



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

### **Policy Note 2018 - 2019**

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PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, CHENNAI - 600 079.

### **Demand No. 42**

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Special Programme

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2018

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**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT  
POLICY NOTE  
2018-19**

**1. Introduction**

*"In the true democracy of India, the unit is the Village. True democracy has to be worked from below by the people of every village. Village unit as conceived by me is as strong as the strongest. Such a unit can give a good account of itself if it is well organised on a basis of self-sufficiency. If anyone can produce one ideal village, he will have provided a pattern not only to the whole country, but perhaps for the whole world."*

**- Mahatma Gandhi**

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**1. INTRODUCTION**

In Tamil Nadu, Rural development is concerned with Economic Growth, Social Justice, Improving the standards of the people living in rural areas by converging the various resources in a focused manner and also ensure that the resources are equitably distributed to all by means of deploying an efficient delivery mechanism. The Rural development

department formulates various schemes with the aim of elimination of poverty in rural areas and also delivering high quality services to the rural public.

The Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS) is one of the flagship programmes of this Government. This scheme has been formulated to address the gap in housing needs in rural areas as well as to promote green energy. This is a first of its kind scheme in India. From the year 2011-12 to 2017-18, a total of 3.40 Lakh Green houses were taken at an estimate cost of Rs.6,780 crore. Each house is constructed with a plinth area of 300 Sq.ft., and provided with solar lights.

A wide network of rural road is a sine quo non for a robust rural economy. The policy of this Government is to give priority to provide connectivity to people living in remote and far flung areas in order to get them mainstreamed. Accordingly, the Government continues to invest huge funds for the improvement of rural roads, through various schemes. Apart from that, the government has formulated the Tamilnadu Rural Roads Maintenance policy.

Another unique initiative of this Government is the Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme implemented since 2011 with habitation as the basic unit of development. This scheme has done away with the lopsided distribution of funds to village panchayats and seeks to ensure equitable distribution of resources. Now that the minimum basic requirements like water supply, street lights, roads, improvements to burial grounds, pathway to burial grounds and additional requirements like Anganwadi centres, Public distribution shops, SHG Buildings, Threshing floor, Play Ground and other needy works were completed in all the habitations to a considerable extent. In 2016-17, the focus of THAI scheme got changed according to the local needs. Accordingly, renovation of MI tanks, upgradation of rural roads and provision of basic amenities like water supply, street lights, improvement of streets etc. are being taken up.

MGNREGS is the largest social security programme which provide legal entitlements to the rural workers by way of strong legal framework of rights and entitlements. The scheme provides employment for maximum of

100 days for every rural household willing to do unskilled manual work on demand. Tamil Nadu is the highest in the generation of women persondays of 86% as against the National average of 52% in the Country. Further, Tamil Nadu stands first in the country in timely disbursement of wages with 99.18 %.

Under MGNREGS 65% of the total allocation for the State is spent on Natural Resource Management (NRM) works like check dam, renovation of traditional water bodies, soak pit, massive tree plantation and also construction of durable and sustainable assets in convergence with Social Welfare Department and TNSRLM like Anganwadi Building and SHG Federation Buildings etc. By the effective Implementation of MGNREGA, the noble objectives and goals of Sustainable Development like "No Hunger", "No Poverty", "Gender equality" and "Climate change" is being achieved in our State by ensuring employment for 100 days and by providing equal wages for men & women and taking up of drought proofing works in rural areas.

Improvement of Sanitation facilities is an important Nation Building exercise, as it has a

direct bearing on the Socio-Economic and Health indicators. Hence, this Government has been giving major thrust to Sanitation programmes in its endeavour to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and maintain clean environment. There is a simultaneous focus on behavioural change communication and sanitation coverage in order to ensure that the toilets constructed are used and the ODF status achieved by the Villages are sustained. Motivators trained in Community approaches and the Community Based Organisations, viz., Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRC) and Panchayat Level Federations (PLF) are playing a major role in the achievement of ODF status and its sustainability.

The innovative model of Establishment of Solid Waste Management System in rural areas by engaging "Thooimai Kaavalar" for door to door Collection of waste, Segregation and its safe disposal in all the Village Panchayats of the State has brought accolades from various parts of the Country. This model has not only helped in maintaining a clean environment and it's resultant benefits, but also has economically benefited the

Panchayats and Self Help Groups through the revenue generated from the sale of recyclable waste, compost and vermi-compost.

The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) was established in 1983 with the prime objective of bringing about socio-economic development and empowerment of women. The Corporation implements Mahalir Thittam (MaThi), Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM) and Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM).

The TNCDW works on the dual principles; women as prime movers and social capital for socio-economic change. This is achieved by organising the women into Self Help Groups by facilitating access to various trainings for skilled wage employment and self-employment by enabling internal lending and bank credit linkage for commencing economic activities in farm and non-farm sectors apart from leveraging the social capital for social inclusion and convergence with education, health and other sectors.

TNSRLM is being implemented in 12,524 Village Panchayats in all 385 Blocks of the

State. TNCDW through TNSRLM and its subcomponents of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) and Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) aims at empowering the women and reducing the poverty in the rural areas of the project through Community Driven Development approach. The Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) process is a unique feature of Tamil Nadu, based on which the target people - Poor, Very Poor, Vulnerable and Differently abled are identified and assisted. Under this project, socio-economic empowerment and poverty alleviation activities are implemented with the help of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) created under the project such as Self Help Groups, Village Poverty Reduction Committees, Panchayat Level Federations, Common Livelihood Groups, Common Livelihood Federations and MaKaMai.

TNCDW is also the implementing agency for the **Amma Two Wheeler Scheme** of the State Government which aims to empower working women by enabling them to purchase women friendly two wheelers (Mopeds / Scooters) to ease their commute to their

enterprises and places of employment, banks, etc. Every year one lakh working women will be benefited through this scheme both in rural and urban areas. Priority will be given to women residing in remote places, hilly regions, women headed households, deserted women, destitute widows, differently abled women, unmarried women aged above 35 years, SC/ST women and Transgenders. A maximum subsidy of 50% of the cost of the vehicle or Rs.25,000, whichever is less, is provided to purchase a two wheeler.

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroot level institutions of the poor. The scheme is being implemented from the year 2014-15 onwards. DAY-NULM is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by both the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project is a world bank funded project which is in continuation of the Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project. The main objectives of the project are to promote rural enterprises, access to finance and employment opportunities in 120 blocks of Tamil Nadu. The funding pattern for this project is by World Bank and State Government in the ratio of 70:30 at an estimated cost of Rs. 919.73 crore (142.75 million USD).

The mission of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the creation of sustainable development and livelihood activities, provision of all basic amenities in the rural areas at the habitation level, promote sanitation, reduce poverty, conserve the natural resources, improving the livelihood of the rural people, minimise the urban - rural divides and ensure a prosperous Rural India.

Under the capable stewardship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department rededicates itself to fulfill the mandate with commitment and conviction to enable Tamilnadu to maintain Numero Uno position.

## 2. PANCHAYAT RAJ

### 2. PANCHAYAT RAJ

The history of the local self-governance in Tamil Nadu can be traced back to the Uthiramerur edicts of Sri Vaikundavasa Perumal temple in Kancheepuram District, which bear evidence to the well established local self-governance during the period of the Chola Imperial Empire. It was a system of democracy in monarchy where the members of the Village Council were elected through a process of secret ballot called '**Kuda Olai Murai**' and these Councils functioned as self-contained economic and administrative entities. It is also interesting to note that eligibility criteria and norms for disqualification had been prescribed for those who contested for the Village Council. But, the British presented a modified concept of local self-governance to suit the British colonial rule. In the post-independence era, Article 40 in Part-IV of the Constitution of India provides for the organization and endowment of powers to the Panchayats. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee appointed by Government of India, submitted its report in January 1957 and recommended the establishment of democratic

decentralization which finally came to be known as Panchayat Raj.

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

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

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed and it came into effect from April 1993. Article 243G of the Constitution provides for the scope of devolution of powers and functions to the Panchayat Raj Institutions. 29 items were specifically listed out in the XI Schedule of the Constitution and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment provision for formation of District Planning Committee. The State Governments were required to carry out

amendments in their respective Panchayat Acts and enact new legislations.

The 73rd amendment added a new dimension to the existence of local self governance and provided scope for Grama Sabha in villages, constitution of three tier system of Panchayats, direct elections of members to the Panchayats, reservation of seats to SCs/STs in proportion to their population, reservation of minimum 1/3rd seats for women, reservation of seats to the Chairpersons (i.e. Chairman, President) on rotation basis, fixing of 5 year tenure for Panchayats, holding of elections within a period of six months in the event of supersession of any Panchayat, devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayats by the State Legislature, setting up of the State Finance Commission once in 5 years to review and recommend the formulae for devolution of grants to the local bodies, establishment of State Election Commission, etc. The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994) which came into force on 22.4.1994. The

1994 Act brought in a number of changes in the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj structure:

- Three Tier System came into existence in Tamil Nadu
- "Panchayat" became a generic term for all the three tiers
- Members of three tiers of Rural Local Bodies and Village Panchayat Presidents are directly elected whereas the Chairpersons of Panchayat Union Councils and District Panchayats are indirectly elected from among the elected ward members.
- All the three tiers of Panchayats are independent of each other and the Village Panchayat Presidents are not members in the Panchayat Union Council.
- Reservation of seats and offices for SCs/STs in proportion to their population and reservation of 1/3rd of the total number of seats and offices for women have been mandated. Now, 50% of the seats and offices of Rural Local Bodies has been reserved for women vide G.O.Ms. No.60, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR 1) Department dated 23.05.2016

- The rotation of offices in all three tiers will be done once in 10 years.
- Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was constituted.
- State Finance Commission is being constituted quinquennially to recommend the ratio of devolution of resources from the state government to the Rural and Urban local bodies.
- District Planning Committee was constituted to prepare District Development Plan by consolidating the Development Plans of Rural and Urban Local Bodies in the districts.

## **2. Elections to Rural Local Bodies**

### **2.1. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Election) Rules, 1995**

These rules exclusively deal with the conduct of direct and indirect election to Rural Local Bodies. Various procedures on appointment of 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.

## **2.2. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Reservation of seats and Rotation of Reserved Seats) Rules, 1995**

These rules focus on 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.

## **2.3. State Election Commission**

Setting up of State Election Commission is mandated by 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India and Section 239 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (The Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994). The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was set up as an independent and autonomous constitutional authority in 1994 in order to strengthen the process of decentralization and democracy. The Superintendence, Direction and Control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the Conduct of all elections to the Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and District

Panchayats are vested with the Tamil Nadu State Election Commission, headed by the State Election Commissioner

The Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner and other administrative staff are appointed as per the sub-section (3) of Section 239 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and the State Election Commissioner shall hold office for a term of 2 years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for two successive terms provided no person shall hold the office of Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner for more than 6 years in aggregate. While the conditions of service and the tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be as Governor may by rules determine, the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of High Court and the conditions of service shall not be varied to the disadvantage of his appointment.

## **2.4. State Delimitation commission**

Section 28 of the Tamilnadu Panchayat Act necessitates the delimitation of territorial wards of Rural local bodies after the census. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12

of the Tamil Nadu Delimitation Commission Act, 2017 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 2017) the Delimitation Commission has been constituted.

Delimitation Commission shall consist of the following ex-officio members, namely:—

- (a) The Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner, who shall be the Chairman,
- (b) The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj,
- (c) The Commissioner of Municipal Administration,
- (d) The Director of Town Panchayats,
- (e) The Commissioner of Chennai City Municipal Corporation,
- (f) The Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Election Commission, who shall be the Member-Secretary,

The headquarters of the Commission shall be located within the limits of Chennai City Municipal Corporation.

The Commission shall perform the following functions, namely:—

- (a) to make recommendations for fixing the total number of members to be elected to every

local body on the basis of the population as ascertained at the last preceding census;

(b) to make recommendations for dividing the area of every local body into as many wards as the number of members required to be elected to that local body on the basis of the population as ascertained at the last preceding census;

(c) to make recommendations to determine the boundaries of the wards in every local body;

(d) to make recommendations with a view to ensure that the population of each ward in every local body shall, as far as practicable, be the same throughout that local body;

(e) to make recommendations to have every territorial wards, as far as practicable, be geographically compact area;

(f) to make recommendations to determine the territorial ward or wards in which seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women in every local body on the basis of the population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

(g) to make periodical reports at prescribed intervals to the Government;

(h) to perform such other functions as the Government may specify from time to time.

The following Officers shall be the Delimitation Authorities in terms of Rural Local Bodies, namely:-

(a) The Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat and Village Panchayat) for the wards in a Village Panchayat;

(b) The Assistant Director (Panchayats) for the wards in a Panchayat Union;

(c) The Secretary of District Panchayat for the wards in a District Panchayat;

The Delimitation Authorities of the Local Body concerned shall prepare the draft proposal for delimitation of every Local Body into territorial wards.

The Commission shall have to perform its functions on the final draft proposal on delimitation of territorial wards of Local Bodies. The Commission shall after due examination and verification of the correctness of the draft proposal of delimitation of wards, forward the same with its recommendation thereon to the Government for publication of the delimitation of territorial wards for Local Bodies.

Based on the above, the duly constituted Delimitation Commission has initiated the progress of Delimitation of wards pertaining to all the three tiers of Rural Local Bodies. The District Delimitation Authorities/District Collectors have undertaken the Delimitation process and the draft delimitation proposals were displayed in the offices of concerned Rural local bodies to receive claims and objections from the general public and political parties.

Regional level sittings were held in Vellore, Kanchipuram, Thiruchirapalli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Coimbatore and Salem by the Delimitation Commission to hear the views of general public and political parties regarding the claims and objections received by the local bodies. The delimitation process is under progress.

## **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. The State Election Commission issues notification to the seats (i.e. ward members) and offices (i.e. heads) of District Panchayats and Panchayat unions which are held on party basis. Whereas, the elections to the seats and offices of Village Panchayats are 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 Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)**

Sl.No.	Details of Posts	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>

**2.5.1. 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 until the ordinary elections in 2006.

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 14th September, 2011.

Accordingly, the exercise of conversion of multi member wards into single member wards was undertaken as per 2001 Census. After this exercise, there are 99,333 Village Panchayat wards in the State against 40,879 multi member wards with 97,458 ward members in the Village Panchayats as per 1991 census.

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

According to Article 243D of the Constitution of India, 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 wards in a Panchayat.

### **2.5.3. 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. The then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 2016 considered that it was 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 Percent) so as to empower the women and facilitate the political participation of women in Local Governance. 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 vide G.O.No.60 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR 1) Department dated 23.05.2016. The same will come into effect in the ensuing Local Body Elections.

### **2.6. Village Panchayats**

The Village Panchayat is constituted for each Panchayat Village consisting of such number of elected members, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification of the Inspector of Panchayats. There are 12,524 Village Panchayats consisting of 79,394 habitations in the State spread across 31 rural Districts. Every Village Panchayat unless dissolved shall continue for 5 years from the date of its first meeting after each ordinary election. The Village Panchayat President is the Executive Authority of the Village Panchayat.

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 rural 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)

**Table 2.2**

**Details 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 as per 2011 census are given below:

**Table 2.3**

**District wise Rural Population Details**

Sl.No.	District	Rural Population	Women	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	% of ST	Scheduled Caste (SC)	% of SC
1	Kancheepuram	18,61,789	9,24,124	29,706	1.60	6,24,458	33.54
2	Thiruvallur	15,85,280	7,90,170	37,708	2.38	5,04,115	31.80
3	Cuddalore	18,00,133	8,91,507	10,082	0.56	6,25,788	34.76
4	Viluppuram	29,12,960	14,45,062	71,289	2.45	9,19,308	31.56
5	Vellore	24,82,556	12,41,612	65,230	2.63	6,05,248	24.38
6	Tiruvannamalai	20,39,049	10,14,486	87,096	4.27	5,02,044	24.62
7	Salem	19,57,105	9,45,014	1,12,334	5.74	3,54,545	18.12
8	Namakkal	10,87,895	5,37,918	55,417	5.09	2,48,100	22.81
9	Dharmapuri	12,90,530	6,24,646	60,609	4.70	2,13,538	16.55
10	Krishnagiri	14,65,743	7,17,175	20,980	1.43	2,20,945	15.07
11	Erode	11,30,722	5,59,797	19,084	1.69	2,16,689	19.16
12	Tiruppur	11,39,466	5,68,772	1,947	0.17	2,63,539	23.13
13	Coimbatore	10,21,359	5,10,409	19,565	1.92	2,13,492	20.90
14	The Nilgiris	3,10,591	1,59,447	22,767	7.33	91,446	29.44

Sl.No.	District	Rural Population	Women	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	% of ST	Scheduled Caste (SC)	% of SC
15	Thanjavur	16,67,809	8,46,926	1,465	0.09	3,84,291	23.04
16	Nagapattinam	12,61,288	6,37,194	2,214	0.18	4,60,876	36.54
17	Thiruvavur	10,06,482	5,06,528	939	0.09	3,88,740	38.62
18	Tiruchirappalli	14,71,945	7,39,563	14,519	0.99	3,05,109	20.73
19	Karur	6,68,360	3,36,684	201	0.03	1,59,718	23.90
20	Perambalur	4,68,017	2,34,113	2,136	0.46	1,50,504	32.16
21	Ariyalur	6,71,100	3,37,847	9,946	1.48	1,63,770	24.40
22	Pudukkottai	13,41,111	6,75,896	845	0.06	2,51,552	18.76
23	Madurai	13,00,481	6,44,431	4,896	0.38	2,72,494	20.95
24	Theni	5,75,394	2,84,527	1,377	0.24	1,43,589	24.95
25	Dindigul	14,57,412	7,25,917	4,580	0.31	3,34,064	22.92
26	Ramanathapuram	10,09,270	5,01,016	526	0.05	2,13,583	21.16
27	Virudhunagar	12,86,543	6,44,603	1,197	0.09	3,15,796	24.55
28	Sivaganga	9,52,610	4,77,215	518	0.05	1,88,454	19.78
29	Tirunelveli	16,45,509	8,32,916	4,099	0.25	3,58,487	21.79
30	Thoothukkudi	9,71,273	4,92,268	1,921	0.20	2,48,752	25.61
31	Kanniyakumari	6,46,441	3,25,257	3,893	0.60	26,546	4.11
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,04,86,223</b>	<b>2,01,73,040</b>	<b>6,69,086</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>99,69,580</b>	<b>24.62</b>

**2.6.1. District wise rural area details**

The total rural area of the State is 1,04,149.61 sq.kms. The district wise rural area details are given below:

**Table 2.4**

**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

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)
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,524</b>	<b>79,394</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,04,149.61</b>	<b>8.32</b>

### 2.6.2. Income range of Village Panchayats

The annual income range of the Village Panchayats are given below on the basis of income of the year 2017-18:

**Table 2.5**  
**Annual Income range of the Village Panchayats**

Annual Income Range	No. of Panchayats
Rs.8-10 lakh	271
Rs.10-20 lakh	7168
Rs.20-50 lakh	4470
Rs.50 lakh – 1 crore	510
Above Rs.1 crore	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>12524</b>

### 2.6.3. Grama Sabha

Grama Sabha is the grass root democratic institution in each Village Panchayat which ensures public participation in planning and implementation, selection of eligible beneficiaries, approval of shelf of projects under various schemes, conduct of social audit and thus establishes transparency and accountability. 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. Quorum for the Grama Sabha based on the population of Village Panchayats has been prescribed by the Government as below:

**Table 2.6**  
**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 the 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 (VPDP).
2. Approves the Village Panchayat budget.
3. Disseminates information about various schemes of Government and also creates awareness on developmental issues.
4. Finalises the list of beneficiaries under various Government programmes.
5. Approves shelf of projects for various schemes.
6. Reviews the progress of scheme implementation.

7. Approves the Village Panchayat audit report and social audit report of various schemes.

8. Promotes communal and social harmony.

#### **2.6.4. Statutory Functions of the 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 built up areas.
- 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) Sinking and repairing of wells, the excavation, repair and maintenance of ponds
- x) Other duties that the Government may by notification impose.

### 2.6.5. Drinking Water Supply

Provision of drinking water supply is the basic duty of the Village Panchayat. Hand pumps and Power pumps are the major sources of drinking water supply and OHTs, GLRs and mini tanks are the major water storage structures in the Village Panchayats.

The number of water supply sources in operation in rural areas as on 31.3.2018 are given below:

**Table 2.7**

#### District wise details of Water Supply sources in operation

Sl. No	District	No. of Hand Pumps	No. of Power Pumps	No. of Mini Power Pumps	No. of CWSS	No. of Panchayats covered with CWSS
1	Kancheepuram	6007	4398	4174	20	69
2	Thiruvallur	4156	3717	2427	9	36
3	Cuddalore	7842	4115	3946	12	60
4	Villupuram	12944	6060	10248	11	78
5	Vellore	4685	7227	13959	20	46
6	Tiruvannamalai	10876	5115	8396	25	240
7	Salem	3652	5786	5140	9	262
8	Namakkal	2116	4318	2032	12	298
9	Dharmapuri	9696	4671	4462	8	66

Sl. No	District	No. of Hand Pumps	No. of Power Pumps	No. of Mini Power Pumps	No. of CWSS	No. of Panchayats covered with CWSS
10	Krishnagiri	7264	4603	4733	18	93
11	Erode	2061	4941	1670	40	192
12	Tiruppur	1177	5018	1104	17	265
13	Coimbatore	831	3055	631	9	228
14	The Nilgiris	18	1243	138	1	4
15	Thanjavur	7795	5368	3115	6	90
16	Nagapattinam	23305	2914	2071	12	291
17	Tiruvarur	8719	2570	1609	4	96
18	Tiruchirapalli	5766	4407	5849	25	327
19	Karur	2080	2960	3463	12	92
20	Perambalur	2820	819	1320	4	65
21	Ariyalur	892	1585	1462	7	168
22	Pudukottai	5830	4047	5368	46	208
23	Madurai	2985	4039	4891	7	182
24	Theni	740	995	1330	24	106
25	Dindigul	1137	5995	5134	32	116
26	Ramanad	707	1746	1697	52	429
27	Virudhunagar	4518	3176	3696	12	153
28	Sivagangai	3864	3183	6210	33	129
29	Tirunelveli	4320	4838	2203	26	388
30	Thoothukudi	7147	2273	2403	22	354
31	Kanniyakumari	284	1356	1624	13	44
<b>Total</b>		<b>156234</b>	<b>116538</b>	<b>116505</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>5175</b>

### 2.6.6. Water supply during severe drought

The State faced a very severe drought situation during 2017-18 due to the failure of monsoon. Consequent to the failure of monsoon, rural areas were facing challenges in the drinking water supply management due to drying up of water sources and lowering of water tables. However the department was well prepared to handle and tide over the situation

by concerted effort through convergence of funds and planned activities.

### **2.6.7. Strategy adopted to handle the situation**

The Department undertook the following measures through its field officials to mitigate the drinking water problem.

- An assessment of all drinking water sources was undertaken and village Panchayat wise contingency plan was prepared to meet the challenges. In total 28564 works were taken and executed at a cost of Rs. 529.73 Crore in the year 2017-18.
- District level coordination and review meeting by District Collector with Rural Development, TWAD and TANGEDCO officials were held on a weekly basis.
- All the funds at the disposal of local bodies such as 14<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission (CFC) grant, State Finance Commission (SFC) grant, District Panchayat/ Panchayat Union/ Village Panchayat general funds and Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF) were utilized only to undertake Water Supply works during the drought season.

- Nodal officers for monitoring the water supply at Village Panchayat level and Zonal Officers at the level of Assistant Director for each Block were appointed.
- Water supply grievance redressal cell opened at state level, District level and Block level. The complaints received at this cell have been monitored by District collectors.
- Tied and Un-tied component of Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS) have been utilized for the water supply works to mitigate the drought.

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

A daily online monitoring system has been developed with the support of National Informatics Centre (NIC) and placed with the District Collectors to monitor the daily water supply status in rural areas.

### **2.7. One time settlement of Electricity Consumption Charges to TANGEDCO**

The Village Panchayats are one of the major consumers of electricity in the State for the maintenance of Street lights and drinking

water schemes. 60 days time is permitted / allowed to pay the electricity consumption charges to Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) and any due beyond 60 days attract penalty.

TANGEDCO has informed that 9087 Village Panchayats have settled the current consumption charges up to 31.03.2017 without any arrears. Balance 3437 Village Panchayats have long pending accumulated arrears beyond 60 days to the tune of Rs. 254.41 crores. In this regard the fifth SFC has pointed out that, there are certain Panchayats where the pumping of water for drinking water purposes has to be drawn from greater depths due to lowering of water table and they are unable to meet the electricity charges for such pumping. The fifth SFC recommended for the establishment of Pooled Fund for Deficit RLBs to address such issues. The Government as per the recommendations of Fifth SFC has established a Pooled Fund for Deficit RLBs where in 10 per cent of the overall devolution intended for RLBs be credited.

Government vide G.O (Ms) No.94, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

dated, 23.08.2017 issued orders to settle an amount of Rs.216.09 Crore to TANGEDCO as current consumption charges directly on behalf of Village Panchayats from the Pooled fund for deficit Panchayats as one time settlement and the same was settled.

### **2.7.1. Replacement of Street lights with LED lights in Village Panchayats**

Section 110 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, mandates that maintenance of street lights in rural area is one of the statutory duties of Village Panchayats.

Approximately 35% of income is spent towards Electricity consumption charges. To ensure energy efficiency, durability and effective management, Government has switched over to Light Emitting Diode (LED). Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced on 03.09.2015 and 29.08.2016 under rule 110 that tube lights will be replaced with LED lights.

In addition to that, the Government vide G.O. (Ms).No.23, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-3) Department, dated: 13.02.2018 has ordered that Mercury vapour

lamps and Sodium vapour Lamps and left out street Tube lights will be replaced with LED street lighting system in rural areas during the year 2017-18.

The technical specifications and the conditions for procurement of the LED lights were decided by the state level committee constituted by the Government.

The Replacement of Tube lights with LED lights have five year replacement warranty. To ensure proper and regular monitoring of the rural street lighting system, pole numbering was done in all the poles of the entire village Panchayats. The pole numbering consists of District code, Block code, Village code, Habitation code etc. and the replacement of lights and functional status of LED lights are regularly monitored.

By replacing it, Tamil Nadu will be the first State in the country to have replaced all tube lights in rural areas with LED lights.

## **2.8. Sanitation - Ensuring Cleanliness and hygiene in Village Panchayats**

It is mandatory for the Village Panchayat to provide hygienic condition and cleanliness in

rural areas. In this connection, following activities are performed by Village Panchayats.

- i) Cleaning of streets and Panchayat roads
- ii) Construction and cleaning of drains and proper disposal of drainage water
- iii) Removal of rubbish heaps and jungle growth
- iv) Maintenance of public toilets
- v) Construction and maintenance of burial and cremation grounds
- vi) Filling up of unused wells, insanitary ponds, pools, ditches, pits or hollows.

For maintaining the cleanliness in rural areas, 26,622 sanitary workers are engaged. Now, solid waste management activities are being carried out in the Village Panchayats by engaging 66025 workers through Village Poverty Reduction Committees as Thooimai Kavalars. The remuneration for those Thooimai Kavalars is being met out from state finance commission devolutionary grant.

### **2.8.1. Steps taken for the prevention of epidemics**

Panchayat Raj Institutions work in coordination with Health and Family Welfare Department in maintaining cleanliness to prevent the outbreak of epidemics.

To prevent the spread of epidemics in rural areas, the following activities are under taken.

- i) Awareness generation through IEC activities among the public on epidemics by all means of communication and Community Based Organisations (CBOs).
- ii) Periodic cleaning of Over Head Tanks (OHTs) Ground Level Reservoirs (GLRs) and Hand Pump platforms in rural areas and providing drinking water with effective chlorination.
- iii) Mass cleaning and disposal of waste.
- iv) Daily monitoring of line list of fever cases reported in both Government and private hospitals by Health and Family Welfare Department and taking appropriate action at the field level.

- v) Regular Co-ordination meeting with Health and Family Welfare and Rural Development officials.
- vi) Panchayat Unions engage Mazdoors depending upon requirement to work under the control of the Block Medical Officers (BMOs) to undertake intensive control and preventive measures.

### **2.9. Discretionary Functions**

Section 111 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 warrants Village Panchayats to carry out the following requirements, which are deemed to be 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 other than built-up areas
- iii) Opening and maintenance of public markets
- iv) Control of fairs and festivals
- v) Opening and maintenance of cart stand and cattle sheds, public slaughter houses and reading rooms.

vi) Formation and maintenance of play grounds, parks and gyms etc.

### 2.9.1. Resources

In the State, among the three tiers of Rural Local Bodies, Village Panchayat is the only body empowered to levy and collect taxes. The Village Panchayats get revenue from tax, non-tax and grants.

### 2.9.2. Revenue from Tax

Village Panchayats are entitled to get tax revenue such as

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

#### i) House / Property Tax

Every building constructed in the rural areas is levied House Tax/Property Tax by 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. Public buildings and Government educational institutions are exempted from this tax. However Self financing unaided institutions are subjected to levy of Property tax from the year 2008-09 onwards.

