



ABSTRACT

Announcement made by Hon'ble Chief Minister under Rule 110 - Implementation of Tamil Nadu Village Habitation Improvement (THAI) Scheme-II 2016-17 - Sanction accorded for a sum of Rs. 750 Crore - Guidelines - Approved - Orders - Issued.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (S.G.S-1) Department

G.O. (Ms) No. 129

Dated: 25.10.2016

Read :

- 1) Announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister under Rule 110, in the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 29.08.2016.
- 2) From the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Letter No. 32119 / 2016 / MGNREGS 3.1, dated 31.08.2016.

ORDER:

Hon'ble Chief Minister among others had made an announcement under Rule 110, in the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 29.08.2016 as follows:-

“குக்கிராமங்களை அடிப்படை அலகாகக் கொண்டு வளர்ச்சிப் பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளும் 'தாய்' திட்டம் கடந்த 5 ஆண்டுகளாக செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

'தாய்' திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றிங்களின் பராமரிப்பில் உள்ள சிறுபாசன ஏரிகள் விரிவான முறையில் புனரமைப்பு செய்யப்படும். இந்த ஏரிகளில் உள்ள முட்டைகளை அகற்றி இயந்திரங்களின் மூலம் ஏரிகள் தூர்வாரப்பட்டு, மதகு மற்றும் கலங்கல்கள் புதிதாக கட்டப்பட்டு, கரைகள் பலப்படுத்தப்படும். இதன் மூலம் குக்கிராமங்களில் குடிநீர் தட்டுப்பாட்டினை களையவும், நிலத்தடி நீர்மட்டத்தினை உயர்த்திடவும், சிறுபாசன ஏரிகளின் முழு கொள்ளளவினை மீட்கவும், குடிநீர் மற்றும் விவசாயத் தேவைகளுக்கான நீரினை சேமித்து முறைப்படுத்தவும் வழிவகை

ஏற்படும். இந்த ஆண்டில் 300 கோடி ரூபாய் மதிப்பீட்டில் 1,200 சிறுபாசன ஏரிகளை புனரமைத்து மேம்படுத்தும் பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். இதனால், ஏரிகளில் சேமிக்கப்படும் நீரின் அளவு அதிகரிப்பதுடன் நிலத்தடி நீர்மட்டமும் அதிகரிக்கும். மேலும் ஊரக பகுதிகளில் விவசாயம் பரப்பளவு அதிகரிப்பதுடன், ஊரகப் பொருளாதாரம் உயரவும் வழிவகுக்கும்.”

2. The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in the Letter read above has stated that the Government, with the objective of equitable distribution of resources to all habitations so as to overcome the bottlenecks in the uneven distribution of resources and to provide minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all the habitations, the Government introduced the flagship programme called **Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme** from 2011-12 onwards. Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme was implemented for the past five years i.e., 2011-12 to 2015-16 with an allocation of Rs.3,680 crore. Further he has stated that it has been planned to extend the Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme-II for another 5 years from 2016-17 to 2020-21. The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has also stated that in order to fulfill the basic requirements of all the 12,524 Village Panchayats to the maximum extent, it is proposed to take up the following 3 category of works in the Village Panchayats under THAI Scheme II.

1. Improvements of MI Tanks
2. Improvements to Roads
3. Basic Infrastructure and Amenities

Further he has stated that, it has been proposed to have the following funding pattern under Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme-II.

a) State Finance Commission Grants	Rs.320.00 crore
b) 50% Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF)	Rs.265.00 crore
c) 1/4 th of Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR) due to Rural Local Bodies	Rs.165.00 crore
Total	Rs.750.00 crore

3. The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has therefore requested the Government to sanction a sum of Rs. 750 Crore as detailed on para. 3 above for the implementation of THAI Scheme-II for the year 2016-17 and to approve the guidelines therefor.

4. The Government, after careful examination of the proposal of the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, accord sanction for a sum of Rs.750 Crores (Rupees Seven Hundred and fifty crore only) for the implementation of THAI Scheme-II 2016-17 under two components viz.,
i) Improvement of Minor Irrigation Tanks ii) Basic Infrastructure and Amenities in the funding pattern mentioned below:

Component	Amount (Rupees in Crore)
Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF)	242.00
Pooled Assigned Revenue to Rural Local Bodies	166.61
Balance from State Finance Commission grants	341.39
Total	750.00

5. The Government approve the guidelines for the implementation of THAI Scheme-II 2016-17 annexed to this order.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide it's U.O. No. 7 / ACS (Finance) / 2016, dated 20.10.2016.

