

CITIZEN CHARTER-2021

PANCHAYAT RAJ

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in 1994 based on the 73rd constitutional amendment of 1992. As per this act a three tier system namely District Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Village Panchayat was formed and Local Body Elections were conducted every five years to elect the representatives of this three tier structure. Of these three tiers the role of Village Panchayat is very crucial and nearest to the grass root level democracy and administration.

1. Duties of village Panchayats:

Village Panchayat is responsible for ensuring essential services and creation of infrastructure and maintenance of basic amenities such as Water supply, Street lights, Sanitation etc.,

1.1. Statutory Functions of Village Panchayat

Section 110 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, mandates that it shall be the duty of the Village Panchayat to undertake the following requirements in rural areas:-

- i) Construction, repair and maintenance of all village roads (other than those classified as 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 through solid waste management activities.

- v) Provision of public latrine.
- vi) Provision of Burial and Cremation grounds.
- vii) Supply of drinking water.
- viii) Maintenance of Community Assets.
- ix) Other duties that the Government, may by notification impose.

1.2. Discretionary Functions

As per Section 111 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, Village Panchayats should 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 and cattle sheds, public slaughter houses and reading rooms,
- vi) Formation and maintenance of play grounds, etc.

2. Village Panchayat Committees:

Every Village Panchayat shall constitute the following Committees, namely –

- Appointment Committee

- Development Committee
- Agricultural and Watershed Committee
- Works Committee
- Education Committee

Appointment Committee

The Appointment Committee may select candidates for appointment to any of the posts sanctioned in the Village Panchayats. The Appointment Committee shall consist of the President of the Village Panchayat and selected ward members from the village Panchayat.

Development Committee

- The Chairman of the Development Committee shall be selected from among the women members of the Village Panchayat. It has two other members of the Village Panchayat.
- This committee will look after the people welfare, Health, Drinking water, community assets, conduct campaigns to create awareness among the public on prevention of communicable diseases, and to conduct vaccination campaigns.

Agricultural and Watershed Committee:

The Chairman of the Agricultural and Watershed Committee shall be selected by the members of the village Panchayat. This committee will organize farmers forum in Village Panchayat to promote application of latest technologies, improved irrigation system in Minor irrigation tanks, Public Works Department Tanks, assist the implementation of programmes relating to agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, floriculture,

pisciculture, dairy development, poultry development, drought prone area development, watershed, wasteland development, social forestry, soil conservation and water management.

Works Committee:

The Works Committee shall assist the Village Panchayat in preparation of Village Panchayat development plan based on the available local resources and to execute Central and State sponsored schemes to ensure quality and timely execution.

Education Committee:

The Education Committee shall monitor the functioning of all schools in its area, plan and facilitate the public participation to develop school infrastructure, organize campaign for universal education, non-formal Education, maintenance of libraries and promote the literacy and reading habit among public.

3. Grama Sabha

- Grama Sabha is a statutory forum of consisting of all voters in the Village Panchayat and it is the grass root level democratic institution in each Village Panchayat.
- A vibrant Grama Sabha is essential for the effective functioning of Village Panchayats by promoting transparency and accountability in administration, enhancing public participation in the planning and implementation of schemes and in the choice of beneficiaries, and paving the way for social audit.
- 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.

- The Government have ordered for the conduct of Grama Sabha meetings, for a minimum of four times in a year i.e. on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October. Special Grama Sabhas are also organized based on need and as and when required.
- Quorum for the Grama Sabha based on the population of Village Panchayats has been prescribed by the Government as below:

Quorum for Grama Sabha

| Sl. No. | Population of Village Panchayat | Quorum |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Up to 500 | 50 |
| 2 | 501-3,000 | 100 |
| 3 | 3,001-10,000 | 200 |
| 4 | Above 10,000 | 300 |

Recording of Grama Sabha attendance and proceedings through proper registers and keeping of photographic records have been made mandatory for the conduct of Grama Sabha.

The Grama Sabha performs the following functions:

1. Approves the Village Panchayat Development Plan.
2. Approves the Village Panchayat Budget.
3. Disseminates information about various schemes of Government and also creates awareness on developmental issues.
4. Approves the list of beneficiaries

5. Reviews the progress of scheme implementation.
6. Approves the Village Panchayat Audit Report.
7. Promotes communal and social harmony.

Village Panchayat Development Plan

As per section 240 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 every Village Panchayat will prepare a development plan for the Village Panchayat every year. Participatory planning process is important for ensuring fair, transparent and effective utilization of funds and other resources. With this focus the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued a detailed guidelines for utilization of the Fourteenth Central Finance Commission Grant through grass root level planning.

The Government of India, in partnership with the State Governments organised People's Plan Campaign from 2nd October to 31st December 2020 as a part of participatory approach for preparing Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP) for the financial year 2021-22.

According to the guidelines issued by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu the Village Panchayat Development Plan, planning process has to be comprehensive and based on participatory process which involves full convergence with Schemes of all departments related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. The People's Plan Campaign was an intensive and structured exercise for planning at Grama Sabha level through convergence between Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and concerned Line Departments.

As part of this Campaign, Social and Economic assessment of all Village Panchayats in the State was undertaken. This exercise was undertaken by Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission in the Mission Antyodaya app, by engaging Community Resource Persons (CRP).

Special Grama Sabhas were held in all Village Panchayats for the finalization of the Village Panchayat Development Plan for this financial year.

4. Resources

Village Panchayat is the only body, empowered to levy taxes among the three tiers of Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Village Panchayats are entitled to get revenue from tax and non-tax sources as detailed below:

4.1. Tax Revenue

Village Panchayats are entitled to get tax revenue as

- i. House / Property Tax
- ii. Professional Tax
- iii. Advertisement Tax

4.2. Non-Tax Revenue

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

- i) Licensing fee for building plan and layout approval
- ii) Fees and charges on Dangerous and Offensive trades

- iii) Market fee
- iv) Water charges
- v) Fee on cart stand
- vi) Social Forestry auctions
- vii) Fishery rentals
- viii) 2-C patta fee
- ix) Income from markets and fairs
- x) Fee from ferries
- xi) Fines and penalties
- xii) Seigniorage fees on mines and minerals

5. Licensing fee for layout and building plan approval

- Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019 prescribes the rules in respect of layout and building plan approval in respect of rural areas. It has been notified in the Tamil Nadu Government Extraordinary Gazette No. 43, Dated: 04.02.2019.
- The competent authority for issuing of building permit is the executive authority of local body or any agency or person to whom the powers to implement the rules have been delegated by the executive authorities.
- The layout plan of a land is to be approved by the Village Panchayat President with the prior concurrence of the Director of Town and Country Planning or his authorized Joint Director or Deputy Director.

- The application for grant of layout approval by the applicant is to be made to the Village Panchayat President. The Village Panchayat President will then forward the application to Director, Town and Country Planning for technical clearance.
- The Director, Town and Country Planning will issue technical clearance for the layout of sites subject to fulfillment of conditions by the applicant such as open space reservation, development charges, etc. to the Village Panchayat.
- After getting the technical clearance from the Director, Town and Country Planning, the President shall grant final approval for the layout of sites.
- Approval of residential buildings with plinth area upto 10,000 sq.ft and commercial buildings plinth area upto 2,000 sq.ft are granted by the Village Panchayat President.
- For more than the above limit, the Village Panchayat will give approval with the prior concurrence of the Director of Town and Country Planning.

6. Panchayat Union

- Panchayat Unions are at the middle level of Panchayat Raj institutions in the State.
- 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 Chairperson is elected indirectly from among ward members.
- 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. Construction and maintenance of water bodies i.e. Minor irrigation tanks, ponds and ooranies under the control of Panchayat Unions.
5. Taking up of preventive and remedial measures to control any epidemic outbreak.
6. Conducting fairs and festivals classified by the Panchayat Union Council.
7. Opening and Maintenance of Panchayat Union Markets.

