the key factor in location of sports centres. Where no site or adequate site is available, the village community can always be persuaded to donate land for this purpose.

(c) Layout Plan:

For each and every Sports Centre, a layout plan should be prepared based on the site condition. This is necessary to ensure that the equipments are not installed in a haphazard fashion. It should be ensured that the area meant for the practice of javelin, discus and shot-put throws should be in one end of the layout in such a way that any of the above missiles thrown do not injure the other players. Also, the location of the Pull-up Bars, parallel Bars, see/saw, slides and swings should be such that these should not be abutting the boundary of the Volleyball Court or ball-badminton Court, so as to be causing obstacle to the players playing these games. In addition, the layout plan for each Sports Center should be realistically planned in order to ensure optimum usage for all players. The Centre should also be preferably laid in North-South direction so that the players do not face sun directly when playing.

(d) Purchase of Sports Materials:

For purchase of Sports materials, a Model Bid Document will be communicated separately by the Commissioner of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj.

(e) Repairs and Replacement of Sports Material and Sports consumables:

Government have permitted the Village Panchayats to spend upto Rs.10,000/- from the General Fund of the Village Panchayats towards repairs and replacement of sports materials and consumables such as balls, bats, nets, etc., in Sports Centers. This expenditure is applicable both to the Community Sports Centers and School Sports Centers.

(f) Display Board:

A Display Board indicating AGAMT Sports Centre should be prominently displayed on the site. This board should also contain the total cost of the Centre, the sports items available on site and also the fact that

Rs.10,000 per annum is available with Village Panchayat for repairs & replacement of sports materials and consumables in the sports center.

A-3) Library: Site availability is a key factor in location of libraries. Where no site or adequate site is available, the village community can always be persuaded to donate land for this purpose.

Article 243G, alongwith the XI Schedule of Constitution of India and Section 112 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 provide for the power of Village Panchayats to open and maintain libraries/ reading rooms in the villages. Hence, running of libraries comes within the function of the Village Panchayats and such a responsibility is independent of any other library being available in the village through the Local Library Authority or any other department. Also, the Village Panchayat Presidents cannot take up the supply of furniture and books to libraries run by the Local Library Authorities. Hence, it has been decided that the AGAMT library under the control of the Village Panchayat has to be set up in each Village of the State.

To carry out works under this component, the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) Building: The first option should be the construction of a new Library building of Standard Type design of atleast 400 sq.feet plinth area, preferably close to the Village Panchayat Office. In new buildings, bookshelves and lofts should be provided in the walls as far as possible.

Only if there is no land available and if any existing public building of at least 400 square feet plinth area is available, it may be considered as a second option for setting up the library. It should be close to the Village Panchayat office to facilitate easy monitoring. The existing building, if selected for library, may require suitable repairs. It is essential to

ensure that the library is free from roof-leakage during rainy season. Buildings with asbestos cement sheet roofing should be strictly avoided. It should be ensured that such existing public buildings, which are now converted into libraries under AGAMT Scheme, should essentially have weathering course tiles on the roof-top to prevent leakage of water during the rainy season and consequent damage to books. Hence, necessary provision of funds should be made for providing weathering course tiles and other suitable repairs to such buildings. Also provision for closed windows be provided instead of window-mesh to prevent rain-water intrusion.

(b) Furniture: A typical library constructed with the type design communicated by this office will have rectangular tables and PVC moulded chairs for the benefit of the people coming to the library. In addition, book racks for placing the books, which open on both sides without glass or sliding doors, should be procured for keeping the books. The dimensions (length, breadth, width, etc.,) of the table, book racks etc., should be carefully decided on a library to library basis depending on the size of the building available in each case. Wherever possible, the existing unutilized furniture may be used or contributions from the public may be invited for donating the furniture. The cost for furniture should not exceed Rs.50, 000/- out of the tied component.

While procuring furniture for library building, it should be borne in mind that all buildings selected for libraries are not of uniform size. Furniture should be building – specific, which means the size of the building should be taken into consideration in determining the size of the furniture and space required for the movement of the Public.