(By Order of the Governor)

HANS RAJ VERMA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj , Chennai-15.
All District Collectors (except Chennai) (Thro' the DRD&PR, Chennai-15)
All Project Directors, District Rural Development Agencies.
(Thro' Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15)
The Principal Accountant General, Chennai-6/18/35.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (South), Chennai - 35.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai-5.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (North), Chennai-1.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (Secretariat), Chennai-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madurai.
All District Treasury Officers.

Copy to :

The Senior Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration, Rural Development & Implementation of Special Programme, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government, Chennai-9.

The Finance (BGI/BGII/RD/FCIV) Department, Chennai-9.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PRI) Department, Chennai-9.

(for necessary follow up action to allot fund from SFC grant)

The National Informatics Centre, Chennai-9.

//Forwarded By Order//



SECTION OFFICER.

**G.O.(Ms) No.129, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-1)
Department, dated: 25.10.2016**

Annexure

**Guidelines for the Implementation plan for Tamil Nadu Habitations
Improvements (THAI II) Scheme for the year 2016-17**

1. Introduction

With the objective of equitable distribution of resources to all habitations so as to overcome the bottlenecks in the uneven distribution of resources and to provide minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all the habitations, the Government introduced the Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme from the year 2011-12 onwards. The scheme was implemented in five phases from 2011-12 to 2015-16 with the total allocation of Rs.3680 Crore. Under THAI scheme, minimum basic requirements like water supply, street lights, Roads, Improvements to burial grounds, pathway to burial grounds, additional requirements like Anganwadi centers, Public distribution shops, SHG Buildings, Threshing floor, Play Ground and other needy works were taken up.

With the aim of providing / upgrading certain essential infrastructure facilities in rural areas, it has been proposed to extend the THAI Scheme for another 5 years from 2016-17 to 2020-21 as THAI- II.

2. Fund allocation under THAI Scheme:

The annual allocation under Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme-II will be Rs.750 Crore and the total allocation for five years from 2016-17 to 2020-2021 will be Rs.3,750 Crore. The required funds for THAI Scheme-II will be apportioned from State Finance Commission Grant (SFC), Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF) and Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR). Considering the fact that the rural population will also have an impact on the settlement pattern and infrastructural requirement of the Village Panchayats it has been decided to allocate funds based on the number of habitations and population. It has been decided to give 60% weightage to the total number of habitations and 40% weightage to the total rural population. Based on the above formula District wise / Block wise allocation of funds has been made.

3. Scheme Implementation

THAI II Scheme has been programmed to be implemented in 5 years from 2016-17 to 2020-21.

The Block shall be the unit for selection and finalisation of works under THAI Scheme- II. Each Block has to select works to the tune of the amount allocated to the Block.

Though there is no year wise allocation of Village Panchayats / Habitations, Coverage of all habitations in all the Village Panchayats is to be ensured over the period of five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21. The Village Panchayats/Habitations which are covered under THAI Scheme during the first year of implementation need not be taken up for work selection in the next year or in the subsequent years. By adopting this principle, the number of Village Panchayats /Habitations to be covered in each year will be equally distributed over the period of five years.

4. Scheme Components

Since, the basic requirements of all the 12,524 Village Panchayats were fulfilled to the maximum extent, it is proposed to take up the following 2 category of works in the Village Panchayats under THAI Scheme II.

1. Improvements of MI Tanks
2. Basic Infrastructure and Amenities

4.1 Improvements to Minor Irrigation Tanks

4.1.1 Introduction

On 29.08.2016, The Hon'ble Chief Minister made an announcement under Rule 110 on the floor of Legislative Assembly that 1,200 MI Tanks will be improved / modernised with an allocation of Rs.300 crore under THAI Scheme.

"குக்கிராமங்களை அடிப்படை அலகாகக் கொண்டு வளர்ச்சிப் பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளும் 'தாய்' திட்டம் கடந்த 5 ஆண்டுகளாக செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

'தாய்' திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியங்களின் பராமரிப்பில் உள்ள சிறுபாசன ஏரிகள் விரிவான முறையில் புனரமைப்பு செய்யப்படும். இந்த ஏரிகளில் உள்ள முட்புதர்களை அகற்றி இயந்திரங்களின் மூலம் ஏரிகள் தூர்வாரப்பட்டு, மதகு மற்றும் கலங்கல்கள் புதிதாக கட்டப்பட்டு, கரைகள் பலப்படுத்தப்படும். இதன் மூலம் குக்கிராமங்களில் குடிநீர் தட்டுப்பாட்டினை களையவும், நிலத்தடி நீர் மட்டத்தினை உயர்த்திடவும், சிறுபாசன ஏரிகளின் முழு கொள்ளளவினை மீட்கவும், குடிநீர் மற்றும் விவசாயத் தேவைகளுக்கான நீரினை சேமித்து முறைப்படுத்தவும் வழிவகை ஏற்படும்.

