



## **Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department**

### **Policy Note 2016 - 2017**

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Special Programme

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2016



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**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT  
POLICY NOTE  
2016-17**

**1. Introduction**

***"The objective of this Government is to make Tamilnadu march on the path of development and to make Tamilnadu the numero uno state"***

***-Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Avargal***

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The Socio-economic well-being of the rural people continues to occupy centre stage in the implementation of various flagship programmes of this Government. Under the unmatched visionary leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the State has witnessed the implementation of several unique and trailblazing programmes which have transformed the rural landscape like never before.

Amelioration of poverty and delivery of high quality services are the basic premises

upon which the implementation of Rural Development programmes are based.

With the objective of equitable distribution of resources and to provide minimum basic infrastructural facilities to all the habitations, this Government introduced a Flagship programme called the **Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme** during 2011-12. The scheme was implemented in five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16 with the total allocation of Rs.3680 Crore.

With the aim of providing / upgrading certain additional infrastructure facilities, this Government has decided to extend **THAI** Scheme for another 5 years from 2016-17 to 2020-21 .

Another path-breaking initiative which is unparalleled in the development history of our country, is the introduction of **Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme**, enabling the rural people to have an environment friendly and dignified shelter with a larger living space, all the necessary amenities including additional solar power for lighting. This scheme also sets the tone for

harvesting clean and green energy in the rural areas. This scheme is a rare and unique example of synergy between environmental protection and development imperative.

The Honourable Chief Minister's Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 aims at providing the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access to water and sanitation. The Honourable Chief Minister pioneered various initiatives in sanitation front since 2001 that has brought about a Sanitation revolution in the State. The Integrated Women Sanitary Complexes constructed in all the then existing 12,618 Village Panchayats at the rate of one Complex in each Panchayat from 2001 to 2004 provided access to basic sanitation facilities for rural women and children. These Complexes were renovated during 2011-12 and similar sanitation facilities created for the rural men through Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes in 2012-13. Clean Village Campaign originally introduced in 2003 was again reintroduced in 2011-12, and it has provided a momentum in creation of more and more Open Defecation Free (ODF) Villages. State Level Massive Information Education and Communication

(IEC) Campaign launched in July, 2013 and the Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) through the field functionaries of various Government Departments provided impetus in demand generation and household sanitation coverage. The involvement of Community Based Organisations like Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) / Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) of Self Help Groups at Village level Monitoring in the construction and usage of IHHL has brought about a paradigm shift in the Sanitation coverage and attaining ODF Tamil Nadu. Introduction of 'Thooimai Kaavalars' in Solid Waste Management activities in the selected 9,000 Village Panchayats have brought a very visible and perceptible impact in the maintenance of Cleanliness in these Villages. In order to sustain the Sanitation facilities and to ensure maintenance of clean and functional toilets in the Government Schools in rural areas, necessary funds have been provided. These pioneering initiatives under the dynamic leadership of Honourable Chief Minister is steering the State towards **"Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam"**.

A sound and efficient infrastructure is an essential prerequisite for economic development. A growing rural economy needs supporting infrastructure at all levels. The rural road network is an essential part of any rural development programme. Planning and optimal use of funds is critical to strike a balance between the ever growing demand for new roads and the continuous demand for the improvement of existing roads. Keeping in view the above objective and to give flexibility to the districts in the selection of roads, the Government has launched a comprehensive road scheme called the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS).

This Government has taken various measures for the effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, thus making Tamil Nadu stand in the forefront of scheme implementation at the National level. A unique initiative, viz., the introduction of the special Schedule of Rates for the benefit of physically and mentally challenged people has enabled the participation of such people in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee

Scheme, and for this initiative Government of Tamil Nadu had been awarded the National Award in the category of 'Social Inclusion' during the year 2012-13.

Another unique initiative of this Government under MGNREGS is towards Solid Waste Management activities wherein MGNREGS workers have been appointed as 'Thooimai Kavalars' for the daily collection of domestic waste from the rural households. Compost pits are dug under MGNREGS and the collected waste is segregated into bio-degradable and non bio-degradable waste, which are composted and recycled respectively.

This Government has been following a policy of increasing the green cover in the State in order to mitigate the ill effects of environmental degradation. Afforestation on a massive scale is being taken up under MGNREGS with the objective of combating global warming, soil erosion and environmental pollution besides preserving biodiversity and ecological balance. These Afforestation activities are taken up both independently

under MGNREGS and also in convergence with the Forest Department. Plantation works are taken up on Panchayat / Revenue / Common lands, and on road margins as Avenue Plantation.

Homestead Plantation in the form of four fruit bearing tree saplings is being provided to all the beneficiaries of Government sponsored Housing Schemes.

Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project is being implemented with the objective of reducing the poverty of rural poor by their participatory identification and empowerment of women.

The project focuses on building community based organizations of the poor and very poor, building their capacity, leveraging bank linkages through commercial banks and improving their livelihoods. These activities are undertaken through Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) such as Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs), Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Common Livelihood Groups (CLGs), Common Livelihood

Federations(CLFs) and Makkal Kattral Maiyams (MaKaMais). The project is being implemented in 26 districts, 120 Backward Blocks covering 4,174 Village Panchayats.

The SHG movement has brought rapid change and socio – economic progress in the living standard of women – particularly rural poor women, under the able stewardship of Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women(TNCDW), established in 1983 for the welfare and Socio economic development of women is monitoring important schemes namely MahalirThittam (MaThi), Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) and Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM). The TNCDW encourages the women SHGs to be self reliant by inculcating the habit of savings among them, facilitating various trainings, internal lending, revolving fund and access bank credit linkage for commencing economic activities.

The main objectives of TNSRLM is to bring in all the left out poor, particularly widows, destitute and marginalized into the

SHG network by establishing and strengthening community institutions, developing social capital, extending financial inclusion, enhancing capacity of the poor and providing sustainable livelihoods opportunities to them. The TNSRLM is being implemented in 265 blocks in Tamil Nadu in 3 phases.

As announced by the Hon’ble Chief Minister in the floor of the Assembly under rule 110, the implementation of NULM and TNULM activities have been transferred to TNCDW from 2016-17 which will give an impetus to poverty reduction in urban areas.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department will continue to work tirelessly towards fulfillment of the vision of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu where no youth remains unemployed, where poverty is totally eradicated, where every citizen has access to all basic amenities, and above all, where all the people of the state enjoy prosperity, security and peace.



## **2. PANCHAYAT RAJ**

## **2. PANCHAYAT RAJ**

The functioning of Local self Government in Tamil Nadu can be traced back to the period of Imperial Cholas. The stone edicts and carvings in Sri Vaikunda Perumal Temple of Uthiramerur in Kancheepuram District stand as an evidence to the well established local self-governance during the period of the Chola king Paranthaga I (907-955 AD). The system of democracy was followed through a process of secret ballot called 'Kuda Olai Murai' to elect the members of the Village Council and these Councils functioned as self-contained economic and administrative entities. It is noted that eligibility criteria and norms for disqualification were also prescribed for those who contested for the Village Council.

After Independence, the organization of Panchayats and the powers endowed on them are enshrined in Article 40 in Part-IV of the Constitution of India. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee of Government of India submitted its report in January 1957 and recommended for the democratic decentralization of powers among the various institutions of Panchayat Raj.

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

- i) A two-tier system of Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.
- ii) Creation of Panchayat Unions co-terminus with the Community Development Blocks.
- iii) Village Panchayat Presidents to become ex-officio members of the Panchayat Union Councils with the Chairperson of the Panchayat Union Council directly/indirectly elected.
- iv) Entrusting the Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats with a large number of developmental and welfare functions.
- v) Abolition of District Boards.
- vi) Creation of District Development Council as an advisory body.

## **2.1. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution**

The 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment to the Constitution was enacted in 1992 and came into effect from April 1993. Article 243G of the Constitution deals with the devolution of powers and functions to the Panchayat Raj Institutions. 29 items were specifically listed out in the XI Schedule of the Constitution and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment provided for formation of District Planning Committees. Accordingly, the Government of Tamil Nadu enacted Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994) which came into force on 22.4.1994.

## **2.2. Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994**

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 brought in a number of changes in the Panchayat Raj structure in Tamil Nadu as detailed below:

- i) Introduction of three tier system at the Village, Intermediate (Block) and District level.
- ii) Mandatory conduct of Local Body elections every five years and conduct of elections before the expiry of the

duration of the Local Body or before the expiry of a period of 6 months from the date of its dissolution.

- iii) Introduction of reservation of seats (i.e. ward members) and offices (i.e. Chairpersons/ Presidents) for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in every Local Body with provision for rotation of the reserved seats and offices.
- iv) Introduction of reservation of total number of seats and offices for women with provision for rotation.
- v) Constitution of a State Election Commission (SEC) as an independent body to conduct elections to both rural and urban Local Bodies regularly.
- vi) Establishment of a quinquennial State Finance Commission (SFC) to recommend devolution of resources from the State Government to the rural and urban Local Bodies.
- vii) Constitution of a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans

prepared by the rural and urban Local Bodies in the District with a view to prepare a comprehensive development plan for the District.

- viii) Introduction of the concept of 'Grama Sabha' comprising all registered voters in a Village Panchayat.

### **2.3. Important Rules under Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994.**

The Government is empowered to make rules regarding all matters relating to Panchayat Raj Institutions as per the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. The framing of rules enables the authorities to carry out the features specified in Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994.

#### **i) The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Quorum and Procedure for the convening and conduct of Meetings of Village Panchayat) Rules 1999:**

The details regarding duration between the meetings of Village Panchayat Council, service of notice of the meeting and agenda, quorum and attendance, passing of resolution,

Preparation of minutes and custody of records are explained in this rule.

**ii) Rules pertaining to conduct of Grama Sabha:**

The Tamil Nadu Grama Sabha (Procedure for convening and conducting of Meeting) Rules, 1998 and the amendment to the said rules issued in 2006 explain detailed procedures and guidelines for conduct of Grama Sabha. The Government Order ensures conduct of Grama Sabha meetings for a minimum of four times in a year i.e., on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1<sup>st</sup> May, 15<sup>th</sup> August and 2<sup>nd</sup> October.

The details regarding procedure for conduct of Grama Sabha, quorum for the meeting, agenda, monitoring the proceedings of Grama Sabha, attendance register and minutes of the Grama Sabha meetings have been clearly explained in the rules.

**iii) The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Election) Rules, 1995:**

These rules deal with the conduct of direct and indirect election to rural Local Bodies. Various procedures such as Election

machinery, preparation and publication of Panchayat Electoral Roll, Notification of Election and Nomination of candidates, conduct of poll, counting of votes, Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of District Panchayat and Panchayat Union Councils, Election of President and Vice-President of Village Panchayats, Election expenses, Adjudication of Election disputes are detailed in these rules.

**iv) The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Reservation of seats and Rotation of Reserved Seats) Rules, 1995:**

These rules deal with the reservation of seats and offices for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women, rotation of reserved seats and offices in the three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions.

**v) The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Building Rules, 1997:**

These rules govern the procedure for grant of layout and building plan approval in rural areas. As per the rules, President of the concerned Village Panchayat has the power to approve building plan to certain

extent. The Panchayat President will give approval for the building plans / layouts beyond a certain limit with the prior concurrence of the Director of Town and Country Planning who is the competent authority to give technical clearance.

**vi) Tamil Nadu Village Panchayats (Assessment and collection of Taxes) Rules, 1999:**

The basis of levy of house-tax, persons liable to pay house tax, preparation of house-tax assessment list, appeal against imposition of house tax, mode of collection of house tax in Village Panchayats are specified in these rules.

**vii) Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Preparation of Plans and Estimates for works and Mode and conditions of contracts) Rules, 2007:**

These rules govern the preparation of plans and estimates, mode and conditions of contracts in respect of works of Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats executed from out of the General funds, Centrally sponsored and the State Government funded schemes.

**viii) Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Regulation of sinking of wells and safety Measures) Rules, 2015:**

These rules have been framed to regulate the sinking of bore wells, tube wells and open wells in Village Panchayats in order to prevent the fatal accidents and death of small children. The rules contain detailed guidelines for issue of permit for sinking of wells, certificate of registration for carrying out the work of sinking wells, formats for maintaining the register for grant of permit and submission of monthly reports.

**ix) Cost norms for operation and maintenance towards civic services**

Government have revised the cost norms for operation and maintenance towards each civic service vide G.O.157 RD&PR (SGS-3) Department, dated 21.12.2015

**(i) Hand pump**

Hand pump	Rs.1000 (Wage component only)
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**(ii) Power pump**

2HP	Rs.7,500
5HP	Rs.10,000
7.5 HP	Rs.12,000

**(iii) Fixation/Replacement of Street Light materials**

Street Lights/Sodium Vapour Lamp	Rs.50
Chokes/Starters/condensers	Rs.25

**x) Guidelines for the preparation of Village Panchayat Development Plan**

As the local self government, the Village Panchayats are responsible for delivery of basic services to the local citizens and address the vulnerabilities of the poor and marginalised sections.

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. Accordingly, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued detailed guidelines vide G.O (Ms) No.34, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR1) Department, Dated 02.03.2016 for utilization of the Fourteenth Finance Commission Grant through grassroot level planning.

**2.4. State Election Commission**

The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was set up as an independent and autonomous constitutional authority in 1994 in order to strengthen the process of decentralization and democracy. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and District Panchayats are vested with the Tamil Nadu State Election Commission, headed by the State Election Commissioner.

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

Commissioner for more than 6 years in aggregate. Further, a person appointed as Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner shall retire from office if he completes the age of sixty-five years during the term of his office. The State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of High Court and the conditions of service shall not be varied to the disadvantage of his appointment.

### **2.5. Conduct of Local Body Elections**

In Tamil Nadu, after enactment of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act in April, 1994, the first ordinary elections were held to all the three tiers of Rural Local Bodies in October, 1996. The second, third and fourth ordinary elections to the Local Bodies were conducted in October, 2001, October 2006 and October 2011 respectively.

Elections to the seats (i.e. ward members) and offices (i.e. heads) of District Panchayats and Panchayat Unions were held on party basis. Whereas, the elections to the seats and offices of Village Panchayats were

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

**Table 2.1**

#### **Number of Seats & Offices in the three tier PRIs**

Sl.No.	Details of Post	Number
1.	Village Panchayat Wards	99,333
2.	Panchayat Union Wards	6,471
3.	District Panchayat Wards	655
4.	Village Panchayat Presidents	12,524
5.	Panchayat Union Chairpersons	385
6.	District Panchayat Chairpersons	31
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,19,399</b>

### **2.6. Conversion of Multi Member Wards into Single Member Wards in Village Panchayats**

In Tamil Nadu, though the Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats have single member wards, the Village Panchayats had both single member and multi-member wards and the elections were held on this basis upto the ordinary elections in 2006.

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

Hence, necessary amendment was made in September, 2011 in Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Fixation of strength of members and division of Wards) Rules, 1995 so as to bring single member ward system in Village Panchayats – vide G.O. (Ms.) No.63, RD & PR (PR.II) Department, dated the 14th September, 2011.

Originally as per 1991 Census, there were 40,879 multi member wards with 97,458 ward members in the Village Panchayats. Hence, in order to streamline the electoral process and demarcate the Village Panchayat Wards with clear boundaries, it was proposed to convert the multi member wards into single member wards. After the exercise for conversion of multi member wards into single member wards as per 2001 Census, the number of Village Panchayat wards has gone upto 99,333. Ordinary elections to the Village Panchayat Wards were conducted successfully with the single member ward system only in October, 2011.

## **2.7. Reservation and Rotation of Seats and Offices in Rural Local Bodies**

Seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat and the number of seats reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of



the Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat according to Article 243 D of the Constitution of India. It is also mandated that not less than 1/3rd of the total number of seats reserved as above, shall be reserved for women belonging to SCs/STs. Also, not less than 1/3rd (including the number of seats reserved for women of SCs/STs) of the total number of seats shall be reserved for women. The State may legislate laws on the reservation of offices of Chairperson and these provisions have been covered in Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 in Sections 11, 20, 32 and 57, further supplemented by Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Reservation of Seats and Rotation of Reserved Seats) Rules, 1995.

**Table 2.2**  
**Reservation of Offices and Seats for Women, SCs and STs for Local Body Elections, 2011**

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

## **2.8 Enhancement of Reservation of Seats and Offices for Women in rural Local Bodies (50 % Reservation)**

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. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister considered that it is necessary to increase the percentage of reservation for women from one third of the total number of seats and offices to one half (i.e. 50 Per cent) so as to promote women empowerment and facilitate the participation of women in rural development. Accordingly, Government have enhanced reservation for women in Local Bodies from one-third to one-half vide amendment of relevant sections of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Reservation of seats and Rotation of Reserved seats) Rules, 1995. The same will come into effect in the ensuing Local Body Elections, 2016.

## **2.9. Village Panchayats**

There are 12,524 Village Panchayats covering 79,394 habitations in the State spread across 31 Districts. The Village Panchayat is constituted for each Village Panchayat consisting of such number of elected members, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification of the Inspector of

Panchayats. Every Village Panchayat unless sooner dissolved shall continue for 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting after each ordinary election. The Village Panchayat President is the Executive Authority of the Village Panchayat.

## **2.10. Grama Sabha**

Grama Sabha is the grass root level democratic institution in each Village Panchayat. A vibrant Grama Sabha is essential for the effective functioning of Village Panchayats by promoting transparency and accountability in administration, enhancing public participation in the planning and implementation of schemes and in the choice of beneficiaries, and paving the way for social audit. Grama Sabha shall statutorily be conducted in such a way that the intervening period between two Grama Sabhas shall not exceed a period of 6 months. The Government have ordered for the conduct of Grama Sabha meetings, for a minimum of four times in a year i.e. on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1<sup>st</sup> May, 15<sup>th</sup> August and 2<sup>nd</sup> October. Quorum for the Grama Sabha based on the population of Village Panchayats

has been prescribed by the Government as below:

**Table 2.3**  
**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. Approves the Village Panchayat Audit Report.
4. Reviews the progress of scheme implementation.
5. Approves the list of beneficiaries
6. Promotes communal and social harmony.

7. Disseminates information about various schemes of Government and also creates awareness on developmental issues.

## **2.11. Panchayat wise Population Data as per 2011 Census**

In co-ordination with the Director of Census Operations, the Village Panchayat wise rural population details as per census 2011 for all the 12,524 Village Panchayats in 31 Districts were published in August 2014. The data contains total population of Village Panchayat, SC/ST and Women. The same has also been uploaded in [www.tnrd.gov.in](http://www.tnrd.gov.in) also. The Village Panchayats have been categorized on the basis of population as detailed below:

**Table 2.4**

### **Classification of Village Panchayats on the basis of Population as per 2011 census**

Sl. No.	Population	No. of Village Panchayats
1	500 and below	46
2	501-1,000	833
3	1,001-3,000	6,821
4	3,001-5,000	2,781
5	5,001-10,000	1,753
6	Above 10,000	290
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,524</b>

The District wise details of rural population with the breakup of SC/ST and women are given below:

**Table 2.5**  
**District wise Rural Population Details**

Sl.No.	District	Rural Population	Women	ST	SC	% of SC
1	Kancheepuram	18,61,789	9,24,124	29,706	6,24,458	33.54
2	Thiruvallur	15,85,280	7,90,170	37,708	5,04,115	31.80
3	Cuddalore	18,00,133	8,91,507	10,082	6,25,788	34.76
4	Viluppuram	29,12,960	14,45,062	71,289	9,19,308	31.56
5	Vellore	24,82,556	12,41,612	65,230	6,05,248	24.38
6	Tiruvannamalai	20,39,049	10,14,486	87,096	5,02,044	24.62
7	Salem	19,57,105	9,45,014	1,12,334	3,54,545	18.12
8	Namakkal	10,87,895	5,37,918	55,417	2,48,100	22.81
9	Dharmapuri	12,90,530	6,24,646	60,609	2,13,538	16.55
10	Krishnagiri	14,65,743	7,17,175	20,980	2,20,945	15.07
11	Erode	11,30,722	5,59,797	19,084	2,16,689	19.16
12	Tiruppur	11,39,466	5,68,772	1,947	2,63,539	23.13
13	Coimbatore	10,21,359	5,10,409	19,565	2,13,492	20.90
14	The Nilgiris	3,10,591	1,59,447	22,767	91,446	29.44
15	Thanjavur	16,67,809	8,46,926	1,465	3,84,291	23.04
16	Nagapattinam	12,61,288	6,37,194	2,214	4,60,876	36.54
17	Thiruvarur	10,06,482	5,06,528	939	3,88,740	38.62
18	Tiruchirappalli	14,71,945	7,39,563	14,519	3,05,109	20.73
19	Karur	6,68,360	3,36,684	201	1,59,718	23.90
20	Perambalur	4,68,017	2,34,113	2,136	1,50,504	32.16
21	Ariyalur	6,71,100	3,37,847	9,946	1,63,770	24.40
22	Pudukkottai	13,41,111	6,75,896	845	2,51,552	18.76

Sl.No.	District	Rural Population	Women	ST	SC	% of SC
23	Madurai	13,00,481	6,44,431	4,896	2,72,494	20.95
24	Theni	5,75,394	2,84,527	1,377	1,43,589	24.95
25	Dindigul	14,57,412	7,25,917	4,580	3,34,064	22.92
26	Ramanathapuram	10,09,270	5,01,016	526	2,13,583	21.16
27	Virudhunagar	12,86,543	6,44,603	1,197	3,15,796	24.55
28	Sivaganga	9,52,610	4,77,215	518	1,88,454	19.78
29	Tirunelveli	16,45,509	8,32,916	4,099	3,58,487	21.79
30	Thoothukkudi	9,71,273	4,92,268	1,921	2,48,752	25.61
31	Kanniyakumari	6,46,441	3,25,257	3,893	26,546	4.11
Total		4,04,86,223	2,01,73,040	6,69,086	99,69,580	24.62

## 2.12.Panchayat wise Area Details

The State Government has accepted the recommendations of the Fourth State Finance Commission to release the Devolution Grant to the Village Panchayats based on 2011 Census total population, SC/ST population and the area of Village Panchayat and issued orders accordingly. The District Collectors have reported that the total rural area is 1,04,149.61 sq.kms. The District wise area details are as below:

**Table 2.6**  
**District-wise Area of Village Panchayats**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Panchayats	No. of habitations	Average No. of habitations	Rural Area (in Sq. km)	Average Area per Panchayat (in Sq. km)
1	Kancheepuram	633	3,512	6	3,851.45	6.08
2	Thiruvallur	526	3,862	7	2,859.84	5.44
3	Cuddalore	683	2,403	4	2,942.24	4.31
4	Viluppuram	1,099	3,487	3	6,509.43	5.92
5	Vellore	743	6,109	8	4,022.30	5.41
6	Tiruvannamalai	860	4,267	5	4,826.27	5.61
7	Salem	385	5,109	13	4,561.41	11.85
8	Namakkal	322	2,520	8	3,119.43	9.69
9	Dharmapuri	251	2,835	11	4,407.43	17.56
10	Krishnagiri	333	3,983	12	4,965.73	14.91
11	Erode	225	3,199	14	2,626.99	11.68
12	Tiruppur	265	2,455	9	4,545.50	17.15
13	Coimbatore	228	1,200	5	2,534.24	11.12
14	The Nilgiris	35	1,282	37	1,170.39	33.44
15	Thanjavur	589	2,260	4	3,657.67	6.21
16	Nagapattinam	434	2,054	5	2,400.31	5.53
17	Thiruvarur	430	1,704	4	2,322.69	5.40
18	Tiruchirappalli	404	2,210	5	4,028.00	9.97
19	Karur	157	2,179	14	2,656.25	16.92
20	Perambalur	121	314	3	1,609.54	13.30
21	Ariyalur	201	710	4	1,710.17	8.51
22	Pudukkottai	497	4,062	8	4,433.78	8.92
23	Madurai	420	1,946	5	3,183.18	7.58
24	Theni	130	607	5	1,159.89	8.92
25	Dindigul	306	3,083	10	4,401.34	14.38
26	Ramanathapuram	429	2,306	5	4,116.19	9.59
27	Virudhunagar	450	1,760	4	3,282.08	7.29
28	Sivaganga	445	2,723	6	3,075.90	6.91
29	Tirunelveli	425	2,337	5	4,283.06	10.08
30	Thoothukkudi	403	1,761	4	4,260.78	10.57
31	Kanniyakumari	95	1,155	12	626.14	6.59
Total		12,524	79,394	6	1,04,149.61	8.32

## 2.13. 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.

### 2.13.1. Drinking Water Supply

Provision of drinking water supply is the basic duty of Village Panchayat. Handpumps and Powerpumps are the major sources of drinking water supply and OHTs, GLRs and mini tanks are the major water storage structures in Village Panchayats. The number of water sources available in rural areas are as below:

**Table 2.7**

#### District wise details of Water Supply sources

Sl. No	District	No. of Hand Pumps	No. of Power Pumps	No. of Mini Power Pumps	No. of CWSS	No. of Pts covered with CWSS
1	Kancheepuram	9150	6816	4174	20	69
2	Thiruvallur	4762	4038	2416	9	36
3	Cuddalore	16813	4370	1788	12	60
4	Villupuram	15741	6014	10428	11	78
5	Vellore	9964	7350	13468	20	46
6	Tiruvannamalai	11350	5064	7016	25	240
7	Salem	7737	5402	5078	9	262
8	Namakkal	3123	4403	2804	12	298
9	Dharmapuri	11542	3038	5602	8	66
10	Krishnagiri	9700	3743	3640	17	93
11	Erode	4980	4929	2330	40	192
12	Tiruppur	4750	3457	1276	17	265
13	Coimbatore	2837	3661	646	9	228
14	The Nilgiris	25	1241	183	1	4
15	Thanjavur	7069	5254	2755	6	90
16	Nagapattinam	25454	2152	2071	12	291

Sl. No	District	No. of Hand Pumps	No. of Power Pumps	No. of Mini Power Pumps	No. of CWSS	No. of Pts covered with CWSS
17	Tiruvallur	12663	2804	1392	4	96
18	Tiruchirappalli	9603	3261	3432	25	327
19	Karur	3455	2726	3349	12	92
20	Perambalur	3147	823	879	4	65
21	Ariyalur	1628	1408	882	7	168
22	Pudukottai	6925	4028	5383	46	208
23	Madurai	6854	3422	4816	7	182
24	Theni	1079	1054	1170	24	106
25	Dindigul	4384	6255	5245	32	116
26	Ramanathapuram	2152	2098	1396	52	429
27	Virudhunagar	10839	3629	3696	12	153
28	Sivagangai	6000	3232	5052	33	129
29	Tirunelveli	5038	2682	3448	26	388
30	Thoothukudi	8399	1939	1758	22	354
31	Kanniyakumari	748	1387	1456	13	44
Total		2,27,911	1,11,680	1,09,029	547	5,175

In addition to the existing water sources, 49,681 water supply works were taken up during 2015-16 under different schemes such as Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme (THAI), Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF), State Finance Commission Grant (SFC) and from the General Funds of Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions at the cost of Rs.871.89 crore.

### 2.13.2. Online Monitoring of Habitation-wise daily drinking water supply.

The District Collectors are monitoring the drinking water supply in rural areas and weekly review meetings are conducted with the Officers from Rural Development, TWAD Board and TANGEDCO to sort out the issues related to maintenance of regular water supply. In order to streamline the monitoring system, an online module has been developed at the State level through NIC.

The Village Panchayats are doing online reporting with respect to water supply on daily basis. By this arrangement the actual status of Habitation wise water supply position is known to the monitoring authorities on daily basis.

### 2.13.3. Maintenance of Street lights

Provision and extension of street lights and maintenance is one of the basic services to be delivered by the Village Panchayats. Different types of street lights maintained by the Village Panchayats are as detailed below:

**Table 2.8**  
**District wise details of Street lights**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Tube lights	Mercury Vapour	Sodium Vapour	CFL	Solar street light	LED light	Total
1	Kancheepuram	75,180	514	12,163	23,082	1,538	69	112,546
2	Thiruvallur	33,186	856	8,230	69,926	1,115	60	113,373
3	Cuddalore	69,980	596	10,150	30,461	2,001	0	113,188
4	Villupuram	62,656	26	10,166	56,279	1,020	2,420	132,567
5	Vellore	85,279	772	4,767	9,784	2,529	340	103,471
6	Tiruvannamalai	59,952	883	5,792	21,110	1,485	0	89,222
7	Salem	78,103	406	1,970	20,348	1,519	782	103,128
8	Namakkal	52,041	44	2,640	2,824	1,496	262	59,307
9	Dharmapuri	36,959	543	1,287	11,343	420	0	50,552
10	Krishnagiri	21,117	295	864	39,470	1,235	240	63,221
11	Erode	60,810	170	1,975	3,069	1,075	730	67,829
12	Tiruppur	47,231	349	1,451	3,627	1,611	335	54,604
13	Coimbatore	54,685	370	1,828	12,342	840	960	71,025
14	The Nilgiris	9,857	0	1,173	1,415	220	441	13,106
15	Thanjavur	127,358	1,887	6,478	46,083	2,025	0	183,831
16	Nagapattinam	67,190	104	2,116	29,074	1,315	360	100,159
17	Tiruvallur	64,451	151	1,853	18,928	1,230	0	86,613
18	Tiruchirapalli	81,515	611	3,394	5,720	1,546	60	92,846
19	Karur	30,741	182	750	12,083	760	82	44,598
20	Perambalur	15,047	37	618	8,337	180	54	24,273
21	Ariyalur	27,690	369	2,565	8,340	645	0	39,609
22	Pudukottai	69,005	135	2,238	14,285	1,915	1,200	88,778
23	Madurai	53,126	110	1,261	5,786	1,225	0	61,508
24	Theni	21,611	14	539	140	524	0	22,828
25	Dindigul	33,457	259	646	29,551	1,369	0	65,282
26	Ramanathapuram	40,429	181	2,695	38,569	510	0	82,384
27	Virudhunagar	42,411	511	1,700	15,699	1,574	8	61,903
28	Sivagangai	44,173	119	1,133	16,678	1,173	4,148	67,424
29	Tirunelveli	78,260	410	3,840	1,190	1,860	0	85,560
30	Thoothukudi	62,177	88	1,435	3,926	1,500	0	69,126
31	Kanniyakumari	40,182	7	1,440	10,560	440	67	52,696
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,45,859</b>	<b>10,999</b>	<b>99,157</b>	<b>5,70,029</b>	<b>37,895</b>	<b>12,618</b>	<b>23,76,557</b>

#### **2.13.4. Ensuring Cleanliness and hygiene in Village Panchayats**

It is mandatory for the Village Panchayat to provide hygienic condition and cleanliness in rural areas. Accordingly, Village Panchayats are undertaking the following types of sanitation activities:-

- i) Cleaning of streets and Panchayat roads
- ii) Construction and cleaning of drains and disposal of drainage water
- iii) Removal of rubbish heaps and jungle growth
- iv) Maintenance of public toilets
- v) Supply of safe drinking water
- vi) Construction and maintenance of burial and Cremation grounds
- vii) The filling up of disused wells, insanitary ponds, pools, ditches, pits or hollows and other improvements of the sanitary condition of the Village.

