RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE
2023- 2024

DEMAND No. 42

Thiru. I. PERIYASAMY
Minister for Rural Development

©
Government of Tamil Nadu
2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sl. No.	TITLE	PAGE No.
1.	**Introduction**	1
2.	**Panchayat Raj Institutions in Tamil Nadu**	11
2.1	History of Panchayat Raj Institutions	13
2.2	Elected representatives in RLBs	16
2.3	Three-tier Panchayat Raj Institutions	17
2.4	Financial Resources of Rural Local Bodies	24
2.5	Own Sources of Revenue	34
2.6	Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR)	36
2.7	Awards and Recognitions to best performing Village Panchayats and Institutions	38
2.8	New Initiatives	41
3.	**State Schemes**	43
3.1	Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II)	45
3.2	Revival of Rural Libraries under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam during the year 2022-23	51
3.3	Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram	52

3.4	Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)	59
3.5	Namakku Naame Thittam (NNT)-Rural	60
3.6	Rural Infrastructure – Roads	62
3.7	Mudhalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)	64
3.8	NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)	68
3.9	School Infrastructure – Child Friendly School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CFSIDS)	69
3.10	School Infrastructure Development Scheme (SIDS)	72
3.11	Socio Economic Development Programme (SEDP)	73
3.12	Infrastructure Schemes of Other Departments	74
4.	**Union Government Sponsored Schemes**	77
4.1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	79
4.2.	"Housing for All" Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	99

4.3	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	106
4.4	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	115
4.5	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	116
4.6	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	118
4.7	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) – SBM (G)	121
4.8	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	132
4.9	Infrastructure Scheme of Other Departments	133
5.	**Establishment of Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj**	135
5.1.	Establishment	137
5.2.	Gazetted Establishment	137
5.3.	Engineering Establishment	139
5.4.	Non-Gazetted Establishment	142
6.	**Training and Capacity Building**	147
6.1	Capacity Building	149
6.2	Centres in State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) and Panchayat Raj (PR)	154

6.3	Training Methodology	155
6.4	Training Performance	155
6.5	Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RRGSA)	156
6.6	Networking with Training Institutions	158
6.7	Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	159
6.8	Activities of RIRD & PR	159
6.9	District Resource Centres for Panchayats (DRCPs)	161
7.	**Localisation Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)**	163
8.	**Budget 2023-24**	193
9.	**Conclusion**	197

1. Introduction

Introduction

"அனைத்து சமூகங்களையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வளர்ச்சி, அனைத்து மாவட்டங்களையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வளர்ச்சி, அனைத்துப் பிரிவினரையும் உள்ளடக்கிய வளர்ச்சி தான் 'திராவிட மாடல்' வளர்ச்சி. அந்த நோக்கத்துடன் தமிழ்நாடு வளர வேண்டும் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய ஆசை, வளர்ச்சி என்பது பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியாக மட்டுமல்ல, சமூக வளர்ச்சியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். பொருளாதாரம் – கல்வி – சமூகம் – சிந்தனை – செயல்பாடு ஆகிய ஐந்தும் ஒரு சேர வளர வேண்டும். அதுதான் தந்தை பெரியாரும், பேரறிஞர் அண்ணாவும், கலைஞரும் காணவிரும்பிய வளர்ச்சி. அதுதான் திராவிட மாடல் வளர்ச்சி!"

– மு.க.ஸ்டாலின்,

மாண்புமிகு தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சர்

Development that includes all communities, districts and all sections of the population is the ***'Dravidian Model of development'****. My aspiration is that Tamil Nadu should grow with that aim,*

development should be measured not only by economic development but also by social development. Economy, education, society, thought & action should grow together. That is the development Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna and Kalaignar wanted to see, the Dravidian Model of development!

- M.K. Stalin,

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

A State is not considered as a developed state on the basis of economic indices alone. The Government of Tamil Nadu has pursued economic growth with inclusive development, which has led to improvements in the standard of living and quality of life for the people. A strong foundation and inclusive growth have helped Tamil Nadu stay on its development trajectory for many years.

Tamil Nadu has been recognized as a pioneer and frontrunner at the National level in formulating

innovative Rural Development Programmes and implementing them effectively with a commitment to development of all. This Department's policies and programmes are also strongly aligned with the ideals of Social Justice, Equitable and Inclusive Growth.

The State through its professional Rural Development workforce closely works with the three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions to ensure effective implementation of the various Schemes of Rural Development funded by the Union, State Government and External Aided Projects.

The Rural development programmes have a mandate to improve the income and livelihood of the rural people. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II) are vital schemes which are directly related to the livelihoods of the poor, marginalised and vulnerable population, rural infrastructure and natural resources management.

The basic amenities like water, sanitation and rural connectivity are ensured through the implementation of SBM-G, JJM and PMGSY schemes jointly funded by the Union and State. The Pradhan Manthri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) provides house to houseless and this scheme is implemented in Tamil Nadu with a fund sharing pattern of 62:38, where 62% comes from the State Government, which shows its commitment to provide good quality houses to the houseless.

The State Government has a few flagship State schemes fully funded by the State which complement and supplement the Centrally Sponsored schemes. The Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram, which ensures social justice and equity, the Child Friendly School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CFSIDS) ensures educational infrastructure, and the "Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)'' implemented along with other rural road schemes improves the rural connectivity.

The Government under the dynamic leadership of the **Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin**, follows the footsteps of the **Hon'ble Former Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi** and strives to fulfill Mahatma Gandhi's dream of self-sufficient and self-reliant villages.

The Rural Development Department is the pivot which supports all other sectoral departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Rural Industries, Water Resources Management etc., by creating community infrastructure and livelihood assets for sustainable development of rural areas. The priority of the Government is to accelerate rural development to bridge the disparity between rural and urban areas both in terms of infrastructure and income.

Rural areas comprise more than 85 percent of Tamil Nadu's geographical area. These expansive areas are administered by Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats,

with 1,18,978 elected representatives in three tiers of administration.

The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and the elections are conducted to the local bodies by the State Election Commission, which ensures decentralisation of power in the democratic system for the three-tier Panchayats of rural local bodies. Hence, the convening of Gram Sabha is compulsorily mandated six times a year to ensure people's participation in every stage of planning, implementation and monitoring.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations are reclassified into “Localization of Sustainable Development Goals” (LSDG), with the aim of embedding them in the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) with nine themes. They are

- Poverty-free and Enhanced Livelihoods Panchayat
- Healthy Panchayat

- Child-friendly Panchayat
- Water Sufficient Panchayat
- Clean and Green Panchayat
- Self-sufficient Infrastructure Panchayat
- Socially Just & Socially Secured Panchayat
- Panchayat with Good Governance
- Women-Friendly Panchayat.

The SDGs can be achieved through the attainment of thematic indicators of the nine LSDGs. This is possible when all the activities of the line departments are converged at Rural Local Body.

An effective ***Government administration is to realise the needs of those who cannot raise their voice;*** *the* department keeps this aim in its day-to-day functioning.

2. PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN TAMIL NADU

2.1. History of Panchayat Raj Institutions

Archaeological evidence from *Porunai* and *Vaigai* River Civilizations points to local planning in Tamil Nadu, from about 2600 years ago. Excavations at Keeladi, in Sivagangai district has revealed the practices of construction of houses with fire kiln bricks, sewage canals made of clay pipes, ring wells, and the practice of purifying water through filters were also evident.

Aganaanooru mentions a system similar to the Kudavolai between the 2nd century BC to the 3rd Century AD. Manur inscription in Tirunelveli District mentions elections and village administration during the eighth-century AD. Local self-governance was more prominent during the Chola period, evident from the Uthiramerur stone inscriptions in Kancheepuram District. Tamil Nadu, in those days, was a land of village republics, with community groups undertaking many activities for their area local development.

This tradition peaked during the 10th and 11th centuries under the reign of Cholas when Village Councils used to levy taxes, improve community life and administer justice in their limited area. "Kudavolai murai" was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the Village Councils.

During the British period, Thomas Munro introduced the ryotwari system which laid the foundation for collecting taxes directly from peasants and ensured ownership of land vested with them. In the late 19th Century, Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy of India, gave importance to Local Self Governments. In the post-independence era, the first enactment regarding democratic decentralisation in the State was the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950. Further, in its Directive Principles of State Policy, the Constitution of India empowers the State to

constitute village Panchayats as units of Self Government.

Many committees, such as Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957), Ashok Mehta Committee (1977), G.V.K Rao Committee (1985) and L.M.Singhvi Committee (1986) have been formed by the Government to study the Panchayat Raj Administration. To institutionalise the powers and functions of these local body institutions, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 was passed and it came into effect in April 1993.

Article 243-G, read with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, stipulates that the States may, by law, endow the Panchayats with twenty-nine subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Tamil Nadu Government, through various Government Orders, have adequately provided devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats on

those 29 subjects such as education, health, water supply, agriculture, animal husbandry, cooperation, public distribution system etc.,

2.2 Elected Representatives in Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)

The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was established in 1994 as an independent and autonomous constitutional authority to conduct elections to both urban and rural local bodies in the State. Based on the delimited wards of Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), elections to 27 Districts were completed during 2019-20. After the assumption of this new Government, the delimitation for the wards of rural local bodies of newly reorganised nine districts has been completed and conducted by the State Election Commission.

The Government has made earnest efforts to increase the representation of women in the Panchayat administration. Based on the

Government's reservation policy of 50% of the offices and seats to women in the Rural Local Body, elections were successfully held in 2019 and 2021. In fact, 56% of the total seats and offices are now occupied by women. 7,012 Village Panchayat Presidents (56%), 242 Panchayat Union Chairpersons (62%) and 20 District Panchayat Chairpersons (55%) are women. 67,756 local body representatives are women, constituting 56% of total members. The Government is fully committed to empowering its women representatives through capacity-building and leadership programs.

2.3 Three-tier Panchayat Raj Institutions

2.3.1 Village Panchayats

There are 12,525 Village Panchayats consisting of 79,395 habitations in the State spread across 37 rural Districts. The Village Panchayat President is the Executive Authority of

the Village Panchayat. Every Village Panchayat, unless dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date of its first meeting after each ordinary election.

In coordination with the Director of Census Operations, the Village Panchayat-wise rural population data, as per Census 2011, for all the Village Panchayats, were published in August 2014. The data contains the total population of Village Panchayats, SC/ST and Women. The same has also been uploaded in https://tnrd.tn.gov.in/

Grama Sabha

Historical evidence in Tamil Nadu has depicted the presence of 'Oor' and 'Sabha' during the Chola period. These Sabhas aided the administration and ensured democratic decision making.

After Independence, Article 243 was inserted in the Constitution to give importance to the Panchayats. Article 243 of the Constitution ensures the formation of the Grama Sabha. All the registered voters of a Village Panchayat constitute Grama Sabha, which is provided with specific powers and functions.

The Honourable Chief Minister made an announcement in the legislative assembly under Rule 110 that mandatory Grama Sabhas will be held six times, on 26th January, 22nd March, 1st May, 15th August, 2nd October and 1st November, annually. Grama Sabha can also be convened as and when the necessity arises.

Namma Grama Sabai App

A new mobile application, '**Namma Grama Sabai'** has been launched by the department during this year to monitor the conduct of Grama

Sabhas. The application is user-friendly and captures the following details:

- Quorum of the Grama Sabha
- Resolutions passed in the Grama Sabha
- Nodal officers present during the Grama Sabha
- Timing of Grama Sabha
- Participation of line department officials
- Photographic evidence of the conduct of Grama Sabha

The Mobile App has proved as an effective tool in real time monitoring of conduct of Gram Sabha and participation by Officials and general Public.

Village Panchayat Committees:

Every Village Panchayat shall constitute the following Committees, namely-

- Appointments Committee
- Development Committee

- Agricultural and Watershed Committee
- Works Committee
- Education Committee

Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP)

As per section 240 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, every Village Panchayat will prepare a development plan for the Village Panchayat every year.

For the preparation of the Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP) for the ensuing financial year, People's Plan Campaigns are organised from 2nd October to 31st December, through a participatory approach in convergence with other departments as per guidelines issued by the Government.

As part of this campaign, needs assessment is carried out by engaging Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to arrive at the social and economic requirements of all the Village

Panchayats in the State and the data is uploaded on the Mission Antyodaya Mobile App of Union Government. Special Grama Sabha meetings are to be held mandatorily in the Village Panchayats for the finalisation of the Village Panchayat Development Plan.

This VPDP will be prepared in line with themes of Localised Sustainable Development Goals from the year 2023-24, for inclusive and sustainable growth at the village level.

2.3.2 Panchayat Unions

At the intermediate level, there are 388 Panchayat Unions (Block Panchayats) in the state. The Panchayat Unions are divided into territorial wards for a minimum of every 5,000 population.

The Ward Members are directly elected from the territorial wards, and the Panchayat Union Chairperson is elected indirectly from

among the Ward Members. Panchayat Union Council cannot levy taxes.

2.3.3 District Panchayats

There are 36 District Panchayats. District Panchayat has been constituted in each District as per Section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. The Ward Members are elected directly by the voters, whereas the Chairperson is indirectly elected from among the Ward Members. District Panchayat for Mayiladuthurai, the newly formed district, will be formed after the next local body elections.

In each district, an officer in the cadre of Assistant Director from the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is appointed as Secretary to District Panchayat. District Panchayat cannot levy taxes.

Reconstitution of District Planning Committee

The District Planning Committee has been reconstituted in 31 districts, and newly constituted for the first time in the districts of Chengalpet, Ranipet, Tirupathur, Kallakurichi and Tenkasi.

2.4 Financial resources of Rural Local Bodies

In Tamil Nadu, among the three tiers of Rural Local Bodies, the village panchayat is the only body empowered to levy and collect taxes. The village panchayats receive revenue from the following sources:

a) Grants

b) Tax Revenue

c) Non-Tax Revenue

a. Grants to Rural Local Bodies

State Finance Commission Grant

Tamil Nadu is one of the States that regularly constitutes the State Finance Commission once in 5 years as mandated by the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India and Section 198 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. The major functions of the State Finance Commission are:

1. Distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the Government between the State and the panchayats.
2. Determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to the panchayats.
3. Grants to the panchayats from the consolidated fund of the State.
4. Measures needed to improve the financial position of the panchayats.

So far, Six State Finance Commissions have been constituted, since the year 1994, for the devolution of funds to the local bodies.

i) Sixth State Finance Commission (2022-23 – 2027-28)

The Sixth SFC constituted in the year 2020 by the Government has submitted its recommendations, and most of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

Key recommendations of the Sixth SFC:

1. Award period of the Sixth SFC is 2022-23 to 2027-28.
2. Sixth SFC recommended devolving 10% of the State's own Tax Revenue to Local Bodies.
3. The vertical sharing ratio between Rural and Urban Local bodies will be 51:49.

4. The Government has also ordered to share the devolution grant among the Rural Local Bodies, the District Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats in the ratio of 6:39:55, respectively.

5. The Grant allocated to the three tiers will be devolved on the basis of the multiplier formula recommended by the Sixth State Finance Commission.

6. Sixth SFC has categorised the grants into two major heads as detailed below:

    1. Special Grant

    2. Devolution Grant.

Special Grant:

Special grants are granted to the department to carry out specific functions as per the recommendations in priority sectors. The special grants are further divided into Capital

Grant Fund (CGF) and Operations, Maintenance and Deficit Grant Fund (OMDGF). The grants are earmarked at the State and District levels.

I. Capital Grant Fund:

As under the Fifth SFC, the Capital Grant fund is continued during the Sixth SFC award period too. The Capital Grant fund is further divided into State level and District level components. The State level component will be utilised for the following categories as per the Sixth SFC recommendations.

State Level - CGF

- Rural Infrastructure - Rs.600 crore
- ODR – Road Conversion - Rs.120 crore
- Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj - Rs.1 crore
- School maintenance - Rs.140 crore.

District Level- CGF

- Capital Grant Fund at District level: Rs.200 crore

As per the recommendations of Sixth SFC, an amount of Rs.1061 crore has been allocated under the head of Capital Grant Fund for the year 2022-23.

II. Operation, Maintenance and Deficit Grant Fund (OMDGF):

The Operation, Maintenance and Deficit Grant Fund has replaced the Pooled Fund for Deficit RLBs. An amount of Rs.782.60 crore has been allocated for the year 2022-23 earmarked as below.

1. An amount of Rs.100 crore has been earmarked to pay long-standing water charge dues to the TWAD Board.
2. An amount of Rs.200 crore has been allocated to TANGEDCO to settle the arrears of electricity consumption charges.

3. An amount of Rs.280 crore per annum allocated to be released to deficit RLBs as per the recommendations of the Sixth SFC
4. The Sixth State Finance Commission, for the first time, allocated an amount of Rs.69 Crore to Peri-Urban Panchayats and Rs.30 Crore to hill area Panchayats.
5. The Sixth SFC has recommended appropriating an amount of Rs.28 Crore as advance library cess to the Directorate of Libraries on behalf of Village Panchayats. The Village Panchayats, in turn, would collect the same from the rural households along with Property tax and utilise it.
6. An amount of Rs.5 Crore has been allocated to the Sanitary Worker's Welfare Board to undertake welfare activities of sanitary workers working in the Panchayats.
7. To ensure capacity building among the elected representatives and officers, an amount of Rs.60 lakh has been allocated to

Regional Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

8. Sixth SFC has allocated an amount of Rs.60 crore for school improvement and Rs.10 Crore as a reward for the implementation of the Forests Rights Act in rural areas.

An amount of Rs.1843.60 crore has been allocated under the head of Special Grant for the year 2022-23.

Devolution Grant

The Devolution Grants are shared in the ratio of 6:39:55 among Three Tiers of Rural Local Bodies for District Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats, respectively.

An amount of Rs.5593.20 crore has been allocated by the Government towards the devolution Grant for the year 2022-23.

Union Finance Commission (CFC) Grant

The award period of the Fifteenth Union Finance Commission is 2021-22 to 2025-26.