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

7. Finance

1. The Panchayat Union Council cannot levy taxes.
2. It can avail of non-tax revenues, assigned/shared revenues such as a portion of the pooled assigned revenue, fees and charges, rentals, fines and penalties.
3. The Grants such as State Finance Commission Grant and the Development Grants released by the Central and the State Government as Schemes.

4. The Panchayat Union has directly elected union ward members and indirectly elected union chairperson and vice chairperson for the administration at union level.

8. State Finance Commission Grant

The State Finance Commissions have been formed in Tamil Nadu regularly once in 5 years as mandated by 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India and section 198 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994. Major responsibilities of the State Finance Commission are as below:

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.

8.1. Fifth State Finance Commission

As stipulated in the Constitution, Tamil Nadu is one of the States in India where the State Finance Commission has been constituted regularly. So far Five State Finance Commissions have been constituted and based on their recommendations funds have been devolved to the Rural and Urban Local Bodies. The Sixth State Finance Commission has been constituted in 2020 and its recommendations are awaited.

The following are the major recommendations of the Fifth SFC (2017 to 2022) for which orders have been issued by the Government.

- a) 10% of State's own Tax Revenue will be devolved to rural and urban Local Bodies.

- b) Devolution grant will be shared in the ratio of 56:44 between rural and urban Local Bodies.
- c) The vertical sharing ratio among the tiers of RLBs shall be 8:37:55 for District Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats.
- d) Minimum lumpsum Grant to the village Panchayats increased from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.7 lakh per year from the year 2017-18.
- e) Minimum Lumpsum Grant to Panchayat Unions were increased to Rs.40 Lakhs per annum per Panchayat Union.
- f) Horizontal Distribution of SFC devolution to Rural Local Bodies shall be done on the basis of the following formula:
 - a. Population as per 2011 census : 60%
 - b. Area :15%
 - c. SC/ST population : 15%
 - d. Per capita consumption : 10%
 - Ependiture Distance
- g) A Capital Grant Fund shall be established to replace the infrastructure Gap Filling Fund, which aggregates 20% of the devolution intended for Rural Local Bodies.
- h) Pooled fund for Deficit RLBs is created with the aggregate 10 % of overall devolution intended for RLBs.

8.2. Capital Grant Fund:

- Capital Grant Fund is a replacement of the existing Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF) and it is created with the aggregate of 20 percent of the overall devolution to Rural Local Bodies.
- Of this fund, 20 % shall be set apart for taking up projects which are deemed to be of importance at the state level. These works shall be identified and approved by a committee comprising of the Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Director of Rural Development, a representative of the Finance Department and Member secretary, State Planning Commission.
- The Balance 80% will be distributed district wise, based on the formula adopted for horizontal distribution among District Panchayats.
- The allocation of these funds project wise shall be decided by the District Planning Committee based on detailed guidelines to be issued by the RD & PR Department in consultation with Finance and Planning and Development Department.

8.3. Pooled Fund for Deficit Rural Local Bodies

- A 10 percent of the overall devolution intended for Rural Local Bodies be credited into a Pooled Fund for deficit RLBs.
- 40 % of the amount available in this fund, i.e. 4 percent of the overall devolution intended for RLBs, will be disbursed in the first three years of the award period by the DRD & PR only amongst those Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats which have been in deficit for at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- 20% of the fund will be retained by DRD&PR and

- 20% distributed among the District Collectors based on the horizontal district panchayat wise share. These funds will be utilized by DRD&PR to provide grant to those Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions who have special problems which can not be addressed under any of the existing transfer mechanism.
- 20% of the Pooled fund for deficit Rural Local Bodies will be provided to TWAD board to meet the deficit on Combined Water Supply Schemes (CWSS)

9. Central Finance Commission Grant

Central Finance Commission Grant

Fourteenth Central Finance Commission Grant (2015-16 to 2019-20) devolved the grants to **Village Panchayats only** on the basis of horizontal distribution formula given by the 5th State Finance Commission of Tamil Nadu. The Fourteenth Central Finance Commission grant was directly sent to the Village Panchayats through Public Financial Management System. These funds are utilized for works such as water supply, Roads, construction of drainages etc.,

As the time frame of 14th Central Finance Commission was over in 2019-2020, the Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (FFC) submitted its report during January 2020 and it was accepted by Government of India. FFC submitted its report in two stages one for the year 2020-21 and another for the rest of the award period (i.e 2021-22 to 2025-26).

- Award period from the year 2020-21 to 2025-26
- The total Allocation for the year 2020-21 to the RLBs of Tamil Nadu is Rs.3607 Crore of which Tied and Untied Grant will be 50:50.

Basic- Untied Grant:

Basic Grants are untied and can be used by RLBs for location-specific felt needs, except for salary or other established expenditure.

Tied Grant:

Tied Grant is to be used for the basic services of a) Supply of drinking water, Rain water harvesting and recycling and b) Sanitation and maintenance of open defecation free (ODF) status.

The Fifteenth Central Finance Commission has also recommended that its Grant, Basic and Tied, should be distributed to all the tiers of the Panchayats in the States on the basis of the accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) and also in conformity of the following bands recommended by XV FC.

The vertical sharing ratio among three tiers of Rural Local Bodies is distributed as follows.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------|
| District Panchayats | : | 5 % |
| Panchayat Unions | : | 15 % |
| Village Panchayats | : | 80 % |

Distribution of Fifteenth Finance Commission Grant within the tier shall be as per the **Horizontal Distribution formula** as recommended by Fifth State Finance Commission as given below:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|
| Population as per 2011 census | : | 60% |
| Area | : | 15% |
| SC/ST population | : | 15% |
| Per capita consumption | | |
| Expenditure Distance | : | 10% |

Allocation:

Total Allocation for the entire award period of Fifteenth Central Finance Commission is detailed below

Rs.in Cr

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

The Guidelines to utilize the 15th Central Finance Commission has been issued vide G.O.Ms. No 18, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-1) dated: 03.02.2021.

10. Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR)

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

Accordingly, the Government have sanctioned from the proceeds of surcharge on stamp duty to the tune of Rs. 1053 crore as Pooled Assigned Revenue for the year 2019-20 as detailed below:

1. One third (1/3) of total allocation an amount of Rs.351 crore has been apportioned to the Village Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions in the ratio of 67:33 based on rural population as per 2011 census

i.e. Rs.234 crore for Village Panchayats and Rs.117 crore for the Panchayat Unions respectively as untied amount.

2. The balance two third (2/3) amount of Rs. 702.00 crore has been earmarked for 'Fund for the Priority Schemes in rural areas' for implementing proposed specific development schemes in the rural areas.
3. For the year 2021-22 the Pooled Assigned Revenue is yet to be received from the Registration Department.

11. Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)

SCPAR is a portion of PAR allotted by the Government to exclusively take special works based on the need.

Since 2007-08, the State Government had been ordering the pooling of assigned revenue due to the Rural Local Bodies from the proceeds of surcharge on entertainment tax and stamp duty at the State level and apportioning the same to the Rural Local Bodies and fund for priority scheme. Once GST was introduced surcharge on entertainment tax was abolished.

In 2020-21 under SCPAR out of 1345 works taken up at an estimate of Rs.379.45 Cr., 263 works have been completed and funds so far utilized are Rs.33.89 Cr. Steps are being taken to complete the pending works in this year.

12. District Panchayat

There are 36 District Panchayats. District Panchayat has been constituted in each District as per section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. The ward members are elected directly whereas the Chairperson is indirectly elected from among the ward members.

In continuation of the creation of 5 new revenue districts, five new District Panchayats namely Chengalpattu, Kallakurichi, Tirupathur, Ranipet and Tenkasi District Panchayats have been constituted by reorganizing the Blocks from the erstwhile districts. These District Panchayats will become functional immediately after the forthcoming elections to these Rural Local Bodies. In addition to these 36 Rural Districts Mayiladuthurai also has been formed as a Districts carving from Nagapattinam. However District Panchayat is yet to be formed in this District.