The District wise house tax and property tax collection are as below:

**Table 2.8**  
**District wise House tax and**  
**Property tax Collection for the year**  
**2017-18**

(Rs. in crore)

I.No.	Name of the District	House tax (Rs.)	Property tax from Self Financing Educational Institutions (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	Kancheepuram	32.02	3.16	35.18
2	Thiruvallur	17.19	2.33	19.52
3	Cuddalore	7.86	0.55	8.41
4	Villupuram	6.32	0.45	6.77
5	Vellore	5.56	1.44	7
6	Tiruvannamalai	5.81	0.74	6.55
7	Salem	7.27	2.18	9.45
8	Namakkal	3.15	2.09	5.24
9	Dharmapuri	2.13	0.39	2.52
10	Krishnagiri	7.06	0.44	7.5
11	Erode	6.69	1.45	8.14
12	Tiruppur	8.12	0.49	8.61
13	Coimbatore	15.12	1.79	16.91
14	The Nilgiris	2.63	0.11	2.74
15	Thanjavur	10.9	0.77	11.67
16	Nagapattinam	3.14	0.37	3.51
17	Tiruvarur	2.66	0.16	2.82
18	Tiruchirapalli	7.1	1.16	8.26
19	Karur	4.59	0.56	5.15
20	Perambalur	2.57	0.65	3.22
21	Ariyalur	4.25	0.24	4.49
22	Pudukottai	5.43	0.8	6.23
23	Madurai	8.32	0.65	8.97
24	Theni	2.63	0.25	2.88
25	Dindigul	8.35	0.61	8.96
26	Ramanathapuram	5.32	0.30	5.62
27	Virudhunagar	9.41	0.79	10.2
28	Sivagangai	4.89	0.28	5.17
29	Tirunelveli	6.34	0.36	6.7
30	Tuticorin	4.98	0.27	5.25
31	Kanniyakumari	3.87	0.6	4.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>221.68</b>	<b>26.43</b>	<b>248.11</b>

## ii) Professional Tax

The Village Panchayats are empowered to collect professional tax. Section 198B of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 provides for the levy and collection of professional 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. Accordingly, during 2017-18, an amount of Rs.109.07 crore was collected.

**Table 2.9**  
**District wise Professional tax Collection for**  
**the year 2017-18**  
**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Collection (Rs)
1	Kancheepuram	11.93
2	Thiruvallur	6.89
3	Cuddalore	2.75
4	Villupuram	5.68
5	Vellore	5.85
6	Tiruvannamalai	4.43
7	Salem	3.54
8	Namakkal	3.03
9	Dharmapuri	2.24
10	Krishnagiri	3.34
11	Erode	2.19
12	Tiruppur	1.72

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Collection (Rs)
13	Coimbatore	5.88
14	The Nilgiris	0.58
15	Thanjavur	3.28
16	Nagapattinam	2.13
17	Tiruvarur	3.12
18	Tiruchirapalli	4.33
19	Karur	2.29
20	Perambalur	0.86
21	Ariyalur	2.35
22	Pudukottai	2.55
23	Madurai	3.05
24	Theni	1.69
25	Dindigul	3.61
26	Ramanathapuram	3.62
27	Virudhunagar	5.13
28	Sivagangai	2.45
29	Tirunelveli	3.26
30	Tuticorin	3.46
31	Kanniyakumari	1.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>109.07</b>

## iii) Advertisement Tax:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 172, 220 and 242 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 Rural Local Bodies are empowered to levy Advertisement Tax. Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Licensing of Hoardings and Levy and Collection of Advertisement Tax)

Rules, 1999, laid rules that the Government by its order shall fix the minimum and maximum rates of annual rent to be collected from the licensees for the erection of hoarding in rural areas. The Executive Authority concerned shall collect the annual rent and credit into the General Fund of the respective rural Local Body.

### **2.9.3. Revenue from Non-Tax**

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

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

- xii) Mines and Minerals seigniorage fee and lease amount

### **i) 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 for the rural areas.

Rule 3 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Building Rules 1997, provides that 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 which in turn is transmitted to department of Town and Country Planning for technical clearance. Town and Country Planning Department will issue technical clearance for the layout of sites subject to the fulfillment of conditions by the applicant such as open space reservation (OSR), development charges, etc. to the Village Panchayat. After getting the technical clearance from the Department of 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 up to 4,000 sq.ft and commercial buildings plinth area up to 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 Department 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 around Chennai Corporation since 1975.

The Government have decided to declare the intention to include additional areas of 1709 villages in Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram districts and Arakkonam and Nemili Taluks in Vellore

District in the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Areas vide G.O. (Ms) No.13, Housing and Urban Development (UD1) Department dated, 22.01.2018.

### **ii)Regularization of Unapproved Plots and Layouts Rules, 2017**

Large number of unapproved layouts and sub-divisions have come up all over the State in both urban and rural areas without adequate infrastructure and public amenities and most of the plots in such layouts and sub-divisions have been purchased by poor and innocent people and there is no way to convert these layouts and sub-divisions or plots back to their original use.

The Government felt that, it is expedient to regularise the plots in such unapproved layouts or sub-divisions so as to protect the interests of those innocent purchasers and to provide basic infrastructure facilities; it is considered necessary to regularise these unapproved layouts and sub-division in their entirety by insisting to widen the roads, improve circulation, reserve areas for open space and public purpose to the extent feasible in each layout.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act,1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Governor of Tami Nadu hereby exempts all unapproved layouts, where any or all plots are sold and registered on or before the 20th October 2016 and all unapproved plots which are sold and registered on or before the 20th October 2016 from the operation of all the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act,1971 and makes the rules for regularization of such unauthorized layouts and plots under section 122 of the said Act.

1. Regularisation of unapproved individual plot in a sub division or layout.
2. Regularisation of unapproved layout.

Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) is a competent Authority for regularisation of unapproved individual plot in a sub-division or layout in Village Panchayats after the clearance by Directorate of Town Country and Planning.

### **iii) Dangerous & Offensive Trade Licenses Fee**

Dangerous & Offensive Trade licences are issued by the Village Panchayats to those who start 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 2,53,887 trade units have been issued by the Village Panchayats during the year 2017-18 and the license fee collected from such trades is Rs.11.52 crore.

### **iv) Water Charges**

The Village Panchayats are levying water charges to individual house service connections in rural areas. A deposit of Rs.1000 is collected from the individual by the Village Panchayat to provide water connection. The individual also has to make payment of Rs. 50 every month as water charges. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.84.21 crore has been collected as water charges for the year 2017-18 as detailed below:-

**Table 2.10**  
**District wise water charges Collection for**  
**the year 2017-18**  
**(Rs.in crore)**

SI.No.	Name of the District	Collection (Rs.)
1	Kancheepuram	3.01
2	Thiruvallur	2.56
3	Cuddalore	1.47
4	Villupuram	0.34
5	Vellore	6.20
6	Tiruvannamalai	2.85
7	Salem	1.98
8	Namakkal	2.11
9	Dharmapuri	0.26
10	Krishnagiri	0.27
11	Erode	2.35
12	Tiruppur	3.70
13	Coimbatore	8.50
14	The Nilgiris	0.14
15	Thanjavur	6.98
16	Nagapattinam	1.07
17	Tiruvarur	2.34
18	Tiruchirapalli	6.09
19	Karur	2.76
20	Perambalur	0.89
21	Ariyalur	1.69
22	Pudukottai	1.23
23	Madurai	2.22
24	Theni	3.38
25	Dindigul	3.39
26	Ramanathapuram	2.00
27	Virudhunagar	3.09
28	Sivagangai	2.97
29	Tirunelveli	2.28
30	Tuticorin	1.64
31	Kanniyakumari	4.45
<b>Total</b>		<b>84.21</b>

#### 2.9.4. Grants

**1. State Finance Commission Grant:** 56% of the of the total Devolution grant is given to the Rural Local Bodies. In respect of Village Panchayats, a Minimum grant of Rs. 7.00 lakh per Panchayat has been set apart to meet current consumption charges towards street lights and drinking water supply which is operated through a separate account. The remaining amount is distributed to the Village Panchayats on the basis of SFC formula.

**2. Central Finance Commission Grant:** The entire Central Finance Commission allocation is given to the Village Panchayats for maintenance of drinking water, Street lighting and sanitation etc.

**3. Development Grants under various Central and State Schemes.**

##### i) State Finance Commission Grant:

The State Finance Commission has 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:

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.

As per the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Tamil Nadu was one of the first States to establish the State Finance Commission vide G.O.Ms.No.350 Finance Department dated 23.04.1994. So far, five State Finance Commissions have been constituted for devolution of funds to the Local Bodies.

**Table 2.11  
Constitution of State Finance Commissions**

Sl. No	Details	First State Finance Commission	Second State Finance Commission	Third State Finance Commission	Fourth State Finance Commission
1	Date of Constitution	23.04.1994	01.12.1999	01.12.2004	01.12.2009
2	G.O. in which Constituted	G.O.Ms.No.350, Fin (Res) Dept., Dt: 23.04.1994 &G.O.Ms.No. 161, RD Dept., Dt: 06.09.1994	G.O.Ms.No. 518, Fin (Res) Dept., Dt: 01.12.1999	G.O.Ms.No.. 573,Fin (FC.IV) Dept., Dt: 01.12.2004	G.O.Ms.No.. 549,Fin (FC.IV) Dept., Dt: 01.12.2009
3	G.O. in which ToR were issued.	G.O.Ms.No.350, Fin (Res) Dept., Dt: 23.04.1994	G.O.Ms.No. 103, Fin (Res) Dept., Dt: 03.03.2000	G.O.Ms.No. 584, Fin(FC.IV)D ept., Dt: 14.12.2004	G.O.Ms.No. .549, Fin (FC.IV) Dept., Dt: 01.12.2009
4	Due date for submission of Report.	31.10.1995	31.10.2001	31.05.2006 Term extended further till 30.09.2006	31.05.2011 Term extended further till 30.09.2011
5	Actual date of submission of Report to the Government	29.11.1996	21.05.2001	30.09.2006	30.09.2011
6	Action Taken Report placed in the Legislative Assembly on	28.04.1997	08.05.2002	10.05.2007	14.05.2013
7	Award Period	4. 5. 1997-98 to 2001-02	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08 to 2011-12	2012-13 to 2016-17
8	Ratio of grant to Rural Local Bodies	55%	58 %	58%	58%
9	Share of Rural Local Bodies (Village Panchayat:Panchayat Union: District Panchayat)	45:45:10	47:45:8	60:32:8	60:32:8

### 2.9.5. Fifth State Finance Commission

The Fifth State Finance Commission constituted by the State Government has given its report with the recommendations in the month of December 2016 for the award period between 2017 and 2022. The Government has accepted the recommendations of 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission and accordingly, action taken report on the recommendations of the Fifth State Finance Commission was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2017. The following are the major recommendations for which orders are issued by the Government.

- a) 10% of State's own Tax Revenue (SoTR) will be devolved to Rural and Urban Local Bodies.
- b) Devolution grant will be shared in the ratio of 56:44 between Rural and Urban Local Bodies.
- c) The vertical sharing ratio among three tiers of Rural Local Bodies shall be 8:37:55 for District Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats.
- d) Minimum lumpsum Grant to the village Panchayats increased from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.7 lakh per year from the year 2017-18.

- e) Minimum Lumpsum Grant to Panchayat Unions increased to Rs.40 Lakhs per annum per Panchayat Union.
- f) Horizontal Distribution of SFC devolution to Rural Local Bodies will be done on the basis of the following formula:
  - a. Population as per 2011 census : 60%
  - b. Area : 15%
  - c. SC/ST population : 15%
  - d. Per capita consumption  
Expenditure Distance : 10%
- g) Capital Grant Fund has been established to replace the infrastructure Gap Filling Fund, which aggregates 20% of the devolution intended for Rural Local Bodies.
- h) Pooled Fund for Deficit Rural Local Bodies has been created with the aggregate 10 % of overall devolution intended for Rural Local Bodies.

The Government has provided (Budget estimate) Rs. 5901.88 Crore as grant to Rural Local Bodies for the year 2018-19.

### 2.9.6. Capital Grant Fund (CGF)

Capital Grant Fund is a replacement of the existing Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund (IGFF) and it is created with the aggregate of

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

#### **2.9.7. Pooled Fund for Deficit Rural Local Bodies**

A 10 percent of the overall devolution intended for Rural Local Bodies be credited into a Pooled Fund for deficit RLBs. 40 % of the amount available in this fund, i.e. 4 percent of the overall devolution intended for RLBs, will be disbursed in the first three years of the award

period by the DRD & PR only amongst those Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats which have been in deficit for at least 3 of the last 5 years.

20% of the fund will be retained by DRD&PR and 20% distributed among the District Collectors based on the horizontal district panchayat wise share. These funds will be utilized by DRD&PR to provide grant to those Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions who have special problems which can not be addressed under any of the existing transfer mechanism.

20% of the Pooled fund for deficit Rural Local Bodies will be provided to TWAD board to meet the deficit on Combined Water Supply Schemes (CWSS)

#### **2.9.8. 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 share of Tamil Nadu under the above

components to Village Panchayats for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given below:-

**Table 2.12**  
**Central Finance Commission Grant**  
**(Rs. in crore)**

Grants	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total (2015-20)
Basic Grant (Rs.)	947.65	1312.19	1516.12	1753.87	2369.86	7899.69
Performance Grant (Rs.)	--	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> Central 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. Similarly a sum of Rs. 1312.19 crore has been allocated and sanctioned for the year 2016-17. For the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 758.06 Crore has been released as first instalment. All the amount 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. These funds are also dovetailed with State Government Grants to perform the discretionary functions of the Village Panchayats like formation of Amma Park and Gym etc.

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

**6,482 Village Panchayats** in Tamil Nadu were eligible to receive Performance Grant for the year **2016-17**. An amount of Rs.172.12 crores was sanctioned and released by the Government of India which in turn was released to the concerned Village Panchayats of various districts.

- The 14<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission has recommended a detailed procedure and operational criteria, including quantum of incentives to be given for the distribution of performance grant to the Village Panchayats. The incentives are to be decided by the State Governments concerned, subject to the following eligibility conditions:-
- The Village Panchayats shall fulfill the following mandatory conditions to avail the Performance Grant from the year 2017-18.

- (1) **Submission of audited accounts** that relate to year not earlier than two years preceding the year in which the Village Panchayat seeks to claim the Performance Grant;
- (2) **Increase in Own Source of Revenue (OSR)** over the preceding year as reflected in the audited accounts;
- (3) **Completion of Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP)** of year of Performance Grant disbursal and upload on Plan Plus portal.
- (4) **Display of sector wise Fourteenth Finance Commission Expenditure in Dashboard/website Uniform Resource Locator** of Ministry of Panchayati Raj of previous year to Performance Grant claim.
- Those Village Panchayats which fulfill the above mandatory conditions only will be considered for further evaluation.
  - The evaluation of those Village Panchayats is done with **scoring system** as intimated by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj based on the following four categories:
    1. Increase its Own Source Revenue (OSR) -20 marks

2. % of Own Source Revenue (OSR) quantum generated with reference to FFC Basic Grant – 40 marks
  3. Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of Village Panchayat- 30 marks
  4. Immunization in Village Panchayats- 10 marks
- The guidelines and operational criteria for availing of 14<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission Performance Grant by Village Panchayat has been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 147, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-1), 20th December 2017.
  - Notification has been published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette extraordinary vide No.400 dated 20.12.2017.
  - 8046 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu have become eligible to receive Performance Grant for the year 2017-18.

### **2.9.9. Preparation of Village Panchayat Development Plan**

As 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. With this focus the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued a 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 grass root level planning.

#### **2.9.10. Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR)**

- 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 from the proceeds of surcharge on stamp duty to the tune of Rs.505.88

crore as Pooled Assigned Revenue for the year 2017-18 as detailed below:

1. One third (1/3) of Total allocation an amount of Rs.168.62 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.112.98 crore for Village Panchayats and Rs.55.64 crore for the Panchayat Unions respectively as untied amount.
2. The balance two third (2/3) amount of Rs.337.25 crore has been earmarked for 'Fund for the Priority Schemes in rural areas' for implementing proposed specific development schemes in the rural areas.

#### **2.9.11. Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)**

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. A sum of Rs. 337.26 crore has been allocated for the year 2017-18 under this component for the execution of infrastructure works such as construction of

Panchayat Union Office Buildings, Bridges, Roads etc.

### **2.9.12. Panchayat Union office and integrated Rural Development and Panchayat Raj office building**

The aged and dilapidated Panchayat Union office buildings are demolished and reconstructed under the scheme component of pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR). Accordingly, 88 Panchayat Union office buildings have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.175.38 Crore between the years 2011-12 to 2016-17.

During the year 2017-18, five Integrated Office Buildings for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department offices at district level have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 25.00 crore under the Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue in Theni, Villupuram, Virudhunagar, Nagapattinam and Vellore Districts.

## **2.10. Infrastructure to Village Panchayats**

### **2.10.1. Office Buildings.**

All the 12,524 Village Panchayats have permanent office buildings and dilapidated

buildings are replaced with new buildings. Repair and renovation works are also being undertaken periodically from the Local Body / State funds. Village Panchayat Service Centres were constructed under MGNREGS and handed over to Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) / Panchayat Level Federation (PLF) for running Common Service Centres (CSCs).

### **2.10.2. Computers and Internet facilities**

The grass root democratic unit is also to be technologically strengthened by providing computers and accessories, thus Village Panchayats not only fulfill its public commitment but also becomes self reliant by creating its own administrative and infrastructure setup.

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

### **2.10.3. 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.

**Table 2.13**  
**Details 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 2.14**  
**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
9	Dharmapuri	8	251	31	4407.43	550.93
10	Krishnagiri	10	333	33	4965.73	496.57

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)
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	Ramanatha puram	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. Construction, repair and maintenance of classified Panchayat Union roads and bridges, culverts and causeways on such roads.

2. Construction and maintenance of Panchayat Union Elementary and Middle Schools.
3. Construction and maintenance of water bodies i.e. Minor irrigation tanks, ponds and ooranies under the control of Panchayat Unions.
4. Taking preventive and remedial measures to control any epidemic outbreak.
5. Conducting fairs and festivals classified by the Panchayat Union Council.
6. 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.

### **2.11. Finance**

1. The Panchayat Union Council cannot levy taxes.
2. It can avail 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 of State Finance Commission which consists of Population Grant and Minimum Lumpsum Grant released to Panchayat Unions. As per Fifth State Finance Commission's recommendation, Minimum Lumpsum Grant is increased to Rs.40 Lakhs per annum per Panchayat Union.

### **2.12. Infrastructure of Panchayat Unions**

#### **2.12.1. Office Buildings**

All the 385 Panchayat Unions have permanent office buildings. The aged and dilapidated buildings are reconstructed under Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR) and 78 Panchayat Union Office Buildings have been built with an estimated cost of Rs.148.25 crore between the year 2011-12 and 2015-16. During 2016-17, 10 new Panchayat Union Office buildings have been taken up at the cost of Rs.28.35 Crore

### 2.12.2. Computers and Internet Facilities

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

### 2.12.3. Block Panchayat Service Centre

To enable different departments to provide services at Block level and also to help in the online transactions related to development process, 120 Block Panchayat Service Centres have been established under MGNREGS during 2013-14 at an estimated cost of Rs.32.81 crore and 150 Block Panchayat Service Centres during 2014-15 at an estimated cost of Rs.45.28 crore.

### 2.12.4. 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 given below:

**Table 2.15**  
**District wise details of Ponds / Ooranies and MI Tanks**

S.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

S.No.	District	MI Tanks	Ooranies / Ponds	Total
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
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,609</b>	<b>48,758</b>	<b>70,367</b>

### 2.13. District Panchayat

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 constitute the following Standing Committees to coordinate with the line departments such as:

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

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

#### **2.13.1. Functions**

1. Preparation of development plan for the District

2. Compilation of administration reports of Village Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils in the District and preparation of Annual Report for the District.
3. Planning and review of the schemes of Agriculture and Land Development, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Poultry, Fisheries and Rural Industries.
4. Planning and review of rural housing programme, in particular, the housing for SCs/STs.
5. Identification of major water supply schemes.

#### **2.13.2. Finance**

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

### **2.13.3. District Planning Committee**

The institution of District Planning Committee is envisaged in the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 and 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 decentralized 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 preparing 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 in the implementation of State Schemes.
8. Any other function that may be entrusted by the State Government.

In addition to the functions mentioned above, as per the recommendation of the Fifth State Finance Commission, Government by its order created the Capital Grant Fund with aggregate of 20 percent of the overall devolution to Rural Local Bodies. Of this fund, 80% will be distributed district wise, based on the formula adopted for horizontal distribution among District Panchayats. The allocation of these funds project wise shall be decided by the District Planning Committee based on the detailed guidelines issued by the RD & PR Department in consultation with Finance and Planning and Development Department.

## 2.14. Infrastructure to District Panchayats

All the 31 District Panchayats in the State have permanent office buildings and are provided with necessary infrastructure.

## 2.15. Awards

Various awards have been instituted 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.

### 2.15.1. Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP) awards

Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP) awards have been instituted 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.

For the year 2016-17 the following tiers of Panchayats are selected for the awards. The details of PRIs are as detailed below :-

Award List for the year 2016-17	
Sl.No	PSP - Name of the District Panchayat
1	THE NILGIRIS

Sl.No	PSP - Name of the Block Panchayat
1	COIMBATORE - ANAIMALAI
2	DINDIGUL - VEDASANDUR
Sl.No	PSP - Name of the Village Panchayat
1	COIMBATORE - THONDAMUTHUR - VELLIMALAIPATTINAM
2	ERODE - BHAVANISAGAR - KAVILIPALAYAM
3	THENI - THENI - AMBASAMUDRAM
4	NAMAKKAL - PALLIPALAYAM - KUPPANDAPALAYAM
5	RAMANATHAPURAM - MANDAPAM - PUDUMADAM
6	TIRUPPUR - KUNDADAM - SADAYAPALAYAM

### 2.15.2. Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha Puraskar (RGGSP)

RGGSP has been instituted 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.

In the year 2016-17, following village panchayat is selected under the category of Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha Puraskar.

Sl.No	RGGSP - Name of the Village Panchayat selected for the year 2016-17
1	SALEM - MAC.CHOULTRY - A.PUDUR

### **3. STATE SCHEMES**

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

##### **Objective of the Scheme**

The flagship scheme of Government of Tamil Nadu, Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS) was launched by Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 2011 to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all the poor living in rural areas along with Solar Powered Home Lighting System. Under this free housing scheme, three lakh Green houses were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.5940 crore between 2011-12 and 2015-16.

The scheme was extended for another five years for the benefit of the poor in rural areas and with unit cost of Rs.2.10 lakh (Rs.1.80 lakh for house construction and Rs.0.30 Lakh for Solar Powered Home Lighting System) fully funded by State Government. One lakh Green houses will be constructed over a period of five years at the rate of 20,000 houses every year commencing from the year 2016-17. Besides construction works, the installation of solar home lighting system will

also be executed through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

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

- Each house will be 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 has a living room, bed room, kitchen, toilet and verandah along with rain water harvesting structure.
- Each house is provided with 5 solar powered Light Emitting Diode (LED) lights, one each in bed room, living room, kitchen, toilet and verandah. Each beneficiary is given the option to have an electric connection powered by TANGEDCO, which will be metered.
- The unit cost is Rs.2.10 lakh per house. Out of this, Rs.1.80 lakh shall be allotted for construction and Rs.0.30 Lakh for Solar Powered Light.
- The Green Houses shall be constructed either in situ (replacing his/her existing dwelling structure) or on the land owned by the beneficiary elsewhere in the Village Panchayat.

### **Convergence with MGNREGS**

- In addition to the unit cost, each beneficiary will be paid the notified wage under MGNREGS towards the utilization of 90 person days for the construction of the house. (90 x Rs.224 = Rs.20,160)
- Further, a sum of Rs.12,000 is provided to the beneficiary for construction of Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) in convergence with MGNREGS.

### **Eligibility of the Beneficiaries**

The beneficiary should:

- Be a poor and resident of the Village Panchayat concerned.
- Own a site of not less than 300 sq.ft. area.
- Have clear title for the site/house in the name of the head of the family or any other member of the household.
- Should not own any other pucca concrete house in the village or elsewhere.
- Should not have been benefitted under any other housing scheme of the Government.

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

- The beneficiaries will be selected from the poor and priority will be given for the PIP list prepared by erstwhile PVP, TNSRLM.
- The list will be prioritized depending on their vulnerability and will be subjected to the approval of Grama Sabha.
- While preparing the list of beneficiaries, priority is given to differently abled, widows, destitute and deserted women, women headed families, Ex-servicemen and retired members of the Paramilitary forces, families having severely malnourished children (as identified by the ICDS Department), transgenders, HIV/AIDS/TB affected persons 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.
- Out of the total allocation of 20,000 houses in a year, 29% will be allotted to Scheduled Castes i.e., 5,800 houses, 1%

will be allotted to Scheduled Tribes i.e., 200 houses and the remaining 70% will be allotted to others i.e., 14,000 houses.

- 3% of the District-wise allocation is reserved exclusively for differently abled persons.

### **Achievements under CMSPGHS**

- 40,000 Green Houses are being constructed at a total estimate cost of Rs.840 crore for the years 2016-17 & 2017-18.
- Further 20,000 Green Houses will be constructed at an estimate cost of Rs.420 crore during the year 2018-19.

**Affordable and clean energy is one of the sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations.** Solar energy is sustainable, renewable and affordable which reduces the dependence on conventional electricity sources. The Solar lights installed in Green houses is a clean energy source which is eco-friendly and promote the green energy in rural areas. Thus the continued implementation of CMSPGHS helps in achieving one of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

### **3.2. Rural Infrastructure – Roads**

*"India lives in its villages"* - Mahatma Gandhi

The statement of Father of Nation is valid from social economic and political perspectives even today.

56% of the State's population is living in rural areas. To ensure better quality of life in the rural areas and also tackle the cascading effects of poverty, unemployment and inadequate infrastructure, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department is making specific interventions in this regard.

At present the main focus of rural development is poverty alleviation by providing better livelihood opportunities, basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes of wage and self-employment and also other infrastructure programmes.

The connectivity and status of the rural roads is an indicator of the living standard of the rural people. The Ultimate goal of the Government is to maintain the vast rural road network in Tamil Nadu in a serviceable condition through optimised funding for

maintenance of the existing roads and formation of new roads.

### **Sustainable development through Infrastructure**

Investment in infrastructure is a crucial step to achieve sustainable development, there by empowering communities, which also one of the goals of the sustainable Development Goals of United Nations. As a step towards achievement of this SDG goal, Government of Tamil Nadu has been taking concrete steps for connecting rural habitations through all weather roads, there by improving health, education, employment and enabling easy access to market centres.

### **Rural Road Network and Online Road Register**

The online road register provides the complete profile and history of the Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads which include road inventory data like name of the road, surface type, category of road, geometrics, utilities connected, details of previous improvements, technical information like soil condition, traffic etc. This data will form the basis for establishing a sound road

management system. The current status of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads is tabulated below:

**Table 3.1**  
**Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat Roads**

Sl.No	Type of Surface	Panchayat Union Road	Village Panchayat Road	Total
		Length in 'Km'		
1	Black topped	29,488	69,396	98,884
2	Cement concrete	313	2,960	3,273
3	Double layer WBM	301	2,748	3,049
4	Single Layer WBM	408	6,624	7,032
5	Gravel	236	5,596	5,832
6	Earthen	1,624	29,752	31,376
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,370</b>	<b>117,076</b>	<b>149,446</b>

### Components of Rural Roads Improvement

The following components are involved in the improvement of rural roads:

1. Upgradation of Non-Black Topped (Non-BT) roads to Black Topped (BT) Roads
2. Strengthening of existing damaged BT roads
3. Maintenance and renewal of the existing BT roads

### The roads are selected based on the following priority:

- Roads providing connectivity to unconnected Habitations,
- Roads selected based on various indicators like length, utility connected, Habitations indirectly connected etc., and
- Bus Plying roads

### Upgradation of Non-BT roads to BT Roads

The priority of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department has been to upgrade the important Non-BT roads as BT roads, based on priority considering various factors like connectivity, utility services connected etc. In the last 7 years, 25,400.52 Km length of Non-BT roads have been taken for upgradation at a cost of Rs.5,640.53 crore.

### Strengthening of existing damaged BT roads

In the last 7 years, 24,601.47 Km length of road in various stretches have been taken up under this category at a cost of Rs.6,504.09 crore.

### Maintenance and renewal of the existing Black Topped roads

In the last 7 years, the department has completed 16,171.64 Km length of BT roads under this category at a cost of Rs.1,748.40 crore.

The funds required for Rural Roads improvement were met by channeling funds from various schemes like NABARD-RIDF, TNRRIS, PMGSY, SCPAR, General Funds of Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions etc.

### Construction of Bridges

Construction of high level bridges are taken up across rivers and streams crossing the rural roads from the year 2011-12 onwards.

Earlier, the bridges on Village Panchayat and Panchayat Unions were executed through Highways department. However, in the last 7 years, this department has been undertaking the construction of major bridge works under various schemes and sanctioned 472 bridge works at a total cost of Rs.689.28 crore as tabulated below:

**Table 3.2**

**Details of bridges taken up since 2011-12**

Year	No. of Bridges sanctioned	Amount (Rs. In crore)
2011-12	30	45.74
2012-13	27	31.22
2013-14	93	116.40
2014-15	113	155.85
2015-16	64	112.62
2016-17	80	139.23
2017-18	65	88.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>689.28</b>

The Scheme wise details of road and bridge works taken in the last 7 years are given below:

**Table 3.3**

**Scheme wise Details of Road and Bridge Works taken in the last 7 years (2011-12 to 2017-18)**

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvements Scheme (THAI)	9,723.97	1,487.54
2	NABARD-RIDF	7,035.67	1,816.93
3	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	6,561.38	3,062.16
4	Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)	12,927.50	2,400.00

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
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)	1,313.99	433.12
10	13th 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)	1,468.00	231.23
13	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	882.16	139.74
14	Other Schemes	8,338.12	2,060.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,173.64</b>	<b>13,893.02</b>

### 3.3. Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)

Government of Tamil Nadu introduced a comprehensive scheme called **Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)** in the year 2015-16 by merging various road schemes with an annual allocation of Rs.800 crore from state funds with an objective to ensure optimal allocation of funds to all the Districts for Upgradation, Strengthening and Maintenance of Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat roads.

#### Salient Features of TNRRIS

The scheme is implemented under three streams. The Upgradation of Non-BT roads as BT roads, strengthening of the existing damaged BT roads and Periodic Maintenance of existing damaged BT roads are taken up under TNRRIS.