(c) Books:

1. Procurement of Books for Libraries- The books required for the libraries for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 under AGAMT will be selected at the State level by a Reconstituted Committee of

eminent personalities in this field as ordered in G.O.(Rt.).No.23, dated 19.3.2009. New books for atleast Rs.50,000 shall be purchased for the library.

2. The District Collector should encourage donation of such second-hand books to the AGAMT libraries, which are good and useful for the readers. However, textbooks and guides should be avoided.
3. Magazines - The money available under AGAMT funds is exclusively for the purchase of books and not for magazines and newspapers as such. However the Districts Collectors and the Project Officers should ensure that they get subscriptions of newspapers and magazines for 3 to 5 years from Corporate Houses, Service Organisations such as Rotary/Lions Clubs and Philanthropists for the AGAMT Libraries.
4. Books, newspapers and magazines available in the existing libraries such as Ayyan Thiruvallur Noolagam should be pooled for the AGAMT library.
5. The World Map, Map of India, Map of Tamil Nadu and the District Map should be displayed prominently within the library building. One quotation from Thirukkural relating to education or learning should also be painted on a wall of the library.

d) Appointment of Honorary Librarians:

AGAMT libraries are to be manned by Honorary Librarians. Honorary Librarians are to be appointed on contract basis initially for a period of two years, at a consolidated pay of Rs.750 per month, to be paid out of the Village Panchayat's General fund. The Honorary Librarian should be appointed only once the library building is fully completed, furniture bought and books procured for the library. Detailed guidelines for appointing

Honorary Librarians in Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam Libraries are issued in GO Ms.No.177, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (SGS-2) Department dated 25.10.2007.

A-4) Burial Ground/Cremation Ground:

Every burial ground/cremation ground taken up under this scheme should be provided with:

a) Approach road: A cement concrete pavement upto the entrance gate, in the case of burial ground, and upto the cremation platform for a length of 50 metres or less as per the site condition shall be laid under this scheme based on necessity.

b) Compound wall: A brick compound wall without a gate covering the entire perimeter may be taken up under this scheme. If the perimeter is very large, at least the side having the main entrance should be compulsorily taken up and the other corners earmarked with Pre-cast Cement Concrete Pillars with strong foundation. Further pillars may be put up at suitable intervals on the other sides of the burial ground in order to make the boundary wall earmarked. On no account barbed wire/chain link fencing should be provided.

c) Cremation shed: It should be constructed by adopting the following indicative size and dimensions.

It should be 12 feet long x 6 feet wide and the platform should be raised to a height of 2 feet.

It should only have a RCC roof supported by four pillars and have chimney facilities on the roof. GI sheet/Asbestos cement sheet are strictly banned.

Flooring of the platform may be of sand/earth/fire resistant bricks.

The Platform should have a 4 feet wide cement concrete pathway.

This can be modified into a waiting shed in case of villages where cremation is not in practice.

d) Water facility: A hand pump shall be provided in the burial ground/cremation ground. Provision of Water supply through extension of pipeline and putting up of a tap at the burial ground should be avoided for the sole reason that water in many places will not be available at the public fountains at late hours when the burial/cremation normally takes place in the villages and putting up of water supply pipe line instead of a hand pump will be a wasteful exercise.

e) Lights: Lights may be provided based on necessity. Since the maintenance of solar lights in remote areas in the villages is found to be difficult and also the solar light materials in isolated places are prone to thefts, the solar lights should not be installed in burial / cremation grounds.

Burial ground is a popular component of the AGAMT Scheme. In case of requirement of additional burial grounds within the AGAMT village, more number of such burial grounds/cremation sheds can be taken up from the untied component of the AGAMT Scheme as per the discretion of the Village Panchayat.

A-5) Water supply:

For this component under the tied component, a minimum of Rs. 1 lakh should be provided and based on needs, additional allocation can also be made. The following item may be taken under the component:

- (a) Installation/replacement of hand pumps, power pumps, mini power pumps and public fountains.

- (b) Construction of new OHTs.
- (c) Extension of pipe lines.
- (d) Any other works such as flushing and fishing, which would help in restoration of the existing source, supply and distribution of water.