To perform the sanitary works in rural areas, a total number of 26,622 sanitary

workers are available in Village Panchayats. This strength is inclusive of 16,726 additional sanitary workers sanctioned and appointed by the Government in 2013.

#### **2.13.5. Steps taken for the prevention of Dengue fever:**

To prevent the spread of dengue fever in rural areas, following steps are being taken in all the Village Panchayats:-

- i) Village Panchayat is acting as a functionary unit to create awareness so that the Common Public in the Village Panchayat gets sensitized about the dengue fever and how it spreads.
- ii) Regular Block level Meetings are being conducted to create awareness involving Panchayat Union Chairpersons, Village Panchayat Presidents, District Malaria Officer, Block Development Officers, Block Health Supervisors and Village Health Nurses.
- iii) Local Media (both Electronic and Print) are utilized properly for the creation of awareness, so that the message is



spread among the public. The awareness is given in the meetings of the Grama Sabha.

- iv) Awareness is being created through issue of Pamphlets and use of Tom toms on the prevention of dengue fever including the control and prevention of spread of mosquitoes and its larvae.
- v) The SHG members are being engaged to create awareness and also to work closely with the Panchayat Raj Institutions and Health Department in reduction of the sources at the household level.
- vi) The Over Head Tanks (OHTs), Ground Level Reservoirs (GLRs) and Hand Pump Platforms in the Village Panchayats are being cleaned and effective chlorination is done.
- vii) Block Development Officers and the Village Panchayats are being instructed to fill up the low lying areas in their Village Panchayats with gravel to avoid water stagnation.

viii) Water stagnation of any kind namely, in used tyres, used coconut kennels, broken pots etc are disposed off properly.

- ix) In order to control the spread of dengue fever in Panchayats, the Panchayat Unions are engaging 20 Mazdoors per Block to work in co-ordination with Block Health Inspectors under the control of Block Medical Officers and intensive control measures are being taken.
- x) At present 52,998 Thooimai Kavalars are engaged additionally in 9,000 selected village Panchayats for solid waste management in rural areas.
- xi) 3,308 fogging machines have been purchased by the Panchayat Unions / Village Panchayats using General Funds and these are used for fogging in Village Panchayats on rotation basis.
- xii) The District Collectors nominate the Zonal Officers for each Block in the cadre of Assistant Director to monitor the

cleaning operations in the Village Panchayats.

- xiii) Door to door canvassing is regularly done to ensure that water is stored in closed containers.
- xiv) Detailed guidelines are given from the Directorate about the precautionary measures to be taken.

## **2.14. 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.

## **2.15.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:

### **2.15.1.Tax Revenue**

Village Panchayats are entitled to get tax revenue as

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

### **2.15.2.House / Property Tax**

Every building constructed in the rural areas is liable to pay House Tax / Property Tax to the concerned Village Panchayat as per provisions laid down in Section 172 of

Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and G.O. Ms.No. 255, RD & PR Dept. dated 13.12.1999. Further, the buildings of Government aided educational Institutions for conducting self financing unaided courses shall be subject to levy of Property tax. Accordingly, from the year 2008-09, Village Panchayats fixed demand and are collecting property tax from the Self Financing Educational Institutions. The District wise house tax and property tax demand are as below:

**Table 2.9**  
**District wise House tax and**  
**Property tax Demand for 2015-16.**  
**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	House tax	Property tax from Self Financing Educational Institutions	Total
1	Kancheepuram	30.82	3.16	33.98
2	Thiruvallur	12.73	2.29	15.02
3	Cuddalore	7.78	0.55	8.33
4	Villupuram	5.95	0.45	6.4
5	Vellore	5.2	1.41	6.61
6	Tiruvannamalai	5.72	0.73	6.45
7	Salem	5.7	2.17	7.87
8	Namakkal	3.03	2.09	5.12
9	Dharmapuri	1.75	0.39	2.14
10	Krishnagiri	5.23	0.44	5.67
11	Erode	5.68	1.45	7.13
12	Tiruppur	7.46	0.49	7.95
13	Coimbatore	14.11	1.71	15.82
14	The Nilgiris	2.52	0.13	2.65
15	Thanjavur	7.64	0.72	8.36
16	Nagapattinam	2.92	0.37	3.29
17	Tiruvarur	2.38	0.16	2.54

Sl. No.	Name of the District	House tax	Property tax from Self Financing Educational Institutions	Total
18	Tiruchirappalli	6.74	1.1	7.84
19	Karur	4.5	0.56	5.06
20	Perambalur	1.81	0.65	2.46
21	Ariyalur	2.02	0.06	2.08
22	Pudukottai	4.52	0.8	5.32
23	Madurai	8.01	0.65	8.66
24	Theni	2.46	0.22	2.68
25	Dindigul	8.04	0.61	8.65
26	Ramanathapuram	4.83	0.28	5.11
27	Virudhunagar	7.84	0.79	8.63
28	Sivagangai	4.05	0.28	4.33
29	Tirunelveli	5.32	0.36	5.68
30	Thoothukudi	4.34	0.27	4.61
31	Kanniyakumari	3.46	0.44	3.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>194.56</b>	<b>25.78</b>	<b>220.34</b>

### 2.15.3. Professional Tax

The Village Panchayats are empowered to collect professional tax. Under section 121 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958, there was a provision to levy and collect profession tax payable by the employees from their salaries or wages and the employer has to deduct the same and remit to the concerned Village Panchayats. An amendment to section 198 A to Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 was issued incorporating a provision to levy tax on Profession, Trade and Employment. Accordingly, for the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.97.84 crore has been fixed as demand.

**Table 2.10**  
**District wise Professional tax Demand for**  
**2015-16. (Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Demand
1	Kancheepuram	11.93
2	Thiruvallur	5.97
3	Cuddalore	2.75
4	Villupuram	4.42
5	Vellore	5.65
6	Tiruvannamalai	4.43
7	Salem	3.35
8	Namakkal	2.2
9	Dharmapuri	1.85
10	Krishnagiri	3.33
11	Erode	2.12
12	Tiruppur	1.72
13	Coimbatore	5.22
14	The Nilgiris	0.58
15	Thanjavur	2.9
16	Nagapattinam	1.84
17	Tiruvarur	1.72
18	Tiruchirapalli	3.93
19	Karur	1.98
20	Perambalur	0.86
21	Ariyalur	0.99
22	Pudukottai	2.55
23	Madurai	2.79
24	Theni	1.5
25	Dindigul	3.24
26	Ramanathapuram	3.29
27	Virudhunagar	4.96
28	Sivagangai	2.36
29	Tirunelveli	3.18
30	Thoothukudi	2.88
31	Kanniyakumari	1.35
<b>Total</b>		<b>97.84</b>

#### **2.15.4. Non-Tax Revenue**

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

- i) Licensing fee for building plan and layout approval
- ii) Fees and charges on Dangerous and Offensive trades
- iii) Market fee
- iv) Water charges
- v) Fee on cart stand
- vi) Social Forestry auctions
- vii) Fishery rentals
- viii) 2-C patta fee
- ix) Income from markets and fairs
- x) Fee from ferries
- xi) Fines and penalties

#### **2.15.5. Licensing fee for layout and building plan approval**

Tamil Nadu Panchayats Building Rules, 1997 prescribes the rules in respect of layout and building plan approval in respect of rural areas.

As per rule 3 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Building Rules 1997, the layout plan of a land is to be approved by the Village Panchayat President with the prior concurrence of the Director of Town and Country Planning or his authorized Joint Director or Deputy Director. The application for grant of layout approval by the applicant is to be made to the Village Panchayat President. The Village Panchayat President will then forward the application to Director, Town and Country Planning for technical clearance. The Director, Town and Country Planning will issue technical clearance for the layout of sites subject to fulfillment of conditions by the applicant such as open space reservation, development charges, etc. to the Village Panchayat. After getting the technical clearance from the Director, Town and Country Planning, the President shall grant final approval for the layout of sites.

As per rule 4 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Building Rules 1997, Building Plan approval for a site is granted by the Village Panchayat President subject to certain

conditions. Approval of residential buildings with plinth area upto 4,000 sq.ft and commercial buildings plinth area upto 2,000 sq.ft is to be granted by the Village Panchayat President. For more than the above limit, the Village Panchayat will give approval with the prior concurrence of the Director of Town and Country Planning.

The Chennai Metropolitan Area comprises of Chennai District, a part of Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram Districts. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is the Authority for technical clearance for the layout and Building Plan in the Chennai Metropolitan Area which covers certain rural areas also situated around Chennai Corporation.

#### **2.15.6. Dangerous & Offensive Trade Licence Fee**

Dangerous & Offensive Trade licences are issued by the Village Panchayats. The applicants who are willing to start a new trade which involves dealing with dangerous and offensive substances/material and any such machinery as defined in section 159 of the

Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 have to apply for the new license / renewal to the respective Village Panchayats.

Accordingly, licences for 2,46,153 trade units have been given by the Village Panchayats during the year 2015-16 and the license fee from such trades is Rs.11.84 crore.

#### 2.15.7. Water Charges

The Village Panchayats are empowered to levy water charges to individual house service connections in rural areas. A deposit of Rs.1000/- has to be remitted by the individual to the Village Panchayat to get water connection. The individual has also to make payment of Rs. 30/- every month as water charges. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.72.82 crore has been fixed as demand for the year 2015-16 as detailed below:-

**Table 2.11**  
**District wise water charges Demand for**  
**the year 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Demand (Rs. in crore)
1	Kancheepuram	2.95
2	Thiruvallur	2.12
3	Cuddalore	1.45
4	Villupuram	0.32
5	Vellore	4.38
6	Tiruvannamalai	2.78
7	Salem	1.98
8	Namakkal	2.09
9	Dharmapuri	0.22
10	Krishnagiri	0.27
11	Erode	2.26
12	Tiruppur	3.7
13	Coimbatore	6.24
14	The Nilgiris	0.14
15	Thanjavur	4.76
16	Nagapattinam	1.03
17	Tiruvarur	1.97
18	Tiruchirapalli	5.63
19	Karur	2.76
20	Perambalur	0.89
21	Ariyalur	1.59
22	Pudukottai	1.23
23	Madurai	2.22
24	Theni	2.96
25	Dindigul	3.1
26	Ramanathapuram	1.09
27	Virudhunagar	2.09
28	Sivagangai	2.77
29	Tirunelveli	2.28
30	Thoothukudi	1.35
31	Kanniyakumari	4.2
Total		72.82

## **2.16. Grants**

### **2.16.1.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.

### **2.16.2. Fourth State Finance Commission**

The Fourth State Finance Commission constituted by the State Government has given

its report with the recommendations in the month of September, 2011 for the award period from 2012-17. The Government have accepted the recommendations of 4<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission. Accordingly, action taken report on the recommendations of the Fourth State Finance Commission was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2013. The following are the major recommendations for which orders are issued by the Government.

- a) 10% of State's own Tax Revenue will be devolved to rural and urban Local Bodies.
- b) Devolution grant will be shared in the ratio of 58:42 between rural and urban Local Bodies.
- c) The rural grant is distributed among Village Panchayats, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats in the ratio of 60:32:8.
- d) Minimum Grant of Rs.5 lakh to each Village Panchayat per year from the year 2013-14.

- e) In respect of Village Panchayats, funds are released based on total population, SC/ST Population as per 2011 census and the area of Village Panchayats in the ratio of 60:20:20. In respect of Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats, the funds are released 100% as per 2011 census population.
- f) Incentives will be given to the Village Panchayats which have 100% assessment of House Tax, 100% collection and periodical revision.
- g) Minimum Grant of Rs.30 lakh per year to Panchayat Unions.
- h) Rs.150 crore for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas.

The Government have sanctioned Rs.5222.07 crore as devolution grant to rural Local Bodies for the year 2015-16.

### **2.16.3. Constitution of Fifth State Finance Commission**

The Government vide G.O.Ms.No.281, Finance (Finance Commission-IV) Department,

dated 01.12.2014, have constituted Fifth State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the rural and urban Local Bodies namely Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils, District Panchayats, Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. The Commission has the mandate to make recommendations as to:-

- (A) the principles which should govern –
  - i. the distribution between the State and the said local bodies of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the Government which may be divided between them and the allocation between the said local bodies of their respective shares of such proceeds;
  - ii. the determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to or appropriated by the said local bodies;
  - iii. the grants-in-aid to the said local bodies from the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- (B) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the local bodies and to



suggest possible new avenues for tapping resources in rural and urban local bodies keeping in mind the local body tax structure in other States.

In reviewing the financial position of the local bodies, the Commission has been asked to assess the financial position of the local bodies as on 31st March, 2015. The Commission has been asked to make its report available by 31st October 2016 covering the period of five years commencing from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017.

#### **2.16.4. Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund 2015-16**

The State Government had ordered that 10% of the devolution to rural local bodies shall be deducted from the share of Village Panchayats and allocated towards Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF) for Village Panchayats and it shall be utilized on project/ scheme basis only. Out of this, 50% of the fund shall be allocated towards Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme (THAI) and from the remaining 50% of the

fund, a part of the amount shall be retained by the Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for providing basic amenities in the Districts and the balance shall be allocated to the Districts based on population.

During the District Collectors' conference held on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2012, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced that the Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund to be released to the District Collectors will be increased to Rs. 5 crore from the year 2013-14. The Government have issued orders stating that the allocation of Rs. 5 crore can be shared as Rs.3 crore from rural Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund and Rs. 2 crore from urban Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund.

Accordingly, an amount of Rs.219.08 crore has been released to the District Collectors as Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund for the year 2015-16. It has also been stated in the guidelines that priority should be given for the works as detailed below:

- a) Priority to the THAI habitations where there are gaps in provision of basic amenities such as water supply, street

lights, roads, burial grounds, path way to burial grounds etc. The SC/ST habitations should be given more priority while considering THAI Villages.

- b) Priority to those Village Panchayats who are doing good work in making their Panchayat open defecation free by 2016.
- c) Settlement of long pending current consumption charges to TANGEDCO and water charges to TWAD Board.
- d) Priority for upgradation of Earthen and Gravel roads to BT standard, since the Government has declared to upgrade all the non-BT roads to BT standard.
- e) Permanent repair of Panchayat / Panchayat Union buildings as one time affair.

Totally, 3045 works have been taken up in the Districts during the year 2015-16 as detailed below:-

**Table 2.12**  
**Details of works taken up under**  
**Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Category	No. of works taken up	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Anganwadi Centres	32	7.35
2	Bridges / Culverts	169	18.66
3	BT Roads	593	67.39
4	CC Roads	113	6.79
5	Drainages	333	14.11
6	Water Supply Works	873	35.24
7	Other works	932	53.07
8	Payment to TANGEDCO	--	26.47
9	Payment to TWAD Board	--	2.40
Total		3045	231.48

#### **2.16.5. Central Finance Commission Grant**

The 14<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission has recommended Grants-in-aid to the Village Panchayats as Basic Grant and Performance Grant. Out of the total grants-in-aid to Village Panchayats, 90% of the Grant will be the Basic Grant and 10% will be the Performance Grant. The Basic grant of Rs.947.65 crore for the year 2015-16 has already been released to the Village Panchayats. As per the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the Performance Grant will be released from the year 2016-17 onwards based

on the performance of the Village Panchayats as it is a conditional grant. The share of Tamil Nadu under the above components to Village Panchayats for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given below:-

**Table 2.13** (Rs. in crore)

Grants	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total (2015-20)
Basic Grant	947.65	1312.19	1516.12	1753.87	2369.86	7899.69
Performance Grant	--	172.12	194.78	221.20	289.64	877.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>947.65</b>	<b>1484.31</b>	<b>1710.90</b>	<b>1975.07</b>	<b>2659.50</b>	<b>8777.43</b>

#### **(i) 14<sup>TH</sup> Finance Commission Basic Grant**

The Government of India has allocated a sum of Rs. 947.65 crore to rural Local Bodies as 14<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission Basic Grant for the year 2015-16. All the amount as basic grant has been distributed to the Village Panchayats on the basis of population to perform their basic functions such as operation and maintenance of water supply, street lights and sanitation, payment of current consumption charges to TANGEDCO and water charges to TWAD Board.

#### **(ii) 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Performance Grant:**

The guidelines and operational criteria for availing of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Performance Grant by Village Panchayat has been issued in G.O.(Ms) No.55 RD & PR (PRI) Dept dated 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016. Notification has been published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette extraordinary vide No.117 dated 20.5.2016.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission has recommended that detailed procedure and operational criteria, including quantum of incentives to be given for the distribution of performance grant to the Village Panchayats are to be decided by the State Governments concerned, subject to the eligibility conditions as described below:-

- i) Village Panchayats will have to submit audit report of Village Panchayat accounts that relate to a year not earlier than two years preceding the year in which the Village Panchayats seeks to claim the performance grant.

- ii) Village Panchayats will have to show an increase in their own revenues over the preceding year as reflected in the audited accounts.

#### **2.16.6. Pooled Assigned Revenue**

The assigned revenues due to rural Local Bodies from the proceeds of surcharge on stamp duty and entertainment tax are being pooled at the State level for apportioning the same to the Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. Accordingly, the Government have sanctioned Rs.713.01 crore as Pooled Assigned Revenue for the year 2015-16 as detailed below:

- i) Fifty percent amount of Rs.356.50 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.238.86 crore for Village Panchayats and Rs.117.64 crore for the Panchayat Unions respectively as untied amount.
- ii) The balance 50 percent amount Rs.356.50 crore has been earmarked for

'Fund for the Priority Schemes in Rural Areas' for implementing proposed specific development schemes in the rural areas and for Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme (THAI-II) in the ratio of 50:50.

#### **2.16.7. Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue**

The Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is empowered to approve the works to be taken under the Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue. Major works such as construction of Panchayat Union Office Buildings, major bridges, link roads, bus stands etc are taken up under this component. Accordingly, during the year 2015-16, a total number of 810 works have been taken up at an estimate cost of Rs.221.92 crore, as detailed below:-

**Table 2.14****Details of works taken up under Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue in 2015-16**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Category	No. of works taken up	Amount
1	Panchayat Union office Buildings	2	5.23
2	Bus stands	2	2.16
3	Roads	518	164.00
4	Bridges	20	17.59
5	Other infrastructure works	268	32.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>810</b>	<b>221.92</b>

**2.16.8. Income range of Village Panchayats**

There are 12,524 Village Panchayats in the State. The Village Panchayats are categorized on the basis of income for the year 2015-16 as detailed below:

**Table 2.15****Income range of Village Panchayats**

Income Range	No. of Panchayats
Rs.5-7 lakh	150
Rs.7-10 lakh	861
Rs.10-20 lakh	6309
Rs.20-50 lakh	4370
Rs.50 lakh – 1 crore	705
Above Rs.1 crore	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>12524</b>

**2.17. Infrastructure to Village Panchayats****2.17.1. Office Buildings**

All the 12,524 Village Panchayats have permanent office buildings. Wherever the buildings are dilapidated, new buildings are constructed using Government funds. Accordingly, 1481 Panchayat office buildings have been taken up at the estimate cost of Rs.128.75 crore under MGNREGS, Scheme component of Pooled Assigned Revenue, Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund and the RGPSA from 2011-12 to 2014-15. Repair and renovation works are also being undertaken periodically from the Local Body / State funds. Accordingly, 6,561 Panchayat Office buildings were renovated at the estimate cost of Rs.64.64 crore from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

**2.17.2. Computers and Internet facilities**

All the 12,524 Village Panchayats have been provided with the Computer with printer and UPS. The broadband connectivity is also provided to 10,010 Village Panchayats.

### **2.17.3. Village Panchayat Service Centre**

Under MGNREGS, a total of 4,174 Village Panchayat Service Centres had been taken up during 2013-14 at the estimate cost of Rs. 547.63 crore. Similarly, 4,460 Village Panchayat Service Centres had been taken up during 2014-15 at the estimate of Rs.648.93 crore. These Service Centres are envisaged as Knowledge Resource Centres and as a place for the public to access information and undertake online transactions related to development process guidelines issued vide G.O.(Ms) No. 83, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (CGS-1) Department, dated: 26.05.2015. And also 3890 Village Panchayat Service Centres have been taken up at an estimate of Rs.661 crore in the year 2015-16.

### **2.18. Panchayat Union**

At the intermediate level, there are 385 Panchayat Unions (Block Panchayats) 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.

### **2.19. Creation of New Panchayat Unions in Dharmapuri and Cuddalore Districts.**

Government have issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.176 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj dated 9.12.2013 for formation of new Panchayat Unions in Dharmapuri District as Eriyur and Kadathur. The Eriyur Panchayat Union will consist of 10 Village Panchayats and Kadathur Panchayat Union will function with 25 Village Panchayats.

Similarly, Government have issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.97, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-II) Dept., dated 5.8.2014 for the creation of Srimushnam Panchayat Union in Cuddalore District with 41 Village Panchayats taken from Kattumannarkoil, Keerapalayam and Kammapuram Panchayat Unions.

These 3 Panchayat Union Councils will be functioning with the elected members after Local body Elections 2016.

**Table 2.16****Classification of Panchayat Unions based on Number of Village Panchayats**

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

The District wise details of Panchayat Unions, Village Panchayats and area are given as below:

**Table 2.17****District-wise details of Panchayat Unions**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Panchayat Unions	No. of Village Panchayats	Average No. of Panchayats per union	Rural Area (in Sq. km)	Average Area per Panchayat Union (in Sq. km)
1	Kancheepuram	13	633	49	3851.45	296.27
2	Thiruvallur	14	526	38	2859.84	204.27
3	Cuddalore	13	683	53	2942.24	226.33
4	Viluppuram	22	1,099	50	6509.43	295.88
5	Vellore	20	743	37	4022.30	201.12
6	Tiruvannamalai	18	860	48	4826.27	268.13
7	Salem	20	385	19	4561.41	228.07
8	Namakkal	15	322	21	3119.43	207.96

Sl. No.	District	No. of Panchayat Unions	No. of Village Panchayats	Average No. of Panchayats per union	Rural Area (in Sq. km)	Average Area per Panchayat Union (in Sq. km)
9	Dharmapuri	8	251	31	4407.43	550.93
10	Krishnagiri	10	333	33	4965.73	496.57
11	Erode	14	225	16	2626.99	187.64
12	Tiruppur	13	265	20	4545.50	349.65
13	Coimbatore	12	228	19	2534.24	211.19
14	The Nilgiris	4	35	9	1170.39	292.60
15	Thanjavur	14	589	42	3657.67	261.26
16	Nagapattinam	11	434	39	2400.31	218.21
17	Thiruvavur	10	430	43	2322.69	232.27
18	Tiruchirappalli	14	404	29	4028.00	287.71
19	Karur	8	157	20	2656.25	332.03
20	Perambalur	4	121	30	1609.54	402.39
21	Ariyalur	6	201	34	1710.17	285.03
22	Pudukkottai	13	497	38	4433.78	341.06
23	Madurai	13	420	32	3183.18	244.86
24	Theni	8	130	16	1159.89	144.99
25	Dindigul	14	306	22	4401.34	314.38
26	Ramanathapuram	11	429	39	4116.19	374.20
27	Virudhunagar	11	450	41	3282.08	298.37
28	Sivaganga	12	445	37	3075.90	256.33
29	Tirunelveli	19	425	22	4283.06	225.42
30	Thoothukkudi	12	403	34	4260.78	355.07
31	Kanniyakumari	9	95	11	626.14	69.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>12,524</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,04,149.61</b>	<b>270.52</b>

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.

## **2.20. 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.

## **2.21. Infrastructure of Panchayat Unions**

### **2.21.1. Office Buildings**

All the 385 Panchayat Unions have permanent office buildings. Wherever the buildings are dilapidated due to age, new buildings are constructed in lieu of the old Buildings using State Government funds. Accordingly, 78 Panchayat Union Office Buildings have been taken up at an estimate



cost of Rs.148.25 crore from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16.

### 2.21.2. Computers and Internet Facilities

All the 385 Panchayat Union Offices have been provided with IT Hardware and internet facility.

### 2.21.3. Block Panchayat Service Centre

To enable different departments to provide services at Block level and also to help in the online transaction related to development process, 120 Block Panchayat Service Centres had been taken up under MGNREGS during 2013-14 at an estimated cost of Rs.32.88 crore. Similarly, 150 Block Panchayat Service Centres were taken up during 2014-15 at an estimated cost of Rs.45.45 crore.

### 2.21.4. Panchayat Union Elementary and Middle Schools

There are 28,031 Elementary and Middle Schools under the control of Panchayat Unions in the State. The infrastructure facilities such as construction of class rooms, kitchen sheds,

water supply, toilet facilities and compound wall are provided under different Rural Development Schemes and General funds of Panchayat Unions. The District wise details of Elementary and Middle schools are detailed below:

**Table 2.18**

**Details of Panchayat Union Elementary and Middle Schools**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Panchayat Union Elementary Schools	No. of Pt. Union Middle Schools	Total
1	Kancheepuram	737	284	1,021
2	Tiruvallur	839	242	1,081
3	Cuddalore	758	251	1,009
4	Villupuram	1,222	397	1,619
5	Vellore	1,156	401	1,557
6	Tiruvannamalai	1,190	306	1,496
7	Salem	975	345	1,320
8	Namakkal	649	148	797
9	Dharmapuri	785	313	1,098
10	Krishnagiri	1,091	286	1,377
11	Erode	743	283	1,026
12	Tiruppur	840	227	1,067
13	Coimbatore	665	216	881
14	The Nilgiris	215	65	280
15	Thanjavur	796	190	986
16	Nagapattinam	489	176	665
17	Tiruvarur	535	209	744
18	Tiruchirappalli	712	203	915
19	Karur	497	163	660
20	Ariyalur	343	117	460
21	Perambalur	170	59	229
22	Pudukkottai	1,001	294	1,295
23	Madurai	639	207	846
24	Theni	237	82	319
25	Dindigul	857	200	1,057
26	Ramanathapuram	756	155	911
27	Virudhunagar	600	150	750

Sl. No.	District	No. of Panchayat Union Elementary Schools	No. of Pt. Union Middle Schools	Total
28	Sivagangai	705	243	948
29	Tirunelveli	555	99	654
30	Thoothukkudi	476	112	588
31	Kanniyakumari	280	95	375
Total		21,513	6518	28,031

### 2.21.5. Water Source Structures

Ponds and Ooranies and Minor Irrigation Tanks in rural areas are some of the important assets of rural Local Bodies. The District wise number of ponds/Ooranies and MI tanks are as below:

**Table 2.19**

#### **District wise details of Ponds / Ooranies and MI Tanks**

Sl.No	District	MI Tanks	Ooranies / Ponds	Total
1	Kancheepuram	1,100	1,240	2,340
2	Tiruvallur	649	2,059	2,708
3	Cuddalore	254	2,304	2,558
4	Villupuram	1,257	3,551	4,808
5	Vellore	633	854	1,487
6	Tiruvannamalai	1,250	2,027	3,277
7	Salem	242	375	617
8	Namakkal	152	422	574
9	Dharmapuri	555	628	1,183
10	Krishnagiri	1,172	1,211	2,383
11	Erode	19	597	616
12	Tiruppur	10	1,434	1,444
13	Coimbatore	9	709	718
14	The Nilgiris	0	225	225
15	Thanjavur	63	3,131	3,194
16	Nagapattinam	0	3,979	3,979

Sl.No	District	MI Tanks	Ooranies / Ponds	Total
17	Tiruvarur	0	3,602	3,602
18	Tiruchirappalli	1,406	705	2,111
19	Karur	108	388	496
20	Ariyalur	477	1,615	2,092
21	Perambalur	138	753	891
22	Pudukkottai	3,824	1,795	5,619
23	Madurai	1,029	3,233	4,262
24	Theni	26	319	345
25	Dindigul	1,577	1,000	2,577
26	Ramanathapuram	818	2,499	3,317
27	Virudhunagar	300	1,730	2,030
28	Sivagangai	2,776	4,156	6,932
29	Tirunelveli	769	769	1,538
30	Thoothukkudi	397	1,148	1,545
31	Kanniyakumari	599	300	899
Total		21,609	48,758	70,367

### 2.22. District Panchayat

In Tamil Nadu, there are 31 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.

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

may constitute the following Standing Committees:

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

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.

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

#### **2.22.2. Finance**

The District Panchayat has no taxation powers. The State Finance Commission Grant is the main source of revenue. In certain cases, 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.

### **2.22.3. District Planning Committee**

The Institution of District Planning Committee is envisaged in the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. Accordingly, the District Planning Committee has been constituted in all the 31 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. The functions of the District Planning Committee are:

1. Collection, Compilation and Updation of information on the natural resources of the district to create a comprehensive database for decentralised planning.
2. Identification of priority needs.
3. Determination of policies, programmes and priorities for development of the district.
4. Consolidating the plans of rural local bodies and urban local bodies for the preparation of district plan. This

consolidated plan facilitates the State Planning Commission in the preparation of State Plan.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation of various developmental programmes in the district.
6. Encouraging the participation of Voluntary Organizations in the development process.
7. Advising the State Government with regard to the implementation of State Schemes.
8. Any other function that may be entrusted by the State Government.

### **2.23. Infrastructure to District Panchayats**

#### **2.23.1. Office Buildings**

All the 31 District Panchayats in the State, have permanent office buildings. The Districts of Tiruvallur, Vellore and Virudhunagar previously did not have permanent office buildings for which the Government had issued orders sanctioning 3 buildings at the estimate cost of Rs.2.25 crore (Rs.75 lakh per building)

under Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue for the year 2014-15. The construction of District Panchayat office building at Tiruvallur Virudhunagar and Vellore have been completed and occupied.

