



Abstract

New Scheme – “Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam” (KVVT) – 2010-11 – Implementation – Allocation of funds - Guidelines for the entire duration of “Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam” - Orders issued.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS1) Department

G.O (Ms.) No.68

Dated : 14.06.2010

Read :

From the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Letter No.16263/KVVT/2010, Dated 19.05.2010.

ORDER:

In his address in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 06.01.2010, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu announced a new scheme called “Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam” to convert all huts in rural areas of Tamil Nadu into concrete-roofed, permanent houses over a 6-year period between 2010-11 and 2015-16. Tamil Nadu will, thus, earn the distinction of being the first ‘hut free State’ of the country by 2016.

2. While replying to the debate on the Demand for grants for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department for 2010-11 on 26.04.2010, the Hon’ble Deputy Chief Minister announced that 3 lakh huts will be converted into concrete-roofed, permanent houses under “Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam” at a total cost of Rs.1,800 crores, the unit cost per house being Rs.60,000/-.

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3. In the letter read above, the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has sent the draft Guidelines for Implementation of "Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam" for the entire duration of the scheme and requested the Government to issue necessary orders in this regard. He has also stated that for the disbursement of the annual allocation to the Districts under the scheme, the first quarterly instalment of each financial year equal to one-fourth of the Budget provision for "Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam" shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj automatically and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarterly instalments can be drawn by the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj only after getting clearance from an Empowered Committee comprising the Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, who shall be its convenor.

4. The Government have examined the proposal of the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in detail and decided to accept the same and issue the following orders:-

- (i) The "Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam" (KVVT) shall be implemented over a six year period from 2010-11 to 2015-16 to convert all the eligible huts in rural areas into concrete-roofed, permanent houses.
- (ii) During the financial year 2010-11, three lakh huts will be converted into concrete-roofed, permanent houses at a unit cost of Rs.60,000/-. Towards this, sanction is accorded for Rs.1,800 crores (Rupees one thousand eight hundred crores only) during the financial year 2010-11.
- (iii) The detailed guidelines for the implementation of "Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam" for the entire duration of the scheme as approved by the Government are annexed to this order.

- (iv) The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is authorised to draw the annual allocation for "Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam" in four quarterly instalments and disburse the same to the Districts as follows :-
- (a) The first quarterly instalment of each financial year equal to one-fourth of the Budget provision for "Kalaingar Veettu Vasathi Thittam" shall be drawn by the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj automatically.
- (b) The 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarterly instalments can be drawn by the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj only after getting clearance from an Empowered Committee comprising the Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, who shall be its convenor.

5. The expenditure sanctioned at para 4 (ii) above shall be debitable under the following head of account:

(Rs. in crores)

- (i) 4216 – Capital Outlay on Housing –
03 – Rural Housing 789 - Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes Schemes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan II State Plan JA – Kalaingar Housing Scheme under Special Component Plan.

16. Major works (DPC No.4216-03-789-JA-1607) – Rs.780.00

- (ii) 4216 – Capital outlay on Housing –
03 – Rural Housing 796 - Tribal Area Sub-Plan – Schemes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan – II State Plan. JA- Kalaingar Housing Scheme under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

16. Major works (DPC No.4216-03-796-JA-1602) - Rs. 20.00

- (iii) 4216 – Capital outlay on Housing 03 – Rural Housing 800 - Other Expenditure – Schemes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan – II State Plan JA - Kalaignar Housing Scheme.

16. Major works (DPC No.4216-03-800-JA-1601) - Rs.1000.00

Total

Rs.1800.00 crores

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.109/DS (B)/2010, Dated 10.06.2010.

(By Order of the Governor)

K.ASHOK VARDHAN SHETTY,
Principal Secretary o Government

To

The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai- 15.

All District Collectors.

All Project Directors, District Rural Development Agencies.

All District Panchayats.

All Block Development Officers

(through Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj)

Pay and Accounts Officer (South), Chennai – 35.

Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (PR1) Department, Chennai – 9.

Copy to:

The Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chennai – 9.