- The ratio of Tied and Untied Grant will be 60:40.
- The 50% portion of the Tied Grant (30%) shall be utilised for water supply, water conservation, rainwater harvesting and recycling of water, and the remaining 50% (30%) shall be utilised for sanitation.
- Untied Grant may be utilised for the specific local needs as permitted by the Government other than salary and establishment expenditure.

The Fifteenth Union Finance Commission has also recommended that its Grants should be distributed horizontally, within the respective tiers of the Panchayats, on the basis of the accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance

Commission (SFC). The following vertical sharing ratio among three tiers of Rural Local Bodies is adopted.

District Panchayats	5 %
Panchayat Unions	15 %
Village Panchayats	80 %

The total allocation for the entire award period of the Fifteenth Union Finance Commission is detailed below:

TABLE 2.1

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Total Grant	Untied (40%)	Tied (60%)
2021-22	2666	1066.4	1599.6
2022-23	2761	1104.4	1656.6
2023-24	2791	1116.4	1674.6
2024-25	2957	1182.8	1774.2
2025-26	2884	1153.6	1730.4
Total	**14059**	**5623.6**	**8435.4**

2.5 Own Sources of Revenue

1. Tax Revenue

- Section 172 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 empowered the Village Panchayats to levy **House Tax / Property Tax.**

- Section 198-B of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 provides for the levy and collection of **Professional Tax** payable by the employees from their salaries or wages, and the employer has to deduct the same and remit to the village Panchayats concerned.

- The Panchayats are empowered to levy **Advertisement Tax** in the exercise of the powers conferred by sections 172, 220 and 242 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994.

2. Non-Tax Revenue

The Village Panchayats are entitled to get revenue from the following sources as non-tax revenue:

i) Licensing fee for building plan and layout approval

ii) Fees and charges on Dangerous and Offensive trades

iii) Market fee

iv) Water charges

v) Fee on cart stand

vi) Social Forestry auctions

vii) Fishery rentals

viii) 2-C Patta fee

ix) Income from markets and fairs

x) Fee from ferries

xi) Fines and penalties

xii) Mines and Minerals seigniorage fee and lease amount

2.6 Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR)

The assigned revenues due to Rural Local Bodies from the proceeds of surcharge on stamp duty collected by the Registration Department are being pooled at the State level for apportioning the same to the Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.

Accordingly, the Government has sanctioned and released from the proceeds of surcharge on stamp duty an amount of Rs.1003.00 crore as Pooled Assigned Revenue for the year 2022-23, as detailed below:

- One-third (1/3) of the total allocation, Rs.334.33 Crore, has been apportioned to Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions

- The balance two-thirds (2/3), an amount of Rs.668.66 Crore has been earmarked for the Priority Schemes in rural areas.

Under SCPAR, based on need and necessity, special infrastructure works such as Roads, Bridges, Office buildings for Rural Local Bodies, Gasifier Crematorium, Integrated Office Complex for RD&PR Department etc., are sanctioned. So far, 277 Panchayat Union Office buildings have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.672.11 Crore, 15 Integrated Office Complex buildings at a cost of Rs.104.46 Crore. During the year 2021-22, 82 new vehicles have been purchased at a total cost of Rs.6.82 Crore. 10 Gasifier Crematoriums have been taken up at a total cost of Rs.20 Crore in peri-urban areas of 10 Districts as a new initiative during the year 2021-22.

2.7 Awards and Recognitions to best performing Village Panchayats and Institutions

a. Uthamar Gandhi Award:

Village Panchayat President plays a major role in development of the village from preparation of plans, pooling resources, prioritising needs and implementing the schemes of the Government to bring out the holistic development of the Panchayat. He acts as an executive and public representative and also acts as a bridge between the local people and various government departments. Therefore, the development of a panchayat largely hinges on the leadership, enterprise and ingenuity of the President who is the fulcrum for the convergence of all programmes and schemes and last mile delivery of services.

The Honourable Chief Minister made an announcement in the legislative assembly under Rule 110 to re-institute the "Uthamar Gandhi Award" from the year 2022 to encourage Panchayat Presidents to lead from the forefront in the development of their Panchayats and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This Award was earlier given between 2006-2010 and later discontinued.

This award will be conferred to One best performing Village Panchayat per district with a cash award of Rs.10 lakh. The eligible village Panchayats will be selected based on a standard set of indicators for assessing their performance in fulfilling Sustainable Developmental Goals. The selected Panchayat President will be recognised to motivate similar good practices which will serve as a model for the other Presidents and Panchayats.

Corporate Social Responsibility Award:

NGOs and corporates take up infrastructure and livelihood activities as part of their social outreach programmes. The corporates have to spend 2% of their net profit towards Social Responsibility activities as per Companies Act, 2013. In recognise the contribution of Private sector and Corporates in the development of Villages, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Award was constituted. The award was conferred to the best performing Corporates till 2010. Now, the Corporate Social Responsibility Award has been reinstituted to recognise the outstanding work under CSR social responsibility by Industrial houses and Private sector in the area of community and Village development in rural areas. Every year one best performing Institution per district will be selected for the award which carries a cash prize of Rs.1 lakh cash and a citation.

2.8 New Initiatives

1. 648 Village Secretariat buildings have been taken up to ensure physical convergence of important department offices at the Village Panchayat level at an approximate estimated cost of Rs.260 crore.

2. IT Infrastructure at Village Panchayats has been upgraded by providing Computer Hardware to ensure better service delivery in Panchayats.

3. Online tax portal to collect House Tax / Property Tax, Water Charges, Professional Tax, Trade Licences and Non-Tax revenues etc., have been initiated in all Panchayats of the State. Further, Layout Approval, Building Permits and Industrial licensing will also be brought online shortly.

4. Enhancement of powers of administrative sanction of Village Panchayats from

Rs.2 lakh to Rs.5 lakh, Block Panchayats from Rs.10 lakh to Rs.25 lakh and that of the District Panchayats from Rs.20 lakh to Rs.50 lakh.

5. State Nodal Account (SNA) for Grants and Revenues to ensure better administration at the Village Panchayat level by reducing the workload and operating the accounts at ease.

6. A help desk is being established at the Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj with a toll-free number (155340) to redress the grievances of the citizens and elected representatives. This help desk will work 24 X 7 on all days.

3. State Schemes

3.1. Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam–II (AGAMT-II)

The State Government launched the Landmark Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam during 2006-2011 with a focus on comprehensive development of all Village Panchayats. This scheme aimed at improving the overall basic infrastructure facilities in all Village Panchayats in a phased manner over a span of five years. An amount of Rs.20 Lakhs was provided to every Village Panchayat to ensure minimum basic facilities. The compulsory works included rejuvenation of a Pond, establishment of a Rural Library with provision of furniture and books, creation / improvement of Common Burial Grounds / Cremation sheds and establishment of Community / School Sports Centre with required equipment in every Village Panchayat. The scheme created a positive impact on the rural people.

The Flagship scheme of the Government has now been relaunched as Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam–II (AGAMT-II) to ensure holistic development of all habitations in every Village Panchayat in the State through equitable distribution of resources. It will be implemented in a phased manner over a period of five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The scheme is designed to address critical infrastructural needs and holistic development of the people in all habitations by leveraging and converging schemes across 16 Departments towards better impact on rural people.

3.1.1 Selection of Village Panchayats

Under AGAMT-II around 20% of Village Panchayats are selected every year.

Fund Allocation

In AGAMT – II minimum basic grant of Rs.30 lakh is provided to all village panchayats

and Rs.5 lakh to each village panchayat as Performance Incentive fund. Population Grant, Habitation Grant have been assessed by giving weightage of 50% for number of Habitations and 50% for Population.

For Performance Incentive Fund, the Village Panchayats are assessed based on 9 criteria by the District Collector and sanction is accorded in proportion to the number of parameters achieved.

Comprehensive Habitation Survey

Infrastructure Gap Survey was conducted in all the habitations by a local team consisting of panchayat President, Panchayat Secretary and PLF members. Based on the Gap survey, the works were taken up under three broad categories (1) works taken up using AGAMT funds, (2) Dovetailing with other Rural Development Schemes (3) Other Department Schemes.

Scheme components:

The components are as follows:

TABLE 3.1

Sl. No.	Work Category	Fund Allocation
1.	Rejuvenation of Water Bodies	30%
2.	Creation and Upgradation of Streets and Lanes in Habitation	25%
3.	Creating Infrastructure facilities to the burial ground which are proposed as Samathuva Burial Ground	10%
4.	Infrastructure Development in Schools and Creating Public Utilities	15%
5.	Clean and Green Villages	10%
6.	Livelihood and Marketing Facilities in Convergence	10%

Minimum 30% of the fund will be allocated to SC/ST Habitations / areas.

In the year 2021-22, 2,657 Village Panchayats were selected with an outlay of Rs.1455 crore and for 2022-23, 2,544 Village Panchayats have been selected with an allocation of Rs.1,155 crore. In 2023-24, 2,504 Village Panchayats will be taken up with an allocation of Rs.1,148 crore.

TABLE 3.2

Details of works taken up in 2021-22 and 2022-23

Sl. No.	Type of Works	2021-22		2022-23	
		Total Works (in Nos)	Total Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Total Works (in Nos)	Total Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Rejuvenation of Water Bodies	2616	257	2152	198
2.	Creation and Upgradation of Streets and Lanes	8954	415	6309	309

3.	Infrastructure facilities to Samathuva Burial Ground	900	47	553	29
4.	Infrastructure Development to Schools and Public Utility	4256	303	2933	254
5.	Clean and Green Works	1410	68	1164	56
6.	Livelihood and Marketing Facilities	2296	149	1828	127

Convergence with Other Departments

Convergence of schemes and programs is given importance under AGAMT-II. Important 16 Line Departments have to prioritise AGAMT-II Village Panchayats taken up in a particular year in order to ensure all scheme benefits are saturated to deserving eligible beneficiaries. Special camps are conducted by the Line Departments in these Village Panchayats to create awareness about

government schemes and provide benefits to the rural people.

3.2 Revival of Rural Libraries under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam during the year 2022-23

The Article 243-G, along with the XI Schedule of Constitution of India and Section 111 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 empowers the Village Panchayats to open and maintain libraries / reading rooms in the Villages. Accordingly, 12,618 Rural Libraries were established from 2006-07 to 2010-2011 under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam. Due to lack of periodical maintenance these libraries were not functioning to their optimum capacity.

Plan for Revival of AGAMT Libraries

Government issued orders to revive all the 12,525 rural libraries established under AGAMT in the Village Panchayats in three years i.e. from

2021-22 to 2023-24. The library buildings will be repaired and renovated with provision of ramp and toilet, replacement of damaged furniture and improved collection of books.

During 2021-22, 4,116 libraries were renovated at an estimated cost of Rs.91.75 crore. In the year 2022-23, 3808 libraries have been taken up for renovation at an estimated cost of Rs.84.27 crore. In 2023-24 remaining libraries will be taken up for revival.

3.3 Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram

To promote social justice and to spread Thanthai Periyar's message of social equality, the Government of Tamil Nadu had launched "**Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram''** scheme as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Indian Independence during the year 1997-98 and 238 Samathuvapurams were established in two spells. In the first spell,

145 Samathuvapurams were constructed during the period from 1997 to 2001 and 93 Samathuvapurams were established in the second spell during the period from 2008 to 2011.

The vision was to enable people belonging to various communities to live together without caste or communal differences. An area of 8-10 acres was identified to create a model village with 100 houses along with civic infrastructure. The houses were allotted to houseless poor people belonging to different communities.

Renovation of Samathuvapurams

Since Samathuvapurams were left without any maintenance over a period of time, it was decided by the Government to repair and renovate all 238 Samathuvapurams that stand as a symbol of social justice and communal harmony in a phased manner, duly issuing guidelines.

- The renovation of Samathuvapuram involves three components:
  - Minor repair to houses at the cost of Rs.50,000/- for each house;
  - Reconstruction of houses from various levels as per the estimate;
  - Renovation of common infrastructure facilities
- In the case of houses occupied by the original beneficiary or by their legal heir, minor repair works are executed through the concerned beneficiaries. Reconstruction works are executed by adopting the tender procedure with the consent of the beneficiary.
- In the case of unallotted / abandoned houses, minor repairs and reconstruction works are executed by adopting the tender procedure and such houses are allotted to eligible beneficiaries as per the guidelines.

- Repairs to common infrastructure works are executed by adopting the tender procedure.
- Since the fund provided by the Government will be one-time support, Resident Welfare Association is formed in each Samathuvapuram to ensure the participation of beneficiaries in the repair and reconstruction of houses to ensure proper execution of works.

3.3.1 Renovation of Samathuvapurams Phase- I (2021-22)

Under phase-I, 149 Samathuvapurams were taken up for renovation wherein Minor repairs to houses, repair / reconstruction of houses and renovation of common infrastructure facilities like water supply, roads, street lights, playgrounds, parks, community hall, library, anganwadi centres, public distribution shop, school building, etc., were executed at an estimated cost of Rs.190.44 crore.

Out of the five Samathuvapurams which remained unallotted in 2011 due to the change of Government, one Samathuvapuram in Villupuram district and one in Sivagangai district were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the other three Samathuvapurams one each have been renovated at Tiruchirapalli, Cuddalore and Tiruvallur will soon be inaugurated.

In 149 Samathuvapurams, minor repairs to 11,332 houses, reconstruction of 2,364 houses and renovation of 1,939 common infrastructure works were executed for the benefit of the people residing in the Samathuvapuram.

3.3.2 Renovation of Samathuvapurams Phase-II

Under Phase-II, in 88 Samathuvapurams, minor repairs to 7,574 houses, reconstruction of 60 houses and renovation of 650 common infrastructure works have been taken up.

Housing for All Survey

The Government of Tamil Nadu aims to achieve the status of "Hut free Tamil Nadu". An enumeration of households who are actually in need of permanent houses was conducted. In the "Housing for All" survey families living in huts, unstable houses and unliveable (damaged / dilapidated) houses which were not included in the SECC-PWL, Awaas plus, KVVT Resurvey & New Hut Survey databases have been enumerated and field verification being done.

Repairs to Rural Houses Survey

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been providing houses to the rural poor under State and Union Government sponsored housing schemes since 1970's. A survey is being carried out to assess the present condition of the houses constructed prior to 2010-11. The Survey is being taken up by Community Resource persons (CRPs)

and SHGs under Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women.

Housing Schemes for Other Departments

Apart from the housing schemes of RD&PR, the construction of houses for specialised groups, such as Fishermen, Sri Lankan Refugees and Scheduled Tribes are also being undertaken by this Department.

- Construction of 4,069 houses for fisherman at an estimated cost of Rs.69.17 crore under the Blue Revolution Scheme was taken up and 2,901 houses have been completed.
- Rehabilitation and Welfare of Non-Resident Tamils Department has sanctioned 3,510 houses in 32 refugee camps located in 19 districts at an estimated cost of Rs.175.747 crore. These works are under progress and will be completed as per timeline.

- Tribal Welfare Department has sanctioned 1,094 houses during the year 2022-23 at an estimated outlay of Rs.50 crore in 12 Districts. All houses are under progress and will be completed soon.

3.4 Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)

The Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS) is a 'plan scheme' fully funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The fund allocation under the scheme is Rs.3.00 crore per constituency per annum to the 234 constituencies of the State. Members of the Legislative Assembly can propose important works in their constituency to fulfil the critical gaps in infrastructure. This scheme is being implemented in rural and urban areas in the State.

For the Year 2022-23, the Government released new guidelines for the scheme, and the selection of works has been made time-bound for timely execution. The MLAs have to recommend works within three months of the issue of guidelines, and sanction has to be accorded within one month of recommendation. Also, it is reiterated that 22% of the overall allocation must be utilised for areas predominantly inhabited by SC/ST persons in rural areas and slums in urban areas. For 2022-23, Rs.702 crore has been released to all districts, and works are under progress.

For 2023-24, Rs.702 crore has been allocated.

3.5 Namakku Naame Thittam (Rural)

Dr Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, Hon'ble former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, during the Budget Speech 1997-98, announced the Namakku Naame Thittam (NNT) to encourage people's participation

in the creation of public assets. The scheme aims to promote and strengthen the self-help and self-reliant attitude of the rural community.

Individuals, groups, institutions, companies or the local community can choose work by accepting to contribute a minimum of one-third of the cost for the works under this scheme. If the public contribution is 50% or more of the estimated value of the work, the District Collector can permit the contributor or the agency to execute the work without tender. In an amendment to the existing guidelines, the Government reduced the minimum public contribution requirement for works taken up in SC/ST habitations to 1/5th of the overall value of work.

During the year 2022-23, Rs.100 crore has been sanctioned for the implementation of Namakku Naame Thittam. A total of 2,819 works were taken in 2021-22 and 2022-23.

For 2023-24, the scheme will be continued with an outlay of Rs.100.00 crore.

3.6 Rural Infrastructure - Roads

Tamil Nadu has a vast network of Rural roads, consisting of Village Panchayat Roads (VPR) and Panchayat Union Roads (PUR). Rural roads play a major role in the economic growth of rural areas. The continuous improvement and maintenance of these rural roads in serviceable condition is a critical activity of the Department.

In Tamil Nadu, there are 1,44,083 number of VPRs and PURs measuring to 1,55,351 km of which 68% are paved roads and 32% are unpaved. The upgradation of other surfaces to BT roads is taken up based on necessity and priority. There are 1.02 lakh km length of BT roads and out of these, 58,875 km (58%) of rural roads were not re-laid or strengthened in the last five years. The roads below five years should

be under routine maintenance and those above five years should be subjected to periodic maintenance or strengthening considering the age and Pavement Condition Index (PCI) of the road.

The surface wise details of the Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads are given below.