A Secretary in the cadre of Assistant Director from the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is appointed in each District Panchayat and assisted by the supporting staff. The District Panchayat constitutes the following Standing Committees to coordinate with the line departments such as:

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

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.

12.1. Functions

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 the schemes of Agriculture and Land Development, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Poultry, Fisheries and Rural Industries.
4. Planning and review of rural housing programme, in particular, the housing for SCs/STs.
5. Identification of major water supply schemes.

13. Finance

The District Panchayat has no taxation powers. The State Finance Commission Grant is the main source of revenue. In certain District Panchayats, income from their own properties like lands and buildings, constitute the major source of income. 8% of the rural share of Devolution Grant is given to the District Panchayats, which is released on a monthly basis.

13.1. District Planning Committee

The institution of District Planning Committee is envisaged in the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 and the District Planning Committee has been constituted in all the 36 Districts. District Panchayat Chairperson is the Chairperson and District Collector is the Vice Chairperson of

the Committee. MPs, MLAs and the representatives of Local Bodies are appointed as members subject to the norms and ceiling prescribed.

This Committee will function based on the district needs and on the consolidated plan compiled from the data received at various local bodies. The District Planning committee will be formed in all the rural districts after the local body elections both Rural and Urban are completed.

14. Reservation for Women in Office and seats in Rural Local Bodies:

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994) provided for reservation of one third of total number of the seats and offices for women in Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and District Panchayats. In 2016 it was enhanced to 50% for women to empower them more in political participation and Local Governance. The same will come into effect in the ensuing Local Body Elections also.

15. Grievance redressal mechanism (GRM):

Grievance redressal mechanism is an important tool for the effective solution of the Citizens problems and demands. Under PRI, village Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats have GRM to sort out the issues anything addressed by the citizens. The Block Development Officers are responsible for redressing the grievances received in Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats. In District Panchayat the Assistant Director / District Panchayat Secretary is the officer who looks after this GRM. Apart from these officials, the elected representatives in these three tiers are also involving to redress the grievance of the public.

The District Collectors are conducting Grievance Day on every Monday at the Collectorate to receive the petitions from the public and sortout the issues as early as possible. All officials including Additional Collector (Development) / PD, DRDA and District Revenue Officer are participating in this Monday Grievance Day to support the Collector in redressing the grievance of the public.

The District Collector further conducts Mass Conduct Program along with officials in Rural Areas to directly meet the public, receive petitions and find solution.

The contact numbers, email and fax numbers of District collectors, Project Directors (District Rural Development Agency), Assistant Director (Panchayats), Personal Assistant (Development) to collector are given in the annexure.

GRM helps to ensure transparency, accountability and responsiveness in the Governance and the citizen charter paves the way for improving the quality of service within a time frame.

STATE SCHEMES

Sanitation (SBM)

| Sl.No | Scheme | Points for citizen/service | TIMELINE FIXED (If any) |
|-------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. | <p>Solid Waste / Liquid Waste Management System.</p> <p>Solid Waste Management scheme was implemented from the year 2015-16 initially in the</p> | <p>Initially, the scheme was implemented in select 2,000 Village Panchayats with more than 10,000 Population, Village Panchayats in Peri-Urban areas (adjacent to Corporation / Municipality / Town Panchayats), Village Panchayats of Tourism and Pilgrimage importance and Village Panchayats with larger Industrial / Commercial Establishments / Educational Institutions etc. This scheme has been extended to another 7,000 Village Panchayats in Phase-II with the Village Panchayats adjacent to the Corporation, Special Grade Municipalities, District Head Quarters and also Village Panchayats having more than 300 Households. The scheme has been again extended to the remaining 3,524 Village Panchayats in the state.</p> | |

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| <p>select 2,000 Village Panchayats under Phase I and this scheme has been extended to another 7,000 Village Panchayats under Phase II.</p> <p>This scheme again extended during the year 2016-17 to the remaining 3,524 Village Panchayats in the State.</p> <p>In order to keep the Village Panchayat Clean and tidy, the Government have established Solid Waste</p> | <p>SWM Implementation at Village Panchayat Level</p> <p>Village Panchayat is the unit for implementation, wherever there is only one habitation. Each Habitation or cluster of habitations can be the unit in bigger village Panchayats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Waste is segregated into biodegradable and non-biodegradable before disposal. • Two Pits for Composting and one for Sanitary Landfill are dug up under MGNREGS. • Under Solid Waste Management activities ThooimaiKaavalars are engaged through VPRC / PLF on Outsourcing basis at the rate of one worker per 150 households in the Village Panchayat. They are engaged in door to door collection of waste, segregation, transporting to dumping site, etc. • In Tamil Nadu under SWM Total Number of 66,130ThooimaiKaavalars are engaged in all the 12,525 Village Panchayats and payment of Rs.3,600/- is paid to each ThooimaiKaavalars every month. The Government have issued orders towards payment to ThooimaiKaavalars under SFC and an total amount of Rs.285.68crores has been allocated annually for making of payment. • Tricycles/ pushcarts implements for cleaning and Jackets, Gloves, Cap, etc., for Thooimai Kaavalars, Segregation cum storage sheds, Street Garbage Bins, Shredding Machine, etc., have been provided under the Scheme. • Village Poverty Reduction Committee / Panchayat Level Federation act as a nodal agency to supervise the ThooimaiKaavalars. | |
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| | <p>Management System with recycling and waste disposal facilities in the Village Panchayats.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Income generated by the Village Panchayat through sale proceeds of Bio Degradable and Re-Cyclable Waste is deposited into Village Panchayat Solid Waste Management Account. • For effective implementation of Solid Waste Management, Additional Infrastructure facilities like Tricycles / Pushcart / E-cart / Street Garbage Bins were provided at a cost of Rs.650 crore. • To cater to the special needs of Peri-Urban Village Panchayats and Village Panchayats in Hilly areas, additional infrastructure facilities like battery operated pushcarts and motorized pickup vehicles respectively, have also been provided. • For the year 2020-21 to provide monthly payment to “Thooimai Kaavalars” working under SWM, an amount of Rs.285.68 crore has been provided from State Finance Commission Grant Fund. <p>Formation of SWM Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>In order to monitor the day to day activities, Solid Waste Management committees are constituted in the Village Panchayats concerned with the following Members:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Village Panchayat President 2) Village Panchayat Vice President 3) Village Panchayat Ward Member concerned 4) One Local VPRC/PLF representative for every Habitation and <p>The Ward Member and the VPRC/PLF representative of the Habitation concerned will monitor the Solid Waste Management activities in their respective areas.</p> | |
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Solid Waste Management Scheme is implemented in all the 12,525 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. For effective handling of solid waste in Village Panchayats near Urban areas and bigger Village Panchayats and in order to enhance the existing facilities in these Panchayats action has been initiated in first phase for the establishment of Micro Compost Centre (MCC) in 300 Peri Urban/ bigger Village Panchayats at an estimate cost of Rs.90 crore for Solid Waste Management .

Liquid Waste Management in rural areas

For the effective management of waste/ Grey water in rural areas and to tackle the indiscriminate flow of liquid waste generated from households like Kitchen, Bathroom and also from public places like Over Head tanks, Hand pumps, Bore-wells in rural areas, Liquid waste Management activities such as Individual soak pits and Community soak pits have been taken during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 on pilot basis under MGNREGS.

In the last 3 years, so far 5.25 lakh Individual Soak Pits and 75,000 Community Soak Pits have been taken up at a cost of Rs.496.32 crore under MGNREGS.

This had helped in Ground water recharge, prevention of Grey water stagnation in Road, Streets and public places and also reduced the spread of water borne diseases. This Scheme will be extended to all the villages in Tamil Nadu in a phased manner for effective Grey water treatment.