### 2.23.2. ICT Infrastructure

All the 31 District Panchayats have been provided with computer and printer with internet facility.

### 2.23.3. Vehicles

All the District Panchayat Chairpersons and the District Panchayat Secretaries have been provided with vehicle for close monitoring of the State and Central schemes.

### 2.24. Repairing, Renovation and Construction of District Panchayat Resource Centre at five RIRDs under RGPSA 2014-15

In 2014-15, under RGPSA scheme of Government of India an amount of Rs.2.60 crore was allotted for the construction of District Panchayat Resource Centres at 5 RIRDs viz., S.V.Nagaram, Krishnagiri, Pattukkottai,

Bhavanisagar and T.Kallupatti and all works were completed.

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	S.V. Nagaram	50.00
2.	Krishnagiri	50.00
3.	Pattukottai	60.00
4.	Bhavanisagar	50.00
5.	T.Kallupatti	50.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>260.00</b>

Similarly under RGPSA the existing old buildings of RIRDs have been repaired and renovated at an estimate cost of Rs.2.38 crore. The details of repair and renovation works are as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Name of the work	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	S.V. Nagaram	Renovation of 7 existing buildings	50.00
2.	Krishnagiri	Repairs of existing 3 Hostel and main buildings	50.00
3.	Pattukottai	Renovation of existing Mess building, Guest House, Library and Hostel buildings	38.00
4.	Bhavanisagar	Repairs and Renovation of Hostel, Class room and Training Hall.	50.00
5.	T.Kallupatti	Repairs and Renovation of 5 existing buildings	50.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>238.00</b>

### **2.25. Construction of Panchayat office buildings under RGPSA 2014-15.**

Sanction was given for the construction of 56 new Village Panchayat office buildings for the Panchayats having less than 5,000 population at the rate of Rs.12 Lakh per building and at an estimate of Rs.672 lakh. Similarly, sanction had been given to 6 Village Panchayat buildings for having more than 5000 population at the rate of Rs.15 lakh per building and at the total cost of Rs.90 lakh. As such, totally Rs.762 lakh has been sanctioned. All the works were completed.

In 2015-16, under RGPSA Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 896.00 lakh for the approved activities such as providing GPDP Training, Construction of 10 New District Panchayat resource centres at an estimate cost of each building Rs. 40.00 lakh, training infrastructure facilities to 5 RIRDs and financial support to Project Management Unit.

### **2.26. Awards**

Various awards have been constituted by the State Government and the Government of India to motivate and felicitate the initiatives and efforts taken by the three tiers of Panchayat Raj Institutions. PRIs are given the following Awards

- i) Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP)
- ii) Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha Puraskar
- iii) e-Panchayat Puraskar
- iv) State Award for Best Practice / Innovative Schemes

#### **2.26.1. Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP) awards**

Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP) awards have been constituted by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India with a view to support, encourage and facilitate the State to devolve more functions, functionaries and finances to the Panchayats and build their capacities.

Tamil Nadu is getting PSP awards every year since inception of the award. For the year

2012-13, the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India has given award to 6 best Village Panchayats, 2 best Panchayat Unions and one District Panchayat with a cash prize of Rs.1.22 crore at the rate of Rs.7 lakh for Village Panchayat, Rs.20 lakh for Panchayat Union and Rs.40 lakh for District Panchayat.

Similarly, for the year 2013-14, 6 Village Panchayats, 2 Panchayat Unions and 1 District Panchayat have got award at the rate of Rs.8 lakh for Village Panchayat, Rs.25 lakh for Panchayat Union and Rs.50 lakh for District Panchayat.

Similarly, for the year 2014-15, 6 Village Panchayats, 2 Panchayat Unions and 1 District Panchayat have got award at the rate of Rs.8 lakh for each Village Panchayat, Rs.20 lakh for each Panchayat Union and Rs.30 lakh for District Panchayat.

Likewise, in the year 2015-16, 6 Village Panchayats, 2 Panchayat Union and 1 District Panchayat have got award with incentive amount. The details of PRIs are as detailed below :-

Sl. No.	Name of the PRI	Name of the District
1	Tiruppur District Panchayat	Tiruppur
2	Madukkarai Panchayat Union	Coimbatore
3	K.Mayiladumparai	Theni
4	Malumichampatti Village Panchayat	Coimbatore
5	Ariyanendal Village Panchayat	Ramanathapuram
6	Odandurai Village Panchayat	Coimbatore
7	Kadanad Village Panchayat	The Nilgiris
8	Rasingapuram Village Panchayat	Theni
9	Rajakkamangalam Village Panchayat	Kanniyakumari

### **2.26.2. Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha Puraskar (RGGSP)**

RGGSP has been constituted by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India from the year 2012 to encourage and honour the Gram Panchayats for their outstanding performance through effective Grama Sabha.

For the year 2011-12, Methalodai Village Panchayat of Thirupullani Block in Ramanathapuram District was awarded with the cash prize of Rs.5 lakh. For the year 2012-13, Nedungunam Village Panchayat of Peranamallur Block in Tiruvannamalai District was awarded with cash prize of Rs.10 lakh by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India. For the year 2013-14, Karuthanendal

Village Panchayat of Bhogalur Block in Ramanathapuram District was awarded with cash prize of Rs.10 lakh by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India.

For the year 2014-15, Bearhatty Village Panchayat of Coonoor Block in The Nilgiris District has been awarded with the cash award of Rs.10 lakh by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India.

Likewise, in the year 2015-16, Akkaraipatti Panchayat of Thoppampatti Panchayat Union of Dindigul District have got Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Puraskar award with incentive amount.

#### **2.26.3. e-Panchayat Puraskar 2014**

e-Panchayat Puraskar award is given by the Government of India to the States. e-Panchayat is one of the Mission Mode Projects under National e-Governance plan to transform the functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions to be more transparent, accountable and making them effective organs of decentralized self-governance. The Ministry

of Panchayat Raj, Government of India has developed 10 Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) applications. **Tamil Nadu was given the e-Panchayat Puraskar for the year 2014** and the award was given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

#### **2.26.4. Award for Best Practices / Innovative Schemes (Habitation wise Drinking water Supply Online Monitoring)**

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is continuously taking initiative to monitor drinking water supply to all the habitations in rural areas. An online module has been created in this regard and rolled out in TNRD website for monitoring the supply of drinking water to the habitations on daily basis. In appreciation of this system the State Government had honoured the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department with the Award for the Best Practices / Innovative Schemes. **The Hon'ble Chief Minister presented the Award to the Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and Rural Development on the Independence day, 2014.**



### 3. STATE SCHEMES

#### 3. State schemes

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

Normally, "Village Panchayat" is being taken as the basic structural and functional unit of development. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Amma has committed to take up the planning, financing and implementation of the rural development schemes a step further i.e., to the level of habitation in the Village Panchayat. With the objective of equitable distribution of resources to all habitations, this Government has introduced the flagship programme called **Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme** from 2011-12 onwards to overcome the bottlenecks in the uneven distribution of resources and to provide minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all the habitations. ***Tamil Nadu is the only State focusing on 'Habitation' as the unit of development and no other State in the Country is implementing such an innovative scheme.***

There are 12,524 Village Panchayats in the State spread across the 31 Districts (except Chennai). There is an average of about 6 habitations in each Village Panchayat in Tamil Nadu with 79,394 habitations in 12,524 Village Panchayats. However, the number of habitations varies from district to district. The average number of habitations in a Village Panchayat in The Nilgiris District is 37 whereas it is only 3 in Villupuram District. Uniform allocation of funds to all the Village Panchayats, having varied number of habitations, has led to disparity in development, disproportionate distribution of assets and uneven progress. Hence, to remove the above lacunae and to have a balanced distribution of fund, assets creation and the basic infra-structure, "Habitation" has been taken as the basic unit for implementation of Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme" (THAI Scheme).

The population in Tamil Nadu varies widely with some Village Panchayats having population even below 500 while some others have population exceeding 10,000. On the

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

**Table 3.1**

**Classification of Village Panchayats based on the number of habitations**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Habitation range</b>	<b>No.of Village Panchayats</b>
1	Below 5	6,241
2	5-15	5,434
3	16-25	637
4	26-50	189
5	Above 50	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,524</b>

**3.1.1. Fund allocation**

There is a positive correlation between the population of a Village Panchayat and the number of habitations within it. The requirement of a Village Panchayat will be more if it has more number of habitations. Taking this into consideration, the Village Panchayats have been grouped into 5 categories based on the number of habitations for the purpose of allocation of funds. Thus, Village panchayats with more number of habitations with a larger population shall

receive more funds. The following table also exhibits the same facts.

**Table 3.2**

**Fund allotment under THAI Scheme**

Sl. No	Habitation Range	No. of Village Panchayats	Total Population	Average Population per Panchayat	Allocation per Panchayat (Rs. in lakhs)		
					Minimum Basic Grant	Additional Fund	Total Fund
1	Below 5	6,241	1,25,34,047	2,008	20	0	20
2	5-15	5,434	1,73,92,688	3,201	20	10	30
3	16-25	637	35,53,429	5,578	20	20	40
4	26-50	189	15,57,132	8,239	20	30	50
5	Above 50	23*	3,07,557	13,372	20	30	50
Total		12,524	3,53,44,853	2,822	-	-	-

\* There are 23 Village Panchayats with more than 50 habitations. The requirements of these habitations have been identified and dovetailed with various Rural Development Schemes during 2014-15.

In 2011-12, the scheme was implemented with an annual allocation of Rs.680 crore. Considering the importance of fulfilling the infrastructural gaps in rural habitations, the Government has enhanced the allocation to Rs.750 crore from the year 2012-13.

The additional amount of Rs.70 crore is earmarked for improving connectivity in the vicinity of THAI villages.

**3.1.2. Scheme Components**

Works under THAI Scheme are grouped under the following 3 categories.

**Table 3.3**

Works taken up under THAI Scheme

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

**Table 3.4**

**Scheme Implementation in phases**

Year	No. of Village Panchayats	No. of Habitations	Fund Allocation (Rs. in crore)
2011-12	2,020	25,335	680.00
2012-13	2,250	18,581	750.00
2013-14	2,500	15,115	750.00
2014-15	2,741	12,095	750.00
2015-16	3,013	8,268	750.00
Total	12,524	79,394	3680.00

### **3.1.3. Achievements**

THAI Scheme was implemented from 2011-12 to 2015-16 in 79,394 habitations of 12,524 Village Panchayats. 51,178 Water Supply works like Over Head Tanks, Mini Power Pumps, Ground Level Reservoirs and Hand Pump works, 1,05,714 Street Light works, 47,491 road works like CC road & BT Roads, 23,302 Cremation Shed / Burial Ground & Pathway to Burial ground, 610 Additional works like Public Distribution Shops, Anganwadis, SHG Buildings, Threshing Floors and Play grounds and 3153 Other works, totally 2,31,769 works were taken up and completed with an allocation of Rs.3,680 crore.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Amma has decided to extend the THAI Scheme for another 5 years from 2016-17 to 2020-21 with various components for development and improvement of habitations in the Village Panchayats in a more sustainable manner.

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

**The 'Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme' ordered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is a flagship scheme of the Government of Tamil Nadu, which fulfills the housing needs of the rural poor. This is the first time in the country that houses are constructed with an area of 300 sq.ft. with Solar Powered Home Lights at an unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakh, which is entirely funded by the State Government during the year 2011-12.**

The Government had issued orders for the construction of 3 lakhs Solar Powered Green Houses vide G.O.(Ms) No.46, RD&PR (SGS-I) Dept., dt.17.08.2011 for the next five years starting from 2011-12 with an annual target of 60,000 Green Houses.

Considering the request of the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the people, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 09.04.2013,

that the unit cost of the house under CMSPGHS would be enhanced from Rs.1.80 lakh to Rs.2.10 lakh from the year 2013-14. Out of the total cost, the cost of construction will be Rs.1.80 lakh and Rs.30,000 is earmarked for installation of Solar Powered Home Lighting System which is being done through the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) in co-ordination with the Project Director of District Rural Development Agencies.

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

- All the people living below poverty line in rural areas are eligible for Solar Powered Green Houses.
- Each house is built with an area of 300 square feet at an unit cost of Rs.2.10 lakh fully funded by the State Government.
- Each house consists of a living room, bed room, kitchen, toilet and verandah apart from a provision for Rain Water Harvesting structure.
- Each house is provided with 5 solar powered Compact Fluorescent Lamps

(CFL), one each in bed room, living room, kitchen, toilet and verandah. Each beneficiary is given the option to have an electric connection powered by TNEB, which will be metered.

- Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) is the implementing agency for solar lighting component.
- The Green Houses are constructed either in situ (replacing his/her existing dwelling structure) or in the land owned by the beneficiary elsewhere in the Village Panchayat. No land acquisition is envisaged under this scheme. Only people with patta or valid title for their sites are eligible under this scheme.

### **3.2.2. Convergence with SBM(G) and MGNREGS**

- i. In addition to the unit cost, each beneficiary shall be paid the amount for 90 person days as per the provisions in convergence with MGNREGS.

- ii. Further a sum of Rs.12,000/- shall be provided to the beneficiary for construction of IHHL in convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

### **3.2.3. Eligibility of the Beneficiaries**

The beneficiary should:

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

### **3.2.4. Mode of Selection of Beneficiaries**

- A permanent wait list of BPL for each Village Panchayat should be drawn and

the poorest of the poor should be selected.

- Out of the total allocation of 60,000 houses in a year, 17,400 houses are allotted to SC community i.e., 29%, 600 houses are allotted to ST community i.e., 1% and the remaining 42,000 houses are allotted to others i.e., 70% (Except SC and ST) for the people living below poverty line in rural areas.
- 3% of the Districtwise allocation should be exclusively reserved for differently abled persons.
- While preparing the list of beneficiaries, priority should be given to differently abled, widows, destitute and deserted women, women headed families, Ex-servicemen and retired members of the Paramilitary forces, families living in rural areas falling under the Below Poverty Line category having severely malnourished children (as identified by the ICDS Department), transgenders, HIV/AIDS/TB affected who are certified by the Deputy Director

(Health Services) concerned and victims of natural calamities such as fire, flood, etc., Priority shall also be given to households having a mentally challenged person in the family.

- The Village Panchayat should draw a list of eligible beneficiaries living below poverty line and place it before the Grama Sabha for its approval.
- The details regarding selection of beneficiaries, allocation of houses, supply of materials and other guidelines regarding the implementation of the scheme are detailed in G.O.(Ms)No.64, RD & PR (SGS-1) Dept, dated 24.04.2015, which can be accessed through RD website [http://tnrd.gov.in/scheme/st\\_cmshgs.php](http://tnrd.gov.in/scheme/st_cmshgs.php)

### **3.2.5. Achievement under CMSPGHS**

**From the year 2011-12 to 2015-16, Three Lakh Green Houses were constructed at a total cost of Rs.5,940 crore.**

Under Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme, construction of Green

House with Solar home lights will be continued for another five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21. During the year 2016-17, 20,000 houses will be constructed at an estimate cost of Rs.420 Crore.

### **3.3. Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme for Weavers**

For the benefit of the weavers in the rural areas, the Government have issued orders for the construction 10,000 houses for the weavers in rural areas during 2013-14 in G.O. (Ms). No. 231, Handloom, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi (T2) dated 22.10.2013 funded by Handloom, Handicraft, Textile and Khadi Department and implemented through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

The Plinth area of each house is 365 sq.ft. with a unit cost of Rs.2.60 Lakhs. Out of this Rs.2.30 Lakhs is earmarked for construction of houses and Rs. 30,000/- for solar home lighting system. Totally 10,000 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs.260 crore.

### **3.4. Thane Housing Scheme**

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister, to alleviate the sufferings of THANE cyclone victims directed to provide permanent houses for the

people who had lost their huts which were completely damaged by “Thane” cyclone. Accordingly, ‘**Thane Housing Scheme**’ was launched for the construction of 1 lakh concrete houses at a cost of Rs. 1,000 crore to replace damaged houses in the Thane Cyclone affected Districts of Cuddalore (90,000 houses) and Villupuram (10,000 houses) at a unit cost of Rs. One lakh and houses were constructed.

### 3.5. Rural Infrastructure – Roads

Rural Roads constitute about 86% of the total road network in Tamil Nadu. The Rural roads are instrumental in the socio-economic transformation of the Villages by providing livelihood opportunities, access to education, health and marketing centers.

Our Hon’ble Chief Minister has a vision to improve the rural road network and there by to ensure provision of connectivity even to the remotest and far flung corners of the state.

#### 3.5.1. Strengthening of Database

- i. The rural road network data base has been streamlined and updated and the length of the rural road network which

was **1.03 lakh Km prior to 2011 increased to 1.47 lakh Km in 2015-16.**

- ii. Each Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union road has been assigned with a unique ‘**Road Code**’.
- iii. Each Bus Plying road has been assigned a unique “**Bus Route Code**”.
- iv. The complete list of the Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads is available in the website [www.tnrd.gov.in](http://www.tnrd.gov.in).

The details of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads are as given below:

**Table 3.5**

#### **Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads**

Sl.No	Type of Surface	Village Panchayat Road	Panchayat Union Road	Total
		Length in ‘Km’		
1	Black topped	66,727	29,189	<b>95,916</b>
2	Cement concrete	2,633	274	<b>2,907</b>



Sl.No	Type of Surface	Village Panchayat Road	Panchayat Union Road	Total
		Length in 'Km'		
3	Double layer WBM	2,148	244	<b>2,392</b>
4	Single Layer WBM	7,249	514	<b>7,763</b>
5	Gravel	5,947	266	<b>6,213</b>
6	Earthen	31,254	1,098	<b>32,352</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,15,958</b>	<b>31,585</b>	<b>1,47,543</b>

### 3.5.2. Policy initiatives

The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced an omnibus scheme for the improvement of rural roads called the **Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS) during 2015-16** by merging various road schemes.

This scheme provides flexibility to the District Collectors in the allocation of funds for the improvement of rural roads. **An amount of Rs.800 crore was sanctioned for the improvement of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads under TNRRIS, during the year 2015-16.**

From out of the funds allocated to the Districts, 50% was allocated to the Districts

based on population and the balance 50% was allocated based on the length of the road network in the Districts.

This Scheme is implemented in two streams:

**Stream-I:** Upgradation of Non-BT roads to BT standards with an allocation of Rs.400Crore.

**Stream-II:** Strengthening of existing damaged BT roads and maintenance of existing damaged BT roads with an allocation of Rs.400 Crore. From out of the allocation from Stream –II, atleast 50% shall be allocated for Bus Plying roads and not less than 25% of the fund should be earmarked for roads requiring periodic renewal.

**Totally 2,387 road works for a length of 4,225 Km have been taken up at a cost of Rs.800 crore. The Scheme will be continued during 2016-17 also.**

**Table 3.6****Scheme wise Details of Road Works taken up in the last 5 years**

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvements Scheme (THAI)	7,170.29	1,167.38
2	NABARD-RIDF	5,522.51	1252.21
3	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	2,818.28	1,160.78
4	Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)	4225.10	800.00
5	Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS)	4,318.92	616.67
6	Bus Plying Road Improvement Scheme (BPRIS)	1,399.28	300.00
7	Plastic Roads	429.87	37.50
8	State Finance Commission Grants (SFC)	1,552.46	304.30
9	Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)	1191.46	406.73
10	13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants	6,573.13	622.00
11	Rural Road Maintenance Scheme (RRMS)	3,649.19	381.07
12	Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)	1,175.11	187.66
13	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	660.52	106.70
14	Others (IGFF, BRGF, SSS, SBGF, General Fund, VP surplus fund, etc.)	5848.78	1442.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,534.90</b>	<b>8,785.85</b>

**3.5.3. Green Initiatives**

In order to ensure safe disposal of plastic waste, the Department has taken up laying of waste plastic mixed BT roads on a massive scale. Totally, 9,650.08 Km length of roads were constructed using waste plastic at a cost of Rs.1285.17 Crore. Centre for collecting and processing the plastic waste were established in all the 31 Districts at a cost of Rs.1.40 Crore.

**3.5.4. Design Wing**

Considering that the department has been taking up many high value bridges and building works in recent years, a design wing has been created at the State level. This wing scrutinizes the documents relating to design of all the high value works and is also involved in the preparation of type designs for various buildings.

**3.5.5. Technology Initiatives**

The Department has developed a mobile based application software for the Real time monitoring of Rural road works. This mobile based application provides instantaneous stage

of work along with geo referenced photographs.

### **3.5.6. Quality Control**

As a measure of providing necessary quality control checks in a transparent manner, the department has engaged retired engineers as State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to function as independent third party Quality control mechanism. These State Quality Monitors are deputed to the Districts every month to inspect the works and to submit reports. The action taken by the districts on the report of the SQMs is reviewed periodically.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Roads Development agency (NRRDA) is also deploying NQMs to randomly check the quality of works under PMGSY.

To provide further impetus to the quality of rural roads the Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.5.60 crore for setting up **Quality Control Laboratories in the 5 RIRDs and for establishing 5 Mobile**

**Quality Control labs.** These labs will be equipped with all the testing equipments that are required for carrying out field tests.

### **3.5.7. NABARD-RIDF**

Government of India, has set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD for financing rural infrastructure projects implemented by the State Governments.

#### **NABARD-RIDF XX (2014-15)**

Under NABARD-RIDF XX, 589 road works for a total length of 1,183 Km and 26 bridges have been taken up at a cost of Rs.339.61 crore.

#### **NABARD-RIDF XXI (2015-16)**

Under NABARD-RIDF XXI, 193 road works for a total length of 372.74 Km and 41 bridge works have been taken up at a cost of Rs.162.76 crore.

The Details of works taken up under NABARD-RIDF in the last 5 years is given below:-

**Table 3.7**

**Details of Works taken up under NABARD-  
RIDF in the last 5 years**

Sl. No.	Year	Nos.	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs in crore)
1	2011-12	958	2598.65	451.77
2	2012-13	381	1000.46	198.07
3	2013-14	185	367.63	100.00
4	2014-15	615	1183.03	339.61
5	2015-16	234	372.74	162.76
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,373</b>	<b>5,522.51</b>	<b>1,252.21</b>

**3.5.8.State Infrastructure & Amenities Fund**

Director of Town and Country Planning administers State Infrastructure and Amenities Fund. Infrastructure and Amenities charge is collected from residential, commercial and industrial buildings since 2007.

For the year 2014-15, 53 bridges have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.69.12 crore in 9 districts under Infrastructure and Amenities Fund.

For the year 2015-16, 13 works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.3.21 Crore for Salem District.

**3.6. Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme**

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has always been according highest priority for provision of infrastructure facilities in Schools. Accordingly, this Government introduced Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CSIDS) during 2011-12. This scheme envisages the provision of basic infrastructure facilities like New Class rooms, Kitchen sheds, Water supply, Toilets, etc., and also the Repairs and Renovation of the existing facilities in the Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools in rural areas. This Scheme is being implemented in the Panchayat Union Schools located in Town Panchayat and Municipalities also.

Strength of the students in the school is the basis for taking new buildings. New school buildings are constructed with RCC roof along with weathering course. If adequate space is not available, a new floor is added to the

existing RCC Building after assessing its structural stability.

New kitchen sheds are taken up in those schools where kitchen sheds are not available. The existing damaged kitchen shed can be taken up for repair and renovation.

New kitchen sheds are taken up with additional store rooms for stocking the commodities. Repairing and Extension of water pipelines is provided wherever necessary. New water supply connection is also provided wherever necessary.

This Government ensures that all the Panchayat Union Schools have adequate toilet facilities for girls and boys. Incinerators are provided in the toilets for the benefit of girl students. As a measure to maintain the school environment clean and also to ensure the safety of the students, compound wall construction is also allowed.

### **3.6.1. Achievement from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16:**

A total amount of Rs.500 crore has been allocated for the years 2011-12 to 2015-16.

A total of 48,011 works were taken up and completed. The year wise details are given below:-

**Table 3.8**

Sl. NO	Category	Number of works					TOTAL
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
New Works							
1	School Building	155	58	113	84	152	562
2	Kitchenshed	1049	618	232	107	41	2047
3	Toilet	847	523	563	375	302	2610
4	Water Supply	2217	893	1267	924	455	5756
5	Compound Wall	9	1191	544	1108	571	3423
Sub Total		4277	3283	2719	2598	1521	14398
Repair Works							
1	School Building	1228	2063	3536	4590	4664	16081
2	Kitchen shed	1397	1189	1099	839	652	5176
3	Toilet	3516	2534	2686	2024	1596	12356
Sub Total		6141	5786	7321	7453	6912	33613
Grand Total		10418	9069	10040	10051	8433	48011

This Scheme will be implemented during 2016-17 also.

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

The MLAs identify the infrastructure gaps in their constituencies and propose the works to be executed under the MLACDS. The scheme is implemented both in Rural and Urban areas. The fund allocation under the scheme is Rs.2.00 crore per constituency per annum.

The District Collectors accord administrative sanction for the chosen works and also identify the implementing agency. A sum of Rs.1.10 crore is earmarked as Tied Funds for Priority Works and for the remaining Rs. 90 lakh, the MLAs can choose works of their choice as per the guidelines of the scheme.

### 3.7.1. Salient Features

#### Works to be taken up under Tied Component of Rs. 1.10 crore

1. Infrastructure to Schools (Corporation / Municipality/ Panchayat Union / Government Schools only) in Rural and Urban areas. : Rs.25 lakh
2. Construction of Anganwadi Buildings/ Noon Meal Centres / Noon Meal Kitchen Sheds, Modernization of Anganwadi/ Kitchen Centres in rural and urban areas. : Rs.20 lakh
3. Water Supply works : Rs.15 lakh
4. Any other permissible work not falling within the 'Negative list / Prohibited works according to the choice of MLA as detailed below: : Rs.50 lakhs

#### In Rural & Urban Areas

1. Installation of Solar Street Lights in rural areas/Roof top solar power in Government buildings/LED street lights in rural areas.

2. Upgradation of Gravel / WBM Roads to BT Standard
3. Renewal of badly worn-out BT roads (laying of BT layer only with filling up of potholes, if necessary)
4. Laying of Cement concrete Roads
5. Provision of rooms, buildings and / or compound walls for Government and Local Body Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Government Veterinary Hospitals, Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges, Government Hostels, Government ITIs and Government Polytechnics.
6. Provision of infrastructure facilities to Government Special Schools for the differently-abled and Government Orphanages.
7. Construction of Bridges.
8. Provision of additional Burial Grounds / Cremation Grounds to the Village Panchayats, such facilities and provision of infrastructure and compound wall facilities to the burial grounds / cremation grounds in urban areas.
9. Provision of compound wall / fencing in the burial grounds belonging to public wakfs registered with wakf Board. Since the wakf Board does not have any Engineering wing,

this work may be entrusted with the Local Bodies concerned.

10. Construction of Public Distribution Shop Buildings.

11. Construction of building for physical fitness centre / Gymnasium along with required equipments, which will be asset of the concerned local bodies.

- *In Rural areas in addition to the above works, Construction of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for women and men can be taken up*
- *In urban areas in addition to the above works, Provision of Concrete Pavements with storm water drains, Formation of new Public Parks, Construction of Public Toilets and Purchase of Jetrodding machines and hydraulically operated sewerage machines may also be taken up.*

### **Works to be Taken Up Under Untied Component of Rs.90 lakh.**

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

taken up under the Untied component of MLACDS. (Construction of Bus Passengers Shelters is permitted under this component)

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

1. Construction of Office and Residential buildings belonging to Central and State Government, including Public Sector Undertakings, Co-operatives and Societies. **Exception:** i) Construction of Direct procurement Centres, Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies, Bulk Chilling Centres. ii) Construction of compound wall to 84 MLA offices @ total estimated cost of Rs.213.15 lakhs sanctioned vide GO Ms. No. 179, RD&PR (SGS-1), dated : 19.12.2013.
2. Assets for individual /family benefits (Exception: Construction of new houses in Town Panchayats as per IAY norms)
3. All renovation, maintenance and repair works : **Exception:** Repair of houses constructed under Government schemes up to 31.12.2006 including houses of IAY, TAHDCO, Tamil Nadu Slum

Clearance Board can be taken up for an amount not exceeding Rs.50,000 per house. However, permission letter should be obtained from the TNSCB / TAHDCO before taking up the repair works.

4. Purchase of all movable items, equipments and furniture **Exception:** (i) Purchase of furniture and equipments for Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges, Government Hostels, Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centers, Government Veterinary Hospitals, Government ITIs. and Government Polytechnics. (ii) Purchase of aids and appliances for differently abled persons (iii) Purchase of CP Chair for Polio and stroke attacked persons and purchase of mentally challenged Learning Kits for mentally challenged children learning in their special schools (iv) Purchase of physical exercise equipments to be installed in the physical fitness centre / Gymnasium.

(v) Purchase of equipments for installation of solar photovoltaic items in the existing Government buildings.

5. Any work in Government aided and self financing Schools and Colleges.
6. All works involving Commercial establishments/units.
7. Grants and loans, contribution to any Central and State / UT Relief Funds.
8. Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
9. Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works or items.
10. All revenue and recurring expenditure.
11. Works within the places of religious worship and on lands belonging to or owned by religious faiths / groups.
12. Desilting of Ponds, Ooraries, rivers, tanks, canals, channels and the like.
13. Gravel / WBM Roads (Roads up to BT standard only should be taken up)
14. Installation of High Mast Lights.



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

### **3.7.2. Implementation of MLACDS**

During 2015-16, a sum of Rs.470 crore has been allocated under the scheme and 14,682 works have been taken up.

For the year 2016-17 also, a sum of Rs.470 crore has been allocated under this Scheme.

### **3.8. Self Sufficiency Scheme**

Self Sufficiency Scheme involves the community directly in the developmental process in planning, resource mobilization, execution and maintenance. The Government supplements the efforts of the community with financial assistance and provides technical support.

This scheme is being implemented both in rural and urban areas from 2011-12 onwards.

### **3.8.1. Public Participation**

The minimum public contribution for any of the identified work should be one-third of the estimate amount.