TNRRIS provides adequate flexibility to the Districts in the selection of various types of roads based on local needs.

**Table 3.4****Details of road works taken under TNRRIS**

Sl. No	Year	Nos.	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs. in crore)
1	2015-16	2,386	4,225	800
2	2016-17	2,563	4,650	800
3	2017-18	2,258	4,052	800
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,207</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>2400</b>

**3.4. NABARD-RIDF**

In order to assist the State Governments in the development of rural infrastructure, Government of India has instituted the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD for financing rural infrastructure projects implemented by the State Governments.

The objective of the scheme is to improve damaged Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads and also upgrading the Non-BT roads to BT standard to ensure all weather road connectivity in rural areas and construction of bridges.

In the last 7 years, 7,035.67 Km length of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads and 167 bridges were taken for improvement at a cost of Rs.1,816.93 crore under this scheme.

The year-wise details of roads and bridge works taken under NABARD-RIDF in the last 7 years are given below:

**Table 3.5****Details of Road and Bridge Works taken under NABARD-RIDF in the last 7 years (2011-12 to 2017-18)**

Sl. No	Year	Nos.	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs in crore)
1	2011-12	958	2,598.65	451.77
2	2012-13	381	1,000.46	198.07
3	2013-14	185	367.63	100.00
4	2014-15	615	1,183.03	339.61
5	2015-16	232	369.92	160.20
6	2016-17	300	522.81	250.96
7	2017-18	549	993.17	316.32
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3220</b>	<b>7,035.67</b>	<b>1816.93</b>

**Quality Control**

The Rural Development Department is engaging independent third party quality auditors in addition to inbuilt Quality Control mechanism to ensure quality of works taken up under various State and Central schemes. To improve the quality control aspect, State level QC lab has been setup in Trichy at an estimate cost of Rs.26.25 lakhs and also 15 district level labs are strengthened with lab equipments at a cost of Rs.65.45 lakhs. To impart training to

field engineers on QC tests, Regional labs were established at 5 RIRDs at an estimate cost of Rs.325 lakhs. The Department has established 5 mobile Quality Control laboratories to enable real time onsite test of various works.

The National Quality Monitors (NQM) deputed by the Government of India and State Quality Monitors (SQM) are carrying out Quality tests of works periodically at all stages of executions. The Action Taken Reports are submitted regularly after doing the rectifications in the field based on the observations of the NQMs and SQMs.

To improvise the skills of field engineers in the department and also enable them to update new techniques and trends, 150 Assistant Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers have been trained at Highways Research Station. Apart from this about 440 Engineers were provided training in the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), New Delhi and in the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad.

Minor Irrigation plays an important role in the development of agriculture and livelihoods particularly in drought prone areas. Hence for

the rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Tanks (MI Tanks), 1612 Engineers including Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Senior Draughting Officers and Overseers were trained at the Irrigation Management Training Institute (IMTI), Thuvakudy, Tirchirappalli at a total cost of Rs.59.38 Lakhs.

### **Superintending Engineer (Quality Control)**

In GO.Ms.No.114 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (E3) Department dated: 24.10.2017, the post of Superintending Engineer (Quality Control) has been sanctioned to ensure better functioning of the Quality Control system.

### **R&D Technology Initiatives**

In order to provide durable and cost-effective method of laying roads, the Government of Tamil Nadu has committed to adopt proven and modern technologies in the construction of rural roads as R&D Technology Initiatives.

Under PMGSY, the details of roads taken using R&D technology initiatives are tabulated below.

**Table 3.6**

Sl. No	Phase	Name of New Technology	Length of road (in Km)	Value of work (Rs in crore)
1	PMGSY-I	Coir-geo textile	40.931	16.40
2		RBI grade 81	50.148	29.15
3		Plastic waste	556.489	220.01
4		Cement stabilization	23.334	10.55
5		Barrium Carbide Waste	2.145	2.37
6		CC Block	2.952	1.33
7		Cold Mix	84.861	64.46
8		Steel slag	1.74	0.72
9		RCCP	2.5	1.40
10		Terrazyme	32.796	20.54
11		Nano Technology	72.681	69.00
12		Zycosoil	10.97	6.15
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>881.547</b>	<b>442.08</b>
1	PMGSY-II	Plastic waste	64.472	22.13
2		RBI grade 81	58.615	33.74
3		Cement stabilization	67.736	31.31
4		Cold Mix	86.372	68.48
5		Steel slag	3.56	1.53
6		Copper Slag	20.20	8.21
7		Terrazyme	45.922	28.99
8		Nano Technology	77.708	55.35
9		Jute Geo Textile	2.895	1.72
10		Fly ash Subgrade	101.061	79.19
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>528.541</b>	<b>330.65</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1410.09</b>	<b>772.73</b>

By adopting these R&D Technology initiatives the utilization of locally available materials are maximized, thereby reducing the cost, time of construction and protecting the environment.

## Plastic Roads

The quantity of Plastic waste is ever increasing due to increase in population, developmental activities, changes in life style and socio-economic conditions.

Plastic waste is a significant portion of the solid waste creating environmental hazards. Protecting the environment from the hazards of plastic waste is one of the priorities of this Government.

Tamil Nadu is the pioneer state in adopting waste plastic technology in laying roads.

Accordingly, from 2011-12 onwards, 12961.031 km were taken up at a cost of 1976.49 crore under various schemes like PMGSY, NABARD, RIDF, RIS, RRMS, SCPAR, THAI and TNRRIS using waste plastic technology.

## Asset Creation and Management

Various types of buildings, such as Panchayat Union Office buildings, Panchayat Office buildings, Schools, Community halls, Self help group buildings, District Rural Development Office complexes and Public sanitation buildings are being constructed by

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. These structures have been designed as per standards / specification of the Bureau of Indian Standards by ensuring safety and serviceability of the structures and are scrutinized against the codal provisions by the Design Wing of this Directorate and approved for execution.

The design wing has developed 31 different type designs for various types of buildings built by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

State Level Geographic Information System (GIS) Wing has been established at Directorate for the management of the assets owned by the department. As of now, the Department has been maintaining the various spatial information including the Village Panchayat Boundary, Block Boundary, Roads, Water Bodies, Habitation etc. In addition, assets created under centrally sponsored MGNREGA, IHHL under Swachh Bharat Mission and PMAY(G) Houses are geo-tagged to monitor the stage wise progress to avoid duplications and to ensure effective monitoring.

The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has instructed the states to prepare 18 different GIS layers such as District Boundary, Block Boundary, District Rural Road Plan Road, Core Network Road, boundaries of Habitations, MP Constituency, MLA Constituency, Water Body, Drainage Line/Drainage Polygon, Forest, Railway Lines, Bridges, Market Centre, Administrative Head Quarters, Construction Material Site, Waste Material Site, Tourist Places and Level Crossing in the shape file format and the same were prepared. This data is available in [www.pmgys-grris.nic.in](http://www.pmgys-grris.nic.in).

Now, MoRD insists scientific approach of planning through the use of GIS technology for Natural Resource Management works under MGNREGA to identify the proper site and construction. This is being monitored and validated by the GIS Wing of the Directorate consisting of 4 Assistant Engineers.

### **Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Maintenance Policy**

PMGSY has created a substantial rural infrastructure asset base in our country to improve rural connectivity. To ensure the

connectivity all time useful systematic maintenance and adequate funding for maintenance of Rural road network is imperative.

Therefore, "TamilNadu Rural Roads Maintenance Policy" was formulated for the maintenance of all the Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads in the state.

### **Objectives**

- To ensure permanent connectivity to the rural people to have continuous access to their socio economic needs.
- To institutionalise an efficient system for development and maintenance of rural roads for sustainable access.
- To ensure maintenance of roads, to the extent possible, in their original condition.
- To ensure that the Rural Roads are in motorable condition throughout the year.
- To create a web based road management system and to have continuous monitoring of the road network.

In order to provide durable and cost-effective laying of roads and to improve rural connectivity the Government of Tamil Nadu is

committed by adopting the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Maintenance Policy in the implementation Schemes viz., TNRRIS, PMGSY, NABARD/RIDF, SCPAR, SFC Grant, General fund etc.

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

Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS) is being implemented both in Rural and Urban areas in the state in order to identify and execute the essential infrastructure gaps in the assembly constituencies. The fund allocation under the scheme has been enhanced from Rs.2 crore to Rs.2.50 Crore per constituency per annum from the year 2017-18.

The works chosen by the MLAs, are accorded administrative sanction by the District Collectors and also identify the implementing agency. A sum of Rs.1.50 crore is earmarked as Tied Fund for Priority Works and for the remaining Rs. 1 Crore, the MLAs can choose any work of their choice not falling within the 'Negative list' as per the guidelines of the scheme.

**WORKS TO BE TAKEN UNDER "TIED COMPONENT" OF Rs.1.50 CRORE:**

**i. Rs.25 lakh for infrastructure to schools :**

In 2018-19, in order to provide infrastructure facilities to Schools (Corporation / Municipality / Panchayat Union / Government Schools only) a sum of at least Rs.25 Lakh will be earmarked under the tied component. The infrastructure facilities will include toilet facilities (especially separate toilets for girls, boys and staff) water supply, Compound wall to Schools, construction of buildings for classrooms, libraries and laboratories in schools.

**ii. Rs.15 lakh for Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) System to Government Schools:**

In 2018-19, in order to ensure pure and hygienic drinking water to the school students, a sum of at least Rs.15 Lakh will be earmarked under the tied component for installation of Reverse Osmosis System to the Schools (Corporation / Municipality / Panchayat Union / Government Schools only).

**iii. Rs.20 lakh for Anganwadi / Kitchen shed / Baby Friendly Toilets / Water Supply to Anganwadi:**

In order to provide infrastructure facilities to the Anganwadi centres and Noon Meal

Centres in rural and urban areas, an amount of atleast Rs.20 lakh will be allocated for the Construction of Anganwadi Buildings / Noon Meal Centres / Noon Meal Kitchen Sheds, Anganwadi Baby friendly toilets, Supply of Drinking water to Anganwadies and also modernizing the Anganwadi Kitchen Sheds with Gas connection, etc.

**iv. Rs.30 lakh for Water supply:**

In order to mitigate the water supply scarcity, especially in summer, water supply works especially augmentation of existing source like provision of individual power pumps, mini power pumps, construction of Over Head Tanks, New Bore Wells, deepening of Bore wells, New Hand pumps, enhancing of motor capacity, construction of Open Wells, deepening of existing Open Wells etc., will be taken. Atleast a sum of Rs.30 lakh from each MLAs funds will be earmarked for water supply works.

**v. Rs.60 lakh for the Other Tied works:**

Under the tied component, the MLA can choose one or more of the following works according to his/her choice, subject to the overall ceiling of Rs.60 lakh.

**a) In Rural Areas:**

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

buildings. (Subsidy provision available from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, GOI should be claimed and remitted to concerned scheme account without fail).

2. Up-gradation of gravel/WBM Roads to BT standard.
3. Renewal of badly worn-out BT roads (laying of BT layer only by filling up of potholes, if necessary).
4. Laying of Cement Concrete Roads / Paver Blocks in Streets and Lanes.
5. Provision of rooms, buildings and / or compound wall for Government and Local body Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Government Veterinary Hospitals, Government Schools, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi-draavidar Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges and Government Hostels, Government ITI and Government Polytechnics.
6. Provision of Infrastructural facilities to Government Special Schools for the differently abled and Government Orphanages.
7. Construction of bridges.

8. Provision of additional burial Grounds / Cremation Grounds to the Village Panchayats, if necessary.
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, concerned Local bodies can undertake these works.
10. Construction of integrated sanitary complex for women and men.
11. Construction of Public Distribution shop buildings.
12. Construction of building for physical fitness centre/Gymnasium along with required equipments which will be the asset of concerned Local Body.

**b) In Urban Areas:**

1. Installation of Solar Street lights / Roof top solar power in Government Buildings / LED Street lights in Urban Areas.

(Subsidy provision available from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, GOI should be claimed and remitted to concerned scheme account without fail).

2. Up-gradation of gravel / WBM Roads to BT standard.
3. Renewal of badly worn-out BT roads (laying of BT layer only by filling up of potholes, if necessary).
4. Laying of Cement Concrete Roads.
5. Provision of rooms, buildings and / or compound wall for Government and Local body Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Government Veterinary Hospitals, Government Schools, Adi-dravidar Welfare Schools, Kallar Reclamation Schools, Government Colleges, Government Hostels, Government ITI and Government Polytechnics.
6. Provision of Infrastructural facilities to Government Special Schools for the differently abled and Government Orphanages.
7. Construction of bridges.
8. Provision of infrastructure and compound wall facilities to burial ground and cremation ground.
9. Provision of Concrete Pavements with storm water drains, if so required.

10. Formation of new Public Parks.
11. Construction of Public Toilets.
12. Construction of Public Distribution shop building.
13. Purchase of Jetrodding Machines and hydraulically operated sewerage machines.
14. Provision of compound wall / fencing in the burial grounds belonging 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.
15. Construction of building for physical fitness centre/Gymnasium along with required equipments which will be the asset of concerned Local Body.

**Works to be taken up under “Un-Tied Component” of Rs. 1 Crore :**

Any work not falling within the following **‘Negative list / prohibited works’** can be taken under the un-tied component of MLACDS. **Works falling under the tied component can also be taken up under the un-tied component of Rs.1 Crore.** 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 Governments including Public Sector undertaking, Co-operatives and societies.

#### **Exception:**

- i. Construction of Direct Procurement Centres for Paddy procurement, Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies, Bulk Milk Chilling Centre.
- ii. Construction of Maintenance sheds, Compound walls and concrete flooring, Crew rest room and toilet facilities in the Bus depots of State Transport undertakings.

2. Assets for individual / family benefits.

#### **Exception:**

Construction of new houses in Town Panchayats as per the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Grameen) guidelines

3. All types of renovation, maintenance and repair works.

#### **Exception:**

Repair of houses constructed under Government Schemes up to 31.12.2008 including houses constructed under Indira

Awaas Yojana (IAY), TAHDCO and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board can be taken for an amount not exceeding Rs.50,000 per house. However, permission should be obtained from the TNSCB/TAHDCO before taking up the repair works.

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

#### **Exception:**

(i) Provisions were made during 2016-17 for newly elected members of 15<sup>th</sup> Assembly and for the re-elected members of 14<sup>th</sup> Assembly, to purchase Laptop or Desktop, Laser/ Inkjet Printer and Broadband / Internet Data card connection as one time purchase according to needs. In this connection, wherever such Laptop or Desktop, Laser/Inkjet printer and Broadband/Internet Connection were not purchased till last year, in such cases purchase of the above items, will be considered during 2018-2019 as per the guidelines issued in the G.O.(Ms.) No.95, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-1) Department dated 18-8-2016.

(ii) 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 Centres, Government Veterinary Hospitals, Government ITI and Government Polytechnics.

(iii) Purchase of aids and appliances for differently abled persons as per the guidelines issued in G.O.(1D)No.405, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-1) Department, dated 17.08.2010 and Government Letter No.(1D)No.653, dated.31.12.2012 of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department for the value of Rs.5 lakh or above.

(iv) Purchase of CP chair for Polio and stroke attacked persons and purchase of Learning Kits for mentally challenged children in Government special schools.

(v) Purchase of physical exercise equipments for the physical fitness centre / Gymnasium belonging to local body which will be the asset of the concerned local body.

(vi) 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 establishment / 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 land 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 alone should be taken up).

14. Installation of High Mast Lights.

### **Implementation of MLACDS during 2017-18**

Works have been taken at a cost of Rs.467.81 Crore in various categories under MLACDS during 2017-18 as detailed below:

**Table 3.7**  
**Details of works taken under**  
**MLACDS during 2017-18**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Category of works</b>	<b>No.of works</b>
1	Buildings	1,276
2	Road	1,543
3	Water Supply	7,020
4	Canal Drainage &Irrigation works	915
5	Others	1,651
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,405</b>

For the year 2018-19 also, a sum of Rs.587.50 crore has been allocatted for this scheme.

### **3.6. Self Sufficiency Scheme**

Self Sufficiency Scheme is a participatory demand driven scheme to promote and strengthen self-help and self-reliant attitude of the community and articulated felt need of the people. The Government re-introduced the Self Sufficiency Scheme in 2011-12 to encourage self-reliance among the rural community and public participation. This scheme is being implemented both in rural and urban areas. The minimum public contribution for any of the identified work should not be less than one-third of the estimated amount.

### **Selection of Works**

1. The need for taking works under "Self Sufficiency Scheme" may originate from individuals, groups, institutions, public or private companies or from the community.
2. The District Collector shall receive the application from the public on the work identified and also the acceptance letter for contribution of not less than one third of the estimate cost.
3. After justifying the need and feasibility of the work, 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.
4. The contributions given by the local bodies and universities shall not be accepted under this scheme.
5. The permission of the Local body or the Department concerned, if required, shall be obtained before according administrative sanction.

6. If the assets to be created have to be maintained by the Local Body/Department, their concurrence shall be obtained.
7. In case the requirement exceeds the allocation, the District Collector shall give priority for the works which are of maximum benefit to the community.

### **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 and Rules issued thereunder.

Larger participation of the people in this Scheme is encouraged. The District Collector permits the public contributors to execute the work either by themselves or their agency, wherever the contribution is 50% or more. But in case of desiltation of PWD tanks and 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.

### **Achievement during 2011-12 to 2017-18**

From 2011-12 to 2017-18, a total of 11,796 useful community assets have been taken at an estimated cost of Rs.791.02 crore.

### **Scheme Implementation during 2018-19**

Self Sufficiency Scheme will be implemented during the year 2018-19 also.

### **Sanitation**

#### **3.7. "Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam"**

State Government is according topmost priority to achieve "Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam" – Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status expeditiously under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) as the practice of open defecation has a vital bearing on the various socio-economic and health indicators of the people. To achieve the objective of ODF status, coordinated action of all the stakeholders is of vital importance. Therefore, efforts have been taken to organize all stakeholders into a mass movement to root out the practice of open defecation and for sustaining ODF Status.

The tremendous efforts taken by the State Government in the achievement of "Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam" is aimed at

fulfilling one of the important goals of "Sanitation for all" of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations.

In Tamil Nadu, as per Sanitation Baseline Survey conducted in 2013, there were 52.68 lakh households without toilets. After Baseline Survey, a record number of 48.07 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed from the years 2013-14 to 2017-18, thereby increasing the overall sanitation coverage in the State from 45% to 98%. So far, 23 districts have reached 100% sanitation coverage.

The Sanitation coverage in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation takes into account only the households without toilets as per baseline survey 2013. The above sanitation coverage in the IMIS does not include new households that have come after the Sanitation baseline survey conducted in 2013. Further, it also does not take into account the households which were having defunct toilets as per 2013 baseline survey. Defunct toilets were those constructed in earlier

schemes viz. Total Sanitation Campaign 1999-2012 with low subsidy ranging from Rs.500 to Rs.3200 and these households could not be assisted under any of the existing schemes. Therefore, efforts have been taken by the district administrations to mobilize funds through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Bank credit, internal lending by Self Help Groups for the reconstruction of defunct toilets.

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

#### **(a) Deployment of Social Capital:**

There is a huge Social Capital in the form of Women Self Help Groups already available in the State. The Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) / Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) in Mahalir Thittam have been fully involved in Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) for expeditious achievement of ODF Tamil Nadu and for sustaining ODF Status.

#### **(b) Inter-Sectoral Convergence:**

The pernicious practice of Open Defecation has a negative bearing on the physical and mental development of the children and it is a primary cause for worm infestation and resultant anemia. Moreover,

the behavior change among the people practicing Open Defecation is very important in sustaining toilet usage and ODF status and hence there should be a constant reinforcement of sanitation messages through various other stakeholders also. In this direction coordinated efforts have also been taken by Health and Family Welfare, School Education and Social Welfare Departments at State Level and District Level.

**(c) Involvement of Motivators:**

Motivators identified from among the SHGs/PLFs are trained in Community Approaches and engaged with suitable incentive provisions for triggering the Village Community so as to achieve ODF status and achieve its sustainability. The best performing motivators are being duly recognized at District, State and National level through awards from time to time.

**(d) Capacity Building:**

Training for VPRC/PLF members, Worksite Supervisors engaged under MGNREGS and field functionaries of various departments like Teachers, Anganwadi Workers, Village Health Nurse, etc., were conducted on

Sanitation promotion. Training on Technical aspects in toilets construction was also conducted to field functionaries.

**(e) Training on Technical aspects:**

Technical aspects of toilet construction are very important to ensure functional toilets thereby sustaining the usage. Therefore, type design and detailed estimates have been prescribed at State Level for strict adherence. Further, a short video film on technical aspects of toilet construction has been developed and the technical staff have been trained. This has benefited both technical and non-technical persons involved in the scheme implementation. Masons are also being trained in toilet construction.

**(f) Monitoring:**

The District Collector is the overall monitoring authority of the Sanitation programme. 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.

**(g) Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status and ODF verification:**

On attaining ODF status, the Village Panchayats make a declaration in the Grama Sabha and based on the declaration, Block Level and District level Verification is conducted as per the guidelines for authentication and confirmation of the status. Out of 12,524 Village Panchayats, so far 10,025 Village Panchayats have declared themselves as ODF through Grama Sabha. After declaration of ODF status by the Village Panchayats themselves in the Grama Sabha meeting, the District Collectors ensure 100% verification by Block Level teams of those self declared ODF Village Panchayats. If the status is confirmed, the District Collectors constitute a District Level Team consisting of Assistant Director cadre officials for random verification. Necessary entries are made regarding the declaration of ODF by the Village Panchayats based on the findings of District level Team in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

**3.8. Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women**

Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women have been built during 2001-2004, in each Village Panchayat at an approximate area of 750 sq.ft. Each complex had upto 14 water closets, 2 bathrooms, one pump room with pumpset, one water tub and stone-paved washing facilities. Water supply was ensured for washing and bathing requirements, electricity connection for water supply and lighting were provided. The complexes were provided with incinerators for safe disposal of the sanitary napkins.

12,796 sanitary complexes which were in the state of disuse were renovated at a cost of Rs.170 Crore during the 2011-12, to benefit the rural women. Periodical maintenance of these complexes is being undertaken by the Village Panchayats and day to day maintenance is with the user groups.

**3.9. Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes**

Similar to Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women, Sanitation facilities were also created for men through Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes (IMSC) which were taken

during 2012-13. Each Complex is built in 570 sq.ft., with 8 toilets in which one toilet is provided with western closet for the benefit of the aged/differently abled and one more baby friendly toilet. Separate area for bathing, water tub and stone-paved washing facilities are also provided. Exclusive water supply is provided 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. In Tamil Nadu, 1,199 Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes were constructed so far.

### **3.10. Clean Village Campaign**

The "Clean Village Campaign" shelved in 2006, was revived and re-introduced in 2011-12. The Village Panchayats which are free from open defecation and with clean environment are eligible to be nominated for a cash award of Rs.5 lakh. 31 Village Panchayats are selected each year at the rate of one Village Panchayat from each district.

### **3.11. Solid Waste Management (SWM) activities in Rural areas**

Tamil Nadu is the first State in the Country to achieve universal coverage of the

entire 12,524 Village Panchayats in establishment of Solid Waste Management Systems with collection, segregation and waste disposal facilities.

Initially, MGNREGS workers were engaged for SWM activities as "Thooimai Kaavalars" for door to door collection of waste, segregation, transporting to dumping site etc. Now, 66,025 Thooimai Kaavalars are being engaged through VPRC/PLF on outsourcing basis with an allocation of Rs.206.04 Crore by the State Government. Solid Waste is segregated into Biodegradable and Non-biodegradable before disposal.

Initially, 2,000 Village Panchayats that had fulfilled one or more of the specified criteria were identified for implementing the scheme with a cost of Rs.110 crore. This scheme was extended to another 7,000 Village Panchayats in Phase II at an estimated cost of Rs.300 crore. This Scheme was again extended to the remaining 3,524 Village Panchayats in the State at an estimated cost of Rs.200 crore. Infrastructural facilities like Segregation cum storage sheds, Street Garbage Bins,

Tricycles/Pushcarts, etc., have been provided under the Scheme.

The implementation of Solid Waste Management Project is periodically monitored during inspections undertaken by District Level Senior Officials and by Block Level officials. Performance of the SWM systems is also regularly monitored by the Solid Waste Management Committee in the Village Panchayat and Social Audit is conducted by Grama Sabha.

### **3.12. Maintenance of School toilets clean, cleaning of Class rooms and School premises**

Sanitation facilities are foremost important in maintaining health & hygiene and for overall development of the students. The Government have taken adequate measures to ensure provision of separate toilets for boys and girls in all the 28,031 Panchayat Union Primary / Middle School and 6,916 Government Schools in rural areas. In order to maintain the toilets clean in the Panchayat Union / Government Schools, the State Government have provided Rs.84.46 crore under State SWM funds during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 for

the monthly payment to Sanitary Workers who are engaged on outsourcing basis through the VPRC, PLF or any other Outsourcing Agency for cleaning and also procurement of cleaning materials.

During the year 2017-18, Government ordered cleaning of Class rooms and School premises in the Panchayat Union Primary/Middle Schools and Government Schools located in rural areas in addition to cleaning of School toilets and sanctioned Rs.54.50 crore.

Apart from regular cleaning by outsourced Sanitary workers, mass cleaning of school premises and vicinity is also done once in 2 months (or) immediately before the re-opening of Schools after quarterly / Half yearly and annual exam holidays through "Thoomai Kaavalars" being engaged by the Village Panchayats concerned and Mazdoors being engaged by the Panchayat Unions concerned. Mass cleaning is being taken up as and when necessary apart from the pre-determined dates as mentioned above.

### **3.13. Socio Economic Development Programme (SEDP)**

Socio Economic Development Programme is being implemented in the backward Districts of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri from the year 2003-04, to address the problems due to activities of Naxalites, through the execution of various developmental activities with an allocation of Rs.700 lakh and Rs.50 lakh respectively every year. But, it has been permitted to re-allocate the funds under SEDP, to Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts based on the requirement and feasibility of works to be proposed from the year 2017-18.

Works such as construction of Green houses with solar power, 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 under this scheme.

For the year 2018-19 also, a sum of Rs.7.50 crore has been allocated for this scheme.

## **4. CENTRAL SCHEMES**

#### **4.1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

In Tamil Nadu, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was first notified on 02.02.2006 in 6 districts and extended to all the remaining 25 rural districts in phased manner. 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 poverty alleviation programme and largest Social Security Programme which has a legal backing.

The core objective of this scheme as per 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 on 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.

1. The Central Government bears 100% wage cost of unskilled manual labour. Material cost including wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers is borne by both the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.
2. The wage and material components have to be maintained at 60:40 ratio for all the works undertaken by the Village Panchayat and other implementing agencies at the District level.
3. No contractors or labour displacing machineries are allowed. However machineries can be used in executing the following works.
  - a. Excavation and deepening of dugwell,
  - b. Compaction and Concrete Mixing in Road connectivity,
  - c. RCC Roofing, Column, Beam and Roof in construction of building

- d. Compressed Stabilised Earthen Brick (CSEB) and Fly ash Brick production
  - e. Mechanical Auger in afforestation.
4. MGNREGS Work starts from every Thursday and ends on next Wednesday.
  5. The wages for unskilled labour has been fixed based on the Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR). As per the revised Schedule-I of MGNREG Act, the Schedule of Rates for wages of unskilled labourers is so fixed that an adult unskilled labourer working for eight hours which includes an hour of rest (i.e., 7 hours of effective work) will earn wages equal to wage rate.
  6. Government Order for Special Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR) for differently-abled was issued and adopted. The Government order provides either special activities for the differently-abled workers or special provisions for undertaking earthwork related activities.
  7. For the construction of Check Dams, RSoR should be adopted for Labour Component and PWD SoR in respect of other materials involved.

8. In order to provide more employment opportunities to MGNREGS workers, the habitations in a Village Panchayat are grouped into clusters in such a way that more number of works are taken.
9. Worksite Citizen Information Boards depicting the details of work i.e. Name of the work, sanctioned amount, duration of work etc., are installed in all the worksites.
10. Seven mandatory Registers prescribed by GoI and Job Card Stock Register in addition are maintained in all Village Panchayats.
11. During 2017-18, e-MR has been adopted in all 12524 village panchayats as against preprinted NMR used from the inception of the scheme in 2006 in Tamil Nadu.
12. Grama Sabha conducts the Social Audit in respect of MGNREGS works through Social Auditors.
13. Ten major entitlements of the Act are:
  - i. Right to a Job card
  - ii. Right to Demand and receive work within 15 days
  - iii. Right to Unemployment Allowance

- iv. Right to Plan and prepare a Shelf of Project.
  - v. Right to obtain work within a radius of 5 kms
  - vi. Right to worksite facilities
  - vii. Right to notified wage rate
  - viii. Right to receive wages within 15 days
  - ix. Compensation for delay in payment of wages
  - x. Right to time bound redressal of grievances, right to conduct concurrent social audits of all Mahatma Gandhi NREGA expenditure
14. Adult members of rural households willing to do unskilled manual work may register orally or in writing with the Village Panchayat.
15. Every individual beneficiary in a household is entitled to a job card so that they can apply and receive work. Renewal of job cards are being done once in 5 years. New job cards were issued for all active workers after 100% verification from 1.04.2017 and will be valid for 5 years.
16. The notified wage rate for the year 2017-18 is Rs.205 per day w.e.f 01.04.2017 and the notified wage rate for the year 2018-19 is

Rs.224 per day w.e.f 01.04.2018 for both men and women.

17. 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 selected in such a way that works are available within a radius of 2 kms.
18. Facilities such as drinking water, first aid kit, shade etc. are provided at work sites.
19. All workers shall have a right to participate in the Grama Sabha and decide the Shelf of works with the order of priority to be taken up under MGNREGS in their Village Panchayat.
20. Disbursement of wages is made through National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) from 7.11.2016.
21. A Toll free Help line (1299) has also been provided in each district as part of Grievance redressal mechanism.