இந்த ஆண்டில் 300 கோடி ரூபாய் மதிப்பீட்டில் 1200 சிறுபாசன ஏரிகளை புனரமைத்து மேம்படுத்தும் பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். இதனால் ஏரிகளில் சேமிக்கப்படும் நீரின் அளவு அதிகரிப்பதுடன் நிலத்தடி நீர்மட்டமும் அதிகரிக்கும். மேலும் ஊரகப்பகுதிகளில் விவசாயப் பரப்பளவு அதிகரிப்பதுடன், ஊரகப் பொருளாதாரம் உயரவும் வழிவகுக்கும்".

The main objective of the programme is to ensure comprehensive rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation tanks which are under the control of

Panchayat Union, so as to restore the tanks to their full capacity, increase ground water recharge, prevent surplus runoff and breaches in the water bodies and also to regulate the storage of water for drinking and agricultural purposes, thereby ensuring sustainable drinking water supply and increasing the crop productivity and area irrigated.

4.1.2 Allocation of Funds

It is proposed to allocate an amount of Rs.300 crore for the comprehensive Rehabilitation of the 1,200 Minor Irrigation Tanks during 2016-17.

4.1.3 Scope of Work

The scope of work includes selection and prioritisation of MI tanks, preparation of detailed project report and implementation of the comprehensive rehabilitation of the MI tanks.

The comprehensive rehabilitation of MI tanks shall consist of assessing the original capacity and hydraulic standards of the tank and to list out the items of works to be carried out to restore the tank to its original status. The following components are envisaged as part of the rehabilitation of the MI tanks:

- a) Desilting and Deepening of the water spread area using earth moving machinery including removal of heavy Jungle.
- b) Strengthening and consolidation of the bund using the excavated Earth and to restore the bund to the required cross section including provision of protective works, wherever required.
- c) Repair or reconstruction of Tank appurtenances like inlet, surplus weir, sluice(s).

4.1.4 Selection and Prioritisation of MI Tanks

- i. Before commencing with the selection of MI tanks, it shall be the responsibility of the BDO (BP) and the Assistant Engineer concerned to prepare an updated and correct list of MI tanks within the Block. Care should be taken so as not to omit any MI tank and also to ensure that the tanks belonging to PWD or other departments are not included in the list.
- ii. The second step is to prepare a detailed Tank Memoir consisting of all the basic data of the tank like extent of the tank, ayacut, hydraulic particulars, details of sluices & weirs etc. The preparation of Tank Memoir is mandatory for all the tanks proposed under THAI-II scheme, since the Tank memoir forms the basis for the proper assessment of improvements required for a tank. Necessary

provisions will be made in www.tnrd.gov.in website to enter/update the details of the MI tanks.

- iii. The prioritisation of MI tanks shall be done at the Block level and the first priority shall be accorded for the MI Tanks with the maximum water spread area and then the list shall be further prioritised based on the higher ayacut area.
- iv. In the above list, priority shall be accorded to the M.I Tanks located in drought prone Village Panchayats/Habitations and where the ground water potential has gone down during the past years.
- v. Tanks located in the upstream side of a system or network of tanks shall be accorded priority.
- vi. The selected list of MI Tanks shall be free from any encroachment. In case of any encroachment the tank shall be taken up for improvement only after removal of the encroachments.
- vii. **MI tanks which were taken up under MGNREGS in the last two years and current year** whether completed or ongoing, shall not be taken up under THAI-II scheme during 2016-17.
- viii. MI Tanks proposed under THAI II subject to the above conditionality, shall be deleted from the MGNREGS Shelf of Projects 2016-17.
- ix. The selection and prioritisation of MI tanks shall be done by a committee consisting of AEE (RD), BDO (BP) and Assistant Engineer of the concerned block. The list of Tanks shall be approved by the committee. Chaired by the District Collector/ Chairman DRDA, PD, DRDA, EE (RD) and AD (Pt), EE (WRD) before commencement of preparation of DPR.

4.1.5 Preparation of Estimates

After the selection and finalisation of the list of MI Tanks, detailed estimates shall be prepared by the engineers concerned after thorough field inspection.

Prior to commencement of preparation of estimates, a detailed Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) shall be carried out involving the local community. The BDO (BP), AE, VAO, Village Panchayat President, Local Ward Member, SHG women, members of farmers association shall be involved in this exercise. A Transect walk should be carried covering the periphery of the tank, water spread area, Tank Bund and at the location of sluice(s) and Weirs. Photographs of the same should be submitted along with proposal and should also be part of the Detailed Project Report.

The important points to be covered during the above exercise includes,

- A holistic assessment of the status of the various components of the MI tank.
- The types of interventions or improvements required to be carried out.
- Identification and marking of boundary of the tank as per the actual extent in the FMB sketch.
- Boundary stones shall also be fixed to clearly delineate the extent of the tank and to avoid any encroachments in the future.
- The FMB sketch and other details that may be required for the preparation of project report shall be collected from the VAO during this exercise.