Micro Composting Centre (MCC)

The State Government have issued orders for the establishment of MCC in the State to facilitate the effective processing of the Waste generated in Peri-

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| | | <p>Urban/Bigger Village Panchayats.</p> <p>Around 300 Villages panchayats that are Peri-Urban / Bigger Village Panchayats adjacent to Corporations and Municipalities and satisfying the prescribed criteria have been taken up for the establishment of MCC.</p> <p>Gray Water Management :</p> <p>Grey Water Management are being addressed through construction of soak pits at household level and community level. In last year 2,070 Village Panchayats were taken up for Grey Water Management works. In the current year (2021-22) also approximately 1,622 Village Panchayats have been identified for saturation with Grey Water Management in convergence with 15th FC in the ratio of 70:30, based on the rural population as per 2011 census.</p> <p>Details Contact, to avail benefits from this Scheme and if any details required about the Scheme.</p> <p>State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai-15.</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Project Director, DRDA.</p> <p>Block Level : Block Development Officer (VP).</p> <p>Village Level : Village Panchayat President.</p> | |
| 2. | <p>Maintenance of School Toilets.</p> <p>The Scheme is being implemented in</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Head Master / Parents Teachers Association / Village Panchayats shall engage one Sanitation Worker for each of the Government / Panchayat Union School on Outsourcing through Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) or Panchayat Level Federation (PLF) or through any other outsourcing Agency. • The Sanitary worker so engaged is responsible for cleaning both girls and boys toilets, class rooms and premises. | |

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| | <p>Panchayat Union Primary / Middle and Government Schools in rural areas from 2015-16 onwards.</p> <p>In order to improve the health, Hygiene and sanitation facilities for the students studying in Panchayat Union and Government Schools in the Village Panchayats.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of toilets should be done at least twice a day compulsorily, preferably once in the morning and one in the afternoon. • Cleaning of Classrooms should be done daily, once in the morning. • Cleaning of School premises should be done at least twice a week, preferably, on all Mondays and Thursdays. • Apart from regular cleaning, mass cleaning of School premises and vicinity should be done once in two months or immediately before the reopening of schools after quarterly / half yearly and annual exam holidays through Thooimai Kaavalars and Mazdoors jointly organised by RD & PR and School Education Department Staff. • Monthly payment to out sourced sanitary workers have been prescribed and funds for cleaning material provided based on the category of schools. • The Headmaster concerned shall release the payment to the outsourced sanitary worker through the VPRC / PLF / Outsourcing agencies for every month. • The Cleaning materials for the amount eligible for the school shall be procured by the school headmaster concerned. • The BDO (BP) shall release funds to the Village Education Committee account of the school for making payment to the outsourced sanitary workers and also for cleaning material well in advance, based on expenditure report received. • The School Headmaster concerned is responsible for monitoring the | |
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cleanliness of toilets, class rooms and school premises.

- The Village Panchayat Presidents, Ward Member and PTA shall inspect and review cleanliness of toilets, class rooms and school premises at least once in a month.
- A joint co-ordination committee headed by District Collector with District Level Officers from Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and Education Department will monitor overall cleanliness of all Government / Panchayat Union School in Rural Areas and conduct periodical review meeting.

Financial Allocation

The details of funds allocated for the monthly payment to the Sanitary Workers and purchase of cleaning materials are as follows:

| Sl.No | Type of School | Amount per month for Sanitary Worker (In Rupees) | Amount per month for Cleaning materials |
|-------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Panchayat Union / Government Primary | 1000/- | 300/- |
| 2 | Panchayat Union / Government Middle School | 1500/- | 500/- |
| 3 | Government High School | 2250/- | 750/- |
| 4 | Government Higher Secondary School | 3000/- | 1000/- |

Details Contact to avail benefits from this Scheme and if any details required about the Scheme.

State Level: Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj,
Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai-15.

District Level : District Collector and Project Director, DRDA.

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| | | Block Level : Block Development Officer (BP). | |
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Self Sufficiency Scheme (sss)

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State Scheme) | Points for Citizen/Service | Timeline Fixed (if any) |
|---------|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | <p>Self Sufficiency Scheme</p> <p>In order to encourage the self-reliant attitude of the Rural Community and their public participation, the Government re-introduced the Self Sufficiency Scheme in 2011-12 both in rural and urban areas.</p> <p>To encourage and improve the self reliant attitude of public and to enhance their increased participation in creation and maintenance of community infrastructure both in Rural and Urban areas.</p> <p>The minimum public contribution for any of the identified work should be one-third of the estimate amount for the work.</p> <p>The Government provides 2/3rd of the Estimated amount.</p> <p>The following works are in the suggested list for taking up the works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of buildings, laboratories, toilets, cycle stands and compound walls/fencing to Government Schools, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools, | <p>1. The need for taking up of works under "Self Sufficiency Scheme" may originate from individuals, groups, institutions, public or private companies or from the community.</p> <p>2. Request in the form of an application indicating the works to be taken up with consent and for contributing one-third of the amount by the public has to be given to the District Collector and in respect of Greater Chennai Corporation, the Commissioner, Greater Chennai</p> <p>Service</p> | |

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| | <p>Panchayat Union Schools and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges and Government Hostels. • 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 and other common facilities in Burial grounds including the Burial grounds belonging to Public Wakfs registered with the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board will also be taken up. • Construction of Libraries in Rural and Urban areas, Noon Meal Centres, Anganwadis, School Kitchen Sheds and Public Distribution 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. • Creating community assets like community buildings, drinking water supply, cement concrete roads and threshing floors in rural and urban areas. • Construction of Integrated Sanitary Complex for Women and Men. • 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 | <p>District Level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 District Collector/ Chairman, District Rural Development Agency 2 Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation, Greater Chennai Corporation. <p>Block Level:</p> <p>Block Development Officer (BP)</p> | |
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| | <p>concrete.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and improvement of Parks, Play Grounds, Traffic Islands, Fountains. • Purchase of Furniture, Computers and accessories for Government Schools and Panchayat Union Schools, Libraries and buildings under usage of the public. Old Computers and Accessories should not be purchased. • All types of works related to solid and liquid waste management and works related to improving the sanitation conditions of the environment. • Provision of Reverse osmosis plants for drinking water supply. | | |
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Revamped Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme (RCSIDS)

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State Scheme) Revamped Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme | Points for Citizen/Service | Timeline Fixed (if any) |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| | <p>The basic aim of the Scheme is to provide all basic infrastructure facilities like construction of New class rooms, kitchen sheds, toilets and water supply facilities and taking up repair and</p> | <p>The District Level Committee shall assess the basic requirement of Schools in detail and finalize the work.</p> | |

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| | <p>renovation works in the Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools in Rural areas.</p> <p>Works to be taken up under RCSIDS are School Buildings, Kitchen Sheds, Water Supply, Toilets and Dining Hall and repairs. works wherever necessary.</p> | <p>SERVICE</p> <p>State Level: Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15.</p> <p>District Level : 1.District Collector/Chairman, 2.Project Director, District Rural Development Agency.</p> <p>Block Level : 3.Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p> | |
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Tamil Nadu Water Resources Conservation and Augmentation Mission – Kudimaramathu

| Sl. No | Scheme (Central & State & convergence) | Points for citizen/service |
|---------------|--|---|
| 1. | <p>Tamil Nadu Water Resources Conservation and Augmentation Mission – Kudimaramathu - 2019-20.</p> <p>The Government was launched</p> | <p>The State Government allocates fund for the desilting/deepening and bund strengthening of the MI Tanks/Ponds/Ooranies and for the civil works, funds are</p> |