TABLE 3.3

Sl. No.	Surface category	Panchayat Union Roads	Village Panchayat roads	Total
		Length in Km		
1.	Black Topped	25,720	76,369	1,02,089
2.	Cement Concrete	319	3,246	3,565
3.	Double layer WBM	140	1,771	1,911
4.	Single layer WBM	360	9,575	9,935
5.	Gravel	149	4,622	4,771
6.	Earthen	901	32,179	33,080
Total		**27,589**	**1,27,762**	**1,55,351**

3.7 Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)

At present, roads constructed under various schemes are neither under routine maintenance nor periodic maintenance except for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana roads. The asset value of 1.02 lakh km length of Black Topped roads is around Rs.54,000 crore. The lack of maintenance of these roads will result in premature failure of these roads and substantial asset loss to the Government.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, during the debate on the Governor’s speech in the Legislative Assembly on 13.01.2023, announced that the Government would implement a new scheme called ‘Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam’ (MGSMT) and in two years, 10,000 Km of Panchayat Union Roads will be improved at a cost of Rs.4,000 crore. The objective of the “Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)” is to Upgrade /

Strengthen / Maintain Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads.

Reclassification of roads

i. Block Rural Road Plan (BRRP) will be prepared to provide a complete profile of the road network in the block and a score will be assigned to each road based on select parameters.

ii. To rationalise and remove the imbalance in the rural road network, important Village Panchayat roads providing Single connectivity, Bus plying roads, roads of length more than 3 km, roads connecting National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR), By-pass roads and road connecting other important utilities will be reclassified as Panchayat Union Roads. Approximately, 38,600 Km length of Village Panchayat roads will be re-classified as Panchayat Union roads.

iii. The Panchayat Union roads will be further classified as Major Union Roads (MURs) and Other Union Roads (OURs) for better management of the rural road network.

Salient Features

- The roads proposed by the Blocks will be verified with spatial data (Geographic Information System) available with the department.
- This is the first State scheme under Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department that will be implemented with 5-year Routine Maintenance by the same contractor after improvement.
- The quality of the works will be verified through independent State Quality Monitors and/or other third-party agencies for the works taken under this Scheme, and quality will be maintained on par with the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

- Road intersection improvement will be a mandatory aspect for the rural roads merging into major roads. Road safety measures, including speed calming works, protective barriers, road furniture, etc. will be provided to ensure safe roads.

Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)

The objective of the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme is to address the critical gaps in the upgradation and strengthening of the road network. The scheme was funded by State Finance Commission Grants. So far, 29,194 km of roads have been taken up under this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.6,427.23 crore. During the year 2022-2023, 2,325 km of roads were completed at an expenditure of Rs.718 crore.

3.8 NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The Union Government instituted the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD in 1995-96 for financing the implementation of rural infrastructure projects by the State Governments (80% Loan, 20% State Grant). Improvement of damaged Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads, upgradation of non-BT roads to BT standard and construction of bridges to ensure all-weather road connectivity in rural areas are taken up under this Scheme.

Salient features

- Bus/minibus plying roads, roads used for agricultural purposes, roads leading to industrial clusters and marketing centres, roads leading to tourism and pilgrimage centres, roads linking hospitals, schools and

other amenities are being taken up under this scheme.

- Minimum length of roads taken up should be 1 Km.

From 2006-07 to 2022-23, 19,063 km length of roads and 510 bridges were taken up at the cost of Rs.4,312 crore under this scheme.

During the year 2021-22, 113 bridges were sanctioned at the cost of Rs.333 crore. Out of this, 15 bridges have been completed and the remaining 98 bridges are under progress. For the year 2022-23, 80 bridges were sanctioned at a cost of Rs.262 crore.

3.9 School Infrastructure - Child Friendly School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CFSIDS)

The Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced various welfare schemes and measures to improve the quality and standard of school

education. This has resulted in the increase of student enrolment in Government schools.

There are 21,136 Panchayat Union Primary Schools (PUPS) and 6,502 Panchayat Union Middle Schools (PUMS) in the State. These schools have 58,835 buildings. The infrastructural development and maintenance of the above school buildings are under the control of the respective Panchayat Unions. Due to inadequate allocation of resources towards the maintenance and repair of these buildings compounded by closure of schools during Covid-19 has affected the availability of safe and adequate class rooms conducive to learning. The Government took expeditious action to demolish 2,745 dilapidated buildings to ensure the safety of students.

Further, it was assessed that 13,157 additional classrooms are required in 4,847 schools. In order to bridge this critical gap for new classrooms, the Government introduced

the Child Friendly School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CFSIDS) during the year 2022-23, in Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools located in rural and urban areas.

During the year 2022-23, the construction of 5,483 new classrooms have been taken up at the cost of Rs.823 crore. In addition to this, 472 classrooms in 236 PUPS & PUMS schools have been taken up at the cost of Rs.51.63 crore during the year 2022-23 under various other schemes like Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, Namakku Naame Thittam, etc.

Child-friendly school buildings under CFSIDS envisages provision of better teaching-learning environment by using the school building as a learning aid. Educational information and life skills will feature in the form of visual paintings. Child-friendly design modifications have been

made in school buildings to ensure adequate lighting, better ventilation, safety features and attractive colourful maps & pictures.

3.10 School Infrastructure Development Scheme (SIDS)

The School Infrastructure Development Scheme was reintroduced in 2021-22, with an objective to ensure maintenance and renovation of existing infrastructure facilities in the Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools located in rural and urban areas.

During the year 2021-22, 10,171 repair and renovation works were taken up at the cost of Rs.135.87 crore. Similarly, during the year 2022-23, 8,824 repairs in renovation works at cost of Rs.194.65 crore is being taken up.

3.11 Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP)

To curb the rise of Naxalism in the backward districts of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri, the Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP) was launched in the year 2003-04. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.750 lakh is allocated to take up various works for the socio-economic empowerment of people in remote areas in sectors such as education, health, livelihood and employment generation and infrastructure for last-mile connectivity to fast-track the development of erstwhile Naxal affected areas in the two districts.

3.12 Infrastructure Schemes of other Departments

a. Adi Dravidar Habitations Improvement Scheme (ADHIS)

The Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare provides funds to Rural Development Department to provide Basic amenities like water supply, streetlights, improvement of roads / internal streets, community toilets, cremation sheds / waiting sheds, pathways to burial grounds, improvements to play grounds and repair and renovation of existing infrastructure. Adi-Dravidar habitations are selected based on their population. An amount of Rs.100 crore has been allocated for the year 2022-23.

During 2023-24, the Focus will be converging all scheme components earmarked for SC population and habitations to saturate the Villages with basic amenities.

b. Infrastructure Development in Tribal Areas

The objective of the scheme is to provide basic amenities like streetlights, water supply and link roads to people in tribal areas. The Tribal Welfare Department has sanctioned Rs.25.19 Crore for the year 2021-2022, to provide street lights, water supply and solar lights in tribal areas.

4. Union Government Sponsored Schemes

4.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

4.1.1 MGNREG Scheme implementation in Tamil Nadu

The Union Government launched the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in February 2006 to provide 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

4.1.2 Salient Features of the Scheme

1. Ten major entitlements of the scheme are:
    a. Right to a Job Card
    b. Right to demand and receive work within 15 days
    c. Right to un-employment Allowance
    d. Right to plan and prepare a Shelf of Projects.

e. Right to obtain work within a radius of 5 km

f. Right to work-site facilities

g. Right to notified wage rate

h. Right to receive wages within 15 days

i. Compensation for delay in payment of wages

j. Right to time-bound redressal of grievances and right to conduct concurrent social audits of all MGNREGS expenditure

2. MGNREGS 'work week' starts every Thursday and ends on next Wednesday. Works are taken up in clusters within a village.

3. The wages for unskilled labour have been fixed based on the Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR). As per the revised Schedule-I

of MGNREG Act, the Schedule of Rate for wages of unskilled labour is so fixed that an adult unskilled labourer working for eight hours which includes an hour of rest (i.e.,7 hours of effective work), will earn wages as per the wage rate.

4. Government Order for a Special Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR) for the differently-abled was adopted, which provides either special activities for the differently-abled workers or special provisions for undertaking earthwork-related activities.
5. No contractors or labour displacing machinery is allowed.
6. For all civil construction works, RSoR should be adopted for unskilled labour and PWD SoR in respect of materials and skilled labour.

7. Every individual worker in a household is entitled to a job card so that they can apply for and receive work. Renewal of job cards is done once in 5 years. New job cards were issued to all active workers after 100% verification from 01.04.2022, and it will be valid for 5 years.

8. From 2017-18, e-MR has been adopted in all 12,524 Village Panchayats.

9. The wage rate has been revised to Rs.294 per day with effect from 01.04.2023 for Tamil Nadu for both men and women without any difference.

10. If the distance to the worksite exceeds 5 Km, an additional wage of 10% of the wage rate is paid. However, in Tamil Nadu, worksites are being selected in such a way that works are available within a radius of 2 km.

11. Facilities such as drinking water, first-aid kit, shade etc., are provided in all work sites.

12. Grama Sabha conducts the Social Audit in respect of MGNREGS works through Social Auditors, i.e. Community Resource Persons trained from among SHG members.

13. All workers shall have a right to participate in the Grama Sabha and decide the Shelf of Works with the order of priority to be taken up under MGNREGS in their Village Panchayat.

14. Citizen Information Boards depicting the details of work i.e., name of the work, sanctioned amount, duration of work etc., are installed in all worksites.

15. 75.01 lakh workers have been provided employment out of the 65.17 lakh rural households in the year 2022-23.

4.1.3. Funding Pattern

The funds for MGNREGS is divided into three main components:

1. Wage Component for Unskilled Labour (100% funded by Union Government).
2. Material component for civil works, including use of materials (75 % by Union Government and 25% by State Government).
3. Administrative Component for Salary and other expenditure (100% by Union Government).

As per guidelines, the overall material expenditure should not be more than 40% of the total expenditure.

4.1.4. Timely Payment and Payment through Banks

During the financial year 2022-23, 100% of wage payments to workers have been made

within 15 days. The revised timely payment norm for stage I is T+8 days, and stage II is T+9 – T+15 days.

100% of wages are credited to the workers' bank accounts. All transactions under MGNREGS are made through e-FMS.

4.1.5. Permissible Works

MGNREG Act provides a list of permissible works categorised into 4 parts. Based on the various works mentioned in the Schedule I, the Management Information System (MIS) has listed 268 types of works permissible under the Programme. Of these, 182 works are related to Natural Resource Management, and 164 works are related to agriculture and allied activities.

4.1.6 Natural Resource Management Works under MGNREGS (NRM) / Agriculture and Allied Activities.

The focus under MGNREGS has been on Natural Resource Management works, which include drought-proofing activities like afforestation, avenue tree plantation, and artificial recharge of groundwater through water harvesting structures like check dams, recharge shafts, percolation ponds, trenches, soak pits, farm ponds, etc. Also, works for increasing the storage capacities of surface water sources through desilting of supply channels / field channels, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, etc., are permitted.

Union Government (MoRD) has issued the Water Conservation Mission framework. Based on that, 65% of expenditure should be made on Natural Resource Management works, and 60% of expenditure on Agriculture and

Allied works. Tamil Nadu has been focusing on Natural Resource Management (NRM) works for individuals and communities, particularly in the water-stressed blocks. In 2022-23, a total of 2,86,804 NRM works were taken up, out of which 1,71,752 works were completed at an expenditure of Rs.7,308 crore, which is 73.95% of the total expenditure.

4.1.7 100-day Campaign for Water Harvesting (2021)

A 100-day campaign in mission mode across the State was taken up during the months from September–November, 2021 and 27,973 water harvesting structures were constructed. The Campaign was designed to complement the Jal Shakti Abhiyan-Catch The Rain Campaign (JSA:CTR) of the Government of India. Nearly 4,057 Check dams, 5,681 Trenches, 16,784 Farm ponds, 6,283 Sunken Ponds and

1,562 Percolation Ponds were taken up during this period. The Campaign has revived the interest among local communities in water conservation and protection of water bodies.

4.1.8 75 Day Campaign for water conservation works (2022)

In 2022, a 75 Day Campaign was launched from March 22 (World Water Day) to June 5th (World Environment Day) with two objectives:

During this period, 15,397 water harvesting structures like farm ponds, check dams, trenches, and rooftop rainwater harvesting structures have been completed to ensure that every drop of rainwater is harvested in rural areas. In order to increase the green cover, 10,000 saplings were raised in nurseries present in every block across the State. In these 75 days, around 30,00,000 saplings were planted. This year under JSA, on

March 22nd a campaign was launched with the theme 'Ensuring the Sustainability of Drinking Water Sources'.

In all the Village Panchayats, on March 22nd World Water Day, Gram Sabha meeting was held and pledge taken to preserve and conserve local water bodies, reduce wastage of water and construct rain water harvesting structures in all buildings.

4.1.9 Monitoring

National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS)

Union Government has launched the National Mobile Monitoring System App on 21st May 2021 and mandated its daily use by all states. The NMMS App enables transparent monitoring of daily attendance by logging attendance details at the site, twice a day. The field level implementing officers have to monitor and ensure that everyday attendance of

MGNREGS workers is taken through NMMS App for all ongoing works across the State. Proper training has been given to all worksite facilitators and field Officials at the Block and District levels to monitor the progress on daily basis.

Area Officer Inspection App

Area Officers Monitoring Visit Application was launched on 21.05.2021 by the Union Government for the effective implementation of Rural Development schemes. This app will facilitate the officials of the state to record their field visit findings through online mode. The App will also allow the officials to record time-stamped and geotagged photographs for all the schemes launched by the Department of Rural Development. This App will help hassle-free reporting of field visits with a provision to view the field visit report by the senior officials through the rural.nic.in portal.

4.1.10 Transparency

Social Audit

As per the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, Section 3 (1), the State Government shall facilitate the conduct of Social Audits of the works taken up under the Act in every Gram Panchayat at least once in six months by the Gram Sabha. Social Audit is a comprehensive audit done by the people with the guidance of the Social Audit staff. Apart from financial aspects, it looks at processes, social equity and performance. It is an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) tool, which enforces transparency and accountability and promotes the participation of stakeholders in all stages (planning, design, implementation and evaluation) of Development initiatives.

Institutional arrangement for Social Audit

As per the guidelines issued by Government of India, the Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu (SASTA) has been constituted under the Tamil Nadu Societies Act, 1975.

District Resource Persons assisted by Block Resource Persons are placed in all Districts and Blocks to facilitate Village Panchayat Resource Persons (VPRP). VPRPs are selected by Gram Sabha and randomly allocated Villages where they facilitate the process of Social Audit by Gram Sabha.

Impact of Social Audit

The beneficiaries / stake holders themselves are conducting Social Audits, and the impact of Social Audits is seen, both among the beneficiaries and the implementing agencies. Deliberations that take place during the Special Gram Sabhas convened to discuss the Social Audit

report are akin to public hearings. The process of Social Audit also helps the workers become aware of their rights and entitlements. Rectifications of the findings of the Social Audit take place in the Special Gram Sabhas. As a result of Social Audits, the practice of proper maintenance of records at Village and Block levels are getting better.

Social Audit Activities during 2022-23

Regular Social Audit, 2022-23, for the Expenditure years of 2020-21 and 2021-22 of MGNREGS has been completed in 11,905 Village Panchayats, and the remaining 619 Village Panchayats will be completed by 08.04.2023.

Social Audit has now been extended to other Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) and 15th Finance Commission Funds.

4.1.11 Ombudsperson

At the district level for the redressal of grievances and disposal of complaints relating to MGNREGS the institution of Ombudsperson has been created. Ombudspersons have been selected and placed for all 37 districts.

4.1.12 Delay Compensation and Unemployment Allowance

The MGNREG Act provides for compensation to workers in case of delayed payment and payment of unemployment allowance to workers where work is not provided within 15 days of its demand. The Government of Tamil Nadu in 2022 notified Delay Compensation rules and Unemployment Allowance rules.

4.1.13 Labour Budget for 2023-24

The Labour Budget was prepared through a 'bottom up' approach by each Village Panchayat. Cluster-wise analysis was undertaken for the

preparation of the Labour Budget and finalisation for the year 2023-24. It is proposed to get a Labour Budget of 35 crore person-days for the year 2023-24 from the Union Government.

4.1.14 Convergence with KAVIADP

The Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department has launched a state flagship scheme – **KAVIADP (Kalaignar All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Program)** and is being implemented in the same villages as Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT-II), thereby ensuring geographical convergence. Both the schemes are jointly implemented in 2,657 Village Panchayats during 2021-22 and in 2,544 Village Panchayats during 2022-23. The components of AGAMT-II pertaining to the rejuvenation of water bodies, marketing and livelihood support, and common infrastructural facilities directly converge with the objectives and outcomes of KAVIADP.

Similarly, a substantial portion of KAVIADP has been planned in convergence with components of MGNREGS, particularly with respect to water conservation works such as construction of check dams (CC/Gabion), farm ponds, trenches, sunken ponds, recharge shaft arrangements etc., In addition, soil conservation works such as the construction of earthen bunds, stone bunds and other land development activities are undertaken for agriculture farmers. Similarly, the Department has established dedicated horticulture nurseries (1,500) and moringa nurseries (3,500) to support plantations in the farms of small and marginal farmers.

Thus, both KAVIADP and AGAMT-II are converged both geographically and Programatically to achieve the objectives of Natural resource management and water conservation for the benefit of farmers. Special thrust under MGNREGS will be given for convergent components in KAVIADP villages.

Such a holistic approach to rural development will ensure substantial improvement in Quality of Life indices on a saturation mode in rural areas.

4.1.15 Convergence with Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission

To improve the livelihood of SHG women, Panchayat Level Federations will be designated as the Project Implementation Agency (PIA). During 2022-23, 388 block nurseries, 3,500 Moringa nurseries and 1,500 horticulture nurseries were established with Panchayat Level Federation (PLF) as PIA.

4.1.16 Efforts taken to increase Person days Generation

A. Cluster Increase

The concept of clusters is adopted to provide work to more people within a radius of 2 km from the residence of the worker. In order to provide 100 days of employment to all households,

District Collectors are empowered to create additional clusters as per requirement of each Village Panchayat. The number of clusters has increased from 23,849 to 27,261, with an addition of 3,412 new clusters.