Complete documentation of the PRA exercise shall be made along with summary of conclusions arrived and actions initiated.

After completion of the PRA exercise topographical survey of the tank shall be carried out using Auto levels/Total Station etc. First the reference bench marks shall be established. Tank Bund Level (TBL), Full Tank Level (FTL), Maximum Water Level (MWL) shall be marked on the relevant places. **The cost towards carrying out topographical survey and preparation of detailed project report** can be included in the project cost itself. The cost norms will be fixed by DRD & PR.

The total quantity of silt to be excavated from the tank is to be assessed in the first instance. The depth of silt shall be assessed judiciously, ensuring that there will be no depletion of tank after de-siltation, particularly in sandy / highly permeable bed soil areas. Trial pits up to silt depth of the tank bed upto original ground strata may be taken at every 100 meters interval, depending upon the size of the Tank bed. If the tank is full of water, tentative quantity shall not be proposed. Even the tank shall be taken up later after depletion of water duly assessing the actual quantities. Pre-levels must be verified by AEE (RD) before execution. The excavation of de-siltation bed may be in uniform gradient between FTL contour and sluice sill level contour.

Contour survey with a 10m x 10m grid shall be carried out covering the entire water spread area. Water spread area shall be as per the extent of fore shore (submergence) water area at Full Tank level (FTL).

This shall be followed by carrying out levels of the cross and longitudinal sections of the Tank Bund at an interval of 30m.

The Contour map should be plotted to the required scale and the quantum of earth work to be done shall be worked out based on the current storage capacity and the original storage capacity.

Similarly, the quantum of earth work required to be deposited on the tank bund to restore it to its original cross section should be assessed.

In the case of sluice(s) and weirs, necessary provisions shall be made for repair or reconstruction as the case may be. Bund protection works shall be taken up purely on need basis considering the history of the tank.

Number of sluices, types, location in the bund, sill level and their effective working conditions, etc., should be analysed and proposed in the DPR.

The grid points shall be marked on the ground using standard pegs which shall be kept undisturbed till the verification by AEE/EE (RD). The earth work so assessed shall be verified by the Assistant Executive Engineer (RD) by carrying out levels independently on random grid points to verify the genuineness of the pre-levels. AEE (RD) shall verify the pre-levels of all the tanks proposed under his/her jurisdiction.

Apart from restoring the tank bed to its original levels, provision for dead storage in the form of trenches running parallel to the bund at a distance of 10m from the toe of the bund shall be provided. The size of the trenches shall be decided based on the inspection by the AEE (RD) and EE (RD). **However, the overall quantum of earth work shall not exceed 60% of the cost of rehabilitation of the tank.**

The contour mapping, details of pre-levels, earth work calculation sheet etc duly certified by the AEE (RD) and AE (RD) shall be submitted to the EE (RD)/ Project Director (DRDA) for verification. These shall also be verified randomly by ADRDs/SE (RD). Only after these verifications have been completed proposals shall be sent to District Collector for Administrative Sanction.

The following provision shall be made in the estimate:

- a) Jungle Clearance for the entire area of the tank.
- b) Desilting/Deepening of the tank based on contour levels.
- c) Repair or Reconstruction of, inlet sections, sluice(s) and weirs
- d) Restoring the bund to its original cross section.
- e) Provision for bund protective works on need basis.

Desilting/Deepening of Inlet/Outlet channels should be taken up separately under MGNREGS.

Detailed Estimates should be prepared before submission of proposals and there shall be no rough costing based on approximations. Only after preparation of detailed estimates and vetting

by competent officers as indicated in these guidelines, proposals shall be sent to District Collector for according Administrative Sanction.

The estimate cost should be worked out based on field conditions and exact cost should be indicated.

Under any circumstances the total cost of rehabilitation of MI tanks shall not exceed Rs.25.00 lakhs. **Further, out of the total estimate cost, the material component work shall not be less than 25%.**

The following shall form part of the Detailed Project Report for the Desilting of MI tanks:

- Detailed specification report/ Technical note.
- Tank Memoir containing the Hydraulic particulars of the MI tank.
- Trial pit particulars.
- FMB Sketch.
- Working Drawing for Sluice and weirs
- L.S and C.S of the tank bund.
- Pre-measurement particulars and contour drawings (coloured) of the proposed site should compulsorily be part of the estimate.
- Earthwork calculation sheet.
- Reduced levels to be furnished wherever necessary.
- Certificate specifying that the proposed work has not been executed for the past two years and during current year under any Government Scheme.
- Photos of all the components taken up in the estimate. The photos of the inlet channel, outlet channel, inlet and outlet, proposed deepening site, section of the bunds with or without revetment, etc.,
- Rate Analysis
- Detailed estimate
- Abstract estimate.