### **3.8.2. Selection of Works**

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.
2. The District Collector ascertains the actual need and feasibility of the work to be taken up with reference to the norms of the scheme. After justifying the need, the Collector calls for the detailed estimates from the implementing agency. Then, the applicant has to deposit the prescribed amount by means of Demand Draft to the District Collector or Project Director, District Rural Development Agency for sanction.
3. The contributions given by the local bodies and Universities shall not be accepted under this scheme.

4. The permission of the Local Body or the Department concerned, if required, shall be obtained before according administrative sanction.
5. If the assets to be created have to be maintained by the Local Body/Department, their concurrence shall be obtained.
6. If requests are received for various works but amount available is limited under the scheme, the District Collector shall give priority for the works which are of maximum benefit to the community.

### 3.8.3. Execution of works

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

To facilitate larger participation of the people in this Scheme, if the public or contributors opt to execute the work themselves or through their agency, willingness should be given by them. The District Collector examines the request and permit the contributors or the agency to

execute the works if the public contribution is 50% or more than the estimate of the work. But in case of Desiltation of PWD tanks and desilting of Tanks under the control of Municipalities and Town Panchayats, even if the public contribution is 50% or more, the work should be executed only through tender.

### 3.8.4. Achievements during 2011-12 to 2015-16

From 2011-12 to 2015-16, a total of 10,801 useful community assets have been created at a total cost of Rs. 694.34 crore as shown in the table below:

**Table 3.9**

Sl.No	Category	No. of Works					Total
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	Water Supply	390	443	460	271	181	1745
2	Procurement and supply	496	425	295	501	509	2226
3	Repairs and Renovation	20	8	5	42	36	111
4	Irrigation works	463	425	463	407	374	2132
5	Buildings	473	440	355	377	299	1944
6	Threshing Floor	8	8	15	8	14	53
7	Roads	715	485	432	531	413	2576
8	Others	0	0	7	5	2	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,565</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>10,801</b>

This scheme will be implemented during 2016-17 also.

### **3.9. Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam**

#### **Initiatives of State Government**

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 aims at providing the best infrastructure services in India in terms of universal access to water and sanitation. The goal of an open defecation free "**Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam**" needs to be achieved expeditiously by organizing all stakeholders into a mass movement.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have pioneered the sanitation revolution in the State through various initiatives. The Integrated Women Sanitary Complexes constructed in all the then existing 12,618 Village Panchayats at the rate of one Complex in each Panchayat during 2001-04 provided access to basic sanitation facilities for rural women and children. Clean Village Campaign introduced in 2003 provided a momentum to the sanitation coverage. In view of low unit cost at that point of time, the State Government provided an additional State share of Rs.1,500 per unit, for

Individual Household Latrines in April, 2012. Similar to the sanitation facilities created for rural women, construction of Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes was also taken up in 2012-13. State Level Massive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign launched in July, 2013 and the Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) through the field functionaries of various Government Departments provided impetus in demand generation and household sanitation coverage. The involvement of Community Based Organisations like Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRC) / Panchayat Level Federations (PLF) of Self Help Groups at Village level in the construction and usage Monitoring of IHHL has brought about a paradigm shift in the Sanitation coverage. Introduction of 'Thooimai Kaavalars' in Solid Waste Management activities in the selected 9,000 Village Panchayats have brought about a visible and perceptible impact in the maintenance of Cleanliness in these Villages. In order to sustain the Sanitation facilities in the Government Schools in rural areas, necessary funds have been provided to ensure

maintenance of clean and functional toilets. All these have become pioneering initiatives at National Level.

### **3.10. Renovation of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women**

Responding to the sanitation needs of women, the Government in 2001 decided to build Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women in all the then existing 12,618 Village Panchayats in the State, at an approximate area of 750 sq.ft. each. Each complex had 14 water closets, 2 bathrooms, 1 pump room with pump set, 1 water tub and stone-paved washing facilities. Adequate water supply for washing and bathing requirements were also provided. The Village Panchayats provided electricity connection for water supply and lighting and the allotted families maintained the upkeep of the complex. The complexes were provided with incinerators for disposal of the sanitary napkins of the user women.

However, most of the Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women were rendered unusable due to lack of attention for its

maintenance during 2006-11. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, 12,796 sanitary complexes which were in the State of disuse have been renovated at a cost of Rs.170 crore during 2011-12, thereby restoring the basic facilities for the rural women. The periodical maintenance is done by the village panchayats and day to day maintenance is undertaken by the user group.

### **3.11. Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes**

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister ordered the provision of Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes (IMSC), during 2012-13 based on the demand raised by rural men for creation of sanitation facilities similar to Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women. In Tamil Nadu, 770 Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes were constructed at a cost of Rs.35 crore. The total area of the Complex is 570 sq.ft. Each complex has 8 toilets in which one toilet is provided with western closet for the benefit of the aged/differently abled and one is a baby friendly toilet. Separate area for bathing, water tub and stone-paved washing facilities are also provided. Exclusive water supply is ensured in

each Complex for sustainability and usage. Similar to the maintenance of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women, these User Groups undertake day to day maintenance. During 2014-15, IMSCs were constructed on need basis in 429 Village Panchayats.

### **3.12. Clean Village Campaign**

This Government launched “Clean Village Campaign” in 2003 in order to create a momentum to bring about a sanitary revolution in the State. The Clean Village Campaign encompassed all activities taken up in the village for environmental sanitation. The Village Panchayats which were free from open defecation and with clean environment were eligible to be nominated for a cash award of Rs. 5.00 lakh by the State.

The Award which was shelved in 2006 was revived and re-introduced in 2011-12 with an annual allocation of Rs.1.55 crore for giving cash award of Rs.5 lakh each for 31 selected Village Panchayats, at the rate of one Village Panchayat from each district.

### **3.13. Strategies adopted by the Government in the coverage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs):**

As directed by the Hon’ble Chief Minister, the goal of an open defecation free Tamil Nadu would be achieved through a multi-pronged strategy by organizing all stakeholders into a mass movement to root out the practice of open defecation. In this regard, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued detailed guidelines for Planning and Implementation of IHHL works and usage monitoring vide G.O.(Ms) No.68, RD&PR (CGS.1) Department, dated 16.06.2016. The guidelines provide the strategies for motivation, planning, implementation, incentivising and monitoring the sanitation programme at Village Panchayat level. The following are the broad objectives of the guidelines:

- To accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas in order to achieve the goal of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Tamil Nadu in a time bound manner.

- To actively involve the various stakeholders such as PRI representatives, Self Help Groups, Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC), Panchayat Level Federation (PLF), field functionaries of various Government departments, Motivators, etc., in the eradication of open defecation.
- To educate the community on the importance of achieving ODF through trained Motivators and other stakeholders by using Community Approach in Total Sanitation.
- To sustain the practice of safe sanitation through continuous Behavioural Change activities.

The above guidelines have enabled to broadbase the delivery system with the involvement of Community Based Organizations (CBO) functioning at Village Panchayat Level such as Village Poverty Reduction Committees and Panchayat Level Federations of Women Self Help Groups. Since

construction of toilet and its usage by those households presently defecating in open requires behavioural change through Inter-Personal Communication, the members of these CBOs are in a better position to use their peer group influence in a big way to achieve the objective of open defecation free villages.

In order to facilitate effective implementation of the scheme, the following actions have been taken and are being closely followed up.

- A basic orientation training has been given to the Community Resource Persons (Sanitation) / Community Professionals (Sanitation) engaged by the VPRC /PLF. Similar training has also been given to the Village Panchayat Presidents, Village Panchayat Secretaries and Members of VPRC/PLF.
- An incentive amount of Rs.300 per IHHL for VPRC / PLF will be given in two phases. In 1<sup>st</sup> phase, incentive of Rs.200 per IHHL shall be released after

6 months of completion and usage. In 2<sup>nd</sup> phase Rs.100 per IHHL shall be released after completion of one year provided, the toilet is in continuous usage of the Household.

- Technical aspects of toilet construction have been ensured by prescribing the type design and detailed estimates. Further, a short video film on technical aspects of toilet construction has been developed with the support of UNICEF. Actual construction of toilets with different models, namely, leach pit model (both honey-comb design & circular ring design) and septic tank models have been shown in the film for easier understanding. This has benefited both technical and non-technical persons involved in the scheme implementation.
- In order to expedite the release of incentive amount to the beneficiary in two instalments, the procedure for measurement by the technical authority (Overseer) has been simplified with the introduction of Valuation Certificate.

The Overseers visit the Village Panchayats under their jurisdiction every Friday and issue the Valuation Certificates as per the progress. This has simplified the payment process.

- To enable the poorest of poor beneficiaries who find it difficult to start the work due to lack of money, the VPRC/PLF have been permitted to provide an advance of Rs.5,000 from their own funds.
- In order to ensure quality of construction and sustainability of functional toilets, frequent inspections are undertaken by senior officials at the District Level and Block Level. State Quality Monitors are also deputed for exclusive inspections of IHHLs.
- Masonry Training for Women SHGs: During the current year, atleast five Women SHG members per Block from among construction workers will be identified for Masonry Training and technically trained in toilet construction.

### **3.14. Preparation of Open Defecation Eradication Plan (ODEP) and Community Approach to achieve ODF**

- Open Defecation Eradication Plans (ODEP) are prepared by the District Collectors as Team Leaders, for each of the identified Village Panchayat and Block so that the milestones for achievement of ODF are tracked meticulously.
- Community Approach has been extensively used in the Village Panchayats which have achieved ODF status. The integral part of Community Approach are: Sanitation analysis in the Village community, Transect walk, Mapping the defecation areas, Triggering the disgust through collective realization, Ignition, Action Planning, Community action and Follow up.
- Community Approach have been introduced in the Village Panchayats targeted for ODF during the current year as per ODEP.

- A maximum of Two Motivators trained in Community approach are involved in the ODF targeted Villages. Incentive amount of Rs.5,000 per Motivator will be given once the ODF Status of the Village Panchayat is confirmed by the State Level Verification Team.

#### **3.14.1. Achievement of ODF Status**

- On attaining the ODF status, the Village Panchayats make a declaration in the Grama Sabha and resolve to sustain the status. This will be done on any statutory Grama Sabha i.e., 1<sup>st</sup> May, 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2<sup>nd</sup> October or 26<sup>th</sup> January or at a Special Grama Sabha exclusively convened for this purpose. Based on the declaration, the District Level Verification and thereafter, State Level Verification shall be conducted as per the guidelines for authentication and confirmation of the status.

During the year 2015-16, 1,632 Village Panchayats have themselves declared ODF in



the Grama Sabha meeting held on 2.10.2015 and 26.1.2016.

### **3.15. Solid Waste Management activities in Rural Areas:**

The Government have consistently been according high priority to the cleanliness and sanitation of Village Panchayats and issued detailed guidelines for establishment of Solid Waste Management Systems with recycling and waste disposal facilities. Initially, 2000 Village Panchayats that had fulfilled one or more of the specified criteria such as Village Panchayats with more than 10,000 Population, Village Panchayats in Peri-Urban areas, Village Panchayats of Tourism and Pilgrim importance, Village Panchayats with larger Industrial / Commercial establishments / Educational institutions, etc., have been identified for implementing the scheme. This scheme has been extended to another 7,000 Village Panchayats in Phase II which have been identified as per certain specified criteria such as Village Panchayats adjacent to Corporation, Special Grade Municipalities,

District Headquarters and also Village Panchayat having more than 300 households.

The important features of the Scheme are given below:-

- 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 Panchayats.
- 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.
- MGNREGS workers are engaged for SWM activities as **"Thooimai kaavalars"** at the rate of one worker per 150 households in the selected Village Panchayat.
- The workers called as Thooimai Kaavalars (தூய்மைக் காவலர்கள்) are engaged in door to door collection of waste, segregation, transporting to dumping site, etc.

- Wages are paid to “Thooimai kaavalars” from MGNREGS funds. Since, only 100 days of employment is given for MGNREGS workers in a year, new set of MGNREGS Workers as Thooimai Kaavalars will be engaged in the place those who complete 100 days in the particular financial year. Similarly, Worksite Supervisors will also be changed after every 100 days in order to ensure that fresh persons get experience in the supervision process.
- Tricycles, Implements for cleaning and Jackets, Gloves, Cap, etc., for Thooimai kaavalar, 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.

### **3.15.1. Training Programme**

To implement the scheme effectively, suitable training and awareness programmes are organized at the District, Block and Village Panchayat level for officials, PRI functionaries & other stakeholders.

### **3.15.2. Maintenance of Accounts**

The Village Panchayats maintain scheme funds in a separate SB account in order to monitor the fund flow under SWM activities and to ensure the sustainability of the scheme. The Revenue generated by the Panchayat through sale of Compost, Vermi-Compost, Recyclable waste, etc., should be deposited in this Village Panchayat SWM Account only.

### **3.15.3. Solid Waste Management Committee at the Village Panchayat level:**

In order to monitor the day to day activities, Solid Waste Management Committee are constituted in the

Village Panchayats concerned with the following members:

(1) President (2) Vice-President (3) Ward Member concerned (4) One Local VPRC/PLF representative for every Habitation and (5) Worksite Supervisor engaged under MGNREGS.

The Ward Member and the VPRC/PLF representative of the Habitation concerned will monitor the Solid Waste Management activities in their respective areas.

#### **3.15.4. Social Audit :**

Grama Sabha shall conduct the Social Audit of Solid Waste Management activities in the respective Village Panchayat. The entire operations with budget and expenditure should be placed in all the Grama Sabha meetings to ensure transparency and also for suggestions and improvements.

#### **3.16. School Toilet Maintenance:**

The Government have taken adequate measures to ensure provision of boys and girls toilets in all the Panchayat Union and Government Schools in rural areas. There are

around 28,031 Panchayat Union Primary / Middle Schools and 6,916 Government Schools in rural areas. Totally, there are around 34,947 Government Schools in rural areas. Sanitation facilities are foremost important in maintaining health & hygiene and for overall development of the students. In order to sustain the Sanitation facilities in the Government Schools, necessary funds are provided to ensure maintenance of the toilets clean.

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 151, RD & PR (CGS-1) Department, dated 30.11.2015 have ordered to engage one Sanitary Worker for cleaning toilets, on outsourcing basis for each of the Government / Panchayat Union School through the Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) or Panchayat level Federations (PLF) or through any other outsourcing Agency. The Sanitary Worker is responsible for cleaning both girls and boys toilets in their respective schools. In respect of exclusive Girls Schools, only Female Sanitary worker is engaged. Cleaning is done compulsorily twice in a day, preferably once in the morning and once in the afternoon. During the year 2015-16, the Government have

provided Rs.57.63 crore for the monthly payment to Sanitary Workers and also for procurement of cleaning materials. The Head Master of School concerned is responsible for monitoring the cleanliness of toilets in the School. The Village Panchayat President, Ward Member concerned and PTA shall inspect and review the cleanliness of School Toilets atleast once in a week. The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Supervisor of Block Resource Centre and Assistant Elementary Education Officer / Additional Assistant Elementary Education Officer should jointly conduct a review of School Head Masters every quarter to review the cleanliness of School Toilets. Further, the District Collectors nominate District Level Officers from School Education Department and Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department as Zonal Officer for each Block for Inspection and monitoring cleanliness of School Toilets.

### **3.17. Socio Economic Development Programme**

To curb Naxalite activities, Socio Economic Development Programme was launched in the backward districts of

Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri from the year 2003-04 onwards with allocation of Rs.700 lakh and Rs.50 lakh to Dharmapuri district and Krishnagiri Districts respectively every year.

Under this Scheme, works such as construction of Green houses, Aavin Parlours, purchase of power sprayers to poor farmers, purchase of medical equipments for primary health centres, Extension of pipeline from Hogenakkal water supply scheme, modernization of Anganwadi buildings, etc., and various training programmes have been taken up during 2015-16.

For the year 2016-17 also, a sum of Rs.7.50 crore has been allocatted for this scheme. And it has been proposed to allocate funds for the activities related to SHGs and Socio Economic upliftment of women through TNSLRM.

## **4. CENTRAL SCHEMES**

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

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched on 02.02.2006. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is an important step towards the realization of the “right to work”. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) framed under the Act is the only anti-poverty programme which has legal backing.

The core objective of this scheme, as per the revised schedule-I of the MGNREG Act, are;

- a) Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability;

- b) Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- c) Proactively ensuring social inclusion;
- d) Strengthening of Panchayat Raj institutions.

In Tamil Nadu, the scheme was first notified on 2.2.2006 in 6 districts of the State and the scheme was extended to all the remaining districts, in a phased manner as per the table provided below:

**Table 4.1**

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural  
Employment Guarantee Scheme –  
Introduced in 3 Phases**

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

**4.1.1. Salient features of the Scheme**

1. Provision of 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to each registered household in the Village Panchayat, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled labour.
2. The Central Government bears 100% wage cost of unskilled manual labour. Material cost including wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers is borne by Central Government and by State Government in the ratio of 75:25.
3. No contractors or labour displacing machineries are allowed.
4. The wage and material components have to be maintained at 60:40 ratio for all the works undertaken by Village Panchayat and other implementing agencies at the District level.
5. Out of the total works sanctioned, 50% should be allotted to Village Panchayats.
6. Adult members of rural households willing to do unskilled manual work may register orally or in writing with the Village Panchayat.

7. Every rural Household is entitled to a job card so that they can apply and receive work.
8. In order to facilitate registration of new job cards and redressal of the grievances of workers, Rozgar Diwas (Velaivaippu Dhinam) is organised in all Village Panchayats once a month.
9. All workers shall have a right to participate in the Gram Sabha and decide the Shelf of works and the order of priority of works to be taken up under MGNREGS in their Village Panchayat.
10. If the distance of worksite exceeds 5 kms, additional wage of 10% of existing wage rate is payable to meet the cost towards the additional transportation and living expenses. However, in Tamil Nadu, worksites are being fixed in such a way that works are available within a radius of 2 kms.
11. The wages for unskilled labour has been fixed based on the Rural Schedule of Rates. As per the revised Schedule-I of MGNREG Act, the Schedule of Rates for wages of unskilled labourers is so fixed that an adult person working for eight hours which

- include an hour of rest (i.e., 7 hours of work) will earn wages equal to wage rate.
12. Wages are equal to both men and women and the notified wage rate for 2016-17 is Rs.203 per day.
13. Disbursement of wages is done through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and wages credited to the workers accounts within 15 days.
14. One third of the beneficiaries should be women.
15. Work site facilities such as drinking water, first aid kit, shade etc., shall be provided.
16. Grama Sabha conducts the social audit in respect of MGNREGS through Village Social Auditors.
17. A Toll free Help line (1299) has also been provided in each district as part of Grievance redressal mechanism.
18. Under Section 12 of the MGNREG Act, Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted the State Employment Guarantee Council to advise, evaluate and monitor the implementation of the scheme.

#### 4.1.2. Permissible Works

The permissible works as per the GoI Operational Guidelines are as follows:

**Table 4.2**  
**Permissible works as per the GoI**  
**Operational Guidelines**

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	INDIVIDUAL ASSETS/Common Assets INCLUDING FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS	COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - FOR NRLM COMPLIANT SELF HELP GROUPS	RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water conservation and Harvesting Structures</li> <li>Water shed management</li> <li>Micro and Minor irrigation</li> <li>Renovation of traditional water bodies</li> <li>Afforestation</li> <li>Tree plantation</li> <li>Horticulture activities</li> <li>Land Development works in common lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dug wells</li> <li>Farm Ponds</li> <li>Other water harvesting structures</li> <li>Horticulture, Sericulture, Plantation &amp; Farm forestry</li> <li>Development of fallow or waste lands</li> <li>Meeting the expenditure on unskilled labour of the houses under State and Central Government housing schemes</li> <li>Shelters for Cattle, Goat, Poultry &amp; Piggery.</li> <li>Fodder troughs</li> <li>Fish drying yard</li> <li>Storage facilities</li> <li>Promotion of fisheries in water bodies on public land</li> <li>Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common work sheds for livelihood activities of Self Help Groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural sanitation related works</li> <li>Rural road connectivity to unconnected villages</li> <li>Construction of play fields</li> <li>Disaster Preparedness and Restoration of roads</li> <li>Public infrastructure including flood control and protection works</li> <li>Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats</li> <li>Construction of Buildings for Women self-help groups, federations</li> <li>Cyclone shelters</li> <li>Anganwadi centres</li> <li>Village shandies and crematorium at Village/Block level</li> <li>Construction of Food Grain Storage structures</li> <li>Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as part of the estimate of such construction works.</li> <li>Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.3. Special efforts taken up from 2011-12 to 2015-16

- From October 2011 onwards, instead of one single work in a Village Panchayat more number of works have been permitted which resulted in manifold increase of the participation of workers.
- During 2012-13, as a measure to mitigate the drought situation, the number of days of employment provided to a family had been increased from 100 to 150 days. During the period from 21.02.2013 to 31.03.2013, nearly 12.73 lakh households were provided employment beyond 100 days. These households received an additional wage of Rs.271 crore.
- With the help of Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University, Resource maps have been made available to all Districts. Based on these satellite maps, works have been taken up, to restore the original capacity of the water bodies and to increase the water storage and recharge.



- Concerted efforts have been taken up by the Department to increase the average wage rate which includes revision of Rural Schedule of Rates based on detailed Time and Motion Study and training to the Worksite Supervisors regarding these to educate the workers.
- Provision of land development activities on the lands belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal farmers etc. have been permitted from the year 2012-13 onwards.
- Afforestation activities have been taken up on the identified Government / Common Lands, Village Panchayat lands and also on individual lands of the farmers so as to increase the green cover.
- Avenue plantation on both sides of Panchayat / Panchayat union roads and the roads laid under PMGSY/ NABARD and also on roads laid down by Highways Department have been taken up.
- To enable the Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions to take up afforestation

activities, raising of nurseries by the Panchayats/ Panchayat Unions themselves have been encouraged.

- As an initiative to empower rural people, construction of Village Panchayat Service Centres and Block Panchayat Service Centres have been taken up.

#### **4.1.4. Innovative efforts**

##### **4.1.4.1. Special works for Differently-Abled**

- In order to implement the Provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 in MGNREGS, the Government of Tamil Nadu has ordered for special provisions for the differently-abled. The Government order provides either Special Activities for the differently-abled workers or Special provisions for undertaking earthwork related activities.
- The Special provisions include, Waterman / Waterwoman at the

worksite, Caretaker to look after children, assistance to the worksite supervisor in pre-marking, Clearing uprooted jungle from the site (Only Scrubs, Light Jungle), Watering (wetting) the area to be desilted (especially in summer), Compacting the earth deposited on the bund and Benching, leveling, Sectioning and sloping of the bund.

- The Differently-abled, who are able to carry out physical work can be utilized for earth work related activities like jungle clearance, desilting work, planting and refilling, watering etc. In terms of earthwork, the differently-abled workers are required to make 50% outturn only or work continuously for 4 hours only.
- These special efforts of Tamil Nadu towards the differently-abled have been appreciated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and other states have been asked to replicate the example of Tamil Nadu.

- Based on the Tamil Nadu Model, wherein Special Rural Schedule of Rates have been fixed for differently-abled workers with special categories of work, an amendment had been carried out in Schedule-I of MGNREG Act incorporating separate Schedule of Rates for the people with disabilities.

During the past 5 years (from 2011-12 to 2015-16), 148.65 lakh persondays have been generated by the differently-abled for which Rs.230.05 crore has been paid as wages.

#### **4.1.4.2. Excavation of Farm Ponds**

Formation of 15,000 farm ponds have been taken up on the lands of farmers belonging to SC/ST, Small and Marginal farmers of 8 Delta Districts and all works have been completed. Based on the positive response from the farmers, farm ponds have also been taken up in 23 non-delta districts and non-delta blocks of delta districts.

#### **4.1.4.3. Convergence with Other Departments**

Convergence of MGNREG scheme with other departments have been taken up so that the rural masses acquire maximum benefit within a short span of time.

To improve livelihood of rural households and to promote land development activities, Convergence of MGNREGS with Departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, TAWDEVA, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry, Sericulture, Social Welfare, Highways, PWD and Civil Supplies have been undertaken. Fish culture activities in convergence with Fisheries Department and construction of farm ponds in Government Silk Farms in convergence with Sericulture Department have been taken up.

#### **4.1.4.4. Plantation activities**

As an effort to increase the green cover in rural areas, Avenue Plantation on either side of the roads to a length of 2,000 Kms on Panchayat Roads, Panchayat Union Roads, Highway Roads, PMGSY Roads have been taken up.

Massive Tree Plantation is being implemented in Convergence with Forest Department to increase the green cover and to mitigate adverse environmental pollutants thereby increasing the quality of human and animal life. These plantation activities are carried out on Government lands, Government institutions, private institutions, factories, schools, colleges, other Government establishments, Public Parks and other suitable areas. During the year 2014-15, 25.70 lakh saplings have been planted under MGNREGS. During the year 2015-16, 32.63 lakh saplings have been planted under MGNREGS.

Homestead plantation have been taken up on the house sites of 54,000 IAY beneficiaries and 60,000 Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green house beneficiaries and each provided with 4 fruit bearing saplings, thus planting 4.56 lakh saplings benefitting 1,14,000 families.

In order to meet the requirements of saplings for plantation activities, 120 nurseries have been developed in selected Village

Panchayats of 70 blocks on a pilot basis during the year 2015-16.

#### 4.1.5. Payment of Wages through Banks/ PFMS

Payment of wages to MGNREGS workers have been initiated through the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) during the year 2013-14 in order to ensure payments without any delay.

e-FMS is an automated system through which the wages will be credited to the individual workers' accounts from the State itself through the Nodal Banks.

e-FMS was first piloted in Kattankolathur Block of Kancheepuram District on 17.06.2013 for 4 Village Panchayats. This has been gradually rolled out in all 12,524 Village Panchayats of 385 Blocks and from 1.4.2014 onwards the wages of all the workers in the State have been credited only through e-FMS. From 10.4.2015 onwards, the State has been converted to Single Nodal Bank Account System and payments are made through PFMS platform.

#### 4.1.6. Achievements from 2011-12 to 2015-16

From 2011-12 to 2015-16, this Government was able to generate 173.81 crore persondays with a total expenditure of Rs.21770.85 Crore.

Tamil Nadu excelled in the performance of MGNREGS at National level during 2015-16 as detailed below:

**Table 4.3**  
**Performance of Tamil Nadu at**  
**National level during 2015-16**

1.	Persondays Generation	:	With the generation of 36.87 crore persondays of employment, Tamil Nadu stands <b>FIRST</b> in the country.
2.	Expenditure on wages	:	With the expenditure of Rs. 4901.58 Crore on wages, Tamil Nadu stands <b>FIRST</b> in the country.
3.	Women Participation Rate	:	Tamil Nadu stands <b>FIRST</b> with 31.41 Crore persondays generated by women.
4.	SC/ST Participation	:	Achievement is 30%

#### 4.1.7. Awards for MGNREGS

##### a) National Award for the State

Awards for the Best performing States have been initiated for the first time during the year 2012-13 under 3 categories by Government of India. Out of these, **Tamil Nadu had bagged the Best Performing State Award in the category of Social Inclusion.** Further, Tamil Nadu had been the only State to have been awarded under this category.

For the year 2014-15, **Tamil Nadu had bagged the Best Performing State Award in the category of Sustainable Livelihoods through Convergence. Tamil Nadu has also bagged Award in the category Exhibition on Best practices under MGNREGA.** The award was distributed during the MGNREGA Diwas held on 2.2.2016 at New Delhi.

##### b) National Awards for Districts and Village Panchayats

Every year Government of India identifies and provides awards to best performing Districts and best performing Village Panchayats under MGNREGS at the National level. Awards received for Best performance during the years from 2011-12 to 2014-15 are as follows:

**Table 4.4**

##### **National Awards for Districts and Village Panchayats**

Year	District Award	Village Panchayat Award
2011-12	1.Thanjavur 2.Tiruchirapalli	1. Kadambadi Village Panchayat, Sulur Panchayat Union, Coimbatore District
2012-13	1.The Nilgiris	1. Thanikkottagam Village Panchayat, Vedaranyam Panchayat Union, Nagapattinam District.
2013-14	1.Theni	1. F.Keelaiyur Village Panchayat, Manapparai Panchayat Union, Tiruchirapalli District.
2014-15	1. Tiruvallur 2. Pudukottai	-

#### **4.1.8. Scheme implementation during 2016-17**

MGNREGS activities have been taken up in convergence with schemes of Rural Development Department such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (G), Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green Housing scheme and other Line Departments, such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest, Sericulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry etc.

Labour Budget has been approved for generating 31.55 crore persondays during the year 2016-17.

During the Central Empowered Committee meeting on MGNREGA Labour Budget held at New Delhi during March, 2016, the following focus areas have been proposed for implementation for the year 2016-17.

- i. 7,500 Farm ponds and 10,000 ponds and Ooraries
- ii. 385 Vermi-Compost units
- iii. 7.50 lakh Individual Household Latrines

iv. 1000 Anganwadi Centres

v. Roadside plantation to a length of 10,000 Km

Based on the above commitments, the following major activities have been proposed for implementation during 2016-17.

- Asset creation for individual beneficiaries like construction of farm ponds on lands belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers and 7.5 lakh Individual Household Latrines.
- In order to continue the increase in the Green cover initiative started during the year 2013-14, plantation activities have been proposed on Village Panchayat lands, Common premises and on the road sides. Nurseries to cater to the supply of seedlings are raised in all 385 blocks in the State.
- Water Harvesting works like renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other

water bodies like Ooranies, Ponds, MI Tanks, Supply channels and Farm Ponds are proposed to be taken up. Such water harvesting and irrigation works are proposed to be taken up approximately at an estimate cost of around Rs.1000 crore during the Financial Year 2016-17.

#### **4.1.9. Social Audit**

Social Audit is an audit by the people rather than by officials or external agencies. In addition to financial aspects, it looks at processes and social, equity & performance aspects. It is an Information, Education & Communication (IEC) tool, which enforces transparency and accountability and promotes participation of stakeholders in all stages (planning, design, implementation and evaluation) of development initiatives. Recognizing its importance, MGNREGA mandated Social Audit by the Grama Sabha and the MGNREG Audit of Scheme Rules 2011 laid down the procedure for systematic conduct of Social Audit.