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| <p>Kudimaramathu – a Participatory programme. It aims for the main objective of the programme is to ensure rejuvenation of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Panchayat Union and Ponds & Ooranies which are under the control of Village Panchayat, 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, to achieve the goal of uninterrupted drinking water supply and increased crop productivity with area irrigated.</p> | <p>utilised under MGNREG Scheme.</p> <p>The BDOs BP & VP, JE/AE (RD), UOs shall select the MI Tanks/Ponds/Ooranies works in each Village Panchayat and shall place it in Grama Sabha for approval which is inclusive of other civil works under MGNREGS and the same shall be forwarded to the District Level Committee for approval.</p> <p>Under Kudimaramathu programme the Village Panchayat will be the executing agency for Ponds and Ooranies and the concerned Panchayat Union will be the executing agency for MI Tanks.</p> <p>SERVICE: State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai 15.</p> <p>District Level: District Collector and Project Director,</p> |
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| | | <p>District Rural Development Agency</p> <p>Block Level: Block Development Officer (BP) & (VP)</p> |
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Roads & Bridges (TURD)

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
|---------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | <p>NABARD – RIDF</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to improve damaged Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads and also upgradation of Non-BT roads to BT standard, so as to ensure all weather road connectivity in rural areas and construction of bridges.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of the total allocation under this scheme, 20% is directly allotted by the State Government and the remaining 80% is borrowed by State Government as loan from NABARD. • Bus plying/ Mini Bus plying roads, Roads used for Agricultural purpose, Roads leading to industrial clusters and marketing centres, Roads leading to tourism and pilgrimage centres, Roads linking to Hospitals, Schools and other amenities are being taken up under this scheme. Minimum length of roads should be 1 Km. Roads which have not been taken up in any of the schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in the last five years which are in damaged condition are only being taken up. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Officers to contact about the scheme | |

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
|---------|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | <p>are "The Director", Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15 at State Level, "The District Collector and The Project Director/Additional Collector", District Rural Development Agency at District level and "The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)" at Block level.</p> | |

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
|---------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 2 | <p>Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)</p> <p>The Department has been implementing the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS) for the improvement of Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat roads. The objective of the scheme is to ensure optimal allocation of funds to all the Districts for Upgradation, Strengthening and Maintenance of Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat roads. This scheme provides flexibility in the selection of roads to the District and Block level agencies.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Scheme is being implemented with 100% State Funding. • Road connecting unconnected habitations, upgradation of non-Black Topped bus-plying and mini-bus plying roads, Important link roads connecting habitations, market places, Educational / Health Services and roads leading to other utility services are prioritized and taken up under this scheme. Roads with a length of minimum 1 Km are being taken up. • The Officers to contact about the scheme are "The Director", Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15 at State Level, "The District Collector and Project Director/Additional Collector", District Rural Development Agency at District level and "The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)" at Block level. | |

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
|---------|--|---|-------------------------|
| 3 | <p>Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)</p> <p>The main objective of the scheme is to provide basic infrastructure facilities to rural areas. The assigned revenues due to Rural Local bodies from the proceeds of surcharge on Stamp duty will be pooled at the State level and apportioned to rural local bodies.</p> <p>Proposal from the District Collector, with detailed estimate is forwarded to the Committee headed by Principal Secretary as the Chairman for approval. On approval by the Committee, the Director of Rural Development will issue necessary proceedings to the District Collector. The District Collector shall then issue the administrative sanction for executing the works by the suitable agency i.e., District Rural Development Agency, Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Scheme is being implemented with 100% State Funding. • Basic infrastructure works like Roads, Bridges, Water Supply facilities, Office buildings for Rural Local Bodies and Integrated Office Complex for RD&PR Department are taken up. • The Officers to contact about the scheme are "The Director", Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15 at State Level, "The District Collector and Project Director/Additional Collector", District Rural Development Agency at District level and "The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)" at Block level. | |
| 4 | <p>AdiDravidar Habitations Scheme</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to provide Basic amenities to AdiDravidar habitations to ensure better living standards by saturating the needs of the AdiDravidar Habitations.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This scheme is being implemented with 100% State Funding. • Priority is accorded for water supply works, street lights, laying of roads connecting AdiDravidar habitations and street improvement. Minimum 75% of the amount allocated to the districts is sanctioned under | |

| Sl. No. | Scheme (State) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
|---------|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | <p>these four components. Community toilets, Cremation shed, waiting shed, Approach road, Compound wall, hand pump, LED lights and path way to the burial ground for AdiDravidar habitations can also be taken up under this scheme. A maximum of 5% of the district allocation can be used for play grounds and play fields used by majority SC youths by providing sports infrastructure and play material. A maximum of 10% of the district allocation can be used for Repair and Renovation of existing infrastructure located in AdiDravidar habitations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Officers to contact about the scheme are "The Director", Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15 at State Level, "The District Collector and Project Director/Additional Collector", District Rural Development Agency at District level and "The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)" at Block level. | |

Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)

| Sl.No | State Scheme | Points for Citizen / Service | TIMELINE FIXED (If any) |
|-------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | <p>Objectives The main objective of this scheme is to enable the Members of Legislative Assembly to identify the infrastructure gaps in their constituencies and propose works for execution under the MLACDS.</p> <p>Special Features Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS) is being implemented both in Rural and Urban areas in the state in order to identify and execute the essential infrastructure gaps in the assembly constituencies.</p> <p>Fund Allotment of the Scheme The fund allocation under the scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 2.50 Crore to Rs.3 Crore per constituency per annum from the year 2019-20.</p> | <p>The Officers to Approach to get benefits under the scheme and other information.</p> <p>Constituency Level : Member of Legislative Assembly</p> <p>State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai -15</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Project Director, District Rural Development Agency</p> <p>Block Level : Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p> | — |
| 2 | <p>Allotment for Sheduled Caste /Sheduled Tribes An overall allocation of 22% of the total allocation under MLACDS should be made for areas predominantly inhabited by SC/ST persons in rural areas and for persons living in slums in urban areas</p> | | — |

Socio Economic Development Programme (SEDP)

| Sl.No | State Scheme | Points for Citizen / Service | TIMELINE FIXED (If any) |
|-------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Socio Economic Development Programme (SEDP) to curb the Activities of Naxalite elements in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts | <p>The Officers to approach to get benefits under the scheme and other information.</p> <p>State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai -15</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Project Director, District Rural Development Agency Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri</p> <p>Block Level: Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p> | — |
| 2 | The required Fund Source of this scheme 100% provided by the State Government | — | — |

CITIZEN CHARTER – 2021

CENTRAL SCHEMES

MGNREGS

| Sl. No | Scheme | Points for Citizen / Service | Timeline Fixed (If any) |
|--------|---|--|---|
| | <p>The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme guarantees maximum of 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This Scheme is being effectively implemented in all 37 rural districts in the State.</p> <p>Objective of the Scheme:</p> <p>a) Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas on demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should reside in the same village panchayat.• Volunteer to do any manual work• Male / Female who have completed the age of 18.• Request for issue of Job card can be registered at the Village Panchayat office or during the Rozgar Diwas.• After verification by the Panchayat Secretary concerned Job card will be issued within 15 days. | <p>Can apply any time and get job card within 15 days</p> |

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| | <p>durability;</p> <p>b) Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;</p> <p>c) Proactively ensuring social inclusion;</p> <p>d) Strengthening of Panchayat Raj institutions.</p> <p>Ten major entitlements of the Act :</p> <p>1. Right to a Job card</p> <p>Every household residing in any rural area is entitled to a Job Card in that village panchayat.</p> | | |
| | <p>2. Right to Demand and receive work within 15 days.</p> <p>All adult members of the household can demand and receive work.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for work may be made to panchayat President/Panchayat Secretary /BDO (VP) concerned. • On receipt of demand from the worker, work will be allocated by village panchayat concerned immediately. • Works are selected within a radius of 2 kms. • Special works are provided to differently abled workers with full wage • e-MR has been adopted in all 12,524 village panchayats | <p>Work provided within 15 days on demand.</p> |