4.1.6 Implementation of works

1. Jungle Clearance shall be done on the entire extent of water spread area and the same shall be disposed off properly away from the site. Heavy Jungle shall be uprooted completely without leaving any stumps with machinery. In the case of karuvel trees etc proper auctioning shall be done by following due procedures and the sale proceeds shall be remitted in to the Panchayat Union / Village panchayat accounts.

2. Depth of excavation shall be done upto the original levels and shall be pre-marked at site before commencement of earth work.
3. Reference Bench marks shall be established on both directions of the tank to cross verify the depth of excavation.
4. After establishing the reference bench marks and pre-marking of site necessary clearance shall be obtained from the AEE (RD) and EE (RD) before commencement of earth work excavation.
5. 'Dead men' (*Thandoos*) should be left at proper intervals to verify the depth of excavation.
6. Hourly log of the earth moving machinery shall be maintained and should be produced at the time of inspection, by the AEE/EE/PD, DRDA and SQM's.
7. Stage clearance shall be obtained from AEE (RD) and EE(RD) after completion of about 50% of the earth work.
8. **Conveyance of Earth outside the tank is strictly prohibited and any violation would lead to Disciplinary action.**
9. The Jungle growth, bushes, roots, on the upstream and downstream slopes of the bund shall be removed completely.
10. Proper benching of the existing slope should be done for effective bonding of the fresh earth placed over the old embankment. The Dimensioning of benches shall normally be 30 cm x 30 cm or 45 cm x 45 cm or more.
11. During earth filling on the bunds, extra width of 30 cm or more is to be laid to ensure full compaction of designed section. Provision of this extra earth fill, and its later trimming to the designed slope, and its re - use is to be made in the cost estimate.
12. Compaction of earth fill in layers over the bund shall be done to 95 % Proctor density. Mechanised compacting equipments such as power rollers, vibratory rollers, plate compactors shall be used taking considering the top width of the bund.
13. Rear slope of the earthen bund may be protected by suitable grass cover (turfing) to prevent rain erosion.
14. The top width and both side slopes shall be based on the height of the bund and the nature of soil. The cross section of the bund shall be as per the data available in the Tank memoir.
15. Surplus weir should be checked for any leakages or damages in the body wall or downstream apron etc. Joints in the masonry wall should be thoroughly cleaned and pointed using CM 1:3 mortar.
16. In case the damage is severe then it may be taken up for reconstruction.
17. The wing walls on the upstream and downstream of the surplus weir shall also be taken up for repair or reconstruction as the case may be.
18. Repair of Leakages or replacement of Plug & Rod may be done. In case if the sluice structure is damaged the reconstruction may be taken up.

19. Photographs shall be taken every day before start of the works and after completion of the day's work at the time of earth work excavation. The photographs with the stamp should clearly indicate the work done at the site on the particular day.
20. Quality control registers shall be maintained and all prescribed tests shall be recorded.

The Districts which do not have minor irrigation tanks or less no. of minor irrigation tanks shall send a proposal to the Director of Rural Development along with the certificate of Non-availability signed by EE (RD), PD (DRDA) & District Collector and justification so that alternative components shall be permitted by Director of Rural Development of Panchayat Raj.

4.1.7 Payment of Bills

- (i) The payment of bills for earth work excavation shall be done by the District Collector only after joint inspection and verification of the work site by AEE (RD) and EE (RD), DRDA on a case by case basis.
- (ii) Photos of prior execution, during execution and after completion should be enclosed in the bill.
- (iii) Payment should not be made to any work without the work being inspected at least once by the SQM either during execution or after completion.

4.1.8 Quality Audit

The rehabilitation of MI tanks taken up under the THAI scheme will be subject to independent Third Party inspection through the State Quality Monitors (SQMs).

- The State Quality Monitors will be deployed for inspection of the MI tanks in at least 3 stages i.e. before commencement, during execution and after completion.
- Prior to commencement of the works the SQMs shall cause objective verification of the estimates vis-à-vis the site condition and shall cross verify the provisions made in the estimate particularly the quantum of earth work calculated. In case of inspections carried out either during or after completion of the works, the SQMs shall verify the quantum of earth work done, longitudinal and cross sectional integrity of the bunds including adequacy of compaction, various Hydraulic parameters, quality of the masonry works. SQMs shall also carry out necessary quality control tests.