The Senior Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Finance Minister, Chennai – 9.

The Senior Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Chennai – 9.

The Finance (RD) Department, Chennai – 9.

//Forwarded By Order//

Section Officer

**G.O.(Ms.) No.68, RD & PR (SGS1) Department, dated
14.06.2010**

ANNEXURE

Guidelines of Kalaignar Veettu Vasathi Thittam (KVVT)

1. Introduction:

As per the 2001 Census, the percentage of households living in temporary houses (i.e. houses with both walls and roofs made of temporary materials) is 23% for Tamil Nadu, which is greater than the All India percentage (18%). In Tamil Nadu, the problem of temporary houses is very high in rural areas (about 1/3rd) as compared to urban areas (about 1/10th). Over the past 25 years, a number of permanent houses have been built under the Centrally-sponsored Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). However, it is estimated that if all the huts in rural areas are to be converted to permanent houses only under IAY, it will take another 30 years to clear the backlog. Hence, this Government has designed a fully State Government-funded, mega Scheme to convert all the huts in rural areas into concrete roofed, permanent houses which will be given free of cost to the beneficiaries.

'Kalaignar Veettu Vasathi Thittam' (KVVT) was announced by the Government of Tamil Nadu during the Governor's Address in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 6.1.2010. The Scheme aims at replacing all the huts in rural Tamil Nadu with permanent houses over a 6-year period between 2010-11 and 2015-16. Tamil Nadu will, thus, earn the distinction of being the first 'hut free State' of the country by 2016.

2. Salient features of the Scheme:

- (i) All huts with thatched roof irrespective of the type of wall of the huts, will be taken up for conversion into permanent houses under KVVT over the six year period.

- (ii) The permanent houses will be constructed *in situ* and no land acquisition is envisaged under the Scheme. Only people with pattas for their houses sites will be eligible; huts constructed on poramboke lands will not be replaced with permanent houses under KVVVT unless the porambokes are of an unobjectionable nature and the encroachments can be regularised by Revenue authorities.
- (iii) The following types of huts will **not** be eligible for being converted into permanent houses under KVVVT –
- Huts occupied by tenants.
 - Huts used for commercial purposes or for animals.
 - Huts that have part thatched roof and part RCC/Tiled/AC sheet/metal sheet roof.
 - Huts that have thatch put over RCC/Tiled/AC sheet/metal sheet roof.
 - Huts whose occupants also own a pucca house elsewhere.
 - Huts, if any, owned by retired or serving Government servants (full-time, part-time, contract appointment, daily wage appointment) including employees of Local Bodies, PSUs, Government Aided Institutions, Boards and other quasi-government undertakings or their spouses.
 - Huts, if any, owned by sitting MPs, MLAs and Local Body functionaries or their spouses.
 - Huts, if any, built after 1.1.2010.

(iv) **Enumeration and Super check:**

It is necessary to freeze the list of beneficiaries in the beginning itself in order to guard against the possibility of some persons putting up 'new thatched roof houses' to corner multiple benefits. Hence, it

was decided to undertake the enumeration of all huts in all the Village Panchayats in the State to make a quick assessment of the number of huts to be replaced by permanent houses under KVVVT.

In the first phase, a Pilot Survey was conducted during February, 2010 in select Village Panchayats at the rate of 1 Village Panchayat per Block in all Districts of the State.

Based on the lessons learnt from the Pilot Survey and the decisions taken at the meetings conducted by the Chief Secretary on 26.1.2010, and by the Honourable Chief Minister on 4.3.2010, certain modifications were made in the Enumeration Format and thereafter, detailed instructions were given regarding enumeration of huts, super-check of such enumeration, verification of Enumeration Registers by the Master Trainers, data entry in the Web-based KVVVT software, generation of verification-cum-application form, taking of photographs through second-round of field visits, and filing of records vide Annexures I, II and III as detailed below. (The enumeration of huts was commenced on 29.3.2010 in all Districts except Dharmapuri, where the enumeration was commenced on 12.4.2010):-

Annexure-I: D.O. letter No.1719/SGS-1/2010 dated 8.3.2010, D.O. letter No.1719/SGS-1/2010 dated 9.3.2010 and D.O. letter No. 1719/SGS-1/2010 dated 22.4.2010 of Principal Secretary to Government, RD&PR Department, Chennai-9 addressed to all District Collectors.

