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## 1. INTRODUCTION

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT  
POLICY NOTE  
2013-2014**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

*“ In the true democracy of India, the unit is the village. Every village has to become a self sufficient republic.”*

**- Mahatma Gandhi**

*“Go from village to village, do good to humanity and to the world at large.”*

**- Swami Vivekananda**

*“ I also have a dream or vision for Tamil Nadu. In my dream, I envision a Tamil Nadu where no youth remains unemployed, where poverty is totally eradicated, where every citizen has access to all basic amenities such as health care, education, water supply and sanitation, and above all, where all the people of the State enjoy prosperity, security and peace. I have a dream wherein Tamil Nadu emerges as the numero uno in all economic and social indicators and emerges as the knowledge economy in the new millennium.”*

**Extract from the Presidential Address of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalalithaa at the release of Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 Document on 22.03.2012.**

The comprehensive development of the rural areas is the prime concern of this Government since a majority of the people still live in the rural areas. Under the dynamic leadership of Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalalithaa, the State has been witnessing unprecedented and revolutionary changes in the socio-economic development of rural areas during the last two years.

The new innovative flagship programme THAI (Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme) introduced by this Government to improve the physical quality of life of the people living in rural areas is a major shift in the development policy wherein the **'Habitation' has been taken as the base for planning, financing and implementation so as to ensure availability of basic amenities in all Habitations in the State.**

Another path breaking initiative in the development history of our country is the **introduction of Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme**, enabling

the rural people to have an environment friendly and dignified shelter with a larger living space and having all the necessary amenities with additional solar power for lighting. This scheme also sets the tone for harvesting clean and green energy in the rural areas.

In Vision Tamil Nadu 2023, it is stated that all the residents will have access to safe sanitation including an "open defecation free and garbage free" environment. Accordingly, this Government has renovated all the 12,796 Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women and Children, ensured their sustainability, and also revived the Clean Village Campaign. **A multi-pronged strategy has been planned to achieve the goal of an open defecation free Tamil Nadu by 2015 involving all stakeholders and converting it into a mass movement to root out the practice of open defecation.** A major focus would also be given to solid and liquid waste management in the rural areas.

To bring in significant improvement in various sectors such as Education, Health,

Employment and Agriculture, coupled with access to market centres and increase in dairy production, this Government has taken significant measures for ensuring road connectivity to all habitations by providing all weather roads. **Moreover, this Government has sustained the implementation of laying BT roads using waste plastics with due concern for reducing environmental hazard apart from improving the quality of roads as directed by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.**

The Department supports the development of children, especially the pre-school children, in various ways by not only constructing new Anganwadi Centres but also renovating the old Anganwadi Centres with the provision of baby friendly toilets and modernisation of Anganwadis.

Likewise, to provide student friendly environment for the school going children, important provisions like school building, kitchen shed, water supply and sanitation facilities have been ensured in a comprehensive manner by constructing new

buildings and renovating the old infrastructure under the **Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme and other schemes.**

**With the farsighted vision of Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalalithaa, this Department has taken up a massive scheme for providing 1 lakh Solar street lights within 5 years from 2011-12 at an overall cost of about Rs.300 crores.**

The concrete efforts and measures taken by this Government for the effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme have ensured more number of works in a Village Panchayat, resulting in providing employment for more number of workers, generation of increased mandays and increase in the number of families covered under the scheme. Land development activities in the lands of SC/ST, small and marginal farmers and afforestation works in the Panchayat and Panchayat Union Tanks have been taken up on pilot basis during 2012-13 and will be scaled up to all the eligible

farmers in the year 2013-14. In order to ensure that the benefit of the scheme reaches the differently abled persons in the rural areas effectively, this Government has taken a pioneering step and ordered for special activities with adoption of special rates for differently abled persons under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which was appreciated and recommended for adoption by other States by the Government of India.

Thanks to the many innovative measures taken by this Government, the District Collectors of Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli got the National awards for their work in the year 2011-12 for leveraging MGNREGA to reduce distress due to drought and Habitation based Planning and Record Keeping respectively. The President of Kadambadi Village Panchayat of Coimbatore District also got the award for the best implementation of MGNREGS. **It is gratifying to note that Tamil Nadu got two out of the seven awards given to the Districts at the National level.**

**This Government under the dynamic leadership of Honourable Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalalithaa, has always been very alert in attending to the distress of the people of the State affected by natural calamities like flood, Tsunami, cyclones like Thane and the prevailing drought situation due to the failure of the monsoon.**

Based on the directions of the Honourable Chief Minister to take up immediate measures to relieve the distress of the farmers especially in the delta districts and other regions of Tamil Nadu, this Department adopted a 3 pronged strategy under the MGNREGS.

- (i) increase the number of days of employment from 100 to 150 to all households who have crossed 100 days of employment in the year,
- (ii) additional works relating to desilting, clearance of channels and other immediate works to provide large scale employment and

(iii) construct 15,000 farm ponds in the lands of agricultural farmers so as to provide a sustainable solution to the problems faced by the farmers.

**By all these measures, the Government has ensured employment to an additional 9,66,428 workers of 8,50,874 households who have been benefited with an additional wage of Rs.145 crore since February, 2013 upto 13.03.2013.**

The Department has also organized training programmes to the elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions in the State to enhance their functional capabilities for better delivery of services to the people.

In tune with the Government of Tamil Nadu's vision to become India's most progressive State with no poverty, the Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project launched in the year 2005 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister has proved to be a model project towards poverty alleviation, empowering the very poor and vulnerable households and strengthening

organisations of the poor. The Project has successfully responded to the needs of the poor, building institutional linkages and livelihood options for enhanced sustainability of the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable.

**Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalithaa has always been in the forefront of assisting women and launching special schemes and programmes for the upliftment and empowerment of women.** Several path breaking schemes like cash assistance to poor girl children studying in schools to retain them in schools, free bicycles for girl students, economic assistance for destitute women and special programmes for differently abled and women headed households have been launched under the specific directions of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women started in the year 1983 has been in the forefront of many of these initiatives. The SHG movement pioneered by the Corporation has impacted significantly the lives of the women both socially and economically ultimately having a significant socio-economic

impact on the State. Women SHGs have been used as change agents for clean village campaigns, recycling of waste plastics as inputs for laying BT roads, conservation of environment and for fighting against social evils.

The State's initiatives in the last two years include Common Livelihood clusters, branding and logo for the SHG products, labeling, modern packaging, e-commerce, College Bazaars and establishment of State Supply and Marketing Society besides revamping of the District Supply and Marketing Societies.

**The mission of the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department is the creation of sustainable development and livelihood activities, provision of all basic amenities in the rural areas at the habitation level, promote sanitation, reduce poverty, conserve the natural resources, minimize the urban-rural divide and ensure improvement in the quality of life of the people of Tamil Nadu as envisioned by the Honourable Chief Minister.**

## **2. PANCHAYAT RAJ**



## 2. PANCHAYAT RAJ

The history of the local self-governance in Tamil Nadu can be traced back to the Uthiramerur edicts in Kancheepuram District, which bear evidence to the well established local self-governance during the period of the Chola Empire. It was a system of democracy in monarchy where the members of the Village Council were elected through a process of secret ballot called 'Kuda Olai Murai' and these Councils functioned as self-contained economic and administrative entities. It is also interesting to note that eligibility criteria and norms for disqualification had been prescribed for those who contested for the Village Council.

The advent of the British rule, shattered the basic structure of the local self-governance. However, the British presented a modified concept of local self-governance to suit the British colonial rule.

In the post-independence era, Article 40 in Part-IV of the Constitution of India provides for the organization and endowment of powers to the Panchayats. The Balwantrao Mehta Committee appointed by Government of India,

submitted its report in January 1957 and recommended the establishment of democratic decentralization which finally came to be known as Panchayat Raj.

The Government of Madras enacted Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 and Madras District Development Council Act, with the following major features:

- i) Creation of Panchayat Unions co-terminus with Development Blocks
- ii) Abolition of District Boards
- iii) Creation of District Development Council to play an advisory role
- iv) Entrustment of development and social welfare functions to Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. However, the enactments deleted certain powers of Village Panchayats like judicial powers.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act came into effect from April 1993. Article 243G of the Constitution provides for the scope of devolution of powers and functions to the Panchayat Raj Institutions. 29 items were

specifically listed out in the XI Schedule of the Constitution and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment provided for formation of District Planning Committees.

The 73rd amendment added a new dimension to the existence of local self-governance. Accordingly, the Government of Tamil Nadu enacted Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994) which came into force on 22.4.1994. The 1994 Act brought in a number of changes in the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj structure:

- Three Tier System came into existence.
- Members of the three tiers of Rural Local Bodies and Village Panchayat Presidents were directly elected whereas the Chairpersons of Panchayat Union Councils and District Panchayats were elected from among the elected ward members.
- All the three tiers of Panchayats are independent of each other and the Village Panchayat Presidents are not members in the Panchayat Union Council.
- Reservation of seats and offices for SCs/STs in proportion to their population has been

made and 1/3rd of the total number of seats and offices is reserved for women.

- The rotation of offices in all three tiers will be once in 10 years.
- Election shall be conducted within 6 months from the date of occurrence of any vacancy and the tenure is fixed as 5 years for all the members and Chairpersons.
- Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was constituted.
- State Finance Commission is being constituted quinquennially.
- District Planning Committee has been constituted to consolidate the Development Plans of Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in the Districts.

## **2.1 Grama Sabha**

All the registered voters of a Village Panchayat constitute Grama Sabha, which is provided with specific powers and functions.

Grama Sabha shall statutorily be conducted in such a way that the intervening period between two Grama Sabhas shall not

exceed a period of 6 months. However, the Government of Tamil Nadu has made it mandatory to convene Grama Sabha a minimum number of 4 times i.e. on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October of every calendar year. Besides, the Grama Sabha can be convened as and when the necessity arises.

The Grama Sabha performs the following functions:

1. Approves the Village Development Plan.
2. Approves the Village Panchayat Budget.
3. Approves the Audit Report.
4. Reviews the progress of scheme implementation.
5. Approves the list of beneficiaries, intended to be benefitted under various schemes.
6. Promotes communal and social harmony among various groups of people.

## **2.2 State Election Commission**

Setting up of State Election Commission is mandated by the 73rd Amendment to the

Constitution of India and Section 239 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (The Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994). The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was set up as an independent and autonomous constitutional authority in 1994 in order to strengthen the process of decentralization and democracy. The Superintendence, Direction and Control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the Conduct of all elections to the Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and District Panchayats are vested with the Tamil Nadu State Election Commission, headed by the State Election Commissioner.

The Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner and other administrative staff are appointed as per the sub-section (3) of Section 239 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and the State Election Commissioner shall hold office for a term of 2 years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for two successive terms provided no person shall hold the office of Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner for more than 6 years in aggregate. While the conditions of service and the tenure of office of the State Election

Commissioner shall be as Governor may by rules determine, the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of High Court and the conditions of service shall not be varied to the disadvantage of his appointment.

### 2.3 Elections, 2011

First ordinary elections were held to all the Rural Local Bodies in October 1996, after enactment of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act in April, 1994. The second ordinary elections to the Local Bodies were conducted during October, 2001 and the third such elections were conducted in October, 2006. **The fourth elections to the Local Bodies were successfully conducted in October, 2011.**

The elections to the posts of ward members of Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats and for Presidents of Village Panchayats were direct and held in two phases during the month of October, 2011. The elections to the posts of Vice Presidents of Village Panchayats, Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of

Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats were indirect and were held in the months of October and November, 2011. While the elections to the seats (i.e. ward members) and offices (i.e. heads) of District Panchayats and Panchayat Unions were held on party basis, the elections to the seats and offices of Village Panchayats were held on non-party basis.

The following table details the number of seats and offices in the three tiers of Panchayats for which elections were held during October, 2011.

#### Details of Number of Seats & Offices

1.	Village Panchayat Wards	99,333
2.	Panchayat Union Wards	6,471
3.	District Panchayat Wards	655
4.	Village Panchayat Presidents	12,524
5.	Panchayat Union Chairpersons	385
6.	District Panchayat Chairpersons	31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,19,399</b>

## **2.4 Delimitation of Rural Local Bodies - Conversion of Multi Member Wards into Single Member Wards**

In Tamil Nadu, whereas Panchayat Unions and the District Panchayats have single member wards, the Village Panchayats had both single member and multi-member wards and the elections were held on this basis till October, 2006.

The system of Multi Member Wards in the Village Panchayats posed difficulties in the reservation of seats to SC/ST and Women members for the Village Panchayat Wards. The rural voters also felt that the ballot paper was confusing and difficulties were encountered by the staff members at the time of counting of votes. Since there is no clear demarcation of territory in a multi member ward, there was no sense of owning responsibility among the members of a particular ward. Hence, Section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 was amended vide the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Act of 2009 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 2009). But, the corresponding rule amendment was not issued. Because of this,

the conversion of multi-member wards into single member wards was not given effect to.

Hence, necessary amendment was made in September, 2011 in Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fixation of strength of members and division of Wards) Rules, 1995, so as to bring single member ward system in Village Panchayats – vide G.O. (Ms.) No.63, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR.II) Department, dated: 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.

Originally as per 1991 Census, there were 40,879 multi member wards with 97,458 ward members in the Village Panchayats. Hence, in order to streamline the electoral process and demarcate the Village Panchayat Wards with clear boundaries, the multi member wards have been converted into single member wards as per 2001 Census by which, the number of Village Panchayat wards has been increased to 99,333 and with the equal number of ward members.

## **2.5.Delimitation of Panchayat Union Wards**

Consequent to the conversion of multi member wards into single member wards and

merger of 96 Village Panchayats with the urban Local Bodies, the ward boundaries of certain Panchayat Unions required re-organisation, which has been completed. Elections have been held to these Panchayat Union Wards as per the revised delimitation.

## **2.6 Delimitation of District Panchayat Wards**

The formation of two new Districts namely Tiruppur and Ariyalur necessitated the re-organisation of District Panchayat Wards in Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Perambalur and Ariyalur and the merger of 96 Village Panchayats with the urban Local Bodies warranted the re-organisation of some of the District Panchayat Wards in the State. This delimitation exercise has been completed and the ordinary elections in October, 2011 were held as per the revised delimitation.

## **2.7 Formation of two New District Panchayats**

Consequent to the formation of two new Districts namely Tiruppur and Ariyalur, two new District Panchayats have been constituted for these two Districts – vide G.O. (Ms.) No.26,

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR.II) Department, dated: 25.02.2011 and G.O. (Ms.) No.49, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR.II) Department, dated: 25.08.2011 respectively. **The two new District Panchayats have become functional after the Local Body Elections held in October, 2011.**

## **2.8 Reservation of seats and offices and Rotation**

Seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat and the number of seats reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat according to Article 243D of the Constitution of India. It is also mandated that not less than 1/3rd of the total number of seats reserved as above, shall be reserved for women belonging

to SCs/STs. Also, not less than 1/3rd (including the number of seats reserved for women of SCs/STs) of the total number of seats shall be reserved for women. The State may legislate laws on the reservation of offices of Chairperson and these provisions have been covered in Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 in Sections 11, 20, 32 and 57, further supplemented by Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Reservation of Seats and Rotation of Reserved Seats) Rules, 1995.

**Reservation of Offices and Seats for  
Women, SCs and STs for Local Body  
Elections, 2011**

SI No	Category of Reservation	Total No. of office / seats	Reserved for Women		Reserved for SCs ( General & Women)		Reserved for STs (General & Women)	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	District Panchayat Chair persons	31	11	35%	7	24%	0	0%
2.	Panchayat Union Council Chair persons	385	140	36%	87	23%	4	1%
3.	Village Panchayat Presidents	12,524	4,289	34%	3,136	25%	156	1%
4.	District Panchayat Ward Members	655	228	35%	154	24%	8	1%
5.	Panchayat Union Ward Members	6,471	2,286	35%	1,526	24%	64	1%
6.	Village Panchayat Ward Members	99,333	33,121	33%	25,360	26%	1039	1%

## **2.9 Removal of restriction to contest in the Local Body Election by the Deaf and Mute**

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 defines the basic principle of equality before law. In Tamil Nadu, 3% of the population are differently abled. Among the differently abled, there are many people with high educational qualification and good communication skills. The people of deaf and mute were not eligible to contest in the Local Body Elections. **The Government have issued amendment to Sections 37(3) (a) and 38 (3)(a) of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 on 16.11.2012 to enable the contesting of the people of deaf and mute in the Local Body Elections.**

## **2.10 Re-Organisation of all the three tier Panchayat Wards as per 2011 Population Census**

The wards of Village Panchayats and strength of ward members were fixed on the basis of 2001 population census whereas, the wards and the strength of the ward members of Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats

were fixed on the basis of 1991 census population only. Ordinary elections to the rural Local Bodies were held in the month of October 2011 taking into account the existing ward boundaries and the strength of the ward members by making amendment by inserting section 28-AA to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 in the year 2011.

As per the sections 8, 19 and 28 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, every Panchayat ward / Panchayat Union / District Panchayat ward shall consist of persons as may be notified from time to time by the Government, of the respective Panchayat area as ascertained in the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fixation of members and division of wards) Rules 1995 describes that the number of members to be elected from the wards in every Panchayat Union Council shall be fixed at the rate of one member as far as practicable, for every 5,000 population of the Panchayat Union area. Similarly, the number of members to be



elected from the territorial wards of every District Panchayat shall be fixed at the rate of one member, as far as practicable for every 50,000 population of that District Panchayat area.

The existing strength of Panchayat wards in the State are as below:

- i) 99,333 Village Panchayat wards
- ii) 6,471 Panchayat Union wards
- iii) 655 District Panchayat wards

Hence, as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fixation of members and division of wards) Rules 1995, the existing ward boundaries have to be reorganized based on the last preceding census. Rural population as per 2001 census was 3,62,62,735 whereas the rural population as per 2011 census is 3,71,89,229. Village Panchayat wise population details as per 2011 census has not yet been released by the Director of Census Operations, Government of India.

The Government has decided to re-organise the wards of Village Panchayats,

Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats on the basis of 2011 census population. However, the tenure of existing ward members will not be affected and will continue till the next ordinary elections are held in 2016.

## **2.11 State Finance Commission**

As mandated by 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India and section 198 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994, State Finance Commissions have been formed in Tamil Nadu regularly once in 5 years. The terms of reference to 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.

The first State Finance Commission was constituted in 1994 and gave recommendations for the award period of five years from 1997-98 to 2001-02. The Second State Finance Commission Award period was five years from 2002-03 to 2006-07 and 8% of the State's own tax revenue was recommended as Devolution Grant.

The Third State Finance Commission award period was five years from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The Government had increased the devolution grant from the existing 8% to 10% of the State's own tax revenue in phases. The devolution grant is shared between the rural and urban Local Bodies in the ratio of 58:42. The 58% devolution grant to rural Local Bodies is to be distributed among the rural Local Bodies in the ratio of 60:32:8 from the year 2007-08 for the Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats in the State.

The quantum of increase in State Finance Commission Grants to Rural Local Bodies from 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in the following Table.

### State Finance Commission Grant to Rural Local Bodies

(Rs. in crore)

Year	SFC Grant	Increase over previous year	
		Amount	% of increase
2009-10	1,926.57	210.13	12%
2010-11	2,814.88	888.31	46%
2011-12	3,332.47	517.59	18%
2012-13	4,068.13	735.66	22%

The Fourth State Finance Commission constituted by the State Government has given its report with the recommendations in the month of September, 2011 for the award period from 2012-17. **The Honorable Minister for Finance has announced during the Budget Speech in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 21.03.2013 that "the Government will continue to devolve 10% of its own tax revenue to the local bodies as recommended by the Fourth State Finance Commission (FSFC). However, though the FSFC had**

**recommended the sharing of resources between rural and urban local bodies in the ratio of 56:44, this Government, having regard for the special needs of rural local bodies, will continue to devolve funds in the existing ratio of 58:42. Accordingly, the rural local bodies will get Rs.4,887.69 crores in 2013-14".** The action taken report on the recommendations of the FSFC will be tabled in this Budget session of the Legislative Assembly.

## **2.12 Central Finance Commission**

The Central Government has ordered to allocate two types of Grants to the Rural Local Bodies in the State based on the recommendations of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

### **i) General Basic Grant**

The Government of India has allocated a sum of Rs. 2016.30 crores to Rural Local Bodies as 13<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission Basic grant for the 5 year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The basic grant of Rs. 287.10 crores was received for the year 2010-11 and Rs. 352.62 Crores received from the

Government of India for the year 2011-12. A sum of Rs.408.84 crores has been received from the Government of India for the year 2012-13 as 13<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission Basic Grant. All the basic grants are distributed to the Village Panchayats to perform the basic functions of operation and maintenance of water supply, street lights, sanitation, payment of current consumption charges and payment to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

### **ii) General Performance Grant**

As per the recommendation of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the State Government will be eligible to draw its share of General Performance Grant of Rs. 1067.48 Crores to Panchayat Raj Institutions for the years 2011-12 to 2014-15. The Government of India has listed out certain conditionalities prescribed by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission to avail the General Performance Grant.

The High Level Monitoring Committee in the meeting held on 26.9.2011 decided to implement the following conditionalities laid

down by the Government of India to draw the General Performance Grant:

1. State Government must put in place a supplement to the Budget documents for Local Bodies, separately for Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.

Implementation of PRIA Soft – Model Accounting System and compilation of 8 data basic formats prescribed by the C&AG.

2. C&AG should be given Technical guidance and services over the audit of all the Local Bodies in the State at every tier / category.

Annual Technical Inspection Report of the Director of Local Fund Audit to be placed before State Legislature.

3. State Government must put in place a system of independent Local Body Ombudsman who will look into complaints of corruption and maladministration against District Panchayats.

4. Electronic fund transfer to Local Bodies within 5 days of their receipt from the Central Government / within 10 days due to lack of Core Banking System.
5. State Finance Commission: To prescribe eligibility criteria for the members of the State Finance Commission in accordance with Article 243 (1) (2) of the Constitution.
6. All Local Bodies should be fully empowered to levy property tax.
7. State Government must put in place a State level Property Tax Board which will assist all Municipalities and Municipal Corporations in the State.
8. State Governments must put gradually in place standards for delivery of all essential services provided by Local Bodies.
9. All Municipal Corporations with the population of more than 1 million as per 2001 census must put in place a fire hazard response and mitigations plan for their respective jurisdictions.

The above conditionalities have been complied with by the State Government and the same has been sent to the Government of India for sanction of General Performance Grant to Tamil Nadu.

### 2.13 Pooled Assigned Revenue

The State Government had ordered the pooling of assigned revenues due to the Rural Local Bodies from the proceeds of surcharge on stamp duty and entertainment tax at the State level and apportioning the same to the Rural Local Bodies (except social forestry receipts and income from mines and minerals).

During 2010-11, only **one-third** of the total revenue was assigned to the rural Local Bodies from out of the amount pooled in respect of rural Local Bodies at state level and the balance **two-third** was credited to the "Fund for Priority Schemes in Rural areas".

**But, during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13, this allocation was revised by earmarking two-third of the total revenue to the Rural Local Bodies and the balance one-third allocation to the "Fund for Priority Schemes" for implementing specific**

development schemes in the rural areas and for "Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme (THAI)".

Accordingly, the Government has sanctioned Rs.667.58 crores as Pooled Assigned Revenue for the year 2012-13 from the proceeds of Surcharge on Stamp Duty and Entertainment Tax as below:

(Rs.in crore)

Sl.No.	Details	Amount
1	Surcharge on Stamp Duty	661.31
2	Entertainment Tax	6.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>667.58</b>

Out of the above amount, the two-third, i.e., Rs.445.05 crore has been apportioned to the Village Panchayats and the Block Panchayats in the ratio of 67 : 33 based on the rural population 2001 census as detailed below:

(Rs. in crore)

Component	Village Panchayats	Block Panchayats	Total
Surcharge on Stamp Duty	295.39	145.49	<b>440.87</b>
Entertainment Tax	2.80	1.38	<b>4.18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>298.19</b>	<b>146.87</b>	<b>445.05</b>

The balance one-third amount Rs. 222.53 crore has been earmarked for 'Fund for the Priority Schemes in Rural areas' for implementing specific development schemes in the rural areas and for Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme (THAI) in the ratio of 50:50.

#### **2.13.1 Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue -2012-13**

Under the Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue, during the year 2012-13, 25 Panchayat Union office Buildings have been taken up at a cost of Rs.44.36 crore and 361 Panchayat office Buildings have been taken up at a cost of Rs.29.42 crore and the works are

under progress. Besides, 188 road works to the length of 255.34 Km at a cost of Rs.36.36 crore, 11 High level Bridges at a cost of Rs.17.52 crore and 122 other infrastructure works like Cement Concrete roads, Water supply works etc., at a cost of Rs.2.88 crore have been taken up and all the works are in progress.

The Scheme component of Pooled Assigned Revenue also provides for purchase of vehicles to the representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions and the officers of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Accordingly, 62 vehicles were purchased at the cost of Rs.3.17 crore, in lieu of condemned vehicles to the Block Development Officers, Assistant Directors, Assistant Executive Engineers and Executive Engineers of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in the year 2011-12. Similarly, 24 vehicles have been purchased at the cost of Rs.1.27 crore from the Scheme component of Pooled Assigned Revenue in the year 2012-13.

Totally, 707 works have been taken up and 86 vehicles were provided under Scheme

Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue at a cost of Rs.134.98 crore.

### **2.14 Village Panchayat**

The Village Panchayat is constituted for each Panchayat Village consisting of such number of elected members, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification of the Inspector of Panchayats. The Government may by notification, classify Village Panchayats into various grades for the purpose of effective administration. The total number of members of the Village Panchayats (exclusive of its President) shall be notified by the Inspector of Panchayats in accordance with such scale as may be prescribed with reference to the population of the Village Panchayats concerned as per the latest published census. Every Village Panchayat unless sooner dissolved shall continue for 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting after each ordinary election. However, Special Officers may be appointed to exercise their powers and discharge the functions of the Village Panchayats in certain circumstances.

The number of Village Panchayats in each District is given in the Annexure. The Village Panchayat President is the executive authority of the Village Panchayat. The Village Panchayat shall constitute the following Committees:

1. Appointment Committee
2. Development Committee
3. Agriculture and Water Shed Committee
4. Works Committee
5. Education Committee

According to Section 110 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, it shall be the duty of the Village Panchayats to carry out the requirements of the Village Panchayats in the following matters:

- i) Construction, repair and maintenance of all village roads (other than those classified by Highways and Panchayat Union roads), all bridges, culverts and cause-ways.
- ii) Street lights in public places.

- iii) Construction of drains and disposal of drainage.
- iv) Cleaning of streets and improvement of sanitary conditions.
- v) Provision of public latrine.
- vi) Burial and burning grounds.
- vii) Supply of drinking water.
- viii) Other duties that the Government, may by notification, impose.

Section 111 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, provides for the Village Panchayats to make provisions for carrying out the following requirements, which are deemed to be the discretionary functions of the Village Panchayats subject to the limits of its resources:

- (i) Planting and preservation of trees
- (ii) Lighting of public roads and public places
- (iii) Opening and maintenance of public markets
- (iv) Control of fairs & festivals

- (v) Opening and maintenance of cart stand & cattle sheds, public slaughter houses and reading rooms,
- (vi) Establishment and maintenance of play grounds, etc.

### **2.14.1 Revenue**

The Village Panchayat is the only body, empowered to levy taxes including fees and charges among the three tiers of Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Village Panchayat levies the following taxes:

#### **2.14.1.1 Tax Revenue**

Village Panchayats have the power to levy

- i) House Tax
- ii) Professional Tax
- iii) Advertisement Tax

#### **2.14.1.2 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 & 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

Avenues for mobilizing more revenue by collection of fees from items such as Mobile towers erected in Panchayat land, Optical Fibre Cables laid along Panchayat roads, land categorization, etc., also are available to Village Panchayats.

### **2.14.2 Revision of House Tax**

A general revision of House Tax shall be made by the Executive Authority of the Village Panchayats once in five years.

### **2.14.3 D & O Trade License Fee**

Dangerous and Offensive Trade licenses are issued by the Village Panchayats. The applicants who are willing to start a new trade which involves dealing with dangerous and offensive substances/material and any such machinery as defined in section 159 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 have to apply for the new licenses / renewal to the respective Village Panchayats.

For the year 2012-13, the District Collectors have identified the new trades in rural areas and updated the list of trades and issued the Gazette Notification at District level revising the license fee for each trade.

### **2.14.4 House/Property tax from the Self Finance Educational Institutions:**

As per provisions laid down in Section 172 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and G.O.(Ms) No. 255, Rural Development Department, dated 13.12.1999, every building constructed in the rural areas is liable to pay House Tax/Property Tax to the concerned Village Panchayat. The Government have issued amendment for exemption to the

buildings used for educational purposes including hostels and libraries run by the Government or Local Bodies and the institutions aided by the Government and public buildings used for charitable purpose of sheltering the destitute or animals. Further, the buildings used for educational purposes by Government aided institutions, for conducting self financing unaided courses shall be subject to levy of house tax. Accordingly, Village Panchayats have fixed demand and collecting the property tax from the Self Financing Educational Institutions from the year 2008-09. The property tax demand and collection from the year 2008-09 are as below:

**(Rs.in crore)**

Year	No. of Self Financing Educational Institutions	Demand	Collection	Balance
2008-09	3081	10.13	9.74	0.39
2009-10	3251	11.09	10.62	0.47
2010-11	3777	18.10	17.02	1.08
2011-12	3788	18.18	16.93	1.25
2012-13	3951	20.05	16.09	3.96

#### **2.14.5 Assigned and shared Revenue**

The Village Panchayat is entitled to a portion of allocation from the pooled assigned revenues of Surcharge on stamp duty and Entertainment Tax. Further, the Assigned Revenues are being pooled at State level and distributed to Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats in the ratio of 60:32:8.

#### **2.14.6 Grant**

1. **Central Finance Commission Grant** –  
As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the entire Central Finance Commission allocation is given to the Village Panchayats for maintenance of drinking water and sanitation.
2. **State Finance Commission Grant** –  
60% of the 58% of the share given to the Rural Local Bodies out of the earmarked 10% of the total State direct revenue is due to the Village Panchayats, which is released on a monthly basis. A floor amount of Rs. 2.50 lakh per Panchayat has been set apart to meet current consumption charges towards

street lights and drinking water supply which is operated through a separate account. The remaining amount is distributed to the Village Panchayats on the basis of population. 5% out of the above 60% is designated as infrastructure gap filling fund.