4.2 Basic Infrastructure and Amenities:

Even though provision of essential basic amenities like Water supply, Street Lights, Road connectivity, burial ground and pathway to burial grounds have been fulfilled to major extent during the implementation of THAI Scheme, during 2011-2016, still there are some basic needs which are to be addressed especially in tribal habitations, SC habitations, SC Colonies at certain major habitations and also the new habitations developed because of government interventions in terms of Housing Schemes. Some of the basic infrastructure gaps still need to be addressed are Water supply so as to maintain the 55 LPCD standard, Street lights in new habitations, Burial ground / pathway to burial ground especially in those habitations where Adidravida Welfare department created new burial grounds, improvement of streets / Lanes in the newly developed areas and Improvement of Village Panchayat & Panchayat Union Roads. **As a measure of fulfilling these identified infrastructural gaps, it has been decided to take up the following basic amenities in THAI Scheme-II to be implemented for another 5 years from 2016-17 to 2020-21,**

An amount of Rs.450 crore is proposed to be allocated for Basic Infrastructure and amenity works during 2016-17.

4.2.1 Water Supply

- Priority should be given to 100% water supply coverage of SC/ST habitations and also to ensure 55 Lpcd, in all rural habitations.
- Likewise priority should be given to the unconnected habitations.
- Water Supply works may be taken up in those habitations where the Water Supply position is below 55 Lpcd.
- **Highest priority should be given to habitation with 0-15 Lpcd, then to habitations with 15-30 Lpcd, then 30-40 Lpcd and finally to these with 40-55 Lpcd.**
- Augmentation of existing source and new source including open well/ bore well for a new Individual Power Pump (IPP) scheme may be taken up.
- Drilling of Bore wells will not be a permissible activity under THAI-II in areas which have been classified as semi-critical or critical or over exploited according to central ground water board's (CGWB) latest assessment.
- Construction of OHT may be taken up only in those habitations where the present storage capacity of the existing OHTs is insufficient to ensure 55 Lpcd water supply. The capacity of Service Reservoirs may be fixed on the following lines.

For Rural habitations

Population -ultimate	Service Reservoirs
Less than 150	5000 lit. GLSR with spot supply
151 to 500	10000 lit. OHT 6m staging
501 to 1250	30000 lit. OHT 12m staging
1251 to 2500	60000 lit. OHT 12m staging
2501 to 5500	100000 lit. OHT 12m staging

A detailed technical report should be furnished by Assistant Executive Engineer (RD) and based on his/her report only, the OHT work shall be finalised, and taken up.

- Provision of mini power pump is strictly banned under THAI-II scheme.

4.2.2 Street Lights

- Installation of new Street lights may be taken up only in the new habitations, far flung or isolated habitations, extension areas, Adi dravidar and Tribal Habitations and a new housing colony that has been developed under government sponsored Housing schemes. Even in these areas selection should be based on actual requirements.
- Additional street lights in areas where the existing coverage is inadequate may also be taken up.
- New Street Lights works involving extension with additional poles shall only be taken up under THAI Scheme. Replacements of existing Street light materials or new fittings (Starters, Chokes, Tubelights etc.,) in the existing poles shall not be taken up under THAI Scheme. (These components may be taken up under panchayat General Fund / 14th Central Finance Commission grants).
- Wherever required, as an energy saving measure, LED lamps with smart mode may be installed. In such cases, the LED lamps may be purchased only from the authorised/approved firms.

4.2.3 Streets / Lanes Improvement

- Improvement works on the internal streets / Lanes of the habitation(s) should only be taken up under THAI-II.

- Priority should be given to 100% coverage of SC habitations and Tribal habitations.
- Storm water drains in the flood affected/ flood prone areas to be taken up on priority.
- Coverage of street/lanes improvement works in the new housing colonies developed under Government sponsored housing schemes like AD Welfare Colony, Narikuravar Colony, Nesavalar Colony, Colony established for Transgender etc. may be ensured.

The works permitted under this category are paver block / cement concrete roads.

- With regard to the execution of Paver Block/Cement Concrete Road the instructions issued vide G.O.(Ms) No.153 RD&PR (CGS-I) Department, dated 30.11.2015 may be adhered.
- While providing Paver Block / CC Roads, culverts / cross drainage works should also be taken up, wherever required.
- Construction of CC pavements shall be taken up in the Streets and Lanes in residential areas and the CC pavements have to be designed as per IRC SP-62, 2014, Guidelines for Design and construction of CC pavements for low volume roads.

4.2.4 Burial Ground / Pathway to Burial Ground

Burial Ground Improvement works have been taken up extensively under AGAMT and THAI Scheme (2011-12 to 2015-16). Hence, there is no need to take up this component as a compulsory item.

However, the burial ground improvement works may be taken up only in those lands acquired by the Government for burial ground. In other cases, the burial ground improvement works or pathway to burial ground works should be taken up only after the spot inspection by EE (RD) with specific recommendation. In such cases, PD DRDA should also personally satisfy himself to take up the work following the Guidelines issued under THAI I Scheme.