Annexure-II: Format for Enumeration of huts with thatched roof along with the Abstracts.

Annexure-III: Instructions to Enumerators for the survey of huts for KVVV Scheme and Instructions to Super-checking officials for the survey of huts.

The above instructions and guidelines are ratified by Government.

The list of eligible beneficiaries in each Village Panchayat shall be placed before the Grama Sabha for information. Instructions regarding disposal of grievance petitions, if any, about huts wrongly excluded from, or wrongly included in the list of eligible huts, shall be separately issued by the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

3. Allocation of permanent houses to Village Panchayats:

(i) The Scheme will be implemented in all the Village Panchayats in the State where enumeration of huts has been undertaken. The annual allocation of KVVV houses to each Village Panchayat in the State will consist of two components:

(a) a *fixed component*, which will be decided by the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in consultation with the Principal Secretary, RD& PR Department, and (b) a *variable component* which is the share of each Village Panchayat when the remaining houses are

apportioned among all Village Panchayats in proportion to the number of *eligible* huts in each of them.

(ii) The number of habitations in a Village Panchayat varies from 1 to over 100 across the State, with an average of 8 habitations per Village Panchayat. Taking up construction of permanent houses in *all* the habitations simultaneously will not be desirable as (a) the number of permanent houses will be spread very thinly and the impact of the Scheme will be minimal, and (b) the implementation and monitoring of the Scheme in all the habitations (about 90,000 plus) simultaneously will be extremely difficult. Another option is to arrange the habitations within each Village Panchayat in the descending order of the total number of eligible huts in each habitation, and take up construction of permanent houses only in a few habitations each year, starting from the habitation with the maximum number of eligible huts. This option may also create difficulties because many habitations in Tamil Nadu tend to be (predominantly) single-Community habitations, and equity across Communities may not be maintained at least in the initial years leading to criticism. In order to overcome these difficulties, the following method of sub-allocation of each Village Panchayat's allocation is proposed.

4. Sub-allocation of permanent houses among various Communities and habitations within a Village Panchayat:

(i) **Sub-allocation among Communities:** With a view to ensuring equity across Communities, the allocation of permanent houses under KVVT for each Village Panchayat will be sub-allocated among various Communities (ST, SC, MBC, BC and OC) *in proportion* to the total number of *eligible* huts belonging to members of each Community in

the Village Panchayat as per the enumeration. [This is a major difference between KVVV and IAY].

Illustration 1: A Village Panchayat has 4 Habitations - A, B, C and D.

The total number of eligible huts in the Village Panchayat is 900, whose Community-wise distribution is as follows - SC – 300, MBC – 250, BC – 300, and OC – 50.

If the total allocation of permanent houses to this Village Panchayat under KVVV for 2010-11 is 150, then these 150 houses should be apportioned amongst various Communities in the ratio of 300:250:300:50. Therefore, the Community-wise allocation in the Village Panchayat will be as under –

- o SC allocation = $\frac{\text{Number of eligible SC huts}}{\text{Total No. of eligible huts in V.Pt}} \times \text{Allocation of Permanent Houses}$

$$= \frac{300 \times 150}{900} = 50$$
- o MBC allocation = $\frac{\text{Number of eligible MBC huts}}{\text{Total No. of eligible huts in V.Pt}} \times \text{Allocation of Permanent Houses}$

$$= \frac{250 \times 150}{900} = 41.66, \text{ or } 42$$
- o BC allocation = $\frac{\text{Number of eligible BC huts}}{\text{Total No. of eligible huts in V.Pt}} \times \text{Allocation of Permanent Houses}$