## **Sustainable Development through MGNREGS**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) by its noble guidelines and objectives enable the achievement of four goals of "United Nations sustainable development" viz., Zero Hunger, No Poverty, Climate Change and Gender Equality by providing equal wages for men, women and elderly for the work done by them. It is the only livelihood and poverty alleviation programme aim to achieve the first and foremost goal of sustainable development - "No Poverty" by providing employment to all willing rural households for maximum of 100 days. In rural areas, MGNREGA Scheme is feeding millions of Rural poor by providing employment and thus addresses their livelihood and hunger. Under this scheme minimum of 65% Natural Resource Management (NRM) works have been taken covering Category A assets like Check Dam, Trench Cutting, Land Development activities, Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies, etc. plantation of trees on community and individual helps to improve the green

coverage and create a climate condition to receive more rain and conserve water table.

## **Natural Resource Management (NRM) Works**

Mission Water Conservation is an effort to use Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to protect and rejuvenate water resources in a scientific manner. As per the Mission Water Conservation Guidelines, the Annual Action Plan/Labour Budget for MGNREGS is duly incorporated in District Irrigation Plans (DIPs) and atleast 65% of expenditure under MGNREGS shall be spent on NRM works. As per GoI Annual Master Circular 2018-19, 260 types of works are permitted, out of which 181 are related to Natural Resource Management and 84 pertains to water sources.

## **Permissible Works**

The permissible works as per the Annual Master Circular 2018-19 are as follows:

**Table. 4.1**  
**Permissible works as per the GoI**  
**Annual Master Circular – 2018-19**

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
<b>PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>INDIVIDUAL ASSETS/Common Assets FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS</b>	<b>COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - FOR NRLM COMPLIANT INCLUDING SELF HELP GROUPS</b>	<b>RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water conservation and Water Harvesting Structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources.</li> <li>Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and springshed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed.</li> <li>Micro and Minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving productivity of lands of households specified in paragraph 5 of the Schedule I through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including Dug wells, Farm Ponds, Other water harvesting structures</li> <li>Improving livelihood through Horticulture, Sericulture, Plantation, other kinds of plantation &amp; Farm forestry</li> <li>Development of fallow or waste lands of households defined in paragraph 5 of Schedule I to bring it under cultivation.</li> <li>Pasture Development – Perennial grasses like stylo, vetiver etc.,</li> <li>Bamboo, Rubber and Coconut</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works for promoting agriculture productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilisers (NADEP and Vermi Composting pits) and post harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce;</li> <li>Common work sheds for livelihood activities of Self Help Groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Food Grain Storage structures</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</li> </ul>

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
<b>PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>INDIVIDUAL ASSETS/Common Assets FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS</b>	<b>COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - FOR NRLM COMPLIANT INCLUDING SELF HELP GROUPS</b>	<b>RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>irrigation canals and drains.</li> <li>Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies; and conservation of old step wells / baolis.</li> <li>Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in paragraph 5 of Schedule-I</li> <li>Pasture Development – Perennial grasses like stylo, vetiver etc.,</li> <li>Bamboo, Rubber and Coconut Plantation</li> <li>Land Development works in common lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plantation</li> <li>Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as Poultry Shelter(brooder house), Goat Shelter, piggery Shelter, Cattle Shelter and Fodder troughs for cattle.</li> <li>Creating infrasture for promotion of fisheries such as fish drying yard, Storage facilities and Promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land</li> <li>Bio fertilisers (NADEP, Vermi composting, etc)</li> <li>Meeting the expenditure on unskilled labour of the houses under State and Central Government housing schemes</li> <li>IHHL (Construction under State and Central Housing Schemes)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village/Block level</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>

## **Special Initiatives under the Scheme Since 2011-12**

### **Remote Sensing**

- Resource maps have been prepared with the technical assistance of the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) of Anna University. These Satellite maps are used for planning and execution of works.

### **Time and Motion Study**

- Time and Motion Studies are undertaken for various categories of works to decide the quantum of work to be done as per revised Rural Schedule of Rates.

### **Excavation of Farm Ponds**

- Formation of 65,000 farm ponds on the lands of farmers belonging to SC/ST, Small and Marginal farmers of 8 delta districts, 23 non-delta districts and non-delta blocks of delta districts have been completed. During 2017-18, 10000 Farm Ponds have been under taken.

### **Plantation Activities**

- Afforestation activities are being carried out in the identified Government/ Common Lands, Village Panchayat lands and also in

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 under taken.
- Block Nursery raising to facilitate afforestation by the Panchayats/ Panchayat Unions themselves have been taken in all 385 Block.
- Massive Tree Plantation/Block Plantation is being implemented in convergence with the department of Forest 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. Separate Rural Schedule of Rates is given for watering the plant. During the year 2017-18, 69 lakh saplings have been planted under Massive Tree Plantation.

### **Construction of Service Centers**

- Construction of 12469 Village Panchayat Service Centres and 270 Block Panchayat Service Centres have been taken, to facilitate easy access to services of the various Government departments.

### **Drought Mitigation**

- During the year 2016-17, as a measure to mitigate the drought situation, and to improve livelihood of the rural mass, the number of days of employment provided to a family was increased from 100 to 150 days.

### **New Initiatives during 2017-18**

During the year 2017-18, following new initiatives have been taken.

1. Rural Connectivity
2. Soak Pit
3. NADEP Compost Pit
4. Construction of SHG Federation Building
5. Construction of Flood Protection / Compound Wall
6. Check Dam

7. Stone Bunding
8. Recharge Pit
9. Recharge Shaft

### **1. Rural Connectivity**

- In order to provide a good road network system within every village and also to provide access to health care, education, work and other places like market centres, rural connectivity was taken up, by providing single layer metaling upto WBM GR -II layer. During 2017-18, 2500 Km have been laid.

### **2. Soak Pit**

- For effective management of waste / Grey water in rural areas and to tackle the indiscriminate flow of liquid waste through streets, habitations, management of grey water at source by each household becomes necessary. Construction of soak pits in each house not only prevents water stagnation on the streets but also acts as a water harvesting structure. 25,000 No. of Community Soak Pits and 1,75,000

Individual Soak Pits have been undertaken during 2017-18.

### **3. NADEP Compost Pit**

- The NADEP Compost pits have been created in the individual households to convert bio-degradable household waste and agricultural waste into bio-compost effectively and to benefit the farmers to increase agricultural productivity. The NADEP method of making compost is unique, because the process involves a minimum of human effort within a specific period of time in making good compost in large quantities without any significant additional expenditure. During 2017-18, 50,000 nos of NADEP Compost pits have been undertaken.

### **4. Construction of SHG Federation Building**

- 1000 Nos of SHG Federation Buildings have been taken during 2017-18. These buildings are rural infrastructure to be used by the SHG and federation members for conducting capacity building and livelihood trainings, their meetings, fair and exhibitions of SHG products.

These buildings will also be knowledge dissemination centre.

### **5. Construction of Flood Protection / Compound Wall**

- In order to protect the school children from strangers and animals, protect the school property from vandalism, floods, to provide a safe environment, to nurture and educate the children it was proposed to construct Compound Wall / Flood Control and Protection Wall to School Buildings for Elementary and Middle Schools in rural areas. During 2017-18, Compound Wall / Flood Control and Protection Wall to school Buildings to a length of 100 Kms is under progress.

### **6. Check Dam**

- The Government has taken various measures to increase the ground water level by construction of farm ponds, renovation of supply channels and desilting of existing ponds, ooranies and MI tanks. To conserve the rain water and to recharge the ground water, construction of 20000 Check dams as a part of the Natural Resource Management

have been taken during the year 2017-18.

- The check dams in the form of boulders check, cement concrete Structure, Gabion Structure are being constructed to conserve the runoff water. These small dams retain excess runoff water during monsoon rains from the upstream catchment area of the structure, to recharge the ground water.

### **7. Stone Bunding**

- The Stone bunding is being taken under land development activities in hilly and adjoining districts to increase local resilience to the climate change and conservation of soil and water. It was undertaken on individual lands of small/ medium/ marginal/ and SC/ ST farmers lands which were unfit for cultivation due to the abundant availability of stone boulders in the field. Under this programme earth to a depth of 0.30m using MGNREGS labourers is dug in the land and the stone boulders of size of more than 40mm are picked, collected and dumped along the boundary of the

beneficiary's land in a trapezoidal section and thus the stone bunding is created. During the year 2017-18, 250 km length of stone bunding has been taken up.

### **8. Recharge Pit**

- Ground water conservation is particularly important in arid and semi arid regions, where availability of surface and ground water is meagre. During heavy rainfall, large amount of water is being lost by runoff and drains into natural river / sea such water discharge into larger water table evaporation without conservation which in turn also leads to depletion of ground-water. Therefore, Recharge pit helps to enhance ground water through cost effective artificial recharge techniques. 9300 Nos of Recharge Pits have been taken up during 2017-18.

### **9. Recharge Shaft**

- Construction of Recharge Shaft / filter media around existing defunct bore well in common land help in recharging the Ground water by recharging into aquifers where water levels are much deeper and

the aquifer zones are overlying by strata having low permeability. This is one of the most efficient and cost-effective structures to recharge the aquifers directly in areas where storm water drain or surface runoff can be effectively recharged into ground through the existing defunct bore wells. During 2017-18, a total no. of 6200 Recharge Shafts have been taken up.

### **Achievements**

- During 2017-18, 23.89 crore persondays were generated with a total expenditure of Rs.6352.74 Crore.

### **Timely Payment**

- During FY 2017-18, 99.18% of wage payments to workers have been made within 15 days and Tamil Nadu is the first state to generate fund transfer orders and disbursement of wages in time in the Country.

### **Good Governance Measures**

As Good Governance Initiatives, updation of Job Cards, Maintenance of 7 mandatory Registers, Maintenance of Case Record / Work

File and installation of Citizen Information Board are effectively implemented as per the indicative frame work of MoRD, GoI.

Internal Monitoring Team at District Level headed by the Project Director, DRDA and Executive Engineer(RD) along with all Assistant Director / Zonal Officers have been created to monitor the Good Governance measures in the Blocks on the following aspects.

- Regular Monitoring of 7 Registers as per the Periodicity. i.e., fortnightly / Monthly / Quarterly.
- Fortnightly Updation of Job card.
- Installation and Maintenance of Citizen Information Board in all worksites for all ongoing works.
- Maintenance of Work File / Case Record for all works as per GoI Frame Work.
- Wall writing on the IEC about MGNREGS in any one of Government Building i.e Panchayat Office / Village Panchayat Service Centre (VPSC).

Similarly, State Level Monitoring Officers are appointed to ensure the above Good Governance Initiatives are effectively implemented in the districts.

## **Rural Schedule of Rates**

According to Schedule I Para 7 of the MGNREG Act, 'when wages are directly linked with the quantity of work, the wages will be paid according to the Schedule of Rates fixed by the State Government for different types of work every year in consultation with the State Council'. Tamil Nadu was one of the first States to arrive at a SoR (G.O (Ms) No. 110, RD & PR (CGS-1) Department, Dated:15.11.2012) after conducting a Special Time and Motion Study.

A Special Rural Schedule of Rates was arrived for undertaking Plantation activities in G.O (Ms) No. 104, RD & PR (CGS-1) Department, Dated: 09.11.2012

Based on this special effort of Tamil Nadu most of the States have adopted the Special RSoR for disabled population with special categories of work, for their State and an amendment had been carried out in Schedule-I to have separate Schedule of rates for the People with disabilities, by the Government of India.

## **Payment of Wages through Banks/ PFMS**

Payment of wages to MGNREGS workers was initiated through the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) during the year 2013-14 in order to ensure payments without any delay. The wages of all the workers in the State are being credited only through e-FMS from 1.4.2014.

The State moved to Single Nodal Bank Account System and payments were made through PFMS platform from 10.04.2015. The State switched over to National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) from 07.11.2016 wherein the wages are credited to the beneficiaries Bank accounts directly from Government of India.

Likewise administrative and material expenditure under MGNREGS are made through e-FMS from 01.04.2017 onwards.

## **Implementation of e-MR**

- As per the directives of Government of India e-MR has been implemented in Tamil Nadu successfully.

- On piloto basis e-MR has been introduced on 31.08.2017 in Karunagarachery Panchayat of Tiruvallur District.
- On 05.10.2017, e-MR has been implemented in all 385 blocks at the rate of one village panchayat per Block.
- e-MR has been implemented in 50% of village panchayats on 02.11.2017 and the remaining 50% of village panchayats on 16.11.2017.

### **Aadhaar Seeding for all MGNREGS**

#### **Workers' accounts**

To enable the crediting of wages to MGNREGS worker's account using Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS), the seeding of the Aadhaar numbers of all MGNREGS workers has been undertaken in NREGA website. The link with Aadhaar numbers is expected to provide real time database of MGNREGS apart from allowing faster and more transparent transfer of wages to workers.

Out of total 84.68 lakh active beneficiaries in the State, Aadhaar numbers have been seeded for 84.21 lakh (99%)

beneficiaries. So far, Aadhaar based payment has been made to 70.56 lakh (83%) beneficiaries.

### **Geo-MGNREGA - Geo-tagging of Assets**

The objective of GeoMGNREGA is to create a Geographical Information System (GIS) solution to visualize, analyze and explore the data of assets created under the MGNREGA. It essentially enables to view the assets created under MGNREGA across India on a map. GeoMGNREGA leverages 'Bhuvan', software platform developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for this purpose. While the data of assets is taken from the NREGASoft application of Ministry of Rural Development, the unique capabilities of NREGASoft and Bhuvan are integrated into one Geospatial Asset Management & Planning tool and is named as 'GeoMGNREGA'.

So far 16,98,886 Assets have been geotagged in Phase I, II and III.

### **National Awards for Best Performing State, District and Village Panchayat under MGNREGS**

Tamil Nadu had bagged 2 Best Performing State Award, 1 Exhibition Award, 7 Best Performing District Award and 3 Best Performing Village Panchayat Award at National Level under MGNREGS.

### **Labour Budget Planning Exercise during 2018-19**

The labour Budget is being prepared through a “bottom up” approach by each Village Panchayat (VP) duly approved by the respective Grama Sabha. Cluster-wise analysis is being undertaken for the preparation of Labour Budget and finalisation of the Labour Budget for 2018-19 in the Grama Sabha and special Grama Sabha conducted on 02.10.2017 and 13.10.2017 respectively.

During the Empowered Committee meeting on MGNREGA for the approval of Labour Budget held at New Delhi on 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2018, GoI has approved 25 crore persondays for the year 2018-19.

Out of which 65% of the expenditure has to be made for Natural Resource Management

(NRM) works. NRM works were planned for focusing on Water Conservation and Land Development for Agriculture activities.

### **SOCIAL AUDIT**

#### **Definition**

MGNREGA Act seeks to provide livelihood security to all the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do semi-skilled/unskilled manual work and for works connected therewith or incidental thereto. As per the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules 2011, Section 3 (1) the State Government shall facilitate the conduct of Social Audit of the works are taken under the Act in every Gram Panchayat at least once in six months by the Gram Sabha. Social Audit is a comprehensive audit done by the people with the guidance of the Social Audit staff. Apart from financial aspects, Social and it also take into account of Social equity and performance aspects. It is an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) tool, which enforces transparency and

accountability and promotes participation of stakeholders in all stages (planning, design, implementation and evaluation) of development initiatives.

**Scope**

The Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu facilitates the conduct of Social Audit by Gram Sabhas to ensure the proper implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the State, as approved by the Central and State Governments.

**Establishment**

1. As per G.O. (Ms) No. 64, RD & PR Department dated: 27.07.2012, an independent Social Audit Unit with a Director in the cadre of Additional Director drafted from Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department was established in the year 2013. Director is being assisted by two Joint Directors and one Assistant Director from Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department along with Support Staff.
2. Social Audit Unit was registered as "Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu"

(SASTA) on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2013 under Tamil Nadu Registration of Societies Act 1975 according to the G.O. (Ms) No. 125, RD & PR Department dated: 21.12.2012 in which the by-laws for the formation of SASTA was approved.

**Staff at District and Block level**

District Resource Persons	: 31 Nos	DRPs have to monitor the conducting of Social Audits in respective Districts and submit the findings and special reports if any to the Director of Social Audit.
Supporting Staff	: 31 Nos	To assist the District Resource Person at the District Head Quarters in the day to day activities.
Block Resource Persons	: 770 Nos	BRPs facilitate the Social Audits in Village Panchayats as per the Annual Calendar and submit the findings in the Gram Sabha.

**Area of Operation:**

The area of operation of the Society covers all rural areas of Tamil Nadu, consisting of 31 Districts with 385 Panchayat Unions having 12,524 Village Panchayats. But, Balamore in Kanniyakumari District was not subjected to Social Audit, as no work under MGNREGS taken due to the coverage of Rubber Plantation.

### **Village Panchayat Resource Persons:**

It is the Village Panchayat Resource Person who plays a vital role and forms the cutting edge of the Social Audit process. It is they who take up the actual Social Audit of the works. These Village Panchayat Resource Persons are selected from among the MGNREGS workers, who have completed a minimum of 25 days of work, have passed 8<sup>th</sup> Standard and should have completed 18 years of age.

Further, it is mandatory that the Village Panchayat Resource Persons are engaged from among the community cadre of the Village Panchayats. Therefore, women members of SHG are selected as Village Panchayat Resource Persons, subject to the above eligibility conditions. These Village Level Social Auditors have been imparted with the necessary training for 4 days on the manual developed by Ministry of Rural Development. On an average, 5 Village Panchayat Resource Persons, per Village, totalling 62,615 Village Panchayat Resource Persons are engaged in the Social Auditing of 12,523 Village Panchayats.

### **Process of Social Audit**

The Social Audit process consists of activities for 5 days as detailed below.

<b>Day 01:</b>	a) Coordination meeting to be held with the Block officials and the elected representatives of the Village Panchayat for the smooth conduct of Audit. b) Verification of records received from Village Panchayat office and Block Development Office. c) Conduct of Habitation level awareness creation on Social Audit in the evening.
<b>Day 02:</b>	Door to door verification of Job Cards with the Nominal Muster Roll, interaction with the beneficiaries and receipt of grievance petitions.
<b>Day 03:</b>	Visit to the worksite, field level measurements of the works.
<b>Day 04:</b>	Preparation of Social Audit Report.
<b>Day 05:</b>	Conduct of Special GramaSabha.

### **Capacity Building**

The Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu has provided exhaustive training on the importance, necessity and process of Social Audit to RD & PR Department Officials, Village Panchayat Presidents, Ward Members of all tiers of Panchayats and Village Panchayat Secretaries. Five Training Programmes covering 24,874 stakeholders have been conducted during the year 2013-14 and 92,109 elected representatives of Rural Local Bodies were also given training during the year 2014-15 on

Social Audit. All together 1,16,983 persons were imparted training on the principles and the modalities of Social Audit.

In 2017-18, Exclusive Residential Training Programmes spread over 4 days on the process and procedures of Social Audit were imparted to 21,131 Village Panchayat Resource Persons.

### **Training Manuals**

The Social Audit Society has brought out seven training manuals and hand books. Two for Training of Trainers' Programmes, one each for Village Panchayat Presidents, Village Panchayat Secretaries, Village Panchayat Ward Members, one for Village Panchayat Resource Persons and RD & PR Department Officials. Leaflets too have been distributed to all the Stakeholders for awareness creation.

### **Social Audit Activities**

In the financial year 2013-14, Model Social Audit was taken up in 127 Village Panchayats. In 2014-15 to impart training to the newly selected Resource Persons, Pilot Social Audit was conducted in 1,140 Village Panchayats. In the financial years 2015-16,

2016-17 and 2017-18 Social Audit was carried out in all the 12,523 Village Panchayats every year.

In the year 2018-19, a detailed calendar to carry out Social Audit in 12,523 Village Panchayats in 22 Rounds has been drawn-up.

### **Impact of Social Audit**

Social Audit is being conducted by the beneficiaries/ the stakeholders themselves, as a result of which the impact of Social Audit is tremendous, both among the beneficiaries and the implementing agencies. Deliberations that take place during the Special Gram Sabhas convened to discuss the Social Audit report are akin to public hearings on the implementation of the MGNREGS by which the workers become aware of their rights and entitlements. Rectifications on the findings of the Social Audit take place in these Gram Sabhas itself, besides, maintenance of records at Village and Block levels has improved and its importance has been highlighted.

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

### **Objective of the Scheme**

The Centrally sponsored housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) was launched on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 and the main objective of the scheme is to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all poor houseless and households living in huts and dilapidated houses in rural areas.

### **Salient features of the schem**

- The funding for the scheme is shared between Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 (Central share Rs.72,000 & State share Rs.48,000)
- The unit cost of each house is Rs.1,20,000, but Government of Tamil Nadu provides Rs.50,000 as cost of RCC roofing from state funds, in addition to the unit cost. Hence, the total unit cost of a house under PMAY(G) scheme in Tamil Nadu is Rs.1.70 lakh.
- In addition to the unit cost, each beneficiary will be paid the notified wage under MGNREGS towards the utilization of

90 person days for the construction of the house. (90 x Rs.224 = Rs.20,160)

- Further, a sum of Rs.12,000 is provided to the beneficiary for construction of Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) in convergence with MGNREGS.
- 60% of total target under PMAY(G) shall be earmarked to SC/ST and 40% for others (including minorities). In both the categories 3% of allocation is made for differently abled persons.
- The payment is made in 4 stages to the beneficiaries and the payment is credited directly to the bank account of the beneficiaries through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).
- Amma cement is supplied to the beneficiaries at a subsidized cost of Rs.190 per bag.

### **Eligibility norms for beneficiaries:-**

- Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data is the basis to identify the beneficiaries through Grama Sabha.

- Based on the automatic inclusion and exclusion criteria, beneficiaries are shortlisted and prioritized.
- Beneficiary must own the extent of land enough to construct a 269 Sq. ft. house.
- Beneficiary must have clear patta for the site/house in the name of the head of the family (or) any other member of the household.
- Beneficiary should not have been benefitted under any other housing schemes of the Government.
- A grievance redressal mechanism for PMAY(G) called Appellate Committee has been constituted and is functioning at District level to consider the complaints of the beneficiaries regarding the inclusion / exclusion of their names in the beneficiary list and resolve the same.

#### **Achievement under PMAY(G)**

- 1,76,338 houses and 1,30,214 houses are being constructed at a total estimate cost of Rs.5211.38 crore for the years 2016-17 & 2017-18 respectively, with state share of Rs.3004.21 crore.

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

In the year 1993, the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) had been launched by the Govt. of India which provides infrastructure facilities and bridging the gaps existing in the infrastructure facilities in Rural and Urban areas. Government of India has enhanced the annual allocation from Rs.2 Crore to Rs.5 crore per constituency from the year 2011-12. In Tamil Nadu, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the nodal department for implementation of the scheme. The District Collectors accord administrative sanction for the works proposed by the MPs. The guidelines contain an illustrative list of works that can be taken and a 'negative list of works' which are not permitted under this scheme. Maintenance works of any type like desilting of ponds, rivers, tanks, canals, etc, are not permitted under MPLADS.

Various works have been taken at an allotment of Rs.290 Crore in various categories under MPLADS during 2017-18 as shown in the table below :

**Table 4.2**  
**Details of works taken under MPLADS**  
**during 2017-18**

Sl. No	Category of works	No.of works
1	Buildings	500
2	Road	672
3	Water Supply	330
4	CD and Irrigation works	748
5	Others	923
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3173</b>

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

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched in the year 2000 by Government of India to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations with a population more than 500. The scheme also provides for upgradation of existing roads. Since 2015-16, PMGSY is being implemented on a fund sharing basis with 60% (Central share) and 40% (State share).

##### **PMGSY I**

From Phase I to X , 7,289 number of Village Panchayat & Panchayat Union roads and Other District Roads (ODRs) to a length of

15,366 Km and 72 bridges were taken at a cost of Rs.4,257crore.

**Table 4.3**

Sl. No	Phase	Year	Taken up		
			Nos.	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs in crore)
1	I	2000-01	862	1442.12	152.91
2	II	2001-02	444	795.09	114.27
3	III	2003-04	491	1096.40	159.07
4	IV	2004-05	393	778.31	111.35
5	V	2005-06	365	799.59	170.84
6	VI	2006-07	810	2049.02	459.82
7	VII	2007-08	1581	3010.32	853.72
8	VIII	2012-13	1339	3090.90	1126.24
9	IX	2014-15	401	940.47	352.97
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6686</b>	<b>14002.22</b>	<b>3501.19</b>

Upto Phase IX, (i.e) from 2000 to 2015, 6,686 road works have been completed. Under PMGSY Phase X, 603 works have been taken up and 547 works have been completed.

In addition to this, the State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.240 crore towards 5 year post-completion maintenance of these roads.

## **PMGSY II**

After the successful implementation of PMGSY-I, Tamil Nadu was permitted to migrate to PMGSY-II. The objective of PMGSY II is to take upgradation of Major Rural Roads connecting potential growth centres like Rural Market Centres and Rural Hubs.

Under PMGSY-II (2017-18), improvement of 769 roads for a total length of 2659 Km and construction of 25 bridges have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.1244.35 crore which includes a state share of Rs.540.33 crore. These works were commenced and will be completed by March 2019.

Under PMGSY II – Batch I (2018-2019), the department has proposed to undertake improvement of 94 roads for a length of 286.84 km of rural roads and construction of 10 bridges at total cost of Rs.192.80 crore. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has accepted the proposals.

### **Performance Incentive under PMGSY**

For the best performance in PMGSY for the year 2016-17, the Government of India has released Rs. 55.58 crore as incentive fund

towards the State periodic maintenance of post 5 year PMGSY rural roads. The Government order was issued for Rs. 37.05 crore as State matching share for periodic maintenance of roads. Totally, the works have been taken up for Rs.92.63 Crore. These works will be commenced shortly.

During 2017-18, Government of India has released Rs. 45.32 crore as incentive fund.

### **Status of Unconnected Habitation**

In Tamil Nadu, 2,402 habitations with a population of more than 500 were identified as unconnected habitations as on 01.04.2000. Out of these, 2,386 habitations have been provided connectivity through PMGSY and other State schemes since 2000, leaving 16 unconnected habitations as the land required is either owned by the department of forest or the private individual.

In the Budget speech for the year 2018-19, it is stated that "State Government is committed to provide road connectivity and other basic amenities to all rural habitations. Also, the 16 tribal habitations having a population of more than 500 people that remain unconnected by all- weather roads will

be provided with road connectivity”.

Out of this, 4 habitations have been connected under State schemes leaving a balance of 12 unconnected habitations.

Hence, it is proposed to connect 12 unconnected habitations, using the State schemes in the year 2018-19. Necessary steps are being taken to obtain permission to lay the roads in Forest area and also to sort out Patta land issues.

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

Total Sanitation Campaign implemented from 1999 to 2012 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 Aabled 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 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary.

#### **Objective of the Scheme**

The main objectives of 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 access 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 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. The Government of India has revised the sharing pattern between Centre and State as 60:40 i.e., Rs.7,200 Central share & Rs.4,800 as State share from 2015-16 onwards.

In Tamil Nadu, after the Sanitation Baseline Survey conducted in 2013, a record number of 48.07 lakh IHHLs have been constructed from the years 2013-14 to 2017-18. The balance 2.04 lakh households

that are without toilets as per the above baseline survey will be covered during 2018-19 at a cost of Rs.244.80 crore.

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

SLWM is one of the components of SBM(G) 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 basin etc., are 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. It is shared between the Central, State & the Community in the ratio of 60:30:10.

### **4.6. National Rurban Mission (NRuM)**

National Rurban Mission (NRuM) was launched by Government of India on 16.09.2015 aiming at developing cluster of villages with facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating of

“Rurban villages”. The objective of the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters.

### Criteria for Selection of Rurban Cluster

As per National Rurban Mission Guidelines, a ‘Rurban Cluster’ would be a cluster of geographically contiguous villages with the population of about 25000 to 50000 in plain area.

Non-Tribal and Tribal are two categories of clusters under National Rurban Mission (NRuM). For selection of Non-Tribal cluster, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has prescribed the following norms.

	Weightage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decadal growth in rural population</li> <li>Rise in land values</li> <li>Decadal increase in non farm work force participation</li> <li>% of enrollment of girls in secondary schools</li> </ul>	80%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of Households with bank accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)</li> <li>Performance in Swatchh Bharat Mission (Gramin)</li> </ul>	20%

The Government of India has approved the following 11 clusters under National Rurban Mission (NRuM) in three phases.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Cluster	No. of Panchayats
<b>PHASE - I</b>			
1	Tiruvallur	Kuthambakkam	11
2	Sivagangai	Vaniyankudi	7
3	Tiruppur	Velayuthampalayam	6
4	Coimbatore	Madukkarai	9
5	Tirunelveli	Suthamalli	14
<b>Total</b>			<b>47</b>
<b>PHASE - II</b>			
1	Kancheepuram	Singaperumal Kovil	7
2	Madurai	Kovilpappakudi	16
3	Thanjavur	Thirumalaisamudram	9
<b>Total</b>			<b>32</b>
<b>PHASE - III</b>			
1	Kanniyakumari	Chadayamangalam	5
2	Theni	Seelayampatti	7
3	Krishnagiri	Alasapalli Batravapalli	7
<b>Total</b>			<b>19</b>

### Funding Pattern

Government of India provided Critical Gap Fund to the clusters to supplement the short fall in funding available through various Government schemes in achieving the outcomes desired for the cluster. For plain areas, the CGF will be capped at 30% of the Project Capital expenditure or Rs.30 crores,

whichever is less. The Rurban Mission is executed with a financial sharing pattern of 60:40 (Central and State Government).