#### **Establishment**

1. Based on the MGNREG Audit of Scheme Rules 2011, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders in G.O.(Ms.)No.64, RD&PR Department dated 27.7.2012, for the formation of an independent Social Audit Unit and specified the necessary staff along with their roles & responsibilities.
2. The Government of Tamil Nadu, vide G.O.(Ms.)No.125, RD&PR Department dated 21.12.2012, approved the by-laws for the formation of 'Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu (SASTA)' and accordingly, the Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu was registered on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2013, under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975.

SASTA has brought out 6 training manuals.

- 2 for Training of Trainers Programmes
- 1 for Village Panchayat Presidents
- 1 for Village Panchayat Secretaries

- 1 for Village Panchayat Ward members
- 1 for RD&PR Department officials.

Also, pamphlets have been distributed to the stakeholders for awareness creation.

### **Model Social Audits**

During 2013, this Society conducted 19 model Social Audits in 19 districts and the findings were communicated to the implementing authorities for submitting the Action Taken Report.

### **Regular Social Audit**

The regular Social Audits were conducted from 24.1.2015 onwards. Social Audit calendar was prepared in 2015-16 and 8344 Village Panchayats were audited in 24 rounds during that period. The first Social Audit in 2016-17 commenced on 30.5.2016 and 2463 Village Panchayats were covered till date. Further, Social Audit is being conducted including the back log Social Audits relating to 2014-15 and 2015-16.

### **Impact of Social Audit**

The impact of Social Audit both among the beneficiaries and the implementors has

been tremendous. The stakeholders have been sensitized on the importance of the Social Audit; the workers are aware of their rights & entitlements. 'Creation of awareness' among the villagers has been a successful endeavour on the part of Social Audit unit. Besides, maintenance of records at Village & Block levels has improved and the importance of Social Audit Grama Sabha has been realized by all.

### **4.2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)**

The Centrally sponsored housing scheme has been renamed as PMAY(G). The objective of the earlier Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) scheme was construction of free houses to members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Freed Bonded Labourers in Rural areas and also to non SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line. The beneficiaries are selected from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) list approved by the Grama Sabha. Atleast 60% of the total IAY allocation during a financial year was allocated for construction/ upgradation of dwelling units for SC/ST BPL rural households.



A maximum of 40% allocation is for non-SC/ST BPL rural households. Further, 3% of the above categories should be allocated for physically and mentally challenged persons. The funding for the scheme was shared by the Centre and State in the ratio 75:25 till 2014-15 has been changed to 60:40 from 2015-16 onwards. The plinth area of each house is 210 sq.ft. In addition to the unit cost, the Government of Tamil Nadu provides Rs. 50,000 as additional roofing cost from the state funds. From the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 a total of 4,41,637 houses were constructed at a total cost of Rs.4875.718 Crore Which includes Rs.3010.655 Crore from state funds.

Further, from the year 2015-16 onwards, payments to the beneficiaries are being credited to their bank account through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Further, for 2015-16, orders have been issued in G.O(Ms) No. 59, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (CGS-1) Department, dated 15.04.2015 to converge IAY with MGNREGS by providing 90 mandays to each beneficiary.

Further, order has been issued to converge IAY under SBM(G) scheme by providing Rs.12,000/- to construct IHHL.

#### **4.2.1. PMAY(G)-Special Project(Floods)-2016-17**

Under PMAY(G) Special Project(Floods) 2016-17 sanction was accorded to construct 45788 houses with a total cost of Rs.778.396 crore in all Districts. The fund sharing pattern of the Centre and State is in the ratio of 60:40. The unit cost for each house is Rs.70,000 of which Government of India share is Rs. 42,000 (60%) and Rs.28,000 is State share (40%). In addition, the State Government contributes Rs.1,00,000 as State additionality for RCC roofing. Hence the total unit cost of a house under PMAY(G) Special Project(Floods) 2016-17 in Tamil Nadu is Rs.1.70 lakh. Out of which State Government's contribution is Rs.1,28,000 (75.29%) and the Central Government's contribution is Rs.42,000 (24.71%).

#### **4.2.2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) 2016-17**

Indira Awaas Yojana, the rural housing scheme, has been revamped as a new scheme called Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana(Gramin) from the year 2016-17.

The focus under PMAY(G) would be on construction of quality and disaster resilient houses by the beneficiaries by using cost effective, appropriate and innovative technologies.

Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data will be utilised to identify the beneficiaries through Grama Sabha.

A new grievance redressal mechanism named Appellate Committee is being introduced in PMAY(G) and will be constituted at District level to consider the complaints of the beneficiaries regarding the removal or prioritisation in the beneficiary list and resolve the same.

The physical target for Tamil Nadu for the year 2016-17 under PMAY(G) is fixed as 1,31,831.

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

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) provides infrastructure facilities and bridging the gaps existing in the infrastructure facilities in Rural and Urban areas. Government of India is allocating Rs.5.00 crore per annum per Member of Parliament from 2011-12 under this scheme. In Tamil Nadu, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme. MPLADS is being implemented for the 39 Lok Sabha MPs and 18 Rajya Sabha MPs and 2 Nominated MPs. The District Collectors are authorised to give administrative sanction for the works proposed by the MPs. The guidelines contain an illustrative list of works that may be taken up and a 'negative list of works' which are not permitted under this scheme. All maintenance works of any type like desilting of ponds, rivers, tanks, canals, etc, are banned under MPLADS and cannot be taken up under the Scheme.

During the year 2015-16, the total allocation under this scheme was Rs.295 crore.

**Table 4.5**

**Works taken up during 2015 – 16 under MPLADS**

Sl. No	Category of works	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	Buildings	976	76.75
2	Roads	1146	82.45
3	Water Supply	532	19.69
4	Others	1960	106.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4614</b>	<b>285.75</b>

**4.3.1. NORTH EAST MONSOON – 2015**

**FLOODS RELIEF WORKS UNDER MPLADS**

The Government of India announced the flash flood of November and December 2015 in Tamil Nadu as “Calamity of severe nature”

Based on the list of works received from the District Collectors of Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur and Thoothukudi a consolidated proposal was forwarded to the Director (MPLADS), GOI.

As approved by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, GOI for the flood affected Districts for taking up of works detailed below:

**Table 4.6**

**Implementing agency-wise details of works Sanctioned under MPLADS**

District	RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPT.		P.W.D.		MUNICIPALITY		GRAND TOTAL	
	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Cuddalore	12	377.50	1	700	1	300	14	1377.50
Kancheepuram	197	1533.20	-	-	-	-	197	1533.20
Tiruvallur	11	1042.50	-	-	-	-	11	1042.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>2953.20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>3953.20</b>

**4.4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**

The objective of the scheme is to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations with a

population more than 500 and also to upgrade existing roads. PMGSY was originally a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Now, the funding pattern has been revised to 60% (Central share) and 40% (State share).

**Table 4.7**  
**PMGSY Phase I to VII**

Sl. No	Phase	Year	Nos.	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs in crore)
1	I	2000-01	862	1442.123	152.911
2	II	2001-02	444	795.088	114.265
3	III	2003-04	491	1096.398	159.072
4	IV	2004-05	393	778.310	111.354
5	V	2005-06	365	799.592	170.838
6	VI	2006-07	810	2049.019	459.819
7	VII	2007-08	1581	3010.324	853.720
<b>Total</b>			<b>4946</b>	<b>9970.854</b>	<b>2021.98</b>

Upto PMGSY Phase VII (i.e. from 2000 to 2008), totally 4,946 road works were taken up and all the works have been completed.

#### **PMGSY Phase VIII**

Under phase VIII, 1,295 road works for a length of 3,091 Km and 45 bridges were sanctioned at a cost Rs.1,128.74 crore including a state share of Rs.254.06 crore.

#### **PMGSY -Phase IX**

Under PMGSY-Phase IX, 401 roads for a total length of 956 Km and 6 bridges have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.357.12 crore including a state share of Rs.160.72 crore.

#### **4.5. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)**

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced in 1999 in Tamil Nadu and extended to all the Districts by 2004 to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas and provide toilet to all the households by 2012.

Total Sanitation Campaign was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) w.e.f. 1.4.2012 and revised guidelines was issued by Government of India. The incentive provided under the scheme for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households was also extended to Above Poverty Line (APL) Households, but restricted to SCs/STs, Small and Marginal farmers, Landless Labourers with homestead, Differently Abled and Women Headed households.

The Government of India launched **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)** (SBM-G) on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014, the successor programme of NBA, to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019 as a fitting tribute to the 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

### **Objective of the Schemes:**

The main objectives of the SBM(G) are as under:

- a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019.
- c) 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.

- d) Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

### **Components of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)**

Individual Household Latrine, Community Sanitary Complex and Solid and Liquid Waste Management are the important components of SBM (G).

#### **(a) Individual Household Latrines:**

A duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise of a Toilet Unit including a substructure, a super structure and with water facility. The Mission aims to ensure that all rural families have access to toilets.

The incentive amount provided under SBM(G) to BPL and identified APL households is Rs. 12,000 for construction of one unit of IHHL. Now Government of India has revised the

sharing pattern between Centre and State as 60:40 from 2015-16 onwards. Now, the above amount is fully provided under SBM (G) with Central share of Rs. 7,200 and State share of Rs. 4,800 without any beneficiary contribution.

During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16, 16,39,851 IHHLs have been constructed. During the year 2016-17, 7,66,208 have been taken up under SBM (G) with an allocation of Rs. 919.45 crore.

#### **Construction of IHHL under MGNREGS:**

Individual Household Latrine works can be taken up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) independently, with the unit cost of Rs. 12,000/-. During 2016-17, 7.51 lakh IHHLs have been taken up under MGNREGS.

#### **(b) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM):**

SLWM is one of the components of the programme. The total assistance for SLWM projects under SBM(G) shall be worked out on the basis of total number of households in each Village Panchayat.

#### **(c) Community Sanitary Complex**

Community Sanitary Complexes comprising an appropriate number of toilet seats, bathing cubicles, washing platforms, wash basins etc., can be set up in a place in the village acceptable and accessible to all. The maximum support per unit prescribed for a Community Sanitary Complex is Rs. 2 lakh. Sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the Community is in the ratio of 60:30:10.

#### **4.6. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)**

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) has been launched by Government of India on 11.10.2014. The guidelines of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) have been made available in the web-site [www.saanjhi.gov.in](http://www.saanjhi.gov.in)

Saansad Adharsh Gram Yojana aims to trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Village Panchayats in terms of standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population

by converging various schemes of different departments. The Village Panchayat would be the basic unit for implementation of the scheme. Each Member of Parliament should identify one Village Panchayat with a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly tribal and difficult areas. However, in districts where this unit size is not available, Village Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. The Member of Parliament would be free to identify a suitable Village Panchayat for being developed as model Village Panchayat (Adarsh Gram), other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse. The Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Village Panchayat from within his / her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP a Village Panchayat from the rural area of a District of his / her choice in the state from which he / she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Village Panchayat from the rural area of any District in the country. In case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Village Panchayats), the MP will identify a Village Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. The MP will identify one Village Panchayat to be

taken up immediately, two others to be taken up a little later. Primarily, the goal is to develop 3 model Village Panchayats by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, 5 such model Village Panchayats(one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

The Government have constituted the State Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government with members vide G.O.(Ms) No.23, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (CGS.II) Department, dt.13.2.2015.

The development of Village Panchayats identified under SAGY is intended to take place through convergence and implementation of existing Government schemes and programmes without allocating additional funds or starting new infra structure or construction schemes. "The resources should be used in a convergent and integrated manner to generate maximum synergy. In respect of Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes, the Ministries / Departments

concerned will take appropriate action to make suitable changes in the guidelines to enable priority to be given to the Adarsh Gram”.

A number of State schemes are also required to be converged with this scheme for maximising outcomes.

#### **4.7. National Bio-gas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)**

This is a scheme which aims at effective use of organic waste and converting it into energy. It is a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme envisaging a subsidy of Rs.5,500 for 1 m<sup>3</sup> and Rs.9,000 for 2-6 m<sup>3</sup> for General categories. For SC/ST categories and Hill areas subsidy of Rs.7,000 for 1 m<sup>3</sup> and Rs.11,000 for 2-6 m<sup>3</sup> for the installation of biogas plants. Additional subsidy for toilet linked Bio-Gas Plant is Rs. 1,200.

Now, the Government of India has fixed annual target as 300 under this scheme for the year 2016-17.



## 5. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 5. Human Resource Development

Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department is constantly and consistently taking efforts for improving the working conditions of the employees and ensuring the entitlements due for them.

#### 5.1. Gazetted Establishment

A total number of 1,562 officers are employed in Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department in Gazetted Establishment.

**Table 5.1**

**Category wise Staff Strength**

Government Employees – Gazetted Establishment

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Scale of Pay
1.	Additional Director of Rural Development	20	Rs.37400-67000+G.P.8800
2.	Joint Director	89	Rs.15600-39100+G.P.7600
3.	Assistant Director	407	Rs.15600-39100+G.P.5400
4.	Block Development Officer	1046	Rs.9300-34800+G.P.5100+ Special Allowance Rs.1000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1562</b>	

The Government have issued orders to fill up the existing vacancies in various cadres

like Additional Director, Joint Director, Assistant Director and Block Development Officers. The Government have ensured that the regular entitlements including promotions of the staff are granted to them in time.

- There are 16 Additional Directors working in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and 4 Additional Directors are on deputation to other Departments
- There are 75 Joint Directors working in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and 14 Joint Directors are on deputation to other Departments
- There are 323 Assistant Directors working in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and 2 Assistant Directors working in other Departments.

The Government have created 5 additional posts of Assistant Director(Audit) and 5 additional posts of Assistant Director (Pts) in the districts of Viluppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Kancheepuram and Cuddalore where

the number of Village Panchayats is more than 500 and accordingly Assistant Director cadre Officers were posted in the newly created posts and are functioning in the posts.

## 5.2. Engineering Establishment

A total of 5,300 technical officers are employed in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in the Engineering Establishment.

**Table 5.2**  
**Category Wise Technical Officers Strength**

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Scale of Pay
1.	Superintending Engineer	2	Rs.37400-67000+G.P. 8700
2.	Executive Engineer	47	Rs.15600-39100+G.P. 6600
3.	Assistant Executive Engineer	195	Rs.15600-39100+G.P. 5400
4.	Assistant Engineer	952	Rs.9300-34800+G.P. 5100
5.	Senior Draughting Officer	34	Rs.9300-34800+G.P. 5100
6.	Junior Engineer	317	Rs.9300-34800+G.P. 4400
7.	Overseer/JDO	2604	Rs.9300-34800+G.P. 4200
8.	Road Inspector	1149	Rs.5200-20200+G.P. 2400
<b>Total</b>		<b>5300</b>	

- There are 39 Executive Engineers working in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

Department and 6 Executive Engineers working in other Departments.

- There are 173 Assistant Executive Engineers working in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and 10 Assistant Executive Engineers working in other Departments.
- There are 811 Assistant Engineers, 135 Junior Engineers, 15 Senior Draughting Officers, 1,838 Overseers / Junior Draughting Officers working in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Further, Government in G.O.(Ms) No. 49 RD & PR (E3) Dept. dt. 31.3.2015 have issued order merging Road Inspector Grade-II and Road Inspector Grade-I as Road Inspector and at present 635 Road Inspectors are working in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

### **5.3.Deputation of Senior Officers to other Departments**

The Senior Officers of this Department in the cadre of Additional Director, Joint Director,

Executive Engineer, Assistant Director and Assistant Executive Engineer have also been deputed to other Departments / Agencies like Special Programme Implementation Department, TWAD Board, State Planning Commission, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Department, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency, Mono Rail Project, Entrepreneurship Development Institute, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve Trust, Social Welfare and Noon Meals Programme Department, Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing & Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO), Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University (TANUVAS), Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Limited (Aavin), Chennai Metropolitan Development Agency (CMDA), Directorate of Town Panchayat, Tamil Nadu Health System Project (TNHSP) National Rural Road Development Agency etc. This gives more exposure and experience to the Officers of this Department to discharge their duties more efficiently.

#### **5.4. Non-Gazetted Establishment**

In the past five years the Government has given utmost importance to the staff welfare measures. To ensure good administration at all levels, timely promotions were given to the employees. Many numbers of vacancies in the cadre of Junior Assistants and Assistants were filled up by direct recruitment through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. Vacancies falling under the Basic services were also filled up by direct recruitment by calling for list of candidates from Employment exchange and by publishing advertisement in Newspapers. Up to 2015-16, 4375 vacancies were filled by direct recruitment through TNPSC in the posts covered under Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service Rules. In respect of the posts covered in Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Services and Basic Services, 381 posts were also filled up during the year 2015-16 through direct recruitment.

Apart from this, 1018 Deputy Block Development Officers were promoted as Block Development Officers, 1316 Assistants were promoted as Deputy Block Development

Officers and 2013 Typists / Junior Assistants were promoted as Assistants. On Compassionate ground 475 persons were appointed as Junior Assistants. 126 persons worked as Record Clerk/Office Assistant/Night Watchman were promoted as Junior Assistants under 10% reservation and 599 Panchayat Secretaries were promoted as Junior Assistants under 20% reservation from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Taking into consideration the welfare of Village Panchayat employees the Government have issued so many orders as detailed below:-

- The nomenclature of Panchayat Assistant has been changed as Panchayat Secretary and Rs.500/- has been granted to them as Special Allowance in G.O. (Ms).No.52, RD&PR (E5) Department dated.29.08.2011.
- In G.O. (Ms).No.70, RD&PR (E5) Department dated.07.08.2012, Fixed Travelling Allowance of Rs.300/- has also been granted to the Village Panchayat Secretaries.

- In G.O. (Ms).No.71, RD&PR (E5) Department dated.07.08.2012, Special Allowance of Rs.200/- has also been granted to the OHT operators working in Village Panchayats.
- In G.O. (Ms).No.39, RD&PR (E5) Department dated.07.05.2013, special time scale of pay of Rs.1300-3000 Grade Pay Rs.300 was granted to 10101 sweepers who have completed three years of service in Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Government Offices
- In G.O. (Ms).No.129 and 130, RD&PR (E5) Department dated.14.09.2013, orders have been issued to engage 16726 sanitary workers in Village Panchayats based on population and 16508 sanitary workers were appointed as per the guidelines issued.
- On par with female Government servants the maternity leave for female Panchayat Secretaries was enhanced to 180 days in G.O. (Ms).No.148, RD&PR (E5) Department dated.27.11.2014,.
- Monthly salary of the Village Panchayat Secretaries, Sanitary Workers, OHT

operators and other staff are paid through ECS every month from June 2014 onwards. Details of all staff working in Village Panchayats were entered in tnrd.gov.in website.

- The Special Pension of Rs.700/- payable to the Panchayat Secretaries on Superannuation has been enhanced to Rs.1000/- in G.O. (Ms).No.42, RD&PR (E5) Department, dated.24.3.2015.

#### 5.4.1 Details of posts

The sanctioned strength and the details of pay band of various categories of staff under Non Gazetted Establishment is tabulated below:

**Table 5.3**  
**Category of employees**

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Scale of Pay
<b>a) Government employees</b>			
i)	Deputy Block Development Officer	3938	Rs.9300-34800 + GP Rs.4800+ PP Rs.500
ii)	Assistant	5563	Rs.5200-20200 + GP Rs.2800
iii)	Junior Assistant	3137	Rs.5200-20200 + GP Rs.2400
iv)	Steno Typist	182	Rs.5200-20200 + GP Rs.2800
v)	Typist	1042	Rs.5200-20200 + GP Rs.2400

vi)	Driver	899	Rs.5200-20200 + GP Rs.2400
vii)	Record Clerk	137	Rs.4800-10000+GP Rs.1400
viii )	Office Assistant	716	Rs.4800-10000+ GP Rs.1300
ix)	Night Watchman	128	Rs.4800-10000+ GP Rs.1300
x)	Masalji	14	Rs.4800-10000+ GP Rs.1300
<b>Category of Local body Employees</b>			
<b>b) Panchayat Union employees</b>			
i)	Driver	770	Rs.5200-20200 + GP Rs.2400
ii)	Record Clerk	387	Rs.4800-10000+GP Rs.1400
iii)	Office Assistant	1521	Rs.4800-10000+GP Rs.1300
iv)	Night Watchman	377	Rs.4800-10000+ GP Rs.1300
v)	Masalji	9	Rs.4800-10000+GP Rs.1300
<b>c) Village Panchayat employees</b>			
i)	Panchayat Secretary	12,524	Rs.2500-5000 GP Rs.500 Special allowance Rs. 500
ii)	Sanitary Worker	25,155	Rs.1300-3000 GP Rs.300 (3 Years completed) Rs.2000 consolidated Pay + DA Rs.40/- per half year (Others)
iii)	OHT Operator	35,548	Rs.2000 consolidated Pay + DA Rs.40/- per half year

#### 5.4.2 Restructuring the Block Administration

To improve the administrative efficiency and to distribute the inequitable workload to all the Deputy Block Development Officers within the districts and blocks, the Government have modified and restructured the establishment of Deputy Block Development Officers as Head Quarters Deputy Block Development Officers and Zonal Deputy Block Development Officers in G.O.

(Ms.) No. 127, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (E5) Department, dated 21.9.2015. As per this order, existing pattern of Block Administration was modified and created 1925 Headquarters Deputy Block Development Officer and 1585 Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer posts without new creation of posts. Now we have a dedicated Deputy Block Development Officers to guide and monitor the Panchayat Administration effectively.

#### 5.4.3 Upgradation of Superintendents in the cadre of Deputy Block Development Officer to Block Development Officer in the District level offices and Directorate

Considering the work load of Deputy Block Development Officers in Directorate of RD&PR and district offices of Assistant Director (Panchayats) and Assistant Director (Audit) the Government have issued orders in G.O. (Ms.) No. 52, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (E6) Department, dated 6.4.2015 for upgrading 87 posts of Deputy Block Development Officer to Block Development Officer as detailed below:

- a. 36 posts of Deputy Block Development Officer / Head Clerk of Assistant Director

(Panchayats) Office have been upgraded as Block Development Officer/ Superintendent

- b. 33 posts of Deputy Block Development Officer / Head Clerk of Assistant Director (Audit) Office have been upgraded as Block Development Officer/ Superintendent and
- c. 18 posts of Deputy Block Development Officer / Superintendent of Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department have been upgraded as Block Development Officer/ Superintendent.

#### **5.4.4. Creation of Deputy Block Development Officer (Nutritious Meal Programme):-**

The Nutritious Meal Programme is implemented in all the 385 Panchayat Unions in State is being implemented by the Block Development Officer (Block Panchayats) with the assistance of Deputy Block Development Officer (Nutritious Meal Programme) except in 27 Panchayat unions. In these 27 Panchayat Unions the programme was being implemented by the Block Development Officers (Block Panchayats)

with the help of Deputy Block Development Officer (Administration) apart from his day today work as additional responsibility. This situation was prevalent for the past 27 years.

For rectifying this the Government have issued orders in G.O. (Ms).No.2, RD&PR (E5) Department dated.04.01.2016 to create 27 number of Deputy Block Development Officer (Nutritious Meal Programme) posts in 27 Panchayat Unions in which the posts were not originally sanctioned. Subsequently, necessary amendment to G.O. (Ms.) No. 127, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (E5) Department, dated 21.9.2015 was also issued in G.O. (Ms.) No. 15, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (E6) Department, dated 1.2.2016 by increasing 27 zones in the districts concerned.

#### **5.4.5. Foundation Training in CSTI**

Special efforts were taken to clear the backlog in sending Junior Assistants and Assistants to CSTI Bhavanisagar to undergo foundation course to acquire service qualification for declaring probation in the cadre of Junior Assistants/Directly recruited Assistants and for further promotion. As a result 1515 staff including Directly recruited Assistants have

undergone and completed the foundation training training successfully.

#### **5.4.6. Benefits to Village Panchayat employees**

Considering the welfare measures of the grass root level employees, the Government have provided many benefits to them.

- To ensure timely payment of salary to the Village Panchayat employees, orders were issued in G.O. (Ms).No.89, RD&PR (PR.I) Department dated 15.6.2015 for creating additional account in Village Panchayats "Account No.7 Village Panchayat Staff Salary Account". As per this order, required portion of State Finance Commission Grant is being apportioned to the 7<sup>th</sup> account for ensuring the payment of salary in time.
- Payment of Rs. 1000/- per month as a Special Allowance to all Panchayat Secretaries to undertake MGNREGS works has been sanctioned in G.O. (Ms).No.101, RD&PR (CGS-1) Department, dated.10.7.2015.

- The benefit of Compassionate Ground appointment has been extended to the legal heirs of the deceased Panchayat Secretaries on par with the Government servants in G.O. (Ms).No.102, RD&PR (E5) Department, dated.13.7.2015.

#### **5.5. Capacity Building**

Training is the backbone of any scheme or project. The success of any Government Programme, Scheme or Project depends **to a great extent on the effective Capacity Building and then its efficient implementation.** Training goes a long way in developing skill, knowledge, competencies etc. to improve capability, capacity, productivity, performance and effectiveness of all the participants.

Capacity Building of Elected Representatives of rural local bodies, Officers and Functionaries of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is an important tool to enable them to perform their duties and responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner. The State Institute of Rural



Development & Panchayat Raj at the State level and 5 Regional Institutes of Rural Development& Panchayat Raj at Sathiya Vijaya Nagaram in Tiruvannamalai district, Krishnagiri in Krishnagiri district, Pattukottai, in Thanjavur district, Bhavanisagar in Erode district and T.Kallupatti in Madurai district are entrusted with the task of imparting training.

**Table 5.4**

**Basic details of 5 RIRDs & PR.**

Sl. No .	Name of the Institution	Name of the District	Name of Districts Covered	Year of Establishment	Area Of the Institute (in acres)
1.	S.V.Nagaram	Tiruvanna-malai	Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai	1956	34.59
2.	Krishnagiri Dam	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Salem, Dharmapuri, Vellore	1958	55.05
3.	Pattukottai	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Sivagangai	1954	20.92
4.	Bhavanisagar	Erode	Erode, Coimbatore, Dindigul, The Nilgiris, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Tiruppur	1972	71.89

Sl. No .	Name of the Institution	Name of the District	Name of Districts Covered	Year of Establishment	Area Of the Institute (in acres)
5.	T. Kallupatti	Madurai	Madurai, Theni, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari	1948	49.00

### **5.5.1. Participants for Regional Institutes of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj**

RIRDs&PR impart training to Officials and Functionaries of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Village Panchayat Presidents, Secretaries and all other local government functionaries, Self Help Group members and Sectoral Department Officials etc.

### **5.5.2. Training Programmes**

The training programmes of the Regional Institutes of Rural Development include various topics viz., Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, Panchayat Administration, maintenance of its accounts and audit, various Schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department,

Rural Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Non-Conventional Energy, Stress Management, Social auditing of schemes, Computer Training, RTI etc. Emphasis is also given on technical aspects of construction of Roads, Bridges etc. Each RIRD&PR has got capacity to train a minimum of 5,000 persons (in campus) to maximum of 25,000 (off campus) during a year.

#### 5.5.3. Establishment

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

#### 5.5.4. Fund

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides funds to the five Regional Institutes of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj for the salary and non-salary expenditure. The Government of India provides Rs.20 lakhs every year to each Regional Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj as recurring grant for the training programmes. Government of India

also provides non-recurring grant for strengthening infrastructural facilities of these institutes.

**Table 5.5**  
**Training Achievements in 5 RIRDs&PR for the year 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Name of the Training	Batches		Participants	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Regular Training	435	446	13050	11643
2.	Computer Training	232	238	5850	4804
3.	Pudhu vazhvu Training	2	2	85	82
4.	Mahalir Thittam(SHG/PLF Members)	5	5	260	255
5.	TOT and Facilitators (TTF) Programme for ALMTs in View of General Election 2016	10	10	460	460
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>19705</b>	<b>17244</b>

During 2015-16 more number of batches were trained than the target, hence taking the achievement to 102%, but the number of participants were less because of unprecedented rains, heavy floods, relief & rehabilitation measures and assembly elections etc.

During 2016-17, RIRDs&PR have proposed to give training to around 38,150 persons. The budget allocation to RIRDs&PR is to the tune of Rs.606.80 lakh.

#### **5.5.5. State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj**

SIRD&PR was established in the year 1961 and was registered as a Society under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 in the year 1990. The institution started functioning in its own campus at Maraimalainagar, Kancheepuram district since 1991. The total area of the Institute is 25 acres.

#### **5.5.6. Objectives of SIRD**

The primary objectives of SIRD is to facilitate various target groups of participants to update their knowledge base, upgrade their personal skills and change their attitudes so that they can implement the various schemes of the department effectively and efficiently.

#### **5.5.7. Lecturers / Faculty members and Administrative staff**

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the posts of Lecturers / Faculty members and administrative staff for the Institute to organize training programmes for Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural

Development functionaries of the Institute. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India have permitted SIRD&PR to engage 5 core Faculties on contract basis in the disciplines of Management, Livelihood, Information Technology(System Analyst), Cooperation and Extension Education.

#### **5.5.8. Resources for Training**

SIRD&PR receives financial support for conducting training programmes from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, the Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India and the State government. SIRD receives grants-in-aid to meet the salary and non-salary expenditure from recurring grant to be shared by Central and State government on 50:50 basis. To upgrade the infrastructure facilities, 100% grants are provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for construction of hostels, training halls and teaching equipments every year on need basis.

#### **5.5.9. Training Participants**

The training is conducted to the Elected Representatives of 3 tiers of PRIs, Officers and other functionaries of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department, members of Self Help Groups (SHG), Panchayat Level Federation (PLF), Community Resource Persons, Village Volunteers, Resource Persons, Trainers, NGOs and others.

#### **5.5.10. Training Methodology**

The Institute adopts different training methodologies which include lecture cum discussion method, games, role plays, ice-breaking sessions, Participatory learning techniques, panel discussion, case study presentation, experience sharing, exposure visits, chart preparation, Group discussions etc.

#### **5.5.11. Conduct of Training Programmes**

The Institute conducts residential programmes in its campus at Maraimalainagar and off-campus programmes at District, Block and Village Panchayat levels through district Administration and RIRDs&PR.

#### **5.5.12. Resource Persons**

Apart from its own faculty, SIRD&PR engages resource Persons from National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, National Informatics Centre, Chennai, Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Chennai, Anna Institute of Management, Chennai. SIRD&PR also utilizes the services of best Village Panchayat Presidents, serving and retired Officials, district Level Master Trainers, Community Resource Persons from Mahalir Thittam (Mathi) and Pudhu Vaazhvu Project etc. for training programmes.