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| <p>3. Right to Unemployment Allowance</p> <p>MGNREGS Workers can apply for the Unemployment Allowance if the employment is not provided within 15 days of receipt of the application seeking employm</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is provided by the village panchayat immediately to all workers based on demand. Hence the question of unemployment allowance does not arise. | |
| <p>Right to Plan and prepare a Shelf of Projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The labour Budget is prepared through a “bottom up” approach by each Village Panchayat (VP). • Cluster-wise analysis is being undertaken for the preparation • Finalisation of Labour Budget has been done in Grama Sabha and Special Grama Sabha conducted by village Panchayat. • All works were approved by the Gram Sabha. • Village Panchayat Plans were consolidated at Block level Likewise Blockwise plan consolidated at District Level and District wise Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workers shall have a right to participate in the Grama Sabha and decide the Shelf of works with the order of priority to be taken up under MGNREGS in their Village Panchayat. • There are 263 permitted works. Out of this, 182 works are related to Natural Resource Management of which 85 are water related works. 164 works are related to agriculture and allied activities. • Natural Resources Management works like Check Dam, Farmpond, Earthen bunding, Dugwell, Recharge Shaft, Recharge Pit, Individual and Community Soak Pit, Continuous Trenches, Staggered Trenches, Individual and Community Well, etc., have been taken up. • Durable and sustainable assets works like Anganwadi Building, SHG Federation Buildings, School Toilet for boys and girls, Panchayat Office Building, Food grain Godown, Milk | <p>Requirement of works will be prioritized during the Grama Sabha and finalized during Special Grama Sabha.</p> |

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| | consolidated at State Level for arriving Labour Budget for the State. | Collection Center, Threshing Floor, Cross Drainage Structures like Culvert, Minor Bridge, Causeway, Rural Connectivity etc., have been taken up | |
| | <p>Right to obtain work within a radius of 5 kms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometres of the village. If the distance of worksite exceeds 5 kms, additional wage of 10% of existing wage rate is payable to meet the cost towards the additional transportation and living expenses. • In Tamil Nadu, to provide more employment opportunities to MGNREGS workers, the habitations in a Village Panchayat are grouped into clusters in such a way that more number of works are taken in all the clusters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worksites are being facilitated in such a way that works are available within a radius of 2 kms. | |
| | <p>Right to worksite facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers are entitled to have the worksite facilities. • Drinking water, first aid kit, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the Worksite Facilities like Drinking water, First aid kit, shade etc., are provided in all | |

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| | <p>shade etc., are provided in all work sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differently abled workers are engaged in the job of taking care of children of MGNREGS workers. • Likewise provision are also made for medical treatment in lane accident occurred in worksite, under PMSBY Scheme. | <p>work sites under MGNREGS.</p> | |
| | <p>Right to notified wage rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notified wage rate for the year 2021-22 is Rs.273 per day w.e.f 01.04.2021 for both men and women without any difference. • The MGNREGS worker can earn full wage rate if the outturn is 37 Cuft. as per G.O.(Ms).No. 25 RD & PR (CGS-1) Dept., Dated 27.2.2014. • The wages for unskilled labour has been fixed based on the Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both men and women can earn same wage without any disparity. • Differently abled persons can earn full wages with 50% of work. | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight hours working which includes an hour of rest • Government Order for Special Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR) for Differently-abled was issued and adopted. | | |
| | <p>Right to receive wages within 15 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage payment shall be paid within the timeline and of 15days. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wages are credited to the beneficiaries Bank accounts directly from Government of India. • In Tamil Nadu 99.99% of wage, payment has been credited to workers bank account directly within the timeline of 15 days. | <p>15 days from the date of closure of muster roll.</p> |
| | <p>Compensation for delay in payment of wages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage payment shall be paid within the time line and of 15days. • The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) followed by the State is in accordance with the SOP issued by Government of India on 30.05.2017. • Delay compensation shall be paid to workers if not paid by the wages withing the timeline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment has been made to workers on time and 99.99% of wage payment to workers have been made within 15 days. | |

| | <p>Right to time bound redressal of grievances,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievances may be sent to officials concerned by the workers. Reply has been sent to Grievances received under MGNREGS then and there and the Action taken has been uploaded on the portal. | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="762 302 810 448">S I · N o</th> <th data-bbox="810 302 1014 448">Details</th> <th data-bbox="1014 302 1129 448">Conta ct Perso n</th> <th data-bbox="1129 302 1245 448">Appell ate Autho rity</th> <th data-bbox="1245 302 1430 448">Time Period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 448 810 594">1</td> <td data-bbox="810 448 1014 594">Registration of Job Card</td> <td data-bbox="1014 448 1129 594">Pancha yat Presid ent</td> <td data-bbox="1129 448 1245 594">Block Develo pment Officer (VP)</td> <td data-bbox="1245 448 1430 594">15 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 594 810 740">2</td> <td data-bbox="810 594 1014 740">100 days of employment to a family</td> <td data-bbox="1014 594 1129 740">Pancha yat Presid ent</td> <td data-bbox="1129 594 1245 740">Block Develo pment Officer (VP)</td> <td data-bbox="1245 594 1430 740">15 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 740 810 886">3</td> <td data-bbox="810 740 1014 886">Basic facilities at work site (Drinking water and First Aid)</td> <td data-bbox="1014 740 1129 886">Pancha yat Presid ent</td> <td data-bbox="1129 740 1245 886">Block Develo pment Officer (VP)</td> <td data-bbox="1245 740 1430 886">Daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 886 810 1409">4</td> <td data-bbox="810 886 1014 1409">Charges towards medical treatment to a worker in case of injury, Expenditure towards hospitalisation and payment of daily allowance not less than half of the wage rate.</td> <td data-bbox="1014 886 1129 1409">Pancha yat Presid ent</td> <td data-bbox="1129 886 1245 1409">Block Develo pment Officer (VP)</td> <td data-bbox="1245 886 1430 1409">Pradhan mantri suraksha Bima yojana insurance scheme is available for MGNREGA workers in case of death, permanent disability and injury in the worksite, on going to worksite and</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | S I · N o | Details | Conta ct Perso n | Appell ate Autho rity | Time Period | 1 | Registration of Job Card | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | 15 days | 2 | 100 days of employment to a family | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | 15 days | 3 | Basic facilities at work site (Drinking water and First Aid) | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | Daily | 4 | Charges towards medical treatment to a worker in case of injury, Expenditure towards hospitalisation and payment of daily allowance not less than half of the wage rate. | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | Pradhan mantri suraksha Bima yojana insurance scheme is available for MGNREGA workers in case of death, permanent disability and injury in the worksite, on going to worksite and | |
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| S I · N o | Details | Conta ct Perso n | Appell ate Autho rity | Time Period | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Registration of Job Card | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | 15 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 100 days of employment to a family | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | 15 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Basic facilities at work site (Drinking water and First Aid) | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | Daily | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Charges towards medical treatment to a worker in case of injury, Expenditure towards hospitalisation and payment of daily allowance not less than half of the wage rate. | Pancha yat Presid ent | Block Develo pment Officer (VP) | Pradhan mantri suraksha Bima yojana insurance scheme is available for MGNREGA workers in case of death, permanent disability and injury in the worksite, on going to worksite and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | on return from worksites | |
| | | 5 | Payment of wages | Panchayat President | Block Development Officer (VP) | Within 15 days from the date of closure of Muster Roll |
| | | 6 | Payment of 10% additional wages if the distance of worksite exceeds 5 Kms. | Panchayat President | Deputy Block Development Officer Block Development Officer (VP) | Works are provided within a radius of 2 km. |
| | | 7 | Toll Free Complaint line "1299" | Joint Programme Coordinator | District Programme Coordinator | Office Time |
| | | 8 | Social Audit and Special Grama Sabha | Panchayat President | Block Development Officer (VP) | Yearly 4 times |

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| | | 9 | Payment of full wages to differently abled person with 40% or above disabled who works for 50% of works. | Panchayat President | Block Development Officer (VP) | - | | |
| | <p>Right to conduct concurrent social audits of all Mahatma Gandhi NREGA expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independent Social Audit unit has been established in the year 2012 and Regular Social Audit was conducted from 2015-16. 100% Social Audit has been completed for all the MGNREGS works upto 2018-19 in all Village Panchayats. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to Covid-19 Pandemic, Social Audit was not conducted in 2020-21 for works taken up during the year 2019-20. Concurrent Social Audit commenced on 13.01.2021 and due to Covid situation regular Audit and Concurrent audit could not be conducted. | | | | | |

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-(Gramin) – (PMAY-G)

| Sl. No. | Scheme (Central & State & Convergence) | Points for citizen/service | TIMELINE FIXED (If any) |
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| 1. | <p>Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-(Gramin) – (PMAY-G)</p> <p>The centrally sponsored housing scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) is implemented from the year 2016-17.</p> <p>This scheme aims to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all poor houseless and households living in huts and dilapidated houses in rural areas.</p> | <p>Allocation of houses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the District level, the District Collector shall decide the allotment of the houses to each Village Panchayats. • 60% of total target under PMAY(G) shall be earmarked to SC/ST category and 40% for others (including minority) • Further, 5% of the total allocation shall be allocated for physically challenged persons. <p>Eligibility norms for beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data is the basis to identify the beneficiaries through Grama Sabha. • Based on the automatic inclusion and exclusion criteria beneficiaries are shortlisted and prioritized. • Beneficiary must own the extent of land enough to construct a 269 Sq. ft. house. • Beneficiary must have clear patta for the site/house in the name of the head of the family (or) any other member of the household. • Beneficiary should not have been benefitted under any other housing schemes of the Government. <p>Issue of e - Sanction order to the Beneficiaries:</p> | |

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| | | <p>After confirming the eligibility of beneficiaries with reference to ownership and availability of requisite area for construction of house through the officials of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Block Development Officer (VP) will issue the e-sanction order to the beneficiaries after Geo-tagging the present residing place and new cite proposed for construction.</p> <p>The Junior Engineer / Assistant Engineer and the Union Overseer shall be responsible for the construction and other technical aspects of construction.</p> <p>Funding Source:</p> <p>The cost will be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40.The unit cost for each house is Rs.1,20,000 of which Government of India share is Rs.72,000 (60%) and Rs.48,000 is State share (40%).In addition to the unit cost, the Government of Tamil Nadu provides Rs.50,000 as additional grant towards RCC Roofing Cost.Hence, the total unit cost of a house in Tamil Nadu is Rs.1.70 Lakhs.</p> <p>In addition to the unit cost, each beneficiary shall be paid the notified wage rate in force in force under MGNREGS towards the utilization of 90 person days for the construction of the house. (90 x Rs.273 = 24,570)</p> <p>Further a sum of Rs.12,000 is provided to the beneficiary for construction of individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) in convergence with MGNREGS.</p> <p>For the 2,57,925 houses which are not completed due to financial constraints of the Beneficiaries, Rs.70,000/- per house was sanctioned recently in addition to the existing roofing cost of Rs.50,000/-.</p> | |
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| | | <p>Highlights of the Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of houses shall be done in name of Head of Family or Husband / Wife. • Each house shall be constructed with a minimum plinth area of 269 sq. ft (or) 25 Sq. mt. • The beneficiaries should themselves construct their houses. • Each house should be constructed with Individual House Hold Latrines in convergence with MGNREG Scheme. • Cement is provided to the beneficiaries at subsidized rate. Further steel, doors & windows is also provided based on the need of the beneficiaries and the proportionate cost for supply of materials is deducted from the payments due to the beneficiaries. • The payment is made in 4 stages to the beneficiaries and the payments are being credited directly to their bank account through Public Financial Management System. (PFMS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Basement Level ii. Lintel Level iii. Roof laid Level iv. Completed Level <p>In each stage of the construction, before issuing Fund Transfer Order to the individual, the progress of the house is Geo-tagged in Awaassoft website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the scheme, beneficiary's name, Estimate and | |
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| | | <p>year of construction shall be painted prominently on each completed house.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of house should be completed within 12 months from the date of sanction. • A grievance redressal mechanism named Appellate Committee has been introduced in PMAY(G) and constituted at District level to consider the complaints of the beneficiaries regarding the inclusion / exclusion of their names in the beneficiary list and resolve the same. <p><u>Consulting Officers to avail the scheme benefits and to know about the details of the Scheme</u></p> <p>At State Level: Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15</p> <p>At District Level: District Collector and Project Director, District Rural Development Agency</p> <p>At Block Level: Block Development Officer (VP)</p> <p>At Panchayat Level: Village Panchayat President / Block Development Officer (VP)</p> | |
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SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

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| <p>1.</p> | <p>CENTRAL SCHEME</p> <p>SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)</p> <p>Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced in 1999 in Tamil Nadu, by the Government of India and extended to all the Districts by 2004. This Scheme was renamed by Government of India as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) on 1.4.2012.</p> <p>The Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014 with the following objectives:</p> <p>a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.</p> <p>b) Motivate Communities and Panchayat Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation</p> | <p>Implementation of the Scheme</p> <p>Individual Household Latrines</p> <p>Unit Cost : Rs.12,000/-</p> <p>Central Share : Rs. 7,200/-</p> <p>State Share: Rs. 4,800/-</p> <p>Eligibility Norms for getting Incentive / Financial Assistance by Rural Households under the Scheme.</p> <p>a. Households living in Below Poverty Line (BPL)</p> <p>b. Households living in Above Poverty Line (APL) restricted to Schedule Caste / Schedule Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Laborer and Homestead, Differently Abled and Women Headed Households.</p> <p>❖ In Tamil Nadu, as per Sanitation Baseline Survey Conducted in 2013, there were 51.06 lakh households without toilets. After Baseline Survey, a record number of 50.22lakh IHHLs have been constructed from the year 2013-14 to 2019-20 and 0.84 no.of Households were linked with Community Sanitary Complexes and thereby increasing the overall sanitation coverage in the State from 45% to 100%. All the Rural districts have achieved 100%</p> | |
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| | <p>and health education.</p> <p>c) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation</p> <p>d) Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.</p> | <p>Sanitation coverage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In addition to this, the Government of India approved 6.08 lakh households that were left out in the Baseline Survey (BLS) 2013 to be covered with toilets under SBM (G) during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20. The Government has also focused in construction of Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) in the SC / ST habitations and in other habitations where households are without space for construction of IHHL available, to ensure that No One is Left Behind (NOLB). ❖ Under SBM(G) Phase-II New households/ left out household were taken into account to achieve 100% sanitation during the year 2020-21 and 1,79,663 households have been identified under this category and action has been initiated to construct Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) for these households. ❖ There are around 13,800 Motivators identified from among the SHGs/PLFs are trained in Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) and Community Based Monitoring (CBM) to sustain the ODF status. In addition to trainings on ODF, Master Trainers identified from Motivators are also trained on ODF Plus activities at State Level. These Master Trainers in turn are involved in training the Motivators, VPRC / PLF members and field functionaries of other departments like Teachers, Angawadi workers, Village Health Nurses at District level for sustaining | |
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| | | <p>the ODF status and to carryout ODF Plus activities like Solid and Liquid Waste Management. Motivators along with VHN, Teachers and Anganwadi workers create awareness on the importance of toilet usage, Menstrual Hygiene Management, Personal Hygiene and Solid and Liquid Waste Management. A Mobile Application has been created to take stock of the field activities by the Motivators on a real time basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Training for VPRC / PLF members, field functionaries of various department like Teachers, Anganwadi Workers, Village Health Nurse, etc., were conducted on Sanitation promotion. Training on Technical aspects in toilets construction was also conducted to field functionaries. ❖ Technical aspects of toilet construction are very important to ensure functional toilets thereby sustaining the usage. Therefore type design and detailed estimates have been prescribed at State Level for strict adherence. Further, a short video film on technical aspects of toilet construction has been developed and the technical staff have been trained. This has benefitted both technical and non-technical persons involved in the scheme implementation. Masons are also being trained in toilet construction. <p>Community Sanitary Complexes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ During the year 2020-21 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase-II, SBM(G) in | |
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| | | <p>convergence with 15th Finance Commission and MGNREGS, so far 2,749 Community Sanitary Complexes were identified at an estimated cost of Rs.144.33 Crore in habitations with predominant SC / ST population and in other habitations where households do not have space for construction of IHHLs.</p> <p>Total Unit Cost :Rs.5,25,000/- (SBM-G) convergence with 15 FC and MGNREGS 70:30)</p> <p>Details Contact to avail benefits from this Scheme and if any details required about the Scheme.</p> <p>State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai-15.</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Project Director, DRDA.</p> <p>Block Level : Block Development Officer (VP).</p> | |
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Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)