**Table. 4.4**

**Critical Gap Fund under National Rurban Mission**

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	Phase	Scheme Period	No. of Clusters	Amount allocated
1	Phase - I	2016-2019	5	150.00
2	Phase - II	2017-2020	3	90.00
3	Phase - III	2018-2021	3	90.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>330.00</b>

The CGF and convergence fund will be utilized for the works under the components such as skill development training linked to economic activities, Agro processing, Health, Education, Sanitation, Water supply, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Village street and drains, Street light, Inter village road connectivity, Public Transport, LPG gas, Digital Literacy and Citizen service centre in each cluster.

**4.7. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)**

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was 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 at holistic development of people of all walks of life through convergence. The Village Panchayat is 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 can be chosen. The Member of Parliament is vested with liberty 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 Member of Parliament 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 nominated vide G.O.(Ms) No.23, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (CGS.II) Department, dt.13.2.2015 for monitoring this programme.

The development of Village Panchayats identified under SAGY is intended to 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.

#### **4.8. National Bio-Gas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)**

The National Bio-Gas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is a centrally sponsored scheme, which aims at effective use of organic waste and converting it into renewable energy in rural areas.

The Government of India had defined the objectives of the scheme as follows:-

- i. to provide clean gaseous fuel mainly for cooking purposes and organic manure to

rural and semi urban households through family type bio gas plants

- ii. to mitigate drudgery of rural women, reduce pressure on forests and accentuate social benefits
- iii. to improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with biogas plants
- iv. to provide bio digested slurry (liquid / semi-solid and dried) as an upgraded source of enrichment for manure to reduce and / or supplement use of chemical fertilizers by linking biogas digested slurry with enrichment units such as vermi-composting plants
- v. to meet 'lifeline energy' needs for cooking as envisaged in "Integrated Energy Policy" report of the Planning Commission.

This scheme is 100 % funded by the Central Government.

**Table - 4.5**  
**Details of Subsidy components**

Sl. No.	Description	Subsidy for Family Type Bio-Gas Plants under NBMMP (1 TO 6 Cubic Metre)	
		1 Cubic Metre (Rs.)	2-6 Cubic Metre (Rs.)
1	General Category	5,500	9,000
2	SC/ST Category	7,000	11,000
3	Hilly areas	7,000	11,000
4	Addl.subsidy for toilet linked Bio-Gas Plant	1,200 per plant	
5	Turn Key Job fee	1,500 Per plant	

Annual target under this scheme is fixed 250 plants for the year 2017-18 and installation works are under progress.

## 5. ESTABLISHMENT

### 5.1. Gazetted Establishment

Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department comprises of Three-tier system formulated by the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1994 viz. District Panchayat, Panchayat Union and Village Panchayats and is committed for creation of Rural Infrastructure, maintenance of basic amenities, Rural connectivity, Sanitation, Housing, Livelihood and Local Governance, through various State and Central Funds. All these activities are planned, executed and monitored through State and District Level Officers of the department.

**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	19	Rs.123400 - 216300
2.	Joint Director	89	Rs.61900 - 196700
3.	Assistant Director	406	Rs.56100 - 177500
4.	Block Development Officer	1066	Rs.37700 - 119500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1580</b>	

The Government have sanctioned adequate cadre strength and ensures that the

entitled benefits to the staff are granted and taken care of.

- There are 19 Additional Directors working in department and among them 3 Additional Directors are on deputation to other departments.
- There are 89 Joint Directors working in the department and among them 14 Joint Directors are on deputation to other departments.
- 406 Assistant Directors are working in the department and among them 2 Assistant Directors are working in other departments.

Villuppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Kancheepuram and Cuddalore districts have more than 500 Village Panchayats each. Therefore in these districts, additional posts of Assistant Director (Audit) and Assistant Director (Pts) have been created and posted.

## 5.2. Engineering Establishment

For Construction and Maintenance of Rural Infrastructure and basic amenities, an Engineering Establishment consists of 5293 Technical Officers is functioning in this Department.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Scale of Pay
1.	Superintending Engineer	3	Rs.123100-215900 (Level 28)
2.	Executive Engineer	50	Rs.61900-196700 (Level 26)
3.	Assistant Executive Engineer	191	Rs.59300-187700 (Level 25)
4.	Assistant Engineer	947	Rs.56100-177500 (Level 22)
5.	Senior Draughting Officer	34	Rs.37700-119500 (Level 20)
6.	Junior Engineer	316	Rs.35900 – 113500 (Level 13)
7.	Overseer/JDO	2605	Rs.35400 – 112400 (Level- 11)
8.	Road Inspector	1147	Rs.19500-62000 (Level 8)
<b>Total</b>		<b>5293</b>	

- There are 39 Executive Engineers working in this department and among them 11 Executive Engineers are on deputation to other departments.

- Out of 179 Assistant Executive Engineers are working in this department, 12 of them are on deputation to other departments.

- There are 947 Assistant Engineers, 316 Junior Engineers, 34 Senior Draughting Officers, 2,605 Overseers / Junior Draughting Officers are working in this Dept. Further, Government in G.O.(Ms) No.49, RD & PR (E3) Dept., dt:31.03.2015 have issued order merging Road Inspector Grade-II and Road Inspector Grade-I as Road Inspector and 1147 Road Inspectors are working in the 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 such as Special Programme Implementation Department, State Planning Commission, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Department, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency, Mono Rail Project, Entrepreneurship

Development Institute, Social Welfare and Noon Meals Programme Department, Tamil Nadu Adi-draavidar Housing & Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO), Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Limited (Aavin), Chennai Metropolitan Development Agency (CMDA), Directorate of Town Panchayat, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Rural Road Development Agency, IFAD assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (PTSLP), Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Board, Tamil Nadu Text Books Corporation, Tamil Nadu Cable TV Corporation etc. The exposure to schemes and experience gained by the officers in other departments enable them to develop skills to serve the public better.

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

Establishment matters starting from Last Grade servants to Deputy Block Development Officer are being taken care under Non-Gazetted Establishment. In addition to that, the welfare of the Employees of the Local Bodies ie., Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats are also taken care under this wing. The

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

**Table. 5.3**  
**Details of the Employees under NGE**

Sl.No.	Designation of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Level of Pay
<b>a) Government employees</b>			
i)	Dy. Block Development Officer	3938	Rs.36900-116600
ii)	Assistant	5563	Rs.20600-65500
iii)	Junior Assistant	3137	Rs.19500-62000
iv)	Steno Typist	182	Rs.20600-65500
v)	Typist	1042	Rs.19500-62000
vi)	Driver	899	Rs.19500-62000
vii)	Record Clerk	137	Rs.15900-50400
viii)	Office Assistant	716	Rs.15700-50000
ix)	Night Watchman	128	Rs.15700-50000
x)	Masalji	14	Rs.15700-50000
<b>Category of Local body Employees</b>			
<b>b) Panchayat Union employees</b>			
i)	Driver	770	Rs.19500-62000
ii)	Record Clerk	387	Rs.15900-50400
iii)	Office Assistant	1521	Rs.15700-50000
iv)	Night Watchman	377	Rs.15700-50000
v)	Masalji	9	Rs.15700-50000
<b>c) Village Panchayat employees</b>			
i)	Panchayat Secretary	12524	Rs.7700-24200
ii)	Sanitary Worker/Sweeper	25155	Rs.4100-12500(For employees under Time scale) Rs.2600 consolidated Pay (Others-under consolidated pay)
iii)	OHT Operator	40419	Rs.2600 consolidated Pay

### 1) Filling up of Vacancies

By direct recruitment through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission vacancies of 161 Junior Assistants, 101 typists and 4 Steno typists were filled during the year 2017-18. With regard to the basic services, the vacancies were filled by direct recruitment through Employment Exchange and by giving advertisement through Newspapers. Promotions as Junior Assistant are being regularly accorded to Office Assistant / Record clerk / Night Watchman under 10% and to Panchayat Secretaries under 20% reservation categories. During the year 2017-18, under 10% reservation category 36 Office Assistant/Record Clerk/Night Watchman were promoted as Junior Assistants and 132 Panchayat Secretaries were promoted as Junior Assistants under 20% reservation category.

In addition to the above, 208 Deputy Block Development Officers were promoted as Block Development Officers, 452 Assistants were elevated to the cadre of Deputy Block Development Officers and 505 typists / Junior Assistants were promoted as Assistants in the year 2017-18.

## **2) Compassionate ground appointment**

The legal heirs of the deceased Government employees are being appointed as Night Watchman, Office Assistant / Junior Assistant in Government Service according to their educational qualification. This benefit has also been extended to the legal heirs of deceased Panchayat Secretaries from the year 2016-17, on par with the legal heirs of deceased Government employees. During the year 2017-18, 67 individuals have been provided with compassionate Ground Appointment who are all the legal heirs of deceased Government employees belonging to various categories.

## **3) Welfare of Village Panchayat employees**

Various Government Orders related to granting of special time scale of pay, special allowances, fixed travelling allowances, sanction and extension of maternity leave of 180 days to women Panchayat Secretaries, special pension, compassionate ground appointment etc. have been issued from the year 2011 to 2016, for the welfare of the employees of Village Panchayats.

In G.O(Ms) No.76, RD & PR (E5) Department, Dated:05.07.2017, the Government has issued orders to pay Rs.2000/- per month with Rs.40 DA (per 6 months), as Consolidated Pay to the OHT Operators who have been engaged after 10.05.2000, on par with the OHT Operators engaged prior to 10.05.2000. Now the consolidated pay has been enhanced to Rs.2600.

Considering the work load and responsibilities of the Village Panchayat Secretaries holding additional charge of the vacant Village Panchayats, they have been granted with an additional charge allowance of Rs.500/- per month for performing the duties in that additional Village Panchayat vide G.O.(Ms).No.86, RD & PR (E5) Department, Dated:27.07.2017.

## **4) Relaxation Order issued for promotion to the category of Deputy Block Development Officer**

The condition of service qualification of working as Rural Welfare Officer Grade-I for a period of not less than one year for promotion to the category of Deputy Block Development

Officer mentioned in the rule 3(b)(3) of Special Rules for the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Development Subordinate Service have been done away with in G.O.(Ms).No.55, RD & PR (E5) Dept Dated:26.05.2017.

#### **5) Foundation Trainings in Civil Services Training Institute**

The foundation training plays a vital role in the career of Junior Assistants and Assistants in acquiring procedural knowledge and skills which are an important requirement for career progress. Therefore special efforts are being taken to avoid the time lag and about 1750 staff have completed their foundation training.

## **6. CAPACITY BUILDING**

## 6. Capacity Building

The success of any Government Programme, Scheme or Project depends **to a great extent on the effective Capacity Building and then on its efficient implementation.** Capacity building involves building the capacity of not only the human beings but also of the institutions to foster a favourable milieu in which they can function efficiently and effectively. Therefore it is imperative to formulate a cohesive and relevant training calendar for effective human resources management. It is crucial to match and upgrade the individuals competencies.

Under the administrative control of the department, a Commissionerate functions exclusively for training. The State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj at the State level and the 5 Regional Institutes of Rural Development and 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 responsibility of capacity building of different tiers of staff of the

department, elected representatives of the local self government administration and other stakeholders.

**Table 6.1**  
**Basic details of 5 RIRDs & PR.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Name of the District	Name of the Districts Covered	Year of Establishment
1.	S.V.Nagaram	Tiruvannamalai	Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai ( 5 districts)	1956
2.	Krishnagiri Dam	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Salem, Dharmapuri, Vellore (5 districts)	1958
3.	Pattukottai	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Sivagangai (6 districts)	1954
4.	Bhavanisagar	Erode	Erode, Coimbatore, Dindigul, The Nilgiris, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Tiruppur (8 districts)	1972
5.	T. Kallupatti	Madurai	Madurai, Theni, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari (7 districts)	1948

Capacity building of elected Panchayat representatives and the officials is an essential element of the Panchayat Raj administration as they play a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of the rural people through implementation of the various programmes and schemes. It helps them to upgrade their knowledge and skills to perform their responsibilities efficiently and become more effective technical advisors and implementers of various initiatives aimed at the development of the rural areas and welfare of rural masses.

#### **6.1.1. Participants for Regional Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj**

Regional Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj impart training to Officials and functionaries of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Village Panchayat Presidents, Village Panchayat Secretaries and all other field level functionaries, Self Help Group members, NGOs, CBOs and Line Department Officials etc.

#### **6.1.2. Training Programmes**

The training programmes of the Regional Institutes include various topics viz., Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994, Panchayat

Administration, Maintenance of Accounts, Audit, various Schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Non-Conventional Energy, Stress Management, Personality Development, Social audit, Village Panchayat Development Plans, Sustainable Development Goals, e-Governance, Computer Training, Right to Information, Cashless transaction, livelihood training, etc. Emphasis is also now being given on the training in technical aspects so that roads, bridges as well as culverts etc. of good quality are constructed. Each Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has got capacity to train a minimum of 5,000 persons (in campus) to a maximum of 25,000 (including off campus) during a year.

#### **6.1.3. Establishment**

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

#### 6.1.4. Fund

State Government contribute to the budget of the Regional Institutes and Government of India provides Rs.20 lakhs every year to each Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj as recurring grant for the training programmes. It also provides 100% Non-Recurring grant on need basis to improve the infrastructure facilities and training equipments.

**Table 6.2**  
**Achievements in 2017-18**  
**Training Achievements in 5 RIRDs&PR**  
**(Regular, Computer & Special Training)**

Sl.no	Name of the training	Batches	Participants
1	Regular Training	339	9056
2	Computer Training	159	3864
<b>Special / Other Trainings</b>			
3	OHT operator training	8	370
4	RWO (Women) Social Welfare	3	110
5	Social Audit training for women SHG members	94	3863
6	Training programme for VPDP	92	2899
7	PSA Training on Climate change and Disaster Mitigation	176	7110
8	PSA Training on Cashless transaction	128	4372
9	PSA -Training on Community Approaches on Sanitation	14	467
10	PSA - Training on Information Communication Technology	30	1037
11	Off-campus training on Swachh Bharat Mission	2	109
12	Saksham training to Engineering officials	3	91
13	TNSRLM	5	160

Sl.no	Name of the training	Batches	Participants
14	Narikuravar Skill and EDP Training	6	190
15	Water resource management - Block level officials	12	154
16	OSR training for Panchayat Secretaries	12	218
17	TOT training on NRLM and PMAY	11	330
18	TOT training on Sanitation and SBM	10	282
19	TOT training on flagship schemes/MGNREGS	9	294
20	TOT training on E-Panchayat applications	9	243
21	TOT training on Fiscal Empowerment of PRIs through OSR	11	328
22	Road safety and first aid training to Drivers	7	219
23	Special training for Tribal people	6	107
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,146</b>	<b>35,873</b>

During the year 2017-18, RIRDs&PR had conducted various types of training programme for the officers and functionaries with the financial support from Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Personnel and Training, covering 35,873 persons in 1,146 batches.

#### 6.1.5. Facilities at RIRDs & PR

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.59, RD & PR (PR III) Department dated 24.04.2018 have sanctioned Rs.5 crore to strengthen the training infrastructure at S.V.Nagaram, Krishnagiri, Bhavanisagar, T.Kallupatti and Pattukottai and

theme based projects on livelihood and eco-tourism etc.

### 6.1.6. Special Activities by RIRDs & PR

#### a) Village Adoption Programme

The Village Adoption programme has been undertaken by the RIRDs&PR with the following objectives.

1. To enable the teaching / non-teaching staff of the Training institutions to know and understand the latest trends in development initiatives at the field levels and incorporate them in the modules, wherever required.
2. To experiment with various methods of mobilizing and getting the local communities involved so as to achieve the 'participatory development' through the process of decentralised planning.
3. To identify and facilitate the social capital in the Village Panchayats and encourage them to be 'Village Volunteers'.
4. To evolve relevant Case Studies, Documentation etc
5. To use the adopted village as the 'Social Laboratory' by the Training Institution.

6. To disseminate the information regarding various schemes of the Government to the rural public.

**Table 6.3**  
**Villages adopted by RIRDs & PR**

SN.	RIRD & PR	Village adopted	Block & District
1	SV Nagaram	SV Nagaram	Arni Block, Thiruvannmalai
		Nethapakkam	
2	Bhavanisagar	Panayampalli	Bhavanisagar Block, Erode
		Mudukanthurai	
3	Pattukottai	Nambivayal	Pattukottai Block, Thanjavur
		Moonamsethi	Mannargudi Block, Thiruvarur
4	Krishnagiri	Gangaleri	Krishnagiri Block, Krishnagiri
		Moramadugu	
5	T.Kallupatty	Vellampur	T.Kallupatty Block, Madurai
		Ammapatti	

#### b) Third Party Assessment – a new endeavour

RIRDs &PR have taken up the impact assessment of their Training Programmes by Third Party (i.e) by the renowned Universities / Eminent persons / subject specialists / National and State level Resource persons. The following are the topics for assessment and third parties

identified to carry out the independent assessment of performance:

**Table 6.4**  
**Third Party Assessment**

Sl. No	RIRDs&PR	Subject	Third party identified
1	SV Nagaram	Village Panchayat Development Plan	Annamalai University Cuddalore
2	Bhavanisagar	Computer Training	Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore
3	Pattukottai	MGNREGS	Annamalai University Cuddalore
4	T.Kallupatty	General training	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai
5	Krishnagiri	Sanitation	Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore

### c) Research studies

Action has been initiated by Commissionerate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (Training) to impart training through five RIRDs & PR and to take up research studies on various subjects. SIRD&PR has conducted five days special Training on Research Methodologies by inviting experts from NIRD & PR, Hyderabad to facilitate the Faculty Members of RIRDs & PR to familiarise themselves with the tools and techniques to undertake research activities.

**Table 6.5**  
**Research studies being undertaken by RIRDs & PR**

S. No.	RIRD & PR	Research topics
1	SV Nagaram	A study on management of common property in Village Panchayats
2	Bhavanisagar	An exploratory study on Augmenting Non-Tax revenues of the Village Panchayats
3	Pattukottai	An exploratory study on the augmenting own source revenue through energy efficiency
4	Krishnagiri	Study on the status of e-enabled services in rural Tamil Nadu
5	T.Kallupatty	Providing safe and adequate drinking water by Village Panchayats

### 6.2. State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD&PR)

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is the apex institution at the State level organizing training programmes to the elected representatives of PRIs, Officials and functionaries of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. It was established in the year 1961 and got registered as a Society under the Tamil Nadu Societies

Registration Act, 1975 in the year 1990. This institution started functioning in a 25 acre campus of its own at Maraimalainagar, Kancheepuram district since 1991.

### **6.2.1. Objectives of SIRD& PR**

The primary objectives of SIRD& PR is to facilitate various target groups of participants to update their knowledge base, upgrade their personal skills and change their aptitude and attitudes so as to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in implementation of various schemes.

To provide for and to promote the study and deal with relevant fields and factors contributing to the improvement of economic development and social well-being of the rural areas and masses and with this purpose;

- to undertake, and assist in the organization of training and conduct courses, conferences, seminars and lectures etc.
- to undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate research through its own or other agencies including Universities and Training Centers established by or with the aid of the

Government of India or the State Government.

- to analyse and propose solution for specific problem encountered in the planning and implementation of various programmes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and similar programmes.
- to act as a 'think tank' for the Government.

### **6.2.2. 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 State. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India have permitted SIRD & PR to engage 5 Core Faculties in the disciplines of Management, Livelihood, Water and sanitation, Information Technology (System Analyst), Cooperation and Extension Education.

### **6.2.3. Resources for Training**

- SIRD & PR receives financial support for conducting training programmes from the

State and Central Government and Other Institutions as follows:-

**a. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India:**

- The Ministry provides 100% financial assistance to organize training Programmes on MGNREGS and other Flagship programmes of Rural Development.
- SIRD receives grants-in-aid to meet the salary and non-salary expenditure from recurring grant shared by Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. The Ministry of Rural Development provides 100% assistance to upgrade the infrastructure facilities like construction of hostels, training halls and for the purchase of teaching equipments etc., every year on need basis.

**b. Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India**

- The Ministry provides 100 % financial assistance to organize capacity building and training of PRI Representatives and officials and functionaries with different thematic subjects.

**c. National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj at Hyderabad**

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj at Hyderabad provides 100% financial assistance for conducting training programmes under 'Net-Work Training

**d. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India**

The Ministry provides funds for conducting training programmes under MPLAD Programme.

**e. Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India**

The Ministry provides financial assistance for organizing field attachment programmes to the officials in the cadre of Under Secretaries, Senior Section Officers etc. of the Central Government Ministries / Departments.

**6.2.4. Training Clientele**

The training is conducted to the elected representatives of 3 tiers of PRIs, officers and other functionaries of Rural Development department, members of Self Help Groups (SHG), Panchayat Level Federation (PLF), Community Resource Persons, Village

Volunteers, Resource Persons, Trainers, NGOs, line department officials etc.,

### **6.2.5. Training Methodology**

SIRD & PR uses the participatory training methodologies, case study presentation, experience sharing, exposure visits, Group discussions etc. The 'cascading model' is adopted by creating master trainers, who in turn build the capacity at district and block levels.

### **6.2.6. Conduct of Training Programmes**

The Institute conducts residential programmes in its campus at Maraimalai Nagar and off-campus programmes at District, Block and Village Panchayat level through District Administration and RIRDs & PR.

### **6.2.7. Resource Persons**

Apart from its own faculty, SIRD&PR engages resource persons from National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, National Informatics Centre, Chennai, Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Chennai, Anna Institute of Management, Chennai and from other academic Institutions. SIRD&PR also utilizes the services

of best Village Panchayat Presidents, serving and retired Officials of various departments, District Level Master Trainers, Community Resource Persons from TNSRLM Project and freelancers etc.

### **6.2.8. Infrastructure**

SIRD& PR has adequate infrastructure facilities such as Conference Halls, Library with reading rooms, Computer Lab with Internet facility, hostels to accommodate participants with boarding facility, automatic genset and audio visual equipments.

#### **➤ New Multi Functional Hall at SIRD & PR, Maraimalainagar**

MoRD sanctioned a multi functional building for Rs.12.71 crore with a total built up area of 55,200 sq.ft. This building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 01.03.2018.

#### **➤ Facilities available at the Multi-functional Building.**

- Auditorium with a seating capacity of 300 Persons.
- Class Room with a seating capacity of 101 persons.
- Computer lab with 101 nodes.

- Amphi –Theatre with a seating capacity of 220 persons.
- Dining facility.
- E-Library.
- Exhibition Pavilion.

### 6.2.9. Training Programmes in 2017-18

During 2017-18, SIRD & PR imparted various training programmes covering 15,42,574 persons as shown in the table which includes PRI functionaries at field level, functionaries of line departments, ToT training for Resource persons etc.

**Table-6.6**  
**Training Performance 2017-18**

SI No	Scheme	Year	Achievement	
			Batch	Nos
1.	NIRD Off Campus	2017-18	16	471
2.	Venue Programme	2017-18	47	2643
3.	CBDRM	2017-18	1,691	29,092
4.	RTRC	2017-18	10	296
5.	RGSA	2017-18	18,144	15,09,732
6.	NIRD Networking	2017-18	4	86
7.	TCF	2017-18	8	254
<b>Total</b>			<b>19,920</b>	<b>15,42,574</b>

The Capacity Building budget approved for various training programme by SIRD & PR under PSA/RGSA Scheme for the year 2017-18 was Rs.53.70 crores.

### 6.2.10. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

CBDRM (Community Based Disaster Risk Management) a sub-component of CDRRP (Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project) implemented in the 12 Coastal Districts of Tamilnadu with World Bank assistance is entrusted to the SIRD&PR for implementation.

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

The project is implemented in 561 coastal habitations in 45 Blocks of 12 coastal

districts of Tamil Nadu. The total cost of the Project is Rs.15.00 crore for the period between July 2013 and July 2018.

Under CBDRM, Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) at Village Panchayat levels and five Village Disaster Management Team (VDMT) in every coastal habitation are formed. Through the members of the VDMC and five VDMTs, the Village Disaster Risk Management Plan (VDRMP) is prepared by the community and the plan is executed during disaster. The VDRMP also has the provisions for mainstreaming the disaster mitigation into developmental activities.

The Members of VDMC and five VDMTs are trained by professional in Early Warning system, Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Shelter Management and First Aid to combat the disaster risks.

In addition to this, 1500 first Respondents from among the able bodied youth in the vulnerable coastal communities have been identified and given training using the Services of National Disaster Rescue Force, State Disaster Rescue Force, Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services in 2017-18

During 2017-18 under CBDRM,1691 programmes have been completed and 29,092 persons were trained. For the year 2018-19 it is proposed to train 1,09,332 persons in 2481 batches from 561 Coastal habitations with an expenditure of Rs.5.84 crore.

#### **6.2.11. Restructuring of Rural Development Capacity Building Activities and Institutions**

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has three distinct wings which have a mandate for taking development initiatives in providing basic needs of the rural community such as housing, connectivity, water supply, street lights, sanitation etc. It also facilitates good local governance through the three tier Panchayat Raj System at the district, block and village panchayat levels. This Department also has livelihood focus wings viz Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women, Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission, Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project and International Fund for Agricultural Development assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme. Capacity Building is an integral part of all activities of

each of these wings. There is a need for strengthening the capacity building activities of the department in the face of shifting focus from rural areas to livelihood promotion and sustainability. In the above circumstances, initiatives were taken to promote Centers of Excellence in SIRD&PR and to strengthen all the RIRDs&PR. With these aims the following activities were undertaken:-

1. NIRD&PR, Hyderabad has been approached to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to reorient the capacity building activities of the department particularly SIRD&PR and five RIRDs&PR.
2. A Departmental Committee has been constituted to finalize strategic plan and road map to create Centers of Excellence in SIRD&PR and strengthen 5 RIRDs &PR.
3. A temporary cell has been formed at CRD&PR to assist in preparation of DPR.
4. Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by NIRD&PR.

In this regard, the Government in G.O.Ms.No.59, RD & PR (PR III) Department dated 24.04.2018 have sanctioned

Rs.1076.12 lakhs for taking up the following works.

**Table- 6.7**

Sl.No.	Details	Rs.in lakh
1)	<b>SIRD &amp; PR</b>	
a)	Rural Technology Park	65.51
b)	Digitization of Library Books and improvement in library building, purchase of books and racks, Establishment of E-library	50.00
c)	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	20.61
d)	Faculty Development	40.00
e)	Furniture and Automation or using IT enabled teaching	100.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>276.12</b>
2)	Strengthening of infrastructure in five RIRDs &PR	<b>500.00</b>
3)	Construction of Administrative cum Training centre for both Commissionerate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (Training) and Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd.	<b>300.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1076.12</b>

### **6.2.12. Technical training cell**

Government in G.O.Ms.No.150, RD & PR (PR III) Department dated 21.12.2017 has issued order for establishing technical training cell at State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD & PR) at a cost of Rs.31.65 lakhs to impart training to the technical of officials of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

### **6.2.13. Extending the area of operation of SIRD & PR to Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry**

Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry have no SIRD & PR or ETC (Extension Training Centre). Director General of NIRD & PR requested SIRD & PR Tamil Nadu to take up the training related activities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.192, RD & PR (PR III) Department dated 18.08.2017 has issued orders permitting the SIRD&PR to undertake capacity building and training activities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry. NIRD & PR has sanctioned eight training programmes at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakh for both the areas and the trainings are being conducted.

### **6.2.14. Research Project of SIRD & PR in Collaboration with Anna University**

SIRD & PR conducted a special training course on Research Methodologies from 13-17 November 2017 to facilitate the Faculty Members and others to acquaint themselves with the tools and techniques in carrying out

research activities by calling experts from NIRD & PR, Hyderabad.

It is proposed to take up a joint research project with Centre for Climate Change, Anna University Chennai on the impact of extreme climate changes affecting rural communities living in Coastal Panchayats of Tamil Nadu'.

In addition to the above the following research studies have also been taken up by SIRD & PR.

- a. An exploratory study on the development initiatives contributing in mitigating and adopting extreme climate changes by local communities in rural Tamil Nadu with special reference to MGNREGS.
- b. Case studies on the process and procedures of Village Panchayat Audit.
- c. An exploratory study on the challenges in collection of House Tax by peri-urban Village Panchayats.

### **6.2.15. Visits by foreign delegates to SIRD & PR**

#### **(i) Visit by National Rural Development Academy, Bangladesh**

A six member team from National Rural Development Academy, Bangladesh visited

SIRD & PR on 14.03.2018 and had interaction with Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of RD & PR (Training).

### **(ii) Visit by senior officials representing Asia Pacific region countries**

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has organized International Training programmes for the officers of the Asia Pacific Region. The senior officials representing Asia Pacific region countries visited SIRD&PR from 22 to 24th March 2018. The Team also visited Karasangal and Mudichur Village Panchayats and Thirukazhukundram Block of Kancheepuram District.

### **iii) Visit by South African team**

The Members of Kawazulu Natal Provincial Parliamentary Agriculture Committee during their visit to Tamil Nadu between 11.6.2017 and 17.6.2017 visited SIRD&PR on 14.6.2017.

### **6.2.16. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**

A training programme has been formulated for the Elected Representatives, Panchayat Raj functionaries and other stakeholders to acquaint them with SDG. Two

batches of Trainers of Trainers (ToTs), Twelve batches of trainings to the middle level officers (BDOs, Health, TWAD, PWD, Education, Forest and Revenue Departments) have been conducted at SIRD&PR. So far, out of 1400 Officials, 735 officials have been trained under SDG programme and the balance number of officers will be trained during 2018-19.

### **6.2.17. Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP)**

The Guidelines issued by Government of India for utilization of 14th Finance Commission Grant mandate every Village Panchayat to prepare a Village Panchayat Development Plan (VPDP). The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O.(Ms.) No. 34, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department dated 2.3.2016 and G.O.(Ms) No. 108 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department dated 24.7.2015 directed all the 12,524 Village Panchayats to prepare a Village Panchayat Development Plan every year, by following the participatory process mentioned in the Government Order.

The capacity building and training activities in the plan preparation has been entrusted to SIRD&PR and RIRDs&PR.

Accordingly, SIRD&PR trained 14,58,251 persons at various levels.