#### **5.5.13. Infrastructure**

Infrastructure facilities such as air-conditioned conference Halls, Library with reading rooms, Computer Lab with Internet facility, Hostel to accommodate participants with boarding facility, automatic genset and audio visual equipments etc. are available in SIRD&PR for conducting training programmes.

**Table 5.6**  
**Achievements in 2015-16**

Scheme	Target		Achievement (Participants details)						
	No. of Batches	No. of persons to be trained	No. of Batches	PRI	Officials	Func-tionaries	SHGs	BNVs/ Others	No. of persons trained
RGSY ICT Skill	20	598	16	130	295	0	0	0	425
RTRC	17	582	7	0	0	0	164	0	164
BRGF	6	172	6	140	32	0	0	0	172
Lab to Land (Village Volunteer Programme)	28	841	25	0	0	0	694	61	755
CBDRM	1,750	200000	1705	0	1064	195057	0	0	196121
RGPSA	444	17149		0	0	0	0	0	0
MGNREGS	6	464	6	0	464	0	0	0	464
PRI – II	74	2,261	24	285	259	89	0	0	633
DoPT	3	127	3	0	127	0	0	0	127
NIRD Off Campus	10	349	10	17	332	0	0	0	349
NIRD Networking	14	420	6	0	135	0	0	0	135

Scheme	Target		Achievement (Participants details)						
	No. of Batches	No. of persons to be trained	No. of Batches	PRI	Officials	Func-tionaries	SHGs	BNVs/ Others	No. of persons trained
Gender Budgeting	2	79	2	79	0	0	0	0	79
TCF	38	1021	38	0	1021	0	0	0	1021
Sanitation (State level Master Trainers)	6	322	6	6	8	0	302	6	322
IAY	1	81	1	0	81	0	0	0	81
Venue Programme	16	934	16	0	379	249	55	251	934
<b>Total</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>225400</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>4197</b>	<b>195395</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>201782</b>

During the year 2015-16, the Institute imparted training to 2,01,782 participants, (ie) Elected Representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Officials of RD & PR Department, Functionaries & Village Volunteers, CBDRM Officials & Stakeholders and SHG (Self Help Group) & PLF (Panchayat Level Federation) Members.

- The construction of new hostel building at a cost of Rs.1100 lakh and a multifunctional Hall at a cost of Rs. 1271.36 lakh in the SIRD&PR campus has been entrusted to DRDA Kancheepuram. The construction work of New Hostel Building has been completed and the construction of Multifunctional Hall is under progress.
- During 2015-16, Government have sanctioned the following works to SIRD & PR, under the schemes of Pooled Assigned Revenue.

**Table 5.7**

Sl.No	Name of the Work	Estimate Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
1	Construction of Compound Wall all around the State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Campus	156.00
2	Provision of High Tension Line for SIRD & PR Campus	200.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>356.00</b>

The above two works are under progress.

#### **5.5.14. Training programmes for 2016-17**

##### **Training programmes**

During 2016-17, the Institute proposed to give 13264 no.of batches of training programmes for 5,26,147 participants including Newly Elected Village Panchayat Presidents, PRI functionaries of Field Level, Functionaries of Line Department and Resource persons for ToT training etc.

The Training programme includes training programme proposed under Village Panchayat Development Plan and e-Panchayat under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and other backlog training programme of the previous year.

#### **5.5.15 Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)**

CBDRM (Community Based Disaster Risk Management) is one of the sub-components of CDRRP (Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project) being implemented by Government of Tamil Nadu through Revenue Department with World Bank assistance. CBDRM is being

implemented by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. SIRD&PR is the Project Implementing Agency.

The objective of the Project is to reduce community vulnerabilities and strengthen their ability to proactively cope with disasters and natural hazards through preparation of Village Disaster Risk Reduction Plan. The primary stakeholders are the vulnerable communities, including school children living in the coastal villages and the secondary stakeholders are the Local Bodies, Community Based Organizations, Resource Persons, functionaries of the Government Departments.

The project is implemented in 561 coastal villages of 12 coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu. The total cost of the Project is Rs.15.00 crore for the period from June 2013 to July 2018.

Under CBDRM, VDMC (Village Disaster Management Committee) at the Village Panchayat levels and five VDMTs (Village Disaster Management Team) in every coastal habitations are formed. Through the Members of the VDMC and five VDMTs, the VDRMP

(Village Disaster Management Plan) is prepared with the community and the plan is executed during disaster situation. The VDMP plan has also the provisions for mainstreaming the disaster mitigation in to developmental activities.

The Members of VDMC and five VDMTs are also trained by professional in Early Warning system, Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Shelter Management and First Aid. With these capacities, the first respondents to the disasters could able to manage the disaster risks.

During 2015-16 under CBDRM 1705 programmes have been completed and 1,96,121 persons were trained.

State Level Workshops	: 06 programmes
Orientation Programmes	: 139 programmes
Training of Trainers	: 05 programmes
District/ Village level	: 1,550 Programmes
Exposure visit	: 5

During 2016-17, SIRD&PR has proposed to train 1,48,561 persons at a cost of Rs.3 crores under CBDRM in the 12 coastal districts.

We are targeting to train total 5,64,297 persons (SIRD&PR 5,26,147 and RIRDs&PR 38,150 in total of 14,004 batches. The budget allocation to SIRD&PR and RIRD&PR is to the tune of Rs.7,583.23 lakhs during 2016-17. We aim at strengthening the strengths and weakening the weaknesses of all our trainees from all perspectives during 2016-17.



## **6. TAMIL NADU PUDHU VAAZHUVU PROJECT(TNPVP)**

## **6. Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (TNPVP)**

Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project an innovative and pioneering initiative of Government of Tamil Nadu was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2005 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The project endeavor to eliminate poverty through a participatory approach and enabling the poor with comprehensive development process. The project adopts a multi- dimensional poverty mitigation approach that focuses on building institutions of poor ,enhancing their capacity, leveraging resources through commercial banks, improving livelihoods and decreasing the risk faced by poor households by extending social safety nets and entitlements to ensure that they do not revert back to poverty. The project is implemented with the assistance of World Bank. Pudhu Vaazhvu Project helps to attain the vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister **"to have a poverty free state with the opportunities for gainful and productive employment to all those who seek it and**

**provide care for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and destitute in the State”.**

The Project has developed strong and responsive Community Based Organisations (CBOs) which are accountable to Grama Sabha. All the activities in this project are undertaken through Community Based Organisations (CBOs) such as Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs), Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), Common Livelihood Groups (CLGs), Common Livelihood Federations (CLFs) and Makkal Kattal Maiyams (MaKaMais). These pro-poor institutional platforms play a vital role in developing the capacities and skill of the poor, facilitate and support sustainable livelihoods with transparent governance and social accountability.

### **6.1. Project Area and Coverage**

Pudhu Vaazhvu Project in Tamil Nadu was launched in November 2005 in 15 districts and at present being implemented in 26 districts covering 4,174 Village Panchayats in 120 most backward blocks. The project outlay is

Rs.1667.10 crore benefiting 9.8 lakh target households.

### **6.2. Project objectives**

The objectives of Pudhu Vaazhvu Project are

- Socio-economic empowerment and upliftment of the poor including vulnerable by improving the living standards through strong and responsible Community Based Organisations (CBOs).
- Build the capacities of the poor and financing sustainable livelihood activities with non – negotiable principles.
- Enhancing skills and capacities of the poor (especially women and the vulnerable).

### **6.3. Project Strategy**

The project follows the Community Driven Development approach under which communities identify their own needs, plan interventions, implement and enhance their livelihoods. Also the project strives to empower community to channelise the benefits and entitlements from various government

programme by liaising and working closely with other stakeholding line departments.

To achieve the objectives, the project adopts the following strategies:

- Social Inclusion and Economic Improvement through Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
- Financial Inclusion and Vulnerability Reduction
- Youth Skill training
- Livelihood Promotion

## **6.4. Project Implementation setup**

### **6.4.1. State Unit**

The Project is governed by Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Society, an apex body registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Act 1975 and chaired by the Principal Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. State Project Management Unit (SPMU) is headed by the Project Director and assisted by a multi-disciplinary team of specialists. The State unit is responsible for overall administration, supervision, facilitation and monitoring.

### **6.4.2. District Unit**

The District Project Management Unit (DPMU) is also a registered society functioning under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The executive unit at district level is headed by the District Project Manager supported by a team of Assistant Project Managers. This unit is entrusted with implementation and monitoring of project in district.

### **6.4.3. Cluster Unit**

10-15 Village Panchayats are federated into a cluster to provide handholding support to the grass root level Community Based Organisations. It functions with a team leader and 4 facilitators.

### **6.4.4 Village Unit**

The **Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC)**, an inclusive and self-governed people's institution comprising of the target poor implements the project at the village level. It establishes and funds community based organisations which ensure delivery of specific services to the poor,

vulnerable including differently abled and tribal, harnessing their innate capabilities and conferring strong resilience in them to come out of poverty.

The VPRC is also running Village Knowledge Center which assists in securing entitlements, access to various welfare schemes of the government through e-governance and e-commerce services. The panchayat president of the village will be the ex-officio President of the VPRC which implement all project activities at village level and ensures last mile delivery of services.

## **6.5. Project Activities**

### **6.5.1. IEC Activities**

The objectives, the Non-negotiable principles and the activities of the project are disseminated through intensive and need based IEC campaign. Street plays, propaganda Ratham, Pamphlets and Wall Paintings are some of the popular tools adopted under this project.

**6.5.2. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP):** The target beneficiaries of the Project, the poor, vulnerable and differently abled are identified by the community themselves through Participatory Identification of the Poor (PIP) which involves transect walk, social mapping and wealth ranking. PIP list is approved by Grama Sabha. As it is done in a transparent manner it has gained acceptance among all quarters.

### **6.5.3. Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs)**

VPRC is an autonomous organisation formed with the representation of the target people and it focuses on all the needs of the target people. Based on population Rs.6 lakh to Rs.12 lakh of fund is released in three instalments to all VPRCs for its mandatory functions of capacity building (40%), special assistance (40%) and youth skill development (20%).

**Table 6.1****VPRC Fund Expenditure upto 31.05.2016**

No. of Village Panchayats	No. of VPRCs	VPRC Fund Expenditure			
		2015-16		Expenditure upto 31.05.2016	
		Physical	Financial Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Physical	Financial expenditure (Rs. in crore)
4,174	4,465	600	27.03	4,465	623.23

**6.5.4.Social Audit Committees (SACs)**

Social Audit Committee ensures the adherence of non-negotiable principles like collective decision making, priority to marginalized, accountability and transparency and also monitor all CBOs. So far 4,465 SACs have been formed in the project area.

**6.5.5. Self Help Groups (SHGs)**

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are formed from the left out target poor persons with 12-20 members. For differently abled, a group can be formed even with 5 members. Efforts are focused to build their capacity and facilitate credit. The project is also covering the existing SHGs at village level and provide training, quality skill enhancement, financial linkages and livelihood enhancement support.

**Table 6.2****Details of SHGs upto 31.05.2016**

Details	Upto 31.05.2016
<b>A.New SHGs</b>	
Women SHGs	22,861
Differently Abled SHGs	13,286
Total number of SHGs newly formed	36,147
<b>B.Existing SHGs</b>	
Existing Number of SHGs Affiliated with Project	71,289
Total Number of SHGs(A+B)	1,07,436

**6.5.6. Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs)**

Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) is an affiliation of Self Help Groups formed into a federation to act as a financial intermediary that takes care of both financial and non-financial needs of the members. It gets Rs.12 lakh to Rs.18 lakh as Amudha Surabhi Fund (ASF) from the project in two instalments. The effective intervention of PLF has reduced the dependence of the poorest of the poor on money lenders and other MFIs.

**Table 6.3****PLF Fund Expenditure upto 31.05.2016**

No. of Village Panchayats	No. of PLFs	Amudha Surabhi Fund Release			
		2015-16		Expenditure up to 31.05.2016	
		Physical	Financial expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Physical	Financial expenditure (Rs. in crores)
4,174	4,464	971	108.77	4,464	518.92

**6.5.7.Common Livelihood Groups (CLGs)**

Common Livelihood Groups (CLGs) is an aggregate of persons involved in similar livelihood activities at Panchayat level for getting better support services like common infrastructure, procurement of raw materials and other inputs, marketing of products etc. Common Livelihood Groups capitalise on economics of scale by generating income and building livelihoods. Each CLG gets maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh from the project to support common infrastructure and other collective action.

**Table 6.4****CLGs Fund Expenditure upto 31.05.2016**

No. of Village Panchayats	No. of CLGs	CLG Fund Expenditure			
		2015-16		Expenditure up to 31.05.2016	
		Physical	Financial expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Physical	Financial expenditure (Rs. in crore)
4,174	5,869	1500	15.00	5,059	51.82

During 2016-2017 it is proposed to fund Rs.2.80 crore to 280 CLGs.

**6.5.8. Common Livelihood Federations (CLFs)**

Common Livelihood Groups (CLGs) of similar activities are federated as Common Livelihood Federation at block/ district level to provide various services and to take up higher level interventions to improve and sustain the activities of members and groups. CLFs are formed and registered under societies act. Each federation is assisted from the project based on the specific project proposal. Fund support for each federation from the project is up to 75% of the project cost and the remaining 25% is mobilised as a contribution

from members (5%) and Bank linkage (20%). So far 15 CLFs have been formed by the project under Agriculture, Dairy, Goat and Coffee with the assistance of Rs.3.82 crore.

It is proposed to form additional 10 CLFs during the year 2016-2017 with the Project assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore.

#### **6.5.9.Makkal Kattral Maiyam (MaKaMai)**

Makkal Kattral Maiyam (MaKaMais) is promoted to provide handholding support and sustainability to grass root level Community Based Organisations. MaKaMai registered as a society under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 will act as a higher level organisation to monitor and ensure the continuity of the project even after its exit. 6024 Community professionals have been trained and functioning to support Makkal Kattral Maiyam (MaKaMais) activities. So far, the project has released Rs.7 crore as Institutional Development Fund.

During 2016-2017, it is proposed to form 9 MaKaMai in the remaining 10 districts and 120 block level MaKaMais at a cost of Rs.5.82 crore.

#### **6.5.10. SHGs Bank Linkage**

Bank linkage is a major source of credit for the SHGs. As the need is more, PLFs also get bulk loan from the banks for the SHGs to supplement their needs. The Project takes continuous efforts to nurture and well maintained the credit worthiness of the SHGs for continuous and easy credit accessibility.

**Table 6.5**  
**SHGs Credit Linkage upto 31.05.2016**

Details	2015-16		Achievement up to 31.05.2016	
	Physical	Financial achievement (Rs.in crore)	Physical	Financial achievement (Rs.in crore)
<b>A.</b> SHGs first linkage with Bank	3089	158.99	1,05,739	687.50
<b>B.</b> SHGs second and subsequent linkages with Bank	38768	936.55	93,021	3698.55
<b>SHGs Bank Linkages (A+B)</b>	<b>41,857</b>	<b>1095.54</b>	<b>1,98,760</b>	<b>4386.05</b>
<b>PLF Bulk Loan</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>43.79</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>211.78</b>
<b>Total Credit availed</b>		<b>1139.33</b>		<b>4597.83</b>

During 2016-2017, it is proposed to facilitate Bank Linkage of Rs.1211.61 crore to 36,123 SHGs.

#### **6.5.11. Vulnerability Reduction and Differently abled assistance**

Vulnerability reduction and social security is ensured through the Community Based Organisations focused on specific service delivery to the target poor, youth, vulnerable including differently abled and tribal. There is an allocation of 40% of the VPRC fund for the welfare of the differently abled and vulnerable towards their livelihood improvements and other requirements. Social security is further facilitated through insuring life, asset, health and enabling access to social security schemes in convergence with line departments. The main focus is to ensure that the vulnerable people graduate to the next level on the empowerment process.

**Table 6.6**

#### **Assistance to Differently abled and Vulnerable upto 31.05.2016**

Details	2015-16		Achievement up to 31.05.2016	
	Physical	Financial achievement (Rs.in Crore)	Physical	Financial achievement (Rs.in Crore)
Assistance	22,550	9.72	3,04,086	208.62
Aid & Appliances	2,072	2.09	35,704	13.21
Maintenance grant	4,063	0.40	19,901	1.65
Pension	20,640	0.33	1,71,232	144.78
Credit linkage to Special SHGs	1,659	3.42	10,122	61.28

During 2016-2017, in 120 blocks, block level technical service centers will be formed with a team of trained differently abled youth to provide services to Village Knowledge Centers functioning in villages. They will also be trained to provide home appliance and cell phone repair services to enhance their income.



### 6.5.12. Youth skill training and placement

Skill Training to Youth for employment is one of the major components of livelihood promotion under the project. It identifies the gap in the demand and availability of skills and bridges them by giving skill training and link them with the employment market. Unemployed and underemployed youth in the age group of 18 to 35 years are identified in each panchayat and based on their interests and educational qualifications, opportunities are provided for equipping themselves through skill training. In addition, the industrial establishments participate in job fair organized by the project for recruiting their manpower needs. Those selected get direct employment after training in those establishments.

**Table 6.7**  
**Youth Skill Training up to 31.05.2016**

Details	2015-2016	up to 31.05.2016
	Physical	Physical
Youth Trained	92,654	4,33,361
Youth gainfully Employed	83,587	3,69,367

**Table 6.8**  
**Employment due to Youth Skill Training  
upto 31.05.2016**

Trade	Trained	Employed	% employed
Driving (LMV / HMV)	1,48,374	1,32,273	89
Garment Making	73,272	63,576	87
Computer skill	65,015	53,570	82
Industrial Mechanism	43,292	35,285	82
Cell Phone Production	6,537	5,804	89
Leather Production	6,211	5,383	87
Medical Application	13,880	11,057	80
Construction Skill	19,275	16,216	84
Other training	57,505	46,203	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,33,361</b>	<b>3,69,367</b>	<b>85</b>

During 2016- 2017, it is proposed to provide youth training to 4500 youth at a cost of Rs.4.5 Crore.

### 6.5.13. Pudhu Vaazhvu Mental Health Programme (PVMHP)

Pudhu Vaazhvu Mental Health Programme (PVMHP) is implemented through Japan Policy for Human Resource Development (JPHRD) grant fund. It is one of the pioneers community based programmes of the government implemented through pro poor organizations in reaching persons with mental disabilities such as Mental Illness and Mental

Retardation. It is being implemented in 609 VPRCs of 578 Village Panchayats in 15 blocks across 15 districts for awareness raising on positive mental health practices and health seeking behavior through community based approach. Focused interventions for continued intake of medicine, follow up of treatment are being made. After recovery they are inducted into Self Help Groups. They also benefit from the livelihood interventions for facilitating a meaningful and positive transformation of their lives.

**Table 6.9**

**Assistance to Mentally ill and Mentally Retarded persons up to 31.05.2016**

Details	Number
Mentally ill Persons identified	2,736
Counselling support	2,679
Medical support	2,558
Livelihood support	2,460
Hospitalized	440
<b>Amount spent</b>	<b>Rs.13.89 crore</b>

#### **6.5.14.Village Knowledge Centers (VKCs)**

In the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project areas of 4,174 Village Panchayats, all VPRCs are strengthened to function as Village Knowledge Centers(VKCs). Every Village Knowledge Center is equipped with computer, broadband connection, web camera, educational CDs and books for competitive exams. These centers provide information on market prices, tele medicine, job information and career guidance to youth and also provide educational inputs to students.

The VKCs also serve as e-governance and e-commerce centers. So far, 5,04,958 e-governance transactions and 1,20,576 e-commerce transactions have been carried out. Services such as certificates, pension and welfare assistance are accessed through e-governance services. Cell phone recharges, payments of bills for utilities including electricity bills etc., are done under e-commerce activity.

During 2016-2017 it is proposed to expand the services and strengthen the VKC activities further.

#### **6.5.15. National Resource Organization (NRO)**

Tamil Nadu State Pudhu Vaazhvu Society through its Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project has demonstrated the large scale best practices in participatory approach in poverty assessment, social mobilisation, institution building, financial inclusion, livelihood promotion, skill and placement, convergence with Panchayat Raj Institutions etc., which are the crucial components of National Rural Livelihood Mission. The National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) felt the need for formal partnership with Resource Organisations which have long experience in implementing large scale poverty reduction projects. Therefore the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India among others approved Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Society (TNPVS) Tamil Nadu as Resource organisation.

The National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) under Ministry of Rural Development,

in their guidelines for partnership with resource organisation has accredited TNPVP society for peer learning and technical assistance to various SRLMs and between community organisations formed by them.

The National level workshop was organised on "PIP-Exercise" by the Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Society through its project with participation from 26 States. Trainings and Field exposure visits given to other State officials have made positive impact and attracted response from many State for their project implementation support. It resulted in signing of MOU for rendering implementation support from TNPVP with Pondicherry, West Bengal and Bihar. Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Society has placed more than 20 staff of PVP to assist the implementation of Livelihood Mission Project in respective States.

#### **6.6. Impact of the Project**

Impact Evaluation Survey on the PVP conducted by an agency sponsored by the World Bank has elucidated that:

- TNPVP has reduced the high cost debt burden by 29%

- Percentage of skilled workers has gone up to 32% in TNPVP areas.
- Asset Index is higher by 22.42 units, which implies higher level of asset holding in project villages.
- Percentage of individuals working in MGNREGA is 15% higher than non-project villages.
- Percentage of women who attended Gram Sabha was 65% higher.
- Percentage of households where the women took decisions regarding the choice of their livelihood activity was 21% higher in Project area.

### **6.7.Financial Performance**

The expenditure incurred in the year 2015-16 is Rs.202.73 crore. During 2016-17 the budget allocation is Rs.70 crore. Also the amount gained due to exchange rate fluctuation is being utilised for the project in addition to original allocation of Rs.1667.10 crore. The expenditure incurred under the Project from inception to 31.05.2016 is Rs.1718.53 crore.

## 7. TAMILNADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

### 7. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) was established in 1983 with an aim to enhance the status of women through education, employment, economic development and self reliance. It spearheaded the SHG movement in Tamil Nadu and dedicated itself for the progress of women. The relentless effort of TNCDW has been continuing till date to establish an inclusive society in which women are assured of their opportunities on par with men.

TNCDW is implementing three important schemes namely,

- i. **Mahalir Thittam:** A State Government funded scheme.
- ii. **Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission:** A scheme funded by Government of India (GoI) and Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) in the ratio of 60:40.
- iii. **National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM):** A scheme funded by Government of India (GoI) and Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) in the ratio of 60:40.

### 7.1. Mahalir Thittam

Self Help Group movement was initially started by the Government in Dharmapuri District on pilot basis with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) project and was subsequently extended to Salem, Ramanathapuram, Villupuram and Madurai districts. On its resounding success, it was named as Mahalir Thittam (MaThi) and was implemented in all districts. TNCDW facilitated the SHGs in financial empowerment and social emancipation. MaThi has now become a powerful movement in the State and the SHG members are very active and vibrant in all walks of life. TNCDW is playing a pivotal role in organizing women into SHGs, providing capacity building, federating them and facilitating credit linkage for income generation activities.

#### 7.1.1. Self Help Groups (SHGs)

A SHG is formed with 12 to 20 poor women in the age group of 18-60 years who reside in the same area. The SHGs are trained in savings, book keeping, collective decision

making in internal lending, availing bank credits and prompt repayment with sole aim to liberate them from the clutches of exploitative money lenders and other social evils.

**Table 7.1.**  
**Details of Self Help Groups**

1	No. of SHGs	6.14 lakh
	No. of SHG Members	92.84 lakh
2	No. of Rural SHGs	4.30 lakh
	No. of Members	64.51 lakh
3	No. of Urban SHGs	1.84 lakh
	No. of Members	28.33 lakh
4	Total Savings of SHGs	Rs. 6004.53 crore
5	No. of SHGs given Revolving Fund / Seed Money	5.23 lakh
6	Cumulative credit availed by SHGs	Rs.38,064.56 Crore

### 7.2. Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM)

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission is being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the year 2012-13. The Mission activities are funded by Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 60:40. Under this scheme the target group comprises of poor and vulnerable section of the community. The

target people are organized into active Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities.

#### **7.2.1. The salient features of TNSRLM**

- Identification and mobilization of the left out poor into the SHG network.
- Establishing and strengthening community organisations of the rural poor.
- Social empowerment of the rural poor through capacity building.
- Promotion of livelihoods of the poor including the vulnerable and differently-abled.
- Improving the quality of the SHG products and providing marketing opportunities.
- Providing financial assistance to SHGs for on-lending to their members for taking up economic activities.
- Employment linked skill training for rural youth.
- Convergence with the Government departments to leverage their financial

and non-financial services and utilizing them in an effective manner.

- Enabling the rural poor to access basic facilities and train them in conserving their environment and sanitation.

#### **7.2.2. Project Area**

In Tamil Nadu, TNSRLM is being implemented in 31 Districts except Chennai. Out of 385 blocks, 120 blocks are covered under the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project and the remaining 265 blocks are covered under TNSRLM in three phases, which includes 16 Blocks in 4 Districts covered under World Bank assisted NRLP.

**Table 7.2.**  
**Project Wise Distribution of Blocks**

Sl.No	Project	District	Blocks	Clusters	Panchayats
1	TNPVP	26	120	302	4,211
2	TNSRLM	31	249	694	7,855
3	NRLP	4	16	48	458
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>12,524</b>

**Phase I** which covers 2,323 Village Panchayats in 60 blocks of 15 districts is being implemented from 2012-13.

**Phase II** which covers 3,458 Village Panchayats in 110 blocks of 27 Districts is being implemented since 2013-14.

**Phase III** expanded to 2,451 Village Panchayats in 95 blocks of 21 Districts in 2014-15.

### **7.2.3. Implementation Structure**

TNCDW has been nominated by the State Government as the nodal agency and it is the State level Mission Management Unit (SMMU) to implement TNSRLM. The implementation of TNSRLM activities are being undertaken through a dedicated staff structure at State, District, Block and Cluster levels. Under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Municipal Administration, Rural Development and Implementation of Special Programme, a High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has been constituted to provide the policy level guidance, review and monitor the implementation of the TNSRLM activities. The Principal Secretary to the Government, Rural

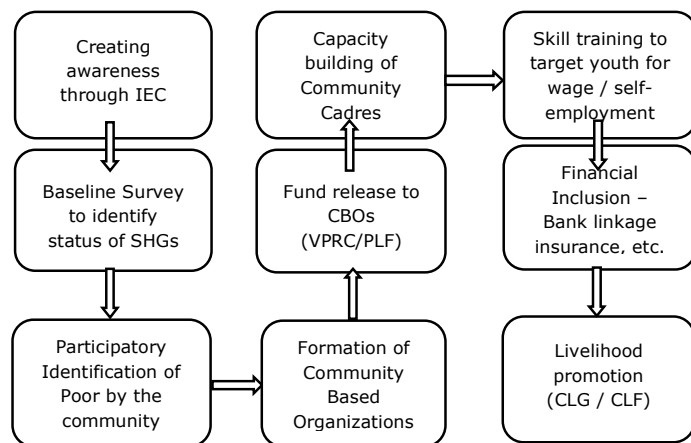
Development and Panchayat Raj department is the Mission Director and the Managing Director, TNCDW is the Chief Executive Officer of the Mission.

### **7.2.4. Major Activities under TNSRLM**

- Information Education and Communication (IEC) Activities.
- Baseline survey to assess the status of SHGs and PLFs (Active, defunct and Disintegrated).
- Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) process.
- Formation of Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs).
- Capacity building to Project staff and Community.
- Community Investment Fund to VPRC
- Formation of new Self Help Groups from the left out poor.
- Financial Inclusion through credit linkage.
- Placement linked Skill training.
- Livelihoods promotion.
- Marketing promotion for SHG products.



### 7.2.5. Sequence of Activities



## 7.3. Project Activities

### 7.3.1. Creating Awareness through IEC activities

Awareness among the public have been created by conducting rallies, street plays, folk art, radham, wall paintings, posters, stickers, hands bills and information board by TNSRLM .

### 7.3.2. Baseline survey to identify the status of SHGs

Community Professionals of Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (TNPVP) have conducted baseline survey in all the Village Panchayats to identify active, defunct and

disintegrated SHGs. The survey was completed in all Village Panchayats of TNSRLM. The identified defunct SHGs are being revived through capacity building.

### 7.3.3. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) by Community

TNSRLM adopts the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool and techniques such as Transect walk, Social Mapping, Wealth Ranking and Triangulation in order to ensure that no poor family is left out. PIP is a household exercise conducted in all habitations by the community to identify very Poor, Poor, Differently-abled, Vulnerable, Tribal and other marginalized communities in all the Village Panchayats. The PIP list is displayed in prominent places in all the habitations to receive claims and objections if any and the final PIP list is approved by the Grama Sabha.

PIP process have been completed in all three phases of TNSRLM.

### 7.3.4. Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC)

Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) is an inclusive and autonomous body of

the target poor which is fully responsible for the implementation of the Project at the village level with full accountability to the Grama Sabha. VPRC is the most important link between the Project and the Village Community. Village Panchayat President is the ex-officio President of VPRC.

Each VPRC consists of 10 to 20 members selected by Grama Sabha in the following composition:

1. SHG women from target poor representing each habitation.
2. At least 30% members from SC/ST.
3. Representatives of Differently abled vulnerable & Youth.
4. At least 50% women members.

So far 7,456 VPRCs have been formed in the Project area of all the three phases.

**Table 7.3.**  
**Status of VPRCs**

Block-Phase	No of Pts	General VPRCs	Tribal VPRCs	Total VPRCs formed
I	2,323	2,322	66	2,388
II	3,458	3,457	81	3,538
III	2,451	1,530	0	1,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,232</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>7,456</b>

### **7.3.5. Social Audit Committee (SAC)**

The SAC is a monitoring committee consisting of 5 to 7 members constituted in the VPRC areas to monitor the activities of TNSRLM and reports to the Grama Sabha.

### **7.3.6. Formation of new Self Help Groups (SHGs)**

During the year 2015-16, 11,496 new SHGs have been formed from the left out poor. Training in Book-keeping and functioning of group is being imparted to the Animators, Representatives and members of SHGs. Credit linkages are provided for Income Generating activities after grading of groups.