$$= \frac{300 \times 150}{900} = 50$$
- o OC allocation = $\frac{\text{Number of eligible OC huts}}{\text{Total No. of eligible huts in V.Pt}} \times \text{Allocation of Permanent Houses}$

$$= \frac{50 \times 150}{900} = 8.33, \text{ or } 8$$

(ii) **Finalising the 'priority list of habitations within each Village Panchayat for each Community':** The hut-dwellers belonging to different Communities (ST, SC, MBC, BC and OC) may be spread

across one or more habitations within each Village Panchayat. *For each Community*, a '*priority list*' shall be prepared by arranging the habitations *in the descending order of the number of eligible huts belonging to that Community - based on the 2010 enumeration results*. In the interests of greater clarity, transparency and certainty *this 'priority list of habitations within each Village Panchayat for each Community' will be frozen for the entire duration of the Scheme*, notwithstanding the fact that it may get altered in a few cases in the course of six years whenever the 'conditionally eligible' cases become 'eligible' cases (e.g. as when encroachments on unobjectionable porambokes are regularised and given pattas).

N.B. 'Conditionally eligible' cases which become 'eligible' cases in a given financial year will become entitled to permanent houses under KVVVT *from the next financial year onwards* (subject to the other conditions laid down in these guidelines), but they will not alter the 'priority list of habitations within each Village Panchayat for each Community' which will be frozen as in 2010-11 for the entire duration of the Scheme.

(iii) **Mode of sub-allocation of permanent houses among Habitations for each Community:** After the 'priority list' of habitations within each Village Panchayat for each Community' is fixed, the permanent houses under KVVVT for a particular Community will be sub-allocated to the first habitation in the 'priority list', i.e. the habitation with the *maximum* number of eligible huts of that Community. In case the sub-allocation of the houses for a particular Community in the first habitation is *greater* than the number of eligible huts of that Community, then the balance number of permanent houses will be sub-allocated to the

second habitation in the 'priority list', i.e. the habitation with the *next* highest number of eligible huts for that Community, and so on.

In the next financial year, the houses for the particular Community will be first sub-allocated to that habitation *which has been only partially covered in the previous year*, and then sub-allocated as per the 'priority list'. This process will be repeated year after year till all the eligible huts in the Village Panchayat have been taken up for conversion into permanent houses.

Illustration 2: *In the Village Panchayat referred to in Illustration 1 above, the total number of eligible huts is 900. The Community-wise and Habitation-wise distribution of the eligible huts is given in Table 1:*

Table 1

Community	Number of Eligible Huts in each Habitation :2010-11				
	Habitation A	Habitation B	Habitation C	Habitation D	Total number for the Village Panchayat
SC	150	125	-	25	300
MBC	-	150	50	50	250
BC	55	75	80	90	300
OC	-	-	-	50	50
Total for all communities	205	350	130	215	900

As explained in Illustration 1 above, if the allotment of permanent houses for **2010-11** is 150, the Community-wise break-up is: SC-50, MBC-42, BC-50, and OC-8.

- *The priority list of habitations for SCs will be 'A' followed by 'B' and 'D'. The 50 SC houses will be allotted during 2010-11 to Habitation 'A' as it is first in the priority list with the maximum number of eligible huts.*

- *The priority list of habitations for MBCs will be 'B' followed by both 'C' and 'D' (which are joint second). Hence, the 42 MBC houses will be allotted during 2010-11 to Habitation 'B'.*
- *The priority list of BC huts will be 'D' followed by 'C', 'B' and 'A'. Hence, the 50 BC houses will be allotted during 2010-11 to Habitation 'D'.*
- *All the 50 huts belonging to OCs are located in Habitation 'D'. Hence, the 8 OC houses will be allotted to Habitation 'D'.*

Thus, after the allotment of 150 permanent houses Community-wise and Habitation-wise in 2010-11, the distribution of the eligible huts in the Village Panchayat at the beginning of the next financial year, i.e. 2011-12 will be as shown in Table 2:

Table 2

Community	Number of Eligible Huts in each Habitation: <u>2011-12</u>				
	Habitation A	Habitation B	Habitation C	Habitation D	Total number for the Village Panchayat
SC	$150-50$ =100	125	0	25	$300-50$ =250
MBC	0	$150-42$ =108	50	50	$250-42$ =208
BC	55	75	80	$90 - 50$ =40	$300-50$ =250
OC	0	0	0	$50-8$ =42	$50-8$ =42
Total for all communities	155	308	130	157	750

Assuming that the allocation of permanent houses under KVVV during 2011-12 is again 150, the Community-wise break-up is again: SC-50, MBC-42, BC-50, and OC-8.