#### **6.2.18. State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) & District Resource Centre for Panchayat (DRCP)**

The Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India have approved the establishment of a State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC) at SIRD&PR and District Resource Centres for Panchayats (DRCs) in 15 districts in the State to focus exclusively on Panchayat Raj Capacity Building and Training. The Ministry provides assistance to the States under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (**RGSA**) programme for building infrastructure, human resources required for capacity building of the elected representatives and functionaries of the rural Local Bodies. Ministry of Panchayat Raj under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) have sanctioned an amount of Rs 7.00 crores for the construction of buildings for the SPRC and the 15 DRCs (Rs.1 crore for SPRC and Rs.0.40 crore for each DRC) and an amount of Rs. 86.00 lakhs for Human Resource and Recurring cost for training during the year 2017-18.

#### **6.2.19. Trainers on Call**

Training of an adequate number of competent trainers committed to deliver training to PRIs is of prime importance for ensuring high quality of training in decentralised locations. SIRD&PR has identified resource persons who will be certified by NIRD&PR and utilized by SIRD&PR, RIRD&PR as Trainers on Call.

During 2018-19, it is proposed to train approximately 5,75,482 persons in 13,720 batches by SIRD&PR and RIRDs&PR.

## **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 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the objective of social and economic empowerment of women through education, employment, economic development and self-reliance. TNCDW spearheads the SHG movement in Tamil Nadu and dedicates itself for the empowerment of women by facilitating the SHGs through capacity building, creation and strengthening of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and in facilitating financial linkages and enterprise promotion through various poverty alleviation programmes.

TNCDW is implementing the following two important schemes,

#### **i. Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission:**

A Scheme for poverty reduction and livelihoods promotion in rural areas implemented by Central and State with the funding pattern of 60:40 ratio.

## ii. **National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**

It is a scheme for the uplift of urban poor implemented by the Central and State with the funding pattern of 60:40 ratio.

### **7.1. Mahalir Thittam**

TNCDW in the initial stage, implemented the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) assisted Women Development Project by mobilising women involved in agricultural activities into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and this project was started in Dharmapuri district and later extended to Salem, Ramanathapuram, Villupuram and Madurai districts. On its resounding success, the State Government launched Mahalir Thittam (MaThi) with certain changes in these districts and was subsequently expanded to all the other districts. Under this scheme, women were formed into SHGs, provided with systematic training, networked through federations and provided bank linkages for taking up income generation activities for their socio-economic empowerment.

All other poverty reduction programmes implemented by TNCDW and projects implemented with the assistance of World Bank are improvised versions of this programme.

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

A group of 12 to 20 poor women in the age group of 18 to 60 years who are residing in the same area is organised as a 'Self Help Group' (SHG). The objectives of SHGs are to conduct regular meetings, promote savings and internal lending among its members and inculcate the practice of collective and democratic decision making. The SHGs are trained in meetings, savings, book keeping, collective decision making, internal lending, availing bank credits and prompt repayment with an aim to ensure the social and economic development of women.

**Table 7.1**  
**Details of Self Help Groups as on 30.04.2018**

1	No. of SHGs	6.57 lakh
	No. of SHG Members	98.41 lakh
2	No. of Rural SHGs	4.48 lakh
	No. of Members	66.90 lakh
3	No. of Urban SHGs	2.09 lakh
	No. of Members	31.51 lakh
4	Total Savings of SHGs	Rs.7,726 crore

5	No. of SHGs given Seed Money	5.58 lakh
6	Cumulative credit availed by SHGs (2011-2018)	Rs.41,180 crore

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

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission is implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the year 2012-13. The objectives of TNSRLM are to build strong and vibrant institutional platforms of the poor in the rural areas which enable them to increase their household incomes through livelihood enhancements and access to financial and other services. Under this scheme the target group comprises of poor and vulnerable sections of the community. The target people are organized into active Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities. The Mission activities are funded by Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 60:40.

### 7.2.1. Salient features of TNSRLM

- Focus is on the very poor, poor, vulnerable and differently abled unlike other schemes.

- 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.
- Improving the quality of the SHG products and facilitating marketing.
- Providing financial assistance to SHGs for 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 to train them in conserving their environment and sanitation.

### 7.2.2. Project Area

In Tamil Nadu, TNSRLM is implemented in 31 districts except Chennai covering 385 Blocks (including 120 erstwhile TNPVP blocks)

which includes 16 Blocks in 4 Districts covered under World Bank assisted NRLP.

**Table 7.2**  
**Phase Wise Distribution of Blocks**

Sl. No	Phase	Districts	Blocks	Clusters	Village Panchayats
1	NRLP - Phase I	4	16	48	450
2	TNSRLM - Phase I	11	44	151	1800
3	TNSRLM - Phase II	27	110	317	3391
4	TNSRLM-Phase III	21	95	226	2471
5	TNPVP	26	120	302	4174
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>12286</b>
6	PTSLP(IFAD)	-	-	-	238
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>24810</b>

**Phase I** (2012-13 onwards) – Out of 1,873 Village Panchayats in 44 blocks, 1,800 Village Panchayats are covered under TNSRLM and remaining 73 Village Panchayats are covered by IFAD assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme. In addition to NRLM, NRLP is implemented in 450 Village Panchayats. On closure of the NRLP programme on 30.06.2018, the SHGs and the activities promoted will be brought under TNSRLM.

**Phase II** (2013-14 onwards) – Out of 3,491 Village Panchayats, TNSRLM is implemented in 3,391 Village Panchayats in 110 blocks of 27

Districts and the remaining 100 Village Panchayats were covered by IFAD assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme.

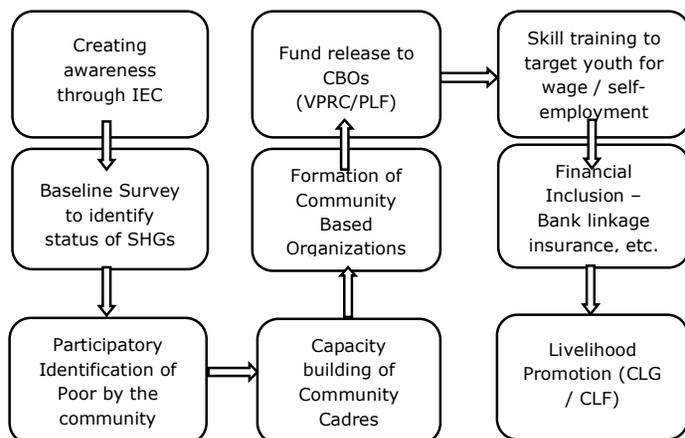
**Phase III** (2014-15 onwards) – out of 2,536 Village Panchayats TNSRLM is being implemented in 2,471 Village Panchayats covering 95 Blocks from 2014-15 and the remaining 65 Village Panchayats were covered by IFAD assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme.

### **7.2.3. Mission 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. Under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Municipal Administration, Rural Development and Special Programme Implementation, a High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has been constituted to provide policy level guidance and to review and monitor the implementation of TNSRLM activities. The Additional Chief 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. The implementation of TNSRLM activities are being undertaken through a dedicated staff structure at State, District, Block and Cluster levels.

#### 7.2.4. Sequence of Activities



### 7.3. Project Activities

#### 7.3.1. Creating Awareness through IEC activities

TNSRLM has created awareness among the public by conducting rallies, street plays and folk arts. Further, wall paintings, posters, stickers, hand bills and information boards were also used to create awareness in all the villages.

#### 7.3.2. Baseline survey to identify the status of SHGs

Baseline Survey was conducted by Community Professionals of TNSRLM/TNPVP in all the Village Panchayats to identify active, defunct and disintegrated SHGs. The details were used to revive the identified defunct SHGs through capacity building.

#### 7.3.3. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) by Community

PIP is a collective exercise in which entire community is involved to identify Very Poor, Poor, Differently abled, Vulnerable, Tribal and other marginalized communities in all the Village Panchayats. 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. 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 has been completed in all three phases of TNSRLM.

#### **7.3.4. Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC)**

Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) is a committee consisting of target poor including Differently abled, Vulnerable and Tribal people. The Committee identifies and assists them with individual loan to redeem them from poverty and reduce their vulnerabilities. So far 12,734 VPRCs (including tribal VPRCs) have been formed in the Project area covering all 385 blocks.

#### **7.3.5. Social Audit Committee (SAC)**

SAC has been constituted in all the Village Panchayats where VPRCs have been formed. The SAC is a monitoring committee consisting of 5 to 7 members constituted in the VPRC areas to monitor the activities of TNSRLM and it reports to the Grama Sabha.

#### **7.3.6. Formation of new Self Help Groups (SHGs)**

New SHGs are formed from the left out poor households identified through PIP process. During the year 2017-18, 15,000 SHGs (both new and revival) have been formed under TNSRLM. The Animators, Representatives and

members of SHGs are imparted training on functioning of group and maintenance of books of accounts. The Panchasutra principles namely Regular meetings, Regular savings, Internal lending, Accounting and Repayment are followed by the SHGs.

These SHGs will be graded and provided with financial assistance such as community investment fund, seed money and bank linkages for pursuing economic activities on completion of 6 months.

#### **7.3.7. Panchayat Level Federation (PLF)**

Panchayat Level Federations have been formed at the Village level and all the SHGs at the village level are federated under PLF and the PLFs are registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975.

PLF will act as a Primary Level Federation and it is the most important link between the Project and the Village Community.

#### **Roles & Responsibilities**

- The main responsibility is to mobilize all eligible women identified in the PIP process into Self Help Groups,

- To strengthen and lead the SHGs through financial interventions,
- To disseminate the information about the project among the SHGs,
- To support the SHGs in maintaining accounts, conducting audit and arranging for grading and credit rating
- Converging with various Government departments to take up activities like social issues, health, nutrition and gender issues related to women development and empowerment.

### Sub Committees

PLFs discharge the above responsibilities through the following sub committees for the betterment of its members and community.

1. SHG Formation and Strengthening Sub Committee
2. Credit linkage and monitoring Sub Committee
3. Livelihoods Sub Committee
4. Sub Committee on Social issues.

So far 12,524 PLFs have been formed in all 385 blocks.

**Table 7.3  
Status of PLFs**

Sl. No	Phase	Blocks	Village Panchayats	PLFs formed
1	TNSRLM	249	7662	7662
2	NRLP	16	450	450
3	TNPVP	120	4174	4174
4	PTSLP(IFAD)	-	238	238
<b>Total</b>		<b>385</b>	<b>12524</b>	<b>12524</b>

### 7.3.8. Formation of Block Level Federation (BLF)

Block Level Federation (BLF) is the secondary level federation of PLFs. BLFs will be a platform for strengthening the primary level institutions, such as VPRCs & PLFs.

The functions of BLF are a) to enhance capacity of the SHGs in accessing the bank linkages, b) to ensure repayment of loans, c) to identify viable and sustainable income generation activities for the community, d) to address Social issues including Gender, Rights & Entitlements etc., and e) it will also act as Block Level Training Centre to conduct all

Capacity Building training using the services of CRPs/CPs.

### **7.3.9. Social Inclusion**

During mobilization, special efforts are taken to identify and mobilize vulnerable and marginalized households, particularly those belonging to a) SC/ST b) Minorities c) Differently abled d) Women Headed Households e) landless f) migrant labour & particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups g) households located in isolated remote villages in hilly terrains.

Even among the identified households, priority is given to trafficked women, people engaged in unhygienic occupations, trans-gender, HIV/AIDS infected and affected families and households with persons suffering from chronic illness.

Efforts of TNSRLM have resulted in formation of 1,444 Differently Abled SHGs, 68 Elderly SHGs and 65 tribal SHGs during the year 2017-18.

### **7.3.10. Financial Assurances to SHGs**

#### **a. Seed Money to SHGs**

Seed Money is a small sum of Rs.15,000 provided to the SHGs on its completion of 3

months and grading. This is given as a means of encouragement and to supplement their internal savings, augment their corpus and to enable more members to avail internal loans.

During the year 2017-18, Rs.600 lakh has been released to the 4,000 SHGs at the rate of Rs.15,000 per SHG.

#### **b. Community Investment Fund**

Community Investment Fund is a project fund given to SHGs as loan for their economic activities. Community Investment Fund is transferred from VPRC to PLF and in turn PLF release this amount to the SHGs as a loan to undertake economic activities. Loan is given upto a maximum amount of Rs.75,000 per SHG at 9% interest per annum. This amount is given to PLFs in one or more doses based on their livelihood activities so as to cover at least 50% of SHGs.

During the year 2017-18, Rs.10,325 lakh has been released to 20,650 SHGs at the rate of Rs.50,000 per SHG.

#### **C. Vulnerability Reduction Fund**

The vulnerable people are identified in the project through Participatory Identification

of Poor process. The Vulnerability Reduction Fund is provided to Differently abled and Vulnerable individuals at the rate of Rs.10,000 to Rs.25,000 as individual assistance for consumption or production purposes. The loan amount is used to address issues such as food security, livelihood activities, unexpected illness or hospitalization expenses, rehabilitation expenses to address natural calamities etc. The Vulnerability Reduction Fund is released to individuals through VPRCs.

During the year 2017-18, Rs.2,072.50 lakh has been released to 5,839 VPRCs at the rate of Rs.25,000 to 50,000 per VPRC.

## **7.4. Capacity Building**

### **7.4.1. Strategic training to TNSRLM staff**

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission as a mandate ensures an intensive training on various components to its project staff. The following trainings are given to the staff to enable them to understand the project principles and concepts:

- Induction Training - I (Institution Building)
- Induction Training - II
- Thematic Training

### **7.4.2. Training to Community Based Organizations (CBOs)**

The pro-poor institutions are the fulcrum entities which effectively implement the TNSRLM project works at the village level. These entities are imparted training frequently to ensure their best service to the member SHGs. The context of trainings is mostly on their Governance and Financial Management. The group dynamics of CBOs are pivotal for the success of the project and hence it is given importance on all spheres of Capacity Building architecture to these CBOs. With the above objective, the following trainings are given:

- VPRC members-Community Operation Manual (COM) training.
- Newly formed SHGs- Animator & Representative Trainings and SHG members training.
- Office Bearers of PLFs-Training on Governance and Financial Management.
- PLF Members - Executive Committee members training.
- Sub Committee members of PLFs and SAC - Office bearers training.
- Block Level Federations training.

### **7.4.3. Creating a pool of Master Trainers & Community Resource Persons**

In order to ensure the Community Driven Development, TNSRLM creates a pool of resource persons on various project themes. These Resource Persons are developed through stringent empanelment procedures amongst which best performing Resource Persons are identified and trained as Master Trainers. These Master Trainers train the other Resource Persons on various themes and in-turn these Resource Persons train the community.

The categorised master trainers and resource persons will conduct trainings at state, districts and block levels. TNSRLM effectively plans to create the pool of such trainers and through them ensures that the project based trainings are reaching the beneficiaries. The types of Community Cadres developed by TNSRLM are detailed below:

- **Community SHG Trainers (CSTs) –**

CSTs are identified to ensure the formation of SHGs and for their continuous monitoring. CSTs are basically SHG members. These CSTs are identified from the active and experienced

members of the vibrant rural SHGs by providing necessary trainings and capacity buildings to monitor the SHGs and assist them in need. Monitoring the functional efficacy of SHGs and ensuring Panchasutra principles are the important work of the CSTs. Each CST monitors 10 to 15 SHGs at the village level.

- **Community Differently - abled Facilitators(CDFs) –**

CDFs are the para professionals selected one per VPRC, trained and deployed for the community based rehabilitation management. They mainly identify the needs of differently abled-persons, arrange necessary institution based rehabilitation training for them and link them with various Government schemes to ensure their coverage through convergence.

- **Community Professionals – Jobs (CP-Jobs)–**

TNSRLM acts as a pioneer in providing youth skill training and implements various trainings to youth. In-order to mobilize youth from villages and to monitor their progress, CP-Jobs are identified and deployed. These CP-Jobs maintain the database of youth at the village and enable skilling for wage employment in desired

trades. Thus community based monitoring is ensured.

- **Community Bank Coordinators (CBCs)**– To ensure bank linkage for the SHGs two efficient members per cluster are selected as Community Bank Coordinators and given training on credit linkage, financial inclusion and financial products and schemes of the government and banking sectors. They, in turn guide the SHGs to get bank linkage, credit facilities, repayment and insurance etc. and conduct meetings among the SHGs to create awareness on the financial literacy and cashless transactions.

#### **7.4.4. Training to Bankers**

To improve the SHG-bank linkage TNSRLM takes necessary efforts to create awareness among various stakeholders. Bankers are the important stakeholders and their support is inevitable in the SHG-bank linkages.

Hence TNSRLM gives thrust to create awareness among bankers through special sessions and seminars in which concepts of SHG-Bank Linkage, Financial Inclusion and

Financial Literacy are imparted. A pool of Resource Persons is trained to conduct the sessions and workshops for the bankers at district level.

#### **7.4.5. Training to Block Level Federations (BLF)**

The Block Level Federations will be formed in all 385 blocks of the State and they will be provided training on Organisational Development and Financial Management. These Block Level Federations are the secondary level institutions to facilitate PLFs and would encompass the representatives from Panchayat Level Federations as members.

In addition, these Block Level Federations will also act as Block level Training Centres (BLTCs) and will impart trainings to SHGs, VPRCs and PLFs. These BLTCs will provide sufficient opportunities to identified resource persons to strengthen the Project. BLTCs act as a service agency which would support TNSRLM implementation in the Capacity Building component with a service cost of 15%. In future, it will develop as an independent federation that will sustain itself through its various trainings to other agencies also.

#### **7.4.6. Capacity Building – Activities during 2017-18**

- 12,118 Community Self Help Group Trainers (CSTs) were trained on SHG Book keeping to train SHG Animator & Representatives.
- 5,000 SHGs of Phase III Blocks were trained on SHG Animator & Representative and Members training.
- 2,480 Bankers, Community Bank Coordinators & Office Bearers of PLFs were trained on Financial Inclusion.
- 2,000 Cluster Level Facilitators were trained on Project Themes (MIS-Transitory, DDU-GKY, e-Mathi, Pro-LIFE, Kiosk, WHH) in all 3 Phases.
- 17,562 members of 5,854 VPRCs were given book keeping training.
- 30,568 members of PLFs were trained on PLF Governance and Financial Management.
- 10,140 members of 507 VPRCs were given refresher training on Community Operation Manuals under NRLP.

- All the Office Bearers of 450 PLFs in 4 NRLP districts were trained on PLF Governance and Financial Management.
- All the members of 507 VPRCs in 4 NRLP districts were trained on Institution Building & Management.

#### **7.5. Skill and Placement Programme**

##### **7.5.1. Skill Training with Placement**

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission envisions to transform the State into a skilled state by 2023 through skilling the rural poor youth. The Skill training programme has been in implementation as Aajeevika Skill Training Programme during the years 2012–14 and subsequently as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) from the year 2014–15 onwards. The programme is an important intervention under TNSRLM which aims at poverty alleviation for rural households.

The programme is funded by the Centre and State Government in the ratio of 60:40. The State implements the programme by partnering with both Public and Private Institutions which have obtained Permanent Registration Number (PRN) from MoRD, GoI.

The major sectors of training in the State are

Automotive	Tourism & Hospitality
Health Care	Electrical & Electronics
Leather	Construction
IT / ITES	Farm Equipment Maintenance
Retail	Welding
Garments	Industrial Production & Manufacturing
Banking Financial Services & Insurances (BFSI)	Logistics & Supply Chain Management
Beauty & Wellness	Renewable Energy

**Distinctive features of DDU-GKY**

1. Placement linked and Market led programme.
2. Placing 70% of trained candidates is mandatory.
3. Course duration varies from 3 to 12 months according to the job role and skill requirement in the job market.
4. Both residential and non-residential trainings are provided.
5. Rural youth from poor households in the age group of 18 to 35 years are the eligible beneficiaries (upper age limit is 45 years in case of women, Particularly

Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Widows, Freed bonded labourers & Transgenders)

6. Social inclusion through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST – 50%, Minorities – 15%, Differently abled persons – 3% and Women (combining all categories)–33 %).
7. Facilitation by the field level functionaries (CP-Jobs, CF-Skills) for mobilizing the candidates and community based monitoring.
8. Counselling for Parents during mobilisation.
9. Training modules include domain curriculum and also non-domain areas such as spoken English, basics in computer, soft skills and On-the-Job Training (OJT).
10. Candidates on completion of training and assessment are awarded with certificates issued by the Government agencies namely National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).
11. Minimum remuneration of Rs.6,000/- per month or the minimum wages of the State for the semi-skilled person,

whichever is higher will be ensured for the trained candidates on placement.

12. The scheme is inbuilt with Post-placement Support, Career progression and facilitate through Migration support Centres across the state.
13. The scheme facilitates both domestic and foreign placements.
14. One year monitoring and facilitation after placement.

From the year 2012-13 onwards, 40,604 candidates have been trained and 31,642 candidates have been placed.

**Table 7.4**  
**Abstract of District wise cumulative target and achievement under Skill & Placement of TNCDW (From 2012 – 13 to 2017-18)**

SI. No	Districts	Target	Trained	Placed
1	Ariyalur	385	285	221
2	Coimbatore	3,550	2,280	1,753
3	Cuddalore	1,660	1,560	1,288
4	Dharmapuri	425	325	282
5	Dindigul	1,385	1,180	910
6	Erode	1,950	1,745	1,529
7	Kancheepuram	5,130	1,944	1,560
8	Kanyakumari	620	620	366
9	Karur	750	510	445
10	Krishnagiri	1,560	927	749
11	Madurai	1,860	730	302
12	Nagapattinam	1,207	973	716
13	Namakkal	1,756	1,156	913
14	Nilgiris	450	345	271
15	Perambalur	592	492	414
16	Pudukottai	1,790	1,410	1,072
17	Ramnad	1,200	1,200	952

SI. No	Districts	Target	Trained	Placed
18	Salem	1,530	951	752
19	Sivagangai	980	840	712
20	Thiruvannamalai	3,335	2,133	1,675
21	Thanjavur	1,533	1,513	1,166
22	Theni	718	613	542
23	Thiruvallur	3,295	1,760	1,241
24	Thoothukudi	250	150	88
25	Tirunelveli	1,480	980	650
26	Tiruppur	3,350	2,850	2,553
27	Tiruvarur	845	745	521
28	Trichy	1,300	1,060	670
29	Vellore	4,215	2,357	1,637
30	Villupuram	4,150	1,800	1,450
31	Virudhunagar	1,810	1,570	1,302
	TNPVP	3,600	3,600	2,940
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58,661</b>	<b>40,604</b>	<b>31,642 *</b>

**Table 7.5**  
**Sector wise cumulative target and achievement under skill and placement – (From 2012 – 13 to 2017-18)**

SI. No.	Sector	Total Trained	Placed
1	Industries	3,753	3,034
2	Information Technology	13,013	11,028
3	Garments & Apparel	9,423	7,516
4	Hospitality	2,837	2,214
5	Construction	771	540
6	Automobile	3,903	2,717
7	Beauty & Culture	786	653
8	Fire & Safety	8	7
9	Health	1,921	1,247
10	Retail	1,703	1,067
11	Leather	270	233
12	Driving	2,115	1,386
13	Automotive	66	0
14	Electronics	35	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,604</b>	<b>31,642</b>

**\* Placement is being arranged through PIAs for the balance trained candidates.**

From the year 2016–17 onwards projects are being sanctioned to the PIAs (Project Implementing Agencies) as three year projects. A target of 44,416 candidates has been fixed for the years 2016–17 to 2018–19. Till now 23 projects have been sanctioned to the training partners for training 26,631 candidates.

### 7.5.2. Placement through Job Mela/Fair

In order to facilitate interaction between job seekers and job providers, Melas are being organized at the District level / Block level by the DMMUs, TNSRLM under the DDU-GKY skill program. Information about the participating companies and profiles required for the respective job roles, date and venue of the Melas are disseminated by the district administration to the community through different modes of communication.

During the Mela, awareness on the benefits and facilities available in the company/industry on joining, are explained to the participants. Candidates are also counselled in the same venue for taking right decisions in choosing the job offers according to

the qualification and aspirations of every individual.

During the year 2016 - 17, 366 Job Melas were organized and 35,660 candidates have been placed. During the year 2017-18, so far 48 Job melas and 289 job fairs have been organized across the State. On participation in the melas and fairs, 41,657 candidates have been placed in 5,217 industries/organizations.

**Table 7.6**  
**DDU GKY - Job Mela / Job Fair 2017-18**

SI. No	Name of the District	Target		Completed		Participations	
		Job Mela	Job Fair	Job Mela	Job Fair	No. of Industries participated	No. of candidates placed
1	Ariyalur	1	6	1	5	62	782
2	Coimbatore	2	12	2	10	386	1413
3	Cuddalore	2	13	2	13	291	1728
4	Dharmapuri	1	8	0	8	93	276
5	Dindigul	2	14	2	10	262	1,386
6	Erode	2	14	2	5	409	2,174
7	Kancheepuram	2	13	1	11	42	1,351
8	Kanniyakumari	1	9	1	4	56	1,184
9	Karur	1	8	1	8	65	1,009
10	Krishnagiri	1	10	1	10	68	446
11	Madurai	2	13	2	9	143	2,215
12	Nagapattinam	2	11	2	11	220	1,907
13	Namakkal	3	15	3	15	321	2,195
14	Nilgiris	1	4	1	4	105	427
15	Perambalur	1	4	1	4	87	368
16	Pudukottai	2	13	1	10	87	712
17	Ramnad	2	11	2	8	41	235
18	Salem	3	20	0	2	15	217
19	Sivagangai	2	12	2	9	160	1,745

SI. No	Name of the District	Target		Completed		Participations	
		Job Mela	Job Fair	Job Mela	Job Fair	No. of Industries participated	No. of candidates placed
20	Thiruvannamalai	3	18	2	16	82	2,245
21	Thanjavur	2	14	2	14	296	1,299
22	Theni	1	8	1	5	152	625
26	Tirunelveli	3	19	2	3	208	745
23	Thiruvallur	2	14	2	12	43	679
24	Thiruvarur	1	10	1	5	48	693
25	Thoothukudi	2	12	2	12	98	1,622
27	Tiruppur	2	13	0	6	114	439
28	Trichy	2	14	2	13	478	1,571
29	Vellore	3	20	3	20	219	2,319
30	Villupuram	3	22	2	19	412	6,119
31	Virudhunagar	2	11	2	8	154	1,531
<b>Total</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>5217</b>	<b>41,657</b>

## 7.6. Financial Inclusion

### 7.6.1. Bank linkage to SHGs

SHG Bank Linkage Programme (BLP) in Tamil Nadu is one of the best in the country. SHGs Bank linkage programme enables the poor women not only to come out of debt trap but also helps to start economic activities for livelihood to augment more income for the family, to live a reasonable life and helps them to gradually come out of poverty.

SHGs BLP enables women to avail loan at lower rate of interest and build a strong and congenial relationship with bankers for up scaling their economic activities by availing

higher quantum of loans continually. Timely and adequate credit delivery at a reasonable rate of interest under the programme has enabled economic empowerment of women in the state.

During the year 2017-18, against a target of Rs.7,000 crore, Rs.8,332 crore was achieved through credit linkage of 2,72,089 SHGs. In the last seven years alone, totally Rs.41,180 crore has been availed as credit by the SHGs through both public and private sector banks in the state.

### 7.6.2. Interest Subvention to SHGs

In order to help the poor SHG women to come out of poverty as envisaged in the Financial Inclusion Committee report, National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), GoI has introduced Interest Subvention scheme since 2013-14 to women SHGs who have availed loans up to Rs.3 lakh by providing interest subvention over and above the rate of 7% upto a maximum of 5.5% payable to the SHGs on prompt repayment.

Interest subvention scheme to SHGs is directly implemented by the Government of India in 9 districts viz., Dharmapuri, Vellore,

Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Trichy and Dindigul. In the remaining 22 districts, the scheme is being implemented by the State through TNSRLM. SHGs who repay the loan instalment and interest amount regularly without any delay or default will become eligible for Interest Subvention.

So far, 1,29,408 SHGs which have availed loans from Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks have been provided with Interest subvention to the tune of Rs.27.31 crore by TNSRLM. During 2017-18, 9,488 SHGs have been provided with Interest Subvention of Rs.1.46 crore. Efforts have been taken by Government of Tamil Nadu to include the data from Cooperative Banks such as DCCB, PACS etc., and Private Sector Banks to enable the SHGs which are availing loan from these banks to avail interest subvention.

### **7.6.3. Bulk Loan to Panchayat Level Federations**

To bridge the gap between the growing needs of SHGs and the available fund sources, the PLFs obtain bulk loan from the banks to

ensure the adequate credit flow to SHGs. During the last seven years Rs.140.90 crore has been provided by banks as Bulk Loan to 597 PLFs. During 2017-18, Rs.11.85 crore was provided by banks to 34 PLFs.

### **7.7. Livelihoods Promotion**

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission is implementing various livelihood programmes to enhance the household incomes by involving women in farm and non-farm sectors. The livelihood activities are being implemented in all districts.

#### **7.7.1. Farm Activity**

##### **Primary Producer Groups**

A group of 30 women engaged in agriculture are aggregated and formed as a Primary Producer Group. Based on the crop raised and other activities, skill training and training on modern technologies are imparted to the producer members in convergence with the Agriculture and Allied Departments.

So far 768 Farmer Producer Groups have been formed and 30,720 women farmers were benefitted. Similarly Producer Groups are also

formed in allied sectors like dairy, goat rearing etc.,

A sum of Rs.30,000/- is given to each group as financial assistance for accessing common facilities such as tools, inputs and marketing support.

Further it is proposed to extend farm activity in additional 3,044 Village Panchayats wherein 76,100 beneficiaries will be benefitted. It is proposed to form 3,044 Primary producer groups at the rate of one per Village Panchayat and seed money ranging from Rs.40,000/- to 1,00,000/- will be given to the Farmer Producer Groups for pursuing agricultural activities collectively.