3. Development Grants under various Central and State Schemes.

#### **2.14.7 Income range of Village Panchayats**

There are 12,524 Village Panchayats in the State. The Village Panchayats are categorized on the basis of income as detailed below:

<b>Income Range</b>	<b>No. of Panchayats</b>
Rs.3-5 lakh	1,268
Rs.5-7 lakh	1,455
Rs.7-10 lakh	2,351
Rs.10-20 lakh	4,563
Rs.20-50 lakh	2,524
Rs.50 lakh – 1 crore	293
Above Rs.1 crore	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,524</b>

#### **2.14.8 Settlement of Current Consumption charges to be paid to TNEB by the Village Panchayats**

In order to settle the Electricity charges to be paid to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and the water supply charges to the TWAD Board, a portion of State Finance Commission Grant to the Village Panchayats and entire amount of Thirteenth Finance Commission basic grant are released to the Village Panchayats which is being maintained by a separate Savings Bank A/c. in the Village Panchayats. Certain Village Panchayats could not settle the above dues with the available funds. **The Government has received reports from the District Collectors and issued order sanctioning Rs.21.84 crore from the SFC Grant on 19.11.2012 as one time settlement of long pending arrears.**

#### **2.15. Constitution of a Special Committee for increasing financial support to Village Panchayats**

The Government in G.O. (Ms.) No.98, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR.1) Department, dated: 02.12.2011, has issued

orders constituting a Special Committee to have a detailed study on increasing the financial support to Village Panchayats, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and Rural Development. The Special Committee consists of 10 Official Members and 11 Non-official Members, which includes 2 Experts in Panchayat Raj Accounting Procedures.

The Special Committee had discussion with the elected representatives and the NGOs who are working in the field of Panchayat Raj and reviewed the existing financial position of Village Panchayats and explored the possible new avenues for tapping resources in Village Panchayats. The Committee will study all possible sources of revenue to increase the financial support to the Village Panchayats and give report to the Government shortly.

**2.16. Award under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS)**

The Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India has constituted an award under Panchayat Empowerment and

Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) to Panchayat Raj Institutions with a view to support, encourage and facilitate the State to devolve more functions, functionaries and finances to the Panchayats and build their capacities.

**The Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India has given award to 6 best Village Panchayats and 2 best Panchayat Unions with a cash prize of Rs.84 lakh to the Panchayat Raj Institutions at the rate of Rs.9 lakh for Village Panchayat and Rs.15 lakh for Panchayat Union for the year 2011-12 as detailed below:**

**Award winning Village Panchayats / Panchayat Unions**

Sl. No	Name of the award winning Village Panchayat/ Panchayat Union	District
1.	Edapadi Panchayat Union	Salem
2.	Kuruthancode Panchayat Union	Kanniyakumari
3.	Bherhatty Village Panchayat	The Nilgiris
4.	Karungal Village Panchayat	Dindigul

5.	Nalukottai Village Panchayat	Sivagangai
6.	Michelpattinam Village Panchayat	Ramanathapuram
7.	Keelavellakal Village Panchayat	Tirunelveli
8.	Leepuram Village Panchayat	Kanniyakumari

For the year 2012-13, the Government of India has selected the following Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayat for the PEAIS Award as detailed below:

**Name of the Panchayat Raj Institutions  
selected for the Award**

Sl. No.	Name of the PRI	District
1.	Tiruchirappali District Panchayat	Tiruchirappalli
2.	Annagramam Panchayat Union	Cuddalore
3.	Cheyyar Panchayat Union	Tiruvannamalai
4.	Papparambakkam Village Panchayat	Tiruvallur
5.	Nattarmangalam Village Panchayat	Cuddalore
6.	Thindamangalam Village Panchayat	Salem

7.	Esanatham Village Panchayat	Karur
8.	G.Kallupatty Village Panchayat	Theni
9.	Pethureddipatti Village Panchayat	Virudhunagar

The award and the total cash prize of Rs.1.22 crore at the rate of Rs.7 lakh per Village Panchayat, Rs.20 lakh per Panchayat Union and Rs.40 lakh per District Panchayat will be given by the Government of India on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2013.

**2.17 Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha  
Award**

The Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India has constituted the Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha Award from the year 2012 with a view to recognize and encourage the Gram Panchayats for outstanding performance through effective Grama Sabha. Methalodai Village Panchayat of Thirupullani Block in Ramanathapuram District was awarded with the cash prize of Rs.5 lakh for the year 2011-12. **For the year 2012-13, Nedungunam Village Panchayat of Peranamallur Block in Tiruvannamalai**

District has been selected by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India for the award. The award will be given on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2013.

### **2.18 Honorarium to Village Panchayat Presidents and enhancement of Sitting Fee**

The Village Panchayat Presidents are also the Executive Authority of the Village Panchayats. The Village Panchayats are saddled with more responsibilities compared with the other two tiers of Panchayats. Village Panchayat is primarily responsible for the fulfillment of basic requirements and the day-to-day needs of the rural people. **The State Government has issued orders sanctioning a monthly honorarium of Rs.1,000 to the Village Panchayat Presidents from October, 2011. Similarly, the Government has increased the sitting fee for the Village Panchayat Presidents from Rs.50/- to Rs.100/- and for the Village Panchayat Ward Members from Rs.25/- to Rs.50/-.**

### **2.19 Issue of Identity Cards to the Representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions**

As per the orders issued by the State Government, Identity Cards have been issued to all the 1,19,399 representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions in the year 2012.

### **2.20 Panchayat Union**

The Panchayat Union, otherwise called as Block Panchayat, is divided into territorial wards for every five thousand population. The Panchayat Union ward members are directly elected from territorial wards and the Panchayat Union Chairman is elected indirectly from among ward members.

<b>Number of Village Panchayats in Panchayat Unions</b>	<b>Number of Panchayat Unions</b>
Less than 10	23
11-20	80
21-30	80
31-40	83
41-50	65
51 and above	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>

The number of Panchayat Unions in each District is given in the Annexure.

The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat) is the executive authority of the Panchayat Union. He is assisted by administrative and technical wings. According to section 112 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, Panchayat Union Council performs the following important functions:

1. Implementation of various Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes.
2. Construction, repair and maintenance of classified Panchayat Union roads and bridges, culverts and causeways on such roads.
3. Construction and maintenance of Elementary and Middle Schools.
4. Preventive and remedial measures for any epidemic.
5. Fairs and festivals classified by the Panchayat Union Council.
6. Classified Panchayat Union Markets.

As per section 114 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, the Government may entrust schemes, programmes and activities for economic development, for execution and implementation.

### **2.20.1 Finance**

1. The Panchayat Union Council cannot levy taxes.
2. The revenue of a Panchayat Union consists of non-tax revenues, assigned/shared revenues such as a portion of the pooled assigned revenue, fees & charges, rentals, fines & penalties and Government grants such as State Finance Commission Grant, Grant for Maternity Centre, Grant for Dispensaries, Social Education Grant, Women & Children Welfare Grant, Local Irrigation Grant and Development Grants from Centre and State Schemes.
3. State Finance Commission Grant – 32% of the 58% of the share given to the Rural Local Bodies out of the earmarked 10% of the total State revenue is due to the Panchayat Unions, which is released

on a monthly basis. A floor amount of Rs.30 lakhs has been set apart for uniform and equitable distribution. The remaining amount is distributed to the Panchayat Unions on the basis of population.

4. Pooled Assigned Revenue: Further, the Assigned Revenues are being pooled at State level and distributed to Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats in the ratio of 60:32:8.

## **2.21 District Panchayat**

District Panchayat in each District has been constituted as per section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. District Panchayat is divided into territorial wards for every 50,000 population approximately. The ward members are elected directly whereas the Chairperson is indirectly elected from among the ward members.

A Secretary in the cadre of Assistant Director from the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is appointed in each District Panchayat and is assisted by

the supporting staff. The District Panchayat may constitute the following Standing Committees:

1. Food and Agriculture
2. Industries and Labour
3. Public Works
4. Education
5. Health and Welfare including Prohibition

These Committees perform the functions assigned to them specifically by the District Panchayat. The District Panchayat may constitute additional standing committees for such purposes as it deems fit. Each Standing Committee shall elect its own Chairperson from among its members who are elected members of the District Panchayat. The Chairperson of the District Panchayat shall be the ex-officio member in all the Standing Committees.

The functions of the District Panchayats are:

1. Preparation of development plan for the district
2. Compilation of administration reports of Village Panchayats and Panchayat Union



Councils in the district and preparation of Annual Report for the District.

3. Planning and review of Agricultural and Land Development, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Poultry, Fisheries scheme and Rural Industries.
4. Planning and review of rural housing programme particularly housing for SCs/STs.
5. Identification of major water supply schemes.

### **2.21.1 Finance**

The District Panchayat has no taxation powers. The State Finance Commission Grant and Development Grants and in certain cases, income from their own properties like lands and buildings, constitute the chief source of income.

State Finance Commission Grant – 8% of the 58% of the rural share is given to the District Panchayats, which is released on a monthly basis.

### **2.21.2 Purchase of New Vehicles**

The Government has issued orders vide G.O.No.116 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS.4) Department dated 27.11.2012 to purchase new Scorpio Vehicle in lieu of the condemned vehicles of the District Panchayat Chairpersons from the District Panchayat General fund. The Government has also issued orders to purchase of new Scorpio vehicle for the newly formed District Panchayats of Tiruppur and Ariyalur.

### **2.22 District Planning Committee**

The District Planning Committee is constituted in every District under section 241 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. District Panchayat Chairperson is the Chairperson and District Collector is the Vice Chairperson of the Committee. MPs, MLAs, representatives of Local Bodies are appointed as members subject to the norms and ceiling prescribed. The functions of the District Planning Committee are:

1. Collection, Compilation and Updating of information on the natural resources of the district to create a comprehensive database for decentralised planning.
2. Identification of priority needs
3. Determination of policies, programmes and priorities for development of the district.
4. Consolidating the plans of rural local bodies and urban local bodies for the preparation of district plan. This consolidated plan facilitates the State Planning Commission in the preparation of State Plan.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation of various developmental programmes in the district.
6. Encouraging the participation of Voluntary Organizations in the development process.
7. Advising the State Government with regard to the implementation of State Schemes.

8. Any other function that may be entrusted by the State Government.

Consequent to the formation of 2 new Districts namely Ariyalur and Tiruppur and due to the merger of 96 Village Panchayats with the adjoining Municipalities and Corporation, the strength of the members of the District Planning Committee has been revised vide. G.O.Ms.No. 31, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-2) Department dated 23.04.2012 and the re-fixed strength of the members of the District Planning Committee in each District is as follows:

**Reconstitution of the District Planning Committee**

SI. No	District	Number of Members elected from the District Panchayats	Number of Members elected from the Town Panchayats, the Municipal Corporations and the Municipal Councils
1	Kancheepuram	5	3
2	Tiruvallur	4	4

3	Cuddalore	6	2
4	Villupuram	7	1
5	Vellore	8	4
6	Tiruvannamalai	7	1
7	Salem	7	5
8	Namakkal	5	3
9	Dharmapuri	7	1
10	Krishnagiri	7	1
11	Erode	6	6
12	Tiruppur	6	6
13	Coimbatore	3	9
14	The Nilgiris	3	5
15	Thanjavur	5	3
16	Nagapattinam	6	2
17	Tiruvarur	6	2
18	Tiruchirapalli	7	5
19	Karur	5	3
20	Perambalur	7	1
21	Ariyalur	7	1
22	Pudukottai	7	1
23	Madurai	5	7
24	Theni	4	4
25	Dindigul	5	3
26	Ramanathapuram	6	2
27	Virudhunagar	5	3
28	Sivagangai	6	2
29	Tirunelveli	6	6
30	Tuticorin	7	5
31	Kanniyakumari	3	5

### **2.23 Panchayat Raj Institutions Accounting Software (PRIA Soft) – Model Accounting System (MAS)**

The Tamil Nadu Government has issued orders for the implementation of the PRIA Soft- Model Accounting System in all the three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), namely Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats, from the year 2012-13. **Accordingly, the Government has issued orders vide G.O. Ms. No. 26, RD & PR (PR-1) Department, dated: 12.04.2012 sanctioning Rs. 79.50 crore for purchase of Computers, Printers, UPS and for Broadband connectivity to all the 12,524 Village Panchayats.** The Government has nominated the Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu for purchase and installation of Computers and peripherals in all the Village Panchayats. The ELCOT has completed the delivery and installation in all the Panchayats. The ELCOT has entrusted the job of Broadband connectivity in all Panchayats to the BSNL. The BSNL has promised to provide the connectivity to all the Village Panchayats

before the end of March, 2013. The ELCOT has started the basic computer training programme to the Panchayat Secretaries at the District level.

Training on the use of PRIA Soft has been given to the Officers at the District level and Block level. The training has also been given to the Deputy Block Development Officers who are going to act as Trainer of Trainees. The Districts have started online accounting entries using PRIA Soft. Action is being taken to implement PRIA Soft – Model Accounting System in all the Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and the District Panchayats from April, 2013.

### **3. STATE SCHEMES**

### 3.STATE SCHEMES

#### 3.1 Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme

This Government has introduced the flagship programme called Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme from 2011-12 onwards to overcome the bottlenecks in the uneven distribution of resources and to provide minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all the habitations. ***Tamil Nadu is the only State focusing on 'Habitation' as the unit of development and no other State in the Country is implementing such an innovative scheme.***

There are about 7 habitations on an average for each Village Panchayat in Tamil Nadu with 79,394 habitations in 12,524 Village Panchayats. However, the number of habitations varies from District to district. The average number of habitations in a Village Panchayat in The Nilgiris District is 37 whereas it is only 3 in Villupuram District. Therefore, allocation of equal amount to all the Village Panchayats, with varied number of habitations, has led to disparity in development,

disproportionate distribution of assets and uneven progress. The THAI scheme has come as boon with the aim of extending the basic facilities to the grass root habitation.

There are 12,524 Village Panchayats in the State spread across the 31 Districts (except Chennai). As can be seen from the following table, the population of Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu varies widely with some Village Panchayats having population even below 500 while some others have population exceeding 10,000.

#### Classification of Village Panchayats on the basis of Population (2001 census)

Sl. No.	Population	No.of Village Panchayats
1	500 and below	66
2	501-1,000	1,175
3	1,001-3,000	7,228
4	3,001-5,000	2,554
5	5,001-10,000	1,354
6	Above 10,000	147
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,524</b>

Considering the number of habitations, the Village Panchayats are classified as below:

### Classification of Village Panchayats on the Basis of Number of Habitations

Sl. No.	Habitation Range	No. of Village Panchayats
1	Below 5	6,241
2	5-15	5,434
3	16-25	637
4	Above 25	212
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,524</b>

#### 3.1.1 Fund Allocation

There is a positive correlation between the population of a Village Panchayat and the number of habitations within it. The following table also exhibits the same facts.

### Funds requirement for THAI Scheme

Sl. No	Habitation Range	No. of Village Panchayats	Total Population	Average Population per Panchayat	Allocation per Panchayat (Rs. in lakhs)			Total Requirement (Rs. in crore)
					Minimum Basic Grant	Additional Funds	Total Funds	
1	Below 5	6241	12534047	2008	20	0	20	1248.20
2	5-15	5434	17392688	3201	20	10	30	1630.20
3	16-25	637	3553429	5578	20	20	40	254.80
4	Above 25	212	1864689	8796	20	30	50	106.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>12524</b>	<b>35344853</b>	<b>2822</b>	-	-	-	<b>3239.20</b>
<b>Fund for survey, IEC, preparatory activities and awards</b>								<b>160.80</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>								<b>3400.00</b>

The requirement of a Village Panchayat will be more if it has more number of habitations. Taking this concept into consideration, the Village Panchayats have been grouped into 4 categories based on the number of habitations for the purpose of allocation of funds. Thus, Village Panchayats with more number of habitations and having a larger population shall receive more funds. The above table clearly depicts the fund requirement for all the 12,524 Village Panchayats. Thus the habitations in all the Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu would be covered at a total cost of Rs.3,400 crores

under the THAI scheme. In 2011-12, the scheme has been implemented with an annual allocation of Rs.680 crore. Considering the importance of filling up the infrastructural gaps of rural habitations, the Government has allocated Rs. 750 crore during 2012-13.

### 3.1.2 Scheme Components

Works under THAI Scheme are categorised into three as tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Minimum Basic Requirements	Additional Requirements	Other Works
1.	Water Supply	Anganwadi Centres	Any other permitted works
2.	Street Lights	Public Distribution System Shops	
3.	Roads	SHG Buildings	
4.	Burial Grounds	Threshing Floor	
5.	Pathway to Burial Grounds	Play Ground	

### 3.1.3 Minimum Basic Requirements

#### 3.1.3.1 Water Supply

Drinking water supply works like provision of power pump, extension of pipeline, augmentation of existing source shall be taken up depending upon the requirement.

#### 3.1.3.2 Street Lights

New streetlights will be provided in the new habitations, extension areas, Adi-Draavidar & Tribal habitations and IAY housing colonies, based on the actual needs. Additional street lights, including solar powered lights will be provided in the areas where the existing coverage is felt inadequate.

#### 3.1.3.3 Cement Concrete Roads

Pavements with residential units on sides, streets or lanes prone to water logging, part of the uncovered portion where a portion of the street has already been covered with cement concrete, will be taken up on priority.

#### 3.1.3.4 Link Roads

Link roads will cover bus-plying roads, upgradation of WBM roads to BT roads connecting two or more habitations in the same Panchayat and upgradation of earthen/gravel roads.

### 3.1.3.5 Cremation / Burial Grounds

Each burial ground / cremation ground will be provided with approach road, compound wall, cremation shed, water facility and lights.

### 3.1.3.6 Pathway to Burial Ground

Wherever the pathway is already available, improvement of the existing pathway will be taken up and wherever pathway is not available, top priority will be given to provide approach road or pathway.

The additional requirements and other permitted works will be taken up based on the need and necessity. Apart from THAI, the scheme will be implemented by dovetailing funds, from various schemes of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department and schemes of other Departments.

### 3.1.3.7 Scheme Implementation

- The Scheme has been programmed to be implemented in 5 phases from 2011-12 to 2015-16.
- During 2011-12, a total of 25,335 habitations in 2,020 Village Panchayats have been selected for implementation

with an annual allocation of Rs. 680 crore.

- During 2012-13, this programme has been implemented in 18,581 habitations of 2,250 Village Panchayats with an annual allocation of Rs.750 crore.
- The remaining habitations will be covered as described below:

Sl. No	Year	No. of Village Panchayats	No. of Habitations
1	2013-14	2,500	15,115
2	2014-15	2,740	12,093
3	2015-16	3,014	8,270

- Thus, all the 79,394 Habitations in all 12,524 Village Panchayats will be provided with all basic amenities by 2015-16.

### 3.1.3.8 Scheme Implementation during 2011-12 & 2012-13

To ascertain the availability of basic needs and to assess further requirement of basic infrastructure in these habitations a detailed survey was conducted for taking up works for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13.



25,335 habitations located in 2,020 Village Panchayats and 18,581 habitations located in 2,250 Village Panchayats were taken up for implementation during 2011-12 & 2012-13 respectively and an online database has been created ([www.tnrd.gov.in](http://www.tnrd.gov.in)).

**This is a unique survey conducted for the first time in the country assessing the actual availability of facilities at the habitation level and the actual needs to be fulfilled at the micro level.**

The survey consists of the following set of 12 formats which assessed the availability of basic needs of water supply, street lights, roads and other infrastructure facilities and further requirements at the habitation level.

1. Basic details of the habitation
2. Water supply
  - (a) Over Head Tanks
  - (b) Mini Power Pumps
  - (c) Ground Level Reservoirs
  - (d) Hand Pumps
3. Street Lights

4. Streets and Lanes
5. Burial / Cremation Grounds
6. (a) All Buildings belonging to Government / Local Body Institutions (except School Buildings)  
(b) All School Buildings belonging to Government / Local Body Institutions
7. Ponds and Ooraries
8. Playgrounds
9. Bus Stands
10. Shandies
11. Details of Self Help Groups
12. (a) Village Panchayat Roads  
(b) Panchayat Union Roads

Based on the detailed survey for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 conducted in 25,335 habitations of 2,020 Village Panchayats and 18,581 Habitations of 2,250 Village Panchayats respectively, detailed action plan has been drawn and the minimum basic requirements, additional essential requirements and other

requirements have been fulfilled with the available funds.

Apart from THAI scheme, works have been dovetailed by utilizing funds of various Rural Development schemes like MLACDS, MPLADP, 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant, etc.

The details of achievement during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in fulfilling the basic amenities are as follows:

#### **i. Water Supply**

Habitations with below 40 LPCD water availability have been identified and water supply works have been taken up through augmentation of sources and increased water supply. The details are:

**(Rs.in crore)**

Sl. No.	Year	No.of Habitations	No.of Works	Amount Sanctioned
1	2011-12	8443	7,753	110.40
2	2012-13	8758	11,319	177.36

#### **ii. Street Lights**

With the aim of providing street lights at regular intervals of 30 meters, the uncovered habitations and streets have been provided with street lights.

Sl. No.	Year	No.of Lights	No.of Works	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)
1	2011-12	43,239	21,589	41.88
2	2012-13	42,000	21,976	48.74

#### **iii. Roads**

##### **a) BT Roads**

As a measure to provide the proper 'all weather' roads, link roads connecting various habitations have been taken up.

Sl. No.	Year	No.of Roads	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)
1	2011-12	2873	177.78
2	2012-13	3265	315.13

### b) Cement Concrete Roads

Provision for internal roads in the form of CC Roads have been provided in the nearby Habitations

Sl. No.	Year	No.of Roads	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)
1	2011-12	14,775	185.15
2	2012-13	8,255	64.98

### iv. Cremation / Burial Grounds

Based on the need provisions of cremation shed / waiting shed in burial grounds have been provided along with water supply and light facilities.

Sl. No.	Year	No.of Burial Grounds	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)
1	2011-12	3,375	73.07
2	2012-13	3,562	86.52

### v. Pathway to Burial Ground

Wherever required the approach road to burial ground has been provided.

Sl. No.	Year	No.of Works	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in crore)
1	2011-12	389	12.98
2	2012-13	1,153	41.61

### vi . Additional Requirements

Wherever essential, the additional requirements like Public Distribution System Shops, Anganwadis, SHG Buildings, Threshing Floor and playgrounds have been provided.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Category	2011-12		2012-13	
		No	Amount	No	Amount
1	Anganwadis	54	220.980	27	109.370
2	Public Distribution System Shops	58	310.032	18	93.250
3	SHG Buildings	14	50.372	5	21.200
4	Threshing Floor	159	304.13	86	198.690
5	Playground	7	4.586	8	8.390

Apart from Basic requirements and additional requirements, the essential other requirements have also been provided during

2011-12 (1207 Nos) and 2012-13 (713 Nos) in the needy Habitations.

### **3.1.3.9 Scheme Implementation during 2013-14**

- THAI Scheme will be implemented in 15,115 habitations of 2,500 Village Panchayats with an allocation of Rs.750 crore. Out of this, Rs.680 crore will be earmarked for fulfilling the basic needs. Additional Rs.70 crore will be earmarked to improve Panchayat Union Roads which run through or in the vicinity of the THAI villages of 2013-14.
- Detailed Survey has been conducted already in these habitations based on which the actual requirement will be arrived at and works will be taken up under THAI Scheme during 2013-14.
- To fulfill all the requirements, dovetailing of funds from other schemes of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department and other Departments will be done.

### **3.2 Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS)**

In the Governor's address on 03.06.2011 in the Legislative Assembly, it was announced that "This Government will launch a 'Solar Powered Green House Scheme' for the benefit of the poor in the rural areas and construct houses measuring about 300 square feet at a unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakh by meeting the entire cost by the State Government".

Accordingly, this Government had ordered for construction of 60,000 Solar Powered Green Houses of 300 square feet each, every year for the next five years commencing from 2011-12 at a unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakhs per house. The scheme is named as "Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS)."

**Construction of houses under "Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme" ordered by the Honourable Chief Minister is another milestone in the history of rural housing which clearly addresses the shelter needs in rural areas. Nowhere in the country is such a free housing scheme for the construction**

**of houses with an area of 300 sq.ft with solar powered lighting implemented.**

### **3.2.1 Salient features of the Scheme**

- All the people living below poverty line in rural areas are eligible for Solar Powered Green Houses.
- Each house is built with an area of 300 square feet at a unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakh fully funded by the State Government.
- Each house consists of a living room, bed room, kitchen, toilet and verandah apart from Rain Water Harvesting provision.
- Each house is provided with 5 solar powered Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL), one each in bed room, living room, kitchen, toilet and verandah. Each beneficiary is given the option to have an electric connection powered by TNEB, which will be metered.
- The unit cost is Rs.1.80 lakh per house @Rs.1.50 lakh for construction and Rs.30,000/- for Solar Powered Lights.
- The RD & PR Department is entrusted with the construction of houses and Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency

(TEDA) is the implementing agency for solar lighting component.

- The Green Houses are constructed either insitu (replacing his/her existing dwelling structure) or in the land owned by the beneficiary elsewhere in the Village Panchayat. No land acquisition is envisaged under this scheme. Only people with patta for their sites are eligible under this scheme.
- The supply, installation and commissioning of solar panels and lights are undertaken directly by TEDA by following established procedures in co-ordination with the Project Directors of District Rural Development Agencies.

### **3.2.2 Type design and unit cost**

- Each house shall be constructed with a maximum plinth area of 300 sq.ft at a unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakh. The houses will be built with a living room, bed room, kitchen and a toilet. Wherever possible, the toilet shall be constructed by dovetailing funds from the Total Sanitation Campaign. Rain Water

Harvesting Structure shall be provided in all the houses. The Solar powered lighting system shall be installed by TEDA in co-ordination with the District officials.

- An exclusive type design for this Scheme has been developed and the construction of houses should not exceed the permissible limit of 300 sq.ft. To ensure uniformity in the design, no change of type design is normally permitted.
- However, changes in type design, such as shifting of kitchen room or bedroom to another direction, etc., shall be permitted without altering the total plinth area of 300 sq.ft.
- The logo for this scheme printed on ceramic tiles shall be affixed visibly on all the houses as shown in the design.
- The name of the scheme, beneficiary's name and year of construction shall be painted prominently on each completed house.

### **3.2.3 Installation of Solar Powered Home Lighting System**

The following modalities shall be followed in the installation, operation and maintenance of solar powered lights: -

- Each house shall have 5 CFL lights through Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) System.
- The internal wiring will be done as part of the civil construction. TEDA will do up to the change over including the installation of the change over switch.
- There shall be a 5 year warranty period inclusive of Comprehensive Maintenance Contract (CAMC) period for the systems supplied, based on the rates quoted. The suppliers should set up District level/ Block level Service Centres. A District level Helpline shall also be installed by the supplier/manufacturer.
- The amount of Rs.30,000/- per house for SPV Home lighting system will be drawn by the Commissioner of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj and deposited with TEDA. The subsidy

amount eligible for the solar lighting system shall be claimed by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), GOI and remitted to Government of Tamil Nadu account. TEDA will facilitate claim of the subsidy from MNRE.

- Any savings and interest accrued by TEDA while implementing the Scheme shall be remitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu account.
- Tenders shall be floated by TEDA as per Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998.
- TEDA shall bring out Brochures/Hand outs and other training materials on the usage and maintenance of the SPV equipments. A Hand out on Dos and Don'ts should also be prepared by TEDA in the local language and distributed to the beneficiaries.
- Training Modules shall be prepared by TEDA to train the Panchayat Presidents, Panchayat Secretaries, select SHG Members and other local functionaries

deemed fit, so that they can serve as effective interface between the beneficiaries and suppliers.

#### **3.2.4 Execution of Works**

The erection and commissioning agencies shall be responsible for 5 years warranty inclusive of comprehensive maintenance contract. TEDA will station one AEE/AE and one Junior Assistant cum Computer Operator at each DRDA who will liaise with the Project Director, DRDA for day to day coordination and supervision. The PD, DRDA shall provide TEDA a room in DRDA for housing TEDA unit.

#### **3.2.5 Quality Control & Inspection**

TEDA will engage Project Management Consultants (PMC) and a third party inspection agency, whose responsibility is to ensure that all the materials used and the workmanship practiced conform to the prescribed specifications. The inspection will cover quality checks of major materials at pre-shipment stage at the vendor's outlet.

The PMC will ensure that 100% of the lights are installed after inspection. Any defect in the SPV Home Lighting System will be brought to the notice of TEDA by the beneficiary/ Panchayat/ Block/ District Administration for immediate rectification.

In case the quality check reveals that the work is not satisfactory, the implementing agency (TEDA) shall ensure replacement of the material or rectification of the defective workmanship, as the case may be, within the stipulated time. All works rated unsatisfactory shall be re-inspected after the rectification report is received from the contractor. Funds will be released to the commissioning agencies only after receiving satisfactory inspection reports. TEDA will designate an appropriate senior officer as incharge of the Monitoring system.

### **3.2.6 Maintenance of the System**

As part of the tender, the commissioning agencies shall be responsible to train the beneficiaries as well as 4 SHG members in each Panchayat to do regular maintenance.

### **3.2.7 State Empowered Committee**

The State Empowered Committee constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu with the following members will sanction the projects, including revised costs estimates, monitor and review the implementation of the Scheme in addition to issuing necessary guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of the Scheme. This Committee will also approve the technical specifications and the tender documents, and will recommend the final bid price to the appropriate authority for acceptance.

CMD, TEDA- Member, Secretary  
Principal Secretary, Energy Department  
Principal Secretary, RD&PR Department  
Principal Secretary, Finance Department  
Commissioner, Directorate of RD&PR  
Chairman, TANTRANSCO  
Dr. Giridhar, CWET  
Prof. Ashok Jhunjunwala, Chairman RTBI,  
IIT Madras



### **3.2.8 Funds release and Subsidy Claim**

The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj will draw the funds and release the same to TEDA. Funds to the companies shall be released based on the progress of installation. Final payment should be made only after the satisfactory completion of the work, duly getting a certificate relating to completion from the competent authority of TEDA. TEDA will facilitate the RD & PR Department in obtaining the subsidy from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India for reimbursing to the State Government.

### **3.2.9 Warranty**

TEDA should ensure the norms for good quality as per the approved standards of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). There should be warranty for each item such as solar panel, battery, etc. which is to be taken care in the agreement itself. The SPV lighting system will have a warranty of two years. Further, the rate for Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC) will be called for another 3 years (beyond 2 years

warranty period) through tendering process. Depending on the rates quoted and the funds available, the number of years for CAMC will be finalized by TEDA.

### **3.2.10 Facilitation and Co-ordination by District Administration**

- The list of Village Panchayats selected along with the details of houses where SPV Home Lighting Systems are to be installed should be communicated to TEDA well in advance.
- Coordination should be maintained with Project Management Consultant appointed by TEDA through District Managers of TEDA, for the installation of SPV Home Lighting Systems.
- The full address and contact phone numbers of the manufacturers / suppliers / installation and commissioning contractors (AMC holders) should be made available at the District level, Block level and at the Village Panchayat level by TEDA

for easy and effective communication at times of need.

### **3.2.11 Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC)**

The warranty and the Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC) entered with TEDA on behalf of the beneficiaries will be handed over to the beneficiaries after successful installation.

### **3.2.12 Eligibility of the Beneficiaries**

The beneficiary should:

- Reside within the Village Panchayat
- Find a place in the BPL permanent wait list of the Village Panchayat;
- Own a site of not less than 300 sq.ft. area
- Have clear patta for the site/house in the name of the head of the family or any other member of the household
- Not own any other pucca concrete house in the village or elsewhere

- Not have been benefited under any other housing scheme of the Government.