B. OPTIONAL WORKS:

The following optional works can also be taken up under this Scheme.

B-1) Cement Concrete Pavements:

(a) For this component the ceiling under the tied component is Rs. 3 lakhs. As per G.O.Ms.No.74, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department dated 11.07.2006; the cement concrete pavement works should be undertaken by following the norms.

Habitations with Less than 500 Population	: Upto 250 Mtrs.
Habitations with 501 – 1000 Population	: Upto 750 Mtrs.
Habitations with 1001 – 3000 Population	: Upto 1500 Mtrs.
Habitations with More than 3000 Population	: Upto 3000 Mtrs.

Works should be proposed by observing the above norms in the AGAMT Village Panchayats.

(b) Guidelines for selection of works:

- (a) Pavements having residential units on both sides of the pavement should be given priority.
- (b) Streets or lanes in low-lying areas prone to water logging during the rainy seasons should be given priority.
- (c) If a part of a street has been covered with cement concrete pavement and a part is still uncovered then such uncovered streets should be taken on priority.
- (d) If there are any EB/Telephone poles in the middle of the street, they should be shifted to the edges before laying the cement concrete pavement.
- (e) Piecemeal works may be avoided.

(c) Design Criteria to be followed for laying the cement concrete pavement:

- (a) The riding surface of the cement concrete pavement should be laid by taking into account the floor levels of the houses in order to ensure that the surface run off does not enter into the residential units.
- (b) Both sides of Cement concrete pavement should be filled up with unscreened gravel as this avoids stagnation of water on both sides and prevent breaking of edges apart from preventing skidding of two wheelers and pedestrians. Gentle camber may be provided so that the water may drain.
- (c) Cross drainage provision must be given to avoid the water logging and stagnation on the sides of the pavement.
- (d) Dummy duct with a pipe provision may be provided wherever necessary.
- (e) Expansion joints should be provided at an interval of about five metres (5m) with bituminous pad.

B-2) Installations of Street lights:

(a) Need-based extension of streetlights in newer habitations, extension areas, Adi-Draavidar and Tribal habitations and IAY housing colonies may be taken up. Additional street light poles in areas where the existing coverage is felt to be inadequate may also be taken up.

A flat rate of Rs.9,500 per new pole for such works will be charged by TNEB after 13.3.2007 and so the practice of preparing detailed estimates in each case by TNEB has been given up. For selection of the works under this component the following guidelines should be kept in mind.

- (a) Totally uncovered habitations/streets should be given priority.
- (b) Among uncovered habitations/streets, priority should be given to those having more number of houses.
- (c) A Fluorescent tube light should be installed.
- (d) Based on necessity, street lights may be extended to approaches to the burial ground, village tanks under use by the public, roads leading

to shandy and other community infrastructures and in case of fishing habitations to the main road leading to the seashore.

(b) Installation of Sodium Vapour Lamps:

As per G.O. Ms. No. 74, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department dated 11.07.2006; the norms for installation of Sodium Vapour Lamp have been indicated.

Habitations with less than 500 Population	Upto 2 SVL per habitation
Habitations with 501 – 1000 Population	Upto 4 SVL per habitation
Habitations with More than 1001 Population	Upto 6 SVL per habitation

The Selection Committee should propose Sodium Vapour lamps in habitations in accordance with the ceiling prescribed in the G.O.

Within the ceiling prescribed, the top most priority should be given to the place having maximum congregation of persons in a village (which may vary from place to place) depending on the location of the community facilities such as bus stand, village shandy/fish auction hall, PDS shop, Panchayat office, rural sports centre etc.

DGS&D rates are available for Sodium Vapour Lamps and Fluorescent tube lights. Procurement should be made from DGS&D approved companies or their authorized agents.