During 2011-12, the houses for the particular Community will be first sub-allocated to that habitation *which has been only partially covered in 2010-11*, and the remaining houses, if any, will be sub-allocated according to the priority list of habitations.

- *In respect of SCs, Habitation 'A' which was first in the priority list was only partially covered during 2010-11. Hence, the 50 SC houses will be allotted again to Habitation 'A' during 2011-12.*
- *In respect of MBCs, Habitation 'B' was only partially covered during 2010-11. Hence, the 42 MBC houses will be allotted again to Habitation 'B' during 2011-12.*
- *In respect of BCs, Habitation 'D' was only partially covered during 2010-11. Hence, the 50 BC houses will be allotted during 2011-12 as follows: (a) 40 houses to Habitation 'D' covering it fully, and (b) the remaining 10 houses to Habitation 'C' which is second in the priority list.*
- *All the 42 huts belonging to OCs are located only in Habitation 'D' which was only partially covered during 2010-11. Hence, the 8 OC houses will be allotted to Habitation 'D' during 2011-12.*

The SC houses will be sub-allocated to Habitation 'B' (which is second in the priority list) in a future year only after Habitation 'A' has been fully covered, and to Habitation 'D' only after Habitation 'B' has been fully covered. Similarly, MBC houses will be sub-allocated equally to Habitations 'C' and 'D' (because they are joint-second in the priority list) in a future year only after Habitation 'B' has been fully covered.

5. Identification of Beneficiaries within the selected Habitations:

(i) Having determined the sub-allocation of permanent houses among the various habitations for each Community as explained in para 4, the next step is to select the individual beneficiaries from among the eligible cases. Under KVVT, the beneficiaries shall be identified by a method which is fair, transparent and automatic, and which is easily intelligible to all concerned.

(ii) With this end in view, the following procedure is prescribed:

Within each habitation where the beneficiaries belonging to a particular Community have to be selected, they shall be chosen in the ascending order of New Door Numbers. The New Door numbers as found in the May 2009 Electoral Rolls (which have been filled up in Column 5 of the Enumeration Register) shall be used for this purpose.

Illustration 3: *In Habitation 'D' of the Illustration 2 above, eligible huts belonging to various communities have the New Door numbers as per the May 2009 Electoral Roll (which have been entered in Col.5 of the Enumeration Register) as follows:*

- *SCs - Door Nos. 51 to 75 (25 huts);*
- *MBCs - Door Nos. 76 to 125 (50 huts);*
- *BCs - Door Nos. 26 to 50, & Door Nos. 151 to 215 (90 huts);*
- *OCs - Door Nos. 1 to 25, & Door Nos. 126 to 150 (50 huts).*

In 2010-11, Habitation 'D' gets 50 houses for BCs and 8 houses for OCs. (Please see Table 1 and the notes below). The individual huts taken up for replacement in Habitation 'D' in 2010-11 will be as follows -

- *BCs - Door Nos. 26 to 50 (25 houses), and Door No.151 to 175 (25 houses) – i.e. 50 houses in all for BCs.*
- *OCs – Door Nos. 1 to 8 – i.e. 8 houses;*

In 2011-12, Habitation 'D' gets 40 houses for BCs and 8 houses for OCs. The individual huts taken up for replacement in Habitation 'D' in 2011-12 will be as follows:

- *BCs - Door Nos. 176 to 215 – i.e. 40 houses.*
- *OCs – Door Nos. 9 to 16 – i.e. 8 houses.*

The same methodology shall be followed for the other Habitations also.