B. Workmate

Under MGNREGS, workmates have to be engaged in all work sites for the supervision of the workers in the work site for a period of 100 days. The Workmate should be one among the workers who is able to take attendance and give simple instructions. Now, they are strictly replaced on completion of that work or 100 days, whichever is earlier.

C. Deployment of Employment Guarantee Scheme Work Coordinator.

To implement MGNREGS more effectively, erstwhile Makkal Nala Paniyalargal or their legal heirs, who are willing to work are deployed as

Employment Guarantee Scheme Work Coordinator with the monthly honorarium of Rs.7500 (i.e.) Rs.5000/- from the administrative cost of the scheme and Rs.2500/- from Panchayat funds.

4.2 Housing for All - Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin

4.2.1 Introduction

The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) is a Union Government Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented from the year 2016-17 replacing the erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana to address the gaps in the Rural Housing programme. The fund-sharing ratio between Union and State governments under this scheme is 60:40 as per the guidelines issued by the Union Government, whereas, in Tamil Nadu, this ratio is 38:62 i.e., the state provides 62 % of the funds for the house constructed under the Housing for All – PMAY-G.

4.2.2 Objective

The objective of the scheme is to provide permanent houses with basic amenities to all poor houseless households and households living in huts and dilapidated houses in rural areas to achieve "Housing for All" by 2022. The Union Government has currently extended the programme till 2024.

4.2.3 State Support to Housing

In Tamil Nadu, the unit cost of a house is Rs.2.77 lakh under PMAY-G, which is inclusive of State support cost for RCC roofing, convergence with MGNREGS and SBM (G) as detailed below:

TABLE 4.1

Fund given to a house in Tamil Nadu

Details	Union Share (in Rs.)	State Share (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)
Unit cost	72,000	48,000	1,20,000
State additional funds for RCC Roofing	-	1,20,000	1,20,000

Details	Union Share (in Rs.)	State Share (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)
Construction of Individual Household Latrine	7,200	4,800	12,000
90 Man Days under MGNREGS	25,290	-	25,290
Total	**1,04,490**	**1,72,800**	**2,77,290**

4.2.4 Key Features

- Minimum unit (house) size is 25 sq.m. (269 Sq.ft.), including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- Out of the total target, 60% is earmarked for SC/ST, 40% for others (including 15% for minorities subject to the availability of eligible households). In all categories, 5% of allocation is made for Differently abled persons.

- Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) database was used to identify the beneficiaries through the Grama Sabha by arriving at a permanent waitlist (PWL) using exclusion and inclusion criteria mentioned in Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G up to 2019-20.
- For the year 2021-22, sanction of houses is being made from the "Awaas plus" database.
- Payment to the beneficiaries is being made directly to their bank account.

TABLE 4.2

Number of Houses constructed under PMAY-G

Year	Target	Sanctioned	Completed			Pending	% of Completion against sanction
			Up to 31.03.22	During 01.04.22 - 24.03.23	Total		
2016-17	176338	176338	145065	6195	151260	25078	85.78
2017-18	130214	130214	100268	6745	107013	23201	82.18
2018-19	21000	21000	13927	1902	15829	5171	75.38
Sub Total	327552	327552	259260	14842	274102	53450	83.68
2019-20	200000	187183	76352	32275	108627	78556	58.03
2021-22	289887	265409	31	117470	117501	147908	44.27
Sub Total	489887	452592	76383	149745	226128	226464	49.96
Grand Total	817439	780144	335643	164587	500230	279914	64.12

The remaining houses are in various stages of construction and it is planned to complete all the pending houses by 31.12.2023.

4.2.5 Receipt of funds (2022-23)

A sum of Rs.2492.90 crore has been released till date under PMAY-G during the financial year. Out of the funds released, expenditure to the tune of Rs.2430.89 crore has been incurred under the programme fund of PMAY-G. Further, a proposal has been sent to the Union Government requesting further release of Rs.667.46 crore.

4.2.6 Efforts taken in 2022-23 for expediting construction of houses

The following efforts have been taken to expedite the construction of houses under PMAY-G.

i. One technical person for every 200 pending houses has been engaged for the speedy completion of the houses.

ii. Formation of State Level Task Force with the Officials of the Revenue Department and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department as Members. Out of the 98,923 landless households, 14,235 were provided with house sites.

iii. To redress various genuine grievances of the poor beneficiaries across the State under PMAY-G, a Call Centre has also been established in the Directorate. Grievances received from the Public are being forwarded to the concerned officials for taking immediate action.

iv. A Mobile App has been developed to closely monitor the construction of PMAY-G houses in the field.

v. 13550 motivators have been engaged to monitor the daily progress at the doorstep of the beneficiaries in the App.

vi. To monitor the expenditure and also to ensure the timely release of RCC roofing

costs to the beneficiaries, action is being taken to open a separate State Nodal Account.

4.2.7 Alternative Technologies in House Construction

For economical and speedy construction of houses, various new / alternative technology initiatives such as Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) panels, interlocking bricks, Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks / panels, fly ash bricks, rat trap bond with filler slab technology etc., are being followed by the Department for construction of houses.

4.3 Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched during the year 2019-20 for providing water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 LPCD) and prescribed quality on a regular basis, through a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). Community participation in

planning, monitoring of water supply, ensuring sustainability of sources through source-strengthening, water recharge and re-use are the other main objectives of the scheme.

4.3.1 Community Contribution towards Capital cost

JJM guidelines specifies collection of community contribution from the rural households to the extent of 5 percent of the capital cost in cash/kind/labour in villages having 50% SC and/or ST population, hilly and forested areas, and 10 percent of the capital cost in other village Panchayats for in-village piped water supply infrastructure works including source development.

4.3.2 Components of Jal Jeevan Mission

i. Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide water supply through tap connections to every household.

ii. Development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to ensure long-term sustainability of water supply system.

iii. In water-stressed areas, bulk water transfer systems like CWSS (Combined Water Supply Schemes), treatment plants, and distribution networks to cater to every rural household.

iv. Retrofitting of completed and ongoing Single Village / Multi Village schemes (Combined Water Supply Schemes).

4.3.3 Funding Pattern:

The fund sharing pattern for implementation of works under Jal Jeevan Mission is shared by the Union Government (50%) and the State Government (50%). However, for support activities and water quality monitoring and surveillance, the sharing pattern is 60:40 in respect of Union and State Governments.

4.3.4 Implementation Mechanism

The State Nodal Department for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu is Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department. The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board is the Mission Director for Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department undertakes the design, estimate preparation, and implementation of Single Village Schemes provided the source is within the concerned Village Panchayat and for the In-Village infrastructure of Multi Village Schemes (MVS) undertaken by TWAD Board.

TWAD Board implements **Multi Village Schemes (MVS),** to provide water supply to more than one Village Panchayat.

4.3.5 The other Salient features of the scheme are:

- Third party verification and quality check.
- Functionality Assessment based on the Quality, Quantity, and Regularity of the water supplied.
- Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) to monitor the implementation, operation, and functionality of water supply schemes.
- Water Quality is ensured through tests conducted using Field-Test Kits by trained Self-Help Group women.

4.3.6 Operation & Maintenance

The Village Panchayat will be responsible for the Operation and Maintenance of the Water Supply.

i. Minimum User Charge of Rs.30/- is being collected.

ii. The Bulk water transfer charges to the TWAD Board has to be paid by the Village Panchayats at the tariff rate fixed by the Government.

iii. Water Supply Works under Jal Jeevan Mission are monitored by Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committee–(VWSC) and Village Panchayat.

4.3.7 Convergence from 15th UFC and other Funds

The water supply infrastructure in the Village Panchayats are developed through convergence of funds under various schemes viz., the 15th Union Finance Commission tied Grant (30%), State Finance Commission Grant, District Mineral Fund and other scheme funds apart from JJM.

TABLE 4.3

Details of Drinking Water Supply works taken up during the year 2021-22 & 2022-23

S. No.	Scheme	Works Taken up		Works Completed	
		No. of Works	Amount (Rs. in Cr)	No. of Works	Amount (Rs. in Cr)
1.	Jal Jeevan Mission	18510	2558.59	15427	1595.42
2.	MLACDS	1930	104.01	972	45.90
3.	MPLADS	115	8.03	34	1.49
4.	CFC (30%-Tied)	47878	2311.94	31507	1347.51
5.	Namakku Naame Thittam (NNT)	146	11.30	70	4.71
6.	State Finance Commission Grant	23382	695.06	10518	254.84
Total		**91961**	**5688.93**	**58528**	**3249.87**

In Tamil Nadu out of 1,25,51,754 rural households, 78,92,962 households have been provided with Functional Household Tap Connections. So far, 31,832 habitations (40% of 79,395 habitations) have been provided

100% Functional Household Tap Connections. During the year 2023-2024, it is planned to provide 24.3 lakh Functional Household Tap Connections with an estimated amount of Rs.3,037 crore.

4.3.8 Pilot for Monitoring water supply distribution system

Automatic sensor-based monitoring & control system improves the efficient usage of electricity in public water supply systems. This prevents unwarranted wastage of water due to controlled usage of the motor. The sensor-based automatic monitoring systems are installed in the following Panchayats on a pilot basis:

S. No.	District	Panchayat
1.	Chengalpattu	Mambakkam
2.	Kanchipuram	Marudur
		Melkathirpur

3.	Tiruvallur	Alinjivakkam
		Malliankuppam
4.	Erode	Kathiramppati
5.	Coimbatore	Arasur

In a phased manner, this automatic monitoring system for water supply will be extended to all Panchayats.

4.3.9 Water Quality Monitoring

JJM has trained 62,625 women from SHGs to use field test kits to test 13 basic water quality parameters i.e., pH Value, Total Dissolved Solids, Turbidity, Chloride, Total Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Sulphate, Iron, Total Arsenic, Fluoride, Nitrate, Total coli-form Bacteria, E-coli or thermos tolerant coli-form bacteria.

Tamil Nadu was honoured by the Hon'ble President of India for the exemplary performance in the functionality of water supply during the

celebration of Swachh Bharat Diwas on 2nd October 2022 at New Delhi.

4.4 Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

In 1993, the Union Government launched the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).

The scheme's objective is to enable Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature with an emphasis on creating durable community assets based on the felt needs of the people in their constituencies. The annual allocation under this scheme is Rs.5 crore per constituency. The Union Government, for 2022-23 has allocated Rs.5 crore per constituency.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the nodal department for implementing this scheme. The District Collectors

accord administrative sanction for the works proposed by the MPs. The guidelines contain 'permissible works' and a 'negative list of works' not permitted under the scheme.

In 2021-22, 1,269 works and during 2022-23, 1,139 works have been taken up, and the works are in progress.

4.5 Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The Union Government launched Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in 2014. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana aims at holistic development through the convergence of various schemes at the village panchayat. Each Member of Parliament should identify one village panchayat with a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly / tribal and difficult areas. Village Panchayat is the Basic unit for the implementation of this scheme.

The Member of Parliament is to identify a suitable village panchayat as a model village

panchayat (Adarsh Gram) other than their or the spouse's village. The Lok Sabha MP has to choose a village panchayat from within their constituency, and Rajya Sabha MP has to choose a village panchayat from the rural area of a district of their choice from which they are elected. Nominated MPs may select a village panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no village panchayats), the Member of Parliament will identify a village panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. Thus, five such model village panchayats (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

The village panchayats identified under SAGY will be developed by converging and implementing existing Government schemes (Union and State) in a saturation mode.

4.6 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

4.6.1 PMGSY III

PMGSY I and II have been completed by the State, and PMGSY III (2019-25) is under implementation. The objective of PMGSY III is to upgrade existing 'Through-routes' and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin agricultural markets (GraMs), High / Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. An overall target of 7,375 Km length of roads was allocated. From 2019-20 to 2022-23, 1,154 roads to a length of 4,449 km and 55 bridges have been sanctioned for the state at the cost of Rs.2,883 crore.

Tamil Nadu will submit proposals for the upgradation of 2,926 Km length of roads to the Union Government shortly. PMGSY was initially implemented with 100% funding from the Union Government, from 2015 the funding pattern was

revised to 60:40 between Union and State Governments.

4.6.2 Maintenance

The routine maintenance of PMGSY roads is being monitored through eMARG (Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY). An amount of Rs.41.46 crore for the year 2021-22 and Rs.52.68 crore for the year 2022-23 was allocated by the State Government towards routine maintenance.

4.6.3 Quality Control Mechanism

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has a separate Quality Control wing headed by Superintending Engineer (QC) at State level. The National Quality Monitors (NQMs) deputed by the Government of India and State Quality Monitors (SQMs) are carrying out Quality tests of works periodically at all stages of execution. To improve the skills of field engineers

in the Department, various capacity building and quality control training have been imparted through reputed training institute at national level and state level.

There are 30 State Quality Monitors (Roads) and 15 State Quality Monitors (Schemes) for quality monitoring of roads and scheme works.

4.6.4 Quality Control Labs

District-level quality control laboratories have been established in all districts by the Department to conduct required quality control tests. Further, the Department has established seven mobile Quality Control laboratories to enable real-time onsite Quality control tests of various works. In addition, basic Quality control equipment is available in the vehicles of Department Officials to test the quality of work during their field inspection. The Quality Control Registers are being maintained for all the

works. Payment for all works is made only upon satisfactory Quality Control results after verification of the Quality Monitors / Executive Engineers / Assistant Executive Engineers concerned.

4.7 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)-SBM(G)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched in 2014, with a focus on behavioural change among the people to end open defecation and efforts were accelerated to achieve Universal Sanitation Coverage by 2019. The SBM has two phases - SBM Phase-I (2014-2019) focused on constructing individual household latrines and community sanitary complexes, while SBM Phase-II (2020-21 to 2024-25) aims to sustain and improve the gains of Phase-I. Tamil Nadu achieved ODF (open defecation-free) status in 2019. The key objective of

SBM(G) Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and improve the cleanliness levels in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages 'ODF Plus' by ensuring sustainability.

Villages should have ODF sustainability, solid and liquid waste management and visual cleanliness to achieve Model status. As per the SBM (G) Operational Guidelines for Phase II, all the program components, except for the IHHL component, are implemented in convergence with the 15th Finance Commission grant and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

4.7.1 Village Sanitation Saturation Plans (VSSP)

Tamil Nadu has made considerable strides in rural sanitation in terms of access, and usage of improved sanitation facilities in households and

Institutions. To consolidate these gains, assess gaps and bridge them and improve the status of Panchayats from ODF + Aspiring Category to 'Model' category, a comprehensive and holistic assessment of the existing sanitation facilities and the requirements at the household level and community level for each panchayat had to be taken up.

The state embarked on the preparation of the 'The Village Sanitation Saturation Plan' with the involvement of the Local Body representatives, and people, who took up street-wise transect walks to understand the existing infrastructure and evaluate any further requirements, with greater focus on solid and grey water management. Upon finalisation of the VSSP, based on the needs identified, funds are allocated from SBM(G) components and from other schemes like MGNREGS and 15 CFC. The aim is to reinforce a bottom-up approach, and needs-based planning to enable the effective and

sustainable achievement of access to sanitation, solid and greywater management to create a clean and green state.

4.7.2 Individual Household Latrines

The Mission aims to ensure that all rural families have access to safe toilets. A duly completed IHHL shall consist of a sanitary substructure, a superstructure and a water storage facility to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained. Identified eligible households are provided with an incentive amount of Rs.12,000 for the construction of IHHL. During the year 2022-23, a total of 19,156 IHHLs were constructed at Rs.22.99 crore.

4.7.3 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC)

An ODF Plus village is expected to have at least one community sanitary complex, which may cater to the sanitation needs of the floating population. The CSCs have a separate facility for

men and women and consist of an appropriate number of toilet seats, including one for the physically challenged, bathing cubicles, wash basins, etc. It should be set up in a place in the village that is acceptable and accessible to all. During the year 2022-23, a total of 491 CSCs were constructed at Rs.31.53 crore.

4.7.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Solid and Liquid Waste Management are one of the key components of SBM (G). Under SBM (G) Phase-II, the total assistance for SLWM projects in the Village Panchayat is worked out on a per capita basis. Also, the works are taken up in convergence with the 15th Finance Commission Grants and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(a) Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management facilities have already been established in all the panchayats in Tamil Nadu. 66,130 ThooimaiKavalars across all

village panchayats do the door-to-door collection of garbage. One ThooimaiKavalar is responsible for 150 households. 'Waste Audit' was conducted in all panchayats, and the types of solid waste generated in the respective panchayats are analysed. Overall, more than 70% of the waste generated is bio-degradable.

Awareness is being given to the public to segregate the waste at the source so that the waste can be easily converted into compost. In order to effectively manage the solid waste generated in the peri-urban / bigger panchayats, 287 micro-composting centres are already established and are functional.

(b) Plastic Waste Management

Under SBM (G) Phase-II, Rs.16.00 lakh is provided to set up block-level plastic waste management units (PWMUs). The plastic waste processed from these units run by SHGs will be used for laying BT roads by mixing the plastic in bitumen. SHG-run units will also be facilitated to

undertake value-added products using plastic waste like paver blocks, and park benches. To encourage households to segregate recyclable plastic at source, a 'Direct Plastic Buyback Policy' has been proposed, and such centres will be established in village panchayats. In the last two years, a total of 98 PWMUs were set up at the cost of Rs.7.20 crore.

(c) Grey Water Management

A total of 776 village panchayats have been selected for creating 'Models' at the rate of two village panchayats per block. In order to saturate the village panchayats under Grey Water Management, detailed plans have been made in the VSSPs. To prevent the stagnation of wastewater in roads/streets and public places and to ensure efficient handling of wastewater, community soak pits and horizontal/vertical filters are constructed under SBM (G) phase-II in convergence with the 15th Finance Commission Grant.