B-3) Fishpond:

Fish ponds should generally be provided in all AGAMT villages. Only in such cases where the Assistant Director (Fisheries) and the Panchayat President jointly certify that there is no scope of undertaking a fishpond in the concerned village, this component of AGAMT scheme can be dispensed with. For the development of one pond under this component, a ceiling of Rs. 25,000 has been prescribed. To select and carry out works under this component, the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) **Identification of minor irrigation tank/pond for fish culture:**

Based on the report of baseline survey on the facilities available in the AGAMT village, the minor irrigation tank/pond suitable for fish culture should be identified. This may preferably be done in the pond/tank other than the pond/tank taken up for improvement as per A (1) above.

(b) **Supply of fingerlings:** Quality fingerlings for fish culture may be obtained in consultation with the Fisheries Department.

(c) **Determination of fishery rights in the tank/pond:** The fishery right shall be determined by the Village Panchayat among the SHGs available in the Village Panchayat. For this purpose, limited sealed tenders shall be invited by serving notice to the SHGs available in the Village Panchayat by giving at least 15 days time and also displaying the notice in the Village Panchayat notice board and in the Block office notice board. The tender will be opened by the Village Panchayat President in the presence of SHGs who submit their bids. The Village Panchayat will give the fishery right to the SHG successful in the bid for a specified period.

In case no SHGs come forward, then the fishery rights will be auctioned by giving at least 15 days notice and also displaying the notice in the Village Panchayat notice board and in the Block Office notice board. Auction should be held at the Panchayat office in the presence of the Village Panchayat President and a nominee of the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats). The fishery rights for a specified period will be confirmed by a duly passed resolution of the Village Panchayat.

In either case, if the amount quoted in the bid / auction is not satisfactory the Village Panchayat is free to call for retender / reauction.

B-4) Shandy:

This is an optional item of work. Only if the AGAMT Village Panchayat is already hosting a shandy attracting large number of persons from the

surrounding villages, then depending on the number of shops that are usually put up during such shandies, the following works may be taken up.

- (a) Permanent platforms may be put up in the place where shandies are held.
- (b) Approach path, water supply, lighting facilities etc. shall be provided to such places.
- (c) Place for parking bullock carts/vehicles may be earmarked.
- (d) Only tiled /RCC roofing should be put up for the village shandies. Asbestos Cement Sheet roofing should be avoided.

4. Maintenance of Assets created:

All assets created under AGAMT scheme are to be maintained by the Village Panchayat concerned.

5. Negative List/Prohibitive Works

The following works cannot be taken up under the AGAMT Scheme :

- 1) Construction of office and residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, including Public Sector Undertakings, co-operatives and societies except Public Distribution Shops which can be taken up under the untied component of AGAMT.
- 2) All renovation, maintenance and repair works.
- 3) Purchase of all movable items, equipments and furniture.
- 4) Any work in Government-aided and Self-financing Schools and Colleges.
- 5) Assets for individual/family benefits.
- 6) All works involving commercial establishments/units.
- 7) Grants and loans, contribution to any Central and State/UT Relief Funds.
- 8) Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
- 9) Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works or items.
- 10) All revenue and recurring expenditure.
- 11) Works within the places of religious worship and on land belonging to or owned by religious faiths /groups.

12) Gravel / WBM roads (roads up to BT standard only should be taken up).

13) Installation of High Mast Lights

6. Dovetailing and preparation of Village plans: Apart from the schemes under the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department, many schemes are implemented by other departments at the district level such as Drought Prone area programme and Wasteland Development Programme and other programmes of Agriculture department, schemes through Horticulture department, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Dairy department, Sericulture, Highways and Rural roads, Public works department, health camps by Health and family Welfare department, Labour department, Social Welfare department and Education department etc. By this time, the list of the AGAMT 2009-10 villages should have been communicated by the Collector to all the other Heads of Departments (HODs) at the District level. If it has not been done so far, this may be communicated immediately. The District level heads should focus on these Village Panchayats and ensure that the schemes are effectively dovetailed to bring about all round development of the AGAMT village. The indicative target allocation for each AGAMT Village Panchayat after such dovetailing shall be Rs.1 crore. It is clarified that schemes like Free Colour TVs, Gas stoves, 2-acre land etc shall not be included for this purpose.