### **7.3.7. Panchayat Level Federation-(PLF)**

Community Based Organizations like Panchayat Level Federations have been promoted to strengthen and lead the SHGs by providing various financial and other services. The PLFs are registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975. The PLFs provide a common platform for the SHGs for their economic empowerment.

## **7.4. Capacity Building**

### **7.4.1. Training to Project Staff**

Trainings for all the project staff at State, District, Block and Cluster levels are being organized by TNSRLM as follows:

- **Induction Training I** – under this programme Village Immersion training for 7 days, Institutional building training for 16 days and field training for 5 days.
- **Induction Training II** - On completion of Induction Training I, all project staff are imparted with Induction Training II for 12 days
- **Thematic Training** - After Induction Training I & II, thematic training is given to all the project staff for 6 days.
- **Other Trainings**  
Orientation training on the activities of TNSRLM is also given to the elected members of PRIs, NGOs, Office Bearers of PLFs and line department officials in the districts.

### **7.4.2. Community Based Organizations (CBOs)**

The following training programme have been designed and given to the community based organizations such as VPRCs, SHGs and PLFs under TNSRLM.

- VPRC members-Community Operation Manual (COM) training.
- SAC members -Social Audit Committee (SAC) training.
- Newly formed SHGs- Animator & Representative trainings and SHGs member training.
- Office Bearers of PLFs-Training on Governance and Finance Management.
- PLF Members- Executive Committee members training.
- HLFs - Sub Committees of PLFs and SAC Members- Office bearers training

### **7.4.3. Developing of Master Trainers**

Master trainers are empanelled from experts in the various thematic areas of the Project at State and District Level who in turn will develop the Training of Trainers (ToTs) at District, Block and Village levels.

#### 7.4.4. Community Resource Persons

TNSRLM focuses on development of Community Resources Persons (CRPs) such as:

- **Community SHG Trainers (CSTs)** – one trainer for 10-15 SHGs to train and monitor them.
- **Community Professionals - Job(CP-Jobs)** one per Village Panchayat for maintaining the youth data base at village level, monitoring skill training programmes and impart training to the members of VPRC on Community Operation Manuals (COM).
- **Community Differently-abled Facilitators(CDFs)** are the skilled people identified and trained one Per village Panchayat, to maintain the data base of differently-abled, assess their needs of the target and to liaison with line departments.
- **Community Bank Coordinators (CBCs)** 4 SHG members per cluster are selected and trained on facilitating credit linkages, insurance, financial literacy and monitoring repayment.

#### 7.4.5. Bankers

TNSRLM focuses on financial inclusion at various levels. A pool of retired bankers has been developed as Resource Persons to train all the Bank Branch Managers across the State on SHG Bank linkage and NRLM concept.

### 7.5 Skill and Placement Programme

#### 1) Placement Linked Skill Training

Skill is an integral component of National Rural Livelihoods Mission. Placement linked skill training is imparted to the rural youth under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). Funding pattern of the scheme is 60:40 by GoI and GoTN respectively. The target group is the rural youth in the age group of 15 to 35. Upper age limit is 45 years for women, differently abled, Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PVTGs), Transgender etc.

Broad areas of Skill trainings are Health, IT services, Apparel, Driving, Automobile, Hospitality Management, Welding, Construction, etc.

Projects will be approved by High level committee constituted at the state level

through GoTN, RD & PR Department, G.O.No. 35 Dt: 02.03.2016.

### **The salient features of the DDU-GKY**

- Training institutions with Permanent Registration Number (PRN) having expertise on skill training and placement are eligible to apply and impart training as a PIA (Project Implementing Agency).
- Coverage of youth: SC/ST -50%, Minorities -15% , Persons with Disability (PWD)-3% , Women (Combining all categories) – 33%.
- Duration of the course varies from 3 to 12 months depending on the trade.
- Training module includes skill on domain knowledge, soft skills and **On the job training** (OJT).
- Minimum 75% of the trained youth to be placed.
- Post placement support is given to the trainees to ensure their retention in the job.
- PIAs are eligible for incentives for retention of candidates in placement for

one year, career progression and for foreign placements.

- Assessment conducted for the trained candidates and certificates issued by NCVT /SSC.
- Candidates are proposed to be trained under residential mode from 2016 – 17 onwards.
- 40,029 youth have been trained from the year 2012-13 to 2015-16 of which 27,383 candidates have been placed.

**Table 7.4.**

### **District wise target and achievement under Skilling Rural youth Abstract for Skill & Placement 2012-13 to 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Districts	Target	Trained	Placed
1	Ariyalur	285	285	221
2	Coimbatore	2,245	2,245	1,347
3	Cuddalore	1,560	1,560	1,087
4	Dharmapuri	325	325	255
5	Dindigul	1,180	1,180	906
6	Erode	1,745	1,745	1,509
7	Kancheepuram	1,914	1,914	1,037
8	Kanyakumari	620	620	316
9	Karur	510	510	443
10	Krishnagiri	960	900	689

Sl. No.	Districts	Target	Trained	Placed
11	Madurai	660	660	301
12	Nagapattinam	907	907	687
13	Namakkal	1,156	1,156	682
14	Nilgiris	345	345	222
15	Perambalur	492	492	394
16	Pudhukottai	1,410	1,410	913
17	Ramnad	1,200	1,200	743
18	Salem	1,055	939	502
19	Sivagangai	840	840	704
20	T.V Malai	1,910	1,910	1,337
21	Thanjavur	1,533	1,513	695
22	Theni	613	613	533
23	Thiruvallur	1,720	1,720	979
24	Thoothukudi	150	150	36
25	Tirunelveli	980	980	556
26	Tiruppur	2,850	2,850	2,498
27	Tiruvarur	745	745	370
28	Trichy	1,060	1,060	574
29	Vellore	2,340	2,340	1,492
30	Villupuram	1,775	1,745	1,277
31	Virudhunagar	1,570	1,570	1,138
	TNPVP	3,600	3,600	2,940
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,255</b>	<b>40,029</b>	<b>27,383 *</b>

\* Note : Placement is being arranged through PIAs for the balance candidates.

**Table 7.5.**  
**Sector wise target and achievement under**  
**Skill and Placement 2012-13 to 2015-16**

S. No.	Sector	Total Trained	Total Placed
1	Industries	3,783	2,779
2	Information Technology	12,876	9,938
3	Garments & Apparel	9,423	5,968
4	Hospitality	2,837	1,956
5	Construction	771	467
6	Automobile	3,938	2,721
7	Beauty & Culture	786	511
8	Fire & Safety	8	7
9	Health	1,539	982
10	Retail	1,683	798
11	Leather	270	233
12	Driving	2,115	1,023
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,029</b>	<b>27,383</b>

## **2) Direct placement through Job Mela**

Job Mela is an event that aims to bring the employer and job seeker under one umbrella and facilitate the youth in getting employment befitting their skill and

qualification. These are conducted at district level.

In job mela, reputed companies and industries are invited to participate with their requirement of skills and number of persons. District administration ensures the awareness on the Employment Market Information (EMI), employers' requirement, the venue and date & time of the melas. Registration of the candidates, counseling and recruitment are systematically carried out.

**Table 7.6.**  
**Job Mela for the year 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Districts	TNSRLM		PVP		Total	
		No.of Job Mela Conducted	Candidates Placed	No.of Job Mela Conducted	Candidates Placed	No.of Job Mela Conducted	Candidates Placed
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
1	Ariyalur	1	66	4	1,410	5	1,476
2	Coimbatore	4	3,169	4	1,380	8	4,549
3	Cuddalore	3	790	5	1,197	8	1,987
4	Dharmapuri	1	5,463	5	1,542	6	7,005
5	Dindigul	3	3,248	4	1,726	7	4,974
6	Erode	4	1,876	0	0	4	1,876
7	Kancheepuram	3	1,581	6	1,623	9	3,204
8	Kanyakumari	3	509	0	0	3	509

Sl. No.	Districts	TNSRLM		PVP		Total	
		No.of Job Mela Conducted	Candidates Placed	No.of Job Mela Conducted	Candidates Placed	No.of Job Mela Conducted	Candidates Placed
9	Karur	1	311	4	1,400	5	1,711
10	Krishnagiri	1	125	4	1,071	5	1,196
11	Madurai	4	2,113	4	1,381	8	3,494
12	Nagapattinam	2	844	4	962	6	1,806
13	Namakkal	3	421	4	986	7	1,407
14	Nilgiris	1	206	0	0	1	206
15	Perambalur	1	664	4	1,301	5	1,965
16	Pudukottai	3	3,117	3	1,217	6	4,334
17	Ramnad	2	484	3	891	5	1,375
18	Salem	6	334	3	1,175	9	1,509
19	Sivagangai	2	275	5	1,876	7	2,151
20	T.V.Malai	6	510	2	742	8	1,252
21	Thanjavur	4	208	0	0	4	208
22	Theni	2	306	3	808	5	1,114
23	Thiruvallur	2	325	4	1,251	6	1,576
24	Thiruvarur	2	172	4	1,561	6	1,733
25	Thoothukudi	2	972	5	1,201	7	2,173
26	Tirunelveli	4	1,086	4	1,327	8	2,413
27	Tiruppur	3	1,145	0	0	3	1,145
28	Trichy	5	988	0	0	5	988
29	Vellore	5	1,141	4	1,012	9	2,153
30	Villupuram	5	1,633	4	1,107	9	2,740
31	Virudhunagar	2	2,571	4	1,380	6	3,951
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>36,653</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,527</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>68,180</b>

**Table 7.7.**  
**Sector wise Placements**  
**given through Job Fairs – 2015-16**

S. No.	Name of the Trade	No. of Candidates Placed		
		TNSRLM	PVP	Total
1	Cell Phone Assembling	102	241	343
2	I.T.Sector	4,111	4,729	8,840
3	Construction	1,801	946	2,747
4	Garments	6,827	9,458	16,285
5	Industries	5,145	5,195	10,340
6	Driving	2,222	6,749	8,971
7	Medical Applications	1,583	550	2,133
8	Beautician	273	1,048	1,321
9	Poultry	51	0	51
10	Catering	695	415	1,110
11	Retail Management	3636	620	4,256
12	Services Sector	3267	0	3,267
13	Others (General Trades)	6940	1576	8,516
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,653</b>	<b>31,527</b>	<b>68,180</b>

## **7.6. Financial Inclusion**

### **7.6.1. Seed money to SHGs**

New SHGs formed from left out poor identified through PIP process are graded against predefined parameters on completion of three months. The eligible SHGs are provided with Rs. 15,000 as seed money for internal lending.

### **7.6.2. Bank linkage to SHGs**

Continuous Saving, proper maintenance of books of accounts, internal lending among members, prompt repayment and conducting regular meetings are the best practices of SHGs in our State. Based on these, credit rating of SHGs will be done on completion of 6 months to avail loans from banks. The bank linkage to SHGs enables the women to attain economic empowerment by increasing their investment in livelihood activities, earn more income and thereby reduce their debt burden.

Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State under the SHG Bank Linkage Programme in India. During the year 2015-16, a target of Rs.6,000 crore was fixed and the same has been achieved. In the last five years alone, Rs. 26,460.73 crore has been provided as credit to SHGs.

### **7.6.3. Interest Subvention to SHGs**

Interest subvention scheme to SHGs is directly implemented by GOI in 4 districts viz., Dharmapuri, Vellore, Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai. In the remaining 27 districts, the scheme is being implemented by the State



through TNSRLM. Interest subvention of 5.5% will be reimbursed to the SHGs over and above, 7 % interest charged by banks upto a loan quantum of Rs.3.00 Lakh. So far, 1,13,314 SHGs have been provided Interest subvention of Rs.24.86 crore by TNSRLM. Efforts have been taken by Government of Tamil Nadu to collect the data from private sector Banks to enable the SHGs to avail interest subvention.

#### **7.6.4. Bulk Loan to Panchayat Level Federations**

The credits availed by SHGs from banks are inadequate to cater to their needs. The Panchayat Level Federations obtain bulk loan from banks and lend to their member SHGs to fill the gap of their financial requirements. During last five years Rs. 114.12/- crore has been provided as Bulk Loan to 521 PLFs.

#### **7.7. Livelihoods promotion**

##### **7.7.1. Common Livelihoods Group (CLG)**

Members of SHGs involved in the homogeneous economic activity in farm and non-farm sectors in an area are aggregated and formed as a Common Livelihoods Group

(CLG). To establish common infrastructure, facilitating common procurement of raw materials, marketing tie-ups and capacity building to the members on governance and entrepreneurship, a corpus fund is provided to each CLG based on the designed parameters. This enables them to improve productivity and increase their income. For the last three years 919 CLGs have been formed on farm and non-farm activities.

##### **7.7.2. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**

‘Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana’ has been launched as a sub component of National Rural Livelihoods Mission by the Government of India to improve the present status of women in sustainable agriculture based livelihood and to enhance their participation and productivity by making systematic investment.

The Empowered Committee has approved the Annual Action Plan (AAP) under MKSP to the tune of Rs.15.96 crore during the year 2015-16. The Project period is 3 years.

MKSP is being implemented in 10 blocks of 3 districts in Tamilnadu as detailed below.

**Table 7.8**

**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana**

Year	Name of District	Name of block	No.of VPs	No.of kisans to be trained	Name of NGO
2015-16 & 2016-17	Villupuram	Gingee, Vikravaandi	40	4000	Reward, Kalvi Kendra and Palmyra
		Koliyanallur, Thiruvannainallur,	20	3800	
		Vaanur, Marakanam	20	3000	
	Kancheepuram	Thiruporur	30	2000	National Agro Foundation
	Tiruvallur	Gummidipoondi	13	1000	
2017-18	Kancheepuram	Thirukazhukundram	30	2000	
	Tiruvallur	Sholavaram	13	1000	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>16,800</b>	

**7.7.3. Special Livelihood Scheme under Women Headed Households**

A new programme focusing on the provision of skill training coupled with placement was introduced vide G.O.Ms.No.82 RD & PR (CGS3) Department dated 25.05.2015 to assist exclusively the Women Headed Poor households in both rural and urban areas.

The required funds will be accessed from various livelihood mission programme implemented both in urban and rural areas.

During the year 2015-16 skill training has been imparted to 29,155 candidates. Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission has sanctioned Rs.313.95 lakh for imparting skill training. In addition 400 Special Livelihood groups have been formed during 2015-16.

**7.7.4. Marketing Support**

**i) Exhibition**

TNCDW organizes 3 State level exhibitions every year on the eve of Pongal, Chithirai, and Navarathiri occasions as "Mahalir Mela" to popularize and promote the sales of the SHG products like handicrafts, artificial jewellery, jute products, leather goods, millet products etc. During the year 2015-16, 360 SHGs have participated in the state level exhibitions and the sale proceed is Rs.184.28 lakh.

At National level, SHGs have participated in the "India International Trade Fair (IITF)" at Delhi and also in the Regional

SARAS exhibitions conducted in other State head quarters.

During the year 2015-16, 199 SHGs have participated in 15 SARAS Exhibitions at national level and Rs.54.45 lakh worth of SHG products were sold.

### **ii) State and District Supply & Marketing Society**

The State Supply and Marketing Society (SSMS) has been formed and registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 with an objective of promoting the sale of SHG products at National, State and District Levels. All District Supply and Marketing Societies have been linked to the SSMS. In addition to organizing special sales exhibition at State, District and Block level, these societies encourage the SHGs to improve their sales in the competitive market by value addition and attractive package.

### **iii) Mathi KIOSK**

“Mathi” Kiosk is an exclusive Sale outlets to promote the sale of SHGs products have been established in urban areas,

particularly in tourist places, bus stands, temples, Government Offices / institutions. Popular products of SHGs are herbal products, handicrafts, stylish jute products, artificial jewellery, minor millet and handmade toys etc. So far the total sale proceed is Rs.59.78 lakh from Mathi Kiosk.

### **7.8. Status of activities under TNSRLM during 2015 - 16**

- 1,530 Village Poverty Reduction Committees and Social Audit Committees were formed in 2,451 Village Panchayats of 95 blocks.
- Youth Skill Training have been imparted to 20,859 youth through reputed training institutions. Among them 12,055 were placed.
- 1,18,920 VPRC members were given Community Operation Manual training in 4 spells.
- 1,605 Project Officers, Assistant Project Officers, Young Professionals and Cluster facilitators were trained under Induction Training - II on TNSRLM.

- 12,116 Community Self Help Group Trainers were trained on SHG Book keeping Training.
- 1,969 Cluster facilitators were trained on VPRC - Social Audit Committee training
- 190 Job Melas were conducted and 68,180 youth were given placement.
- 5,000 SHG women have been trained in various trades under Enterprenureship Development Training (EDT) programme.
- Under the concept of "One Village One Product", so far 224 Common Livelihoods Groups (CLGs) are established.

## **7.9. Other Programmes of State Government**

### **7.9.1. Cultural Competitions**

Cultural competitions and sports are conducted at Block and District levels to bring out the hidden talents, and inculcate unity and team spirit among the members of SHGs and PLFs. A sum of Rs. 160 lakh is allocated for this purpose. These cultural competitions will also be continued in 2016-17.

### **7.9.2. College Bazaars**

To popularize the SHGs products among Youth, College Bazaars are conducted in Colleges and Universities during festivals, functions and important events of the Colleges and Universities.

During 2015-16, 122 College Bazaars were conducted with the participation of 2,677 SHGs and sold products to the value of Rs.203.74 lakh.

### **7.9.3. Plastic waste Recycling Units.**

Eco friendly economic activities are encouraged among the PLFs. As a special initiative of environmental protection 35 plastic waste recycling units have been established in the State at a cost of Rs.4 lakh each. The units have been established with 'Environment Protection and Renewable Energy Development' fund from Environment and Forest Department.

During the year 2015-16, 5 more plastic waste recycling units were established. Plastic wastes are collected and shredded in these units are used to lay bitumen roads.

So far, 645.31 tonnes of plastic waste have been shredded worth of Rs.215.67 lakh and 1,020.32 km road has been laid.

#### **7.10. Tamil Nadu State Non Governmental organizations and Volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC)**

Tamil Nadu State Non-governmental Organizations and volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC) is a society registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 and functioning under TNCDW. TNVRC is involved in training the project staff, CBOs and resource persons at State level; organizing and conducting training programmes and preparing the training manuals, guide books and resource materials. TNVRC also functions as the State Skill and Placement Cell of TNSRLM.

#### **7.11. MUTRAM – Monthly Magazine**

MUTRAM is an exclusive magazine published by TNCDW for disseminating various informations to SHG members on health, sanitation, women empowerment, poverty reduction, consumer rights and duties, legal insulation available for Women, various services that can be accessed and success

stories of economic empowerment and social mobilization.

Around 14 lakh SHG women from 70,000 SHGs are benefited by subscribing to 'Mutram' magazine. Copies of MUTRAM distributed to various Government department and organizations to enlighten the activities of SHG members and also enrich the content of the magazine by their inputs.

#### **7.12. Status of activities under Mahalir Thittam in 2015-16**

- Rs.6,191.49 crore bank credit linkage was provided to SHGs.
- Rs.5.85 crore was released to 25 PLFs as bulk loan.
- 122 college bazaars were conducted in 32 districts, in which 2,677 SHGs participated. The members sold their products to the tune of Rs.203.74 lakh.
- 5 plastic waste recycling units in 5 districts at the cost of Rs.4 lakh per unit were established.
- 3 State level exhibitions were conducted during 2015-16. 360 SHG

members participated and the sale proceed earned through the sale of SHG products is Rs.184.28 lakh. 199 SHG members participated in 15 National level Saras exhibitions and sold SHG products worth of Rs.54.45 lakh.

### **7.13. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, has restructured the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Swarozgar Yojana (SJSRY) as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in 2014-15.

Accordingly, National Urban Livelihoods Mission programme is being implemented in the State with the financial assistance from the centre and state in the ratio of 60:40.

The six components of the NULM are:

1. Social Mobilization and Institution Development.
2. Capacity Building and Training.
3. Employment through Skill Training and Placement.
4. Self Employment Programme.

5. Support to Urban Street Vendors.

6. Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless.

The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) has been designated as the Nodal Agency for the implementation of NULM and TNULM vide G.O. (Ms). No. 62, Municipal Administration and Water Supply (M.A.2) department, dated: 04.03.2016, as announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly under rule 110.

Based on this, National Urban Livelihoods Mission is being implemented by the TNCDW from 2016-17.

### **7.14. Amma Kaipesi Scheme**

In Tamilnadu, there are 6.14 lakh women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with 92.84 lakh members. The SHGs are federated Panchayat wise into Panchayat Level Federation (PLF). Each PLF has 20 to 25 SHGs in its fold. There are 20,000 Community SHG Trainers (CSTs) and they supervise 10-15 SHGs each. In order to assist the CSTs in the conduct of SHG meetings and Bookkeeping, an application in Tamil is developed and loaded on

to Mobile Phones which have been given to CSTs through a new scheme called 'Amma Kaipesi Scheme' (அம்மா கைபேசி திட்டம்)".

**Table 7.9**

**Details of Mobile Phones Distributed to CSTs**

Sl.No	Name of the District	Handsets Distributed (Nos.)
1	Ariyalur	410
2	Coimbatore	399
3	Cuddalore	855
4	Dharmapuri	675
5	Dindigul	427
6	Erode	560
7	Kanchipuram	1,147
8	Kanyakumari	290
9	Karur	305
10	Krishnagiri	573
11	Madurai	495
12	Nagapattinam	817
13	Nilgiris	145
14	Namakkal	515
15	Perambalur	260
16	Pudukottai	675
17	Ramnad	500
18	Salem	695
19	Sivagangai	529
20	T.V. malai	1,304
21	Thanjavur	640
22	Theni	335

Sl.No	Name of the District	Handsets Distributed (Nos.)
23	Thiruvallur	1,020
24	Thiruvarur	770
25	Tuticorin	560
26	Tirunelveli	575
27	Tiruchirappali	690
28	Tiruppur	344
29	Vellore	1,190
30	Villupuram	1,375
31	Virudhunagar	514
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,589</b>

**7.15. Project LIFE – MGNREGS**

The objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 aims at building sustainable livelihoods for the rural households. In pursuance of this objective, a Project for Livelihoods in Full Employment under MGNREGS (Project LIFE – MGNREGA) has been formulated.

The Project – LIFE MGNREGS has been introduced in the State from 2015-16. Under this scheme, training is being imparted to rural Youth of the household registered under MGNREGS, to enable them to move from the current partial employment to full employment status.

### Salient features of the scheme:-

- The Ministry of Rural Development is rolling out intensive Participatory Planning Exercise – II (IPPE – II) and the beneficiaries are identified from the rural areas among the worker households under MGNREGS.
- Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd., is the Nodal Agency for the Project
- Skilling for wage employment, Skilling for Self Employment and Livelihood upgradation are the three components of training programme
- The training for Wage component has to be implemented as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of DDU GKY.
- The training institutions as PIAs (Project Implementation Agencies) are selected on satisfaction of the infrastructure and competency for placement.
- Rs. 100 per day is being paid to the candidates towards the to & fro and food charges (lunch).

- **Trades:** Driving, Information technology, Textiles and apparel, Hospitality, Construction, Health, Retail Sales and Beauticians
- For self employment, training will be organized through RSETIs (Rural Self Employment Training Institutions).
- The target under the three components are tabulated below:

**Table 7.10**

Sl. No.	Types of Skill Training	No. of youths to be trained
1	Skilling for wage employment	23,100
2	Skilling for Self Employment	5,775
3	Livelihood upgradation	4,040
<b>Total</b>		<b>32,915</b>

The Director of Rural Development has allocated the funds for the Project-LIFE to the tune of Rs.92.28 crores for the year 2015-16 and Rs.46.14 crores has been received.



Till now trainings have been commenced for 2,336 beneficiaries out of which training completed for 2,296 candidates. Efforts are initiated to achieve the target fixed under all three components.

## **8. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Assisted**

### **POST TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

## **8. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Assisted**

### **POST TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

The unprecedented Tsunami that struck the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004, caused loss of thousands of human lives, cattle, infrastructure facilities and assets of the coastal community. Though swift measures for relief and rehabilitation of the affected population undertook by Government of Tamil Nadu that were acclaimed by the International community, the Government envisaged sustainable livelihood of the coastal population, paving the way for International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (PTSLP).

Restoration and improvement of sustainable livelihoods of the coastal population in the severely affected coastal districts is the prime target. The objectives include, capacity

building of the community for better management of coastal resources and development of viable micro enterprises, besides inculcating the coastal community to prepare for risk transfer through multi product insurance coverage.

There are three components in the programme viz., i) Coastal Area Resource Management; ii) Rural Finance and Risk Transfer Instruments; iii) Employment Generation and Skill Training.

#### **8.1.1 Project areas**

This project was initially taken up in six coastal districts in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase from the year 2007 – 08 and is being extended to remaining 6 coastal districts, except Chennai, in Tamil Nadu from 2016 – 17.

##### **a. Existing districts**

<b>Period</b>	:	<b>9 years (2007-08 upto 2016-17). Now extended till 31.03.2019</b>
<b>Cost</b>	:	<b>Rs.283.69 crore</b>
<b>Project areas</b>	:	<b>Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam &amp; Kanyakumari</b>

#### **B. Additional New districts**

<b>Period</b>	:	<b>3 years (2016-17 to 2018-19)</b>
<b>Cost</b>	:	<b>Rs.279.49 crore</b>
<b>Project areas</b>	:	<b>Tiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi</b>

#### **8.1.2 Implementation structure**

The project implementation is being administered by a Programme Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department with the Project Director of the PTSLP as Member Secretary, Programme Management Unit headed by Project Director and assisted by Additional Director, Finance & Administration Manager, Senior Rural Finance Manager, Executive Engineer, Enterprise Development Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, Communication & Information Technology Manager at the State level.

At the district level, the programme implementation is entrusted with District Level Implementation Advisory Committee under the

Chairmanship of District Collector and assisted by District Implementation Officer, Assistant Executive Engineer, Accounts Officer, Community Development Officer, Enterprise Development Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer and Assistant Engineer.

#### **8.1.3 Objectives :**

The project envisages to build self-reliant coastal communities, which are able to manage their livelihoods in a sustainable manner. This would be achieved by developing viable enterprises with skill up-gradation, credit support for livelihood activities, risk mitigation through risk transfer instruments and resource management systems in the region affected by the Tsunami through collective support of the coastal community and converging with other appropriate institutions.

#### **8.1.4 Target Group:**

Coastal dwellers (in villages directly or indirectly affected by the Tsunami) ie.

- i) Coastal fishers using beach launched craft;
- ii) Small-scale women fish vendors and processors;

- iii) Wage labour employed in the fisheries and agriculture sectors;
- iv) Small and marginal farmers ;
- v) Marginalized occupation groups (e.g seashell workers)
- vi) Very poor and poor identified through Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise.

### **8.2 Coastal Area Resource Management :**

#### **a. Community Support**

A Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is a group of 5 – 7 coastal panchayats at the grass root level for programme support in partnership with Facilitating Non-Governmental Organizations (FNGOs). 28 Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) had been established in the existing districts and 36 Cluster Resource Centres in the new additional districts are to be established during this year. A Cluster Coordinator, a Cluster Facilitator, Business Promoter and Additional Business Promoter have been placed in each of the Cluster Resource Centre. Infrastructure facilities with IT Hardware like computer, telephone, and internet have been provided to them. The

Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) are the field level project implementing community based organizations that have also been provided with separate offices with IT Hardware and furniture. Community Exposure Visits are being organized to places of effective governance, good practices and successful micro enterprises in order to raise the awareness level of the community including Self Help Groups every year.

**b. Community Resource Planning:**

A baseline survey, livelihood mapping, wealth ranking are undertaken by the project before commencing the activities involving the coastal community adopting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method. Micro plans are prepared for each village that reflects the sustainable livelihood options besides environmental and gender concerns. Various Community infrastructures viz., Fish Drying Yard, Fish Procurement Centre, Fish Auction Hall, Net Mending Shed, FMS Building, PLF office building, BT Road, CC Road, Reverse Osmosis plants which are linked to livelihoods have been provided.

**c. Fisheries Resource Management:**

Artificial reefs are deployed to augment fisheries resources in all the project districts. Activities like sea weed cultivation are also undertaken on pilot basis. Workshops on Fisheries Resource Management at the State and district levels are conducted to identify major issues and resolved with the help of experts every year.

**8.3 Rural Finance and Risk Transfer Instruments:**

**a. Micro Credit to SHGs:**

Self Help Groups require timely access to credit which is a key factor for sustainability. The vibrant SHGs in the project area are interfaced with the bankers through district and State level workshops. Exposure visits are arranged for bankers to have direct experience on various good practices of the PLFs and micro enterprises. PLFs act as Business Development Correspondents (BDCs) being engaged by financial institutions like NABFINS, ICICI Bank and Pallavan Grama Bank that have been roped to provide credit linkage to SHGs.

**b. Risk Management:****i) Vulnerability Reduction Fund:**

This Fund is administered by the Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) and is given to the community members in the form of soft loans at the lower interest rate at times of loss of livelihood during unforeseen circumstances. The project contributes 4/5 of the fund and the balance 1/5 share is borne by the PLF beneficiaries. The loan amount ranges from Rs.1000 to Rs.7500 . The number of EMIs for the loan is 10 months.

**Utilization of Vulnerability Reduction Fund over the years**

Year wise	No. of people benefited	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
2011 – 12	1598	64.00
2012 – 13	3385	152.47
2013 – 14	3708	207.71
2014 – 15	5421	240.59
2015 – 16	6787	344.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>1,009.52</b>

**ii) Product Development and Innovation Fund:**

Kitchen waste based Bio gas plants were installed and being used in 363 households in the existing districts. A financial cost of Rs. 19,100/- per unit involving loan from PLFs, beneficiary contribution and grant from the programme are being provided to help beneficiaries to put up bio gas plants.

**iii) Patient Capital Fund:**

For development of more micro enterprises in the project areas, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between PTSLP and NABFINS with the Patient Capital of Rs.5.0 Crore for financing 25% of the micro enterprises project cost. This will be added with 70% share from NABFINS and 5% of beneficiary contribution. So far, 890 livelihood micro enterprises have been established, with credit outflow of Rs.1,872.00 lakh benefitting 4,174 women beneficiaries.

