

4.10 2007- 08 - Various components under AGAMT - Consolidated guidelines

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS 2) Department

G.O. (Ms) No. 97

Dated : 13.6.2007

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms.)No. 115 Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (SGS-2) Department dated 11.09.2006
2. G.O.(Ms.)No.189 Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (SGS-2) Department dated 27.12.2006
3. G.O (.Ms.) No.47 Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (SGS-2) Department dated 23.03.2007
4. Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Letter No. 48049/06/SS.2, dated 31.5.2007

ORDER

In the Government Orders 1 and 2 read above, the Government have launched a new scheme called the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT) which aims at substantial mobilization of resources into the one-fifth of the Village Panchayats each year and improvement of infrastructures in the State over the period 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, one fifth of Village Panchayats in each Block has been prepared according to ascending order of per capita income and improvement of rural infrastructure will be taken up over a period of five years.

2. In the letter fourth read above, the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has sent a proposal to issue of Government Order pertaining to the implementation of the various components of this scheme.

3. The Government have carefully examined the proposal of the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and accept his proposal on the implementation of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam and accordingly issue orders as follows: -

4. The list of Village Panchayats in each District/Block to be taken up for each year under AGAMT has been prepared. 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. However this ceiling can be exceeded by drawing 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.

5. Fund Allocation

A total of 2,534 Village Panchayats are to be taken up under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT) in 2007-08. Hence, at the rate of Rs.20 lakh per Village Panchayat, a total of Rs.506.80 crores is allocated. In addition, 1% of the allocation i.e. Rs.5.068 crores is allocated for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component of the scheme. Totally, an amount of Rs.511.868 crores is allocated for AGAMT 2007-08. For this, an amount of Rs.461.80 crores has been provided in the Budget allocation for 2007-08. The balance amount of Rs.50.068 crores will be provided from out of the infrastructure gap filling fund provided out of the share of Village Panchayats from State Finance Commission Devolution as specified in G.O.No.199 Finance (Finance Commission – IV) Department dated 25.5.07.

4. AGAMT

6. Committee for selection and finalization of the location of works

For each of the AGAMT Village, a committee consisting of the following members will be given the responsibility for the selection of the works and finalization of the exact location of the works.

- (a) Village Panchayat President concerned.
- (b) Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats)
- (c) Assistant Engineer/Union Engineer of the concerned Block.
- (d) Village Administrative Officer concerned.

This committee should visit each AGAMT Village, spending at least one day in each Panchayat. Since selection of the right work is the key factor, 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 Union 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 for the works will be accorded by the District Collector. The proposals for administrative sanction should be signed jointly by the concerned Village Panchayat President, Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats), Union 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 Village Panchayat and the items of work to be taken up under the scheme (together with the location of the Village Panchayat office) should be clearly marked in the map. The concerned Village Panchayat President, Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats), Union Engineer should jointly sign on the map. Collectors and Project Officers, District Rural Development Agency should ensure that the Village Panchayat Presidents and the Grama Sabha are not overlooked while preparing the proposals by the officials.

7. 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 undertaken 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:

- (i) 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, which are farther away from the village.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Use of Machinery: Unlike other centrally sponsored schemes, under this scheme use of machinery is permitted for rendering quicker and more thorough execution.

- (iv) 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 1 metre should be dug up to ensure substantial retention of water in the pond/oorani. 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. Desilting of inlet and outlet channels of the pond/oorani should be taken up along with the desilting of pond / oorani.
- (v) 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 foot steps of the bathing ghat even during the dry season.
- (vi) 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.

A-2) Sports Centres: There are two types of sports centers:

- (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 volley ball court with all accessories.
 - (2) A ball badminton court with all accessories/
 - (3) A tennicoit 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) Basket ball 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.
- (ii) Community sports centres: If the Government/ aided High/Higher Secondary schools is not located in the Village Panchayat then a community sports centre should be provided in a suitable Panchayat Poromboke land. For this, the ceiling under the tied component is Rs. 1 lakh. The following facilities shall be provided.
 - (i) A volley ball court with all accessories.
 - (ii) A ball badminton court with all accessories.
 - (iii) A tennicoit court for the girls with all accessories.
 - (iv) Cricket kits with mat and practice net.

4. AGAMT

- (v) Long jump and high jump pits with accessories.
- (vi) Pull up bars, parallel bars multiple sets of weights, dumbbells, bench press, etc.
- (vii) Chess boards and carrom boards.
- (viii) See saw, slides and swings for children.

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.

A-3) Libraries: The facilities of the existing libraries such as Ayyan Thiruvalluvar Noolagam, Non-formal and continuing education, village public library or falling under any other category should be converged with this component of the scheme. Site availability is again 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. To carry out works under this component, the following guidelines should be followed:

- (i) **Building:** An existing public building preferably of at least 400 square feet plinth area should be identified for setting up the library. It should be close to the Village Panchayat office to facilitate easy monitoring. Where there is no public building available, if any suitable building is available on rent it may be considered. The rent may be fixed by passing a suitable resolution of the Village Panchayat. If both these options are not available then a new building not exceeding 400 square feet plinth area preferably close to the Village Panchayat office may be constructed. This should only be a last resort. The cost ceiling for a new building out of the tied component is Rs.2 lakhs. In new buildings, built-in bookshelves should be provided in the walls as far as possible. The existing building selected for library may require suitable repairs. It is essential to ensure that the library is free from roof-leakage during rainy season. Hence, 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.
- (ii) Hence, necessary provision of funds should be made for providing weathering course tiles and other suitable repairs to such buildings.
- (iii) **Furniture:** A long rectangular table and PVC molded chair should be provided for the benefit of people coming to the library. Bookracks, 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, existing unutilized furniture may be used or contributions from the public may be invited for donating the furniture. 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.
- (iv) **Books:** In addition to the books, newspapers and magazines available in the existing libraries such as Ayyan Thiruvallur Noolagam, Non-formal education, village level public library or falling under any other category, which should be pooled, new books for at least Rs. 35,000, shall be purchased for the library. The cost ceiling for furniture and books together is Rs.1 lakh out of the tied component.