(d) Faecal Sludge Management

Cluster mapping was conducted for all panchayats and ULBs for decanting of the faecal sludge from rural areas in existing and proposed sewage treatment Plant (STP) and Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) facilities in Urban areas. 9,344 panchayats will be clustered in four phases, with the nearest treatment facility on a cost-sharing basis. Where clustering is not feasible with Urban areas, faecal sludge treatment plants will be constructed under SBM(G) after mapping the left out Village Panchayats.

4.7.5 IEC Campaigns

Approximately 12,000 motivators selected from SHGs/PLFs are trained to do effective interpersonal communication (IPC) at the grassroots to promote behaviour change towards better sanitation practices.

4.7.6 Namma Ooru Superu Campaign

The 'Namma Ooru Superu' campaign was conducted from August 15th to October 2nd 2022, across all village panchayats. The primary aim was to create a people's movement for creating clean and green villages with specific focus on sanitation and liquid waste management through behaviour change among people.

During the campaign period, around 47,339 garbage hotspots, 16,829 public places, 21,775 schools, 22,695 anganwadis, 45,824 Government buildings/institutions, 47,949 water bodies, 10,011 community sanitary complexes and 1569.35 km of drain were cleaned. Motivators and SHG/PLF members undertook awareness activities in 13,659 schools and 343 colleges. Four lakh trees were also planted. The campaign will be organised every six months to sustain the behaviour and ensure cleanliness.

4.7.7 GOBARdhan

GOBARdhan aims to improve rural sanitation by transforming agro-waste into a valuable resource, converting animal waste, kitchen leftovers, crop residue, and market waste into biogas and bio-slurry. Under SBM (G) Phase-II, the project is eligible for a one-time grant of up to Rs.50.00 Lakh per district for the entire project period. There are currently 16 operational Gobardhan plants in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu, with plans to establish them in all rural districts of the state during the project period.

4.7.8 Convergence with Other Schemes

Infrastructure facilities for sanitation and Solid waste management has to be created by converging the funds under SBM (G) with various schemes such as 15th CFC, MGNREGS, AGAMT-II, MLACDS, NNT, MPLADS, etc.,

- **Biogas Programme:** This scheme under Ministry of Non-conventional Energy funds the setting up of small and medium biogas plants ranging from 1 m^3 to 2500 m^3 biogas generation per day for individual users, farmers, poultry farms, goshalas, slaughterhouses, diaries / co-operatives / industries / organisations and others. Beneficiaries are given subsidies based on claims.
- **AGAMT-II Rural Sanitation:** 10% of the total fund is allocated to the Clean and Green Village Component, which includes drain network and soak pits.
- **MGNREGS:** Construction of various sanitation facilities, such as individual and community soak pits, horizontal/vertical filters, etc., are taken up under MGNREGS.
- **15th Union Finance Commission:** As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GoI, any SBM (G) works related to SWM and LWM may be taken up only in convergence with 30% of 15th UFC funds.

4.8 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Union Government launched Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) with the aim to develop clusters of villages with facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating 'Rurban Villages'.

The Union Government has allocated 11 non–tribal clusters to Tamil Nadu in a phased manner from the year 2016-17 onwards. The five phase-I (2016-17) clusters are Tirunelveli – Suthamalli, Coimbatore - Madukkarai, Sivagangai - Vaniyankudi, Tiruppur - Velayuthampalayam, Tiruvallur – Kuthambakkam. The three phase-II (2017-18) clusters are Chengalpattu - Singaperumalkovil, Madurai – Kovilpappakudi, and Thanjavur – Thirumalaisamudram. And the three phase-III (2018-19) clusters are Kanyakumari - Chadayamangalam, Theni – Seelayampatti, and Krishnagiri – Alasapalli Batravapalli. Under the Critical Gap Fund (CGF),

out of 976 works taken up, 847 works were completed, and the remaining 129 works are in progress. Out of the financial allocation of Rs.330.00 crore, a sum of Rs.311.32 crore was released, and Rs.270.70 crore was expended. 143 assets created have been brought under livelihood activities.

All the pending works will be completed this year and assets handed over to Local bodies and Panchayat Level Federations.

4.9 Infrastructure Schemes of other Departments

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

The objective of this Scheme is to ensure integrated development of the selected villages with more than 40% SC population. The Union Government has identified 473 villages under PMAGY Phase II in Tamil Nadu for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20. The amount

allocated for gap filling in these villages is Rs.20 lakh per village. The Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is the nodal department for the scheme and the implementation is being done by the RD & PR department. Basic amenities like water supply, streetlights, toilets, link roads, drainage and other infrastructure facilities are created under this scheme. During the years 2018-19 & 2019-20, a total number of 1,993 works were taken up at the cost of Rs.94.20 crore.

For the year 2021-22, the Union Government has identified 1,342 Villages in 22 Districts. Similarly, for the year 2022-23, the Union Government has selected a list of 1,123 Villages in 36 Districts. The State Government provides 3 to 4 times value of funding through convergence from other State Government Schemes.

5. Establishment of Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

5.1 Establishment

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is a vital Department through which works relating to the provision of basic amenities, creation of rural infrastructure, sanitation, housing, livelihood in rural areas, and local governance and development works through state and central schemes are executed in rural areas.

There are 65 Gazetted Officers, 27 Engineers / Technical Officers and 251 Non-Gazetted Officials at the State Level and 1580 Gazetted Officers, 5,290 Engineers / Technical Officers and 98,326 Non-Gazetted Officials at the District / Other Offices.

5.2 Gazetted Establishment

State and District level officer posts are created in this Department to plan, execute and monitor the works related to the department.

TABLE 5.1

Category-wise Staff Strength

Government Officials – Gazetted Establishment

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength		
		Directorate	District/ Other Offices	Total
1.	Additional Director	8	15	23
2.	Joint Director	2	95	97
3.	Assistant Director	10	398	408
4.	Block Development Officer	45	1072	1117
	Total	**65**	**1580**	**1645**

- In the cadre of Additional Director, 6 officers are working in other departments on deputation.
- In the cadre of Joint Director, 6 officers are working in other Departments on deputation.

5.3 Engineering Establishment

The engineering wing of this Department, consisting of technical officers, is entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of executing the works relating to the construction and maintenance of infrastructure, basic amenities and implementation of schemes of Union and State Governments in rural areas.

TABLE 5.2

Category-wise Technical Staff Strength

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength		
		Directorate	District / Other Offices	Total
1.	Chief Engineer	2	-	2
2.	Superintending Engineer	3	-	3
3.	Executive Engineer	2	43	45
4.	Assistant Executive Engineer	4	193	197
5.	Assistant Engineer	13	932	945

6.	Senior Draughting Officer	-	37	37
7.	Junior Engineer	-	315	315
8.	Overseer / Junior Draughting Officer	3	2619	2622
9.	Road Inspector	-	1151	1151
Total		**27**	**5290**	**5317**

- There are 45 Executive Engineers working in this Department, and among them, 4 Executive Engineers are on deputation to other Departments.
- Out of 197 Assistant Executive Engineers working in this Department, 11 of them are on deputation to other Departments.
- There are 945 Assistant Engineers, 315 Junior Engineers, 37 Senior Draughting Officers, 2,622 Overseers / Junior Draughting Officers and 1,151 Road Inspectors working in this Department. Out of 945 Assistant Engineers working in this Department, 17 of them are on deputation to other Departments.

Deputation of Senior Officers to other Departments

The Senior Officers of this department in the cadre of Additional Director, Joint Director, Executive Engineer, Assistant Director and Assistant Executive Engineer have also been deputed to other Departments / Agencies such as the Special Programme Implementation Department, Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (TNUHDB), Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO), Chennai Metropolitan Development Agency (CMDA), State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT), National Health Mission (NHM), National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), Tamil Nadu Fibernet Corporation Limited (TANFINET), Tamil Virtual Academy (TVA) etc. The exposure to schemes and experience gained by the officers in other departments offers them

an opportunity to learn from other departments and develop their professional skills.

5.4 Non-Gazetted Establishment

The Non-Gazetted Establishment Unit deals with officials covered under various Service Rules, i.e., Basic Service, both Government and Panchayat Union, Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and General Subordinate Service and Village Panchayat Establishment matters. All Non-Gazetted Establishment service matters are looked after in this unit.

Under Non-Gazetted Establishment, 251 staff at state level and 98,326 staff are working at district level and other offices.

The sanctioned strength in each category of staff under Non-Gazetted Establishment is furnished below:

TABLE 5.3

Details of the Employees under Non-Gazetted Establishment

Sl. No	Designation of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	
		Directorate	District / Other Office
Government Employees			
i)	Deputy Block Development Officer	47	3936
ii)	Assistant	49	5642
iii)	Junior Assistant	38	3171
iv)	Steno Typist	17	185
v)	Typist	26	1054
vi)	Driver	11	934
vii)	Record Clerk	7	149
viii)	Office Assistant	54	670
ix)	Night Watchman	2	135
x)	Masalji	0	14
	Total	251	15890

Sl. No	Designation of the Post	Sanctioned Strength
Category of Local body Employees		
a) Panchayat Union Employees		
i)	Driver	776
ii)	Record Clerk	390
iii)	Office Assistant	1533
iv)	Night Watchman	380
v)	Masalji	9
Total		3088
b) Village Panchayat Employees		
i)	Panchayat Secretary	12525
ii)	Thooimai Paniyalar	26404
iii)	OHT Operator	40419
Total		79348

Post-sanctioned to the Newly Constituted District Panchayat Offices

The following posts are sanctioned to District Panchayat Offices for the newly created districts viz, Chengalpattu, Kallakurichi, Tirupathur, Ranipet and Tenkasi Districts.

TABLE 5.4

Sl. No.	Designation of the Posts	No. of sanctioned Posts
1.	District Panchayat Secretary (Assistant Director)	5
2.	Assistant	5
3.	Junior Assistant	5
4.	Driver	5
5.	Office Assistant	5
Total		**25**

6.Training and Capacity Building

6.1 Capacity Building

Capacity building and training programmes are critical to improve the capability, capacity, productivity, performance and effectiveness of officials, staff and rural local body representatives entrusted with the responsibility of implementing Government schemes. The training programmes not only enhance skills and competencies but also contribute to a better attitude and behavioural change. The following three categories of training institutes are functioning in Tamil Nadu.

TABLE 6.1

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Name of Districts Covered
1	**State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj**	All Districts

2	**Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj**			
	Name of the Institution	**Name of the Headquarter District**	**Year of Establishment**	**Name of Districts Covered**
	S.V.Nagarm	Tiruvannamalai	1956	Chengalpattu, Cuddalore, Kallakurichi, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram (7 districts)
	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1958	Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Ranipet, Salem, Tirupattur, Vellore (7 districts)

	Pattukottai	Thanjavur	1954	Mayiladuthurai , Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Tiruchirappalli (7 districts)
	Bhavanisagar	Erode	1972	Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, The Nilgiris, Perambalur, Tiruppur (8 districts)

	T.Kallupatti	Madurai	1948	Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tenkasi, Theni, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar (8 districts)
3	**District Resource Centres for Panchayats (DRCPs)**		One each at District headquarters (36 Nos.)	

6.1.1 State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD&PR)

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is the apex institution at the State level organising training programmes for various target groups to update their knowledge, upgrade their skills and change their attitude for successful

implementation of the various schemes of the department effectively and efficiently. It is also vested with the responsibility of developing course content and training of trainers (ToTs) for various courses. SIRD&PR has been registered as a Society under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act of 1975. Since 1991, the Institute has been functioning on a 25 acre campus at Maraimalai Nagar near Chennai.

6.1.2 Funding Pattern

SIRD&PR receives grants-in–aid to meet the salary and non-salary expenditure from the recurring grant of the Union Government and State Government on a 50:50 basis. It also receives financial support for conducting training programmes from schemes like Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RRGSA), State Finance Commission (SFC) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

The Ministry of Rural Development provides 100% assistance to upgrade the infrastructure facilities like construction of hostels, training halls and for the purchase of teaching equipment's etc., every year on need basis.

6.2 Centres in SIRD&PR

The following four Centres have been established at the State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

1. Centre for Panchayat Raj / State Panchayat Resource Centre.
2. Centre for Programme Implementation and Coordination.
3. Centre for Livelihood, Women Empowerment and Enterprise Promotion.
4. Centre for Rural Engineering and Technology.

6.3 Training Methodology

The participants in the training at SIRD&PR are exposed to various participatory training methodologies like group discussions, role play, experience sharing, exposure visits, etc., 'Cascading model' is adopted by creating master resource persons, who in turn build the capacity of the stakeholders at Regional, District, Block and Community levels.

6.4 Training Performance

During 2022-23 SIRD&PR conducted 85 different Training Programmes in which 8,065 participants were trained on campus and also 85,486 participants were trained through online mode.

In 2022-23, officials along with elected representatives, were trained in national level institutions like the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat, etc. Against the target of 1000,

so far, 707 officers and Panchayat Raj representatives have been trained. The remaining training programme will be completed by June 2023.

6.5 Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RRGSA)

The Union Government has launched Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme in the year 2022 to strengthen the capacities of Panchayat Raj Institutions to become more responsive towards local development needs. It also aims to facilitate participatory planning, leveraging technologies for effectively utilising available resources and realising sustainable solutions to local problems which are linked to Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs). The Panchayats have therefore been designated as a key player in the implementation of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030.

6.5.1 Funding Pattern

Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is executed with a financial sharing pattern of 60:40 (Union and State Government) for training, infrastructure and human resources, distance learning, innovative activities, technical support to Panchayat Raj Institutions, administrative and financial data analysis and planning cell, e-enablement of panchayats, project-based support for economic development and income enhancement, IEC (2%) and programme management (1.5%).

In 2023-24, RRGSA will focus on the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) by Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) through convergence of Government schemes and various activities for achieving the 9 LSDG themes.

6.6 Networking with Training Institutions

Memorandum of Understanding have been signed with Indian Institute of Technology-Madras, Gandhi Gram Rural Institute, Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, Madras School of Social Work, National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Avinashilingam University, SRMIST University, Bharathiar University, etc., to undertake joint training programmes, share resources and resource persons.

This networking is aimed at bringing in expertise in the areas such as Faculty Development, Research, Exposure visit, Skill Development, Field placements, Publications etc., Similarly, the Organizations may benefit through Internship, Orientation, Training for Students, Joint Research and Evaluation Projects, Faculty Support, Documentation of best practices etc.

6.7 Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

Regional Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is headed by Principals in the cadre of Additional Director / Joint Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

6.8 Activities of RIRDs & PR

Based on the course content and modules developed by SIRD, the RIRDs directly train various stakeholders like officials and functionaries of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institution such as Ward Members of Block Panchayats, Village Panchayat Presidents, Panchayat Secretaries and Government functionaries, Self Help Group Members, Community Based Organisations, line Department Officials on various Government schemes and ongoing programmes. Each Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

has got capacity to train a minimum of 6,000 Trainees (on campus) and a maximum of 25,000 (including off campus) during a year.

During 2022-23, the five RIRD&PRs conducted 154 programmes in which 58,584 participants have been trained.

6.8.1 Resources and Funds

State Government is providing Rs.7 crore every year for the five Regional Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj. The Union Government provides Rs.20 lakh every year to each RIRD&PR as a recurring grant for the training programmes. It also provides 100% non-recurring grants on a need basis to improve the infrastructure facilities and develop training equipments. The RIRD&PRs also receive funds from Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RRGSA), State Finance Commission (SFC) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) schemes to conduct trainings.

6.9 District Resource Centres for Panchayats (DRCPs):

District Resource Centres for Panchayats (DRCPs) have been established under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan to focus exclusively on Panchayat Raj training and capacity building at the District level. It functions under the administrative control of the District Collector concerned. They train Village Panchayat Ward Members, Road Inspectors, Panchayat Secretaries and Village Panchayat staff including OHT Operators, Thooimai Paniyalargal, Community Based Organisations and Village Panchayat level committees.

During 2022-23, DRCPs have conducted nine thematic trainings for sub-district level officers and Panchayat Raj Institution members. In these 79,368 participants were trained.

7. Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)

7. Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs)

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is a key stakeholder in Tamil Nadu's journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, particularly in leading the State's efforts towards enabling convergence and local action at the Panchayat level. Localising SDGs is the Government's most critical step in ensuring the efficient and sustainable achievement of the SDGs. The Panchayat is the common platform where all the schemes, programs, missions and interventions converge to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, the Union Government, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has converged the SDGs into nine themes relevant at the Panchayat level.

7.1 Poverty-Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Panchayat

TABLE 7.1

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Poverty-free and enhanced livelihoods Panchayat	• Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare • Health and Family Welfare • Revenue and Disaster Management • Labour Welfare and Skill Development • Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection • Welfare of the Differently Abled • Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) • Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi • Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare	• Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) • Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT II) • Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agriculture Development Programme (KAVIADP) • Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) • Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

		• Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) • Old Age Pension (OAP) and other social security schemes • Chief Ministers' Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) • Public Distribution System (PDS) • New Entrepreneur-cum- Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) • Vaazhnthu Kaattuvom Project (VKP) • Skill Development Training - MSME, Agriculture, Horticulture, SC/ST, Differently Abled etc.,

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has been working towards poverty reduction, enhancing social protection and livelihood security through the convergence of schemes such as MGNREGS, AGAMT-II, KAVIADP, DDU-GKY, DAY-NRLM and the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme at the panchayat level. In addition, social security for the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities is ensured through different schemes and programs of line departments. Food security is ensured through the PDS. Further, skill training and development programs to enhance livelihoods and opportunities are undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO), etc.,

The Government continues to prioritise 'Housing for All' to achieve '**Hut Free Tamil Nadu'**. As a prelude to this, a 'Housing for all' survey is being conducted in all the Panchayats led by the Panchayat President, Panchayat officials and representatives of Panchayat level federation of SHGs to benefit the weaker sections of the population.

The Department will strengthen the capacity of the Village Panchayat to prepare a holistic and comprehensive Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP) and ensure that the Village Poverty Reduction Plan prepared by Panchayat level federation captures the most important needs and requirements of the poor and vulnerable.