### **3.2.12.1 Mode of Selection of Beneficiaries**

- A permanent wait list of BPL for each Village Panchayat should be drawn and the poorest of the poor should be selected.
- While preparing the list of beneficiaries, priority should be given to differently abled, widows, destitute and deserted women, women headed families, transgender, HIV/AIDS/TB affected who are certified by the Deputy Director (Health Services) concerned and victims of natural calamities such as fire, flood, etc. Priority shall also be given to households having a mentally challenged person in the family.
- Any eligible poor person whose name does not figure in the BPL list can apply to the Block Development

Officer and an Assistant Director level officer of RD&PR Department may verify the fact and with the concurrence of District Collector, his name may be included in the BPL list and approval of Grama Sabha shall be obtained for the same. In the event of inclusion, his/her name will become a part of the permanent wait list and considered for selection accordingly.

- The Village Panchayat should draw a list of eligible beneficiaries living below poverty line under this scheme and place it before the Grama Sabha for its approval.

### **3.2.12.2 Selection of the Beneficiaries**

From the list of eligible beneficiaries, a Committee comprising of Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats), Deputy Block Development Officer and Village Panchayat President concerned shall select the genuine BPL beneficiary as per guidelines and the final list of selected beneficiaries identified by the Committee should be placed before the Grama Sabha for its approval.

### **3.2.13 Allocation of Houses**

- i) At the State level, the Commissioner of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj shall allocate the number of houses to be constructed under this Scheme for each district in a year.
- ii) At the District level, the District Collector shall decide the allotment of houses to the Village Panchayats.
- iii) The Village Panchayats should allocate the houses to the selected beneficiaries based on the priority category of people found in the BPL Permanent Wait List approved by the Grama Sabha.

### **3.2.14 Issue of Work Order**

The Block Development Officer (BP) should issue the work order to the beneficiaries after confirming the eligibility of beneficiaries with reference to title and site by the officials of RD &PR Department.

### **3.2.15 Marking of Site**

The concerned Union Overseer of a particular Village Panchayat shall mark the site as per the type design approved by the Government for commencement of work.

### **3.2.16 Supply of Materials**

#### **Cement**

At the State level, necessary steps will be taken to ensure smooth supply of cement for construction of houses at Village Panchayats. Cement supply shall be arranged through M/s. TANCEM and the payment may be made by the DRDA at District level and the amount will be adjusted from the scheme fund.

#### **Steel**

Similarly, Project Directors of DRDAs should take necessary steps to procure steel based on the needs of their district and payment will be made by the DRDAs at District level and the amount will be adjusted from the scheme fund.

#### **Doors and Windows**

Beneficiaries themselves can arrange for doors and windows. If the beneficiary is unable

to arrange for doors and windows, the PD,DRDA should arrange for supply of the same and the cost will be deducted from the scheme fund .

For all the above procurements, the PDs of DRDA should work out the total quantity of materials needed for their district based on the number of houses allocated to them.

### **3.2.17 Mode of Implementation**

- Administrative sanction for the scheme based on the district allocation for each year shall be accorded by the District Collector.
- The execution of the scheme is entrusted to the BDO (Block Panchayat).
- The Block Engineers shall be responsible for the construction and other technical aspects of construction. The Assistant Executive Engineers shall check measure the progress of the houses.
- The Project Directors, DRDA, Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers (RD) should frequently inspect the execution and progress of the houses

and ensure early completion. They should also ensure no deviation from the type design or any other discrepancies under this scheme.

### **3.2.18 Documentation**

Photographs exhibiting the beneficiary positioned in front of the house in which they reside at present shall be taken. The same process has to be repeated after completion of the house. These processes have to be documented by the Block Development Officer (BP) before making final payment. Out of the fund allocated for the scheme, 1% is earmarked for documentation and other Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

### **3.2.19 Monitoring**

The District Collector will review the progress of the construction of houses as well as the installation of SPV Home Lighting System with the Block officials and the Officials of TEDA. Nodal Officers in the cadre of Assistant Director must be appointed by the District Collector to supervise the works. The

District Collector and the Project Director, District Rural Development Agency are the Officers responsible for the proper implementation of the Scheme at the District level and TEDA at the State level for the installation of SPV Home Lighting Systems.

### **3.2.20 Release of funds**

- The Commissioner of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj is authorized to draw the annual allocation for CMSPGHS in two half-yearly instalments. The fund in turn will be released to the districts at the rate of Rs.1,50,000/- per house. The balance amount at the rate of Rs.30,000/- per house shall be deposited with Chairman & Managing Director, TEDA for the purchase and installation of materials relating to Solar Powered Lighting System. The DRDA shall release the funds directly to the respective Village Panchayats. The funds should not be routed through the Blocks.

- A separate Savings Bank Account at District Headquarters shall be opened exclusively for **CMSPGHS** in the name of District Collector/ Chairman, DRDA. There shall be only one **CMSPGHS** Savings Bank Account at the district level.
- In the Village Panchayats where the **CMSPGHS** is implemented, a **sixth account**, namely, **'Village Panchayat CMSPGHS Account'** shall be operated. The mode of operation of Village Panchayat CMSPGHS Scheme Account is described as under:
  - **Mode of Operation:** The above account shall be operated jointly by the President and Vice-President of the Village Panchayats as is done for the Village Panchayat Fund Accounts concerned. However, Collectors should instruct all the concerned bank branches in writing to make suitable ledger/computer entries to

honour the cheques signed by the President and Vice-President of the Village Panchayat only if they are accompanied by the release order in the form of proceedings of the BDO (BP) for the payment of works from the Village Panchayat CMSPGHS Account concerned. The cheque leaf should also be stamped with "To be paid only if accompanied by proceedings of the BDO (Block Panchayat)". No self-cheques or drawals based on withdrawal forms are to be permitted for this account.

- The Government is empowered to amend these guidelines based on the exigencies that may arise from time to time.

### **3.2.21 Implementation of CMSPGHS**

During the year 2012-13, 60,000 Green Houses have been taken up at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,080 crore. Of which 17,554 houses have been completed as on

20.3.2013 and the balance 42,446 houses are in progress at different stages.

**For the year 2013-14 also, 60,000 houses will be taken up under the Scheme.**

### **3.3 Energisation of the Street Lights with Solar Power**

**Energisation of Street Lights with Solar Power is a State funded scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the year 2011-12,** under which the existing street lights in the Village Panchayats will be replaced with solar powered street lights with an objective of reduction in the maintenance expenditure and promote the concept of renewable energy in rural areas.

This programme is implemented in the Village Panchayats on an experimental basis. Initially, 1 lakh street lights will be taken up in 1,000 Village Panchayats for replacement with solar power over a period of 5 years from 2011-12. The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.52.50 crore for energisation of 20,000 street lights with solar power in Village Panchayats for the year 2011-12. Tamil Nadu

Energy Development Agency (TEDA) is the Executing Agency. 15,020 street lights have been energised so far with solar power. The balance will be completed before the end of March, 2013.

The Government has issued orders for energisation of 20,000 street lights with solar power and also sanctioned Rs.52.83 crore for the year 2012-13. The District Collectors have identified the locations, habitations and Village Panchayats where the street lights are to be energized with solar power and furnished the consolidated list to the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency. The TEDA has called for tender and the same will be finalized before the end of March, 2013 and the works will be commenced through the TEDA from April, 2013 onwards.

**For the year 2013-14 also, 20,000 street lights will be energised with solar power at a cost of Rs.50 crore.**

### **3.4 Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme**

This Government has launched the Comprehensive School Infrastructure

Development Scheme (CSIDS) during 2011-12 with an objective of providing basic infrastructure facilities like New Buildings, Kitchen sheds, Water supply, Toilets, etc., in the Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools in rural areas. Repairs and renovation of the existing facilities will also be taken up wherever necessary.

New school buildings will be constructed with RCC roof with weathering course on the basis of the strength of the students. The space available in the school premises will be used for the new construction and if adequate space is not available, a new floor will be added to the existing RCC Buildings after assessing the structural stability of the building.

New kitchen sheds will be taken up in those schools where kitchen sheds are not available and the existing damaged kitchen sheds will be taken up for repair and renovation. Additional rooms/store rooms may also be constructed for stocking the commodities.

Existing water supply system in the schools which are in damaged condition will be taken up for repairs. Extension of pipeline will be provided wherever necessary. New water supply connection from the Panchayat or a new bore well will also be provided wherever necessary.

This Government shall ensure that all the Panchayat Union Schools have adequate toilet facilities for girl and boys. Incinerators will be provided for the benefit of girl students. If it is felt that funds under Total Sanitation Campaign are insufficient to meet the requirement of new toilets, the toilets can be taken up under the Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme also. This scheme is being implemented in the Panchayat Union schools located in Town Panchayats and Grade III Municipalities also.

**As a measure to protect the school environment clean and to make the students safe, compound wall construction was also allowed from 2012-13 onwards.**



Committees have been constituted at the district level to take up a detailed assessment of need based on THAI survey for ascertaining the infrastructural needs of the schools.

### 3.4.1 Scheme implementation during 2011-12 & 2012-13

During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.100 crores has been earmarked.

For the year 2012-13 also, a sum of Rs.100 crores has been allocated.

These basic requirements viz, buildings, kitchen shed, toilets, water supply and compound wall facilities have been extended to all THAI villages of 2011-12(2020 Village panchayats) and 2012-13(2250 village Panchayats) in a comprehensive manner. Both repair works and new works have been taken up and detailed below:

### CSIDS 2011-12

Sl. No	Category	Repair work		New works		Total	
		No	Amount in lakhs	No	Amount in lakhs	No	Amount in lakhs
1	School Building	1222	914.943	162	1174.930	1384	2089.873
2	Kitchen shed	1398	419.794	1072	2135.213	2470	2555.007
3	Toilets	3515	1339.231	907	1468.654	4422	2807.885
4	Water supply	-	-	2220	1481.288	2220	1418.288
Total		6135	2673.97	4361	6260.09	10496	8934.053

### CSIDS 2012-13

Sl. No	Category	Repair work		New works		Total	
		No	Amount in lakhs	No	Amount in lakhs	No	Amount in lakhs
1	School Building	2058	1671.050	67	450.600	2125	2121.65
2	Kitchen shed	1198	328.864	665	1330.456	1863	1659.32
3	Toilets	2533	999.195	540	837.825	3073	1837.02
4	Water supply	-	-	904	1018.712	904	1018.712
5	Compound wall	-	-	1213	3163.180	1213	3163.18
Total		5789	2999.109	3389	6800.773	9178	9799.882

### **3.4.2 Scheme Implementation during 2013-14**

It has been proposed to implement the scheme on the above lines to the tune of Rs.100 Crore for the year 2013-14.

### **3.5 Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)**

The MLACDS is fully funded by the State Government and each MLA identifies and proposes the works to be executed in his Constituency. The Scheme is implemented both in rural and urban areas. The main objective of the Scheme is to identify and implement the essential works to bridge the critical infrastructure gaps in the Assembly Constituencies. The allocation of funds under the Scheme had been increased from Rs.1.75 crore to Rs.2.00 crore per Constituency per annum from 2011-2012 onwards.

The District Collector will accord administrative sanction for the chosen works and will also identify the implementing agency. An amount of Rs.1.125 crore shall be earmarked for priority works, exclusively fixed

by the Government and out of the remaining Rs.0.875 crore, the MLAs can choose works of their choice in tune with the guidelines of the scheme.

### **3.5.1 Salient Features**

#### **3.5.1.1 Works to be taken up under Tied Component of Rs.1.125 crore**

A sum of Rs.1.125 crore shall be earmarked for works prescribed under "Tied Component". In order to provide infrastructure facilities to schools, a sum of Rs.25 lakh per MLA has been earmarked for provision of infrastructure facilities like toilet, water supply, etc., to schools and kitchen sheds which are in dilapidated conditions both in rural and urban areas. Further, each MLA should allot Rs.20 lakh for construction of Anganwadi Buildings, Noon Meal Centres and kitchen sheds in rural as well as urban areas from MLACDS funds. The MLAs should also allot Rs.5 lakh each for aids & appliances for differently abled persons. Out of Rs. 5.00 lakh, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been allocated for the purchase of scooters with side wheels attached, modernized prosthetic device and behind-the-ear hearing

aid. Apart from this, a sum of Rs.10 lakh shall be earmarked for modernization of Anganwadi Kitchen Centres with Gas connection etc., at the rate of Rs.6,050/- per Anganwadi centre as one time expenditure. After taking all the eligible Anganwadi Kitchen Centres in the Constituency, the remaining funds shall be utilized for modernization of School Kitchen Centres at the rate of Rs. 22,000/- per Centre as one time expenditure as per G.O.(Ms).No. 294 Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW.7) Department dated 11.12.2012. **Further, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced during his budget speech for the year 2013-14 that the existing Government buildings will be provided with solar installations at a cost of Rs.11.70 crore by earmarking Rs.5.00 lakh out of MLACDS funds for each assembly constituency.**

From the remaining amount of Rs.47.50 lakh under Tied Component, the MLA can choose one or more of the following works for any amount according to his or her choice, subject to the overall ceiling of Rs. 47.50 lakh.

#### **a) In Rural Areas**

1. Installation of Solar Street Lights
2. Upgradation of Gravel / WBM Roads to BT standard
3. Renewal of badly worn-out BT roads (laying of BT layer only with filling up of potholes, if necessary)
4. Laying of Cement Concrete Roads
5. Provision of buildings and/or compound walls for Government and Local Body Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Government Veterinary Hospitals and also for Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges and Government Hostels
6. Provision of infrastructural facilities to Government Special Schools for the differently abled and Government Orphanages
7. Construction of Bridges
8. Provision of additional Burial Grounds / Cremation Grounds to the Village Panchayats not having such facilities.

9. Provision of compound wall / fencing in the burial grounds belonging to public Wakfs registered with Wakf Board. Since the Wakf Board does not have any Engineering wing, this work may be entrusted with the Local Bodies concerned.

**b) In Urban Areas**

1. Installation of Solar Street Lights
2. Upgradation of Gravel / WBM Roads to BT standard
3. Renewal of badly worn-out BT roads (laying of BT layer only with filling up of potholes, if necessary)
4. Laying of Cement Concrete Roads
5. Provision of buildings and/or compound walls for Government and Local Body Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Government Veterinary Hospitals and also for Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges and Government Hostels.

6. Provision of infrastructural facilities to Government Special schools for the differently abled and Government Orphanages
7. Construction of Bridges
8. Provision of infrastructure facilities to Burial Grounds / Cremation Grounds
9. Provision of Concrete Pavements with storm water drains, if so required
10. Formation of new Public Parks
11. Construction of Public Toilets
12. Purchase of Jetrodding Machines and hydraulically operated sewerage machines
13. Provision of compound wall/fencing in the burial grounds belonging to public Wakfs registered with Wakf Board. Since the Wakf Board does not have any Engineering wing, this work may be entrusted with the Local Bodies concerned.

**3.5.1.2 Works to be Taken Up Under Untied Component of Rs.87.50 lakh**

Any works not falling within the following 'negative list / prohibited works'

can be taken up under the Untied component of MLACDS. Works falling under the tied component also can be taken up under Untied Component of Rs.87.50 lakh.

### **3.5.1.3 Negative list / Prohibited works**

The following works under the 'negative list / prohibited works' cannot be taken up under the MLACDS unless specifically included in the exceptions:

1. Construction of Office and Residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, including Public Sector Undertakings, Co-operatives and Societies.

**Exception:** i) Construction of Public Distribution System Shops, Direct Procurement Centres, Milk Producers Co-operative Societies, Bulk Chilling Centres (ii) Construction of Maintenance Sheds, Compound Walls and Concrete Flooring for Bus Depots of State Transport Undertakings.

2. All renovation, maintenance and repair works.

**Exception:** Repair of houses constructed under Government schemes up to 31.12.2012 including houses of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board can be taken up not exceeding Rs.25,000 per house. However, permission letter should be obtained from the TNSCB / TAHDCO before taking up the repair works.

3. Purchase of all movable items, equipments and furniture.

**Exception:** (i) Purchase of furniture and equipments for Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges, Government Hostels, Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Government Veterinary Hospitals. (ii) Purchase of new ordinary buses towards replacement of condemned buses of State Transport Undertakings (as per the guidelines issued in G.O.(Ms.) No. 2552, Transport Department, Dt:26.9.1991). (iii) Purchase of Equipments for Repairs and

Maintenance of Bus Depots of State Transport Undertakings and (iv) Purchase of aids and appliances for differently abled persons.

No manpower expenditure will be allowed under this scheme, while taking up the above activities.

4. Any work in Government aided and self financing Schools and Colleges.

**Exception:** Construction of class rooms, laboratories and toilets in 100% Government aided and 100% Tamil medium schools can be taken up. If the school is partly self-financed and partly aided, or if it is partly Tamil Medium and partly English Medium, it is not eligible. The assistance to an eligible aided school should not exceed Rs.15 lakhs in a particular year. Once a Government aided school eligible as above has been assisted, irrespective of the amount assisted, it shall be ineligible for further assistance under this Scheme for a period of 3 years.

For such cases, apart from Collector making his own enquiries, the following Certificate should also be obtained from the District Elementary Educational Officer or Chief Educational Officer of the district concerned before undertaking the works.

- (i) The School has 100% Tamil Medium Classes/Sections. There are no English Medium Sections.
  - (ii) The School is 100% Government Aided School. No Self-financing course / classes are run in the above school in the same campus or different campuses under the same management.
5. Assets for individual / family benefits.
  6. All Works involving Commercial establishments /units.
  7. Grants and loans, contribution to any Central and State / UT Relief Funds.
  8. Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.

9. Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works or items.
10. All revenue and recurring expenditure.
11. Works within the places of religious worship and on lands belonging to or owned by religious faiths / groups.
12. Desilting of ponds, ooranies, rivers, tanks, canals, channels and the like.
13. Gravel / WBM Roads (Roads up to BT standard only should be taken up)
14. Installation of High Mast Lights.

An overall allocation of 21% of the total allocation under MLACDS should be made for the areas predominantly inhabited by SC/ST persons in rural and persons living in slums in urban areas.

The Government is empowered to modify any of the above guidelines based on the exigencies that may

arise from time to time in the implementation of the scheme.

#### **3.5.1.4 Implementation of MLACDS**

During the year 2011-12, a total of 14,823 works have been taken up. Out of this, 12,159 works have been completed and the remaining works will be completed before 31.3.2013.

**As per G.O. (Ms.) No. 3 Rural Development (SGS-1) Department dated 25.1.2012, 171 Laptops with Internet access wireless Data Card and 58 Desktop computers with Broad Band internet connection along with Printers were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 3.34 crore and provided to 229 MLAs.**

In 2012-13, a sum of Rs.470.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme and 16,757 works have been taken up so far. Out of this, 4,299 works have been completed and the remaining works will be completed shortly. The category wise details of works taken up during the year 2012-13 are given below.

Sl.No	Category of Works	No of Works	Amount (Rs.in Crores)
1	Anganwadi/ Kitchen Sheds	756	34.47
2	School Buildings	133	9.22
3	Furniture to Schools	789	17.21
4	Community Centres	104	10.07
5	PDS Shops	313	16.60
6	Roads and Bridges	2997	102.67
7	Water Supply Works	2173	44.92
8	Street Lights	1450	9.85
9	Other Works	8042	134.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16757</b>	<b>379.01</b>

For the year 2013 -14 also, an allocation of Rs.470.00 crore will be provided under this Scheme.

### **3.6 Rural Buildings Maintenance and Renovation Scheme**

Rural Buildings Maintenance and Renovation Scheme (RBMRS) was introduced with an objective of routine maintenance of rural Local Bodies assets. Continuous and proper maintenance of the buildings should be done so as to have the full utilisation of the assets created. The assets of the rural Local Bodies such as Anganwadi Centers, Panchayat

office buildings, Overhead tanks, Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women, etc., have been taken up for renovation under the Scheme.

During the year 2011- 12, renovation of 12,796 Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women was carried out exclusively under the Scheme with an allocation of Rs.170 crore and all the complexes were brought back to usable condition. Similarly, during the year 2012-13, repairs and renovation of Over Head Tanks, Ground Level Reservoirs and main pipelines were taken up with the allocation of Rs. 175.22 crore under the Scheme.

### **3.7 Self Sufficiency Scheme**

This Government recognized the community participation in collaborative decision-making, mediation, community building and consensus building to ensure an open and accountable process through which the individuals and groups could exchange views and promote useful community assets. Hence as a measure to promote public participation in Government Schemes, this Government has re



introduced the Self Sufficiency Scheme in 2011-12.

### **3.7.1 Selection of Works**

1. The felt-need for taking up a work may originate from individuals, groups, institutions, public or private companies or from the community.
2. The District Collector shall receive the application from the public on the work identified and also the consent letter for contributing not less than one third of the estimated cost.
3. Estimates will be prepared only after ascertaining the need and the feasibility of the work proposed.
4. In case the requirement exceeds the allocation, the District Collector shall arrange the works in the order of priority and accord administrative sanction.
5. Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj shall receive major contribution from public or private companies for specific projects to be implemented across the State.

### **3.7.2 List of Works**

#### **3.7.2.1 List of Permitted Works**

1. Construction of buildings, laboratories, toilets and compound walls/fencing to Government, Adi Dravidar, Tribal, Panchayat Union and Kallar Reclamation schools, Government Colleges and Government Hostels.
2. Construction of buildings, compound walls and fencing to Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres, Veterinary Dispensaries, Livestock Centres and Libraries. Construction of compound walls in Burial grounds including compound walls in the Burial grounds belonging to public wakfs registered with the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board will also be taken up.
3. Construction of Libraries in rural and urban areas, Noon Meal Centres, Anganwadis, School Kitchen Sheds and Public Distribution System Shops in rural and urban areas. Wherever

construction of libraries are undertaken, care should be taken that adequate contribution has been made for the procurement of books.

4. Creating community assets like drinking water sources, cement concrete roads and threshing floors in rural and urban areas.
5. Maintenance of all community assets. Priority shall be given for the maintenance of Integrated Sanitary Complex for women and men.
6. Construction of Integrated Sanitary Complex for women and men.
7. Construction of bridges, culverts, upgradation of gravel/WBM roads to BT standard, renewal of worn out BT roads, improvement of streets and lanes with brick or metal stones or cement slabs or cement concrete.
8. Formation, improvement and maintenance of parks, play grounds, traffic islands, fountains, street lights (including solar lights).
9. Purchase of furniture, computers and accessories for Government and

Panchayat Union schools, libraries and buildings for the use of the public. Old computers and accessories should not be purchased.

10. Construction of class rooms, laboratories, compound walls for toilets and cycle stands in all Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and Tribal Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools and in 100% Government-aided Schools.
11. All types of works related to Solid Waste Management, and works related to improving the sanitation conditions of the environment.
12. Provision for Solar lights in Anganwadis and other Public buildings owned by Government and Rural and Urban Local Bodies.

### **3.7.2.2 List of Prohibited Works**

The following works cannot be taken up under the SSS unless specifically included in the exceptions:

- 1) Construction of offices and residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, including Public Sector Undertakings and Co-operative Societies.

**Exception:** Construction, repair and renovation of residential units of Primary Health Centres / Government hospitals, construction of buildings, compound walls for all types of Government hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Government Veterinary Hospitals, Construction of Public Distribution Shops, Direct Procurement Centres, Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies and Bulk Chilling Centres can however be taken up.

- 2) Purchase of all movable items, equipments and furniture.

**Exception:** Purchase of furniture and equipments for Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Noon Meal Centres, Anganwadis, Government Colleges,

Government Students Hostels, Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Government Veterinary Hospitals are permitted. Likewise, purchase of Tricycles, Mini Lorries, etc., for the purpose of solid waste management is permitted.

- 3) Any work in Self-financing Schools and Colleges.
- 4) All works involving commercial establishments/units.
- 5) Grants and loans, contribution to any Central and State/UT Relief Funds.
- 6) Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
- 7) Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works or items.
- 8) Assets for individual/family benefits.
- 9) All revenue and recurring expenditure.
- 10) Works within the places of religious worship and on lands belonging to or owned by religious faiths /groups.

11) Desilting of ponds, Ooranies, rivers, tanks, canals, channels and the like.

**Exception:** 1) Desiltation, consolidation of bunds & constructions / renovation of sluices/ surplus weirs, etc., of PWD tanks only, if found essential in the opinion of the District Collectors. The public contribution should not be less than 50% of the estimate prepared by PWD. The upstream/downstream supply channels may be taken up under MGNREGS/ IAMWARM wherever applicable.

2) Tanks under the control of Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Panchayat Unions which are the main sources for water supply scheme shall be taken up for desilting with 50% contribution and execution through tender process.

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

13) Installation of Sodium Vapour lamp / High Mast Lights.

### **Execution of Works**

Execution of works will be done by the Local Bodies or the Department concerned through tender as per the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act 1998.

To facilitate larger participation of the people in this Scheme, if the public or contributors opt to execute the work themselves or through their agency, willingness should be given by them in writing while applying for the work under Self Sufficiency Scheme. The District Collector will examine the request and permit the contributors or the agency to execute the works if the public contribution is 50% or more than the estimate of the work. But in case of Desiltation of PWD tanks or desiltation of water sources of Municipality, Town Panchayat or Panchayat Unions, even if the public contribution is 50% or more, the work should be executed only through tender.

### **3.7.3 Scheme Implementation during 2011-12 & 2012-13**

An amount of Rs.100 crore each was allocated for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13

respectively, to take up works under the scheme. Out of the total amount, Rs.25 crore was earmarked and vested with the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for providing additional funding to the districts and for sanction of special schemes. Out of the balance amount of Rs.75 crore after earmarking Rs.1 crore (i.e. 1% allocated for IEC), Rs.74 crore was released to the districts and Chennai Corporation on the basis of population.

During 2011-12, a total of 2,529 useful community assets have been taken up. Likewise, in the year 2012-13, a total of 1,621 works based on the needs of the community have been taken up.

Some of the major components of works are:

Sl. No.	Category	No.of Works	
		2011-12	2012-13
1	Construction of School Buildings & Libraries	87	42
2	Furniture to Govt. & Pt. Union Schools	92	90
3	Purchase of Computers to Schools	127	25

4	Construction of Bridges & Culverts	93	60
5	Construction of Anganwadi & Kitchen Sheds	21	32
6	Creation of Water Supply sources	377	315
7	Upgradation of Roads	635	381
8	Construction of Community Centres & Public Distribution System Shops	64	39
9	Construction of Threshing Floors	8	3
10	Construction of Public Health Centres	5	4
11	Other Works	1020	630
<b>Total</b>		<b>2529</b>	<b>1621</b>

### 3.7.3.1 Scheme Implementation during 2013-14

An amount of Rs. 100 crores will be allocated in the budget 2013-14 for creating useful and need based community assets. The total allocation will be earmarked as follows:

		(Rs. in crore)
To be released to the Districts including Chennai Corporation	:	74.00
25% earmarked as Reserve Fund for providing additional funds to Districts including Chennai Corporation	:	25.00
1% IEC allocation	:	1.00
<b>Total</b>	:	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.8. Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS)

The objective of the Rural Infrastructure Scheme is to stabilize the assets created under MGNREGS and to maintain the basic infrastructure facilities especially the road network. This Government shall continue implementation of Rural Infrastructure Scheme. During 2011-12 and 2012-13, an amount of Rs.250 crore per year had been allotted for this purpose under State Finance Commission Grant and the priority of the works has been given below:

- Upgradation of existing Earthen and Gravel roads into WBM roads;

- upgradation of existing WBM roads into BT Roads;
- repairs to the sluices, surplus weirs, construction of retaining wall in the water bodies desilted under MGNREGS; and
- construction of culverts and retaining walls in the newly formed roads under MGNREGS.

The details of works taken up under Rural Infrastructure Scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Details	2011-12		2012-13	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1.	Road works	1364	150.00	1364	166.67
2.	Stabilisation of MGNREGS Work	6268	96.60	4826	79.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>7632</b>	<b>246.60</b>	<b>6190</b>	<b>245.67</b>

#### 3.8.1 Implementation during 2013-14

From the year 2013-14 onwards, Rural Infrastructure Scheme will be implemented as two streams of the same programme viz., RIS– Roads and RIS-Stabilisation of MGNREGS Assets.

### **3.8.2 RIS Roads**

Since 22382 km length of earthen and gravel roads are to be upgraded to BT standard, thrust will be given to take up upgradation of earthen and gravel roads to BT standard. An allocation of Rs.150 crore will be made for the Upgradation of Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads.

### **3.8.3 RIS–Stabilisation of MGNREGS**

#### **Assets**

In all the Panchayats, assets are being created under MGNREGS. In order to stabilise these assets for the benefit of rural people, works will be undertaken under RIS-Stabilisation of MGNREGS Assets. A sum of Rs.100 crore will be allocated for this purpose.

### **3.9 Renovation of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women**

Provision of sanitary facilities for women was one of the priority areas of the Rural Development Department when this Government was in power in 2001. The non availability of sanitary facilities impacts women and they suffer in silence. Absence of sanitary

facilities is primarily due to both poverty and cultural inhibitions, which had to be overcome. Therefore, it was of paramount importance to ensure privacy and safety to women besides improving general hygiene and health to the rural people.

The Government in 2001 decided to build Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women in all the 12,618 Village Panchayats in the State, at an approximate area of 750 sq.ft. each. The selected sites were easily accessible to the rural women and nearer to the habitations. Each complex had 14 water closets, 2 bathrooms, 1 pump room with pump set, 1 water tub and stone-paved washing facilities. Adequate water supply for washing and bathing requirements were also ensured. The total users were identified and grouped for the purpose of allocation of individual toilets within the complex. The Village Panchayats provided electricity connection for water supply and lighting and the allotted families maintained the upkeep of the complex. The complexes were provided with incinerators for disposal of the sanitary napkins of the user women.

Initially, 385 Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women were constructed at the rate of 1 per Panchayat Union at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakh each. Between 2001 and 2004, all the Village Panchayats in the State were covered under the Scheme with the enhanced unit cost of Rs. 2.25 lakh. However, most of the Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women were rendered unusable since the previous Government did not give adequate attention for its maintenance.

**As per the directions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, 12,796 sanitary complexes which were in the state of disuse have been renovated at a cost of Rs.170 crore during 2011-12, thereby restoring the basic facilities of the rural women.**

### **3.9.1 Maintenance of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women**

#### **3.9.1.1 Formation of User Groups**

In order to ensure regular maintenance and usage of the Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women, User Groups have been formed for all the renovated Complexes from among the women Self Help

Group members and Habitation Level Forums, with the assistance of the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women. These User Groups have also been trained on the use and maintenance of Complexes. A Booklet on use and maintenance of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women has been prepared and given to all the User Groups as a Ready Reckoner.

#### **3.9.1.2 Direct maintenance**

The Village Panchayats shall ensure the availability of electricity connection in the Complex. The current consumption charges in respect of water supply and lighting is met out of the Village Panchayat General Fund. In order to ensure continuous functioning of the Complex, any minor repair/maintenance work like maintenance of pump sets and cleaning of septic tanks are being attended to by the Village Panchayat and the expenditure is met out from the Village Panchayat General Fund.

User Groups follow up with the Village Panchayats so that the current consumption charges are regularly paid, septic tanks are cleaned at periodic intervals and minor repairs



are attended to then and there, by the Village Panchayat concerned.

#### **3.9.1.3 Day to day Maintenance through User Groups**

The day to day maintenance of the Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women is undertaken by the User Groups through a nominal contribution given by the user members. The User Groups have so far collected Rs.3.17 crore from among the members for maintenance of the Complexes. This kind of a shift in the maintenance of Complexes through the User Group has created a perception of ownership among them and facilitated sustainability of the Complexes.

#### **3.9.1.4 Constitution of Monitoring Committees**

To monitor the maintenance of the Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women, the District Collectors have constituted the District Level and Block Level Monitoring Committees. The above Committees deliberate on the following and take necessary follow up action:

- Functioning status of each and every Integrated Sanitary Complex for Women
- Maintenance of the Complexes by User Groups
- Periodic maintenance by Village Panchayats
- Feedback given by the User Groups
- Feedback on inspections made by the members of the Committee / Zonal Officers.

#### **3.10 Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes**

The Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women have created a revolution in the sanitation front across the State. Similar to the facilities created for the rural women folk and based on the demand raised by rural men for such facilities, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered the provision of Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes (IMSC), initially, at the rate of two Complexes per Block during 2012-13. In Tamil Nadu, 770 Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes have been taken up for construction in 385 Blocks at a cost of Rs.35 crore during 2012-13.

The District Collectors have identified the sites for construction of IMSCs taking into account the various parameters and local requirements like prevalence of open defecation, predominance of houses without toilets, availability of water supply, etc. The total area of the Complex is 570 sq.ft. Each complex has 8 toilets in which one toilet is provided with western closet for the benefit of the aged/differently abled and one is a baby friendly toilet. Separate area for bathing, water tub and stone-paved washing facilities are also provided. Exclusive water supply is ensured in each Complex for sustainability and usage. User Groups are formed and are involved from the construction stage itself. Similar to the maintenance of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women, these User Groups will take up the day to day maintenance and periodical maintenance will be done by the Village Panchayats concerned. Corporate bodies and NGOs will also be encouraged to take part in the maintenance of these complexes along with the User Groups.

All the 770 IMSCs taken up during 2012-13 will be completed before the end of May, 2013.

### **3.11. Clean Village Campaign**

In order to create a momentum to bring about a sanitary revolution in the State, this Government launched "Clean Village Campaign" in 2003. The Clean Village Campaign encompassed all activities taken up in the village for environmental sanitation.

#### **3.11.1 Objectives of the Clean Village Campaign are**

- To create more awareness to the community on the adverse consequences of open defecation practices.
- To recognize the special needs of different categories of people and promote sanitation needs of specific groups like children, women, adolescents, aged people, disabled, etc.
- To promote environmental sanitation in all institutions like Anganwadis, Schools, public places, etc.

- To develop and promote technology options for different geographic locations and conditions of water availability, depth of water table, etc.
- To promote hygienic behaviour through change in knowledge-attitude practices and skills for improving environmental sanitation.
- To empower the community and local governments in planning and implementation, strengthening their managerial capacity and responsibility on all aspects of environmental sanitation.
- To enable net-working, coordination and better convergence of various agencies and groups working in this sector with a view to optimize efficiency in implementation and ensuring sustainability of systems.

The strategy is focused on mobilizing the community through intensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities with the involvement of Village Panchayats and various other departments.

### **3.11.2 The components of Clean Village Campaign are**

1. Eliminating the practice of open defecation
2. Water conservation and waste water re-use
3. Solid waste management
4. Night soil based Biogas plant

The Village Panchayats with 100% sanitation coverage in individual households, schools and Anganwadis were free from open defecation with clean environment through solid waste management and water conservation and also had provision of rain water harvesting in all the houses, were eligible to be nominated for a cash award of Rs.5.00 lakh by the State. The Government disbursed awards every year to 15 such Village Panchayats as a "Cash and Recognition Incentive".

Clean Village Campaign which was shelved by the previous Government was revived and re-introduced by this Government during 2011-12 with an allocation of Rs.1.55 crore for giving cash award of Rs.5 lakh for 31 selected Village Panchayats, at the rate of one Village Panchayat from each district.

For the year 2011-12, proposals were received from all the 31 District Collectors who have recommended 91 Village Panchayats for the Award. These proposals have been scrutinized and 31 Village Panchayats, one Village Panchayat from each district, have been selected for the Award by the Government. Similar exercise is being carried out for 2012-13 also.

**This scheme will continue in 2013-14 with an allocation of Rs.1.55 crore.**

### **3.12. Repair and Renovation of Anganwadi Centres**

#### **3.12.1 Minor repairs**

The Honourable Chief Minister announced in the Assembly on 12.9.2011 that all the Anganwadi Centres will be repaired and renovated. The Government have issued orders vide G.O.Ms.No. 20, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department dated 27.3.2012 sanctioning Rs.52.83 crores for minor repair of Anganwadi Centres in Rural Areas. Accordingly, 8,596 Anganwadi Centres have been taken up for repair and 8,465 (98%) Centres have been repaired so far and the repair in the balance

131 Centres will be completed before 31.3.2013.

#### **3.12.2 Major Repairs**

The Government has issued orders sanctioning Rs. 32.99 crore for major repair of Anganwadi Centres in Rural Areas. Accordingly, 2,509 Anganwadi Centres have been taken up for repairs and 829 have been completed. In the remaining centres works are in different stages of progress which will be completed before 30.4.2013. Repair works such as wall cracks, roof leakage, replacement of roof, floors, doors and windows, white wash and colour wash are being carried out.

#### **3.12.3 Modernisation of Anganwadi Centres**

Under MLACDs, a sum of Rs.10 lakh per constituency is earmarked for modernization of Anganwadi Kitchen Centres with gas connection and other accessories at the rate of Rs.6,050/- per Anganwadi centre as a one time expenditure. During 2012-13, so far 18,249 Anganwadi Centres have been taken up for modernization and all the works are in progress.

After taking all the eligible Angawadi Kitchen Centres in the Constituency, the remaining funds shall be utilized for modernization of School Kitchen Centres at the rate of Rs. 22,000/- per centre as one time expenditure as per G.O.(Ms).No. 294 Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW 7) department, dated 11.12.2012 .

#### **3.12.4 Construction of Baby Friendly Toilets**

The Government vide G.O.(Ms) No.27 Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW7) Department dt: 29-02-2012 ordered for construction of Baby Friendly Toilets in 16,387 Anganwadi centres in Village Panchayat area at a unit cost of Rs.18,000 (Rs.10,000 from State Government Fund and Rs.8,000 to be dovetailed from NBA). A detailed survey of 16,387 Anganwadi Centers in rural areas furnished by the Social Welfare Department was taken up so that the exact number of baby friendly toilets to be constructed at the unit cost of Rs.18,000/- with additional features can be arrived at and finalized. Accordingly, the survey was carried out and Anganwadi

Centerwise details of the same have been uploaded in the RD & PR website [www.tnrd.gov.in](http://www.tnrd.gov.in). As per the survey, toilets are not available in 4,871 Centers and toilets are already available in 3,811 Centers but not functioning due to minor repairs and in 8,473 Centers toilets constructed earlier are not functioning due to major repair and beyond repairable condition.

In respect of 4,871 Anganwadi Centers functioning in Government buildings where toilets are not available, new baby friendly toilets have been taken up under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and State Finance Commission Grant at a unit cost of Rs.18,000 (Rs.8,000 from NBA and Rs.10,000 from SFC Grant). 3,811 Anganwadi Centers where the toilets are having minor repairs have been taken up along with the Anganwadi Building repairs and thus will be made functional in due course. The non-functional toilets due to major repair and beyond repairable condition are 8,473. Government in G.O.(D) No. 75, RD & PR (PR-1) Department, dated: 25.02.2013 have issued orders for reconstruction of baby friendly

toilets at a unit cost of Rs.18,000 (Rs.8,000 SFC grant and Rs.10,000 State funds).

### **3.13 Socio – Economic Development Programme**

To curb the rise of Naxalite elements in the backward districts of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri, a Socio-economic Development Programme was launched in the year 2003-04. Under this Scheme, works such as construction of new houses, repair of Group Houses, distribution of tool kits and implements for youth and individual assistance to differently abled / widow and destitutes are taken up.

During the year 2012-13, out of the total allocation of Rs.7.5 crore, 3762 works have been taken up.

**For the year 2013-14, the allocation will be enhanced to Rs.20 crore for Dharmapuri District and Rs.1 crore for Krishnagiri District as announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister at the end of the Collectors' Conference in December 2012.**

### **3.13.1 Special SEDP**

**For the year 2013-14, a special Socio-Economic Development Programme Fund will be sanctioned for Rs.10 crore to Sivagangai District and for Rs.20 crore to Ramanathapuram District as in the case of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts as announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister at the end of the Collectors' Conference in December 2012.**

### **3.14 THANE Housing Scheme**

Tamil Nadu witnessed one of the worst Cyclones, 'Thane' in the month of December, 2011. The 'Thane' cyclone has been classified as a '*very severe cyclonic storm*', which had damaged lakhs of houses and left lakhs of families without livelihood. The Government of Tamil Nadu, on the instruction of Hon'ble Chief Minister, acted swiftly and ordered for a wide range of immediate restoration measures on a large scale. As per the orders of the Government, the Department acted in unison and completed the immediate relief works in record time. The worst affected segments have been the most vulnerable section, the poorest

of poor, the landless labourers, the fishermen and the small and marginal farmers. An immediate assistance was given to restore the damaged huts and houses on a temporary basis. However, rebuilding of houses and shelters will take a long time for the affected families whereas they are placing their entire efforts for the restoration of livelihood resources. Therefore, the affected people are not in a position to rebuild their shelters at this stage.

Hence, the Government in the Governor's address in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 03.04.2012 had announced that "This Government will launch a '**Thane Housing Scheme**' for the benefit of the people affected by the most severe cyclonic storm in the rural areas. The Government would construct 1 lakh concrete houses at a cost of Rs. 1,000 crore to replace damaged houses in the Thane Cyclone affected Districts of Cuddalore and Villupuram. Accordingly, the Government issued orders sanctioning 1 lakh houses vide G.O.Ms.No.79, Rural Development & Panchyat Raj (SGS-II) Department, dated

27.08.2012 with the allocation of Rs.1,000 crore.

#### **Salient features of the Scheme**

- Rural families which have been affected by THANE cyclone will be automatically eligible.
- Each house will have an area of 200 square feet.
- Every house will have a living room, kitchen and toilet including provision for Rain Water Harvesting structure. The toilet component would be provided separately under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) funds.
- The unit cost will be Rs.1.00 lakh per house and fully funded by the State Government.
- Construction of houses will be done by the beneficiaries themselves.
- Houses will be constructed either in situ (replacing his/her existing dwelling structure) or in the land owned by the beneficiary elsewhere in the Village Panchayat. No land acquisition is envisaged under this Scheme.

- Country bricks, Fly ash bricks and Hollow block bricks can be used for construction as desired by the beneficiaries based on Public Works Department approved data.

Government has also sanctioned the creation of the following posts to complete the works quickly on 09.11.2012.

Sl. No.	Office	Name of the post	No. of posts
1	District Level Administrative Wing	Assistant Project Officer	1
2		Superintendent in Block Development Officer Cadre	1
3		Superintendent in Block Development Officer Cadre (Accounts)	1
4		Data Entry Operator	2
5		Office Assistant	1
6	District Level Technical wing	Executive Engineer	1
7		Assistant Executive Engineer	8
8		Junior Draughting Officer	1

9	Block Level Administrative wing	Block Development Officer	13
10		Data Entry Operator	13
11	Village Technical wing	Assistant Engineer	26
12		Technical Assistant	200
<b>Total</b>			<b>268</b>

All the 1 lakh houses will be completed before the end of December, 2013.



#### **4. CENTRAL SCHEMES**

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##### **4.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was conceptualized and enacted as an Act in the Parliament in September 2005 to give a statutory backing to the scheme. The objective of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The primary objective of the Scheme is to augment the wage employment and the auxiliary objective is to strengthen natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, etc., and thus encourage sustainable development.

In Tamil Nadu, the Scheme was first notified on 2.2.2006 in 6 districts of the State, which was subsequently extended to other districts in a phased manner.

## Coverage of Districts in Phases under MGNREGS

Phase – I (2.2.2006 onwards)	Phase –II (1.4.2007 onwards)	Phase – III (1.4.2008 onwards)
1. Cuddalore 2. Villupuram 3. Tiruvannamalai 4. Nagapattinam 5. Dindigul 6. Sivagangai	1. Thanjavur 2. Tiruvarur 3. Karur 4. Tirunelveli	1. Kanchipuram 2. Tiruvallur 3. Vellore 4. Salem 5. Namakkal 6. Dharmapuri 7. Krishnagiri 8. Erode 9. Coimbatore 10. Nilgiris 11. Trichy 12. Perambalur 13. Ariyalur 14. Pudukkottai 15. Madurai 16. Theni 17. Ramanathapuram 18. Virudhunagar 19. Thoothukudi 20. Kanniyakumari 21. Tiruppur

### 4.1.1 Salient Features of the Scheme

1. Provision of 100 days of guaranteed wage employment for all registered households of the Village Panchayat.

2. The Central Government bears 100% wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75% of the material cost including wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
3. No contractors or machineries are allowed.
4. The wage and material component ratio has to be maintained at 60:40. In Tamil Nadu, 100% labour intensive works alone are taken up under MGNREGS.
5. As per the guidelines, the shelf of projects for a Village should be recommended by the Grama Sabha and 50% of the works should be allotted to Village Panchayats for execution. In case of Tamil Nadu, only the Village Panchayats execute the works.
6. Adult members of rural households willing to do unskilled manual work may register in writing or orally, with the Village Panchayat.
7. The Village Panchayat will issue a job card, bearing the photo and register number, free of cost.
8. Job card is issued within 15 days of application / oral request.

9. Job card holders may apply for employment in writing. In such cases, the Village Panchayat will issue a dated receipt which will stand as a guarantee to provide employment within 15 days.
10. The worksite is ordinarily within a radius of 5 kms of the Village Panchayat and if the distance exceeds 5 kms, additional wage of 10% of existing wage rate is payable to meet the additional transportation and living expenses.
11. The wages are paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948, for agricultural labourers in the State.
12. Wages are equal to both men and women.
13. Disbursement of wages is normally done on weekly basis and should be paid within 15 days.
14. One third of the beneficiaries should be women.
15. The wage notified by GOI per person per day is Rs.119/- till 2011-12. GOI has increased and notified the wage as Rs.132/- for the year 2012-13.

**The notified wage rate for 2013-14 is Rs.148/-.**

16. Work site facilities such as drinking water, first aid kit, shade, etc., are provided.
17. Grama Sabha conducts the social audit in respect of MGNREGS through Village Social Auditors.
18. Grievance redressal mechanism is in place to ensure quick response and a Toll free Help line (1299) has also been provided.
19. All accounts and records of the Scheme are available for public scrutiny.
20. Under Section 12 of the MGNREG Act, Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted State Employment Guarantee Council to advise, evaluate and monitor the implementation of the Scheme.

**4.1.2 Permissible Works**

The permissible work as per the GOI operational guidelines are as follows:

**a) 100 % Labour Intensive works**

- i) Water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds,

boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;

- ii) Drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- iii) Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- iv) Provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development on land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007).
- v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;

vi) Land development;

- vii) Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels;
- viii) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access (Earthen Roads); and
- ix) Works in coastal areas like belt vegetation, rural drinking water related works such as soak pits and recharge pits.

#### **b) Negative List**

- i) Works like boulder, pebble or shrub removal, silt application and similar activities are not permissible as stand alone activities except when they are part of tasks in projects for converting uncultivable and barren / fallow lands into cultivable lands through one time land development and wherever land development is taken up, it may follow an area approach preferably a micro-watershed and not confined to a few individual holdings.
- ii) Normal agriculture operations such as land preparation, ploughing, sowing, weed

removal, turning the soil, watering, harvesting, pruning and such similar operations are not permissible in MGNREGA.

- iii) Agriculture operations of any nature are not permitted to be taken up under MGNREGA for food grain crops, vegetables, floriculture, etc. The material cost for these inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticide) would also not be covered under MGNREGA.
- iv) Removal of weeds and watering may be considered for payment under MGNREGA only for forestry plantations and horticulture limited for a duration of 2-3 years. It is envisaged that at the end of this period, the horticulture plants would become fruit bearing and thereafter, weeding, watering, etc., would become a part of normal operations. Likewise, at the end of the 2-3 years, it is envisaged that the agro forestry plantation would attain sufficient height and should be able to survive with protection from grazing which can be provided by ditch cum mound bunds along the periphery or other forms of

physical structures as given in the MGNREGA Operational Guideline 2013. The State Agriculture / Horticulture/ Forest department would prescribe norms in respect of the duration and persondays for which removal of weeds and watering, etc., for horticulture and forestry may be included as cost of MGNREGA work. However, these norms should be the same as applicable to works taken up under their own departmental programme either from state funds or as part of a Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

#### **4.1.3 Achievements during 2011-12 & 2012-13**

##### **4.1.3.1 Physical & Financial Achievement**

This Government was able to generate 33 crore mandays as against the target of 30.02 crore during 2011-12. Likewise, 38.99 crore mandays has been generated as against target of 38.91 crore mandays during 2012-13 (upto 13.03.2013). In financial terms, Rs.3661 crore have been paid as wages as against the target of Rs.5136 crore during 2012-13 (upto 13.03.2013).

### Achievement as against Labour Budget

Year	Labour Budget					
	Financial (Rs. in crore )			Physical (Mandays) in crore		
	App roved	Achie ved	%	Appro ved	Achiev ed	%
2011-12	3572	3000	84	30.02	33.00	110
2012-13	5136*	3661	71	38.91*	38.99	100

*\* Initially, Labour Budget of 37.90 crore mandays has been approved for 2012-13 by Government of India. Later, on the basis of better performance of the State, GOI has enhanced the approved Labour Budget to 38.91 crore mandays. In financial terms it has been increased from Rs.5002 crore to Rs.5136 crore.*

Tamil Nadu excelled in the performance of MGNREGS at National level as detailed below:

- **Tamil Nadu stands First in the country in Projected Expenditure with an expenditure of Rs.3661 crore, as on 13.03.2013.**

- **Tamil Nadu stands First in the Country with 33% Work Completion Rate during 2012-13.**
- **Tamil Nadu occupies Second Place in the Country in Women Participation Rate (74%).**
- **Tamil Nadu is one among three States in India to exceed the projected mandays target. Tamil Nadu has exceeded the projected mandays target of 38.91 crore with the achievement of 38.99 crore mandays as on 13.03.2013.**
- **Tamil Nadu is one among four States in India to exceed the National Average in provision of employment per family. The average no.of mandays provided with employment per family is 49 as against the National Average of 39.**

#### **Awards for MGNREGS :**

- **During 2011-12, Government of India has selected 7 Districts in the country for Best Performing District Award under**

MGNREGS. Out of the 7 districts, **2 Districts from Tamil Nadu, viz., Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli have bagged the Awards.**

- Likewise, 10 Village Panchayats from all over the country have been selected for Best Village Panchayat Award under MGNREGS. **Kadambadi Village Panchayat, Sulur Panchayat Union from Coimbatore District was one among them.**

#### **4.1.3.2 Permission to take up more than one work in a Village Panchayat**

Prior to 15.5.2011, only one worksite was permitted in each Village Panchayat at any given time. This has led to:

- i) Huge assemblage of workers at a single worksite.
- ii) Difficulties in supervising the workers.
- iii) Preventing the workers coming from far off habitations to the worksite.

- iv) Practice of the 'Rotation of Habitations' system which has resulted in the family availing only less number of days of employment on an average as against an entitlement of 100 days.

In order to provide more employment opportunities to MGNREGS workers, this Government has committed to take up more number of works in a Village Panchayat based on the number of habitations and number of workers regularly attending the MGNREGS works. Hence, the habitations in a Village Panchayat are grouped into clusters in such a way that whenever the work is being executed in a habitation of a particular cluster, all the workers can come to the worksite from the habitations of that particular cluster. Thus, the number of allowed works in a Village Panchayat is equal to the number of clusters.

This system effected from October, 2011 resulted in:

- i) Drawing more number of workers to the MGNREGS worksite as the worksite is nearer to their habitations.
- ii) In comparison with the 26.86 crore mandays generated in 2010-11, it has been increased to 33 crore in 2011-12. Like wise mandays generation during 2012-13 is 38.99 crore (upto 13.3.2013).
- iii) Expenditure per week on payment of wages to the workers has increased from Rs.50 crore to Rs.75 crore during 2011-12 and to Rs.100 crore per week during 2012-13.
- iv) Travel Distance of the workers to the worksite has been reduced from 5-6 km to 500 metre to 1km.
- v) Increase in number of families provided with employment over the years.

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
No of Families provided with employment (in lakh)	49.60	58.16	67.00

#### 4.1.3.3 Land Development Activities

- The MGNREG Act provides for development of lands owned by households belonging to the SC /ST, Small and Marginal farmers or the lands of BPL families and the lands of the beneficiaries of IAY and Land reforms. Such land development activities are being practiced in some States.
- With the Government's decision to explore the possibility of extending land development activities including irrigation facilities, horticulture, etc., to the eligible landholders, the following actions were initiated during 2011-12:
  - Two teams of officials were sent to Andhra Pradesh and Kerala to make a thorough study about their implementation.
  - Detailed discussions were held with Agriculture and Horticulture Departments.
  - Time and motion studies were conducted in Erode, Trichy,



Virudhunagar and Vellore Districts.

- Based on the above activities, detailed guidelines have been issued in consultation with Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forest and Horticulture Departments vide G.O.(Ms).No.61 RD&PR (CGS-1) Department dated 23.7.2012. Land development works in the lands of individual farmers and afforestation works in common Government lands have been taken up on pilot basis during 2012-13. Land based activities will be scaled up to all the eligible farmers in the year 2013-14.
- **Detailed guidelines to take up “Farm Ponds” under MGNREGS has been issued vide G.O.(Ms).No17 RD&PR(CGS-1) Department, Dated 15.02.2013.**
- Implementation of Land development activities including farm ponds will have a great impact on agriculture and will help nearly 1.40 crore farmers as follows.

Sl. No.	Category	No of Farmers (in Lakh)	Area (in lakh Hectares)
1.	SC Farmers	9.10	5.26
2.	ST Farmers	0.62	0.77
3.	Small Farmers	12.33	17.21
4.	Marginal Farmers	118.00	44.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>140.05</b>	<b>67.24</b>

#### 4.1.3.4 Convergence with Forest Department

- As a measure to increase the biomass in the ecosystem, the Forest Department has ordered for Karuvel Plantation in Panchayat and Panchayat Union tanks vide G.O.(3D).No.25, Environment and Forest (FR.6) Department dated 20.03.2012 by converging MGNREGS.
- In consonance with the Forest Department order, the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has ordered special wage rates required for nursery related

activities vide G.O.(Ms).No.104 RD&PR (CGS-1) dated 9.11.2012.

- It is planned to make 4000 hectare Karuvel Plantations in the foreshores of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union tanks.

#### **4.1.3.5 Special works for Differently Abled**

- In order to implement the Provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 in MGNREGS, the Government of Tamilnadu has ordered for special provisions for the disabled vide G.O.(Ms).No.52 RD&PR (CGS-1) Department dated 25.6.2012.

**As per the Government Order, the special activities for disabled persons under MGNREGS are:**

- Waterman/waterwoman at the worksite, who can distribute water to the workers.
- Caretaker to look after the children.

- Assisting the caretaker. For every 5 children, one additional assistant can be employed.
- Assisting the worksite facilitator in premarking. If the No.of workers is above 100, then 1 disabled person shall be permitted to assist the worksite facilitator.
- Clearing uprooted jungle from the site (only scrubs, light jungle).
- Watering (wetting) the area to be desilted (especially in summers).
- Compacting the earth deposited on bund by using spade, solid rods and earth breaking rods.
- Benching and levelling the bund.
- Sectioning and sloping the bund.

**Special provisions for doing earth work related activities are:**

- The Differently-abled persons who are able to carry out physical work can be utilized for earth work related activities

like jungle clearance, desilting work, planting and refilling and watering.

- In the worksite(s), where the number of disabled persons is less in number, then they must be engaged only in the special activities enlisted above.
- In the worksite(s), where the number of disabled workers is high, then they can be engaged in earthwork. In such cases, they can be grouped into groups of 5 or 10 and the premarking shall be done only for 50% of quantity earmarked for regular workers.

#### **4.1.3.6 Selection of Works by using Satellite Based Maps**

- This Government has already committed to generate satellite-based maps indicating the current status of water bodies (Tank/Oorani/Supply Channels) in comparison to the original capacity of the water bodies;
- Using Topo sheets of 1960s and LISS -IV Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite images, detailed Blockwise maps

indicating the original extent of water bodies and the current status have been generated by the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University. Based on the detailed field verification by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department officials, the exact, present field conditions have also been incorporated and digitized. Now, the resource map is available for all Districts and Districtwise, Blockwise and Village Panchayatwise maps can be generated.

- As a measure to restore the original capacity of the water bodies, and to increase the water recharge, most of the works based on these satellite maps have been selected during 2012-13.
- On a pilot basis "System Tanks" has been taken up for renovation under MGNREGS including the repair and renovation of sluices, surplus weirs under Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS) of the State Government.
- Renovation of major ooranies and water bodies have been ordered vide

G.O.(ID).No487 RD&PR (SGS-3)  
Department dated:18.09.2012.

- Detailed Project Report (DPR) will be prepared by reputed agency and this will be executed during 2013-14.

#### **4.1.3.7 Increase in Wages to the MGNREGS Workers**

- The wages prescribed for 8 hours of work are disbursed based on the out-turn made by the workers. Prior to 15.05.2011, on many occasions, the beneficiaries got wages in the range of Rs.80/- to Rs.90/-. The Government conducted mass awareness campaigns adopting wide publicity measures like 'Model pits' in the worksite, awareness programmes to the workers on the quantum of work to be done, training on pre-marking and measurement to Overseer, etc., to enable the workers to get more wages. Based on the awareness campaign, the average wage rate has increased from Rs.90/- to - Rs.105/-during 2012-13.
- Subsequent to the request for revision of Rural Schedule of Rate, a detailed time

and motion study has been conducted in 13 districts for taking into account various types of soil.

- Based on the time motion study, a revised Rural Schedule of Rate(RSoR) has been issued vide G.O(Ms).No.110 RD&PR (CGS-1) Department dated:15.11.2012.

#### **4.1.4 Social Audit**

##### **4.1.4.1 Pilot Social Audit**

- Government of India has notified the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Scheme Rules 2011".
- As per rule 4(1) of MGNREGS Audit of Scheme Rules 2011, the State Government shall identify or establish under the Act, an independent organization for the conduct of Social Audit.
- 20 State Level Resource Persons have undergone Social Audit training at NIRD, Hyderabad from 2.1.2012 to 6.1.2012.
- Kaniyambadi Block in Vellore District and Koliyanur Block in Villupuram District

have been selected as pilot Blocks for conducting Social Audit.

- 120 Village Level Resource Persons from Vellore and 220 Village Level Resource Persons from Villupuram have been given training from 16.2.2012 to 19.2.2012 for conducting the Social Audit.
- The Social Audit schedule in pilot Blocks have been drawn and Social Audit was conducted in 24 Village Panchayats of Kaniyambadi Block and 44 Village Panchayats of Koliyanur Block from 7.3.2012 to 20.03.2012.
- The details of findings have been uploaded in the GOI website.

#### **4.1.4.2 Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu (SASTA)**

- An independent organization SASTA(Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu) has been registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act.

- As ordered vide G.O.(Ms).No.64 RD&PR (CGS-1) Department Dt.27.7.2012, the structural pattern of SASTA is as follows:

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>No. of Posts</b>
1	Director of Social Audit	1
2	Joint Director	2
3	Social Audit Specialist	1
4	State Team Monitors	4
5	District Resource Persons	44
6	Block Resource Persons	1,235
7	Village Panchayat Resource Persons	62,620

- Director, Joint Director and Assistant Director have been placed.
- Recruitment of Social Audit Specialist, State Team Monitors, District Resource Persons and Block Resource Persons will be conducted before May 2013.
- Social Audit Manual preparation is going on.
- Drafting of Village Panchayat Resource Persons will also be completed by May 2013.

- The commencement of Social Audit will take place from 2013-14 onwards.

#### **4.1.5 Payment of Wages through Banks**

It has been decided by this Government to dispense with the policy of the practice of disbursing the wages to the workers in cash. Accordingly, the wages to the beneficiaries will be disbursed through the Banks in a phased manner with the following objectives:

- i) to curtail any scope for malpractices, and
- ii) to separate the wage disbursement agency from implementing agency.

In this regard, following steps have been taken:

- Bank accounts have been opened for 82 lakh workers under the scheme.
- Payment of wages to the workers in 385 Village Panchayats at the rate of one Village Panchayat per Panchayat Union started on pilot basis.
- In Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Erode, Tiruppur and Kanniyakumari Districts

payment is being made through Banks in all 1744 Village Panchayats covering 6.24 lakh workers.

- It is planned to implement payment of wages through Banks in the remaining 10,780 Village Panchayats of Tamil Nadu from 01.04.2013. This will cover nearly 31 lakh active workers initially.

#### **Payment of wages through e-FMS**

- e-FMS is a tool through which the wages will be credited to the individual workers account from a Central / Nodal point, payment of wages have been rolled out in Erode District in 2012-13.
- During 2013-14, e-FMS will be operationalised in all Districts in a phased manner.

#### **Appointment of Banking Correspondents**

- Payment of wages is successfully done through Banks only with the systemic arrangement for disbursal of wages by the Banks to the individual beneficiaries / workers.
- Based on the request of Honourable Chief Minister, the State Level Bankers

Committee (SLBC) has resolved to appoint Banking Correspondents in all 12524 Village Panchayats before 31.03.2013.

- To have a better disbursal mechanism, SHG members and PLF representatives will be selected and appointed as Banking Correspondents.

#### **4.1.6 Steps Taken to mitigate Drought situation during the year 2012-13**

As per Hon'ble Chief Minister's announcement, the entire state of Tamil Nadu has been declared as Drought affected vide Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Notification No.45, Revenue Dept., Dated 20.02.2013 to be read with G.O.(Ms).No.48, Revenue(DM-3.1) Dept., dated 13.02.2013. Accordingly,

- **In all the 31 districts which have been drought affected, the present entitlement of 100 days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been enhanced to 150 days from 21.2.2013 for the financial year 2012-13.**

- **Under the Scheme, 15,000 Farm Ponds at an estimated cost of Rs.181 crore have been taken up in the eight Delta Districts of Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli, Karur, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Tiruvarur.**
- **Apart from this, works at a cost of Rs.1336 crores to benefit agricultural labourers of the delta regions are taken up.**
- Thus, the aim has been to provide additional employment to 20.24 lakh households of agricultural labourers in the Delta Districts and 3.34 lakh households of 26 other Districts who have completed 100 days.
- For the provision of Employment to the projected households who have completed 100 days and to those households who have not yet completed 100 days, additional works have been commenced in all the Districts.
- Progress made so far:

- As on 20.03.2013, nearly 9,66,428 no. of workers from 8,50,984 households who have completed 100 days of work have participated in MGNREGS works.
- As on 20.03.2013, nearly 14,010 no. of farm ponds have been sanctioned and 1,100 no. of works commenced on the field in the eight Delta Districts.
- After declaration of Drought as on 20.03.2013, nearly 1,575 no. of works have been commenced and completed with an expenditure of Rs.86 Crores. 26,518 no. of works to the tune of Rs.648.64 Crores are ongoing in the field. Thus, totally 28,093 works to the tune of Rs.734.65 Crores have been taken up to mitigate the drought in the Eight Delta Districts.

#### **4.1.7 Proposed New initiatives in 2013-14**

- The MGNREG Scheme will be implemented with the target for generating 42.85 crore mandays during 2013-14 with an approved Labour Budget of Rs.6341.80 crore.
- The following new initiatives will be done during the implementation in 2013-14:
  - Exclusive staff strength for both implementing and monitoring MGNREGS works will be increased at all levels.
  - As a measure to improve the quality of assets, separate State Quality Monitors (SQM) will be placed for ensuring third party quality monitoring.
  - Out of the total state share allocated, Rs.100 crore will be earmarked for stabilization of assets created under MGNREGS.
  - To make Green Cover in rural areas, afforestation activities both in Panchayat / Revenue poramboke



lands will be taken up in all Village Panchayats.

- Special efforts will be taken up for provision of afforestation activities by planting salt tolerant plants in the Village Panchayats along the coastline.
- Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) will be rolled out in all 31 Districts of the State in a phased manner.
- Unemployment Allowance Rules will be notified as per Section 7 of MGNREGA Act.
- As envisaged in operative guidelines of GOI detailed instructions will be issued with regard to the functioning of worksite supervisor (mate).

#### **4.2 Indira Awaas Yojana**

Indira Awaas Yojana, which used to be a component of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana became an independent Scheme from 1997-1998 onwards. Its objective is construction of free houses to members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Freed Bonded Labourers in

Rural areas and also to non SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line. The beneficiaries are selected from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) list approved by the Grama Sabha. Atleast 60% of the total IAY allocation during a financial year should be utilized for construction/ upgradation of dwelling units for SC/ST BPL rural households. A maximum 40% of allocation is for non- SC/ST BPL rural households. 3% of the above categories should be allocated for physically and mentally challenged persons. Government of India has also asked the States to earmark 15% of the beneficiaries from amongst minorities. It is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

Upto 2011-12, the unit cost of the house constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana was Rs.45,000/- Out of this, the Central share was Rs.33,750/- and the State's share was Rs.11,250/-. **Due to considerable rise in the cost of construction materials, this Government has increased the State additional grant for RCC Roofing cost from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.55,000/- in G.O.No.87, RD&PR (CGS1) dated 16.11.2011.** Hence, during 2011-12, the unit cost of IAY house in

Tamil Nadu was Rs.1 lakh of which the State Government alone has contributed Rs.66,250/- (66.25%) and the Centre's Share is Rs. 33,750/- (33.75%). During 2011-12, 1,00,553 houses were constructed at the cost of Rs.1005.53 crore.

For the year 2012-13, Rs.1114.10 crore has been allocated for the construction of 1,11,410 new houses under IAY. So far, 72,369 houses have been completed. All the remaining houses are in progress at different stages and will be completed before the end of April 2013.

Now, Government of India has enhanced the unit cost of the house under Indira Awaas Yojana from Rs.45,000/- to Rs.70,000/- for the year 2013-14. Still this unit cost of Rs.70,000/- is less than the unit cost of Rs.1 lakh adopted by Tamil Nadu. **During the financial year 2013-14, approximately 1 lakh houses will be constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana.**

#### **4.3 Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)**

The objective of this scheme is to fill the gaps existing in the infrastructure facilities created through various Central and State Schemes thereby enabling wholesome development in both rural and urban areas. The Government of India has enhanced the MPLADS fund outlay from Rs.2.00 crore to Rs.5.00 crore per annum per MP from the financial year 2011-12. The administrative expenses have also been increased from 0.5% to 2% of the annual entitlement of Rs.5.00 crore from the year 2011-12. The District Collector gives administrative sanction for the works. The guidelines contain an illustrative list of works that may be taken up and a 'negative list' of works not permitted under this scheme. Under the scheme, all maintenance works of any type are prohibited. Desilting of ponds, rivers, tanks, canals, etc, are also treated as maintenance activities and cannot be taken up under MPLADS.

During the year 2012-13, the total allocation under this scheme is Rs.295 crore.

So far 4,534 works have been taken up with an estimate cost of Rs.224.94 crore. Out of this 1,303 works have been completed and the remaining works will be completed shortly.

Sl. No	Category of works	No. of Works	Amount (Rs.in Crores)
1	Anganwadi/ Kitchen Sheds	35	1.58
2	School/ College Buildings	104	11.82
3	Furniture to Schools/ Hospital Equipments	93	4.71
4	Community Centres	145	19.06
5	PDS Shops	90	4.96
6	Roads and Bridges	1352	72.66
7	Water Supply Works	1012	25.17
8	Street Lights	294	10.07
9	Other Works	1409	74.91
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4534</b>	<b>224.94</b>

For the year 2013–14, the eligible amount for Tamil Nadu under the scheme is Rs.295 crore.

#### 4.4 Total Sanitation Campaign / Nirmal Bharat Abiyan

In order to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation, a comprehensive programme called 'Total Sanitation Campaign' was launched by Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Government of India to cover all households with water and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour for overall improvement of health and sanitation in rural areas. The programme is demand-driven and people-centered based on the principle "From low to No subsidy". A nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to the rural poor households for construction of toilets. The key intervention areas have been identified as Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation & Hygiene Education, Community Sanitary Complex and Anganwadi Toilets. The Scheme laid strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), capacity building and hygiene education for effective behaviour change, with the involvement of PRIs,

Community Based Organizations (CBOs), NGOs, etc. The Total Sanitation Campaign which was introduced in Cuddalore and Coimbatore districts initially in 1999 was extended in phases to all other districts in Tamil Nadu by 2004.

The Scheme has now been renamed as 'Nirmal Bharat Abiyan' (NBA) and revised guidelines have been issued by Government of India. The salient features of the revised guidelines are:

- Accelerating the sanitation coverage in the rural areas is advocated so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through saturation approach to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats.
- Implementation of NBA is proposed with 'Village Panchayat' as the base unit. Village Panchayats where all habitations have access to water are to be taken up on priority.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all Village

Panchayats in the Country attaining Nirmal status.

- Incentive as provided under the scheme for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) has been extended to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line Households (APL) restricted to SCs/STs, Small and Marginal farmers, Landless Labourers with homestead, Differently Abled and Women Headed households.
- The incentive amount for construction of one unit of IHHL has been increased from Rs.3,200 to Rs.4600 (Rs.5100 for difficult and hilly areas). The Central share out of this is Rs.3200 (Rs.3700 in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share is Rs.1400. Minimum beneficiary share shall be Rs.900.
- The schools which are not yet covered under SSA and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas will be provided with proper sanitation facilities and proactive promotion of hygiene education and

sanitary habits among students will be undertaken.

- Appropriate convergence with MGNREGS has been provided.
- All houses constructed by the beneficiaries under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) or any other State rural housing Scheme which did not have toilets shall also be eligible for the incentive for creation of sanitation facilities.
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) may be taken in the proposed and existing Nirmal Gram Panchayats. The total assistance under NBA for SLWM projects shall be worked out on the basis of total number of households in each Village Panchayat, subject to a maximum of:
  - i. Rs.7 lakh upto 150 households.
  - ii. Rs.12 lakh upto 300 households.
  - iii. Rs.15 lakh upto 500 households and
  - iv. Rs.20 lakh for a Village Panchayat having more than 500 Households

The sharing of cost among the Centre, State and Beneficiary contribution is as follows:

Category	Govt. of India Share	Govt. of Tamil Nadu Share	Bene ficiary	Total
IHHL	3,200	2,500*	900	6,600
School Toilet	24,500 (70%)	10,500 (30%)	0	35,000
Anganwadi Toilet	5,600 (70%)	2,400 (30%)	0	8,000
Sanitary Complex	1,20,000 (60%)	60,000 (30%)	20,000 (10%)	2,00,000
Solid Liquid Waste Management	70%	30%	0%	

\*It includes additional State Share

**In view of the low subsidy amount provided under the Individual Household Latrines, the State Government announced provision of increased State share of Rs.2,500 which is far higher than the present Government of India prescribed State share of Rs.1,400.**

#### **4.4.1 Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)**

The main objectives are as under:

- Bring about an overall improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas
- Generate felt-demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education
- Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food
- Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines and eliminate manual scavenging practice, wherever in existence in rural areas.

Under the IHHL component, against the target of 86,67,088 in Tamil Nadu, 71,12,683 toilets have been constructed so far.

#### **4.4.2 Implementation of Sanitation Works in Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

Government of India issued detailed guidelines for taking up works relating to access to sanitation facilities under MGNREGS in June-September, 2012. Accordingly, detailed guidelines was issued by the State Government vide G.O. (Ms.) No.121 RD & PR (CGS-1) Department, dated 28.11.2012 permitting convergence of MGNREGS with Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), for construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) and taking up Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

#### **4.4.3 Activities that are permitted for providing sanitation facilities in the rural areas under MGNREGS**

- a) In the construction of Individual Household latrines under NBA, a maximum of 20 persondays of unskilled labour and 6 persondays of skilled labour component are permitted under MGNREGS.

b) Solid and Liquid Waste Management works like Compost Pits, Earthen Drains, Soak Pits, Recharge Pits and Jungle Clearance including Parthenium weed eradication can be taken up in the proposed or completed Nirmal Gram Panchayats.

#### 4.4.3.1 Construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)

##### 4.4.3.1.1 Unit Cost and Type Design

•The Unit Cost for each Individual Household Latrine is as follows:

1. Central Share*	:	Rs. 3,200/-
2. State Share** (including additional amount provided by State Government)	:	Rs. 2,500/-
3. Beneficiary Contribution	:	Rs. 900/-
<b>Unit cost under NBA</b>	:	<b>Rs. 6,600/-</b>
4. Assistance from MGNREGS	:	Rs. 4,500/-
<b>Total Unit Cost</b>		<b>Rs.11,100/-</b>

\* The Central Share would be Rs.3,700 in the case of Hilly and difficult areas.

\*\* The Type Design for the construction of IHHL, detailed estimate and Ready Reckoner of Labour component for toilet leach pit/septic tank and model Nominal Muster Roll (NMR) to be used for construction of each IHHL, have been issued.

##### 4.4.3.1.2 Eligibility for availing incentive/ assistance under NBA/ MGNREGS for construction of IHHL

- Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households;
- Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, Small and Marginal farmers, Landless labourers with homestead, Differently Abled and Women headed households. Households under these categories should be identified by a Committee comprising of Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats), Deputy Block Development Officer (Adi-Dravidar

Welfare) and Village Panchayat President concerned and the list prepared by the Committee should be approved by the Grama Sabha;

- c) All houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) or Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Programme or any other Central/State housing scheme shall also be eligible for IHHL under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and MGNREGS;

However, the households which have availed the benefit of IHHL under TSC/NBA or already have a toilet shall not be eligible for assistance /incentive.

#### **4.4.4 Sanction of works**

A combined list of all the eligible beneficiaries from a Village Panchayat desirous of constructing Individual Household latrines (IHHL) shall be prepared. **The District Programme Coordinator/ District Collector will issue the administrative sanction under MGNREGS for all the IHHLs that are approved by Grama Sabha for the year,**

clearly indicating the labour portion under MGNREGS and the material portion to be converged from NBA.

#### **4.4.5 Execution of IHHL works**

- The Village Panchayat is the implementing Agency.
- Only Job Card holders will be employed for the unskilled part of the work. For IHHL, it is necessary that the beneficiary also works on his/her IHHL. If the beneficiary does not hold a job card, he/she should apply for one. However, this condition will be relaxed in the case of Differently Abled and Women headed households if there are no other adult members in the household (for both the categories) and in the case of Women headed households, the age of the head of the household is more than 60 years.

One designated worker is deployed for every 15-25 IHHLs (depending upon the



geographical spread of the IHHLs) proposed to be taken up in a Village Panchayat at one time.

- The designated worker will be responsible for the following:
  - a) Maintain the Nominal Muster Roll for all the IHHLs in the Village Panchayat/Habitation assigned to him / her.
  - b) Record attendance for skilled and unskilled labour.
  - c) Ensure that the construction is atleast as per the approved design and will certify to that effect.

#### **4.4.6 Mode of Payment**

- Upon completion of assigned IHHL to him / her, the designated worker will attest the NMR for attendance, certify the completion of work done and hand it over to the Overseer for further processing.
- The Overseer would then proceed to record the Measurement / Valuation Certificate / Completion Certificate in

the space provided for that purpose in the NMRs for all such units and hand it over to the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat).

- On getting the NMR, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat) shall issue the fund release order in duplicate to the Village Panchayat. In respect of the wages to be paid, the Village Panchayat President should draw the amount passed by the BDO (VP) from the MGNREGS account maintained by the Village Panchayat and disburse the same to the workers on getting proper acquittance in the space provided for that purpose in NMR.
- Copies of the NMR (after obtaining acquittance for payment to the workers) should be maintained in Block Office, separately, in both NBA and MGNREGS sections.

#### 4.4.7 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

- Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) works are to be taken up in the Village Panchayats which have already got Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards or those Village Panchayats that have been proposed as Nirmal Grams under saturation approach during the year. Among the Nirmal Gram Puraskar awarded Village Panchayats, those Village Panchayats which are poor in Solid and Liquid Waste Management should be taken up on a priority basis.
- The Village Panchayat concerned will be the Implementing Agency.
- The SLWM project in each habitation of the Village Panchayat will be treated as an independent work and muster roll issued accordingly.
- The Nominal Muster Rolls (NMRs) that are being used at present for the regular MGNREGS works shall also be used for SLWM works.

- For each of the works in a habitation, one worker shall be designated to supervise the work and he / she shall be paid Rs.132/- per day. He/She shall do the following activities:
  - a) Allocating the works in the order of priority;
  - b) Allocating the workers for each of the activity;
  - c) Pre-marking in the case of Compost Pit, Earthen Drain and Soak Pits, etc.;
  - d) Ensuring necessary slope/gradient during the execution of Earthen Drain works so that the flow of liquid waste is not affected and could be properly discharged at the disposal point;
  - e) Maintenance of NMR and recording of attendance; and
  - f) Handing over of NMR with all required Abstracts to the Panchayat Secretary.

- Contractor is not allowed and machine shall not be deployed in the SLWM works.

#### **4.4.7.1 Solid Waste Management**

Compost pit for depositing bio-degradable waste and Jungle Clearance including Parthenium weed eradication are the main activities that can be taken up with assistance under MGNREGS for Solid Waste Management in the selected Village Panchayat.

##### **4.4.7.1.1 Compost pit for Bio-degradable Waste**

Compost pit of trapezoidal shape 5m X 5m at bottom and 9.50m X 9.50m at top may be provided in every habitation for the proper disposal of bio-degradable wastes.

##### **4.4.7.1.2 Jungle Clearance and Parthenium Weed Eradication**

Jungles including Parthenium weeds in and around the habitation are a major menace in the villages which are to be eradicated on a regular basis at proper intervals. For the purpose of estimate and measurement, the

Rural Schedule of Rate for Jungle Clearance shall be used for this kind of work.

#### **4.4.7.2 Liquid Waste Management**

Providing earthen drain in the streets and provision of soak pits are the major works that can be categorised under liquid waste management.

- Wherever required earthen drain with 0.60m width and 0.45m depth with proper connection to the main drain shall be undertaken. Likewise, earthen drain for the disposal of rainwater stagnation shall also be planned, based on the topography of the habitations.
- At the end point of the earthen drain, a soak pit of 1.50m diameter and 1.50m depth has to be provided wherever necessary and it shall be filled up with locally available boulders and sand.
- At hand pumps and mini power pump areas, a soak pit of 1.50m diameter and 1.50m depth has to be provided using MGNREGS funds wherever necessary and

it will be filled with locally available boulders and sand.

#### **4.4.8 Execution of SLWM works**

- Works like provision of compost pits, earthen drains and soak pits required in a single habitation will be treated as single work for the purpose of preparation of estimate.
- While executing the work, the jungle clearance and parthenium weed eradication should be taken up first. On completion of jungle clearance / parthenium weed eradication, the workers shall be engaged in works like excavation of compost pit, earthen drain and soak pits in an order of priority.
- On completion of all the solid and liquid waste management works in a habitation, the work will be treated as completed.
- The measurement of the work will be made weekly by the Overseer as per the norms under MGNREGS. The entries of measurement with assessment of work will

be entered in measurement book as well in the muster roll.

- On getting the Weekly NMR and the measurement details, the BDO (VP) shall process the Bill and issue the Fund Release Order to the Village Panchayat.
- The Village Panchayat shall draw the funds and disburse the wages.
- Necessary entries for providing employment to the Job Card holder shall be made in the Household Employment Register (MGNREGS Village Panchayat Form No.3) on completion of SLWM works.

**During 2013-14, a further thrust will be given for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The Honourable Finance Minister has announced during the presentation of Budget 2013-14 that a sum of Rs.150 crore will be earmarked within the devolution for putting up Solid Waste Management facilities. Further, Rs.97.85 crore available under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan will also be used for the purpose of Solid and Liquid Waste Management during 2013-14.**

#### **4.4.9 School Sanitation and Hygiene Education**

Children are more receptive to new ideas and hence the most appropriate institutions are Anganwadis / schools where sanitation education can be effectively imparted to change the behaviour, mind set and habits of the children from open defecation to the use of toilets. The experience gained by children through use of toilets in school and sanitation education imparted by teachers would also reach home and influence their parents to adopt good sanitary habits. School sanitation, therefore, forms an integral part of the NBA project. Toilets in Anganwadis and in all types of Government schools, i.e. primary, secondary and higher secondary, are constructed under the Scheme. Emphasis is given for toilets in girl schools.

All activities with regard to the provision of sanitation and hygiene education in Anganwadis and Schools will be done in tandem with Social Welfare and School Education Departments. This Government has

ensured that all Anganwadis and Schools in the State are provided with toilets.

Funding for School Sanitation in a NBA project is shared between the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 70:30. A total of 46,986 school toilets at a cost of Rs. 111.55 crore have been completed up so far in Panchayat Union Schools and Government Schools.

The Schools listed by School Education Department have also been verified and 2057 Schools where toilets are not available have been covered as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

#### **4.4.10 Anganwadi Toilets**

It is essential to use Anganwadi as a platform for behavioural change among children attending it as well as the mothers. Each Anganwadi is provided with a baby friendly toilet.

In Tamil Nadu, 26,347 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed so far at a cost of Rs.16.81 crores. All the Anganwadi centers which did not have a functional toilet as per the

survey have also been taken up for provision of baby friendly toilets.

#### **4.4.11 Community Sanitary Complex**

The Community Sanitary Complex is an important component of the NBA and the Complexes are set up in any place in the village, which is acceptable to the stakeholders and accessible to them. The Village Panchayat and the User Groups are expected to own the ultimate responsibility or make alternative arrangements at the village level for the maintenance of the Complex.

The sharing pattern amongst the Government of India, State Government and the Community is in the ratio of 60:30:10. The Village Panchayat also can make the community contribution. So far, 1,732 Complexes have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 27 crore.

#### **4.4.12 Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM)**

Rural Sanitary Mart is a commercial venture with a social objective. Rural Sanitary Mart is an outlet for dealing with the materials required for the construction of the sanitary

latrines and also the sanitary facilities required for individuals, families and the environment in the rural areas. The main aim of having RSM is to provide materials, services and guidance needed for constructing different types of latrines and other sanitary facilities, which are technically and financially suitable to the area. The RSM may be opened and operated by NGOs, SHGs, Women Organisations, Panchayats, etc. An amount of Rs. 2.93 crore has been incurred as expenditure for establishing 195 RSMs in 31 districts of the State.

#### **4.4.13 Production Centers**

Production centers are the means to improve the production of cost effective and affordable sanitary materials under the NBA. A maximum amount of Rs. 3.50 lakh per production centre can be provided for construction of shed, training of masons and also for sanction of revolving fund. So far, 65 productions centers have been established in the State at a cost of Rs. 65 lakhs.

#### 4.4.14 Nirmal Gram Puraskar

**Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced the 'Clean Village Campaign' Award in July 2003 for the best performing Village Panchayats in the field of Sanitation, thereby giving prime focus on the importance of Sanitation for the first time in the entire Country.** Taking cue from this, Government of India had started awarding Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) awards from 2005 to give a fillip to the Total Sanitation Campaign. The NGP recognized the efforts of PRIs and other institutions towards full sanitation coverage in their respective areas.

##### 4.4.14.1 NGP strives

1. To bring sanitation to the forefront of social and political discourse for development in rural India.
2. Towards open defecation free and clean villages.
3. To give incentive to PRIs to sustain the initiatives taken by them for full sanitation coverage.

4. To increase social mobilization by recognizing the role played by organizations in universal sanitation coverage.

The NGP award incentive amount varies from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 5 lakh in case of Village Panchayats and Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh for Block Panchayats, based on the population.

Upto 2011, 5 Block Panchayats and 2,385 Village Panchayats of Tamil Nadu have received NGP awards for achieving 100% sanitation and over-all cleanliness. Revised NGP guidelines have been issued by Government of India in December 2012, wherein, with the transition to Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, it has been decided that the selection of Village Panchayats to award Nirmal Gram Puraskar from the year 2012 shall be taken up by the respective State Governments, while selection of the Block and District Panchayats will continue to be with the Centre.

**This Government will add vigour to the sanitation initiatives and ensure a fully sanitized and open defecation free**

**rural Tamil Nadu by strengthening the institutional arrangements and through sustained IEC campaigns by the year 2015 as envisioned by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.**

#### **4.4.15 Envisioning Open Defecation Free Tamil Nadu by 2015.**

One of the ten core themes of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 aims at providing the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access to water and sanitation. The Hon'ble Chief Minister directed all District Collectors during the Collectors' Conference held on 17.12.2012 to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to ensure the goal of an open defecation free Tamil Nadu by 2015 and organize all stakeholders into a mass movement to root out this practice.

The first and foremost task is to identify the sanitation gaps in the rural areas through a "Baseline Survey" and address the issues in a phased manner to achieve the goal of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Tamil Nadu by 2015. As per the guidelines issued by Government of India under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, the process

of Baseline Survey has already been initiated for the preparation of Revised Project Implementation Plan (PIP). This Plan will provide the basis and act as a guide post for implementation of Sanitation Programmes and ultimately attain the ODF Status.

Though the Total Sanitation Campaign, now renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, stresses heavily on Information Education Communication (IEC) component by earmarking separate fund allocation for this purpose, no tangible efforts were taken on these activities during 2006 to 2011 which led to the slip back in the sanitation efforts taken during the earlier period.

To put back the sanitation activities on the forefront, the Government in 2011-12, ordered the restoration of sanitation facilities in rural areas by renovating the Integrated Women Sanitary Complexes for Women and Children and reviving the Clean Village Campaign which created a sanitation revolution during 2001 to 2006. Now, the trajectory to be traversed to make delivery and use of sanitation services available to all, particularly in rural areas, depends on the Communication



strategies which are critical in effecting the required behavior change among people. Hence, requisite IEC materials have been developed to achieve the objective of open defecation free Tamil Nadu by 2015.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has made provisions for engagement of Sanitation Messengers who will motivate the village community through interpersonal communication and door to door contact to attain the programme goals. The image of Sanitation Messengers is to be projected in the Village Panchayat as a high profile key functionary and a link between the Village Panchayat and the Block Panchayat/District Administration. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women has identified the members of Panchayat Level Federations, Community Professionals, etc., who have shown exemplary aptitude towards sanitation during the course of training programmes and also possess the requisite qualification and skills for the position of Sanitation Messengers. Considering the role and responsibilities visualised in the guidelines, they would be in a better position to exert the peer group

pressure that is required to inculcate good sanitary practices among the rural folk. Hence necessary action has been initiated to induct them as Sanitation Messengers at Village Panchayat level.

As part of the various measures to achieve the objective of open defecation free Tamil Nadu, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has designed ANNUAL SANITATION PLANNER 2013 for the use of all key players like Coordinators, officials concerned, Sanitation messengers, etc., working in the field of sanitation. The Planner is intended to serve as a user-friendly compendium of sanitation and a guide to all key sanitation players in better planning, implementation and monitoring the actual progress and impact of sanitation activities vis-à-vis the desired impact.

#### **4.4.16 Dysfunctional Toilets**

In the present scenario, dysfunctional toilets pose a major challenge in the full scale appreciation of Total Sanitation Campaign, now renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The gap between the Houselisting Census data

2011 and the figures reported by the States in Sanitation coverage was discussed in detail during National Conferences held at New Delhi, wherein representatives from many States observed that the gap is primarily due to the low subsidy given during the major portion of the implementation period of Total Sanitation Campaign. Thus, the issue of dysfunctional toilets is to be perceived as a nation-wide phenomenon.

It is imperative to note that the unit cost of construction of IHHL under TSC including the beneficiary contribution was only Rs. 625/- during 1999 – 2007 and within the low subsidy availed during this period, the beneficiaries were able to afford only poor infrastructural facilities using locally available cheap materials such as gunny bags, palm leaves, etc., for constructing superstructures. The central issue on most people's mind at that point of time was only privacy and not sustainability in construction and usage of toilets, and hence the assets created were predominantly adhoc in nature.

The revised NBA guidelines in terms of unit cost and convergence with MGNREGS will be meaningful only if the issue of dysfunctional toilets is resolved. As the issue of dysfunctional toilets has assumed national proportion, it cannot be dispensed with to get it resolved by itself. In order to make the benefits of NBA more extensive, Government of India have been addressed to extend the benefits of NBA in restructuring the dysfunctional toilets as well. This inclusive policy alone will lead to an assured scaling up of sanitation activities in the country, importantly through sustainable sanitation infrastructure.

#### **4.5 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)**

The erstwhile Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) implemented in the five backward Districts of Tamil Nadu through the funding of Union Planning Commission was transferred to Ministry of Panchayat Raj and modified as Backward Regions Grant Fund. Now, the scheme is implemented in the 6 Districts of Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Dindigul and Sivagangai.

The BRGF is designed to redress the regional imbalances in development so as to bridge the critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being met adequately by the existing inflows. The scheme focuses on strengthening the local governance through capacity building and professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation & monitoring their plans and improves the performance and delivery of critical functions.

BRGF consists of two funding windows: -

1. Capacity Building Fund meant to build capacity of the elected representatives and the officials associated with Panchayat Raj Institutions in planning, implementation, monitoring, accounting and improving the accountability & transparency.
2. An untied grant meant to be used by Panchayats and urban Local Bodies to address critical gaps in integrated development, identified through the participative planning process.

The Government of India have sanctioned Development Grants under BRGF to the six BRGF districts for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 as detailed below:

**Allocation under BRGF for 2011-12 & 2012-13**

SI.No.	District	2011-12	2012-13
		Amount (Rs.in crores)	
1.	Cuddalore	19.33	19.34
2.	Vilupuram	24.10	24.10
3.	Tiruvannamalai	14.16	21.14
4.	Dindigul	20.46	20.46
5.	Nagapattinam	16.08	16.08
6.	Sivagangai	16.64	16.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110.76</b>	<b>117.76</b>

**Category wise works taken up for the years  
2011-12 and 2012-13**

SI. No.	Category of works	2011-12	2012-13
1.	BT Roads	570	546
2.	Cement Roads with Drainage	2,191	2,196
3.	Culverts	308	364
4.	Retaining walls	220	253
5.	Water Supply	276	685

6.	Group Houses	231	176
7.	Threshing Floors	109	108
8.	Public Buildings	85	124
9.	Other works	342	123
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,332</b>	<b>4,575</b>

**Details of works taken up during the year  
2011-12 and 2012-13**

Sl. No.	District	2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of works taken up	Completed	No. of works taken up	Completed
1.	Cuddalore	326	283	502	56
2.	Villuppuram	1042	1042	1562	495
3.	Tiruvannamalai	986	975	822	51
4.	Dindigul	1012	973	839	79
5.	Nagapattinam	537	537	444	54
6.	Sivagangai	429	374	406	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>4332</b>	<b>4184</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>767</b>

All the remaining works for the year 2011-12 will be completed before the end of April, 2013 and the works taken up during 2012-13 will be completed before the end of

June, 2013. For the year of 2012-13, the Government of India has released Rs.62.76 crore as first installment. The balance funds will be received from the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India before the end of March 2013.

**4.6 National Project on Biogas Development**

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme envisaging a subsidy of Rs.8000/- for all categories and Rs.10,000/- in the hilly areas for the installation of biogas plants. The subsidy for toilet linked biogas plants is Rs. 9000/-. For the year 2012-13, the physical target for installation of biogas plants is 1000 and so far 710 biogas plants have been completed. Out of this 24 are toilet linked biogas plants constructed in 7 districts viz., Kancheepuram (4), Kanniyakumari (3), Karur (6), Theni (1), Tiruchirapalli (1), Tirunelveli (7) and Tiruppur (2).

**4.7 Socio Economic Caste Census**

The Government of India, co-ordinated by Ministry of Rural Development has initiated Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC

2011) in the Country. The Socio Economic Survey for identification of BPL families is done both in rural and urban areas. The information about caste and religion of the person will also be collected during this Census and this information, unlike other information of this Census, will not be made public and will be used by Registrar General of India for statistical purpose for socio-economic profiling of various castes in India.

Financial and technical support is provided by Ministry of Rural Development and SECC, 2011 is being conducted by the State Administration under the guidance of Ministry of Rural Development. It is a paperless exercise in which data is captured on a hand held device (Tablet PC) supplied by Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) Bangalore. Directorate of Census Operations has supported the SECC 2011 by providing Training and Enumeration Block wise (EB), Abridged House list (AHL) and the layout Map to the Enumerators. The house list data captured in National Population Register (NPR) have been preloaded in the hand held device. The Enumerator appointed by the State Government and the Data-Entry

Operator trained by the BEL had conducted the actual survey in the field. District Collector is the Principal SECC-2011 Officer (PSO) for the entire district and the survey has been done under his/her overall supervision.

Information that needs to be collected at the level of the individual and household includes Occupation, Education, Disability, Religion, SC/ST status, Name of Caste/Tribe, Employment, Income and source of income, Assets, Housing, Consumer durables / non-Durables and Land. The Socio-Economic and Caste Census will also capture the housing status, employment characteristics, educational status, disability among the household members, landholding pattern, etc. The Census would be based on a self declaration model of the respondents, (as per the questionnaire prescribed by the Government of India). The enumerators had recorded the declaration of the respondents and where they found that the response was prima facie incorrect, they had entered their remarks regarding the same and the Supervisor had mandatorily visited these houses and verified the veracity of the

information. Detailed procedure for filing claims and objections and its disposal has to be followed. The information would be verified and approved by the Gram Sabha. Initially, the draft list will be published and at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> day in rural areas and 52<sup>nd</sup> day in urban areas, the final list will be published and uploaded in the website.

The Government of India has allocated Rs. 89.61 crore for the conduct of SECC in Tamil Nadu. The preparatory works relating to SECC started in Tamil Nadu during December, 2011 after the conclusion of ordinary elections to the Local Bodies and the entire process of enumeration and supervisory verification was completed by September 2012. The additional procedure of verification and correction of database using the software, introduced by the Government of India in November 2012, was also completed. Now, the Government of India has issued certain technical clarification on draft publication which is being attended by Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore. The entire process is expected to be over by June 2013.

## **5. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

## 5. Rural Infrastructure

Rapid and sustainable development as well as socio-economic transformation in rural areas is possible and alleviation of poverty can be addressed only if all weather connectivity is in place. There is a close link between rural connectivity and growth of employment, education & health care and the state of connectivity is bound to reflect on the socio-economic status.

Connectivity to the habitations is expected to bring-in significant improvement in various aspects of rural life, especially in agriculture and allied sectors.

**This Government has already announced that “Every village with the population of more than 500 will have a black topped road and other habitations will have an all-weather road”. The objective is to ensure access to the remotest regions and far flung areas through all weather roads.**

The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has taken a series of concerted efforts to fulfill this promise of the

Government. The steps initiated are as follows:

- The Block level road list was updated to include all the missing roads, newly formed roads and bus plying roads.
- The connectivity status of Habitations has been updated.
- The updated Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads list was vetted in the Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Council.
- Preparation of a Comprehensive Upgradation Plan for systemic Upgradation of all Non-BT roads to BT standards based on the updated road list.
- Prioritisation of roads based on connectivity, population benefitted, surface condition and utility value.

### Rural Road Network

Now, based on the above exercise, the updated statistical detail of Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads is given below:

### Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads

Sl. No	Type of Surface	Village Panchayat Road	Panchayat Union Road	Total
		(Length in Km)		
1	Black topped	47838.80	27142.49	74981.29
2	Double layer WBM	3073.28	513.19	3586.47
3	Single Layer WBM	9756.01	1214.74	10970.75
4	Gravel	7872.42	776.60	8649.02
5	Earthen	26808.63	1321.82	28130.45
6	Cement concrete	1734.16	136.79	1870.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97083.30</b>	<b>31105.63</b>	<b>1,28,188.93</b>

From the above network of roads, a comprehensive upgradation plan has been prepared to upgrade all Non-BT roads as detailed below:

Year	Earthen and Gravel (Length in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)	WBM (Length in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Total (Length in Km)	Total Amount (Rs. in crore)
2012-13	6,069	987	3,166	461	9,235	1,448
2013-14	5,438	881	3,797	551	9,235	1,432
2014-15	5,438	881	3,797	551	9,235	1,432
2015-16	5,437	881	3,797	551	9,234	1,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,382</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>36,939</b>	<b>5,743</b>

During 2012-13, a total of 9,235 Km length of roads have been taken up for Upgradation under various schemes at a cost of Rs.1,448.00 crore. This Department undertook a rigorous exercise to channel the funds from various schemes for the above purpose and Rs.1,246 crore was met from various ongoing schemes like NABARD, RIS, THAI, MPLADS, MLACDS, General Fund of Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions etc. The shortfall of Rs.202 crore was made available as a special grant from the SFC Grant.

This Department will focus on further consolidation of its efforts to maintain and improve the vast rural road network.



## **5.1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched in 2000 to provide all weather road access to unconnected habitations. PMGSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The programme objective is to provide round-the-year connectivity by all weather roads with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures. Between PMGSY Phase - I (2000-01) and PMGSY Phase - VII (2007-08) i.e Bharat Nirman Phase - II, 4,946 roads have been taken up for a length of 9,970.150 Km at a cost of Rs.2,022 crore. All the works have been completed.

In Tamil Nadu, all habitations with more than 1000 population have been provided connectivity except for 1 habitation in Dharmapuri District. Now, Detailed Project Report is being prepared for providing connectivity to the above habitation through Forest Department.

## **5.1.1 New Proposals sanctioned under PMGSY Phase VIII (2012-13)**

**After a gap of 4 years, due to the sustained efforts of the State Government, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has recently sanctioned proposals under PMGSY Phase-VIII as detailed below:**

### **5.1.1.1 New Connectivity (500-999 category)**

40 road works providing connectivity to 41 unconnected habitations for a length of 90.03 Km, at a total cost of Rs.39.01 crore have been sanctioned.

### **5.1.1.2 Upgradation**

Based on the pavement condition, upgradation of 1258 roads for a length of 3005.74 Km at a total cost of Rs.1012.910 crore has been taken up.

### **5.1.1.3 Roads using Coir Geo Textiles**

As an innovative technological intervention, the Government of India has accorded approval under PMGSY for 19 road works using Coir-Geo Textiles Technology for a

length of 42.20 Km at a cost of Rs.16.74 crore.

#### 5.1.1.4 Roads using RBI Grade 81

On a pilot basis, 7 roads are to be laid using RBI Grade 81, which is a soil stabilizing chemical to improve the strength of the soil. Road works for a length 16.50 km at a cost of Rs. 5.71 crore will be taken up shortly.

#### 5.1.1.5 Long Span Bridges

In order to ensure uninterrupted connectivity throughout the year, 45 long span bridges at a total cost of Rs.78.18 crore has been taken up.

**Totally 1,343 road and bridge works for a length of 3095.77 Km at a cost Rs.1130.10 crore have been taken up. This includes Rs.108.95 crore as State share.**

This Government has also allocated Rs.66.84 crore for routine maintenance of these works for 5 years. All these works will be tendered shortly.

District wise Details of works to be taken up under PMGSY Phase VIII (2012-13)

Sl. No	District	No of works taken up	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Kancheepuram	54	140.31	42.54
2.	Tiruvallur	41	86.72	25.57
3.	Cuddalore	36	90.42	28.53
4.	Villupuram	136	308.15	118.56
5.	Vellore	48	100.97	38.90
6.	Thiruvannamalai	24	59.82	17.22
7.	Salem	32	69.46	33.57
8.	Namakkal	18	31.31	18.12
9.	Dharmapuri	29	55.00	23.14
10.	Krishnagiri	26	49.80	17.69
11.	Erode	60	127.70	36.70
12.	Tiruppur	67	137.19	43.37
13.	Coimbatore	58	125.96	45.16
14.	The Nilgiris	11	22.57	15.20
15.	Thanjavur	24	61.66	21.15
16.	Nagapattinam	59	132.80	85.39
17.	Tiruvarur	29	75.51	47.08
18.	Tiruchirappalli	43	84.09	29.02
19.	Karur	21	44.55	14.43

20.	Ariyalur	26	55.30	20.72
21.	Perambalur	22	67.92	26.11
22.	Pudukkottai	55	174.54	49.49
23.	Madurai	39	90.61	28.53
24.	Theni	6	10.67	7.71
25.	Dindigul	55	117.92	33.70
26.	Ramnad	124	264.71	108.44
27.	Virudhunagar	45	111.56	34.07
28.	Sivagangai	32	97.44	26.94
29.	Tirunelveli	55	153.01	39.76
30.	Thoothukudi	61	126.14	44.85
31.	Kanniyakumari	7	22.00	8.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>1343</b>	<b>3095.77</b>	<b>1130.10</b>

#### 5.1.1.6 Additional Proposal

In addition to the above, Detailed Project Reports are being prepared for 412 road works for a length of 1040.00 km at a cost of Rs.375.00 crore and after due clearance from the State Technical Agency, proposals will be submitted to Government of India.

#### 5.2. NABARD – RIDF Roads

Following the directions from Government of India, NABARD set up Rural

Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in 1995-96, to extend financial assistance to the State Governments; Government owned Corporations, Village Panchayats, Self Help Groups and Non-Government Organisations for taking up infrastructure projects in rural areas. The NABARD is releasing funds under different tranches. Major investments covered under the Fund include rural roads, bridges, minor irrigation structures, schools, health centers and power projects. Loans under RIDF have been sanctioned by NABARD to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The financing of rural roads and bridges commenced during RIDF - II and the funds received from RIDF were used to construct new roads, upgrade existing roads to Black Topped roads, strengthen existing Black Topped roads, etc. Under RIDF, upto tranche XVI, 4,305 works for a length of 10,577.42 km have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.1, 321.17 crore. All the works have been completed.

During 2011-12, NABARD has sanctioned under tranche XVII, 333 roads

and bridge works for a length of 902.07 km at an estimated cost of Rs.143.67 crore.

Considering the better performance of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, NABARD has sanctioned an additional amount of Rs.315.00 crore for improving 637 Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads for a length of 1,729.28 km. Totally, under NABARD XVII, 970 works were sanctioned for a length of 2631.35 km at a cost of Rs. 458.67 crore. Out of this, 383 works have been completed covering a length of 968.16km.The remaining works will be completed shortly.

**During 2012-13, NABARD has sanctioned an amount of Rs.200.06 crore under NABARD-XVIII tranche for improving 384 works for a length of 1008.16 km. These works will be tendered shortly.**

**District wise details of works to be taken up under NABARD-RIDF XVIII (2012-13)**

Sl. No	District	No of works taken up	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Kancheepuram	21	64.65	11.71
2.	Tiruvallur	9	24.50	4.17
3.	Cuddalore	11	31.37	4.97
4.	Villupuram	21	51.72	11.71
5.	Vellore	18	49.67	6.83
6.	Thiruvannamalai	11	26.97	3.94
7.	Salem	6	17.60	4.08
8.	Namakkal	28	68.27	11.73
9.	Dharmapuri	16	39.70	7.30
10.	Krishnagiri	9	23.98	4.43
11.	Erode	7	17.04	2.70
12.	Tiruppur	22	62.05	11.33
13.	Coimbatore	15	42.56	10.99
14.	The Nilgiris	2	5.43	4.02
15.	Thanjavur	18	54.43	9.50
16.	Nagapattinam	15	27.36	7.08
17.	Tiruvarur	9	21.36	4.32
18.	Tiruchirappalli	9	27.20	4.16
19.	Karur	15	42.75	10.21

20.	Ariyalur	4	20.49	3.56
21.	Perambalur	5	15.36	2.80
22.	Pudukkottai	17	45.30	8.89
23.	Madurai	7	17.18	2.55
24.	Theni	7	17.52	2.47
25.	Dindigul	15	39.39	11.60
26.	Ramnad	22	57.20	11.14
27.	Virudhunagar	4	11.30	2.22
28.	Sivagangai	13	31.01	7.29
29.	Tirunelveli	11	19.09	4.19
30.	Thoothukudi	12	26.51	6.74
31.	Kanniyakumari	5	9.20	1.43
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>1008.16</b>	<b>200.06</b>

For 2013-14 also, the Department would submit proposals shortly to NABARD seeking adequate funds for improving Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads.

### **5.3. Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant**

Government in G.O. Ms. No. 11, Highways and Minor Ports (HN1) Department dated: 23.01.2012 have issued orders apportioning

the Grants-in-Aid for maintenance of roads and bridges in the ratio of 2:1 between Highways & Minor Ports Department and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The funds are used for maintaining the existing black topped Panchayat and Panchayat union roads. During 2011-12, a total of 1,778.48 km length of roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 143.00 crore were taken up and all the works have been completed.

Further, for the year 2012–2013, an amount of Rs.151.00 crore has been allocated for maintenance of Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads. Based on the allotment, 810 road works have been taken up for a length of 1659.14km. Out of this, 271 works have been completed for a length of 561.35km. The remaining works will be completed shortly.

District wise details of works taken up under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants during 2012-13 is as given below:

Sl. No	District	No of works taken up	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Kancheepuram	25	48.95	4.38
2.	Tiruvallur	22	48.86	4.63
3.	Cuddalore	36	61.34	5.39
4.	Villupuram	40	84.18	7.08
5.	Vellore	40	78.49	6.73
6.	Thiruvannamalai	36	72.96	6.25
7.	Salem	38	78.36	7.14
8.	Namakkal	31	59.46	5.38
9.	Dharmapuri	22	50.44	4.36
10	Krishnagiri	17	41.69	3.83
11	Erode	33	62.50	6.04
12	Tiruppur	35	76.81	7.27
13	Coimbatore	16	38.37	3.74
14	The Nilgiris	11	15.65	1.51
15	Thanjavur	64	98.77	7.87
16	Nagapattinam	25	55.32	5.20
17	Tiruvarur	32	52.66	4.81
18	Tiruchirappalli	31	71.04	6.79

19	Karur	19	46.3	4.57
20	Ariyalur	9	36	3.25
21	Perambalur	7	12.05	1.19
22	Pudukkottai	33	74.82	6.47
23	Madurai	22	32.36	3.19
24	Theni	11	22.50	1.99
25	Dindigul	26	70.17	6.32
26	Ramnad	22	47.67	5.06
27	Virudhunagar	12	32.8	3.06
28	Sivagangai	16	47.74	4.85
29	Tirunelveli	28	56.69	4.86
30	Thoothukudi	21	42.18	4.23
31	Kanniyakumari	30	42.01	3.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>810</b>	<b>1659.14</b>	<b>151.00</b>

Further, for the year 2013-14, an amount of Rs.159.00 crores will be allocated for maintenance of Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads.

#### **5.4. Laying of BT Roads with Plastic Waste**

This Government had announced allocation of separate funds in the Budget 2011-12 for "laying roads with plastic waste

and eliminate plastic waste from villages". The concept of laying BT roads mixed with plastic waste is not entirely new to the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and the Department had completed 1031.39 kms of such roads in the years 2001-2006.

During 2011-12, the Department took up and completed 45 road works for a length of 110.21 km at a cost of Rs.9 crore in all 31 Districts. Besides, the Department has also taken up 37 road works additionally for a length of 83.630 km at a cost of Rs.7.28 crore within the allocation made under 13th Finance Commission Grant mentioned above, for laying plastic roads. All the works have been completed.

For the year 2012-13, 119 road works for a total length of 234.85 km at an estimate cost of Rs.20 crore have been taken up in all the Districts. In order to give further impetus to the efforts of the Government in eliminating plastic waste, the Department has taken up 700.00 km length of roads within the allocation of NABARD-RIDF XVII and 126.34 km length of roads within the allocation made

under 13th Finance Commission Grant additionally for laying of plastic mixed Bituminous roads. All these road works are under progress.

**In the two years 2011-12 and 2012-13, the Department has taken up 1255 kms of such roads using plastic waste at a cost of Rs.153.50 crore.**

The Department has established 20 collection and processing centres in the State to process the plastic waste at a total cost of Rs.80.00 lakhs. These centers are run by the

Panchayat Level Federations. The shredded plastic required for laying roads is being sourced from these centers. **1148.54 MTs of plastic waste have been used for laying of roads so far.**

#### **5.5. Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS):**

This scheme seeks to bridge the infrastructure gap existing in rural areas in terms of rural connectivity and to stabilize the assets already created under MGNREGS so as to make them more durable.

### 5.5.1 RIS 2011-12

Out of the total allocation of Rs 250.00 crore, 60% of the amount (Rs 150.00 crores) has been earmarked for upgradation of road works and 40% (Rs 100.00 crore) amount has been earmarked for stabilizing the assets created under MGNREGS as per G.O(Ms) No.75 RD&PR(SGS1) Department dated 22.8.2012. Totally, 1364 road works for a length of 1313.51 km has been taken up. All the Districts have finalized the works and the works are in progress. These works will be completed before the end of April, 2013.

District wise details of works taken up under RIS 2011-12 is given under:

Sl. No	District	No of works taken up	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Kancheepuram	58	59.01	6.04
2.	Tiruvallur	53	49.08	5.35
3.	Cuddalore	70	57.57	6.61
4.	Villupuram	63	61.09	10.64
5.	Vellore	126	112.94	9.26
6.	Thiruvannamalai	75	95.63	7.62
7.	Salem	55	57.16	7.16
8.	Namakkal	40	26.98	4.00

9.	Dharmapuri	51	54.03	4.67
10.	Krishnagiri	73	70.46	5.36
11.	Erode	52	52.00	4.38
12.	Tiruppur	32	33.33	4.09
13.	Coimbatore	15	21.04	3.78
14.	The Nilgiris	7	8.15	1.35
15.	Thanjavur	109	70.58	6.43
16.	Nagapattinam	35	28.58	4.92
17.	Tiruvarur	24	30.44	3.96
18.	Tiruchirappalli	46	44.73	5.56
19.	Karur	19	20.54	2.59
20.	Ariyalur	9	12.60	2.62
21.	Perambalur	10	14.15	1.76
22.	Pudukkottai	34	36.75	5.17
23.	Madurai	38	44.03	4.75
24.	Theni	15	16.68	2.13
25.	Dindigul	39	35.32	5.44
26.	Ramnad	29	21.71	3.76
27.	Virudhunagar	55	53.57	4.8
28.	Sivagangai	30	26.85	3.55
29.	Tirunelveli	37	37.65	6.07
30.	Thoothukudi	29	37.77	3.79
31.	Kanniyakumari	36	23.13	2.39
<b>Total</b>		<b>1364</b>	<b>1313.51</b>	<b>150.00</b>



### 5.5.2 RIS 2012-13

Similarly, for the year 2012-13, as per G.O (Ms) No.80 RD&PR (SGS1) Department dated 28.8.2012, a sum of Rs. 250.00 crore has been allocated under RIS. Out of this, 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of funds (i.e. Rs 166.67 crore) have been earmarked for upgradation of roads and 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of funds (Rs. 83.33 crore) has been earmarked for stabilizing the assets created under MGNREGS. Totally, 1364 road works for a length of 1298.93 km has been taken up. All the Districts have finalized the works and the works are under progress. These works will be completed before the end of May, 2013.

District wise details of works taken up under RIS 2012-13 is given under:

Sl. No	District	No of works taken up	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Kancheepuram	51	52.09	6.71
2.	Tiruvallur	84	58.95	5.95
3.	Cuddalore	65	53.39	7.35
4.	Villupuram	68	65.67	11.82
5.	Vellore	97	81.68	10.3
6.	Thiruvannamalai	57	67.62	8.46
7.	Salem	44	55.58	7.96
8.	Namakkal	41	26.50	4.44
9.	Dharmapuri	52	62.74	5.19

10.	Krishnagiri	67	74.99	5.96
11.	Erode	51	47.11	4.87
12.	Tiruppur	32	29.33	4.54
13.	Coimbatore	18	23.03	4.2
14.	The Nilgiris	4	5.95	1.5
15.	Thanjavur	121	77.19	7.14
16.	Nagapattinam	26	25.01	5.46
17.	Tiruvarur	22	29.43	4.4
18.	Tiruchirappalli	45	46.25	6.17
19.	Karur	22	23.60	2.87
20.	Ariyalur	10	13.80	2.91
21.	Perambalur	9	15.81	1.95
22.	Pudukkottai	34	42.58	5.75
23.	Madurai	31	32.23	5.28
24.	Theni	15	14.13	2.37
25.	Dindigul	40	37.05	6.05
26.	Ramnad	30	27.81	4.18
27.	Virudhunagar	62	62.84	5.33
28.	Sivagangai	38	31.34	3.94
29.	Tirunelveli	39	47.57	6.74
30.	Thoothukudi	54	46.76	4.22
31.	Kanniyakumari	35	20.93	2.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>1364</b>	<b>1298.93</b>	<b>166.67</b>

During 2013-14, an allocation of Rs.150.00 crore will be made available under RIS for upgradation of roads.

#### **5.6. State Finance Commission Grant (Upgradation of Non-BT Roads) 2012-13**

As part of the comprehensive upgradation plan emphasized above and based on the announcement of the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and Rural Development, the Government has issued orders sanctioning Rs. 202.00 crore vide G.O. Ms. (1D) No.505 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS II) Department, dated 26.9.12 for upgrading Non-BT roads into all weather roads. Totally, 1046 road works for a length of 1255.64 km have been taken up. All the Districts have finalized the works and the works are under progress. These works will be completed before the end of May, 2013.

#### **District wise details of works taken up under SFC Grant 2012-13**

Sl. No	District	No of works taken up	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Kancheepuram	33	48.85	8.13
2.	Tiruvallur	49	43.96	7.21
3.	Cuddalore	53	48.55	8.90
4.	Villupuram	71	77.82	14.33
5.	Vellore	66	81.94	12.49
6.	Thiruvannamalai	64	77.10	10.26
7.	Salem	32	41.05	9.65
8.	Namakkal	35	30.58	5.39
9.	Dharmapuri	36	41.77	6.29
10.	Krishnagiri	33	43.28	7.22
11.	Erode	39	33.35	5.90
12.	Tiruppur	25	22.59	5.50
13.	Coimbatore	17	27.50	5.09
14.	The Nilgiris	4	5.70	1.82
15.	Thanjavur	58	52.15	8.66
16.	Nagapattinam	36	35.30	6.62
17.	Tiruvarur	43	38.37	5.33
18.	Tiruchirappalli	32	42.12	7.48
19.	Karur	21	20.92	3.48
20.	Ariyalur	10	15.55	3.52

21.	Perambalur	5	10.16	2.37
22.	Pudukkottai	47	132.89	6.96
23.	Madurai	22	32.03	6.40
24.	Theni	18	14.60	2.87
25.	Dindigul	62	53.22	7.33
26.	Ramnad	31	32.65	5.06
27.	Virudhunagar	10	30.80	6.46
28.	Sivagangai	24	26.85	4.78
29.	Tirunelveli	27	49.97	8.17
30.	Thoothukudi	17	25.75	5.11
31.	Kanniyakumari	26	18.27	3.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>1046</b>	<b>1255.64</b>	<b>202.00</b>

### 5.7. Maintenance Grant

Proper and timely maintenance is the key to ensure that the vast rural road network is kept in motorable condition. Proper maintenance will also prevent costly and premature upgradation or strengthening of roads which otherwise will put a heavy burden on the state budget. So far, no separate allocation has been provided for the maintenance of the rural roads.

The details regarding maintenance of BT roads are as under:

Sl. No	Details	Length of Roads (in Km)
1	Length of BT roads	74,981
2 (i)	Length of BT roads constructed in the last 5 years	26,981
(ii)	Length of BT roads already taken up under upgradation/maintenance during 2012-13	3,000
(iii)	Tentative Length of BT roads to be taken up for upgradation under other Schemes during 2013-14	1,000
3	Length of BT roads constructed before 5 years which need to be maintained	44,000

The Department will continue its efforts towards maintenance of all the roads under its charge.

### 5.8 Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)

During the year 2012-13, under SCPAR, 25 Panchayat Union office Buildings have been taken up at a cost of Rs.44.36 crore and 361 Panchayat office Buildings have been taken up at a cost of Rs.29.42 crore and the works are under progress. Besides, 216 road works for a length of 255.34 Km at a cost of Rs.36.91 crore, 11 High level Bridges at a cost of Rs.17.52 crore and 94 Water supply and other works, at a cost of Rs.2.33 crore have been taken up and all the works are in progress.

The Scheme component of Pooled Assigned Revenue also provides for purchase of vehicles to the representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions and the officials of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Accordingly, 24 vehicles were purchased at a cost of Rs.1.27 crore, to the Block Development Officers, Assistant Directors, Assistant Executive Engineers and Executive Engineers in the year 2012-13.

Totally, 707 works have been taken up and 24 vehicles were provided under Scheme

Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue at a cost of Rs.131.81 crore.

The category wise details of works taken up during 2012-13 are given below:

Sl. No	Category of works	No. of works taken up	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Roads	216	36.91
2	Bridges	11	17.52
3	Panchayat Union office Buildings	25	44.36
4	Panchayat office Buildings	361	29.42
5	Water supply and other works	94	2.33
	<b>Total Works</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>130.54</b>
6	Vehicles	24	1.27
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>131.81</b>

## **5.9 New Initiatives**

### **5.9.1 e-Tendering**

This Department has made necessary arrangements for all the procuring entities to provide for e-submission of bids for all tenders exceeding Rs.10.00 lakhs in value. The Department will gradually switchover to electronic mode of submission of tenders.

### **5.9.2 Real-Time Monitoring**

To ensure effective monitoring, this Government has developed software operated through smart phones with Global Positioning System (GPS) with facility to upload the photographs of the works during the field inspection to enable expeditious feedback. Software has been developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and field trials have been carried out in Kancheepuram District. After piloting the system in Tiruppur District, the Real Time Monitoring System will be in position shortly.

### **5.9.3 Quality Control**

As part of the overall effort to improve and strengthen the Quality Control Mechanism, the Department has been taking various measures.

- As the first step, the District Quality Control Labs were strengthened by providing necessary quality control equipments. An amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs was spent for this purpose by the Districts.
- All the District Collectors were sensitized on the various aspects of quality control and they were also instructed to conduct various tests during regular inspection of the works. The Collectors are also arranging periodic press tours wherein the quality parameters pertaining to various works are being explained to the media.
- In order to strengthen the quality control mechanism at all levels, basic testing equipments required to carry out mandatory field tests have been provided to all the Block Offices and also provided in the vehicles of the inspecting officers.
- Since training and capacity building are an integral part of improving skill level and thereby improving the quality of works, Assistant Engineers, Assistant

Executive Engineers and Executive Engineers are being deputed to various training programmes at the National Level. During 2012-13, 6 EEs, 20 AEEs and 74 AEs were deputed to training in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers and Central Roads Research Institute, New Delhi. During 2013-14, it is proposed to train 333 Engineers. This is apart from the numerous programmes organized at the State and District levels.

In continuation of the efforts to improve the overall Quality Control Mechanism, the District Quality Control Laboratories will be further strengthened with necessary infrastructure. To augment the second tier quality control mechanism, additional State Quality Monitors will be appointed and specific training programmes will be organized for the State Quality Monitors.

#### 5.9.4 Technical Handbook

This Department has published two comprehensive Technical Hand books for the benefits of the Engineers and other Rural Development Officials in the field, one on

“Buildings” and the other on “Roads and Bridges”.

#### 5.9.5 Online Uploading of Roads

The updated list of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads will be uploaded online in the department website “www.tnrd.gov.in”. This will provide a platform for monitoring the status of rural road network and will serve as a decision making tool.

##### Schemewise details of Road works taken up during 2012-13

SI.No	Name of Scheme	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme	2063.34	321.13
2	State Finance Commission Grant (SFC)	1255.64	202.00
3	Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS)	2612.44	316.67
4	13th Finance Commission Grant	1659.14	151.00
5	NABARD-RIDF XVII	2631.35	458.67
6	Others	1432.89	202.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11654.80</b>	<b>1651.81</b>

## 6. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 6. Human Resource Development

#### 6.1 Staff Welfare Measures

The Welfare of the Staff will continue to take precedence in the policy of the Government for 2013-14. Aiming to be a model employer, the Government has ensured that all the regular entitlements including timely promotions of the staff are granted to them without delay. During 2012-13, panels have been drawn up in the cadres of Joint Directors and Assistant Directors and promotions given. **22 qualified Assistant Directors** have been promoted **as Joint Directors** and **127 qualified Block Development Officers** have been promoted **as Assistant Directors**. In addition **19 Assistant Directors** who were directly recruited have been **trained and given postings** in 2012-13. Vacancies have also been filled up through allotment from Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission in the following cadres in 2012-13:

<b>Name of the Posts</b>	<b>Nos. filled up</b>
Assistants	1182
Junior Assistants	532
Typist/Steno Typist	84

Further **172 Deputy Block Development Officers** have been promoted as Block Development Officers, **360 Assistants** have been promoted as Deputy Block Development Officers and **770 Typists/Junior Assistants** have been promoted as Assistants. **243 persons** have been appointed as Junior Assistants on **compassionate grounds**.

In respect of the technical wing, **252 posts of Assistant Engineers** have been filled up. **251 Road Inspectors Grade II** have been promoted as Road Inspectors Grade I.

For qualitative and continuous monitoring of the progress of works under different programmes, mobile connectivity through **Closed User Group (CUG) has been**

**provided** to all the monitoring and implementing Officers from Additional Directors to Block Development Officers in the **administrative wing** and from Superintending Engineer to Assistant Engineers in the **technical side**.

In tune with the announcement of the Honourable Minister for Municipal Administration and Rural Development, the services of **184 Work Assistants have been regularised** and they have been brought into regular establishment in the cadre of Record Clerk/Office Assistant/Watchman depending on their qualification.

Addressing the long pending demand of the Panchayat Secretaries, **Special Service Rules proposed for the Panchayat Secretaries** is under consideration of the Government. A provision of **Rs.300/- as Fixed Travelling Allowance** has been provided to the Panchayat Secretaries to meet out the expenses incurred by them on travel to Block/District Head Quarters. Further, **the OHT Operators** have also been provided with an **additional special pay of Rs.200/-**



taking into account the services rendered in providing water for the people in the Village Panchayats.

**Staff welfare** will continue to be one of the priorities of the Government and the following measures are proposed to be taken up in 2013-14.

- To ensure that timely promotions are given to the staff, it is mandatory that they complete the Foundation Course Training. All the newly recruited staff, in the cadres of Assistant/Junior Assistant and Steno-Typists, have to be given this Foundation Course Training, which is usually given in Civil Service Training Institute, Bhavanisagar. Taking into account the large number of recruitment in all cadres by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission numbering around 1,800, it is not possible for one institution to impart this training within a period of 3 years. Without the mandatory training, probation cannot be declared for these new recruits and without probation

declaration, no promotion or regular increment can be sanctioned. Therefore, the Government proposes to **organise this Foundation Course Training in the State Institute of Rural Development and 5 Regional Institutes of Rural Development during the year 2013-14.** By this arrangement, it will be possible to give Foundation Course Training to all the freshly recruited Assistants/Junior Assistants/Steno-Typists within a period of 1 to 2 years.

- As announced in the Policy Note for 2012-13, the process of introduction of a **customized software for tracking the stage of various cases** in the High Courts is underway, through a study for test checking with sample data. The full software with entire data base shall be **put in place in 2013-14.**
- In continuation to the earlier proposal of keeping track of the benefits availed by the staff, it is proposed to digitize the data of all staff and Officers in the

Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department as provided in the individual Service Registers. For this purpose, the Service Registers of all the officers and staff are being updated before entering into electronic/digital format. Presently, the format for all Officers in the cadre of Assistant Director and above has been designed with only select data which includes the native district, present work station and district in which the Officer has put in service. In 2013-14, it is proposed to include all details available in the **Service Register in digital format** to include service entry, probation declaration, departmental test qualifications, GPF details and disciplinary actions initiated/finalized, etc., These details shall be put in place and made available with **separate Codes and Passwords for each district** for better monitoring and ensuring that the entitlements of the staff are not delayed.

- Considering the need for **strengthening the Engineering Wing** of the Rural

Development and Panchayat Raj Department in view of increased outlay, increased Schemes and increased work load, it is proposed to create **additional posts** in all categories and to provide **relaxation of Service Rules** in some categories to infuse fresh blood at the grass root level without compromising on the essential qualifications. **New sub-divisions** are proposed to be created to make uniform the number of works handled by the Sub-Divisional Assistant Executive Engineer in terms of geographical units. In the proposed strengthening, every Sub-Division will be incharge of 2 Panchayat Unions and there shall be **no scheme wise aggregation** of works between the Sub-Divisional Engineers.

- The **Guest House proposed** in the earlier Policy Note for the Officers of RD & PR Department who come to Chennai on official purpose and the residential quarters for the Staff and Officers of RD & PR Department in Chennai are under active consideration of the Government.

Detailed plans have been prepared and site has also been identified and made ready. The same shall be taken up and **constructed in the year 2013-14** following due process.

- The concept of **Group Deputy Block Development Officers** at the Block level was proposed in the 2012-13 Policy Note for improving the efficacy of functioning within the Block area and for improving the delivery of services through the Panchayat Raj institutions. On the lines parallel to the Zonal Deputy Tahsildar in Revenue Department, proposals for the Group Deputy Block Development Officer is under consideration of the Government and **will be introduced from 2013-14 onwards.**
- The Construction of **Residential Quarters** to the Project Directors of Sivagangai, Tiruppur, The Nilgiris and Virudhunagar provided for in the Policy Note 2012-13 **are underway** in the

districts and shall be completed during the current year.

- Under Part II scheme in 2013-14, it is proposed to construct separate **DRDA Office Building** in **Thoothukudi** District at a cost of Rs.103.50 lakh and residential Quarters for the **Executive Engineer (RD) in Tirunelveli** District at a cost of Rs.35 lakh.
- **Two vehicles** are proposed to be provided at a cost of Rs.11.50 lakh to the Assistant Director (Audit), Kancheepuram and Personal Assistant (Development), Coimbatore during the year 2013-14 in Part II Scheme.

## 6.2 Capacity Building

In Tamil Nadu, the State Institute of Rural Development and 5 Regional Institutes of Rural Development impart training to the elected representatives of the rural Local Bodies, Officials of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and Self Help Groups, etc., on various subjects like Panchayat administration, Rural Development

Schemes of the State and Central Governments.

### **6.2.1 Regional Institutes of Rural Development.**

The Regional Institutes of Rural Development are located in Sathiya Vijaya Nagaram in Tiruvannamalai District, Krishnagiri in Krishnagiri District, Pattukkottai in Thanjavur District, Bhavanisagar in Erode District and T.Kallupatti in Madurai District.

### **6.2.2 Regional Institutes of Rural Development- Inception**

The Regional Institutes of Rural Development are functioning under the direct control of Government of Tamil Nadu. Generally, training is provided to Rural Welfare Officers, Panchayat Secretaries, Junior Assistants, Assistants, Deputy Block Development Officers, Union Engineers, Overseers, Road Inspectors and Officials of RD & PR Department at the Village and Block levels. The Village Panchayat Presidents, Self Help Group members and Sectoral Department Officials are also trained in these Regional Institutes of Rural Development.

### **6.2.3 Details on Training Programmes**

The Training programmes of RIRDs are classified into Regular Training, Computer Training, Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission Training, Sponsored Training, Sectoral Departmental training, Training on SASTA and trainings conducted in coordination with National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad and State Institute of Rural Development, Maraimalainagar.

In these training programmes, the trainees are given exposure to subjects like Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994, and related Rules based on the Act, Panchayat accounting and accounts management, details on the Development schemes of Government of Tamil Nadu, detailed guidelines on execution of various developmental schemes of Government of India, Rural Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Maintenance of Women Sanitary Complexes, Use of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the functioning of Self Help Groups. Other social and welfare measures for preventing contagious diseases in coordination with Village Health Nurses and Organisers of

Noon Meal Centres, Anganwadi Assistants for ensuring the welfare of children are also some of the other topics provided to the trainers.

In addition to this, technical subjects on new technologies in civil works, computer training, using the State and Central Government websites on Rural Development for the improved administration of Panchayats are also incorporated in the training programmes of the institutions. It is planned to train atleast 5000 persons in each Regional Institute of Rural Development, with 1,00,000 trainee days, for the year 2013-14.

#### **6.2.4 Establishment**

Regional Institutes of Rural Development are headed by Principals in the cadre of Additional Director / Joint Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. 3 faculties in the cadre of Assistant Directors are also working in each Regional Institute of Rural Development from Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Treasury and Accounts Department deputed a Lecturer in the cadre of Assistant Director to train the trainees on accounts and auditing aspects. As such

4 Lecturers are sanctioned for each Regional Institute of Rural Development.

#### **6.2.5 Fund**

Government of Tamil Nadu provides funds to the Regional Institutes of Rural Development through the Budget for the salary and non-salary expenditure. Government of India provides Rs.20 lakh every year to each Regional institute of Rural Development as recurring grant to meet out some of the expenditure related to the training programmes. Regional institutes of Rural Development prepare proposals with regard to the non-recurring capital works and send the same to the Government of India. These proposals are scrutinized by the Screening Committee and the funds for the approved works are released by the Government of India as 100% grant. These funds are released directly to the Regional institutes of Rural Development. Regional Institutes of Rural Development also utilize the training halls, hostels and training implements available with them for the purpose of generating additional income by outsourcing them to sectoral

department training, there by augmenting the financial resources of Regional institutes of Rural Development.

These Institutions coordinate some training programmes with the District Administration and State Institute of Rural Development at the District level, Block level and Village Panchayat Level. Planning and organizing the training, arrangement of guest lecturers, issue of training manuals are some of the training related activities undertaken by Regional institutes of Rural Development. Regional institutes of Rural Development also coordinate with National institute of Rural Development, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh in the conduct of training.

#### **6.2.6. State Institute of Rural Development**

State Institute of Rural Development is the state level institution for capacity building of elected representatives of PRIs, Officials and functionaries under the aegis of the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department. The institution was established in the year 1961 at Bhavanisagar. It was registered as a

Society in the year 1990 under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975. The institution started functioning at Maraimalainagar, Kancheepuram District since 1991.

#### **6.2.7 Aim**

The aim of SIRD is to concentrate on human resources to upgrade the skill, knowledge and capability of the elected representatives, officers and functionaries and other stakeholders of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, thus enabling better management and implementation of the Government Schemes that benefit the poor.

#### **6.2.8 Management and Administration**

SIRD has two committees of Governing Body and an Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department to plan manage, implement and oversee activities of SIRD. The Executive Committee meets once in six months and the Governing Body meets once in a year. The Director, SIRD in the cadre of Additional Director of the Rural Development and

Panchayat Raj Department is looking after the administration of the Institute.

### 6.2.9 Faculty

To carry out its activities, the Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned administrative and teaching staff for the institute. The faculty members of the institute are on deputation from the Department of Rural Development & PR, Agriculture, Directorate of Local Fund Audit and through direct recruitment. Further, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has permitted SIRD to engage 5 core Faculties on contract basis as resource persons /consultants.

### 6.2.10 Resources for Training

SIRD receives financial support for conducting training programmes from various sources as detailed below:

- **Ministry of Rural Development:** To organise training programme on implementation of MGNREGS, IAY, NRLM, Lab to Land Initiatives from the Ministry of Rural Development,

Government of India provides 100% financial assistance.

- **Ministry of Panchayat Raj:** To organize capacity building and training of PRI representatives, officials and functionaries, the Ministry of Panchayat Raj provides 75% of the training cost and the balance 25% provided by the State Government under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan from the year 2013-14.
- **National Institute of Rural Development:** The National Institute of Rural Development at Hyderabad provides 100% financial assistance for conducting training programmes on the following topics:
  - i) Integrated Watershed Development Programmes.
  - ii) GIS application for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj programmes
  - iii) Course on MGNREGS / IAY
- **Department of Personnel and Training, GoI:** Department of Personnel

and Training, Government of India provides 100% financial assistance for organizing field attachment programmes to the officials in the cadre of Under Secretaries of the Central Government.

#### **6.2.11 Administrative expenses**

SIRD receives grants-in-aid for administrative expenses as follows:

##### **Salary Grant**

- To meet the salary and other allowances of the faculty members and administrative staff of the SIRD, Government of India and the State Government are sharing the expenditure on 50:50 basis.
- To meet the salary of 5 core faculty members engaged on annual contract basis by SIRD, 100% financial assistance is being provided by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

##### **Non – Salary Grant**

- Government of Tamil Nadu provides non-salary grant to SIRD to meet the office expenses every year.

##### **Grant for augmentation of Infrastructure**

- To augment the infrastructure facilities, 100% grants are provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for construction of buildings for hostels, training halls and teaching equipments.

#### **6.2.12 Clientele**

The clientele of SIRD includes;

##### **1. Elected Representatives:**

- Chairpersons of District Panchayats
- District Panchayat Ward Members
- Chairpersons of Panchayat Unions
- Ward Members of Panchayat Unions
- Presidents of Village Panchayats
- Ward Members of Village Panchayats



## 2. Officers & other functionaries:

- Joint Directors
- Assistant Directors
- Block Development Officers
- Executive Engineers
- Assistant Executive Engineers
- Assistant Engineers and Overseers
- Members of SHGs / PLFs, Village Volunteers
- Bankers, NGOs and others.

### **6.2.13 Training Methodology**

The training methodology of 'lecture cum discussion method' is being followed by the Institute. The training methodology also includes games, role plays, energizers, panel discussion, exposure visits, chart preparation and so on. The sessions are covered by subject experts from SIRD, Officials of State Government Departments, Faculty Members from academic institutions, best Panchayat Presidents and others.

### **6.2.14. Conduct of Training Programmes**

The residential and off-campus training programmes are being conducted by the Institute. It conducts residential programmes in its campus at Maraimalai Nagar and off-campus programmes at District, Block and Village Panchayat levels in the locations identified by the District Administration.

### **6.2.15. Resource Persons**

Apart from its own faculty, SIRD engages Resource Persons from the following eminent organizations;

- National Informatics Centre, Chennai
- National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad
- Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Chennai
- Anna Institute of Management, Chennai
- SRM University, Chennai
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kattupakkam, Chennai

- Live stock Research Centre, Potheri, Chennai
- Madras University, Chennai
- Institute of Public Health, Poonamalee, Chennai
- Department of Agricultural Engineering, Chennai
- Officers from the Sectoral Departments
- Officers from the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
- National and State Quality Monitors.

SIRD also utilises the services of best Village Panchayat Presidents, NGOs, serving and retired Officials, District Level Master Trainers, Community Resource Persons from Mahalir Thittam (Mathi) of the Department for training programmes as resource persons.

#### **6.2.16. Infrastructure**

SIRD has adequate infrastructure for conducting training programmes effectively such as air-conditioned Conference Halls, Library with reading room, Computer Lab with

Internet facility, Hostel to accommodate 130 participants with boarding facility, automatic genset (125 KVA) and all the audio visual equipments for conducting training programmes.

#### **6.2.17 Achievements in 2012-13**

**During the year 2012-13, the Institute imparted training to 1,76,431 participants. Out of this coverage, Orientation training has been given to 1,07,194 elected representatives of PRIs in the State.**

67 Air conditioners have been installed in the 61 rooms and in dining hall of the SIRD Hostel at a cost of Rs. 30.30 lakh.

Internal Road (cement concrete road) to a length of 700metres at a cost of Rs. 34.50 lakh and compound wall to a length of 640 metres at a cost of Rs. 30.50 lakh have also been completed.

The construction of new hostel building at a cost of Rs 1436.13 lakh and a multifunctional Hall at a cost of Rs 814.31 lakh in the SIRD campus has been entrusted to DRDA,

Kancheepuram and the works will be taken up for execution shortly.

Construction of Rural Technology Resource Centre at an estimate cost of Rs.99.85 lakhs will be completed before April 2013.

The construction of staff quarters-cum-hostel buildings at the cost of Rs.102 lakh will be completed before May 2013.

NIRD have sanctioned a sum of Rs.30.62 lakh for setting up of Centre on Geo informatics Application in Rural Development at SIRD with the technical support of NIRD for an initial period of 3 years and it is expected to become a self sustained one thereafter.

**During 2013-14, thrust will be given to the following areas**

- Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
- Rain Water Harvesting
- Solid Waste Management
- Solar Energy
- Resource Mobilisation by Panchayats
- Gender issues

- Leadership qualities
- Panchayat Accounts and Audit
- Establishment matters
- Computer application
- Flagship Programme of the Central and State Governments.
- Disaster Management Programmes
- Technical matters
- Right to Information Act 2005
- Decentralized Planning

**During the year 2013 – 14, SIRD has proposed to give training to 91,289 participants comprising of elected representatives of PRI, Officials and functionaries of the department at a cost of Rs.14.59 crore.**

## 7. PUDHU VAAZHUVU PROJECT

*Tamil Nadu will exhibit a highly inclusive growth pattern – it will largely be a poverty free state with opportunities for gainful and productive employment for all those who seek it, and will provide care for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and the destitute in the state.*

## 7. PUDHU VAAZHUVU PROJECT

*– Honourable Chief Minister's Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 Document.*

### 7.1 Introduction

Government of Tamil Nadu in its concerted effort to eliminate poverty has consciously and systematically promoted community based interventions through the World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project. With its thrust on transformational and sustainable results, the project follows the Community driven development approach targeting the poorest of poor including the marginalised and vulnerable at household level.

**Commenced in 2005 by the Honourable Chief Minister, the Project has**

won accolades across the globe. With strong Community Organisations at grassroot level, a solid resource base for the vulnerable and the poorest of poor and robustly built social capital, the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project is well poised to do its bit contributing towards the high standards of social development and Human Development Index (HDI) matching those of developed countries set by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 Document.

### **7.2 Project area**

Launched in 2005 in 15 districts, the project is now being implemented in 26 districts, covering 4170 village Panchayats falling in 120 Blocks, at a total outlay of Rs.1667 crore. The project would cover 9.8 lakhs poor households. The project implementation is till September 2014.

### **7.3 Objectives**

The key objective of the project is to empower the poorest of the poor and vulnerable households in an enabling village environment, through creating strong

community organisations, enhancing skills and capacities, targeted assistance to improve livelihoods and securing entitlements and other benefits through convergence.

### **7.4 Institutional arrangement**

#### **i) State level**

The project has opted for an autonomous unit for implementation with its State unit registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 – the State Pudhu Vaazhvu Society. The Chairperson is the Principal Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

The Project Director is the Member Secretary of the State Society and heads the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). This unit has a multi -disciplinary team of Specialists at different levels. The State unit provides overall management, guidance, facilitates coordination and monitors the implementation of the Project redefining and reformulating project implementation strategies based on the emerging experiences.

## **ii) District level**

The District Collector is the Chairperson of the District Project Implementation Unit (DPMU) which is also a Society. The operational unit at District level is headed by the District Project Manager ably supported by a team of Assistant Project Managers and a field team at each Cluster. The Project implementation, monitoring, guidance and facilitation is done by the District unit.

## **iii) Cluster level**

At the cutting edge level is the Project Facilitation Team. A cluster at sub Block level is a group of 10-15 Village Panchayats which are contiguous for easy facilitation. A 5 member Project Facilitation Team provides hand holding and capacity building support to the grass root level Community Based Organizations at this level.

## **iv) Village level**

The Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC), an inclusive and self-governed autonomous people's institution of the target poor is accountable to the Grama Sabha and is headed by the Village Panchayat President. It

is vested with the responsibility of Project implementation at the village level. It is this community organization that spearheads all Project activities at field level and has evolved into a powerful grassroot level body capable of taking up social activities, reaching out and meeting the differential needs of the target poor thereby ensuring last mile delivery of services and conferring resilience to the target poor enabling their coming out of poverty.

## **7.5 Target group**

The project has a robust process of Participatory Identification of Poor which helps identify the most vulnerable sections of the society who have very low intrinsic capabilities to lead a normal life. Such category of people include the very old, chronically sick, differently abled and destitute who need a helping hand in terms of income support, social security, food, shelter, healthcare and are heavily dependent on others for their survival.

## **7.6 Strategy**

The project focuses on ensuring and accelerating last mile service delivery, facilitate seamless flow of services, removing

impediments that have constrained the very poor and vulnerable in accessing entitlements, skill, credit, markets and forging a symbiotic relationship between the Panchayat and the community organisations at grassroot level. The project adopts a strategy of galvanising the poor themselves to function in unison, building on the existing strengths, exploiting all available opportunities, reaping the benefits of all low hanging fruits and protecting themselves against all sorts of vulnerabilities in this march towards escaping out of the clutches of poverty.

To achieve the above objectives, the project adopts a community driven development approach.

The project functionaries are essentially directional polestars, adopting a facilitative style of implementation and enabling the community take decisions, implement and monitor their progress.

### **7.7 Community based Organisations formed under the Project**

The Project develops and strengthens Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

nurturing it by enhancing the skills and capacities.

At Village Panchayat level, there is the Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) that focuses exclusively on the social aspects including accessing entitlements, social security, etc. The Panchayat Level federation (PLF) is a body for the SHGs again at Panchayat level which is a financial intermediary fulfilling the credit needs of the SHGs by mobilizing funds through banks and financial institutions like NABARD.

The individual livelihood activities which are similar are aggregated at Panchayat level into Common Livelihood Groups (CLG) which facilitate marketing, common facilities and raw material procurement support to its members.

The Social Audit Committee (SAC) is the watch dog of the project. It monitors all project activities done by the Community Based Organisations formed under the Project at Village level and reports independently to Grama Sabha.

### 7.8 Social capital formed

The Project has a well-established cadre of home grown Community Professionals (CPs) in various disciplines for meeting the capacity building needs of the project. The community professionals provide cost effective and quality services based on need. The CPs are also taking up work outside the project in areas of capacity building and project facilitation support to NRLM, TAHDCO, HIV/AIDS among others.

### 7.9 Key project activities

The Project follows an intensive process oriented approach with clearly defined milestones and inter-related activities.

#### The various Project activities are:

1. Communication campaign for awareness creation on all the project activities and processes.
2. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) by community & approval by Grama Sabha
3. Forming Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) from among target poor to steer project activities and also Social Audit Committees (SACs)

4. Disability assessment camps and mapping their requirement
5. Prepare youth database and as per the plan, VPRC takes up Youth Skill Training and placement
6. Forming Self Help Groups among the uncovered target poor.
7. Providing bank credit to SHGs.
8. Forming Panchayat Level Federations of SHGs and accessing livelihood corpus fund.
9. Bringing individual livelihood activities together and form Common Livelihood Groups for common infrastructure support.
10. Developing community professionals and institutionalizing them.

### 7.10 Achievement

S.No	Activity	Target for 2012-2013	Achievement
<b>Project Fund Achievements</b>			
1.	SHGs formed among women, tribal and youth.	4,000	4,233
2.	SHGs formed among the differently abled	2,800	2,930



S.No	Activity	Target for 2012-2013	Achievement
3.	Financial assistance to start livelihood activities to Differently abled and vulnerable	2,500	2,894
4.	Number of youth completed Job oriented skill training	25,000	28,128
5.	Youth gainfully employed	20,000	23,224
6.	Panchayat Level Federations restructured	30	36
7.	Livelihood corpus fund released.	Rs.75 crore	Rs.80.74 crore
8	Formation of Common Livelihood Groups	400	483
<b>Non- Project Fund Achievements</b>			
9.	Newly formed & differently abled SHGs received Revolving Fund	1,200	1,244
10	Amount of first dose of credit	Rs.10 crore	Rs.10.68 crore

S.No	Activity	Target for 2012-2013	Achievement
11	SHGs given second dose of credit	2,000	2,076
12	Amount of second dose of credit	Rs.8 crore	Rs.16.41 crore
13	Differently abled received maintenance grant through project intervention	750	869
14	Differently abled persons received aids and appliances	3,200	3,402
15	Persons received social security pension through project intervention	15,000	18,567

In the 10 additional project districts, baseline data collection, initial communication activities, Participatory Identification of Poor and approval in Grama Sabha, and formation of VPRCs and SACs is fully completed in all the Panchayats.

## **7.11 Focus areas during the year 2012-13**

### **7.11.1 Village Knowledge Centers**

Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) were strengthened to function as Village Knowledge Centres fully equipped with Broadband connection, web camera, Educational CDs and books for Competitive Examinations. These Centers provide information on market prices, job information and career guidance to youth, apart from providing educational inputs to students with guided internet browsing.

All the 2509 Project Villages in the Phase I project areas are covered and 1499 centers are functioning.

### **7.11.2 Health Card Programme**

In order to track the health and well-being of poor women, it was proposed to issue health cards to all the women in target households to monitor their health status and take appropriate remedial action. The card will record information on height, weight, blood group, blood pressure, sugar and haemoglobin levels through quarterly health check-up programmes. Local VHNs were roped in to provide the necessary services in recording and

monitoring the health indicators and the process is started in all Panchayats.

### **7.11.3 Community based approach for addressing mental health issues (2012-16) through Policy for Human Resource Development (PHRD) grant**

An attempt was made in 2012-13 in bringing positive and meaningful transformation in the quality of life of persons with mental health issues. The project is implemented in all the first phase Blocks covering 578 Village Panchayats in 16 Project districts with grant assistance from Japan Policy for Human Resource Development at an outlay of Rs.13.6 crore. The entry point activities are on. Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and Community Operational Manual (COM) are completed. Base data collection of persons with mental health issues (Mental Illness, developmental disorders and Mental Retardation) has been consolidated in all the blocks.

### **7.11.4 Family Vision Card**

Family vision card contains detailed personal information for benefits and

entitlements that the targeted family is eligible for. This card helps in tracking the benefits to households in a systematic manner. The project has covered 4, 99,821 households so far.

#### **7.11.5 Awareness creation on prevention of Dengue fever**

SHG women were roped in to create awareness on eradication of mosquitoes and prevention of dengue. Women in large numbers turned out to participate in rallies, cleaning drives, spreading messages through SHG meetings, distributing pamphlets, inspecting individual houses and eliminating the breeding sources and giving information through notice boards.

#### **7.11.6 Celebrating National Girl Child Day**

Pudhu Vaazhvu Project took initiative to create awareness about girl child protection, female infanticide and foeticide through its target members. The reach included school children also. **Emphasizing on Honourable Chief Minister's 13 point charter on Violence against women, a pledge was taken and to highlight the importance of**

**the various measures to be taken to protect the girl children against all odds, candle light vigil, awareness rallies and competitions among school children were conducted.**

#### **7.11.7 Participation in National Paralympics Swimming Competition**

8 Differently abled members from the project areas participated in the 12<sup>th</sup> National Paralympics and won 8 medals. This includes 2 gold, 3 silver and 3 bronze medals. It is significant to point out that 50% of Tamil Nadu contingent members belong to our project area and collected 8 out of the total 17 medals won by Tamil Nadu.

#### **7.12 Financial Performance Till 28.02.2013**

The expenditure incurred under the Project from inception till 28.02.2013 is Rs. 938.50 crore under the Phase I and Phase II of the project.

**From 01.04.2012 to 28.02.2013**

The expenditure incurred under the Project from 01.04.2012 till 28.02.2013 is Rs.221.99 crore under both the Phase I and Phase II.

**Fund allocation for 2013-14**

A sum of Rs.350 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2013-2014.

**8. TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR  
DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN**

## 8. TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) was established in 1983 by the Government of Tamil Nadu to focus on empowerment of women in the State. The Self Help Group (SHG) movement was launched under the aegis of TNCDW and the women centric activities of the Corporation were further strengthened when the implementation of the centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programme Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was vested with the Corporation. Government of India has restructured SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) which is implemented in our State as Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) from 2012-13. TNCDW has been designated as the nodal agency for implementation of TNSRLM.

Two major schemes Mahalir Thittam and Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission are being anchored by the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women.

### 8.1. Mahalir Thittam

“Mahalir Thittam”, a Self Help Group based programme implemented by TNCDW with the objective of socio economic empowerment of women for poverty reduction, is fully funded by the State Government. Under this project, women are formed into SHGs, offered systematic training and linked with bank credit for taking up income generation activities. These SHGs are federated at Village Panchayat level to strengthen the SHG movement and capitalize on the economies of scale in livelihood activities.

#### Status of Progress till date

Sl.No	Details	Achievement
1	No of SHGs Formed	5.56 lakhs
2	No of Members	85.69 lakhs
3	Access to Bank Credit	Rs.19417.57 crore
4	Total Savings	Rs.3700 crore
5.	Total No. of Panchayat Level Federations	12524
6.	Bulk Loans to PLFs	549- Amt Rs.123 crore

With the launching of NRLM, the TNCDW which piloted the SHG movement has been transformed into a platform for setting up of TNSRLM and most of the activities of Mahalir Thittam will now be undertaken in TNSRLM. Mahalir Thittam will focus more on consolidation of the achievements in the SHG movement in the areas of convergence, marketing, literacy, gender, health and environment conservation, in order to bring sustainability to the SHG movement.

## **8.2 Activities under Mahalir Thittam**

### **8.2.1 Awards to best SHGs/PLFs**

Awards have been instituted to encourage key stakeholders and fortify the movement of SHGs.

**In 2012-13, awards of Rs.50,000 each have been instituted to 30 PLFs who make all their members literate and for honouring the efforts of SHG's who take steps to fight against social evils, 5 awards have been instituted at Rs.1 lakh each.** These awards would help them to transform themselves as champions of social justice and motivate all other groups to rise up against social evils.

In addition to this, the following awards are given:

#### **Name of the Awards and Prize Details**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Award</b>	<b>Prize Details</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Awards to Bankers</b>	
A	State Level Best Performing Bank Award	First, Second and third Awards carry Memento and Certificate
B	State Level Best Performing exclusive SHG / Women Bank Branch Award	1 <sup>st</sup> Award – Rs.1 lakh 2 <sup>nd</sup> Award – Rs.75,000/-
C	State Level Best Performing Other Bank Branch Award	1 <sup>st</sup> Award - Rs.1 lakh 2 <sup>nd</sup> Award – Rs.75,000/- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Award – Rs.50,000/-
D	District Level Best Bank Award	One - Memento and Certificate
E	District Level Best Bank Branch Award	1 <sup>st</sup> Award –Rs. 15,000/- 2 <sup>nd</sup> Award – Rs.10,000/- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Award – Rs.5,000/-
<b>2</b>	<b>Awards to Best SHGs</b>	
A	State level Awards to 10 best SHGs	Rs.1.00 Lakh each
B	District level Awards to 3 best SHGs	Rs.25,000/- each
C	Block level Award to 1 SHG	Certificate

<b>3</b>	<b>Awards to Best PLFs</b>	
A	State level Awards to 5 best PLFs	Rs.3.00 Lakh each
B	District level Awards to 1 best PLF	Rs.1.00 Lakh

### 8.2.2 Individual identity card to SHG Members

ID cards are being issued to the SHG women to prevent duplication in membership and enjoy better credibility and access. Individual Identity cards are being issued to SHG members in 60 Blocks of 15 districts under Phase I of TNSRLM in 2012-13. Preparatory works were started in the field for issue of individual ID cards to 9,66,303 SHG members in these Blocks. So far details of 3,70,058 SHG members from 27,748 SHGs in 2323 villages have been collected.

During 2013-14, individual ID cards will be issued to 9,66,303 SHG members in 3491 Village Panchayats in 110 Blocks of TNSRLM Phase II districts.

### 8.2.3. Cultural Competitions

Cultural Competitions are being organized among SHG members and PLF members at Block and District levels with the objective of bringing out their inherent capacity and to build group cohesion among the SHG members. The SHG and PLF members have come forward in large numbers to showcase their skills during the competitions held in the districts. The successful implementation has led to the extension of the competitions for the year 2013-14 also.

### 8.2.4 Revolving Fund to Urban SHGs

Every SHG starts with savings, thrift and internal lending among their members as part of their initial activities. After completion of six months of functioning, they are rated against pre-defined parameters and those groups which pass the rating will be provided with Revolving Fund which will augment their corpus. In the year 2012-13, it was proposed to sanction Revolving Fund of Rs.10,000 each to 15,000 Urban SHGs. As on 20.03.2013, 5785 urban SHGs have been provided with Revolving Fund.

### **8.2.5. SHG Bank Linkage Programme**

The SHG Bank Linkage Programme in Tamil Nadu is ranked second in the Country. The economic empowerment of women is possible through extending SHGs/PLFs adequate and timely credit at reasonable interest rates to further their economic activities and prevent them from falling into a debt trap. SHGs after passing the first credit rating become eligible for credit from banks as first linkage. The SHGs have the flexibility to use the amount for production or consumption purpose. So far, Rs.19,417.57 Crore have been provided in the State as credit linkage. In the last two years alone, more than Rs.8000 crores has been provided as credit to SHGs in the State.

### **8.2.6. Bulk Loan to Panchayat Level Federations**

Mahalir Thittam focused on strengthening the Panchayat Level Federations as futuristic institutions for providing leadership to the SHG movement. Financial intermediation is one of the primary roles envisaged for the PLFs. PLFs have availed bulk loan from banks and are on lending the same

to their member SHGs. Over a period of time, PLFs are likely to evolve into community level financial institutions. So far, 549 PLFs have availed bulk loan assistance by the Banks to the tune of Rs.123 crore through various banks of which Rs 22.66 crore were availed during 2012-13 benefiting 130 PLFs.

### **8.3 Marketing**

TNCDW has taken several steps under Mahalir Thittam to promote the marketing of SHG products through market intelligence, product survey, value addition, packaging, space for marketing, exhibitions, etc. During 2012-13, more focus was paid for creating new avenues and opportunities for marketing of SHG products through brand promotion, standardization, labeling, e Commerce, campus exhibitions and promotion of institutional framework for marketing.

#### **i) Branding and Labelling**

The modern customer is more brand conscious and most of her purchase decisions are influenced by the beliefs associated with brand name and logo. The Government decided to bring all SHG products under one brand name and logo so as to capture urban



and niche market for the SHG products. At present the producer SHGs use their own labels and market the product which hinders large scale marketing of SHG products due to fragmented availability of the same products under various labels. **Hon'ble Chief Minister approved the brand name and logo for all the SHG products and during 2013-14 Standard Operating Procedures will be prepared for 50 products and SHGs authorized to use the Mathi brand. SHGs will be encouraged to bring out new products such as organic millets and cereal based products to utilize the opportunities created in the emerging market for organic products.**

#### **ii) Mathi Bazaar**

Keeping in pace with the trend in modern marketing methodology of utilizing ICT, an e Commerce portal was introduced in 2012-13 for promotion of sales of SHG products online. This website can also help identifying opportunities for export, bulk purchase, and enable SHGs to trade in a competitive environment.

#### **iii) Exhibitions**

TNCDW has effectively utilized exhibitions to popularize and promote markets for SHG products. SHGs are participating in exhibitions organized at various levels within the State and at National level in other State headquarters, India International Trade Fair in Delhi and Regional SARAS Exhibitions. 3 State level and 3 Regional level exhibitions were organized in 2012-13 to promote SHG products. Rs. 187.68 lakhs SHG products were sold during 2012-13 in these exhibitions. Efforts are undertaken to catalogue all SHG products which will be made available for the consumers in both digital and print format.

#### **iv) College Bazaar**

In order to enlist the commitment of the younger generation in the task of eradication of poverty and improving the quality of life of poor women, Government has organized "College Bazaars" in 2012-13 in select Colleges and deemed Universities in the State which provided new avenues of market for SHG product and to build the confidence of SHG members to handle the urban/youth customers besides generating goodwill for their endeavors

in social mobilization. The College Bazaar was organised in 119 Colleges across the State in which 2761 SHGs participated and products worth Rs. 151.18 lakhs were sold. 150 College Bazaars will be organized in the year 2013-14 to promote the sale of SHG products and mutual goodwill.