A-4) Burial Ground/Cremation Ground: Every burial ground/cremation ground taken up under this scheme should be provided with:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Compound wall: A honeycomb design hollow block/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 live fencing may be taken up for the remaining three sides. On no account barbed wire/chain link fencing should be provided.
- (iii) 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 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Lights: Lights may be provided based on necessity.

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.

- (i) Repair of defunct bore well/power pumps/mini power pumps/public fountains can be taken up under this scheme.
- (ii) Repair of OHTs, which can be put to use can be taken up.
- (iii) Any other works such as flushing and fishing, which would help in restoration of the existing source, supply and distribution of water, can be taken up.

B. OPTIONAL WORKS :

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

B-1) Cement concrete pavements: 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 following 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.

The Committee should propose works by observing the above norms in the AGAMT Village Panchayats.

4. AGAMT

Guidelines for selection of works:

- 1) Pavements having residential units on both sides of the pavement should be given priority.
- 2) Streets or lanes in low-lying areas prone to water logging during the rainy seasons should be given priority.
- 3) 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.
- 4) If there are any Electricity Board /Telephone poles in the middle of the street, they should be shifted to the edges before laying the cement concrete pavement.
- 5) Piece meal works may be avoided.

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

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Cross drainage provision must be given to avoid the water logging and stagnation on the sides of the pavement.
- 4) Dummy duct with a pipe provision may be provided wherever necessary.
- 5) Expansion joints should be provided at an interval of about ten metres with bituminous pad.

B-2) Extension of streetlights and installation of Sodium Vapour lamps / Compact Fluorescent Lamps(CFLs) / Fluorescent Tubelights:

- (1) Extension of Streetlights: Need-based extension of street lights in newer habitations, extension areas, Adi-Draavidar and tribal habitations and IAY clusters 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.
 - I Totally uncovered habitations/streets should be given priority.
 - II Among uncovered habitations/streets, priority should be given to those having more number of houses.
 - III A fluorescent tube light or CFL lamp should be installed.
 - IV 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.
 - V In remote areas/hilly areas, solar lamps could be considered.
- (2) Installation of Sodium Vapour Lamps / Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs):

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 Compact Fluorescent Lamps / Sodium Vapour lamps in habitations in accordance with the ceilings prescribed in the Government Order.

Within the ceilings 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.

B-3) Fish pond: 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 fish pond 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:

- (1) 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
 - (2) Supply of fingerlings: Quality fingerlings for fish culture may be obtained in consultation with the Fisheries Department.
- B-4) Shandies:** 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.
- I. Permanent platforms may be put up in the place where shandies are held.
 - II. Approach path, water supply, lighting facilities etc. shall be provided to such places.
 - III. Place for parking bullock carts/vehicles may be earmarked.
 - IV. Only tiled /RCC roofing should be put up for the village shandies. Asbestos Cement Sheet roofing should be avoided.

8. Works not permitted under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam. The works not permitted under Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme will not be permitted under this scheme also.

9. 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 and Dairy department, Sericulture, Highways and Rural Roads, Public works department, health camps by Health and Family Welfare department, Labor department, Social Welfare department and Education department etc. 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 Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam Scheme village.

4. AGAMT

10. District Level Committee: For the purpose of dovetailing of schemes and activities of different district level departments in AGAMT villages as proposed in paragraph 9 above and for monitoring the progress, a District level Committee comprising of the following members will be formed. The Committee will meet once in 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) : Member
9. Assistant Director (Inland Fisheries) : Member
10. District Sports Officer : Member
11. District Library Officer : Member
12. Chief Educational Officer : Member
13. Deputy Director (Horticulture) : Member
14. Deputy Director (Health Services) : Member
15. Joint Director/Dy. Director (Veterinary) : Member
16. Joint Director/Dy. Director (Agriculture) : Member

11. Flow of funds:

The District Collectors shall maintain a separate bank account and the Block Development Officer (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 Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat).

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.

12. Tendering procedure :

Mode of execution : The Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat) is designated as the tender inviting authority for the purpose of this scheme. He is empowered to accept tenders upto a value of Rs.5 lakhs without any tender excess. The Collector is empowered to accept tenders of a value of more than Rs.5 lakhs and for tenders with tender excess up to a maximum of 5% over and above the estimates.

As far as purchase of library books, furniture and sports materials are concerned, the District Collector is designated as the tender inviting authority and he is empowered to accept tenders with excess upto a maximum of 5%. In case of excess over and above 5%, the Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj is authorized to approve the tenders. The above tendering

norms will also apply to any tenders pertaining to the unspent amount intended for the previous year's funds of this scheme, if any.

13. 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 give Awards to District Collectors and Project Officers of District Rural Development Agencies for good work undertaken to implement this scheme and the guidelines for the awards will be issued separately by Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj.

The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is the estimating reconciling and controlling authority for this scheme. The Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in consultation with Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is empowered to modify any of the above guidelines based on exigencies that may arise from time to time.

14. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O. No. 1803/FS/P/07 dated 3.6.2007

(By order of the Governor)

K.ASHOK VARDHAN SHETTY
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT