

CITIZEN CHARTER - 2024

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.
- The Government have ordered for the conduct of Grama Sabha meetings, for a minimum of 6 times in a year i.e. on **26th January, 22nd March, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October, 1st November** 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.

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) Income from markets and fairs
- ix) Fee from ferries
- x) Fines and penalties
- xi) Seignior age fees on mines and minerals

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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. Sixth State Finance Commission

The Government have, vide G.O. Ms. No. 50, Finance (SFC -MC) Department, dated 06.03.2020, constituted Sixth State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the rural and urban local bodies. The Sixth State Finance Commission has been constituted in 2020 and its recommendation including the devolution of resources from the State Government to the bodies and comprehensive orders issued vide G.O. Ms. No. 60, Dated 28.02.2023.

The following are the major recommendations of the Sixth SFC (2023 to 2027) for which orders have been issued by the Government.

- a) The Existing Practice of devolving 10 % of the Net State's own Tax Revenue shall be Continued to Rural and Urban Local Bodies.
- b) Devolution grant will be shared in the ratio of 51:49 between rural and urban Local Bodies.
- c) The vertical sharing ratio among the tiers of RLBs shall be 6:39:55 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 2022-23.
- 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 : 65%
 - b. Area :15%
 - c. SC/ST population : 20%
- 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.

8.1 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.

8.2 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:

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.

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

Kalaignarin Kanavu Illam – (KKI)

AIM

Obtaining the status of “Hut Free Tamil Nadu” by 2030.

Allocation of houses:

- In the year 2024-25, one lakh new houses at a unit cost of Rs.3.50 lakh will be constructed.
- The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj shall decide the target to each district based on the survey.
- At the District level, the District Collector will in turn decide the target of Block and Village Panchayat.
- 40% of total target under KKI shall be earmarked to SC/ST category and 60% for others.
- Further, 5% of the total allocation shall be allocated for physically challenged persons of all categories.

Eligibility norms for beneficiaries:

- Based on the KVVV Resurvey database, households still continue to live in huts and found eligible will be given first priority.
- If the KVVV Resurvey database fully exhausted in the Village Panchayats, then households will be considered in the New Hut Survey and huts in Housing for All survey databases.
- Beneficiary must have patta or ownership document for their house sites.
- Beneficiary should not have pucca houses elsewhere.

Issue of work order and release of funds to the beneficiary:

- The eligible beneficiaries list in the survey shall be downloaded from the website (tnrd.tn.gov.in and tnrdpr.org) by the districts for verification of eligibility.
- District Collector shall form a committee at Village Panchayat level with the following members to assess the eligibility of the beneficiaries at the field level.
 - i. Village Panchayat President
 - ii. Assistant Engineer / Block Engineer of the Village Panchayat concerned.
 - iii. Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer of the Village Panchayat concerned.
 - iv. Overseer of the Village Panchayat concerned.
 - v. Village Panchayat Ward member concerned.
- The list of households should be placed before the Grama Sabha for its approval.
- Work order shall be issued to the eligible beneficiaries by the concerned BDO(BP) duly after confirming the eligibility.
- Unit cost assistance for each house is Rs.3.50 lakh.
- Within the overall unit cost, wages for 90 persondays for house construction and 10 persondays for construction of toilet under MGNREGS is provided to the beneficiaries. A toilet will be provided with a unit assistance of Rs.12,000 to the beneficiary under SBM-G.
- Instalments to the beneficiary will be released to their bank accounts from the SNA.

General:

- Each house shall be constructed with a minimum plinth area of 360 sq.ft including kitchen, out of which 300 Sq.ft should be covered with RCC roofing and the remaining area 60 Sq.ft may be of RCC or any other type of roof with non-flammable materials as per the choice of the beneficiary.

- Houses should be allotted in the name of the women member of the household if patta is in the name of the women member. If the patta is in the name of the male, allotment should be jointly made in the name of the wife and husband. If no women member available, house may be allotted in the name of the male member of the family.

Consulting Officers to avail the scheme benefits and to know about the details of the Scheme

At State Level	:	Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15
At District Level	:	District Collector and Project Director, District Rural Development Agency
At Block Level	:	Block Development Officer (BP)
At Panchayat Level	:	Village Panchayat President

Repairs to Rural Housing Scheme

AIM

Providing assistance to repair the rural houses constructed under various Housing schemes upto the year 2000-2001. Houses constructed with tiled roof and sloped RCC concrete roof will be given assistance to repair.

Allocation of House:

- A total of 2,57,006 houses have been identified as eligible houses. Since they require urgent repair, Government have issued Administrative Sanction for carrying out repairs to 2,57,006 houses in two years viz., 2024-25 and 2025-26 at a total estimated outlay of Rs.1,954.20 crore.
- In 2024-25, 69,785 tiled and sloped RCC roof houses will be taken up for minor repair and 78,849 tiled and sloped RCC roof houses will be taken up for major repair.

- At the State Level, the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj shall allocate the District wise Target under Repairs to Rural Houses.
- The District Collector/Chairman will in turn allocate the Block wise/Village Panchayat wise Target.

Eligibility norms for beneficiaries:

- Houses to be taken up for repair should have been allocated under a Government scheme in the name of person residing in the house or occupied by the legal heir.
- The beneficiary should not be a Government Employee.
- The beneficiary under this scheme should not have received any Government grant or aid for repair of houses/group house under Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Schemes or any other schemes within a period of 10 years.
- The beneficiary selected should not own any house or benefitted under any of the Government schemes.

Issue of Work order and release of funds to the beneficiary:

- The Administrative Sanction shall be accorded by the District Collector/Chairman. Execution of the scheme shall be entrusted to the Block Development Officer (BP).
- Minor Repairs to houses may be executed through beneficiaries. In case, beneficiaries is aged or otherwise not able to execute the work by self, this may be executed through Vendors/Facilitators.
- Under this special initiative, houses which require minor repairs will be provided with financial assistance based on the actual estimate cost or not exceeding the maximum permissible limit of Rs.32,000/- for Tiled roof houses and Rs.55,000/- for sloped RCC roof houses whichever is less to the individual beneficiary and for the houses which require major repairs, financial assistance will be provided based on the actual estimate cost not exceeding the maximum permissible limit of Rs.70,000/- for tiled roof houses and Rs.1,50,000/- for sloped roof (concrete roof) houses whichever is less to the individual beneficiary.
- In case of hilly areas (As enlisted in G.O.(Ms) No. 105, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-3) Department, Dated: 17.08.2023) for minor repairs, the actual estimate cost not exceeding the maximum permissible limit of Rs.42,000/- for repair of tiled roof houses and Rs.72,000/- for Sloped RCC houses may be sanctioned to the beneficiary. Likewise, for major repairs, the actual estimate cost not exceeding the maximum permissible limit of Rs.92,000/- for tiled roof houses and Rs. 1,85,000/- for sloped RCC houses whichever is less to the individual beneficiary.
- Amount to be released to beneficiaries in two instalments directly through PFMS to beneficiaries Bank Account.

General:

- The construction of house should be completed within 3 months from the date of sanction.

Consulting Officers to avail the scheme benefits and to know about the details of the Scheme

At State Level	:	Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15
At District Level	:	District Collector and Project Director, District Rural Development Agency
At Block Level	:	Block Development Officer (BP)
At Panchayat Level	:	Village Panchayat President

Sanitation (SBM)

SI.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 select 2,000 Village</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> <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</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p>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 Thooimai Kaavalars 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 66,130 Thooimai Kaavalars are engaged in all the 12,525 Village Panchayats and payment of Rs.3,600/- is paid to each Thooimai Kaavalars every month. The Government have issued orders towards payment to Thooimai Kaavalars 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 Thooimai Kaavalars. • 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" 	
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<p>Solid Waste Management System with recycling and waste disposal facilities in the Village Panchayats.</p>	<p>working under SWM, an amount of Rs.285.68crore has been provided from State Finance Commission Grant Fund.</p> <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 The Ward Member and the VPRC/PLF representative of the Habitation concerned will monitor the Solid Waste Management activities in their respective areas. <p>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 Panchayat sanction has been initiate 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.</p> <p>Liquid Waste Management in rural areas</p> <p>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</p>	
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	<p>pilot basis under MGNREGS.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Micro Composting Centre (MCC)</p> <p>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-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>	
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		District Level : District Collector and Project Director, DRDA. Block Level : Block Development Officer (VP). Village Level : Village Panchayat President.	
2.	<p>Maintenance of School Toilets.</p> <p>The Scheme is being implemented in 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</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. • 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 cleanliness of toilets, class rooms and school premises. • The Village Panchayat Presidents, Ward Member and PTA shall inspect and review 	