## **8.4 Employment Generation and Skill Training :**

### **a. Support to SHGs :**

The PLFs are given training in financial management, governance, computer operation and women empowerment. A Tally software has been customized for the use of the PLFs to capture all details of the member SHGs and day to day business transactions. 200 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from among active members of SHGs were selected and trained for handholding the project activities in the post project period.

### **b. Formation of Fish Marketing Societies:**

The project has established 60 Fish Marketing Societies (FMS), limiting membership to owners of small crafts, Kattumarams and Vallams in partnership with South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS). The project has given grants to debt redemption of the members of the FMS. Office buildings, IT Hardware with accessories to the FMSs. Three District Fishermen Federations at Thiruvallur, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari have been established and assisted with

working capital of Rs.59 lakh. To ease drudgery in boat repair, out board motor workshops and boat yards have been established. For hygienic handling of fish, 6 fish landing centres are also provided.

### **c. Income Generation Activity training:**

Income Generation Activity training was imparted to 17,092 community people after duly educating them on available opportunities and other facilities.

### **d. Micro Enterprise Development:**

Producer groups, PLFs, members of FMS and poor individuals are encouraged to establish micro enterprises that are viable. Consultants are engaged for identification of beneficiaries and successful establishment of micro enterprises.

The project intends to move beyond self employment through income generating activities in traditional and innovative trades. Vegetable and medicinal plants, Mango cultivation, Floriculture, fresh fish, dry fish vending, poultry, dairy, goat, coconut oil, coir rope making, coconut thatched leaf, toys making, seashell products, cashew nut

processing, saree printing, provision store, mini hotel, beauty parlour and e-centres with Desk Top Publishing are some of the trades funded by the project.

**e. Vocational training to unemployed youth :**

Vocational training in suitable trades for the youths of the coastal project districts is being provided for a duration of three months to one year. So far, 6,821 youths have been trained.

**8.5. Monitoring and Evaluation :**

The M&E system equipped with MIS Tally Software is established at state, district, cluster and panchayat levels. Progress against outcome indicators, with timelines for individual activities are being monitored every month through review meetings, video conferencing, through skype, Social media like face book and twitter. Social Media like whatsapp is also utilised for information sharing, learning the best practices and knowledge dissemination from panchayat level to district and state level.

**8.6. Knowledge Management :**

It is ensured that information and project knowledge, information on events for knowledge management through various exposure visits are being conducted at grass root level. Best practices and trainings are disseminated through articles in Mutram Magazine. Pamphlets and documentaries also have been produced.

**8.7. Achievement made during 2015 – 16**

- 5 PLF office buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs 43.10 lakh.
- 4 Fish Drying Yards and 16 Net Mending sheds at the total cost of Rs 124.30 lakh have been constructed.
- Four Fish Auction halls have been constructed in Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari district at the cost of Rs. 176.90 lakh.
- Four Fish Procurement Centres at the cost of Rs 104.70 lakh have been established in Thiruvallur, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari district.



- District Fishermen Sangams Federation buildings at Nagapattinam and Thiruvallur were taken up at the cost of Rs 56.00 lakh.
- 10 Fish Marketing Societies (FMS) have been formed and office buildings at the total cost of Rs 40.27 lakh have been constructed.
- 432 fishermen have been redeemed from debt of Rs.89.90 lakh.
- 487 Solar Lanterns have been supplied to fishermen at Rs.10.95 lakh.
- Four Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants have been established in Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Kanchipuram and Villupuram districts at a cost of Rs.46.00 lakh.
- 794 ice boxes have been distributed at a cost of Rs.39.06 lakh.
- 119 JLGs formed with 476 head load fish vending women and Collateral free loan of Rs.71.40 lakh have been disbursed.
- 428 Micro enterprises have been established with the

assistance of NABFINS in 6 projects districts at the total cost of Rs 1079.00 lakh.

- 1,275 SHGs have been provided with credit linkage to the tune of Rs.3964.00 lakh
- 6,787 beneficiaries have availed soft loans of Rs.344.00 lakh under Vulnerability Reduction Fund.
- 1,000 rural women were trained under Income Generation Activities.
- 521 Rural youth were trained on Vocational Training for self-employment.

## **9. BUDGET FOR 2016-2017**

A sum of Rs.21,186.577 Crore has been provided in the Budget for the year 2016-17. Out of which, the Revenue Expenditure is Rs.20,276.576 Crore, Capital Expenditure is Rs.910.001 Crore and loans to Government Servants is Rs.0.25 Crore

## **9. BUDGET FOR 2016-2017**

## **10. CONCLUSION**

### **10. Conclusion**

The Creation of Rural Infrastructure through various path breaking and pioneering schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department, enables the expansion of livelihood opportunities which results in increasing the quality of life of the rural people.

This Government has taken various concrete measures to strengthen the administrative machinery of the department and is continuing this policy in the year 2016- 17 also.

To further strengthen the PRIs, this Government has taken concerted efforts to shore up the administrative machinery of the Village Panchayats by introducing Zonal Deputy Block Development Officers, who are working in close coordination with Village Panchayats.

The objectives of Rural Development Schemes will not fully bear fruits without the support and participation of elected representatives of the rural Local Bodies. Hence, the Government has been taking various initiatives to strengthen the Panchayat

Raj system, while preserving its autonomy at each tier.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has always been in the forefront in empowering women. In order to give yet another fillip towards this end, this Government has ordered reservation of 50% of the seats in Local Bodies for women.

Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme has ensured optimal utilization of funds for Upgradation, Strengthening and Maintenance of rural roads which has given a great impetus to the development of infrastructure in rural areas which in turn will help the economic development of rural community.

The implementation of MGNREGS has been given a new thrust to increase the income of the poor families. The priority accorded to afforestation through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is bound to mark an everlasting change both in terms of increase in the Forest cover of the State as well as the restoration of the

ecological balance that has been the output of modern day civilization.

Pioneering efforts taken to usher in Open Defecation Free status and Solid waste Management in Tamil Nadu through convergence of the Panchayat Raj Institutions as well as the Self Help Group network has yielded desirable changes.

Through the pioneering efforts of Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project, 9.8 lakhs target households are benefitted and are progressing. The impact created by Pudhu Vaazhvu project has strengthened the belief among the rural poor that self-help, self-management, self-reliance, self-monitoring and convergence with other department schemes will always result in shared prosperity and mutual benefit.

Through the implementation of Mahalir Thittam, Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM) and Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission the TNCDW strives towards poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood for the upliftment of women poor and vulnerable. The continuous efforts of this Government over the past 5 years, ably guided by the unrivalled

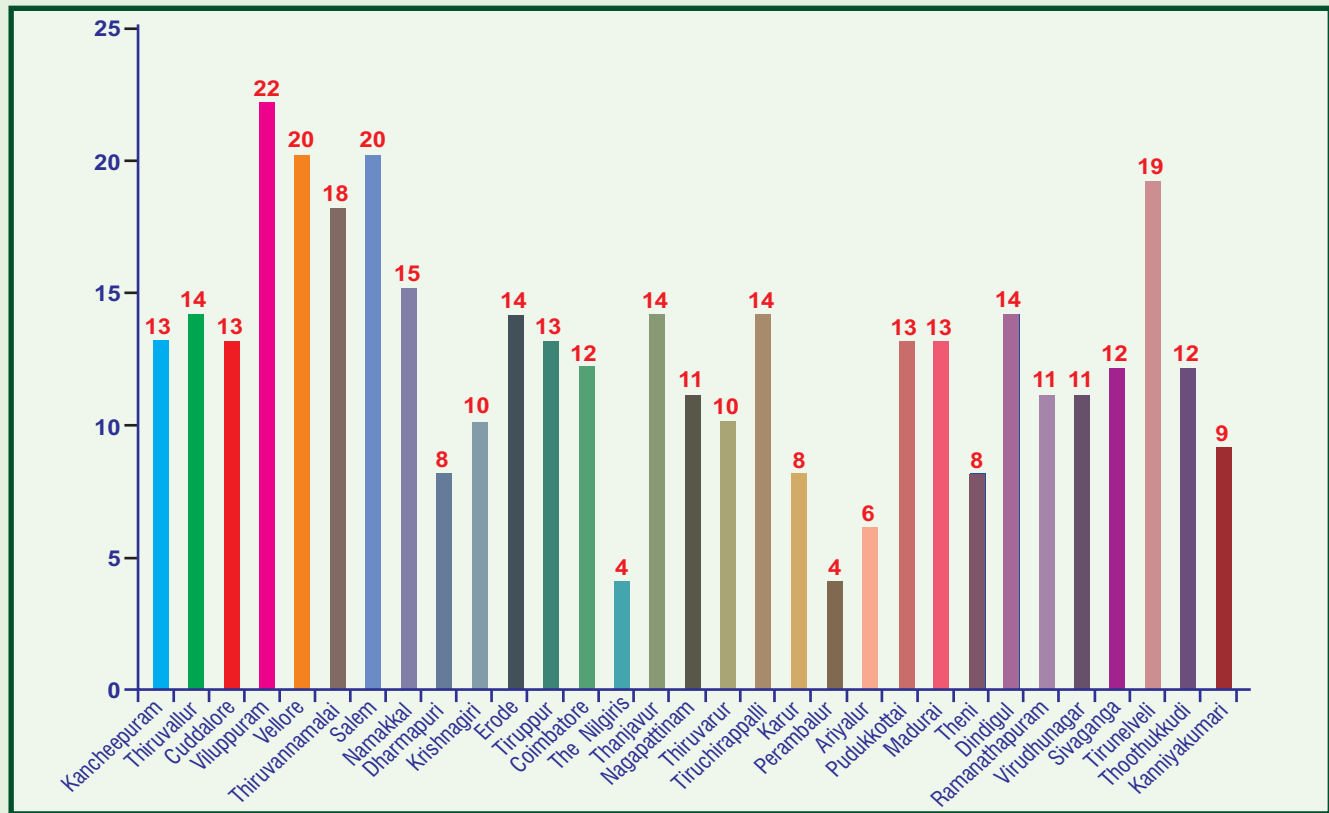
Hon'ble Chief Minister in the implementation of various flagship programmes, have led to remarkable improvement in the living standards of the rural people. The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is always in the forefront to carry forward the vision of our Hon'ble Chief Minister in making Tamil Nadu the *numero uno* State, in which there is smile on every face, a general sense of well being among the populace and a well founded confidence and optimism raising among the youth that all their aspirations will be achieved.

**S.P.VELUMANI**

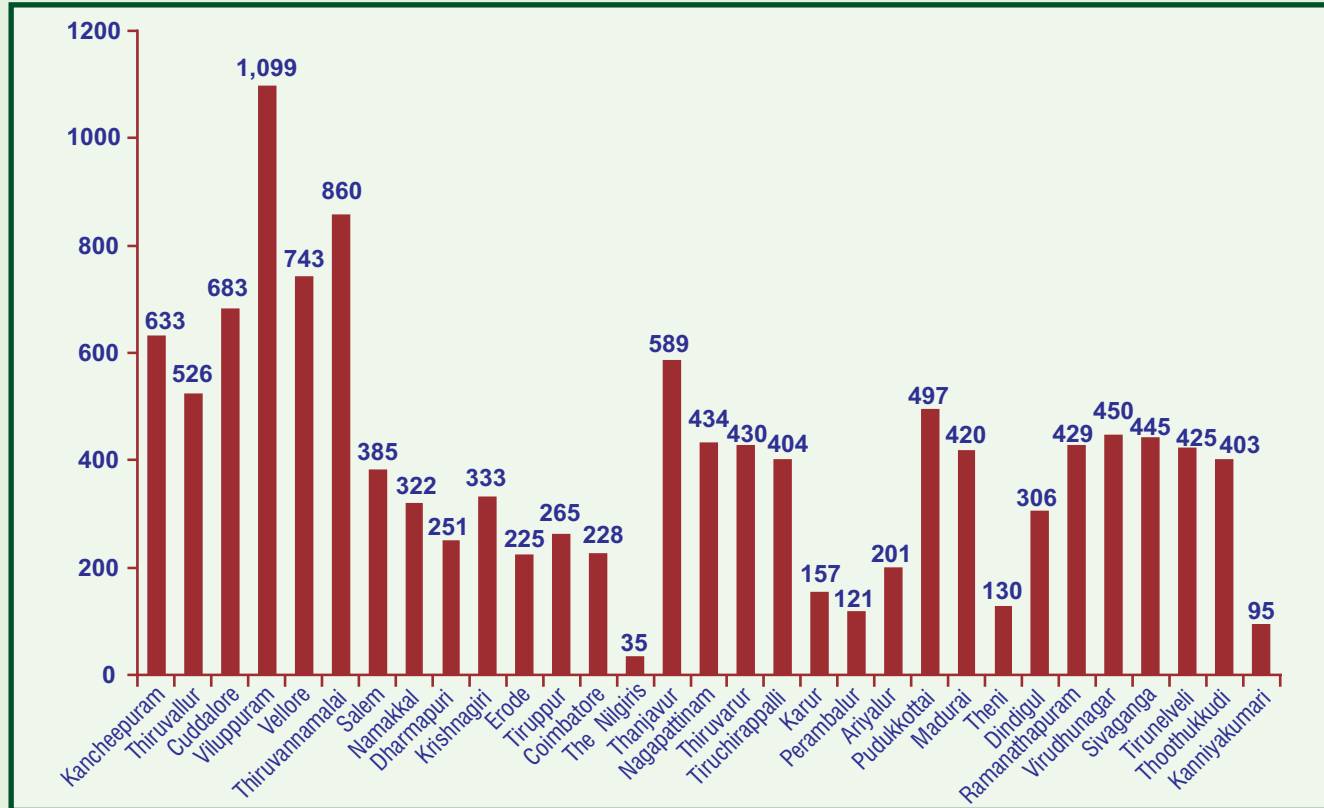
**Minister for Municipal Administration,  
Rural Development and Implementation of  
Special Programme**



**Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House**

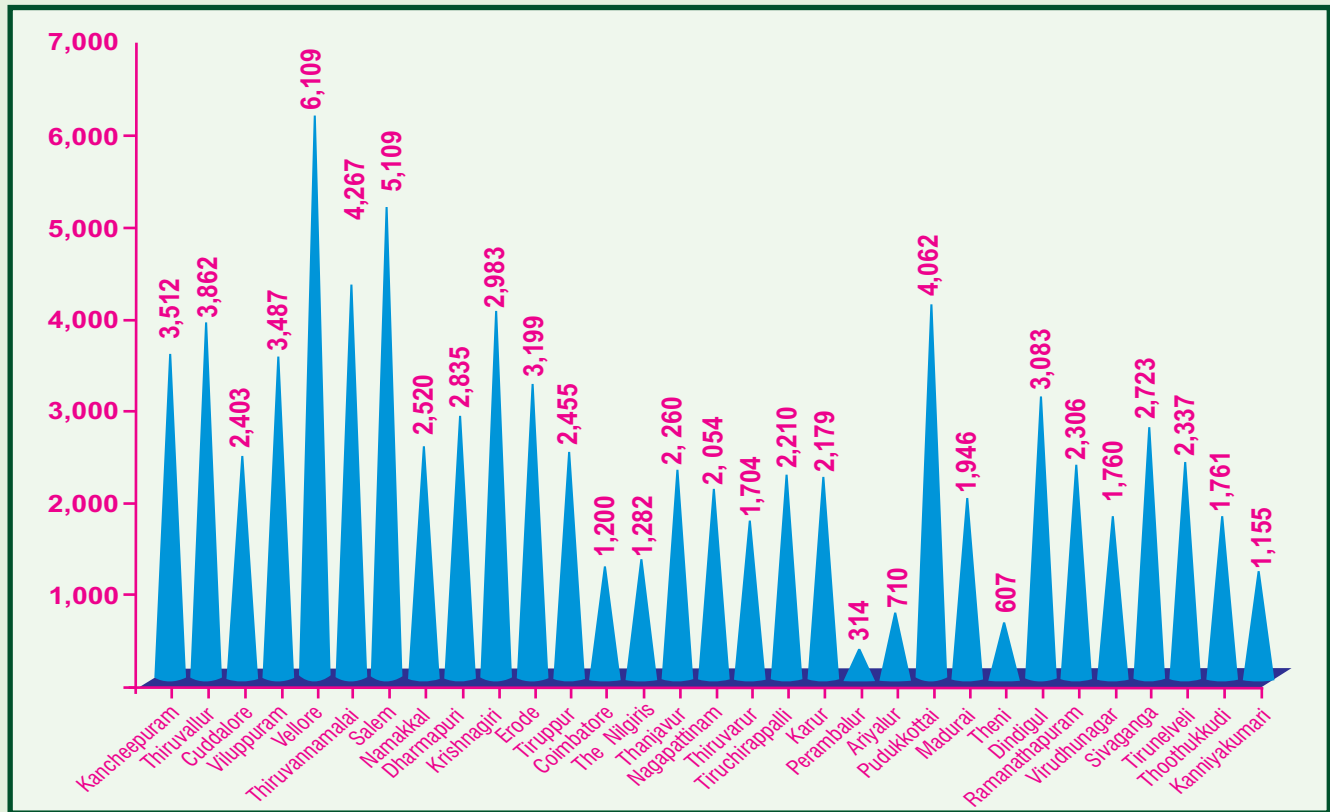


**District wise Number of Panchayat Unions**

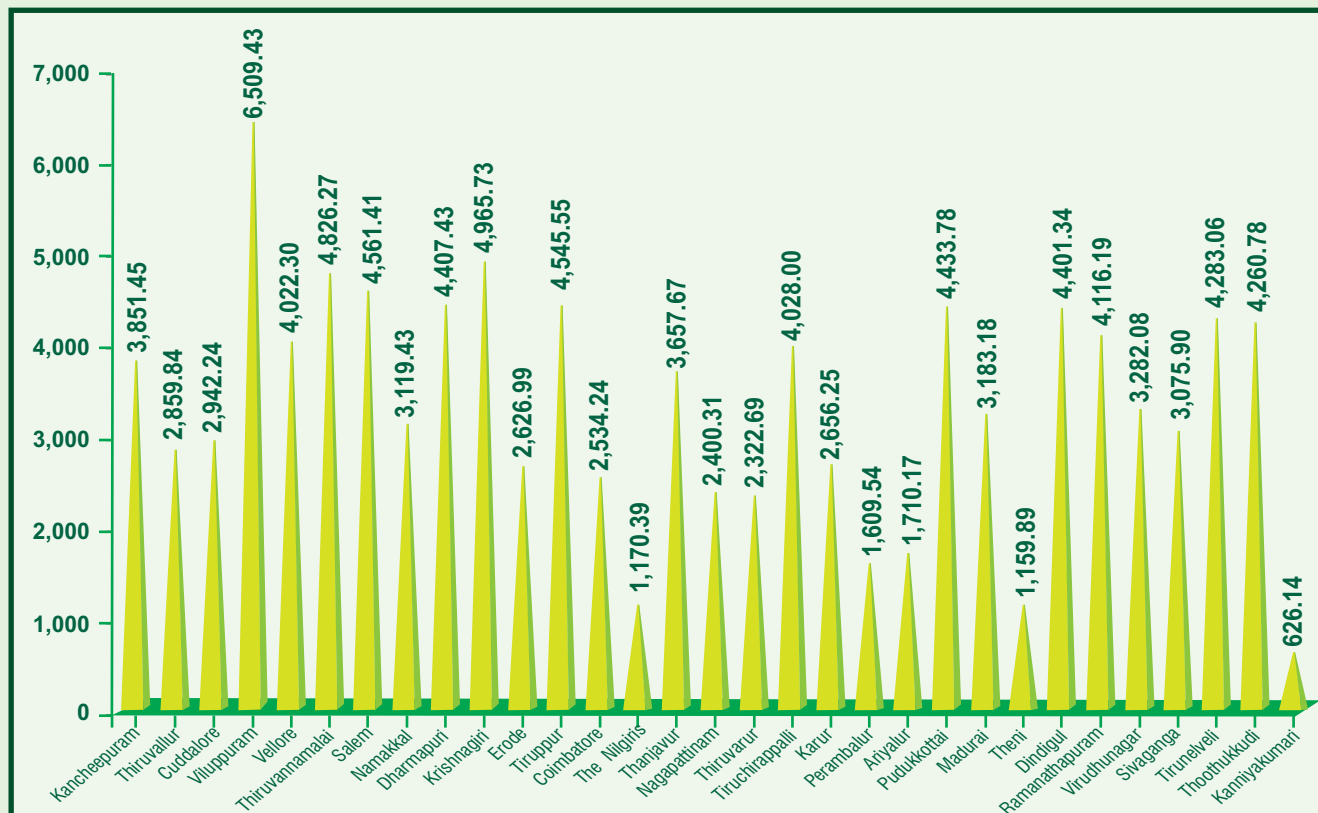


**District wise Number of Village Panchayats**

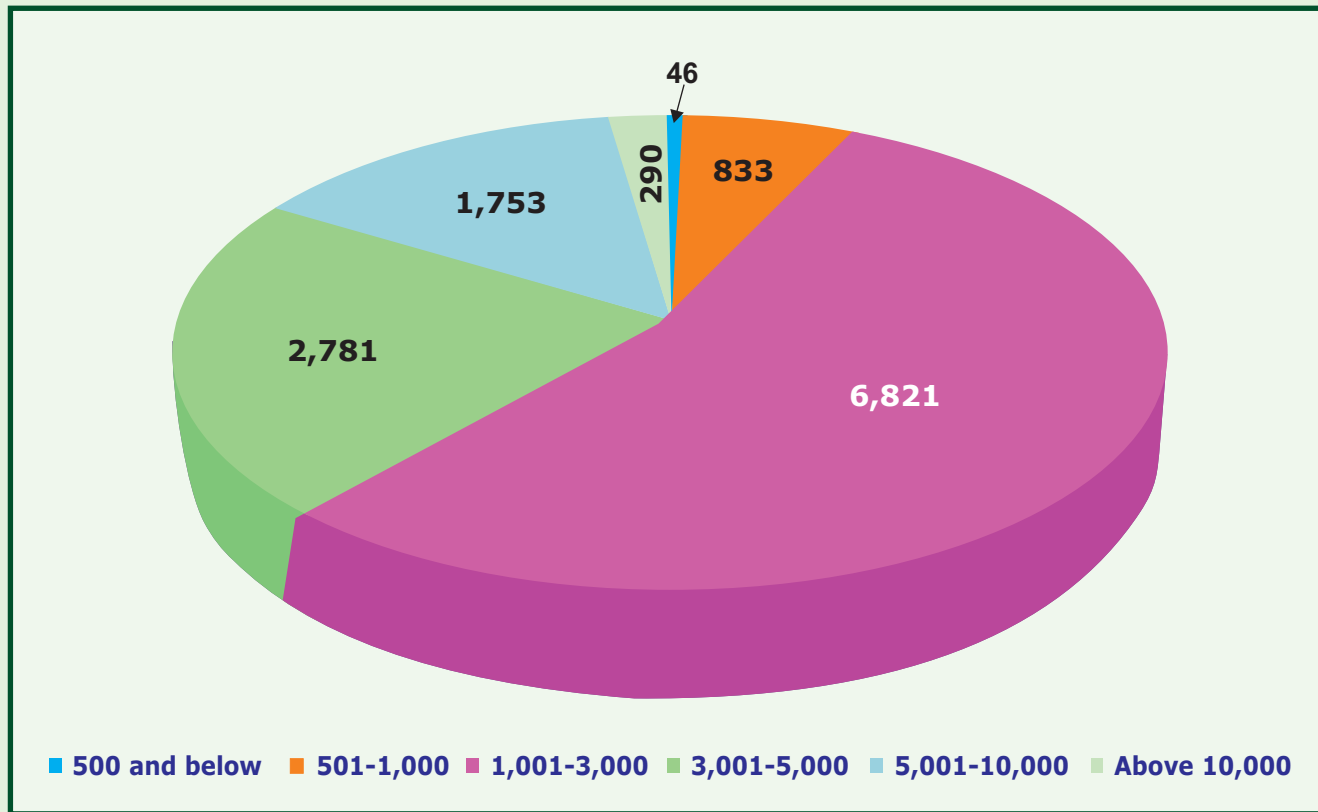




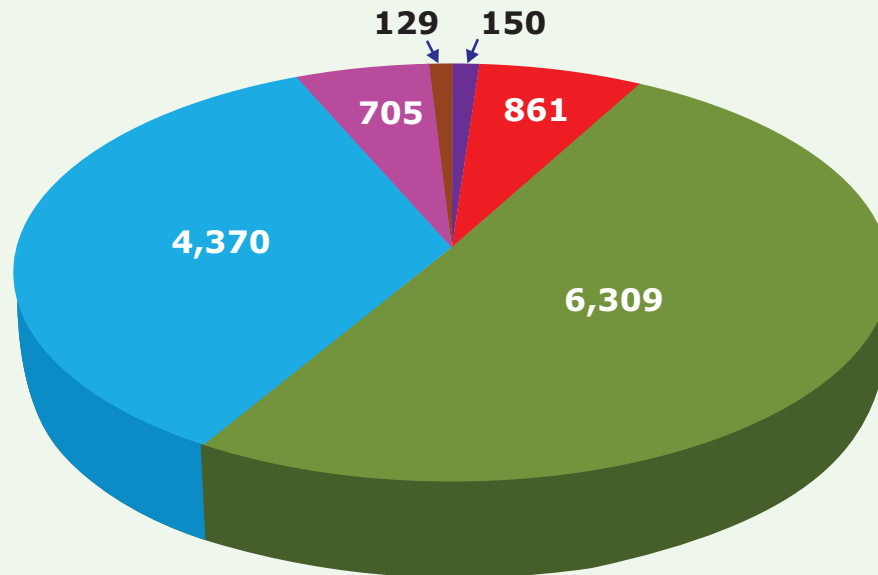
**District wise Number of Habitations**









**Districtwise Rural Area (in Sq. km)**



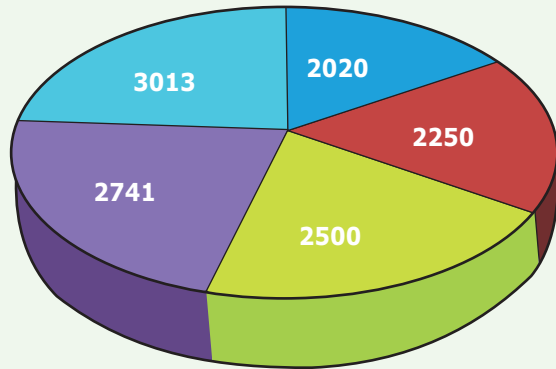
**Classification of Village Panchayats on the basis of Population as per 2011 Census**



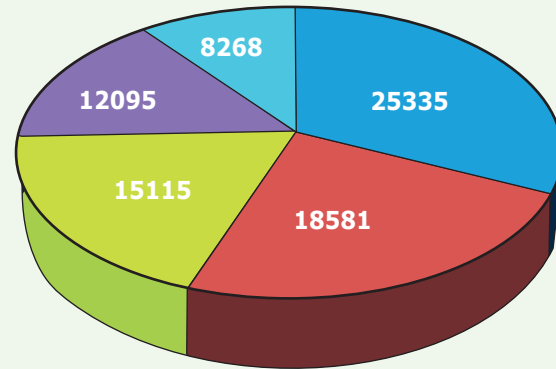
- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Rs.5-7 Lakh         |  Above Rs.7-10 Lakh  |
|  Above Rs.10-20 Lakh |  Above Rs.20-50 Lakh |
|  Above Rs.10-20 Lakh |  Above Rs. 1 Crore   |

**Classification of Village Panchayats based on Income range**

**Village Panchayats**

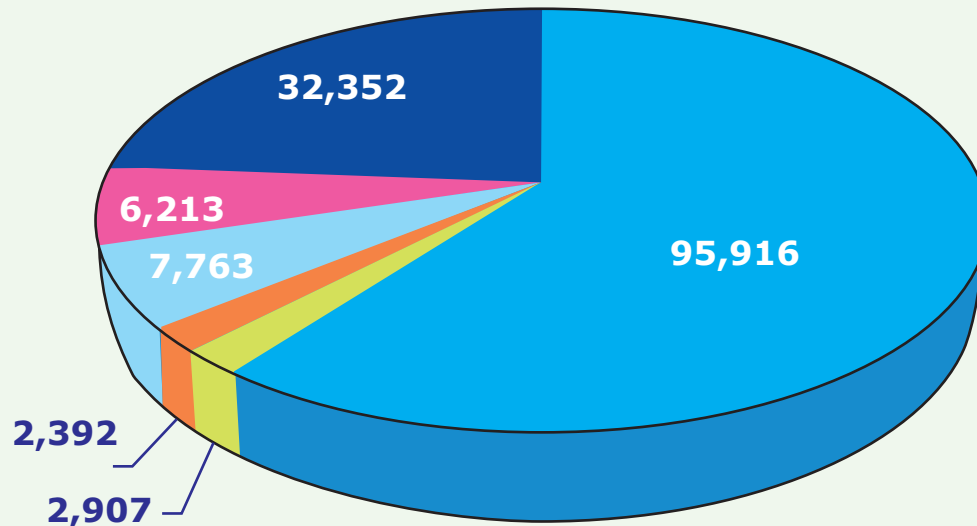


**Habitations**



■ 2011 - 12 ■ 2012 - 13 ■ 2013 - 14 ■ 2014 - 15 ■ 2015 - 16

**Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme**  
**Yearwise Scheme Implementation**



■ Black topped

■ Cement concrete

■ Double layer WBM

■ Single Layer WBM

■ Gravel

■ Earthen

**Rural Roads (In Km)**



**New Anganwadi Centre under  
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**





**Formation of Black Topped Road**





**Construction of New Bridge**



**New Panchayat Union Office**



**New play ground under self sufficiency scheme**





**Tree Plantation under  
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**



**New Block Service Centre Building**





**New Village Panchayat Service Centre Building**



**Solid Waste Management Activities**





**New Hostel in State Institute of Rural Development**





**Panchayat Level Federation Executive Committee Meeting**



**College Bazaar**





**Pudhu Vaazhvu Project**



**Pudhu Vaazhvu Project**





**Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (PTSLP)**