**v) Institutional Arrangements for Marketing of SHG Products**

The State Supply and Marketing Society was (SSMS) established in 2012-13 to provide institutional and handholding support to the SHGs and other institutions of the poor in livelihood promotion activities and achieve economies of scale through forward and backward linkages. District Supply and Marketing Societies (DSMS) assist the SHGs in systematizing the concepts of packaging and marketing thereby enhancing the value addition to enable them to compete in the market. This institution is established to match the enhanced focus on livelihood promotion activities with the advent of TNSRLM. The SSMS will continue to be supported under Mahalir Thittam.

**vi) One Village One Product (OVOP)**

SHGs who are involved in the same type of activities in a village and across other villages are identified after detailed mapping of similar products along with producers and promoted under “**One Village One Product**” concept to elevate the activity to a sustainable level and enhance the employment opportunities to non agricultural labourers and artisans. 150 such clusters have been identified and an amount of Rs.10.75 crores has been released to the Districts to support the activities. Some of the Clusters and places identified are as follows:

Sl. No	District	Activity	Estimate (Rs.in lakhs)
1	Kancheepuram	Silk weaving	87.45
2	Krishnagiri	Food processing	37.00
3	Madurai	Dairy	74.85
4	Tirunelveli	Garments	18.00
5	Trichy	Vermicompost	21.80

**8.4 Plastic Recycling**

The removal of waste of plastic from the environment is a big challenge in solid waste management for any local body and to

transform this into an economic activity by the SHGs was one of the farsighted initiatives by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the year 2004 itself. **Hon'ble Chief Minister directed for taking up this activity in a full fledged manner once again and SHGs were roped in for collection and shredding of plastic waste. So far 20 plastic recycling units have been established by SHGs at a cost of Rs.3.75 lakhs per unit.** The funding for this project has been made under Environment Protection and Renewable Energy Development Fund. This has helped SHGs to augment their income by sale of shredded plastic waste for laying 1255 kms of roads by this department.

#### **8.5 SHG Literacy Programme**

SHG movement has been evolving from a group activity to an economic activity and further refined as a social movement for upliftment. In this context, efforts have been taken in the past to make SHG members literate to enable them to realize their full potential and have better access to opportunities. In the year 2012-13, this Government for the first time gave a fillip to the efforts of spreading literacy among SHGs

by instituting an award for Panchayat Level Federations which make all their members literate. The award carries a cash prize of Rs.50,000/- for the PLF.

#### **8.6 Incentive to Restructured Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) /Urban Neighborhood Federations (UNFs)**

An incentive of Rs.1 lakh is provided for each successfully graded PLF/UNF to encourage the functioning of the Federations. So far, 8000 successfully graded Federations have been given incentive at a cost of Rs.80 crore and this programme will be continued in 2013-14.

#### **8.7 Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM)**

**Hon'ble Chief Minister launched the World Bank funded Pudhu Vaazhvu Project in 2005 to achieve eradication of poverty by focusing on the poorest families and based on the success of the Project, Government of India has launched National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), to be implemented in a mission mode across the country with financial**

participation of Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75: 25. NRLM's mandate is to reach out to all the poor families, link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy an appropriate quality of life.

**The mission of TNSRLM** is "to bring the poorest of poor and unreached families into the SHG network, establishing and strengthening the self managed institutions of the poor by enhancing their capacity and thereby promote livelihoods with incremental income at the household level through sustainable Community Based Organizations".

### **8.7.1 Objectives**

TNSRLM envisages creation of sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor living below the poverty line within a period of 5 to 7 years in the 31 rural districts of Tamil Nadu. The objective of the Mission is to "build strong and vibrant institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household incomes through livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and other services". The focus of the Mission will include

financial inclusiveness, livelihood support and last mile delivery of public services.

### **8.7.2 High Level Empowered Committee**

A High Level Empowered Committee headed by Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and Rural Development has been constituted in the State to provide the policy level guidance and monitor the implementation of the Mission activities. The Principal Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the Mission Director and the Managing Director, TNCDW has been made the Chief Executive Officer of the Mission. The implementation of the Mission activities will be through a dedicated staff structure created at State, District, Block and Cluster levels.

### **8.7.3 Project Area**

Out of the 32 Districts in Tamil Nadu, TNSRLM will be implemented in all Districts except Chennai. In addition to NRLM funds, intensive investments will be made as part of the World Bank supported National Rural Livelihoods Project in 16 Blocks of 4 districts. In Tamil Nadu, out of the total of 385 blocks,

120 blocks have been covered under the Pudhu Vaazhvu project. The remaining 265 blocks will be covered under TNSRLM in a phased manner over a period of three years.

#### Phase wise implementation Plan of TNSRLM

S. No.	Units to be Covered	Year 1 2012-13	Year 2 2013-14	Year 3 2014-15
1.	Districts	15	27	21
2.	Blocks	60	110	95
3.	Village Panchayats	2323	3491	2540
4.	Poor Households (in Lakhs)	7.76	11.67	9.30

During 2012-13 under Phase I, the Mission was launched in 15 Districts, covering 60 Blocks in 2323 Village Panchayats. The details are as under:

#### Details of Phase – I

Sl.No	Units	Year 1 (2012-13)		
		NRLM	NRLP	Total
1.	Districts	11	4	15
2.	Blocks	44	16	60
3.	Village Panchayats	1865	458	2323

#### 8.7.4 Major Activities under TNSRLM

The TNSRLM consists of three major components namely, core TNSRLM activities, Skills and Placement and Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (Women Farmers' Empowerment Programme)

##### i. Skills and Placement

Creating one job per poor household in formal sectors brings the whole family out of poverty in a short period of time. It brings in stable and higher levels of income. TNSRLM would attempt to bridge the skill gap and entry level barriers for the rural poor youth by imparting skills and facilitating their entry into relatively high wage employment in the growing formal sector through conduct of regular Job Melas. Adequate space is also provided for the entrepreneurial skill development to uneducated and productive group who cannot be absorbed in the formal sector.

For imparting Youth Skill Training, various models of partnerships with public, private, non-government and community organizations are adopted.

Skill voucher has been piloted by the Government to provide the youth with the choice of selecting the course and the service provider from the market for undergoing training.

### **ii. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**

Small and marginal women farmers and dry-land farming based initiatives will be taken up as part of the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) scheme as a focused sub-component of the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM). The component aims at utilizing sustainable agriculture practices, tapping into the wealth of knowledge and insights available in the State, drudgery reduction for women, improvement of soil and environmental condition by adopting non-toxic strategies and overall benefit to women through better food locally being made available. The projects will be implemented in convergence with other departmental schemes and with support and partnership with academic and civil society agencies in the State.

### **Details of projects proposed under MKSP**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>No of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Budget (Rs.in crore)</b>
1	Salem	Empowerment of Tribal Women Farmers	4575	8.15
2	Theni	Health, Agriculture and Livelihood (i HEAL)	2946	6.99
3	Tirunelveli	Integrated Organic Farming Cluster	9111	8.80
4	Thiruvanna malai	Organic Farming Cluster	12555	5.44
5	Vellore	Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Empowerment (SARE)	3327	5.13
6	Villupuram	Integrated Millets based Agricultural Initiative	900	6.56
7	Cuddalore	Sustainable Agriculture Cluster	7187	9.85

8	Coimbatore	Integrated Agricultural Cluster Development	826	4.47
9	Villupuram	Livelihood Opportunities for Rural Women	932	5.83
<b>Total</b>			<b>42359</b>	<b>61.22</b>

### iii. Activities proposed under TNSRLM in 2013-14

During the year 2013-14, the project will be implemented in 170 blocks on an Intensive mode and the balance 95 blocks will be on non Intensive mode. The intensive blocks would have access to a full complement of trained professional staff and cover a whole range of activities focusing on social and financial inclusion, livelihoods, partnerships, etc.

#### a) Activities in Intensive Blocks will include:

- Information, Education and Communication Activities
- Baseline survey

- Orientation to line departments and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Identifying target poor through Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) process.
- Formation of Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) and providing Community Investment Support.
- Formation of Social Audit Committee (SAC).
- Preparation of Village Development Plan (VDP).
- Formation of Self Help Groups.
- Restructuring of Panchayat Level Federations (PLF) and incentivising
- Mapping of skills and education status of Youth.
- Financial Inclusion and financial literacy to all households
- Capacity building to Community Professionals and Project staff

#### b) Activities in Non- Intensive Blocks

It is proposed to implement the TNSRLM activities under non-intensive mode in 95 Blocks during 2013-14. All Village

Panchayats in one Cluster will be identified as resource Village Panchayats. These clusters of villages will take up the following activities:

- Development of social capital (Community Professionals / Community Resource Persons)
- Conducting base line studies
- Conducting Participatory Identification of Poor
- Formation of VPRC

**c) Activities proposed in both Intensive and Non- Intensive Blocks in all Districts**

- Skills and placement
- Convergence and networking
- Livelihood clusters
- Financial Inclusion
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Communication and Documentation

**8.7.5 Program Strategies**

The following key program strategies have been devised to achieve the objectives of TNSRLM.

**i) Social inclusion and universal social mobilization**

TNSRLM has an agenda to ensure inclusiveness of the vulnerable sections like single women and women headed households, differently abled, landless, migrant labour, Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and isolated communities. At present, their identification and mobilization as SHG and promoting institutional platforms to address their needs are the set priorities of the Mission. In order to ensure that no poor family is left out, TNSRLM would use differential strategies such as **Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP)** which is one of the critical components to identify the poor and vulnerable. This process encompasses the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and techniques such as:

- a. Social mapping
- b. Problem identification and prioritization ranking
- c. Wealth ranking

All the above tools of PRA have been tailored according to the objectives and purpose of the project in locating the poorest of the poor households. It has been proposed



to complete this exercise in all Phase – II and Phase - III Blocks in the State before December 2013.

**TNSRLM would ensure that at least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner.** It would ensure adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society including 50% of SC/STs, 15% minorities and 3% persons with different ability, keeping in view the ultimate target of 100% coverage of BPL families.

#### **ii) Institution building**

The other differential strategy of the Mission, for social inclusion / mobilization is, building inclusive and autonomous institutional platforms of the poor and vulnerable. Village Poverty Reduction Committee formed with all identified poor in the village and headed by the Village Panchayat President is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the Mission activities at the village level, with full accountability to the Grama Sabha. It will also be the most important link between the Mission and the Village Community. The Social Audit

Committee (SAC) would continuously monitor the Mission activities for compliance of non-negotiable principles and report to Grama Sabha periodically. SHGs will continue to be formed from among left out target poor and vulnerable. The Panchayat Level Federation will provide a common platform for the SHGs for social and economic empowerment.

In addition to the above, TNSRLM aims at promoting higher level federations at Block and District level. Capacity building requirements for the above Community Based Organizations will be addressed by Community Professionals Learning and Training Centre (CPLTC).

The social capital so created through the TNSRLM processes is crucial for scaling up and sustaining the initiatives for poverty reduction and empowerment. Community SHG Trainers (CSTs), Community Disability Facilitators (CDFs), Tribal Community Facilitators (TCFs) and Book keepers will help in supporting the marginalised groups.

### **iii) Financial Inclusion**

In order to achieve financial inclusiveness of the target group, the same mechanism with community in the center stage of all activities would be followed. Community Professionals called Bank Mitras would be positioned to support this processes.

#### **8.7.6 Fund allocation for 2013-14**

**A sum of Rs.100 crores has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2013-2014.**

### **8.8 Tamil Nadu State Non Governmental Organizations and Volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC)**

Tamil Nadu State Non-Governmental Organizations and Volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC) is a registered Society under TNCDW which plays a major role in the preparation of Training Manuals, Guides and Training the Project Staff, Bankers, Training institutions and convergence with Line Departments. TNVRC will function as the State Resource Cell under TNSRLM for Skills and Placement which will take care of all related activities at State level.

### **8.9 MUTRAM**

The Mutram is a registered Society under TNCDW formed with the objective of disseminating the information related to women issues through publication of periodicals. The monthly Magazine 'Mutram' covers varied topics useful to women which includes achievements and success stories of Mahalir Thittam and Pudhu Vaazhvu Project. Interesting features capturing information about loan products for SHGs, training, exhibitions and Job Fairs, general awareness, general knowledge, medical tips, and important events. At present, 78,000 SHGs are subscribers to the magazine. Approximately 15 lakhs SHG women benefit from the Magazine every month.

#### **8.10 The status of activities under Mahalir Thittam 2012-13.**

- Based on 'One Village One Product concept', 150 clusters have been identified and an amount of Rs.10.75 crore has been released to the Districts.
- 119 College Bazaars have been conducted in 32 districts, wherein 2761

SHGs participated and total sales made to the tune of Rs. 151.18 lakhs.

- State Supply and Marketing Society has been established and linked with District Supply and Marketing Societies for effective promotion of SHG products at State, National and International levels.
- A website by name “Mathi Bazaar” has been created for marketing of SHG products.
- **Rs.3845.72 crore of bank credit has been extended to Self Help Groups during the financial year.**
- **“Mathi” Brand and Logo has been approved by Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.**
- Revolving fund of Rs.10,000 per SHG sanctioned to 5785 urban SHGs to the tune of Rs.5.79 crore.
- Skill Voucher scheme has been extended to other sectors like Automobile, Retail, Hospitality, Health Auxiliary and Apparel Technology under Youth Skill Training programme.

### **8.11 The status of activities under TNSRLM**

- The implementation of TNSRLM has been approved by the Grama Sabha on 15.08.2012 in all the 2323 Village Panchayats of 15 Phase I Districts.
- Orientation to District level officials for the implementation of TNSRLM completed in all 15 districts.
- A sum of Rs 67.50 crore has been released to Districts for project activities.
- Village Panchayat Initiation Fund ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000 based on the population size is released to all Village Panchayats for IEC activities.
- Basic orientation at Block level for PRIs and Line Department officials completed.
- Base line survey completed in all districts.
- IEC Activities commenced in intensive Blocks.
- Orientation to the NGOs on TNSRLM completed.
- Preparatory activities initiated towards identification of activity clusters and action plan being prepared.

## **9. TSUNAMI REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES**

### **9. Tsunami Rehabilitation Programmes**

Tsunami Project Implementation Unit (TPIU) at Chennai was set up on 01.08.2005 to monitor the projects implemented by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

The TPIU implemented the following projects in the Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu.

- I. Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP) was taken up in 2005 at an outlay of Rs.292.50 crores with loan and grant assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for livelihood promotion and infrastructure development. The project was completed on 31.10.2009.
- II. Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package (RGRP) funded by the Government of India (GOI) for Tsunami affected areas was taken up at an outlay of about Rs.716 crores as grant for reconstruction of vulnerable houses and provision of basic amenities.

III. Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project – Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities (ETRP - VRCC) Project with the assistance of the World Bank was formulated at an estimated cost of about Rs.670 crores as credit for reconstruction of vulnerable houses and formation of evacuation routes with signages. The Project is being implemented in 11 Coastal districts namely Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari districts and in addition to the above districts, construction of evacuation routes is taken up in Tiruvarur district also.

**I. Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP) funded by ADB**

The Project was implemented at an outlay of Rs.292.50 crores. The funds were utilized under two components:

- i. Under livelihood component, the funds were utilized for the restoration of livelihood activities of 2,70,308 beneficiaries at an estimated cost of Rs.183.23 crores.
- ii. Under Rural Infrastructure component, 821 works were taken up for providing Rural Infrastructure and Sanitation and completed at an expenditure of Rs.96.27 crores.

**II. Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package (RGRP)**

RGRP, funded by the Government of India was implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.716 crores in 11 Coastal Districts by the Tsunami Project Implementation Unit. Reconstruction of Vulnerable Houses between 0–200 meters from the High Tide Line was the main component of this scheme.

Though the scheme was conceived & implemented in 2006, Pudukottai District had not completed 1,102 houses which had been pending for a long time. This Government took it as a challenge and mobilized necessary resources to complete

these houses. As on date, 1069 houses have been completed and remaining 33 houses are in advanced stages which will be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.

### **III. Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP)**

Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project was formulated in 2005 for sustained livelihood of the Coastal Communities and also for reconstruction of houses with the aim to reduce vulnerability. This Scheme was formulated with the financial assistance of World Bank on credit basis, at an outlay of Rs.670 crores for reconstruction of identified vulnerable houses along the coastal stretch of 200 meters to 1000 meters from High Tide Line (HTL).

The objectives of the Project are:

- Revive livelihood
- Ensure recovery in the Tsunami affected areas in short time
- Reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities from natural calamities like cyclone, storm surge, flood and tsunami in future.

### **Project Components**

#### **i) Reconstruction of vulnerable houses**

15,056 houses were identified by the Revenue Department as vulnerable houses and were revalidated by the NGOs appointed as third party facilitators under this scheme.

These houses were grouped into 157 packages in 11 Coastal Districts. Tenders have been finalized in all the 157 packages. Out of 15,056 houses identified, 14,349 houses were found eligible and construction for 5,413 houses under Phase I in 61 packages commenced in May 2010 and in Phase II, a total of 8,936 houses in 96 packages have been taken up in August 2010. The total agreement value of these houses is Rs.543.42 crores.

As on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2013, out of 14,349 houses taken up 11,925 houses have been completed, 961 houses are at Roof laid stage, 325 houses are at Roof level stage, 336 houses are at Lintel Laid stage, 454 houses are at Lintel level stage and 348 houses are at basement level. All the houses will be completed by September, 2013.

The beneficiaries are paid Rs.1000/- each as shifting allowance and are also paid a monthly rent of Rs.500/- each per month. This amount is given for a maximum period of 18 months.

**ii) Provision of evacuation routes with signages:**

The laying of evacuation routes with signages along the coastal areas to provide 'easy escape' to the safer shelters in times of emergencies, has been taken up for a length of 45 kilometres at a cost of Rs.25 crores and works will be completed by 31.03.2013.

**10. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
assisted  
POST TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE  
LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

## 10. International Fund for Agricultural Development assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme

### Background

The deadly Tsunami waves that struck the East Coast of Tamilnadu in 2004 devoured thousands of human lives besides damaging the coastal resources. The livelihood of the coastal community was fully devastated. The Government of Tamilnadu undertook many relief and rehabilitation programmes which largely ameliorated the shock and restored the infrastructure requirements. To provide sustainable livelihoods to the people, Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (PTSLP) is being implemented with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

### Goal and Objective

To restore and improve sustainable livelihoods of the affected people in the six coastal districts is the main objective of the project and this would be achieved with the capacity building of the community, efficient

utilization of natural resources, and development of income generation activities.

### Programme Details

Cost		Rs.283.69 crore
Duration	:	8 years (Upto 2016)
No. of Panchayats & Blocks covered	:	109 Panchayats in 24 Blocks
Project Districts	:	Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Kanyakumari
Population Covered	:	1.55 lakh households with about 6 lakh population

### Target Group

Coastal dwellers (in villages directly or indirectly affected by the Tsunami) ie.

- i) Coastal fishers using beach launched craft;
- ii) Small-scale women fish vendors and processors;



- iii) Wage labour employed in the fisheries and agriculture sectors;
- iv) Small and marginal farmers ;
- v) Marginalized occupation groups (e.g. seashell workers)
- vi) Very poor and poor identified through Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise.

There are five components in the programme namely, i) Coastal Area Resource Management; ii) Rural Finance and Risk Transfer Instruments; iii) Employment Generation and Skill Training; Community based Sea Safety and Disaster Management and v) Programme Management.

#### **a) Coastal Area Resource Management**

##### **(i) Community Support**

28 Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) have been established in the project area in partnership with Facilitating Non-Governmental Organizations (FNGOs). A Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is a group of 5 – 7 coastal panchayats. At the grass root level, the programme is supported by the Cluster

Resource Centres. A Cluster Coordinator, a Facilitator and a Business Promoter have been placed in each of the Cluster Resource Centres.

##### **(ii) Community Resource Planning**

Infrastructure requirements of the community are conceived in the form of micro plans based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) involving community and the Cluster Resource Centre personnel. These micro plans also reflect the livelihood options and environmental and gender concerns.

90% of the project costs of micro plans are allotted to the community to implement them. 10% of the project cost is contributed by the community.

##### **(iii) Fisheries Resource Management**

Important issues in fisheries resources are identified through workshops involving the community. The services of specialist organizations are utilized to address the identified issues. Moreover, awareness creation campaigns on environmental impact, safe fishing practices and diversification of fishing operations etc are conducted at Village, District and State levels.

## **b) Rural Finance and Risk Transfer Instruments**

### **(i) Micro credit for Self Help Groups**

The Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the project are regularly graded according to their performance. The invigorated Self Help Groups are then federated into Habitation Level Federations (HLFs) and Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) The eligible Self Help Groups are recommended to the banks for credit linkage. Bankers are directly exposed to the Self Help Groups to get first hand information on their performance so as to facilitate timely credit to the Self Help Groups.

### **(ii) Risk Management and Insurance**

The Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) is managed by the Panchayat Level Federations. The project contributes 4/5<sup>th</sup> share of the fund and 1/5<sup>th</sup> share is contributed by the community. The Vulnerability Reduction Fund extends soft loans to the poor people during natural disasters. Workshops and training on insurance are conducted to help the community to decide on suitable insurance products. 7 insurance products covering life,

health, personal accident, asset with low premium have been launched for the benefit of the community. Thousands among the coastal population have enrolled themselves in insurance policies. The claim settlements are made hassle free.

### **(iii) Establishment of Product Development Fund and Venture Capital Fund**

Product Development fund would be utilized for the development of new and innovative products which are not normally funded by the banks. The Venture Capital Fund is meant for supplementing the loans from banks to Self Help Groups, fishermen societies and individuals to provide support for the nascent enterprises and to make them successful.

## **c. Employment Generation and Skill Training**

### **(i) Support to Self Help Groups**

A structured survey is conducted periodically to identify weak Self Help Groups. The identified weak Self Help Groups are provided with capacity building training. The

Panchayat Level Federations are also restructured and the office bearers are given specialized training.

### **(ii) Formation of Fish Marketing Societies**

50 Fish Marketing Societies (FMS), limiting membership to owners of small crafts, Kattumarams and Vallams are planned to be formed with the help of South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS). The South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies is also given grants to redeem the members of the Fish market Societies from out of their loans. Proposals submitted by South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies on Out Board Motor(OBM) repair centres, Boat Yards the Federations of the FMS are also sanctioned by the programme if they are found viable. For hygienic fish handling, Fish landing centres are constructed all along the coast of the 6 project districts.

### **(iii) Micro Enterprise Development**

The Programme Management Unit in partnership with Non Government Organizations (NGOs) / other organizations that have experience in development of micro

enterprises, works to develop clusters of enterprises in the identified sub-sectors like dairy and mango activities. Besides these clusters, micro enterprises based on sub sectors like poultry, vegetable and mushrooms cultivation, Dry fish production, coir products etc and pilot initiatives like restaurants, photo studios, fishnet repairing shops, hollow blocks production etc., are supported with interest free loans.

### **(iv) Vocational Training**

Employment linked vocational trainings in many trades, with duration ranging from 3 months to one year are provided to the unemployed youth in the project area. The institutions offering such training are selected every year based on their technical competence and record in providing employment.

### **d) Community based Sea Safety and Disaster Management**

On sea safety measures, (Communication aids, life saving techniques etc.) workshops and training are conducted utilizing subject experts. The school children

need to be educated on disaster management, hence exposure visits are undertaken for them. Moreover, resource materials and curriculum on environmental education are evolved for primary schools. Teachers are also sensitized on these study materials, Dissemination of resource material including financial literacy and presenting awards to schools which excel in creation of awareness in sea safety and disaster management are also part of the programme.

### Organizational Arrangements for Implementation

Level	Unit	Guided by
State	Programme Management Unit	Programme Steering Committee (PSC) headed by Principal Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
District	District Implementation Office	District level Implementation advisory committee (DLIAC) headed by Collector.
Village	Cluster Resource Centre	Cluster Advisory Committee (CAC) comprising representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions, Non Government Organizations, traditional institutions etc.

### Agency wise Project Financing

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Agency	Amount	Percentage
1.	IFAD	132.32	47
2.	Government of Tamil Nadu	12.00	4
3.	Bank / Micro Finance Institution	100.61	35
4.	Beneficiary Contribution	38.76	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>283.69</b>	<b>100</b>

### Component wise

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Component	Amount	Percentage
1.	Coastal Area Resource Management	41.16	14.51
2.	Rural Finance and Risk Transfer Instruments	159.50	56.23
3.	Employment Generation and Skills Training	66.31	23.37
4.	Community Based Sea Safety and Disaster Management	1.80	0.63
5.	Programme Management	14.92	5.26
<b>Total</b>		<b>283.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Component wise expenditure is furnished as below:

(Rs.in lakh)

S No	Component	Project Appraisal	Funds released by Govt.TN up to 2012-13	Expenditure incurred		Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 28.02.13	% against Fund released
				From 2007-08 to 201-12	2012-13 (01.04.2012 to 28.02.2013)		
I.	Coastal Area Resource Management	3851	3970	2267.73	741.72	3009.45	76
II.	Rural Finance & Risk Transfer Instruments	983	1107	159.73	104.09	263.82	24
III.	Employment Generation & Skill Training	6631	2356	620.10	466.71	1086.81	46
IV.	Community Based Sea Safety & Disaster Management	180	177	128.40	6.11	134.51	76
V.	Programme Management	1592	1241	977.14	369.18	1346.31	108
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13237</b>	<b>8851</b>	<b>4153.10</b>	<b>1687.81</b>	<b>5840.90</b>	<b>66</b>

Component wise expenditure statement for the year 2012 – 13 (28.02.2013)

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Component	Budget Estimate	Expenditure 01.04.2012 to 28.02.2013
I.	Coastal Area Resource Management	250.00	741.72
II.	Rural Finance & Risk Transfer Instruments	97.00	104.09
III.	Employment Generation & Skill Training	1433.00	466.71
IV.	Community Based Sea Safety & Disaster Management	11.00	6.11
V.	Programme Management	296.00	369.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>2087.00</b>	<b>1687.81</b>
<b>Percentage of achievement</b>			<b>81%</b>

**Achievements upto 2012-13:**

- 605 community infrastructure works at a cost of Rs.24.48 crore have been completed.
- 112 Community Exchange visits were completed.
- 33 Fish Marketing Societies have been formed (9 in Nagapattinam, 8 in Thiruvallur, 10 in Kanyakumari, 4 in Cuddalore, 1 in Villupuram and 1 in Kancheepuram districts) and debt relief of Rs.1.85 crore has been provided to 989 fishermen of 23 Fish Marketing Societies.
- Vulnerability Reduction Fund of Rs.2.55 crore has been given to 6566 beneficiaries with community participation.
- ToT training and training to communities on insurance education and risk management completed in all 109 panchayats. 1,01,731 people covered under various insurance policies.
- 4194 Self Help Groups have availed a credit amount of Rs. 75.57 crore.

- 2272 youth have been given Vocational Training and 1105 youth are undergoing training.
- 142 Micro Enterprises have been developed at a total project cost of Rs.4.47 crore. 1348 members are benefited.
- One Fishermen Federation has been formed at Nagapattinam.
- Under Coastal School Programme, IEC materials on disaster management and environmental awareness were printed and distributed to 90000 coastal school students at a cost of Rs. 20.23 lakh.
- Fabrication of artificial reef modules have been completed for Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts. Works are in progress for Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Villupuram Districts.

Towards achieving the goal of ensuring universal access to health facilities, the programme proposes to cover 25000 people under health insurance coverage through which the low income groups in the project area

would be treated in the designated private hospitals without any payment.

In consonance with the goal of protecting against vulnerability, Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (PTSLP) proposes to cover 2500 very poor people under vulnerability reduction fund with a provision of Rs.1 crore. The students and the teachers in the coastal schools would be trained in environmental issues, disaster management and safety measures to be undertaken during emergency.

To improve the quality of institutions like Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), it is proposed to automate all the transactions by providing computers and software.

To organize the fishermen who are always vulnerable, 15 Fish Marketing Societies (FMS) would be formed.

## **11. BUDGET FOR 2013-14**

## **11. BUDGET FOR 2013-14**

A sum of Rs. 12,410.26 crore has been provided in the Budget for 2013-14, out of which, the projected Revenue Expenditure is Rs. 9239.71 crore, Capital Expenditure is Rs. 3170.40 crore and loans to Government Servants is Rs 0.15 crore.

## **12. CONCLUSION**



## 12. CONCLUSION

The Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department under the guidance of our dynamic and far sighted Honourable Chief Minister has initiated several measures for the holistic development of the rural areas through effective and systematic implementation of various State and Central schemes.

The implementation of THAI scheme which ensures the provision of all basic amenities in all the habitations of the rural areas received appreciation from all quarters at the State and National level. **Tamil Nadu is the only State in the country implementing a scheme with "Habitation" as the base for planning and allocation of resources.** This Government has given a lot of thrust for repairs and maintenance of community assets including Schools, Anganwadi buildings, roads etc., to ensure their sustainability and use by the public at large. This Government will implement the CMSPGHS with vigor and continue its

commitment in ensuring dignified shelter to the houseless rural poor.

**The efforts taken by this Government under the guidance of our inspiring Honourable Chief Minister for the effective implementation of MGNREGS ensured availability of works in all the habitations and enlarged the ambit of the works benefiting a large number of SC/ST, Small and Marginal farmers. Tamil Nadu is the pioneer in the country in framing an exclusive guideline for the benefit of the Differently Aabled persons which received wide appreciation from Government of India, the media and concerned citizens at large. Government of India has also recommended its adoption by other States across the country.**

**The Department will further consolidate its efforts in co-ordination with all the stakeholders in ensuring the declaration of Tamil Nadu as an open defecation free state in the country.** Due to the sustained efforts of this Government, after a gap of 4 years, 1343 road works for a length

of 3095.77 km at a total cost of Rs 1130.10 crores have been got sanctioned under PMGSY. This Government have taken various welfare measures to strengthen the administrative machinery of the department and will continue the policy for the year 2013-14.

The Government has also taken steps for streamlining the functioning of the Panchayat Raj system in Tamil Nadu. These include the implementation of PRIA software, a model accounting system in the three PRIs viz., Village Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats.

Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu project has successfully demonstrated that poor have an innate desire to come out of poverty, if they are systematically groomed by a responsive Government. The target community have taken earnest efforts with sustainable and transformational results assuming ownership at every level. The project will continue to take up intensive pro-poor initiatives scaling up existing activities and livelihood initiatives.

**The benefits now extended to the women under various ongoing schemes will be further strengthened under the Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission.** Under this Mission, poverty reduction processes will be taken up through vibrant community institutions which will ensure sustainable livelihood opportunities for women and vulnerable households.

**This Department under the leadership of our visionary Honourable Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalalithaa, shall continue its efforts with total commitment in ensuring the comprehensive development aimed at improving the quality of life of the people living in rural areas especially the poorest and the most vulnerable thus realising the dream of the Honourable Chief Minister.**

**K.P. Munusamy  
Minister for Municipal  
Administration, Rural Development,  
Law, Courts and Prisons**