7.2 Healthy Panchayat

TABLE 7.2

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Healthy Panchayat	• Health and Family Welfare • Social Welfare and Women Empowerment • Welfare of the Differently Abled	• Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) • Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen (SBM-G) • AGAMT II • MGNREGS • CMCHIS • Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam (MTM) • Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme • Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) • Poshan Abhiyaan 2.0 • Rashtriya Bal Swaastha Karyakram (RBSK) • Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) • Ayushman Bharat • Union Finance Commission Grants/ State Finance Commission Grants etc.

The pandemic has reinforced the significant role panchayats have to play in the delivery of public health and sanitation. Several innovative

schemes to improve the health and well-being of the population have been formulated keeping Panchayats in focus as they have the most important role in addressing the social determinants of health, such as housing, sanitation, hygiene, clean air and water.

The Panchayats have to ensure basic amenities like access to adequate and safe drinking water for all households through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) under JJM, improve hygiene and sanitation practices through behaviour change under SBM-G, reduce the IMR and MMR ensuring safe institutional delivery and address the nutritional challenges of women and pregnant mother and vector control and other measures to reach their SDG by 2030.

Under the AGAMT-II scheme, the Panchayats are prioritising plantation of Moringa and Papaya saplings in nurseries through SHGs and PLFs

which are distributed to households with malnourished children, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers. This activity will also provide sustainable livelihoods and contribute to poverty alleviation efforts of the Panchayat.

The Women Health Volunteers (WHVs), over 11,000 SHG members under TNCDW serve as a critical link between the community and the health system by carrying out routine screening for Blood Pressure and Diabetes in households, facilitating referrals to the Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and delivering medicines to people's doorsteps under MTM.

The Village Health and Sanitation Committee has to play a lead role in ensuring that all measures are taken up to ensure all schemes are implemented properly and benefits reach the target population and monitor the health status of the marginalised and Vulnerable to achieve the status of Healthy Panchayat.

7.3 Child-Friendly Panchayat

TABLE 7.3

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Child-Friendly Panchayat	• Health and Family Welfare • School Education • Social Welfare and Women Empowerment • Information Technology and Digital Services • Youth Welfare and Sports Development	• MGNREGS • Child-Friendly School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CFSIDS) • ICDS • Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan • Illam Thedi Kalvi • Beti Bachao Beti Padhao • Khelo India • Poshan Abhiyaan 2.0 • Breakfast Scheme/ Noon Meal Programme • Union Finance Commission Grants etc.

Panchayats are the most suited to ensure the holistic growth and development of the Children in rural areas. The Panchayats capacity

will be built to play a critical role and lead from the in creating awareness of Infanticide, Malnutrition, Education, Child labour, Child marriage etc., and create necessary infrastructure to provide a safe and nurturing environment at Anganwadis to children's educational and nutritional needs.

Panchayat Presidents / Members are included as part of the School Management Committee (SMC), which gives them a responsibility in ensuring the quality in education through providing a safe learning environment in schools for the children of their village.

The recent launch of the Chief Minister’s Breakfast Scheme, in addition to the existing noon meals scheme, is an important step to improve attendance and learning outcomes. The Panchayats are given the responsibility for repairing of Noon meal centre for CMBFS, identifying a suitable SHG cook to prepare and

serve breakfast and monitor the day-to-day activities.

Panchayats have to closely monitor the various infrastructure facilities now being created in schools under SIDS and CFSIDS which aims at creating child friendly buildings and BaLA 'Building as a Learning Aid' with visually educative content. The cleanliness of school premises is also being ensured by appointing Sanitation workers using Finance Commission funds.

Maintenance of the rural libraries constructed under the AGAMT are now being repaired and renovated in a phased manner. Panchayats have to play a important role in ensuring education, knowledge and information dissemination through Libraries and access to e-services through the e-sevai maiyams.

As per the State Policy for Children released in 2021, Bala Sabhas will be created at the

panchayat level to discuss children-related issues and pass resolutions that will be submitted to the Gram Sabha for appropriate action.

7.4 Water-Sufficient Panchayat

TABLE 7.4

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Water Sufficient Panchayat	• Municipal Administration and Water Supply • Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare • Water Resources	• JJM • SBM-G • KAVIADP • MGNREGS • Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) • Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM) etc.

The traditional concept of 'Kudimaramathu', unique to the State, involving the participation of local people in the maintenance of Water bodies

and for ensuring water conservation has to be revived to attain the goal of water sufficient Village.

The Jal Shakti Abhiyan - 'catch the rain where it falls and when it falls' has been captured in essence in Tamil Nadu through various convergence activities undertaken through MGNREGS, PMKSY and IAMWARM to protect and conserve water and water bodies. As an essential step towards water conservation, all newly constructed public buildings in the panchayat include rainwater harvesting structures.

By effective convergence under MGNREGS and the 15th Union Finance Commission grants released to the Panchayats, community assets are developed to support the conservation and protection of water bodies.

The Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSC), panchayats are vested with important role of ensuring adequate drinking water @ 55 lpcd through FHTCs to all rural

families by the year 2024 under JJM. The responsibility of operation and maintenance of water supply systems and testing the quality of water delivered through Field-Testing Kits (FTK) by SHGs is also vested with the Panchayat.

The Panchayats are now preparing the Village Water Saturation Plans (VWSP) for Water sufficiency at the Panchayat level.

7.5 Clean and Green Panchayat

TABLE 7.5

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Clean and Green Panchayat	• Environment, Climate Change & Forests • Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare • Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation	• MGNREGS • AGAMT II • SBM-G • Namma Ooru Superu • Meendum Manjappai • Green Tamil Nadu Mission • Wetland Mission etc.

The Panchayats are bestowed with responsibility of sanitation and overall cleanliness in rural areas under the functions delegated under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Through SBM-G panchayats have taken up various activities for improving sanitation coverage, ODF Sustainability, Solid Waste Management, Liquid Waste Management and Visual Cleanliness.

The Panchayats are continuing their efforts to promote behavioural change towards sustainable Sanitation practices and proper SWM through the "Namma Ooru Superu" campaign. SWM systems, including compost pits, micro composting centres, plastic shredding units and vermicomposting, to enable recycling and safe disposal of garbage are being established in all the Panchayats in a phased manner. Panchayats have taken up 'Plastic Buyback'

initiatives to clear plastic waste and promote plastic recycling.

To reduce the carbon footprint, the Panchayats are planting trees on a massive scale. In the year 2022-23, 69 lakh avenue trees, fruit-bearing and native tree species have been planted across all the Village Panchayats under MGNREGS. These efforts by the Panchayats are complementing the Green Tamil Nadu Mission, which targets to take up two crore tree plantations in this year.

7.6 Self-Sufficient Infrastructure Panchayat

TABLE 7.6

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Self-Sufficient Infrastructure Panchayat	• Information Technology & Digital Services • Agriculture & Farmers Welfare • Animal Husbandry	• JJM • Augmenting Own Source Revenue • Nammaku Naame Thittam • AGAMT II

	Dairying, Fisheries & Fishermen Welfare • Public Works • School Education • TANGEDCO • Municipal Administration and Water Supply • Youth Welfare & Sports Development	• KAVIADP • Mudhalvarin Grama Saalaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT) • Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS) • PMAY-G • Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) • Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP) • Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) • Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) • National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (NABARD-RIDF) • Union Finance Commission and State Finance Commission grants etc.

The vision of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment was to create panchayats which are self-sufficient and self-reliant through devolution of funds, functions and functionaries.

Village Panchayat plays a major role in development of the village from preparation of plans, pooling resources, prioritising needs and implementing the schemes of the Government to bring out the holistic development of the Panchayat.

At present, the focus is on creation of infrastructure in the Village Panchayats like Schools, AWCs, Village Haats, Food Grain Godowns. Basic amenities like water, street lights, water supply, sanitation and roads are core functions of village and block panchayats which are being implemented through various schemes such as MGNREGS, MPLADS, MLACDS, SIDS, JJM, 15th Union Finance Commission Grants and State Finance Commission Grants, ADHIS, PMAGY etc.

Panchayat is the platform for convergence of all schemes and this can be achieved through the preparation of a Village Panchayat development plan which captures the immediate and long term needs of the panchayat and prioritises it based on urgency and availability of funds.

The capacity of the Panchayats will be built to prepare a comprehensive plan for the village which not only includes creation of infrastructure facilities like roads and buildings, but improvement in agriculture, livelihoods, education, health, nutrition and overall development of the village through dovetailing and convergence of resources available across schemes.

7.7 Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat

TABLE 7.7

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Socially Just and Socially Secured Panchayat	• Social Welfare & Women Empowerment • Welfare of the Differently Abled • Labour Welfare and Skill Development • Revenue & Disaster Management • Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare • Animal Husbandry Dairying, Fisheries & Fishermen Welfare • Public Department	• MGNREGS • Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram • AGAMT-II • NSAP • Pudumai Penn Thittam • Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar Memorial Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme • Blue Revolution Scheme • Adi Dravidar Habitations Improvement Scheme (ADHIS) • Umbrella schemes for SC, ST, BC, MBC, Minorities etc.

The Panchayat is the last tier of governance that has to deliver not only basic amenities and services but also ensure social security to the poor, marginalised, women and vulnerable. In a horizontally and vertically stratified society ensuring social justice at the grassroots level can be done only by the Panchayat.

The Government is fully committed to promote and nurture social justice, to take forward Thanthai Periyar's message of social equality, the Government launched the scheme "**Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram''** as a part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Indian Independence during the year 1997-98. The vision was to enable people belonging to various communities to live together without caste or communal differences.

The Department has been building the capacities of Panchayats headed by vulnerable sections and women to exercise their constitutional and statutory rights. Also, it supports and guides them in discharge of their

duties and has put in place a grievance redressal mechanism at district level.

AGAMT-II scheme has earmarked 30% of the funds to be utilised for infrastructure creation in vulnerable Population and similarly under MLACDS 22% of the funds has to be proposed by MLAs for works benefitting marginalised sections of society.

The State Government is also implementing various State and Union schemes like MGNREGS, CMCHIS, TNSRLM, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar Memorial Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme, Pudhumai Penn Thittam, ADHIS and PMAY-G which as a specific earmarked share for the marginalised and Vulnerable communities to ensure social security.

The PMAGY is also being implemented to ensure the integrated development of selected villages with more than 50% SC population.

7.8 Panchayat with Good Governance

TABLE 7.8

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Panchayat with Good Governance	• Information Technology and Digital Services • Mudalvarin Mugavari	• Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) • Mudalvarin Mugavari • DDU-GKY etc.

Through the revamped RGSA scheme (2022), the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department aims to strengthen the capacities of institutions for rural local governance to become more responsive towards the people's felt needs. The State Institute for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD & PR) offers training and capacity building to its officials and elected

representatives in leadership, governance, and innovation.

To introduce transparency and promote accountability, the Department in the year 2022-23 has made all public services, such as property tax, water charges, professional tax etc., online through a single portal developed by the National Informatics Centre. People at the Village Panchayat level have also become tech-friendly through the use of banking correspondents/ATM for withdrawal of MGNREGS wages as well as registering their daily attendance through the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS).

The Gram Sabha app was recently developed as an administrative tool to monitor proper conduct of Grama Sabhas. Further, an Inspection app has been developed to enable real-time reporting of field visits with time-stamped and geo-tagged photographs.

This leads to improved monitoring of the implementation of various schemes.

As a good governance initiative, the Government has launched *Mudalvarin Mugavari*, an inclusive, integrated and convenient platform for the public to express their grievances.

7.9 Women-Friendly Panchayat

TABLE 7.9

Theme	Other Line Departments Concerned	Schemes Concerned
Women Friendly Panchayat	• Social Welfare & Women Empowerment • Health & Family Welfare • Home, Prohibition and Excise	• Mahalir Thittam • Pudhumai Penn Thittam • Girl Child Protection Scheme • Kaavalan App • ICDS • Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, etc.

A vital step to ensure women's representation and participation in Panchayats is the reservation of 50 per cent of the total number

of seats and offices for women as a mandate. The original mandated percent of 33 % reservation for women was enhanced to 50 % based on visible changes and development of Panchayats with participation of women.

Promoting Village Panchayats that are women-friendly is a crucial mandate of the Department as it ensures the equal participation of women in local governance and decision-making processes and ensures their access to the resources and opportunities to build a more equitable and sustainable future.

The department closely works with Health and Family Welfare, Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department to create awareness on various social evils and issues which act as hurdles and affect the health, education, nutrition and empowerment of women. The capacity and skills of the women SHGs are improved and

micro-enterprises promoted through facilitating bank credit.

The PRI-CBO linkage component under the TNSRLM programme focuses on forging effective partnership to synergise the efforts of the Village Panchayat and PLFs for development of women. The Panchayats are closely working with the Panchayat level federations and SHGs for the empowerment of rural women and through them address the other developmental issues in the Village.

7.10 The Way Forward

In order to familiarise themselves with LSDGs and channel their efforts towards effective implementation, the Village Panchayats were initially presented with the option of selecting up to three of the nine LSDG themes and achieving the fulfilment of all respective indicators. Consequently, all 12,525 village panchayats in the State have taken up to 3 LSDG themes during the

Gram Sabha on 24th April 2022 for their fulfilment over the next two years, i.e., till 2024. All nine themes are expected to be taken up by the village Panchayats in a phased manner during the years 2024, 2026, 2028 and 2030.

Enabling local action towards the attainment of SDGs is undoubtedly the most crucial step needed to advance the State's progress in indicators outlined by the year 2030. The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is committed to continuing its various measures with renewed vigour for strengthening the capacities of Village Panchayats for taking the lead in attaining the nine themes of LSDGs in their Village Panchayats.

The Department will extend the required support to other Line Departments and facilitate the process of strengthening the Panchayats to ensure that all Panchayats in Tamil Nadu reach SDGs by 2030.

8. Budget

8. Budget Estimate for 2023-2024

A sum of Rs.22,562 crore is provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2023-2024. Out of which, the Revenue Expenditure is Rs.20,954 crore, and Capital Expenditure is Rs.1,608 crore.

9. Conclusion

9. Conclusion

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is committed to creating thriving and self-sufficient rural communities by providing access to basic amenities such as drinkable water, sanitation, road connectivity, street lighting, etc., while alleviating poverty and promoting sustainable development for all. The Government aims to transform panchayats into clean, green, resilient, liveable, economically vibrant and well-connected rural hubs that contribute to the State's overall development.

The panchayats act as a bridge between the government and the local community, ensuring that the activities of all government departments converge at the village level. MGNREGS, along with KAVIADP, AGAMT, TNSRLM, SBM-G, 15th Union Finance Commission grants and other department schemes get converged at the Panchayat level to achieve synergy and improved outcomes at the grassroot level. The inter departmental convergence

results in efficient service delivery, betterment of rural livelihoods, better natural resources management, increasing the green cover and reducing the carbon footprint.

Localising sustainable development goals at the panchayat level is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We have to develop tailored solutions addressing local challenges and opportunities by focusing on each village's needs and context. Localising sustainable development goals at the village level strengthens local governance and institutions, fosters social cohesion, and promotes community resilience. Overall, localising sustainable development goals is crucial in creating a sustainable and equitable future for all.

The strategy of the department is to further empower the village and block panchayat in terms of implementation of programmes along with the various e-Governance initiatives and quality control mechanisms already put in place, that has started

yielding results reflected in the implementation of schemes. The synergy between the elected representatives of the three-tier panchayat raj institutions and highly competent department professionals will ensure that the gains in the recent past are consolidated and further momentum is attained in the delivery of schemes and services and improvement to physical and social infrastructure.

Improving the rural infrastructure is a critical activity of the department. CFSIDS has plugged an important gap in school infrastructure in rural areas. Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT) is a seminal attempt at structural revamping of rural roads classification and management. Asset gap survey has provided a tool for better targeting during micro level planning. Village Sanitation Saturation and Village Water Saturation Plan along with Gram Panchayat Development Plan provides the base for grassroot planning, which is vital for effective resource utilisation and service delivery.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, under the dynamic leadership of the **Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin** is unwavering in its commitment to carry forward this **Unique development model** to enable Tamil Nadu to attain number one status in all spheres of development in the country.