### **7.7.2. Non-Farm Activity**

To promote non-farm activities, this scheme was implemented in 800 Village Panchayats in the Phase I districts. 10 beneficiaries per village panchayat have been provided with the financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- each for the establishment of new livelihood activity or to upgrade or restructure their existing activity. Under this Scheme 8,000 beneficiaries have been benefitted and an

expenditure of Rs.8.00 crore has been incurred so far.

It is proposed to upgrade/establish 160 units of Micro enterprises in 4 NRLP districts @Rs.2.90 lakh per unit. 15 beneficiaries from each unit will be identified and each of them will be provided through VPRCs with the financial assistance of Rs.19,000/- (Rs.15,000/- as seed money and Rs.4,000/- for Capacity Building). The repayment will start after 2 months on receipt of financial assistance.

### **7.7.3. Livelihood CRPs**

As per National Rural Livelihood Mission guidelines, persons from the community itself have to act as Community Resource Persons (CRPs). Totally 1,536 Community Resource Persons @ 2 persons per Village Panchayat have been identified, trained and positioned in the villages where the livelihood activities are undertaken. Further it is proposed to train 6,088 Community Resource Persons to form and nurture 3,044 Farmer Producer Groups.

#### **7.7.4. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a sub component of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). This scheme aims at enhancing the participation of women in agriculture and to increase their income through increase in production and productivity.

This scheme is implemented in 166 Village panchayats of 10 blocks in Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur and Villupuram Districts. The total outlay of the project is Rs.15.96 crore for 3 years. So far, 14,800 Mahila Kisans were trained. Funds of Rs.3.99 crore has been received and Rs.3.52 crore has been spent. Further, MKSP Phase – II is being implemented in 4 blocks of Karur and Villupuram districts at a total outlay of Rs.8.39 crore and 12,000 Mahila Kisans will be benefitted in 3 years in these phase-II blocks.

#### **7.7.5. Special Livelihood Scheme for Women Headed Households (WHH)**

According to 2011 Census 25.88 lakh households are headed by women. A new

programme focusing on the provision of skill training coupled with placement was sanctioned vide G.O/Ms.No.82 RD&PR (CGS3) department dated 25.5.2015 for the benefit of Women Headed Households.

The required fund is accessed from various livelihood mission programmes implemented both in urban and rural areas besides Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission. TNSDM has sanctioned Rs.3.14 crore to impart training to 2,522 women of which 2,342 Women Headed Household members have been benefitted under this scheme. Totally 81,209 women were benefitted through convergence under various schemes.

#### **7.7.6. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)**

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is to help the rural poor to free themselves from poverty by setting up enterprises and to provide support to them till the enterprise stabilizes. The project support is available to provide the target group with business skills, exposure, start-up loans and business support during the first critical six months of the enterprises.

SRLM implements this programme partnering with qualified Non-Governmental organizations. Under this programme, 2,400 enterprises in 2 pilot blocks viz., Thiruporur of Kancheepuram district and Ulundurpet of Villupuram district will be established. The total outlay of the project is Rs.11.96 crore for 4 years and will be shared between GoI and the State Govt. in the ratio of 60:40. First instalment for Rs.60.00 lakh has been sanctioned and a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been released for baseline survey and capacity building to the Project Implementing Agencies and work is in progress.

### **7.7.7. Marketing Support**

#### **a) Exhibition**

TNSRLM supports SHGs for marketing of their products periodically through exhibition, bazaars and marketing complexes. These exhibitions create avenues for improving marketability of SHG products and marketing skills of SHGs members.

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 2017-18, Navarathiri Exhibition was conducted in which 120 SHGs have participated and sold products worth Rs.55.34 lakh.

In addition to the State level exhibition, District level exhibitions are also held during important local festivals and other occasions. During 2017-18, 50 exhibitions were conducted at District Level in which 1,181 SHGs participated and Rs.230.70 lakh worth of SHG products were sold.

Sale of Articles of Rural Artisans Society (SARAS) exhibitions are a regular annual event and are able to elicit wide participation of Self Help Groups from all over the country. The participants bring an impressive range of rural products. During the year 2017-18, 602 SHGs from Tamil Nadu have participated in 13 SARAS Exhibitions at National level and the sale proceeds is Rs.113.16 lakh.

### **b) State and District Supply & Marketing Societies**

The State Supply and Marketing Society (SSMS) is a registered society under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 established for promoting the sale of SHG products and value addition at National and State Levels. Similarly, District Supply and Marketing Societies function at district level to promote SHG products in the districts and to manage kiosks and marketing complexes built for promotion of SHG products. All District Supply and Marketing Societies have been linked to the State Supply and Marketing Society.

### **c) College Bazaars**

College Bazaar is one of the market avenues to familiarise the SHG products among the youth. Such bazaars benefit SHG members to assess the latest market requirements and help in popularising SHG products apart from ensuring good revenues for the SHGs.

During 2017-18, 126 college bazaars have been conducted. In these bazaars 3,173

SHGs have participated and sold products worth of Rs.224.73 Lakh.

### **d) Mathi Kiosk**

Mathi Kiosk is an exclusive sales outlet to promote the sale of SHG products. 137 kiosks have so far been established in prominent locations like tourist places, bus stands, temples, Government offices and other institutions across State. Products like herbal products, handicrafts, stylish jute products, artificial jewelry, minor millets and handmade toys etc., are sold through the kiosks. So far the total sales made through these kiosks are Rs.247.75 lakh.

### **e) Sanitary Napkin Federation (SANFED)**

As a special initiative, TNCDW formed a Sanitary Napkin federation by federating all the 54 SHGs involved in the production of sanitary napkins across the State. The federation will ensure timely and quality supply of belt type napkins to Health Unit Districts (HUDs) to implement Menstrual Hygiene programme.

The Health and Family Welfare department have placed order for the supply of 36,00,000 packs of belt type Sanitary Napkin

for the Implementation of Menstrual Hygiene Programme to SHGs vide G.O.(Ms) No.458, Health and Family Welfare (P2) Department, Dated.08.12.2017.

The napkins produced by SHGs are to be procured by the department @ Rs.21.00/- per pack. It is proposed to supply 36 lakhs Sanitary Napkins @ 3.00 lakh packets per month at a total cost of Rs.7.56 crore through more than 500 SHG members in 54 SHGs.

### **7.8. Management Information System (MIS)**

TNCDW aggregates enormous amount of dynamic socio-economic data every year. A robust data base is essential today for effective delivery of services and credible planning. Hence, efforts will be taken to integrate the existing databases and revamp the MIS to cater to the emerging needs of the organisation.

#### **7.8.1. The eMathi portal**

An exclusive state MIS portal ([www.emathi.org](http://www.emathi.org)) has been developed for TNCDW and was piloted in 2016-17 in 3 blocks. This eMaThi portal will now be equipped to handle both the master and real-time

transaction data of SHGs, PLFs and VPRCs. This system is expected to be fully operational during 2018-19 and as a first initiative, the details of savings, bank credit, repayment, maintenance of books of accounts etc., of the SHGs will be uploaded in the e-Mathi portal and leveraged to ensure online bank linkage.

#### **7.8.2. NRLM-MIS portal**

NRLM has developed and established an online MIS portal for Registration of SHGs, Aadhar Seeding, fund disbursement and updation of Monthly Progress Report. The profiles of SHGs including details of members are registered in this portal and is regularly being updated. Aadhar seeding is also being done through this portal for each member of the SHGs. In 2018-19, eMathi portal will be seamlessly integrated with this database.

#### **7.8.3. NRLM-Transaction Based SHG Digital Accounting System (TBSDAS)**

Transaction Based SHG Digital Accounting System (TBSDAS) is an initiative of NRLM to digitally capture the real time data of SHG activities related to governance, accounting and financial management. TBSDAS is being

implemented in all the 385 Blocks for monitoring and strengthening of the SHGs. In 2018-19, transaction data of all NRLM SHGs will be captured and the captured data will be seamlessly integrated with eMathi.

### **7.9. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)**

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) a scheme funded by both the Central and the State Governments in the ratio of 60:40. It aims at reducing poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.

The mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities. The components of the DAY-NULM scheme are:

1. Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SMID)
2. Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
3. Employment through Skill Training & Placement (ESTP)
4. Capacity Building & Training (CBT)
5. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
6. Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
7. Innovative and Special Projects (I&SP).

**Table 7.7  
Achievement under DAY-NULM in 2017-18**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
1	Formation of SHGs in urban area (Nos)	9,733
2	No. of SHGs provided with Seed Money	7,925
3	Amount of Seed Money provided to SHGs (Rs.in crore)	7.24
4	No. of Individuals assisted under Self Employment Programme (SEP)	9,284
5	Amount assisted under SEP-I (Rs.in crore)	55.7
6	No. of Individual assisted under SEP-G	14986
7	No. of Individuals assisted under SEP G (Rs. In crore)	269.75
8	No. of youth to be trained under EST&P	9874
9	Shelter for Urban Homeless (Nos)	115
10	Support to Urban Street Vendors (Nos)	1,16,431

## 7.10. Other Programmes of TNCDW

### 7.10.1. Awards

Awards have been instituted to encourage key stakeholders and fortify the movement of SHGs.

#### A) Awards to the Best SHGs and Panchayat Level Federations

In order to encourage good governance and social awareness among SHGs, awards have been instituted for SHGs and PLFs at State, District and Block levels. These awards are intended to honour the recipients as well as encourage and motivate others towards best practices. These awards are given to 5 best PLFs and 10 best SHGs at the State Level and 1 best PLF and 3 best SHGs at District level.

#### Awards and Prize details

SI. No	Name of the Award	Prize Details
<b>1</b>	<b>Awards to Best SHGs</b>	
A	State level Awards to 10 best SHGs	Rs.1.00 lakh each

SI. No	Name of the Award	Prize Details
B	District level Awards to 10 best SHGs	Rs.25,000 each
C	Block level Awards to SHGs	Certificate
<b>2</b>	<b>Awards to Best PLFs</b>	
A	State level Awards to 5 best PLFs	Rs.3.00 lakh each
B	District level Awards to 1 best PLF	Rs.1.00 lakh each

#### B) Award to Banks

Awards are instituted to appreciate the services of the banks which have rendered support to SHGs and to motivate them.

#### Awards and Prizes to Banks

SI.	Name of the Award	Prize Details
A	State Level Best Performing Bank Award	First, Second and third Awards carry members and Certificate
B	State Level Best Performing exclusive SHG / Women Bank Branch Award	1 <sup>st</sup> Award – Rs.1 lakh 2 <sup>nd</sup> Award – Rs.75,000/-
C	Stat Level Best Performing	1 <sup>st</sup> Award – Rs.1 lakh

SI.	Name of the Award	Prize Details
	other Bank Branch Award	2 <sup>nd</sup> Award – Rs.75,000/- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Award – Rs.50,000/-
D	District Level Best Bank Award	One – Memento and Certificate
E	District Level Best Bank Branch Award	1 <sup>st</sup> Award – Rs.15,000 2 <sup>nd</sup> Award – Rs.10,000/- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Award – Rs.5,000/-

### **7.11. Tamil Nadu State Non-Governmental organizations and Volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC)**

Tamil Nadu State Non-Governmental Organizations and Volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC) was created in the year 2001 as a part of Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women. It was registered as a society under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975.

The objective of the TNVRC is to ensure the Capacity Building to its stakeholders such as Project staff, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Master trainers at State, District & Block levels and to develop various training materials / manuals, Charts and other resource books for the project.

TNVRC is also functioning as State Skill and Placement Cell of TNSRLM.

### **Merger of National Resource Organisation (NRO) with TNVRC**

The National Resource Organization (NRO) wing of TNPVP was providing technical support and capacity building services to other SRLMs. As TNPVP was closed in June 2017, the NRO was merged with TNVRC.

TNVRC has been recognized as NRO on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 by National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development, since the NRO of TNPVP was merged with it. Now, it is providing technical support on Disability & Vulnerability Interventions, Support for Elders, Farm and Non-Farm Livelihoods, Institutional Convergence and support in formation of higher level federations such as Community Professional Learning and Training Centre (CPLTC), Common Livelihood Federations (CLF) etc.,

For providing technical support on Institutional Building & Capacity Building and Strengthening of higher level federations, NRO of TNPVP had entered into a Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) with West Bengal Rural Livelihoods Mission (Anandadhara), Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS- Jeevika) and Pondicherry State Rural Livelihoods Mission (PSRLM) from 2015-16 onwards.

Now, TNVRC-NRO has successfully extended the MoUs with the West Bengal State for one more year from January 2018 and with Bihar State for two more years from April 2018.

#### **7.12. MUTRAM – Monthly Magazine**

Mutram is a monthly magazine for and about the SHGs published by TNCDW. The Mutram Monthly Magazine was started in 1998 and is disseminating information about various women welfare schemes of State and Central Government and other subjects such as education, health, sanitation, women empowerment, poverty reduction, consumer rights and duties, legal support available for women, and success stories of economic empowerment and social mobilization. Currently around 69,000 copies are sold every month to individuals and SHGs.

#### **7.13. Amma Two Wheeler Scheme for working women**

It is a State funded special scheme implemented from 2017-18. It is a scheme to empower working women by enabling them to purchase women friendly two wheelers to ease their commutes to their enterprises, places of employment, engagements with banks and community based institutions. Ease of use is a key consideration and therefore the vehicle is gearless/auto-gearless. The Differently Abled is also assisted under the scheme to purchase retro-fitted two wheelers.

Women who are engaged individually or collectively as a group for a livelihood activity / wage employment and are commuting for a long distance and their earnings being the primary source of income for the family are the intended beneficiaries. This will also include (among others) the following categories.

- 1) Women registered as workers in the Organized and Un-Organized sectors.
- 2) Women employed in Shops and Establishments.

- 3) Women involved in petty trades or Self-employed.
- 4) Women working in Government Aided Organizations / Private Institutions / Government Projects / Community Based Organizations - Panchayats Level Federations(PLF) Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs), Mavatta Makkal Kattral Maiyam (Makamai), who are either on consolidated salary or daily wages or on contract employment.
- 5) Banking correspondents / Banking Facilitators and ASHA workers.

The Government have sanctioned Rs.200 crore for the Year 2017-18. A beneficiary under this scheme will be provided with a maximum subsidy of 50% of the cost of the vehicle or Rs.25,000/- whichever is less, to purchase a brand new motorized gearless/auto-gearred two wheeler whose engine capacity should not exceed 125 cc.

Each year one lakh working women will be benefitted through this scheme. The Scheme is in operation from 2017-18 onwards.

The Scheme was rolled out on 24.2.2018 and 14,214 vehicles have been purchased and a subsidy amount of Rs.31.05 crore have been released for 12,428 vehicles as on 25.5.2018.

## **8. Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP) (Pudhu Vazhvu Project - II)**

### **8.Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP) (Pudhu Vazhvu Project - II)**

#### **Introduction**

The Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP) a World Bank assisted unique Project which aims at promoting rural enterprises and doubling the income of rural communities, will be implemented in 120 Non-PudhuVaazhvu Project blocks of Tamil Nadu covering 3,994 village panchayats spread across 26 districts (except Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Perambalur, Thanjavur and Chennai) of Tamil Nadu.

This project has been built on the success of the earlier World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu PudhuVaazhvu Project (TNPVP), which was launched in November 2005 and implemented in 4,174 Village Panchayats of 120 Backward Blocks in 26 Districts of the State at an estimated cost of Rs.1871.85 Crore benefiting 9.8 lakh rural families which aimed at woman empowerment, poverty alleviation in the rural areas through Community Driven Development approach (CDD). TNPVP was successfully completed on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 after a span of 12 years.

## Objectives of the Project

This is an innovative Project that aims at rural transformation through strategies that look beyond poverty alleviation by building sustainability and prosperity of rural communities through enterprise promotion, access to finance and employment opportunities. The proposed TNRTP will build on existing institutional capital and investments made by Tamil Nadu PudhuVaazhvu Project (TNPVP), Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) and National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP).

## Legal Agreement and Project Effectiveness

The World Bank has approved the Project (Concept) Design of Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP). The Loan Agreement between Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and World Bank and the Project agreement between Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Tamil Nadu and World Bank in respect of Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project was signed

on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2018 at North Block, New Delhi.

In continuation to the signing of the Project Agreement, and furnishing of legal opinion by the State, the World Bank has declared the Project as 'Effective' on 28.02.2018.

## Operation of the Project

Sl. No.	Phase	Blocks	Panchayats
1.	Phase I	26	858
2.	Phase II	52	1716
3.	Phase III	42	1420
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>3994</b>

The Project will be rolled out in a phased manner viz, 26 blocks will be taken for implementation in all Project districts in the first eight months, followed by 52 blocks by the end of 12 months and the remaining 42 blocks by the end of 18 months from the initiation of Project implementation. The project will be executed over a period of 6 years.

## Funding pattern

This Project will be funded in the ratio of 70:30 by the World Bank and Government of Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of

**Rs.919.73 Crore(142.75 Million USD).** The loan assistance from World Bank will be **Rs.644.30 Crore(100 million USD)** and the assistance by Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) will be **Rs.275.43 Crore(42.75 million USD).**

### Project Beneficiaries

The project will target primarily the SHG households, who have basic level of assets, resource and skills created by the previous projects; the focus will be on women, schedule tribes, schedule caste, differently abled, youth and aspiring entrepreneurs. The beneficiaries will be producer households, aggregated into producer groups/producer collectives and individual entrepreneurs across farm and nonfarm sectors in the selected project blocks.

The Project intends to target 4,11,620 direct beneficiaries of which 3,25,000 households will be organized into Producer groups (PGs), Enterprise groups (EGs), and Producer Collectives (PCs). The Project will support around 6,620 individual enterprises; 80,000 beneficiaries (40,000 through convergence with existing flagship Government

skilling programs and 40,000 through Community Skill/Farm Schools).

Sl. No.	Activities	Details	Beneficiaries
1.	Group Enterprises	6000 Producer Groups	3,00,000
		1000 Enterprise Groups	25,000
			<b>3,25,000</b>
2.	Individual Enterprises	Nano	6,000
		Micro	500
		Small	120
			<b>6,620</b>
3.	Skill Development	Through Convergence	40,000
		Through CSS/CFS	40,000
			<b>80,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,11,620</b>

### Project Components

This Project comprises of four components:

- Rural Enterprise Ecosystem Development:** The main objective of this component is to create an enabling rural business development ecosystem. It will include undertaking diagnostic study for sector/sub-sector identification, promotion of rural enterprises (group and individuals),

strengthening of existing rural enterprises, identifying market and value chain development opportunities, provide business development support services, and informed pathways to develop sustainable business. The component will also focus on promoting women-led enterprises and green enterprises.

**2. Enterprise Business Plan financing:**

The component will ensure access to finance for the enterprises promoted under the project - through project supported financial instruments i.e. Matching Grant which will be available to the borrowers, together with the loans sanctioned by the PFI. On prompt repayment of 70% of the loan amount, the borrower is eligible for 30% waiver which will be contributed by the Project. The project will also facilitate convergence with existing financial instruments of other Government departments and partnerships with financial institutions (commercial banks, small finance banks, value chain financing institutions).

**3. Skills and Job Opportunities:** The objective of this component is to create a) sustainable wage and self-employment

opportunities b) to promote relevant skills for higher value Agriculture and allied activities and c) to enable entrepreneurship through market responsive skills and entrepreneurship development.

**4. Project Management, Result Monitoring and Implementation**

**Support:** The objective of this component is to provide support services, Monitoring and Evaluation, Financial management, Procurement Management and Human Resources for successful implementation of the project.

**Organizational Setup**

The Project management and implementation is governed by **Tamil Nadu RuralTransformation Society (TNRTS)** formed under the Department of RuralDevelopment and Panchayat Raj, Government of Tamil Nadu. TNRTS has been formed and registered on **07.07.2017** under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act1975.

At the district level,the District Rural Transformation Society (District Society) will be formed under the Chairmanship of District

Collector, to guide and facilitate the implementation of the project.

The Project will be implemented through the State, District and Block level Project management implementation units.

**State Project Management Unit (SPMU):**The SPMU will be directly responsible for the implementation of the project. The SPMU is headed by the **Chief Executive Officer (CEO)**, an IAS officer on deputation who will be responsible for implementation, overseeing and monitoring of the project interventions.

**District Project Management Unit (DPMU):**The DPMU will be the operational and implementation unit of the District Society, headed by the **District Executive Officer (DEO)**. TNRTP will be implemented in 26 Districts. The District Executive Officer will be supported by 4 Executive Officers in each district unit.

**Block Unit (BU):** The Block Unit will be established in 120 blocks across 26 districts which will be headed by a Block Team Leader and a team of 3 Project Executives.

### **Budgetary Estimate:**

For the year 2018-19, a sum of Rs.100 Crore has been allocated for the implementation of the Project.

### **Activities Proposed to be carried out during the year 2018-19: -**

- The Project will be launched in 26 blocks selected in phase I covering all 26 districts.
- The Project staff will be recruited for State office, District offices and Block offices.
- The Project will establish District Project Management Units (DPMU) in 24 districts (Karur and Theni districts have been merged with Trichy and Madurai DPMU respectively) and 120 Block units.
- The Project will conduct a district level analysis on viable opportunities through District Diagnostic Studies (DDS) in Farm, off farm and Non-farm sectors.
- An in-depth Analysis of selected commodities across the entire value chain will be undertaken to identify

possible interventions for Project Investments.

- A Participatory Growth Plan (PGP) exercise will be developed in the villages concerned with the participation of the communities for identification of Individual Entrepreneurs, Producer Groups, Enterprise Groups and Producer collectives.
- The Project will facilitate Skills and Job opportunities for Youth in the villages.

**9. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
assisted  
POST TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE  
LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

## 9. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

assisted

### POST TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

#### Goal and Objectives

The Tsunami which struck the East Coast of Tamil Nadu on 26th December 2004 inflicted unprecedented loss of lives and property. The livelihoods of the people was shattered and the community infrastructure got severely damaged. The Government of Tamil Nadu in association with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) conceived Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (PTSLP) as a restoration and reconstruction of livelihood opportunities of people affected by the Tsunami in the coastal districts, in a sustainable manner. The objectives include identification and development of income generating activities by building up the capacity of the target group. The programme is implemented in two phases.

#### Programme at a glance

##### a. Phase – I districts

<b>Duration</b>	:	11 years (2008 - 2019)
<b>Cost</b>	:	Rs.283.69 crore
<b>Project areas</b>	:	Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Kanyakumari

##### b. Phase – II districts

<b>Duration</b>	:	3 years (2016 - 2019)
<b>Cost</b>	:	Rs.279.49 crore
<b>Project areas</b>	:	Tiruvarur , Thanjavur , Pudukkottai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli & Thoothukudi

#### Targeted Population

Coastal dwellers (in village directly or indirectly affected by the Tsunami) ie.

- i) Wage labour employed in the fisheries and agriculture sectors;
- ii) Coastal fishers using beach launched craft;
- iii) Small-scale women fish vendors and processors;

- iv) Marginalized occupation groups (e.g. seashell workers)
- v) Small and marginal farmers ;
- vi) Very poor and poor identified through Participatory Rural Appraisal exercise.

### **Organizational Structure**

A State level Programme Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department monitors the implementation of this project. Principal Secretary/Project Director is the implementing authority, and he is assisted by the Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) A District Level Implementation Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of District Collector, assisted by District Implementation unit implements the programme activities with the help of Facilitating NGOs and Cluster Resource Centres.

### **Programme Components**

The three components of the programme are, i) Coastal Area Resource Management; ii) Rural Finance and Risk transfer instruments; iii) Employment Generation and Skill Training.

## **1) Coastal Area Resource Management**

### **(a) Community Support**

In the village level, the programme is implemented by the Cluster Resource Centres. A Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is a group of 5 – 7 coastal panchayats. 64 CRCs have been established in the project area in partnership with Facilitating Non-Governmental Organizations (FNGOs). A Cluster Coordinator, a Facilitator and a Business Promoter and Additional Business Promoters are placed in the CRCs. The Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) field level project implementing agency is a vibrant Community Based Organization (CBO) and each PLF has been provided with office buildings and required furniture for their effective functioning. So far 108 PLF buildings have been constructed at a cost of Rs.8.23 crore.

### **(b) Community Resource Planning**

The community with the active help of the personnel of the CRC undertakes a Participatory Resource Mapping exercise, which identifies and prioritizes the infrastructure needs of the community. Micro plans are

developed based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). Environmental, gender concerns and the various livelihood options are addressed in these micro plans. In 2018 – 19, Rs.19.28 crore is earmarked for undertaking infrastructure works, which are linked to the livelihood needs of the community.

### **(c) Fisheries Resource Management**

In association with Fisheries Department, Awareness creation on scientific management of fisheries resources is being carried out. Identification of key issues in coastal and fisheries resources and their management is crucial, to enable the communities to plan and improve their environment and livelihoods. The services of specialist organizations in the fisheries sector are utilized. Artificial Reefs covering grouper fish modules, reef fish modules and well ring modules have been deployed with the technical support of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) at 18 locations in the sea, to augment fisheries resources.

## **2) Rural Finance and Risk Transfer Instruments**

### **(a) Micro Credit for SHGs**

Ease of accessing credit and uninterrupted credit flow to self help groups and PLFs ensures their sustainability. The SHGs and the PLFs are exposed to the bankers through district level workshops, thereby the credit linkages are facilitated. Exposure visits are arranged for bankers to have direct experience on various good practices of the PLFs and micro enterprises. Panchayat Level Federations are made into Business Development Correspondents (BDCs) of NABFINS, ICICI Bank, Pallavan Gramin Bank (PGB) and Indian Bank. During 2017-18, 800 SHGs with 12927 members have been facilitated with credit linkages to the tune of Rs. 3766 lakh.

Further, 3763 Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) including Fisher women JLGs have been provided with loans for their livelihood activities with Rs.6868.90 lakh.

### **(b) Risk Management and Insurance**

The Vulnerability Reduction Fund extends soft loans at 6% interest rate to the poor at the time of disasters. This fund is managed by the PLFs. The project contributes 4/5<sup>th</sup> share of the fund and 1/5<sup>th</sup> share is contributed by the community. The loan amount ranges from Rs.1000 – 7500 and it is Rs.10000/- to disabled persons.

#### **Utilization of Vulnerability Reduction Fund over the years**

<b>Year wise</b>	<b>No. of people benefited</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.in lakh)</b>
2010 – 11	1875	62.86
2011 – 12	1667	68.46
2012 – 13	3391	151.48
2013 – 14	3870	205.92
2014 – 15	6582	324.28
2015 – 16	6786	343.51
2016 – 17	4376	276.58
2017 – 18	7382	219.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>35929</b>	<b>1653.02</b>

An unique innovation of this project is the insurance scheme to the target population. Workshops on insurance help the community to decide on suitable insurance products. SHGs and the members of Fish Marketing Societies (FMS) are also given training on insurance. Insurance product covers life, health, personal accident, assets etc. A new organization called PTSLP Fishing Asset Risk Mutual Society (PFARMS) has been established solely for the purpose of providing fishing Asset Insurance.

### **(c) Product Development and Innovation Fund**

A new model of domestic Kitchen bio waste based bio gas plants have been established in the project area. So far 709 plants have been installed. Rs.20,900/- is the cost per unit; of which, 30% is grant from the project; with 24% subsidy, 36% is a loan from PLFs and 10% is beneficiary contribution. During the year 2017-18 140 plants at a cost of Rs.26.71 lakh have been installed. These plants are instrumented to Bio recycling.

### **3) Employment Generation and Skill Training**

#### **(a) Support to SHGs**

To ascertain the status of SHGs and PLFs, a structured survey has been undertaken. The identified weak SHGs are provided with capacity building trainings apart from training in income generating activities. The PLFs have been restructured and the office bearers are given various capacity building trainings. For the daily management of PLF accounts, a stipulated tally software has been installed. Dairying, Agriculture, value addition in millets are some of the other income generating activities undertaken by the communities.

#### **(b) Formation of Fish Marketing Societies**

Fish Marketing Societies (FMS) are established in partnership with South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS) and the District Federations of Fish Marketing Societies. So far, 84 Fish Marketing Societies (FMS) have been established. To free the members of the Fish Marketing Societies from indebtedness, a debt redemption loan is given to each member of the FMS ranging between

Rs 15,000 and Rs 70,000. All the FMS have been provided with office buildings and other infrastructure. District fishermen federations have been established at Thiruvallur and Nagapattinam districts and one Regional Federation has been formed at Villupuram for Kancheepuram, Villupuram and Cuddalore districts. 3 Out board motor workshops and 3 boat yards have been established to aid the fishermen in boat repair. For hygienic handling of fish, 4 fish procurement centres and 4 Fish Auction halls have been constructed. Besides the above measures, the fisher women have been facilitated with credit for net mending, formation of JLG for fish vending women.

#### **(c) Income Generation Activities**

Providing livelihood skills is very important in sustaining any of the poverty reduction progress and they play a crucial role in restoration and reconstruction project. Realizing the need, the project has trained 17,092 people in various Income Generation Activities. The training has sensitized the people to available opportunities, ways to tap them and taught them various value addition and marketing options. In 2018 – 19, 8000

people are proposed to be trained in various income generation activities.

#### **(d) Micro Enterprise Development**

Farmer groups, PLFs, members of FMS and poor individuals are encouraged to establish micro enterprises that are viable. Technical specialists / reputed organizations / institutes are engaged in conducting district wise sub-sector studies and analysis. The Programme Management Unit in partnership with Non Government Organizations (NGOs) that have experience in development of micro enterprises works to develop clusters of enterprises in the identified sub-sectors. So far, 189 micro enterprises have been floated in the project area through the Joint Liability Groups. Some of the trades included in the project are Mango cultivation, Vegetable and medicinal plants, Floriculture, fresh fish, dry fish vending, poultry, dairy, goat, coconut farming, coir rope making, coconut thatched leaf, toys making, seashell products, cashew nut processing, saree printing, provision store, mini hotel, beauty parlour, e-centres with DTP.