| Sl. No. | Scheme (Central) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
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| 1 | <p>Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)</p> <p>PMGSY I The objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) is to provide all weather road with culverts and cross drainage structures to eligible unconnected habitations with population more than 500.</p> <p>PMGSY II The objective of PMGSY II is to take up upgradation of Through routes (TRs) and Major Rural links (MRLs) based on the utility value of the roads and their role in facilitating the growth of Rural market centres and Rural Hubs.</p> <p>PMGSY III The objective of PMGSY II is consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network by</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Scheme is being implemented with 60% Central Government and 40% State Government funding. • PMGSY III is being implemented for upgrading the existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting like Mandis, Educational, Medical facilities, etc is taken up for upgradation. Roads are prioritized based on Utility value and selected based on PCI (Pavement Condition Index) index. • The Officers to contact about the scheme are "The Director", Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15 at State Level, "The District Collector and The Project Director/Additional Collector", District Rural Development Agency at District level and "The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)" at Block level. | |

| Sl. No. | Scheme (Central) | Points for citizen/ service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
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| | upgradation of existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. | | |

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission was launched by Government of India aimed at developing cluster of villages with facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating of "Rurban Villages". The objective of the SPMRM is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters.

The Government of India has allocated **11 Clusters to Tamil Nadu** under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission in 3 Phases.

Phase I (2016-2019) – 5 Districts (Tiruvallur, Sivagangai, Tiruppur, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, **Phase II (2017–2020) – 3 Districts** (Chengalpattu, Madurai and Thanjavur), **Phase III 3 Districts (2018-2021) – 3 Districts-** (Kanniyakumari, Theni and Krishnagiri) and

Additional Allocation of 1 Cluster (Namakkal District, Seiluvampatti Cluster) has been sanctioned. Government of India has extended the Timeline of the Mission until 2023.

Financial allocation of Critical Gap Fund is **Rs.330 Crore**. The Rurban Mission is executed with a financial sharing pattern of **60:40 (Central and State Government)**.

Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) are prepared for each Rurban Cluster for the Project Components identified for the implementation under SPMRM. State Level Empowered Committee

headed by the Chief Secretary will approve the ICAP and DPR after obtaining approval from the District Level Committee headed by the District Collector. National Level Empowered Committee – EC finally accords approval to the Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) and Detailed Project Report (DPR).

The CGF and convergence funds are being utilized for the works under the following 14 components such as Skill development training for SHGs / Youths, Economic activities, Agro processing, Health, Education, Sanitation, Water supply, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Village street and drains, Street light, Inter village road connectivity, Public Transport, Digital Literacy and Citizen service centre in each cluster.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

| Sl.No | citizen service | Contact Person | Timeline Fixed (If any) |
|-------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | <p>Skill Training</p> <p>At-least 70 percent household withone eligible beneficiariesin each households should be provided Skill Development Training in the Cluster Village Panchayats</p> | Project Director, TNSRLM | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 2 | <p>Economic Activity</p> <p>SHGs / PLF / CLG / Farmer producer groups are to be provided with Livelihood Opportunities and Infrastructure facilities thereby improve their standard of living.</p> | Project Director, TNSRLM | Maximum of 7 Days |

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| 3 | Agro Services & Processing SHGs / PLF / CLG / Farmer producer groups are to be provided with Agriculture, Horticulture, Agriculture Engineering, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Aavin related Economic Activities and Infrastructure facilities. | Joint Director, Agriculture Department | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 4 | Drinking Water Supply 24x7 Water Supply (70 liters per capitaper day (lpcd)of safe drinkingwater for everyhouseholdsthroughout the year | Concerned Village Panchayat President and BDO(VP) | Maximum of 48 Hours |
| 5 | Village Street & Drains All Villages in the Rurban Clusters are to be covered with Drains and safe disposal of sewage water. | Concerned Village Panchayat President and BDO(VP) | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 6 | Street Lights All villages in the Rurban Clusters to becovered with StreetLights | Concerned Village Panchayat President and BDO(VP) | Maximum of 48 Hours |
| 7 | Inter Village Road Connectivity Ensureconnectivity between all villages in the Rurban Cluster | Project Director, DRDA & BDO(VP) | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 8 | Solid & Liquid Waste Management Solid waste collection in all House Holds in the Village Panchayats and safe disposal and liquid wastemanagement | Concerned Village Panchayat President and BDO(VP) | Maximum of 3 Days |

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| 9 | Sanitation (IHHL) Ensure 100% HH with Individual Household Latrines, Women Sanitary Complex, Men Sanitary Complex | Concerned Village Panchayat President and BDO(VP) | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 10 | Health Infrastructure Health Infrastructure facility and Critical Care equipments to be provided to Primary Health Centres and Health sub centres in Rurban Clusters | Deputy Director, Health Services & Block Medical Officer | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 11 | Education Ensuring primary and secondary school along with facilities of Drinking water provisions, Toilet blocks (separate for boys and girls) and adequate class rooms and smart class rooms etc., | Chief Education Officer (CEO) & District Elementary Education Officer | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 12 | Public Transport Public transport to nearest urban center from each block | Regional Transport Officer | Maximum of 15 Days |
| 13 | Digital Literacy At least one literate person in Every household. | Project Director, TNSRLM & BDO(VP) | Maximum of 7 Days |
| 14 | Citizen Service Centre One ICT enabled front end Common Service Centre (CSC) per 2 to 3 villages | BDO(VP) & Panchayat President | Maximum of 7 Days |

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

| SL.No | Central Scheme | Points for Citizen / Service | TIMELINE FIXED (If any) |
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| 1 | <p>Objectives The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) provides infrastructure facilities and bridges the gap existing in the infrastructure facilities provided in Rural and Urban areas. This Scheme was commenced in the year 1993.</p> <p>Fund Allotment Rs.5 Crore allotted for Each Member of Parliament As per the circular No. E-4/2020-MPLADS(pt-II), Dt.12.05.2020 issued by the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation, the Government of India has decided not to operate Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) for two years 2020-21 & 2021-22 for managing the health and adverse impact of COVID-19 on the society.</p> | <p>The Officers to approach to get benefits under the scheme and other information. Constituency Level : Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha Member State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai -15 District Level : District Collector and Project Director, District Rural Development Agency Block Level : Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p> | — |
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CONVERGENCE SCHEME

Jal Jeevan Mission

| SL.No | Scheme (Central/State/Convergence) | Points for Citizen / Service | Timeline fixed (If any) |
|-------|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Jal Jeevan Mission (Implementation using Central, State and Convergence funds) | To provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to every rural households in a phased manner. | 2023-24 |