I.PERIYASAMY

Minister for Rural Development

Government of Tamil Nadu

Inauguration of Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram, Singampunari

The Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the "Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram" Kottaivengaipatti at Kannamangalapatti Village Panchayat, Singampunari Block of Sivagangai District on 08.06.2022

Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram, Kozhuvari Panchayat–Vanur Block, Villupuram District

Inspection of Rural Development works by Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development

Inauguration of Vannivelanpatti Panchayat Office in T.Kallupatti Block, Madurai District

Inspection of MGNREGS works in Vizhuppanur Panchayat, Srivilliputtur Block, Virudhunagar District

Tree Plantation at Vannivelanpatti Panchayat Office in T.Kallupatti Block, Madurai District

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II

1.Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II

2. Creation and Upgradation of Streets and Lanes

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II

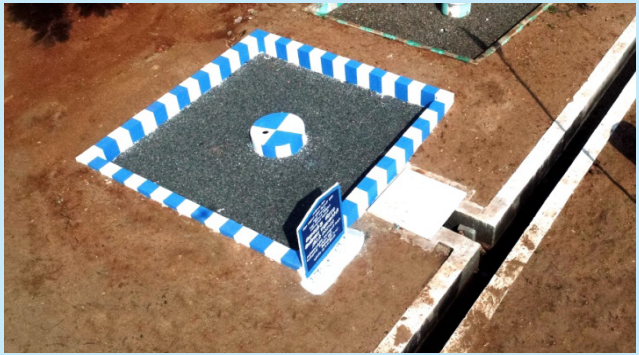
3. Infrastructure facilities to Samathuva Burial Ground

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II

4. Infrastructure Facilities to schools and creation of Public Utility

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II

5. Clean and Green Works



Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II

6. Livelihood and Marketing Facilities

"Namma Ooru Superu " Awareness Campaign

Promotion of Manjapai by SHG women

Women Creating awareness on Namma Ooru Superu Campaign

School students participating in
Namma Ooru Superu awareness rally

School Students taken on exposure visit to SWM Unit

MGNREGS- Water Resource Management (WRM)

Boulder Check Dam

CC Check Dam

Amrit Sarovar Pond

Trenches

MGNREGS- Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Farm Pond

Individual Dug Well

Earthen Bunding in Farmers Field

Block Nursery

Roads

Kolathur Block, Salem District

Nambiyur Block, Erode District

Mohanur Block, Namakkal District

Orathanadu Block, Thanjavur District

Bridges

Kovilpatti Block, Thoothukudi District

Anaimalai Block, Coimbatore District

Thirumanur Block, Ariyalur District

Valapady Block, Salem District

School Infrastructure Development Scheme (SIDS)

Panchayat Union Middle School, Kattangudi Panchayat, Arupukottai Block, Virudhunagar District

Panchayat Union Primary School, Poochampatti Panchayat, Vadipatti Block, Madurai District

Panchayat Union Middle School, Kattangudi Panchayat, Arupukottai Block, Virudhunagar District

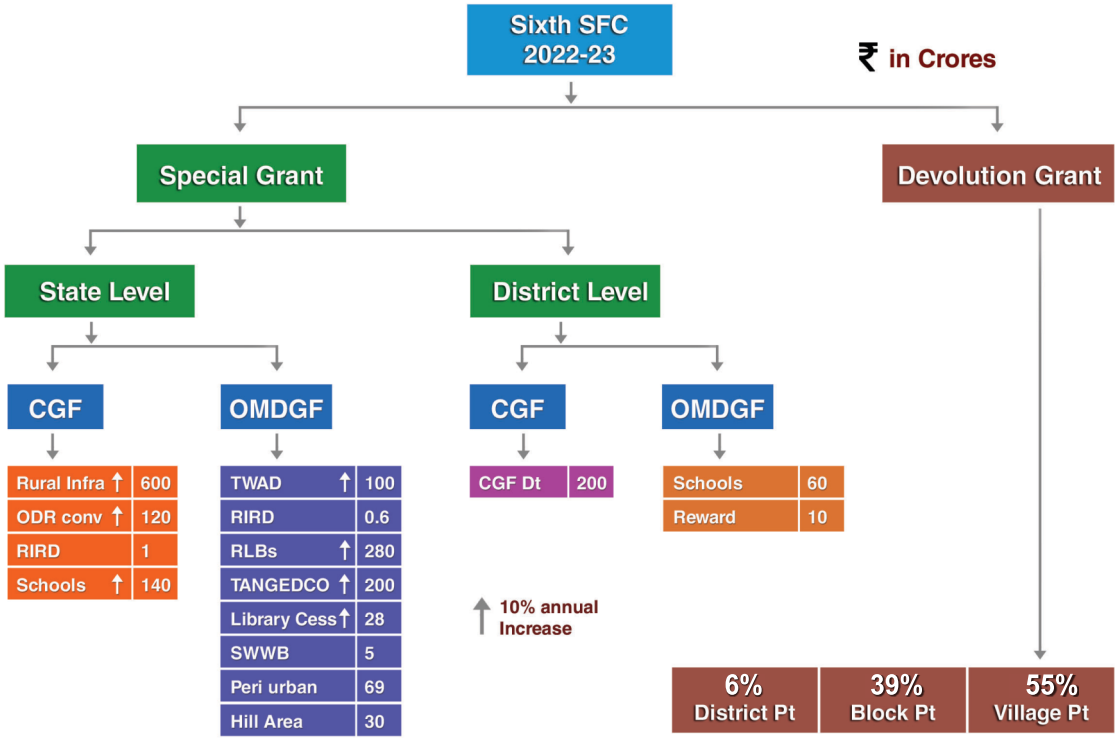
Panchayat Union Middle School, Muniyampatti, Vellalapuram Panchayat, Konganapuram Block, Salem District

New Houses constructed under Housing for All - PMAY(G)

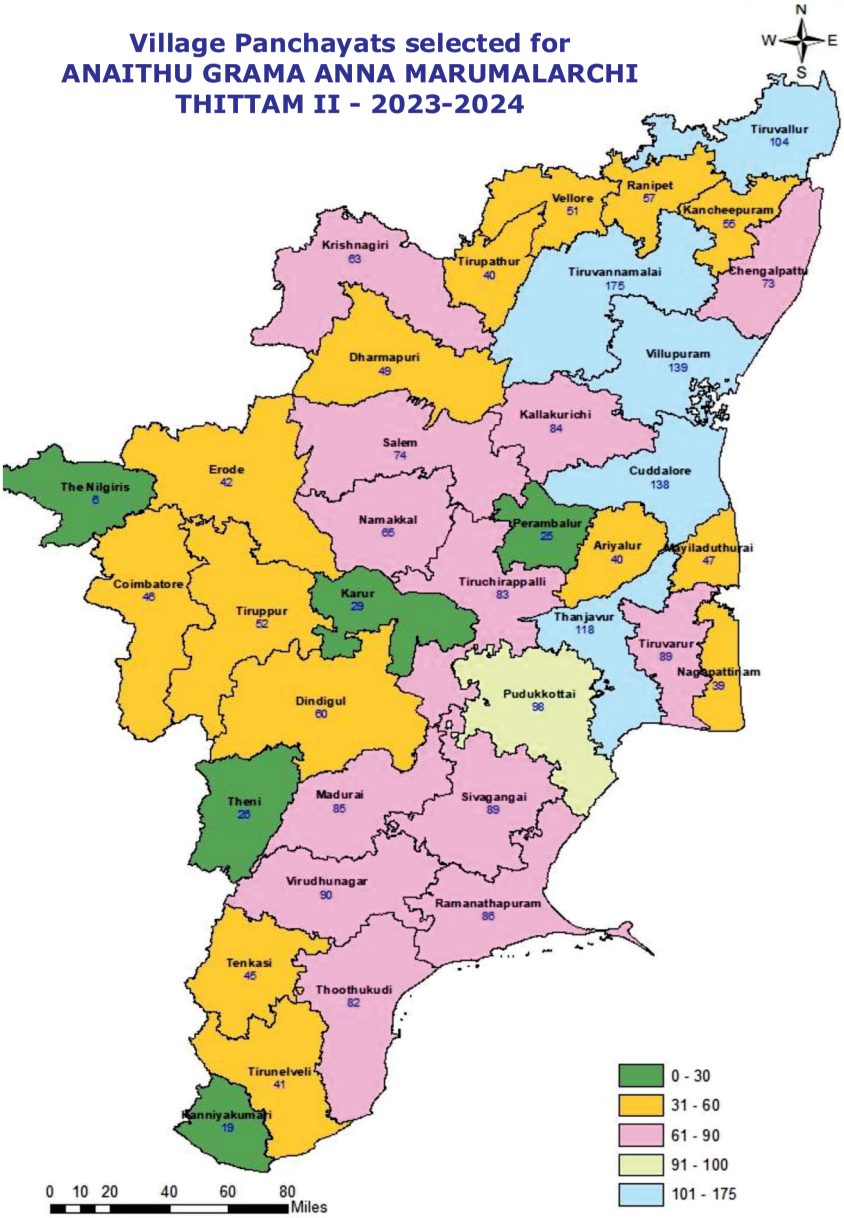
Water Supply works taken up under Jal Jeevan Mission

Sanitation and Solid Waste Management facilities under Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0

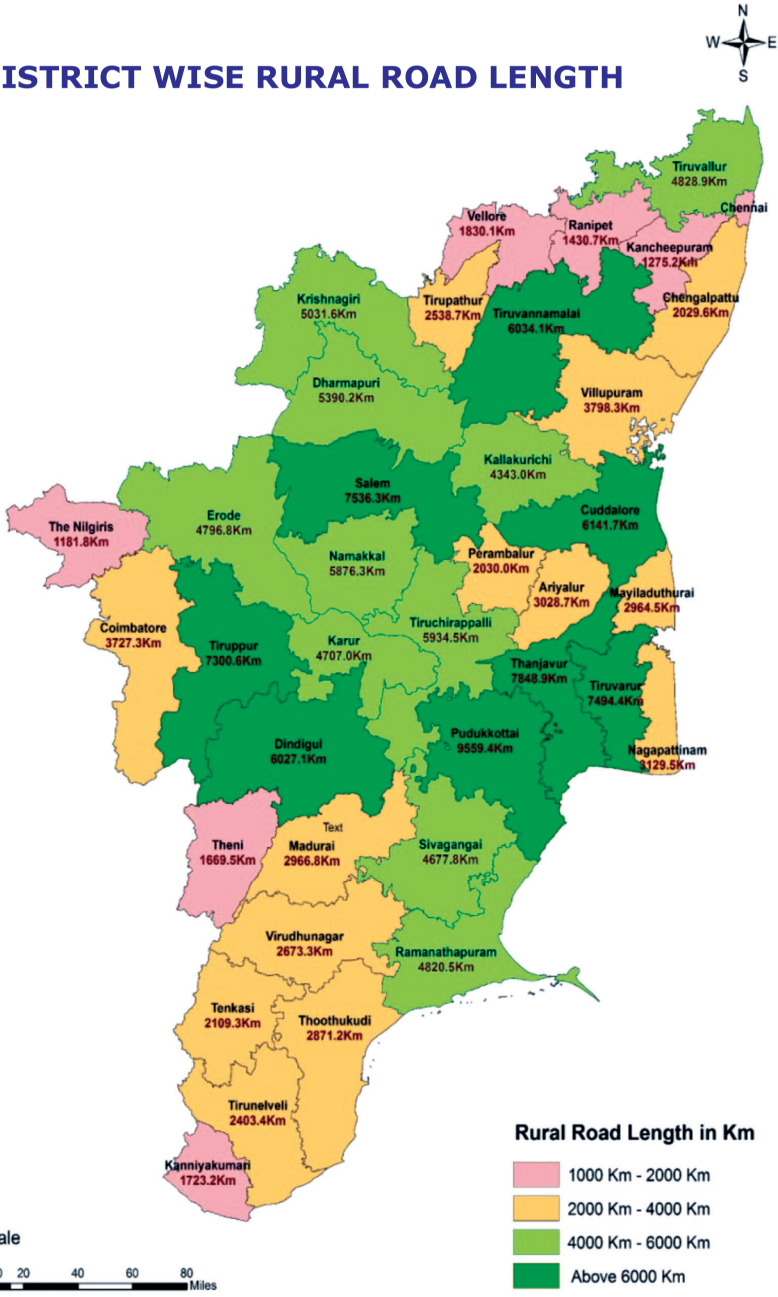
Sixth Finance Commission Grant devolution pattern



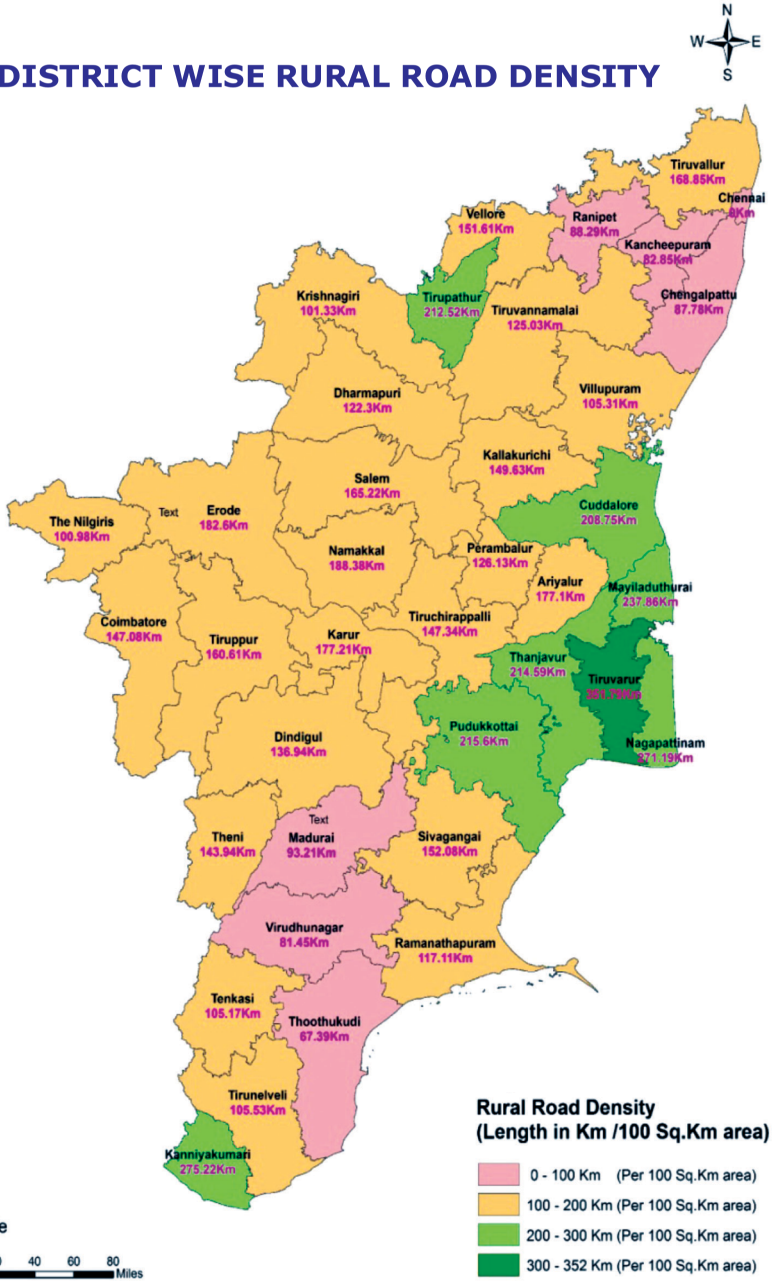
Village Panchayats selected for ANAITHU GRAMA ANNA MARUMALARCHI THITTAM II - 2023-2024