A Mango Pulp unit is being established in Nagapattinam District at a cost of Rs.9.78 crore. In 2018 – 19, 1449 Joint Liability Groups are proposed to take up micro enterprises.

#### **4) Community based Sea Safety and Disaster Management**

Workshops and trainings have been conducted on sea safety measures (communication aids, life saving techniques etc.,) utilizing subject experts. As there is need to educate school children on disaster management, workshops are conducted to evolve resource material and curriculum on environmental education in primary schools. Teachers have been sensitized on such study material. Developing, printing and dissemination of resource material, its periodical review and presenting awards to model schools are part of this component. It is also planned to inculcate financial literacy among the children studying in coastal schools.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

An effective and simple version of MIS Tally Software is utilized at State, District, Cluster and Panchayat levels. Progress against

outcome indicators are being monitored online regularly. The progress against timelines for individual activities are being tracked every month through review meetings, video conferencing and skype. An Annual Outcome Survey is undertaken by third party for evaluation. Programme Steering Committee (PSC) at the State Level and the Tripartite Portfolio Review meeting (TPRM) at country level are effectively utilized to monitor the progress of the project.

**The Joint Review Mission of IFAD, which reviewed the project from 23.04.2018 to 04.05.2018 has rated the performance of the project as "SATISFACTORY"**

**Organizational Arrangements for Implementation:**

Level	Unit	Guided by
State	Programme Management Unit	Programme Steering Committee (PSC) headed by Additional Chief Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
District	District Implementation Office	District level Implementation advisory committee (DLIAC) headed by Collector.
Village	Cluster Resource Centre	Cluster Advisory Committee (CAC) comprising representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions, Non Government Organizations, traditional institutions etc.

**Project Financing:  
Agency wise:**

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Agency	Amount	
		Phase – I	Phase - II
1.	IFAD	132.32	142.15
2.	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	12.00	16.08
3.	Bank / Micro Finance Institutions	100.61	94.32
4.	Beneficiary Contribution	38.76	26.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>283.69</b>	<b>279.49</b>

**Cumulative Expenditure Financial Statement**

**i) Existing Districts**

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Component	Project Appraisal	Project Mid Appraisal (Ex. Rate as on 05.10.17 is Rs. 05.15)	From 2007 to 2017		2017-18 (01.04.17 to 31.03.2018)		Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 31.03.2018	% against Total Appraisal
				Fund Release upto 2017	Exp. Incurred	Fund Release	Exp. Incurred		
I.	Coastal Area Resource Management	385 1	5632	5591.84	5484.87	272.23	479.81	5964.68	106
II.	Rural Finance & Risk Transfer Instruments	983	1398	1391.25	1329.36	84.23	127.06	1456.42	104
III.	Employment Generation & Skill Training	663 1	9399	5063.18	5049.30	823.22	621.63	5670.93	60
IV.	Community Based Sea Safety & Disaster Management	180	242	235.80	235.51	-	-	235.51	97
V.	Programme Management	159 2	2256	3340.12	3302.55	211.32	372.42	3674.97	163
<b>Total</b>		<b>1323 7</b>	<b>18927</b>	<b>15622.19</b>	<b>15401.59</b>	<b>1391.00</b>	<b>583.74</b>	<b>17002.51</b>	<b>90</b>

## ii) Additional Districts

(Rupees in lakh)

S. No.	Category	Project Appraisal	2016-17		2017-18		Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 31.03.2018	% against Total Appraisal
			AWPB	Exp. Incurred	AWPB	Exp. Incurred (01.04.17 to 31.03.18)		
I.	Works	4421.09	1557.40	0.29	1892.40	191.92	192.21	4.3
II.	Grants & Subsidies	3592.00	757.60	0.00	1946.00	224.86	224.86	6.2
III.	Equipments & Materials	312.02	227.09	3.30	174.57	99.54	102.84	33
IV.	Consultancies	2024.70	859.64	7.91	841.75	125.78	133.69	6.6
V.	Goods Service and Input	3656.07	623.92	1.57	794.94	349.06	350.63	9.5
VI.	Salaries and Allowances	1816.63	736.96	0.17	725.11	288.69	288.86	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>15822.51</b>	<b>4762.61</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>6374.77</b>	<b>1279.85</b>	<b>1293.09</b>	<b>8</b>

## 10. BUDGET

## **10. BUDGET FOR 2018-2019**

A sum of Rs.17,869.931 Crore is provided in the Budget for the year 2018-19. Out of which, the Revenue Expenditure is Rs.15,783.081 Crore and Capital Expenditure is Rs.2,086.850 Crore,

## **11. CONCLUSION**

## **11. Conclusion**

The strategies adopted by this government for comprehensive development of rural area include development of rural infrastructure, rural housing, rural connectivity, provision of basic amenities, poverty alleviation, clean environment and sanitation have been elaborated.

The Chief Minister's Solar powered Green House Scheme launched by the former Chief Minister is a flagship programme of this Government and also an unique scheme in addressing the rural housing issues. The implementation of MGNREGS has given a new thrust in such a way that it will increase the income of the poor families, more number of works in each Village Panchayat, judicious selection of works, land development activities which will benefit SC/ST and Marginal Farmers in rural areas.

This government continues to implement Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme to enable optimal utilization of funds for Upgradation, Strengthening and Maintenance of rural roads for ensuring all weather road connectivity in rural areas,

besides investing huge funds through various other Rural Development Schemes.

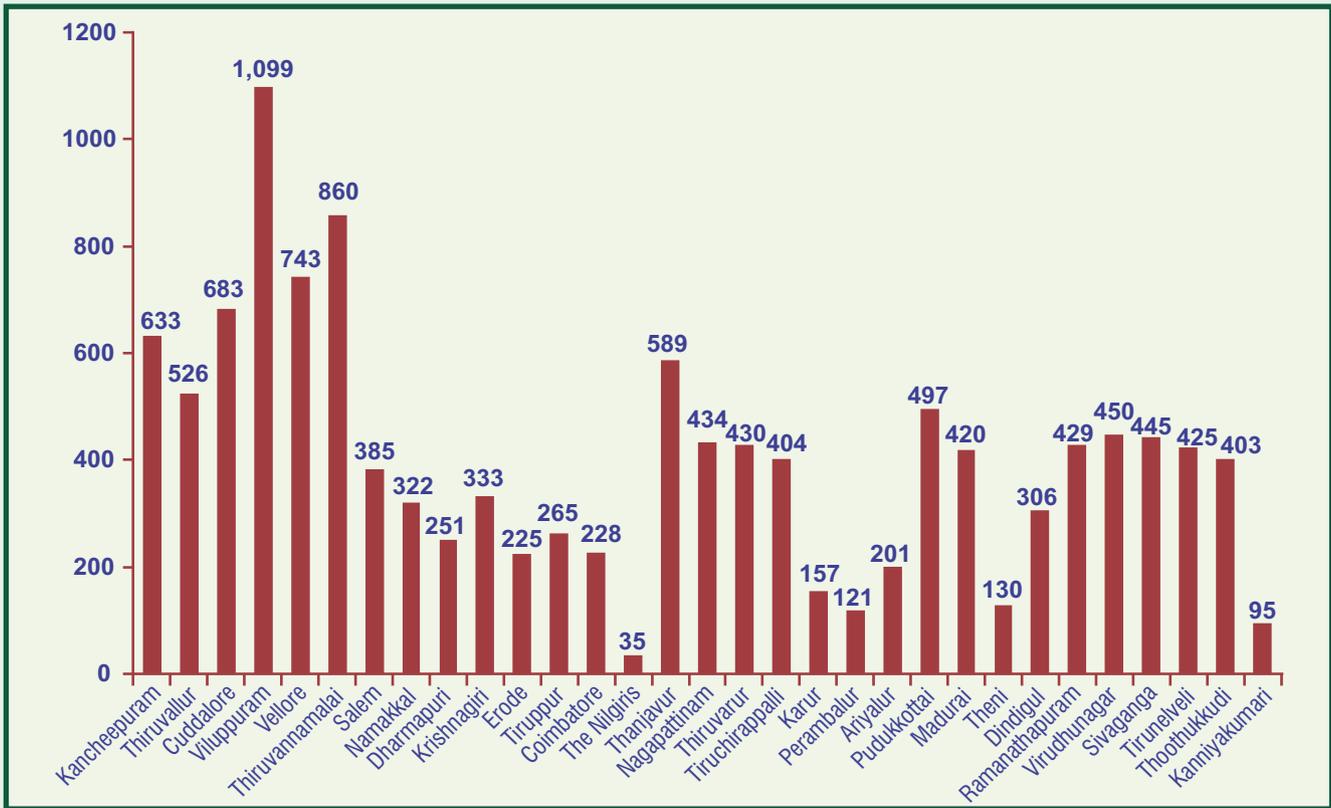
This Government is adopting a multi-pronged approach in its noble endeavour towards the achievement of Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam – Munnodi Thamizhagam. The field functionaries of various Stakeholder Departments like Health and Family Welfare, School Education, Social Welfare are actively engaged along with the widely present Social Capital viz., Woman Self Help Groups in promoting Safe sanitation practices. Their continuous engagement will be ensured to sustain the Open Defecation Free Status which is vital in the overall Development of the State.

The implementation of the Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (TNPVP) and the Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM) has provided the rural poor and the rural women with myriad opportunities. The objective of this Government is to make the women self-reliant through empowerment, skill development and financial assistance. The thrust in the coming years will be on promoting sustainable rural enterprises and rural

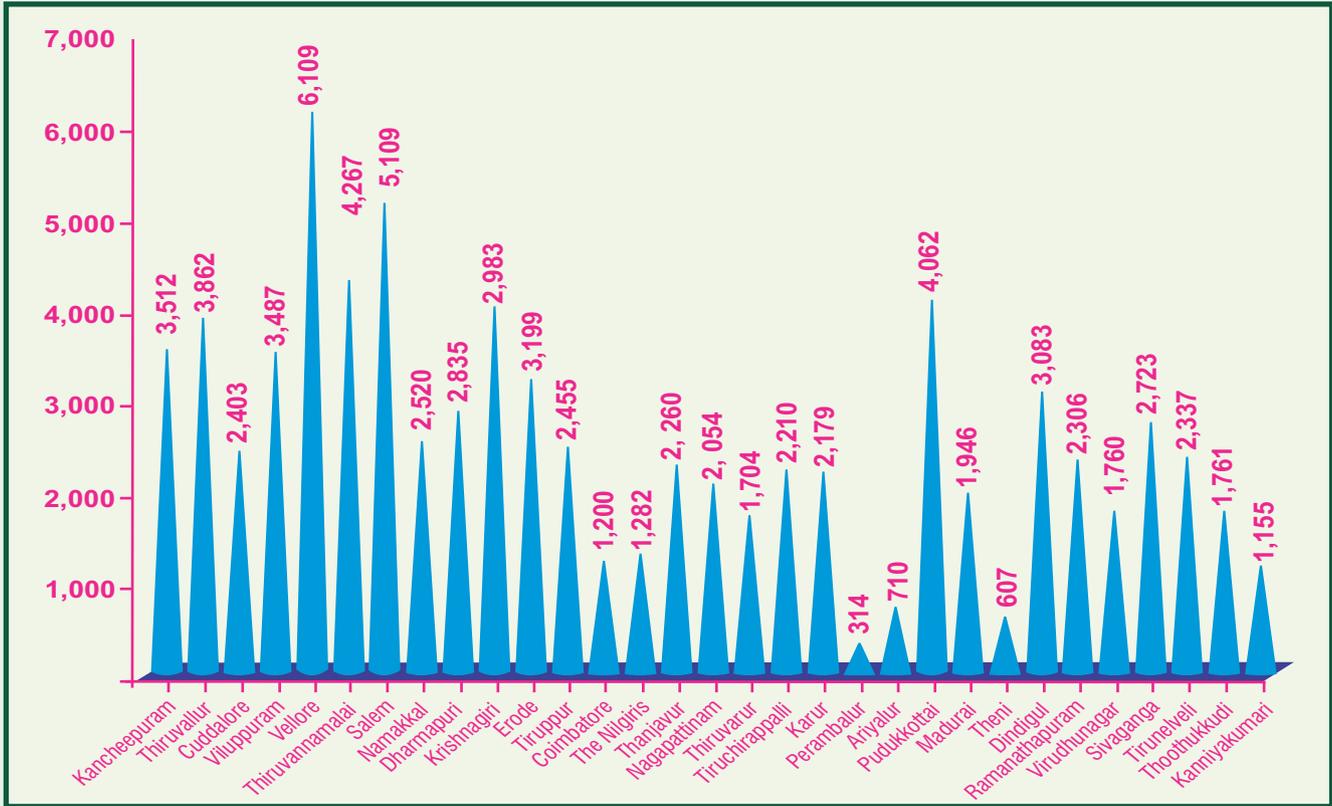
employment as a prime strategy of rural development. The Government will continue to maximise the involvement of the Self Help Groups in its endeavour towards making visible transformation in rural Tamil Nadu.

The Government will continue to implement the policies and programmes as set out by the **Hon'ble former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma** steadfastly so as to ensure Tamilnadu the best performing state in the country in all fronts.

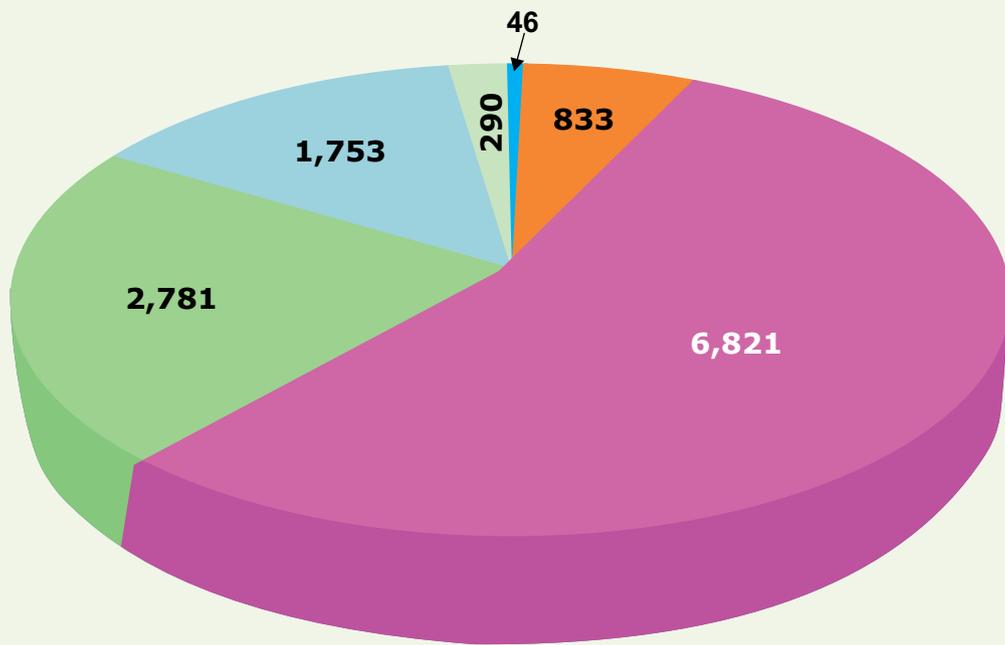
**S.P.VELUMANI**  
**Minister for Municipal Administration,**  
**Rural Development and Implementation**  
**of Special Programme**



**District wise Number of Village Panchayats**

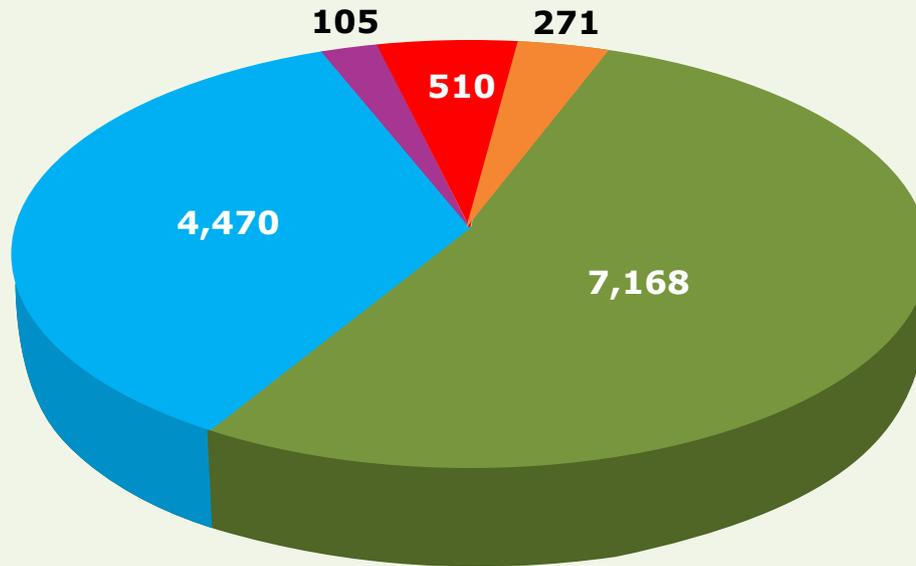


**District wise Number of Habitations**



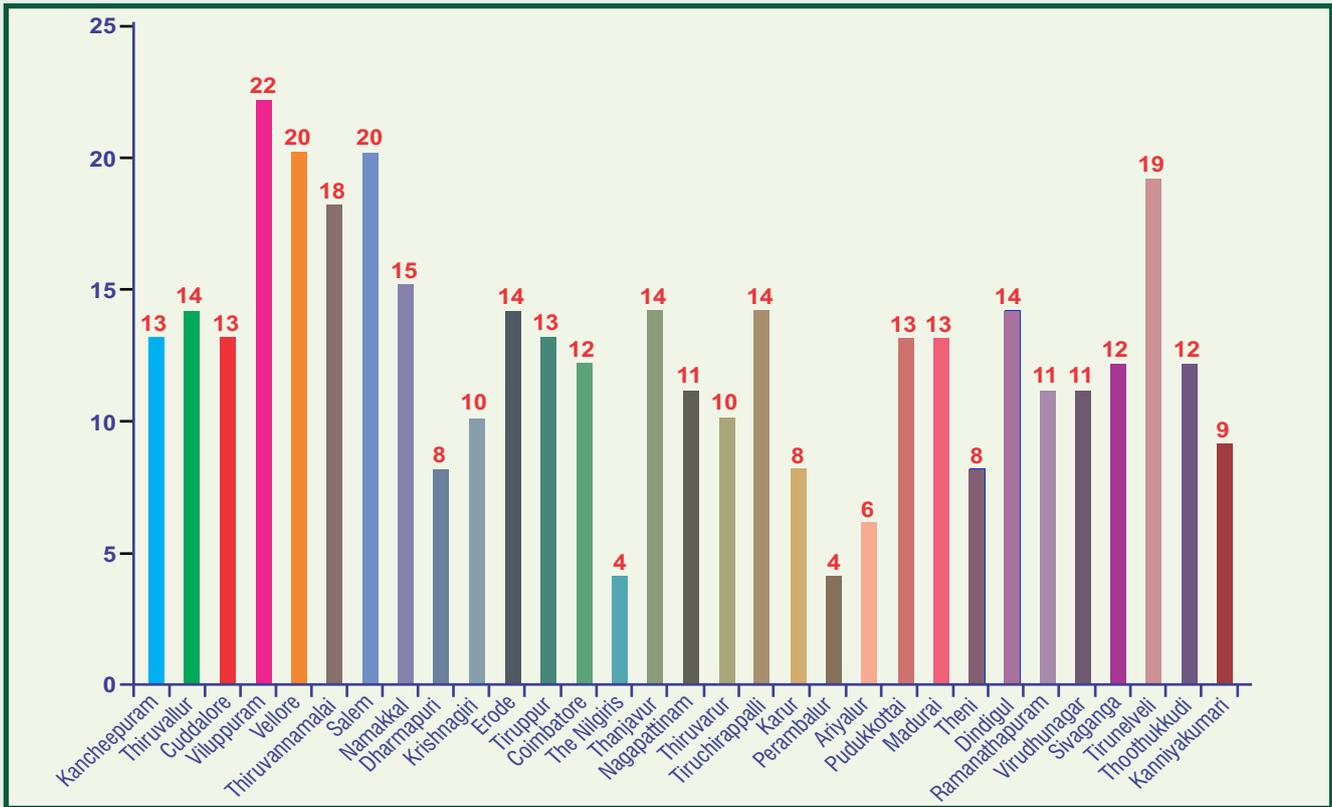
■ 500 and below ■ 501-1,000 ■ 1,001-3,000 ■ 3,001-5,000 ■ 5,001-10,000 ■ Above 10,000

**Details of Village Panchayats on the basis of Population as per 2011 Census**

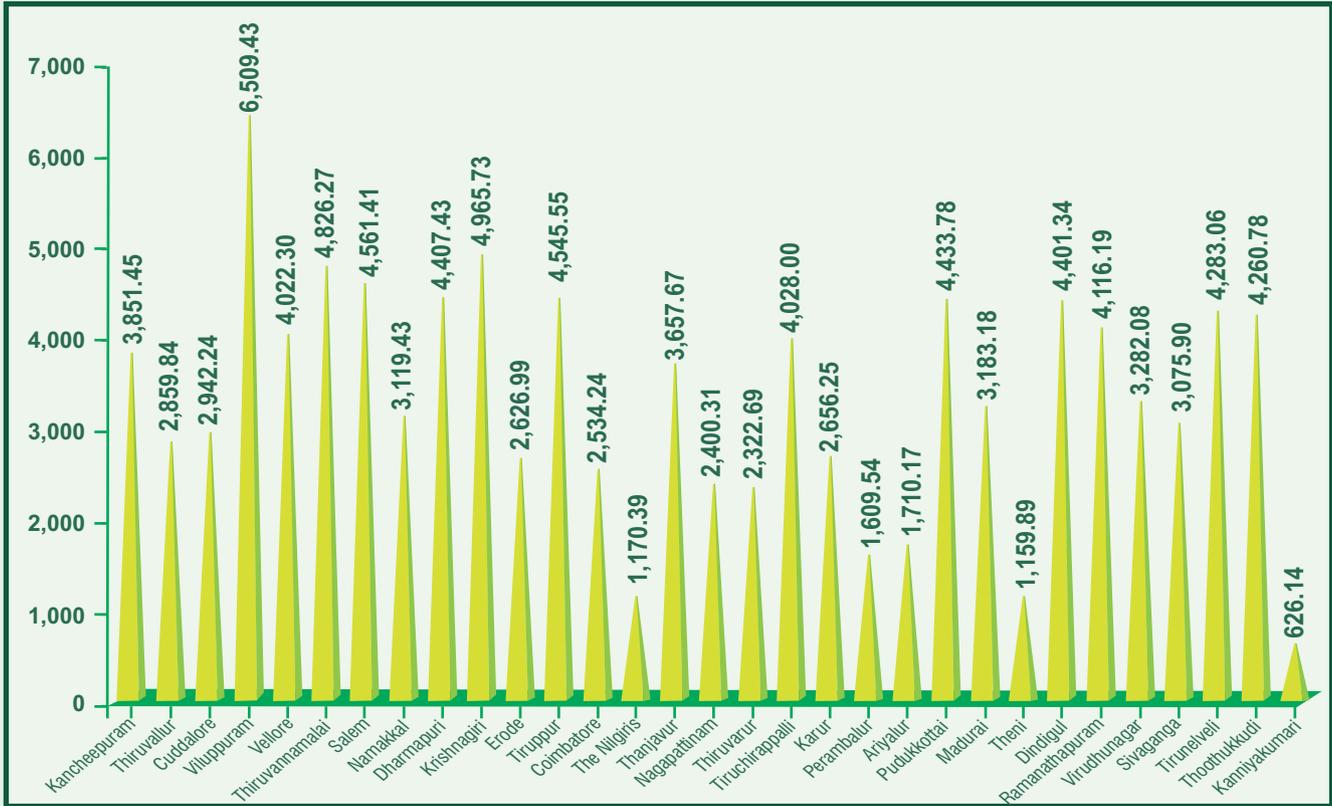


- Rs.8-10 Lakh
- Rs.10-20 Lakh
- Rs.20-50 Lakh
- Rs.50 Lakh -1 Crore
- Above Rs. 1 Crore

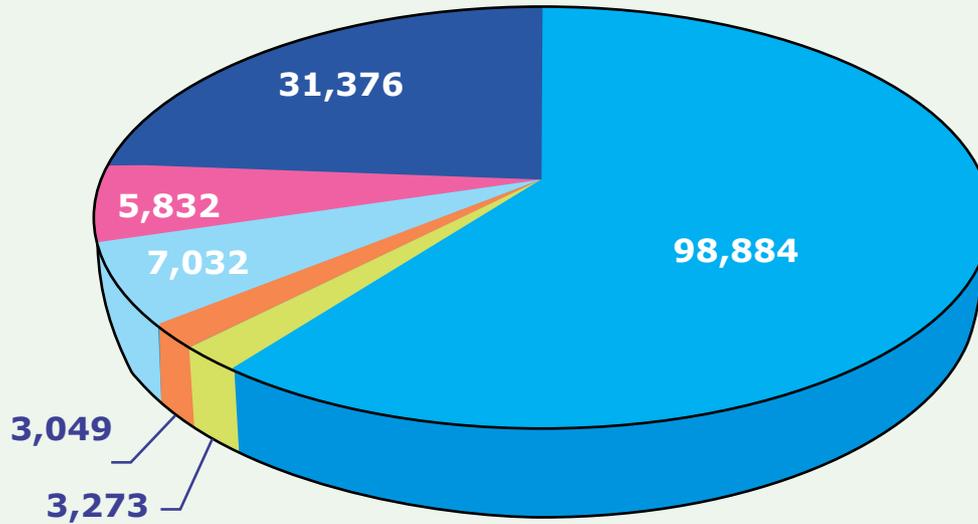
**Details of Village Panchayats based on Income range**



**District wise Number of Panchayat Unions**



**District wise Rural Area (in Sq. km)**

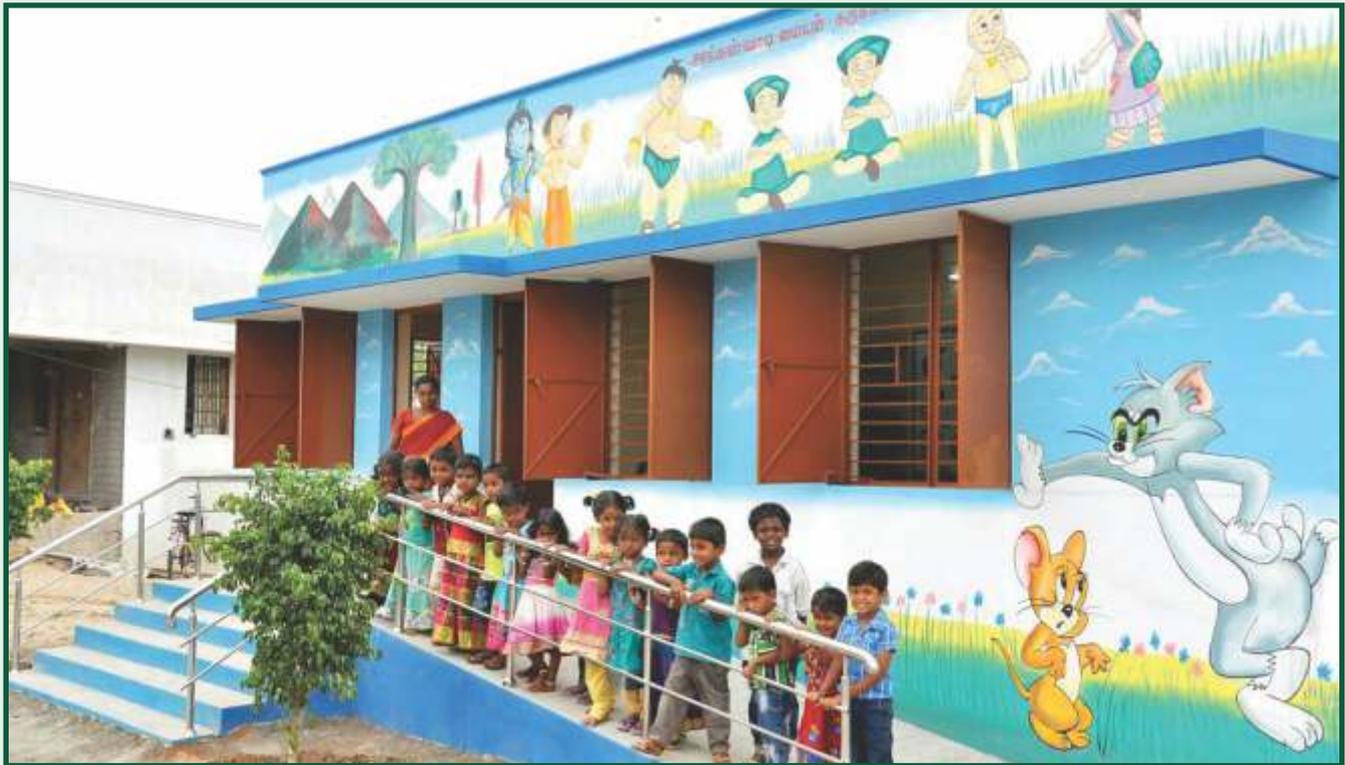


- Black topped
- Cement concrete
- Double layer WBM
- Single Layer WBM
- Gravel
- Earthen

**Rural Roads (in Km)**



**Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House**



**New Anganwadi Building**



**Formation of Block Topped Road**



**Construction of New Bridge**



**New Panchayat Union Office**



**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Activities**



**Construction of Check Dam Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**



**Amma Park and Amma Gym**



**'Thooimaiye Sevai Campaign', one of the activities under 'Muzhu Sugaathara Thamizhagam - Munnodi Thamizhagam' was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 17.09.2017**



**Multi Purpose Centre in  
State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj**



**Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu hands over the subsidy based Amma Two Wheelers for working women**



**Terrace Garden formed by Women's SHGs**



**College Bazaar**



**Economic Activity by Self Help Group**