<p>Panchayat Union and Government Schools in the Village Panchayats.</p>	<p>cleanliness of toilets, class rooms and school premises at least once in a month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>The details of funds allocated for the monthly payment to the Sanitary Workers and purchase of cleaning materials are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="499 526 1724 976"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.No</th> <th>Type of School</th> <th>Amount per month for Sanitary Worker (In Rupees)</th> <th>Amount per month for Cleaning materials (In Rupees)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Panchayat Union / Government Primary</td> <td>1000/-</td> <td>300/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Panchayat Union / Government Middle School</td> <td>1500/-</td> <td>500/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Government High School</td> <td>2250/-</td> <td>750/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Government Higher Secondary School</td> <td>3000/-</td> <td>1000/-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <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 (BP).</p>	Sl.No	Type of School	Amount per month for Sanitary Worker (In Rupees)	Amount per month for Cleaning materials (In Rupees)	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/-	
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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, Panchayat Union Schools and • Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges and Government Hostels. • Construction of buildings, compound walls and 	<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> <p>District Level: 1 District Collector/ Chairman, District Rural Development Agency 2 Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation, Greater Chennai Corporation.</p> <p>Block Level: Block Development Officer (BP)</p>	

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 concrete. • Formation and improvement of Parks, Play Grounds, Traffic Islands, Fountains. • Purchase of Furniture, Computers and accessories for Government Schools and Panchayat Union Schools, 		
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	<p>Libraries and buildings under usage of the public. Old Computers and Accessories should not be purchased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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>The District Level Committee shall assess the basic requirement of Schools in detail and finalize the work.</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>	

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 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>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 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:</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 (BP) & (VP)</p>

Roads & Bridges (TURD)

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, upgradation of Non-BT roads to BT standard and construction of bridges so as to ensure all weather road connectivity in rural areas.</p>	<p>In this scheme, 20% is directly funded by the State Government and the remaining 80% is borrowed by State Government as loan from NABARD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 taken up 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. 	

Sl. No.	Scheme (State)	Points for citizen/ service	Timeline fixed (If any)
		<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 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 (State)	Points for citizen/ service	Timeline fixed (If any)
2.	<p>Mudhalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)</p> <p>The Government was introduced a new scheme named as "Mudhalvarin Grama Saalaigal Membattu Thittam". Rs.4,000 crore was sanctioned for the improvement of 10,000 Km length of Panchayat Union Roads and Village Panchayat roads in 2 years. The objective of the "Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)" is to Upgrade/strengthen/maintain Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Scheme is being implemented with 100% State Funding. • Priority are being given for Bus plying Roads, roads providing single connectivity to habitations, roads connecting National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads, By-pass roads, roads connecting important tourism, pilgrimage, and heritage places socio economic utilities and roads of length more than 3 Km. • 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 (State)	Points for citizen/ service	Timeline fixed (If any)
3.	<p>Improvements of Peri–Urban Panchayats</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to improve the roads, streets & lanes Peri – Urban Panchayats. The Government has identified a 690 Village Panchayats as Peri – Urban Panchayats.</p> <p>The fund required is being met out from assigning the funds from Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA), Infra structure & Amenities Fund(I&AF) and Local Planning Authority (LPA).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Scheme is being implemented with 100% State Funding. • Roads, streets & lanes works in Peri-Urban Village Panchayats are being taken up under Per- Urban Improvement scheme. • 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)
4.	<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)
5.	<p>Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)</p> <p>SCPAR is a portion of Pooled Assigned Revenue allotted by the State Government to exclusively take up special works based on the need.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The main objective of the scheme is to provide basic infrastructure facilities to rural areas.</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Scheme is being implemented with 100% State Funding. • Roads, Bridges, Office buildings for Rural Local Bodies and Integrated Office Complex for RD&PR Department, Gasifier Crematorium, Bus stand and other essential works are being taken up. • The Officers to contact about the scheme are "The Director", Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15 at State Level, "The District Collector and Additional Collector/Project Director", 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)
	<p>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>		
6.	<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 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 	

Sl. No.	Scheme (State)	Points for citizen/ service	Timeline fixed (If any)
		<p>Renovation of existing infrastructure located in Adi Dravidar 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>Objective : 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 : This scheme is implemented with 100% financial assistance of the State Government. Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS) is being implemented both in Rural and Urban areas.</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. During the year 2023-24, a sum of Rs.702 crore was sanctioned by the Government for implementation of the scheme.</p>	<p>The Officers to be approached to get benefits and other information under the scheme.</p> <p>Constituency Level : Member of Legislative Assembly</p> <p>State Level : Director, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai -15</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Additional Collector (Dev.)/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency</p> <p>Block Level : Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p>	—

Sl.No	State Scheme	Points for Citizen / Service	TIMELINE FIXED (If any)
2	<p>Allotment for Scheduled Caste /Scheduled Tribes :</p> <p>An overall allocation of 22% of the total allocation under MLACDS should be allotted for areas predominantly inhabited by SC/ST Population 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	—	—

CENTRAL SCHEMES

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Scheme Implementation

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was first notified on 02.02.2006 in 6 districts namely Cuddalore, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Nagapattinam, Dindigul and Sivagangai in first phase. In second phase the scheme was introduced in another four Districts namely Thanjavur, Tirvallur, Tirunelveli and Karur. From 01.04.2008 the scheme was further extended to all the remaining Districts.

Objective of the Scheme

- ❖ Providing maximum of one hundred days of unskilled manual work as guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas on demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
- ❖ Strengthening the livelihood of the poor by creating basic resources.
- ❖ Proactively ensuring social inclusion.
- ❖ Strengthening of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Eligibility to demand for work

- ❖ Any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.
- ❖ Should reside in the same village panchayat.
- ❖ Volunteer to do unskilled manual work as per MGNREGS guidelines.
- ❖ Male / Female who have completed the age of 18 years.

- ❖ Apart from those who belong to BPL, those who are unemployed may also request work under MGNREGS.
- ❖ Minimum 33% of beneficiaries should be women.



Salient Features of the MGNREGS

1. Ten major entitlements of the MGNREGS are:

- a. Right to a Job Card
- b. Right to demand and receive work within 15 days
- c. Right to un-employment Allowance
- d. Right to plan and prepare a Shelf of Projects.
- e. Right to obtain work within a radius of 5 km

- f. Right to work-site facilities
 - g. Right to notified wage rate
 - h. Right to receive wages within 15 days
 - i. Compensation for delay in payment of wages
 - j. Right to time bound redressal of grievances and right to conduct concurrent social audits of all MGNREGS expenditure
2. Persons above 18 years of age living in the village panchayat are eligible to get job card and unskilled manual work in that Panchayat.
 3. MGNREGS 'work week' starts from every Thursday and ends on next Wednesday. Works are taken up in clusters within a village.
 4. The wages for unskilled labour have been fixed based on the Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR). As per the revised Schedule-I of MGNREG Act, the Schedule of Rate for wages of unskilled labour is so fixed that an adult unskilled labourer working for eight hours which includes an hour of rest (i.e.,7 hours of effective work) will earn wages equal to wage rate.
 5. Government Order for Special Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR) for differently-abled was adopted which provides either special activities for the differently-abled workers or special provisions for undertaking earthwork related activities.
 6. No contractors or labour displacing machineries are allowed.
 7. For all civil construction works, RSoR should be adopted for unskilled labour and PWD SoR in respect of materials and skilled labour.

8. Every individual worker in a household is entitled to a job card so that they can apply and receive work. Renewal of job cards is done once in 5 years. New job cards were issued to all active workers after 100% verification from 1.04.2022 and it will be valid for 5 years.
9. From 2017-18, e-MR has been adopted in all the 12,524 Village Panchayats.
10. The wage rate has been revised to Rs.294 per day w.e.f 01.04.2023 for Tamil Nadu for both men and women without any difference.
11. If the distance of worksite exceeds 5 km, additional wage of 10% of the wage rate is paid. However, in Tamil Nadu, worksites are being selected in such a way that works are available within a radius of 2 km.
12. Facilities such as drinking water, First-Aid kit, shade etc., are provided in all work sites.
13. Grama Sabha conducts the Social Audit in respect of MGNREGS works through Social Auditors, i.e. Community Resource Persons trained from among SHG members.
14. 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.
15. Citizen Information Boards depicting the details of work i.e., Name of the work, sanctioned amount, duration of work etc., are installed in all worksites.
16. 100% of wages are credited to the workers' bank accounts. All transactions under MGNREGS are made through e-FMS.
17. The MGNREG Act provides for compensation to workers in case of delayed payment and payment of unemployment allowance to workers where work is not provided within 15 days of its demand. The

Government of Tamil Nadu in 2022 notified Delay Compensation rules and Unemployment Allowance rules.

Funding Pattern

The funds for MGNREGS is divided into three main components:

1. Wage Component for Unskilled Labour (100% funded by Union Government) Material component for civil works, including use of materials (75 % by Union Government).

2. Material Component for civil works, including use of materials (75% by Union Government and 25% by State Government).

3. Administrative Component for Salary and other expenditure (100% by Union Government).

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

Selection of works

Shelf of works and the order of priority of works are prepared in every village panchayat and is approved by the Grama Sabha.

Permissible Works under this Scheme

MGNREG Act provides list of permissible works categorized into 4 parts. Based on the various works mentioned in the Schedule I, the Management Information System (MIS) has listed 266 types of works permissible under the Programme. Of these, 58 works are related to Natural Resource Management, 150 works are related to agriculture and allied activities and 58 works are Rural infrastructure.

Public Works

- ❖ Recharge wells
- ❖ Creation of new ponds
- ❖ Renovation of water bodies
- ❖ Desiltation of supply channels
- ❖ Strengthening of bunds of irrigation tanks
- ❖ Recharge Shaft
- ❖ Check Dams
- ❖ Minor Bridges, Culverts and Causeways
- ❖ Recharge Pit
- ❖ Formation of new Earthen and Metal Roads / CC Pavement / Paver Block Roads
- ❖ Water / Soil Conservation works
- ❖ Afforestation / Tree plantation works for Drought proofing

The following Common Infrastructure works have been taken up under MGNREGS as per Revised Schedule I para (4)

- ❖ Anganwadi Centres.
- ❖ Panchayat Office Building.
- ❖ Food Grain Godowns.
- ❖ Village haats.
- ❖ Milk collection centre.
- ❖ Construction of SHG / Panchayat Level Federation Buildings.
- ❖ Rural connectivity.
- ❖ Rural sport centre

- ❖ Direct Purchase Centre
- ❖ Kitchen Shed for schools
- ❖ Public Distribution shops

Works which are recreating Individual Assets

- ❖ Earthen Bunding, Stone Bunding
- ❖ Formation of Farm Ponds.
- ❖ Horticulture Plantation on Farmers Land / Land Development Activities.
- ❖ Formation of Dug wells (Individual / Community).
- ❖ Using unskilled wage component from MGNREGS to the other Rural Development Department implementing Programmes like Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme by converging with MGNREGS.
- ❖ Providing Irrigation facilities, Planting activities, Land Development activities and Horticulture related works in the land of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Small/Medium Farmers, Land Reform beneficiaries, PMAY / IAY beneficiaries and below poverty line people.

The Citizen Information Boards on Scheme guidelines, work details, quantum of work to be done are fixed in each works ideas part of Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities. Wall writing done in Village Panchayat Office/VPSC Buildings, so that the workers are aware about their duties and rights of the work.

Implementation of the scheme

- ❖ Selection of works, implementation of the works are the duty of the village panchayats.
- ❖ The Administrative Sanction (AS) is given by District Collector based on the priority of works to be taken from the Shelf of Projects prepared by Village Panchayats. The Labour Budget for every village panchayat is approved based on the expenditure incurred during the previous year.

- ❖ The habitations in a village panchayat are grouped into clusters in such a way that minimum 1 work per cluster is executed so that all the workers can come to the worksite from the habitations of the particular cluster. For example, if 10 habitations of a village panchayat is grouped into 4 cluster, minimum 4 works will be executed in that village panchayat.
- ❖ The same number of works are being executed at a time in village panchayats.

Geo-tagging of assets:

Geo-tagging of assets have been done three stages (i.e). Before, During and After the works.

National Mobile monitoring System (NMMS)

MGNREGS workers attendance is taken through NMMS App for all ongoing works across the State.

MGNREGSWEEK:FromThursdaytoWednesday

Stage Number	Processesforthepaymen tof wages through Ne-FMS	Timelimitforeachofthesub processes (In Days)
1.	Startingofwork	Thursday
2.	ClosureofNominalMusterRoll	Wednesday
3.	HandingoverofNMRtoTechnicalPers ons	2days(Wednesday&Thursday)
4.	Measurementofworks	3Days(ThursdaytoSaturday)
5.	Check-Measurement of works	3Days (Friday,Saturday, Monday of next week)
6.	GenerationofWageList(MISentri	5Days

Stage Number	Processes for the payment of wages through Ne-FMS	Time limit for each of the sub processes (In Days)
	es of wage, attendance, Measurements entry and wage list generation).	(Friday, Saturday and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday of next week)
7.	Generation of FTOs	5 Days (Saturday and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday)

To obtain the benefits under the scheme and more details contact the following officials.

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

At District Level : The District Collector and Project Director, DRDA.

At Block Level : Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat).

At Village Panchayat level : Village Panchayat President.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Contact Persons

Sl. No	Details	Contact Person	Time Period	Appellate Authority
1	Registration/Issue of Job Card	Panchayat President	15days	Block Development Officer(VP)
2	Basic facilities at work site(Drinking water and First Aid)	Panchayat President	-	BlockDevelopment Officer(VP)
3	Paymentofwages	Panchayat President	Maximum 15days	BlockDevelopment Officer(VP)
4	<u>Toll Free Complaint line "155340"</u>	Panchayat President	15 days	BlockDevelopment Officer (VP)
5	<u>Details regarding ex-gratia payment for the beneficiaries who met death in the worksite</u>	Panchayat President	15 days	BlockDevelopment Officer (VP)

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

AIM

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) is implemented from the year 2016-17.

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.

Allocation of houses:

- At the District level, the District Collector had allotted the houses to each Village Panchayats from the year 2016-17 to 2019-20. In the year 2021-22, Village Panchayat target was fixed by MoRD, GoI
- 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.

Eligibility norms for beneficiaries:

- Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data is the basis to identify the beneficiaries through Grama Sabha.
- During the year 2021-22, Awaas plus (2018) 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 house with 269 Sq. ft. of area.
- Beneficiary must have clear patta for the house site 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.

Issue of e-sanction order and release of funds to the beneficiary:

- e- sanction order is issued to the eligible beneficiaries by the concerned BDO(VP) duly after confirming the eligibility.
- Unit cost assistance is Rs.1.20 lakh. In addition to the unit cost, State RCC Roofing Cost Rs.50,000/- and State Additional Fund of Rs.70,000 are released to beneficiaries in four instalments directly through PFMS to beneficiaries Bank Account.
- In addition to the above, wages for 90 persondays under MGNREGS is provided.
- A sum of Rs.12,000 is provided to the beneficiary for construction of Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL).

General:

- Each house shall be constructed with a minimum plinth area of 269 sq. ft or (25 Sq.mt.)
- The construction of house should be completed within 12 months from the date of sanction order issued..
- 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.

Consulting Officers to avail the scheme benefits and to know about the details of the Scheme

At State Level	:	Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15
At District Level	:	District Collector and Additional Collector (Dev.)/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency
At Block Level	:	Block Development Officer (VP)
At Panchayat Level	:	Village Panchayat President

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan

AIM

The objective of the PM-JANMAN scheme is to saturate PVTG habitations with all basic facilities including safe housing.

Allocation of House:

- PM-JANMAN scheme is being implemented to provide pucca house to PVTG households from the year 2023-24.
- MoRD, GoI, has fixed "4811" as target for the year 2023-24.
- PVTGs communities namely Irular, Kattunayakkam, Kota, Kurumba, Paniyan and Toda are eligible to benefit under this scheme.

Eligibility norms for beneficiaries:

- The construction of houses under PM-JANMAN will be on the line of PMAY-G with slight scheme modification.
- PVTGs households not having pucca house and without Government job are eligible and surveyed under this scheme.
- PM-JANMAN beneficiary survey process is being done through Awass Plus app.
- PVTGs households not having patta, are also eligible. But house will be sanctioned duly after getting Patta from Revenue Department at a later date.

Issue of e-sanction order and release of funds to the beneficiary:

- e- sanction order automatically generated through portal for the eligible beneficiaries. After getting e-sanction, The District Collector shall give Physical Administrative Sanction to the beneficiaries.
- The unit cost fixed by GoI is Rs.2.00 lakh per house to be shared by Union and State government in the ratio of 60:40.
- Whereas State Government has issued orders vide G.O.36 RD & PR CGS -2(1) Department, dated:01.03.2024 for fixation of unit cost of Rs.5.07 Lakh for plain areas and Rs.5.73 Lakh for Hilly regions which is inclusive of the unit cost (Rs.2 lakh) fixed by GoI and the cost of 90 persondays under MGNREGS.
- Funds shall be released to the beneficiaries in five instalments directly through PFMS to the beneficiaries Bank Account.

General:

- Each house shall be constructed with a minimum plinth area of 300 sq. ft
- The construction of house should be completed within 12 months from the date of sanction.