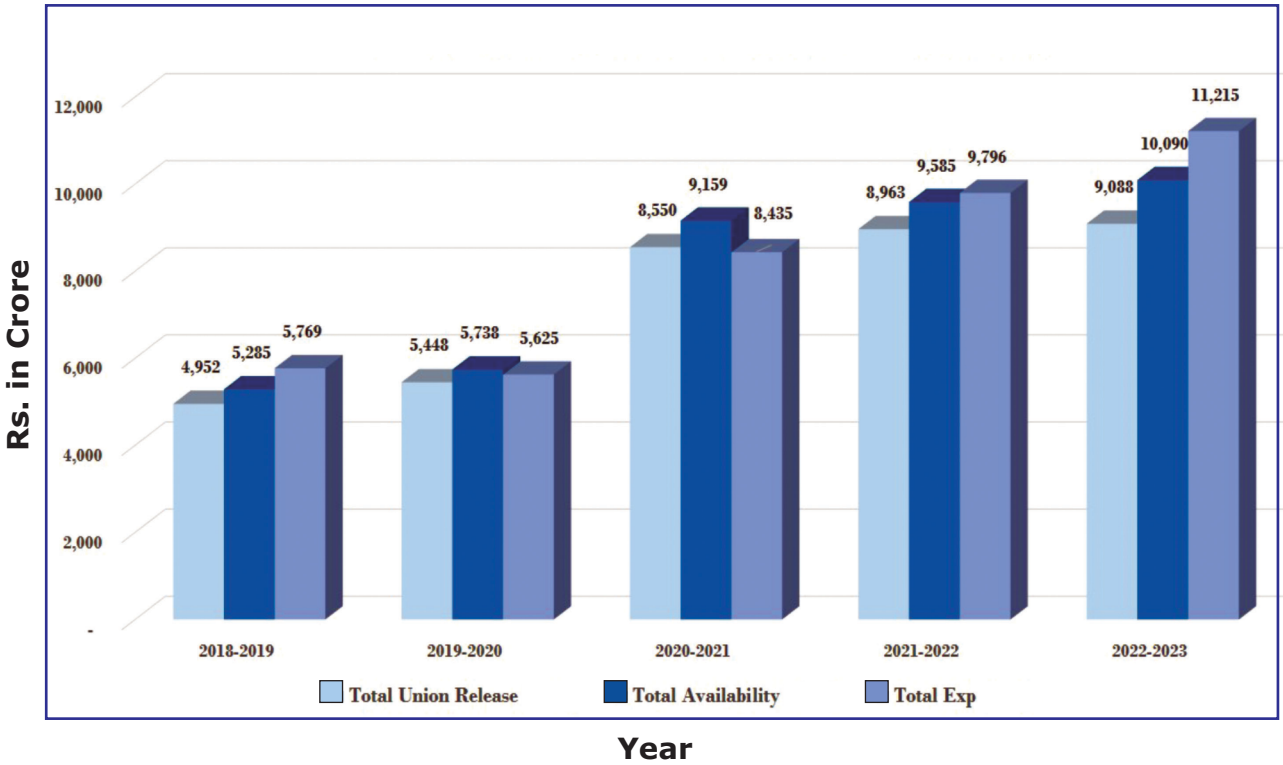
DISTRICT WISE RURAL ROAD LENGTH



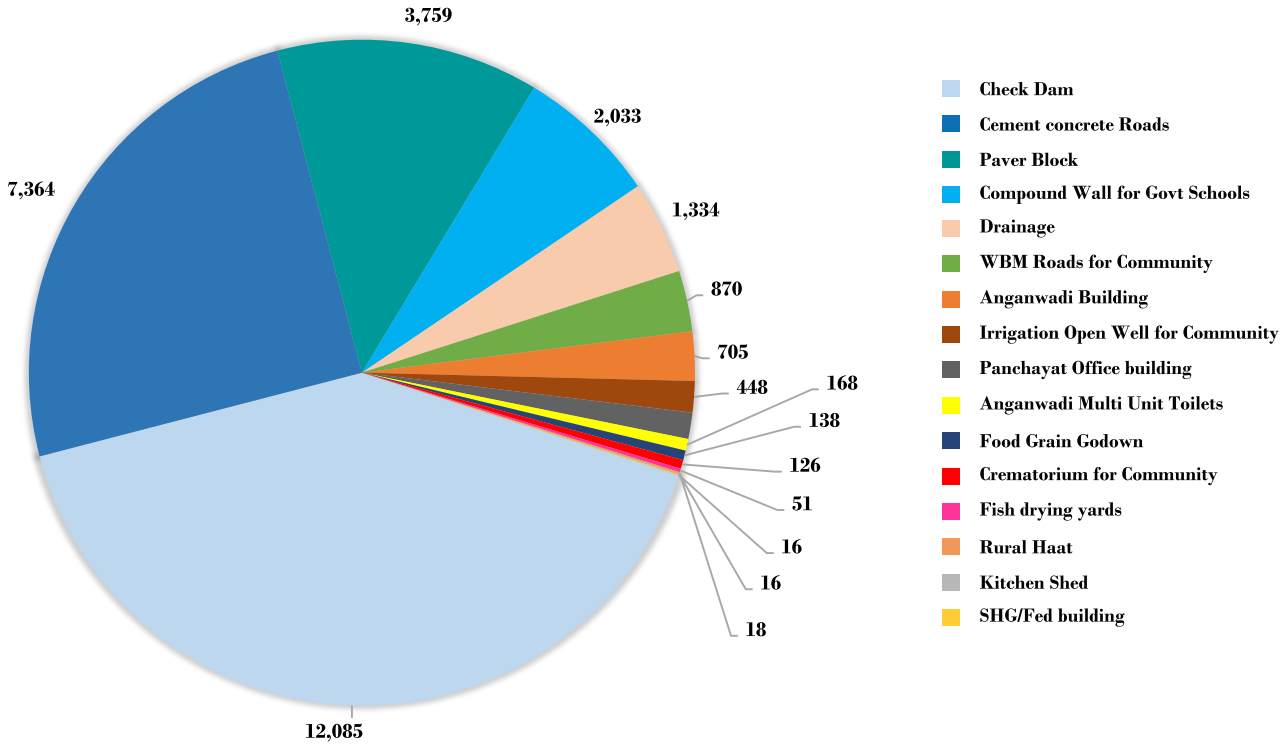
DISTRICT WISE RURAL ROAD DENSITY

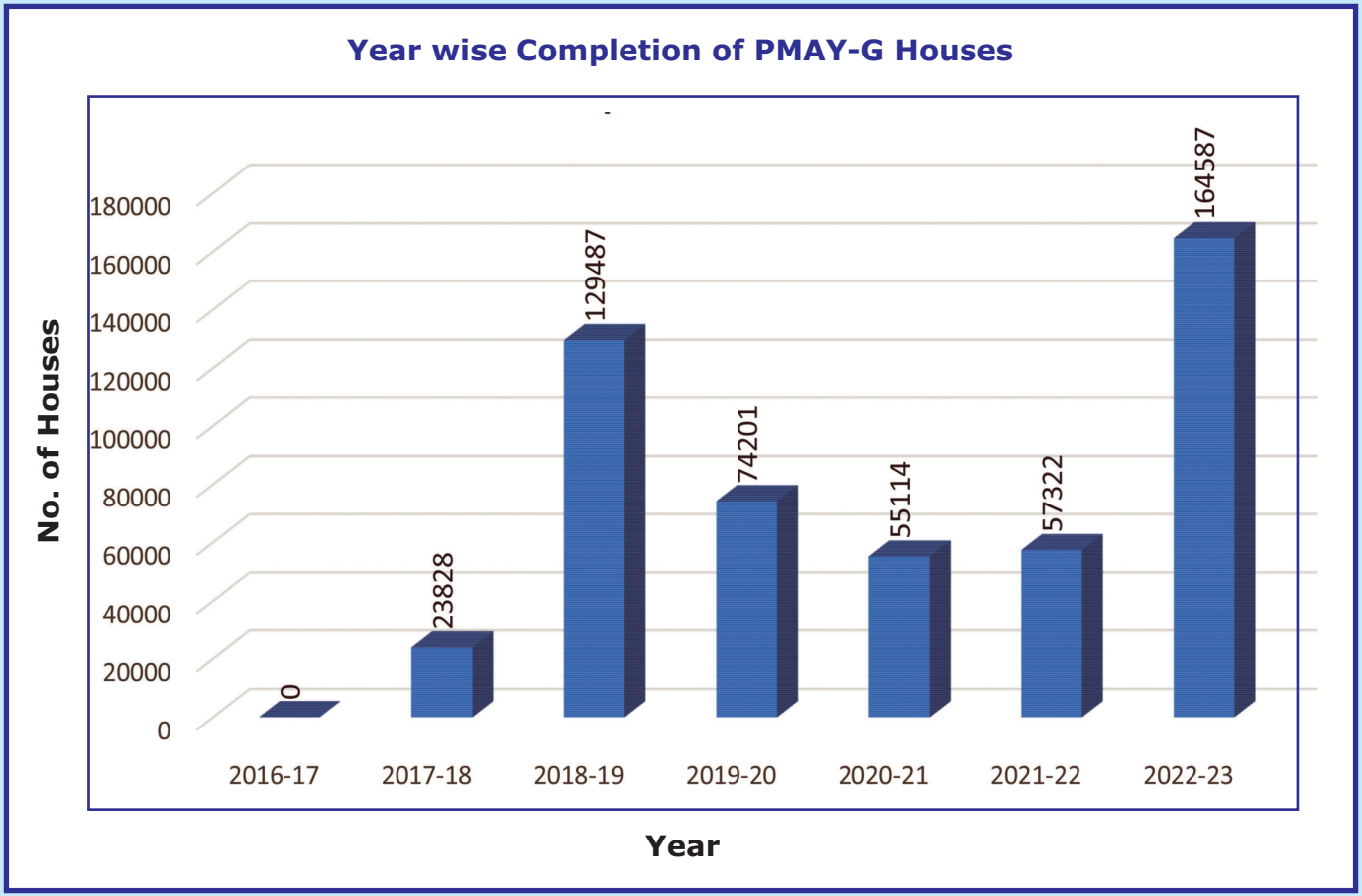


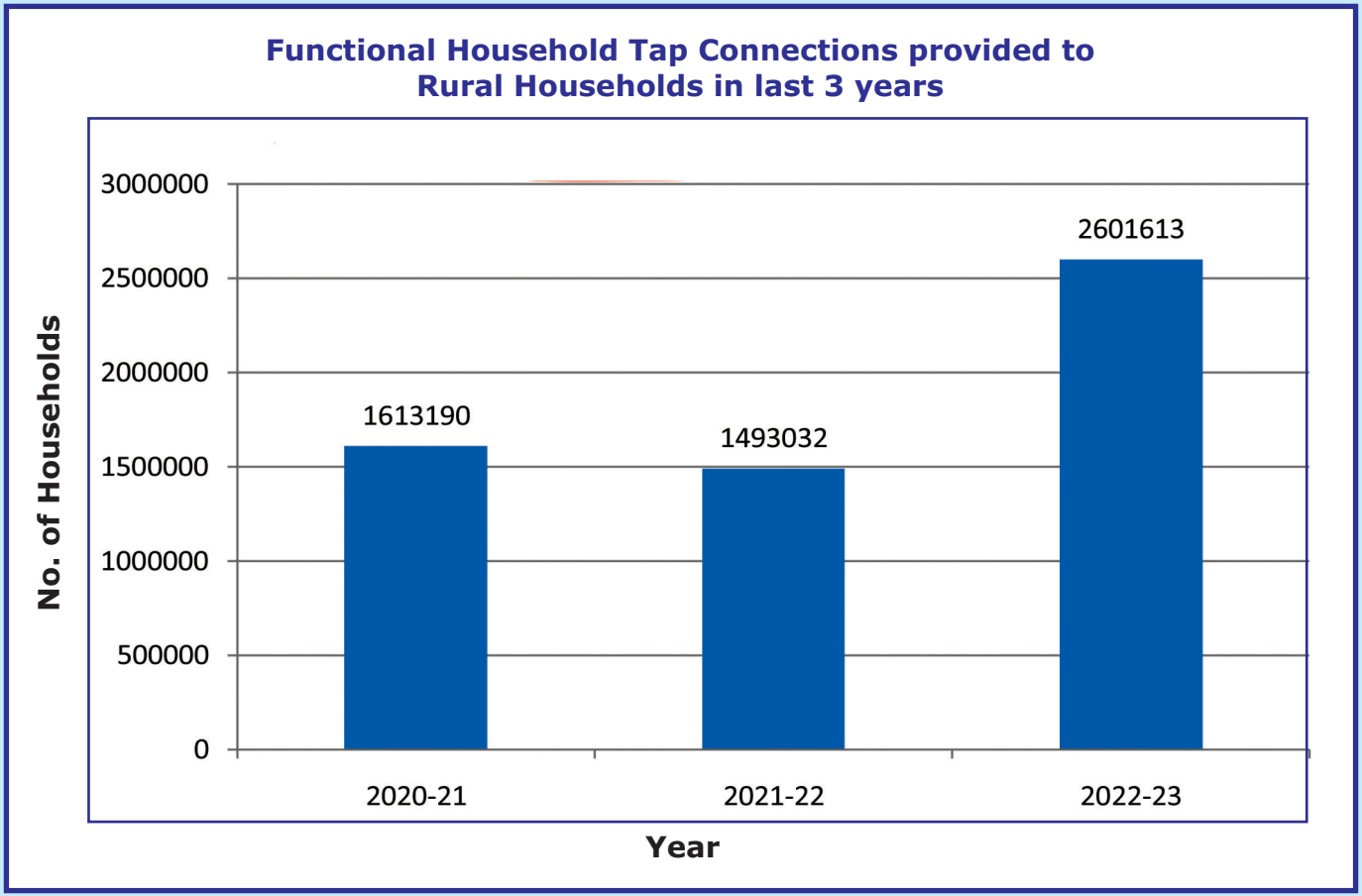
MGNREGS Financial Progress - Yearwise



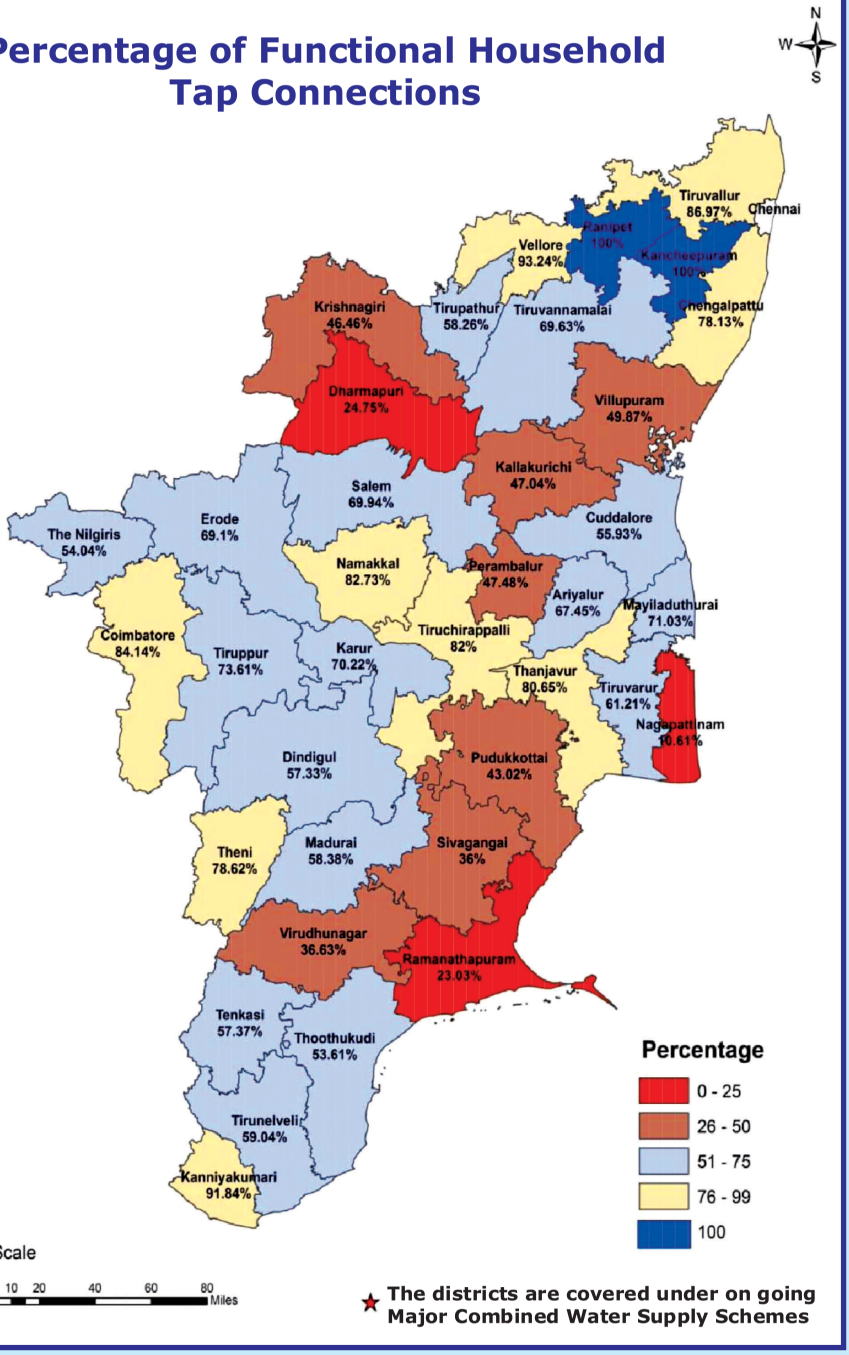
MGNREGS Infrastructure Works - 2022 - 2023




Year wise Completion of PMAY-G Houses
No. of Houses
180000
160000
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
23828
129487
74201
55114
57322
164587
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
Year

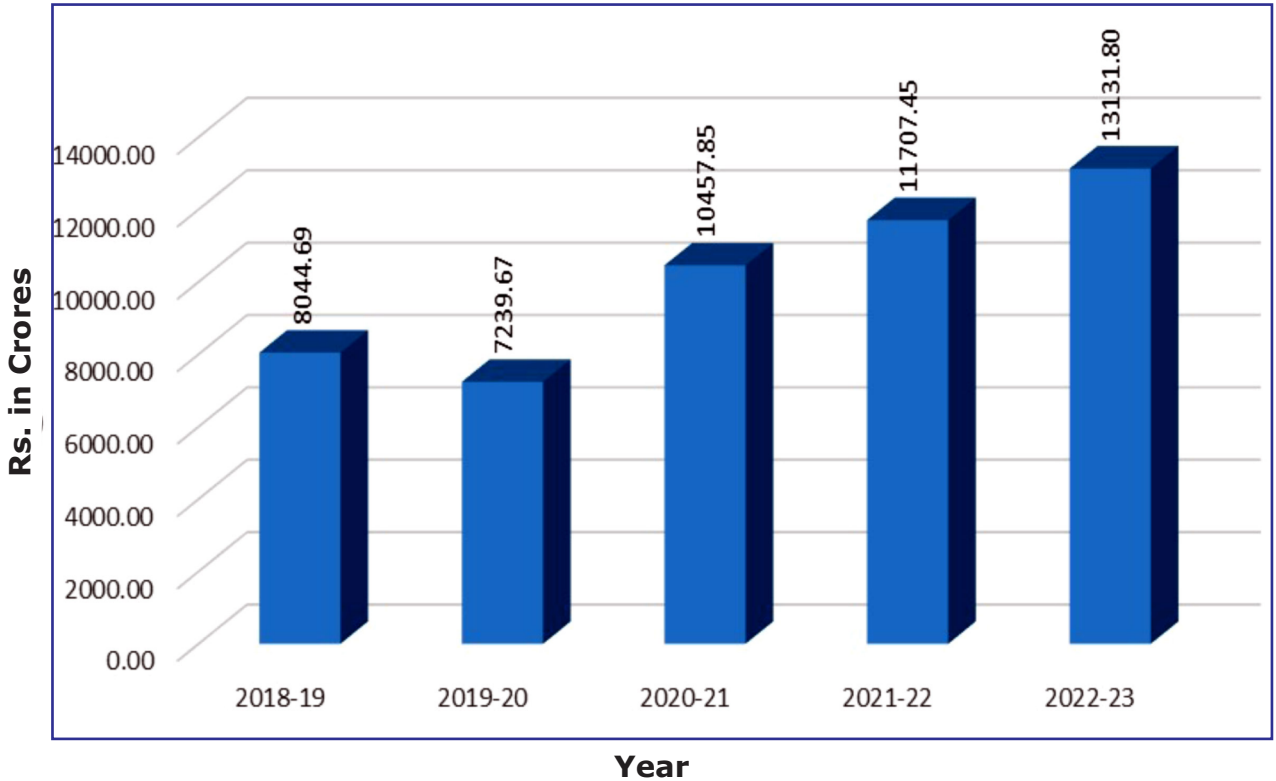

Functional Household Tap Connections provided to Rural Households in last 3 years
No. of Households
3000000
2500000
2000000
1500000
1000000
500000
0
1613190
1493032
2601613
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
Year

Percentage of Functional Household Tap Connections



★ The districts are covered under on going Major Combined Water Supply Schemes

Receipt of funds from Government of India in last 5 years

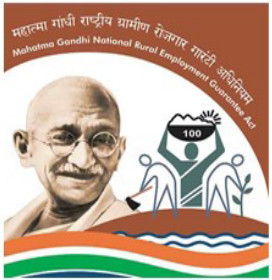


Best Practices of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
Scan for Booklets and Videos

Booklet on Natural Rersources Management

Booklet on Namma Our Superu Campaign

Booklet on Water Resources Management



Best Practices Video