4.3 Roads

4.3.1 Introduction

Tamil Nadu has a vast network of rural roads consisting of about 1,47,543 Km length of roads. In the last 5 years, the road network has increased by about 40%. i.e. 1.03 lakh Km in 2010-11 to 1.47 lakh Km in 2015-16. This manifold increase necessitates provision of huge sums of

money for the improvement of new roads and also for strengthening/Maintenance of existing roads. For this purpose, the Department has been pooling resources from various schemes like TNRRIS, NABARD, PMGSY, SCPAR, IGFF, MPLAD, MLACDS and other schemes for the improvement of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads. Now in order to give further impetus to this improvement of vast network of road, it is proposed to take up improvement of roads as priority work in the Basic Amenities components of the THAI-II scheme.

4.3.2 Permitted works :

- a) Upgradation of the Non-BT roads to BT standards
- b) Strengthening of Existing damaged roads
- c) Maintenance of Existing damaged BT roads which require renewal

4.3.3 Prioritisation and selection of works (common for all the components)

- (i) Roads that connect two or more habitations of the same village Panchayats and roads connecting two places within a habitation should be given first priority.
- (ii) Next Priority should be given for upgradation of non-Black Topped bus-plying and mini-bus plying roads.
- (iii) Important link roads connecting market places, Educational/Health Services and roads leading to other utility services.
- (iv) Roads connecting two National Highways or State highways or Major District Roads or a combination of the above or Roads leading to National Highways or State Highways or Major District Roads.
- (v) The entire stretch of a road should be taken up for improvement irrespective of the length. Roads with a length of less than 1 Km should not be taken up.
- (vi) The roads should be selected only from the list of updated Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads which are available in the *tnrd.gov.in* website, and roads without the 'road code' are not permitted to be taken up under this scheme.
- (vii) In cases where only a portion of a long stretch of road is damaged, then only such damaged portion should be selected.
- (viii) Roads already proposed under other schemes should not be proposed under THAI-II

- (ix) Roads that have been improved by Panchayat Unions or Village Panchayats **under any of the Rural Development Schemes within the last 5 years or nearing the timeline shall not be taken up. (Under extraordinary circumstances, if the road is heavily damaged warranting immediate renewal/maintenance due to act of natural forces, such roads can be proposed after due verification and inspection by EE(RD)/PD, DRDA and certification by the Collector which will also verified by the ADRDs, SE and EEs from the Directorate. The estimates of such work will be technically approved by the SE(RD) irrespective of the value of work)**

4.3.4 Specifications

Roads taken up under this scheme shall conform to specifications and standards laid down in **IRC-SP-20 Rural Roads manual, MoRD specifications on Rural Roads or MoRTH specifications as the case may be.**

Pavement design of the roads proposed for upgradation of Non-BT roads and Strengthening of damaged BT roads shall be as per **figure 4 of IRC SP-72-2015 (Guidelines for the Design of flexible pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads)** for traffic intensity upto 2 msa (million standard axles), **(Note: IRC SP-72 permits use of Bituminous Macadam for traffic intensity more than 1.5 msa).**

In case of Upgradation or strengthening of roads, where the traffic is more than 2 msa (million standard axles) strengthening of flexible pavements by using Wet Mix Macadam (WMM), Bituminous Macadam (BM) and Bituminous Concrete (BC) as per traffic intensity and strength of the soil should be done as per IRC-37-2012, (Guidelines for Design of Flexible pavements).

Use of Automatic Paver Finisher and other equipments are permitted for laying of Bituminous layers.

4.3.5 Project Preparation

After the selection of roads, detailed estimates shall be prepared by the engineers concerned after thorough field inspection. Only after the actual estimates are prepared, the proposal should be put up by the EE(RD) / Project Director, DRDA, to the District Collector for Administrative Sanction.

Transect walk with photographs at every 100m should be prepared while submitting proposal. The details of transect walk should be part of the Detailed Project Report.

Estimates should be prepared after carrying out detailed topographical and soil surveys and the proposed thickness of the road should be based on existing sub-grade CBR, traffic intensity and existing crust.

Approximations based on physical observations are not at all permitted.

Improvement of berms and widening of shoulders to the required standards is mandatory and the Geometric standards indicated above shall be followed.

Cross drainage and protective works should be taken up along with the road, without omission, wherever necessary. In cases where bridge works of more than 15 m length are required, they should be taken up under any other suitable scheme at the District level. **However, the road and bridge works should be taken up concurrently.** Drainage (Earthen/masonry) must be provided as per site condition.