N.B: The Door Numbers in Illustration 3 have been shown to be continuous for the sake of simplicity. But in actual practice, it is quite likely that the Door Numbers of the eligible huts belonging to a Community may not be continuous since (i) all the members of the Community may not be living in houses with contiguous Door Numbers, (ii) even if they are living in houses with contiguous Door Numbers, not all of them may be huts, and (iii) even if all of them are huts, not all of them may be eligible huts. Even if the New Door Numbers of the eligible huts of a Community within a Habitation are discontinuous, the principle for the identification of KVVVT beneficiaries remains the same – in the ascending order of the New Door Numbers.

(iii) The foregoing mode of selection of beneficiaries applies to a scenario where all the houses in a Habitation bear New Door Numbers running in *a single continuous sequence* from 1 to the last, say, from 1 to 215. It is possible that in some habitations, there may be *multiple sequences of Door Numbers* - with the Door Numbers starting from 1 (to the last Door No. in the street) for each street/locality within the Habitation. For example, a Habitation may have 100 houses spread across 3 streets. Street 1 has 50 houses bearing Door Nos. 1 to 50. Street 2 has 30 houses bearing Door Nos. 1 to 30. Street 3 has 20

houses bearing (New) Door Nos. 1 to 20. In such a scenario, where multiple eligible huts belonging to a particular Community may have the same Door Numbers, the following procedure for selection of beneficiaries under KVVVT should be followed:

1. Determine the street-wise distribution of eligible huts in the Habitation for the particular Community.
2. Sub-allocate the permanent houses first to that street which has the highest number of eligible huts, and if there is any balance left after covering all the eligible huts of the Community in the particular street, sub-allocate it next to that street which has the second highest number of eligible huts, and so on. [In other words, where there are multiple series of Door Numbers (street-wise or locality-wise) within a Habitation, the procedure for sub-allocation of permanent houses *among the streets/localities within the Habitation*, is similar to that followed for sub-allocation among Habitations within a Village Panchayat.]
3. Select beneficiaries in the ascending order of New Door Numbers of eligible huts in the chosen street(s).
4. In the next financial year, the houses for the particular Community will be first sub-allocated to that street *which was only partially covered in the previous year*, and the remaining houses, if any, will be sub-allocated to the street with the next higher number of eligible huts of the particular Community. This process will be repeated year after year till all the eligible huts in the Village Panchayat have been taken up for conversion into permanent houses.

Illustration 4: A habitation, say 'X' has 100 eligible huts of SCs. The eligible SC huts are distributed across 3 streets with Street 1 having 50 huts, Street 2 having 30 huts, and Street 3 having 20 huts.

For 2010-11, the allocation of permanent houses under KVVVT for SCs for this Habitation is 30. These 30 houses will be sub-allocated entirely to Street 1 which has the highest number of eligible huts (50). Within Street 1, the KVVVT beneficiaries will be selected in the ascending order of New Door Numbers.

For 2011-12, if the allocation is again 30 houses, these will be sub-allocated as follows: (a) 20 houses to Street 1 covering it fully, which was only partially covered in 2010-11 and (b) 10 houses to Street 2 which has the second highest number of eligible huts belonging to SCs. Within Streets 1 and 2, the KVVVT beneficiaries will be selected in the ascending order of New Door Numbers.

Illustration 5: A Habitation 'Y' has 80 eligible huts of MBCs. These are distributed across 3 streets with Street 1 having 30 huts, Street 2 having 30 huts, and Street 3 having 20 huts.

For 2010-11, the allocation of permanent houses under KVVVT for MBCs for this Habitation is 30. These 30 houses will be sub-allocated equally - 15 to Street 1 and 15 to Street 2, as both have the joint highest number of huts (30). Within each street, the KVVVT beneficiaries will be selected in the ascending order of New Door Numbers in that street.