Consulting Officers to avail the scheme benefits and to know about the details of the Scheme

At State Level	:	Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15
At District Level	:	District Collector and Additional Collector (Dev.)/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency
At Block Level	:	Block Development Officer (VP)
At Panchayat Level	:	Village Panchayat President

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. Motivate Communities and Panchayat Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education. Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation 	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Households living in Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households living in Above Poverty Line (APL) restricted to Schedule Caste / Schedule Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Laborer and Homestead, Differently Aabled and Women Headed Households. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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% Sanitation coverage. ❖ 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 	
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	<p>systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.</p>	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 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. 	
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- ❖ 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.
- Community Sanitary Complexes:
- ❖ During the year 2020-21 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase-II, SBM(G) in 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.
- Total Unit Cost :Rs.5,25,000/-
(SBM-G) convergence with 15 FC and MGNREGS 70:30)

		<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 Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Sl. No.	Scheme (Central)	Points for citizen/ service	Timeline fixed (If any)
1	<p>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)</p> <p>PMGSY I</p> <p>The objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (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</p> <p>The objective of PMGSY II is to take up upgradation of Through routes (TRs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Scheme is being implemented with 60% Central Government and 40% State Government funding. • Roads are prioritized based on Utility value and selected based on Pavement Condition Index (PCI). • 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 	

Sl. No.	Scheme (Central)	Points for citizen/ service	Timeline fixed (If any)
	<p>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</p> <p>The objective of PMGSY III is consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network by upgradation of existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.</p>	<p>Project Director/Additional Collector”, District Rural Development Agency at District level and “The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)” at Block level.</p>	

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 Non-Tribal Clusters to Tamil Nadu in 3 Phases.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Cluster	No.of Panchayats
PHASE – I (2016-2019)			
1	Tiruvallur	Kuthambakkam	11
2	Sivagangai	Vaniyankudi	7
3	Tiruppur	Velayuthampalayam	6
4	Coimbatore	Madukkarai	9
5	Tirunelveli	Suthamalli	14
Total			47
PHASE – II (2017-2020)			
6	Chengalpattu	Singaperumal Kovil	7
7	Madurai	Kovilpappakudi	16
8	Thanjavur	Thirumalaisamudram	9
Total			32
PHASE – III (2018-2021)			
9	Kanniyakumari	Chadayamangalam	5
10	Theni	Seelayampatti	7
11	Krishnagiri	Alasapalli Batravapalli	7
Total			19
Grand Total			98

Financial allocation of Critical Gap Fund is **Rs.311.32 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 – Empowered Committee finally accords approval to the Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) and Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Services rendered in Rurban Cluster Villages :

1. Skill Training

At-least 70 percent household with one eligible beneficiaries in each household should be provided Skill Development Training in the Cluster Village Panchayats.

2. Economic Activity

SHGs / PLF / CLG / Farmer producer groups are to be provided with Infrastructure facilities for Livelihood Opportunities for the Economic development.

3. Agro Services & Processing

SHGs / PLF / CLG / Farmer producer groups are to be provided with Infrastructure facilities for undertaking Agriculture, Horticulture, Agriculture Engineering, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Aavin related Activities for their Economic development.

4. Drinking Water Supply

24x7 Water Supply (70 liters per capita per day) of safe drinking water for every household throughout the year.

5. Village Street & Drains

All Villages in the Rurban Clusters are to be covered with Drains and safe disposal of sewage water.

6. Street Lights

All villages in the Rurban Clusters to be covered with Street Lights.

7. Inter Village Road Connectivity

Ensure connectivity between all villages in the Rurban Cluster.

8. Solid & Liquid Waste Management

Solid waste collection in all House Holds in the Village Panchayats and safe disposal and liquid waste management.

9. Sanitation (IHHL)

Ensure 100% House Hold with Individual Household Latrines, Women Sanitary Complex and Men Sanitary Complex.

10. Health Infrastructure

Health Infrastructure facility and Critical Care equipments to be provided to Primary Health Centres and Health sub centres in Rurban Clusters.

11. Education

Ensuring primary and secondary school along with facilities of adequate class rooms, smart class rooms and sports auditorium etc.,

12. Public Transport

Public transport to nearest urban centre from each block.

13. Digital Literacy

At least one e-literate person in Every household.