In case of Maintenance of existing roads, Repairs/Reconstruction of the existing Cross drainage works may be taken up along with the Road works to ensure proper drain of rain water. **However, construction of new CD works is not permitted under maintenance component.**

5. Selection of works, Scrutiny and Administrative sanction:

5.1 Selection of works

The Block Level Committee consisting of the following members will finalise the works to be taken up in the Village Panchayat.

- a) Block Development Officer (Block Panchayats)
- b) Assistant Engineer (RD) / Block Engineer of the concerned Block
- c) Assistant Executive Engineer (RD) / Assistant Executive Engineer (R & B)

The proposals for administrative sanction should be prepared and sent to the Project Director, DRDA duly signed by the concerned BDO (Block Panchayats) Assistant Engineer (RD) / Block Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer (RD) / Assistant Executive Engineer (R & B). 100% site inspection shall be done by the AE (RD), BDO (BP) before estimate preparation and forwarding the proposal to DRDA for scrutiny and according administrative sanction.

5.2. District Level Committee:

The District Level Committee will be chaired by the District Collectors with Project Director, DRDA, EE(RD), EE(WRD) and Asst. Director (Panchayat) as members.

5.3. Scrutiny of works / Sanction of works :

The District Collectors shall, on getting the proposals for Administrative Sanction under **Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme (THAI-II)**, depute officials to test check the need and genuineness of the

works identified and correctness of the estimates prepared. **The District Collector shall himself /herself inspect at least 5% of the works before according Administrative Sanction. The Project Director, DRDA shall check atleast 10% of the works, EE (RD) shall-check atleast 25% of the works. The AEEs (RD)/Zonal Officers and other Assistant Director level officers shall inspect at least 50% of the works independently and check the correctness of the estimates.** Thus, the District Collectors should ensure 100% super-check of all the works proposed under this Scheme.

The District Collector shall ensure that all the components are taken up as per guidelines without any omission. In spite of sincere efforts if any one of the component could not be taken up, the EE (RD) and Project Director, DRDA should furnish a certificate to this effect. Based on this, a proposal shall be sent by the District Collector to Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for inter-component change of works.

5.4. Administrative Sanction

The District Collector will accord Administrative Sanction to the works after completing 100% test-verification as prescribed in Para 5.3 above.

6. Technical Sanction

Technical sanction will be accorded by the competent authority as per G.O. (Ms) No. 203, RD&PR Department, and dated. 20.12.2007, amendment to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (preparation of Plans and Estimates for works and mode and conditions of Contracts) Rules 2007 and G.O.No.54, RD & PR (PR.1) 22.5.2014.

7. Tendering

- (i) The works under THAI II Scheme will be executed following the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998 and Rules, 2000. Table-II of Notification-II in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Preparation of Plans and Estimate of works and mode and conditions of contracts) Rules, 2007 vide G.O. (Ms) No. 203, RD&PR Department, dated. 20.12.07 will be followed for tendering.
- (ii) The Project Director, DRDA shall be the Tender Inviting Authority. The District Collector/ Chairman, DRDA shall be the Tender Accepting Authority.
- (iii) E-submission of bids shall be followed for the works under THAI-II.
- (iv) For the purpose of tendering, the works in a block shall be packaged component wise.

8. Execution of works

The measurements will be recorded by the Union Engineer/Assistant Engineer and the Check Measurement will be done by the concerned Assistant Executive Engineer(R&B) for road works and AEE (RD) for other

works. The Executive Engineer (RD) shall super check the works as per the norms indicated in G.O. (Ms) No. 54, RD&PR (PR.1) Dept., dated : 22.05.14.

9. Flow of funds

The District Collectors shall maintain a separate savings bank account for the Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvements Scheme (THAI)-II Scheme. All Savings bank account shall be maintained only in Nationalized Banks. There is no need to open accounts for THAI II scheme at the Block Panchayat level and it is enough if the District Collector maintain separate Bank accounts for THAI II scheme at the District level. The Block wise ledger has to be maintained at the District level in DRDAs.

10. IEC Activities and Documentation

A total amount upto a maximum of 1% shall be earmarked for IEC Component which can be utilised at both State and District levels. The District Collector should document various processes of the Scheme implementation starting from selection of works to completion of works. Documenting the works before during and after completion, photographs and video etc. will be prepared for comparison and impact studies of the scheme at a later date. Success stories of community based infrastructure will be prepared. Out of the fund allocation for the scheme, preparatory activities, documentation and other Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, works including the engaging of personnel and activities connected therewith at the District level and at the Directorate level may be done by utilizing the funds for the IEC activities / administrative expenditure.

Likewise payment of Honorarium & Tour Allowance to State Quality Monitors for schemes shall be made from the IEC component.

The Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is empowered to modify the guidelines of Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme, whenever necessary, in consultation with the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

HANS RAJ VERMA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//

K. Saravanan

SECTION OFFICER