Two booklets – one for the district as a whole and another for each AGAMT Village Panchayat – should be prepared to show the works taken up under various schemes after the dovetailing. The District-level booklet should be formally released at a function with the local Minister. Copies of the individual Village-level booklet should be furnished to the Village Panchayat Presidents concerned as well as the BDOs (Village Panchayats).

7. District Level Committee: For the purpose of dovetailing of schemes and activities of different District level Departments in AGAMT villages as proposed above and for monitoring the progress, a District level Committee

is formed. The Committee will meet once a month, take stock of the progress and problems provide guidance to the implementing agencies and remain in overall charge of the programme implementation in the District.

The District committee will comprise of the following:

1. District Collector: Chairman
2. Project Officer, DRDA: Member Secretary
3. Project Officer, Mahalir Thittam: Member
4. Divisional Engineer (Highways): Member
5. Divisional Engineer (Rural Roads): Member
6. Superintending Engineer/EE (TNEB): Member
7. Superintending Engineer/EE (TWAD): Member
8. Superintending Engineer/EE (PWD)/WRO Wing Member
9. Executive Engineer (PWD)/Buildings Wing Member
10. Assistant Director (Inland Fisheries): Member
11. District Sports Officer: Member
12. District Library Officer: Member
13. Chief Education Officer: Member
14. Deputy Director (Horticulture): Member
15. Deputy Director (Health Services): Member
16. Joint Director/Dy. Director (Veterinary): Member
17. Joint Director/Dy. Director (Agriculture): Member

8. Flow of funds:

The District Collectors shall maintain a separate bank account and the BDO (Village Panchayats) shall maintain a separate bank account for the AGAMT Scheme. The amount meant for the libraries and the sports components should be retained at the District level and the funds for the remaining components should be released to the BDO (Village Panchayats). There is no need to open accounts for AGAMT at the Village Panchayat level and it is enough if the District Collector and the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) maintain separate Bank accounts for AGAMT at the District level and Block level respectively. In order to prevent mixing up of

funds meant for one Village Panchayat with that of another, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) shall maintain a ledger with separate page(s) for each Village Panchayat to indicate the receipts and expenditure pertaining to the Scheme.

9. Tendering Procedure:

Mode of execution: BDO (Village Panchayats) is the tender inviting authority for all works other than the purchase of Sports materials, furniture for libraries and library books. For inviting & accepting tenders, the procedure prescribed in G.O.Ms.No.203 R.D. & P.R. (PRI) Department dt.20.12.2007 should be followed.

The Project Officer, DRDA is the tender inviting authority for the purchase of Sports materials and furniture for AGAMT libraries.

As per provisions of G.O.Ms.No.186 R.D. & P.R. (SGS-2) Dept. dt.16.11.2007, in respect of works, the estimate of which is Rs. 5 lakhs and below, if there is no response for three consecutive calls or if the rate quoted by the contractors is exorbitant or unacceptable or if the works are abandoned midway by the contractor concerned, these may be entrusted by the District Collector to the Village Panchayat concerned for departmental execution. In respect of works, the estimate of which is more than Rs. 5 lakhs, if there is no response for three consecutive calls or if the rate quoted by the contractors is exorbitant or unacceptable or if the works are abandoned midway by the contractor concerned, these may be entrusted by the District Collector to the Village Panchayat concerned for execution by inviting open tenders.

10. Information, Education & Communication:

1% of the total annual allocation will be earmarked for Information, Education and Communication activities pertaining to this Scheme. This amount will also be utilized to monitor the quality of works through independent agencies and to give Awards to District Collectors and Project

Officers of District Rural Development Agencies for good work undertaken to implement this Scheme.

11. Documentation:

The District Collector should document various processes of this Scheme implementation starting from selection of works to completion of works. Documenting the works before and after implementation and documenting deliberations, photographs and videos etc, will be prepared for comparison and impact of the scheme. Success stories of community-based infrastructure will be prepared from beneficiary point of view.

12. The Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is empowered to modify the guidelines of Anaithu Gramma Anna Marumalarchi Thittam, whenever necessary, in consultation with the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

K. ASHOK VARDHAN SHETTY,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.