For 2011-12, if the allocation is again 30 houses, these will be sub-allocated at the rate of 15 houses each to Streets 1 and 2. Within each street, the KVVVT beneficiaries will be selected in the ascending order of New Door Numbers in that street.

(iv) The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj shall develop a Web-based Application software with the assistance of National Informatics Centre (NIC) authorities for the automatic allocation of permanent houses under KVVVT among Village Panchayats; sub-allocation among Communities, habitations and streets; and identification of beneficiaries.

6. Type design and Unit Cost:

Like IAY houses, KVVV houses will be built with RCC roofing and a separate toilet. The area of a house shall be about 200 sq.ft. and the unit cost shall be Rs. 60,000 per house. Wherever possible, the toilet shall be constructed by dovetailing funds from the Total Sanitation Campaign. To give a distinctive look to the KVVV houses, a separate type design shall be developed. A unique logo with the beneficiary's name shall be painted on each house. The name of the Scheme, the year of construction, and the name of the beneficiary shall be painted prominently on each completed house. Low cost technologies and fast-track construction will also be permitted under the Scheme.

7. Mode of Implementation:

The administrative sanction for the Scheme based on the district allocation for each year shall be accorded by the District Collector. The execution of the Scheme is entrusted to the BDO (Block Panchayat). Like IAY, the houses will be constructed by the beneficiaries themselves (or by their agents). There will be no tendering for construction of the houses.

8. Release of Funds:

The Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj is authorised to draw the annual allocation for KVVV in four quarterly instalments and disburse to the Districts as follows:

- (a) The first quarterly instalment of each financial year equal to one-fourth of the Budget provision for KVVV shall be drawn by the Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj automatically.

- (b) However, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarterly instalments can be drawn by the Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj only after getting clearance from an Empowered Committee comprising the Principal Secretary to Govt., Finance Department, Principal Secretary to Govt., Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department., and the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, who shall be its convenor.

In turn, the Districts shall release the funds *directly* to the respective Village Panchayats. The funds should *not* be routed through the Blocks.

A separate District level Savings Bank account at district headquarters shall be opened exclusively for KVVVT by the District Collector/Chairman DRDA. There shall be only one KVVVT Savings Bank account at the district level.

In G.O. (Ms.) 146 of RD & PR (C4) Department dt.17.8.2007 read with G.O.Ms.No. 180 RD & PR (PR.I) Dept., dt:01.12.2008, 4 Accounts and the detailed procedure for their operation had been prescribed to be maintained in each Village Panchayat. Now, by G.O.Ms No. 62, RD & PR (PR.I) Dept. dated 27.5.2010, it has been ordered that in the Village Panchayats where the KVVVT Scheme is implemented, **a fifth account**, namely '**Village Panchayat KVVVT Account**' should be operated. The receipts which shall be credited to, the types of expenditure that can be incurred out of and the mode of operation of Village Panchayat KVVVT Scheme Account are described as under:

(A) Receipts: The receipts to be credited to the Village Panchayat KVVV Account shall be the funds received under KVVV Scheme.

(B) Expenditure: The funds credited into the Village Panchayat KVVV Account will be spent for payment of the works pertaining to the KVVV Scheme as prescribed.

(C) Mode of Operation: The above account shall be operated jointly by the President and Vice-President of the Village Panchayats as is done for the Village Panchayat Funds Account concerned. However, Collectors should instruct all the concerned bank branches in writing to make suitable ledger / computer entries to honour the cheques signed by the President and Vice-President of the Village Panchayat only if they are accompanied by the release order in the form of proceedings of the BDO (Block Panchayat) for the payment of works from the Village Panchayat KVVV Account concerned. The cheque leaves should also be stamped with "To be paid only if accompanied by proceedings of the BDO (Block Panchayat)". No self-cheques or drawals based upon withdrawal forms are to be permitted for this account.

9. The Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, in consultation with the Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, is authorised to amend these guidelines based on the exigencies that may arise from time to time.

K.ASHOK VARDHAN
SHETTY

Principal Secretary to
Government

//True Copy//

Section Officer