14. Citizen Service Centre

One ICT enabled front end Common Service Centre (CSC) per 2 to 3 villages

Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

Consulting Officers to avail the scheme benefits and to know about the details of the scheme

At State Level	:	Director, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai – 15.
At District Level	:	Additional Collector (Dev) / Project Director, District Rural Development Agency, Project Director, Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission
At Block Level	:	Block Development Officer (VP)
At Panchayat Level	:	Concerned Village Panchayat President

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

Sl.No	Central Scheme	Points for Citizen / Service	TIMELINE FIXED (If any)
1	<p>Objective : The scheme's objective is to enable the Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature with an emphasis on creating durable community assets based on the felt needs of the people in their constituencies. This Scheme was Launched by the Union Government in 1993.</p> <p>Fund Allotment : Rs.5 Crore is allotted for each Member of Parliament per year by the Union Government. For the financial year (2023-24), the scheme is being implemented with an allocation of Rs.5 crore per Member of Parliament.</p>	<p>The Officers to be approached to get benefits and other information under the scheme.</p> <p>Constituency Level : Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha Member</p> <p>State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai -15</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Additional Collector (Dev.)/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency</p> <p>Block Level : Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p>	—

Biogas Programme

Sl.No	State Scheme	Points for Citizen / Service	TIMELINE FIXED (If any)
1	<p>Objective : This Scheme help in setting up of biogas plants for clean cooking fuel, lighting, meeting thermal and small power needs of users which results in GHG reduction, improved sanitation, women empowerment and creation of rural employment.</p> <p>Special Features : Under Organic enriched Bio-manure the digested slurry from biogas plants, a rich source of manure, shall benefit farmers in supplementing/reducing the use of chemical fertilizers.</p> <p>The scope of biogas Programme is to attain the above mentioned objectives and for popularization of biogas sector, this scheme covers setting up of small and medium biogas plants ranging from 1 M³ to 2500 M³ biogas generation per day for individual user, farmers, poultry, goshalas, slaughter house, diaries /co-operatives/ industries/ organizations and others.</p>	<p>The Officers to be approached to get benefits and other information under the scheme.</p> <p>State Level : Director, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai -15</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Additional Collector (Dev.)/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency</p> <p>Block Level: Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p>	—
2	<p>Fund Allotment: 100% provided by the Union Government. Under the scheme the Beneficiaries are given subsidies based on claims.</p>	—	

CONVERGENCE SCHEME

Jal Jeevan Mission

S.No	Scheme (State / Union / Convergence)
1	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Rural women and adolescent girls spend a lot of time and energy in getting water for day-to-day use. This results in lack of participation of women in income generation opportunities, loss of school days for girls and adverse health impacts. Hence, the Government of India has announced Jal Jeevan Mission on 15.08.2019 which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.</p> <p>Vision:</p> <p>Every Rural Household to be provided with drinking water supply with adequate quantity (55 LPCD) of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.</p> <p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural Households. • To prioritize provisions of FHTCs in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc. • To provide functional tap connection to schools, Anganwadicenters, Gram Panchayat buildings, Health centers, community buildings, public buildings and public toilet etc. • To monitor functionality of Tap connections. • To promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash / kind / labour, to assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure and fund for regular O&M.

Namakku Naame Thittam (NNT) (Rural)

Sl.No	State Scheme	Points for Citizen / Service	TIMELINE FIXED (If any)
1	<p>Objective : Namakku Naame Thittam helps to promote and strengthen the Self Help and Self-reliant attitude of the community. The Scheme involves the community directly in the developmental process from planning stage through resource mobilization, execution to the maintenance stage. This Scheme gives enough scope for covering all the felt needs of the public.</p> <p>Special Features : To encourage public and institution to take more works in SC/ST habitations, the Government in G.O.(Ms.) No.24, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS.1) Department, Dated:08.03.2022, have issued revised guidelines to the effect that in respect of SC/ST habitations, minimum public contribution have been relaxed to 1/5th of the estimate value of the work.</p> <p>Fund Allotment of the Scheme : This scheme is 100% funded by the State Government. A sum of Rs.100 Crore is allotted for the implementation of the Scheme, every year. During the year 2023-24, based on</p>	<p>The Officers to be approached to get benefits and other information under the scheme.</p> <p>State Level : Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai -15</p> <p>District Level : District Collector and Additional Collector (Dev.)/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency</p> <p>Block Level : Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat)</p>	—

Sl.No	State Scheme	Points for Citizen / Service	TIMELINE FIXED (If any)
	<p>the proposals received from the districts a sum of Rs.50 crore of additional fund was sanctioned by the Government.</p> <p>Therefore, a sum of Rs.150 crore was sanctioned by the Government during the year 2023-24 for implementation of the scheme.</p>		