



Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

Policy Note 2019 - 2020

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Special Programme

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1. INTRODUCTION

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE

2019-20

Introduction

“The best, quickest and most efficient way is to build up from the bottom. Every village has to become a self-sufficient republic. This does not require brave resolutions. It requires brave, corporate, intelligent work.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Tamil Nadu being a welfare State, is concerned with the Economic Growth, Social Justice and Improvement in the living standards of the rural people, by deploying an efficient delivery mechanism to provide adequate quality services and essential minimum needs.

The primary objective of the Government is the provision of basic infrastructure facilities and social services in the rural areas and assistance to the individual families and Self-Help Groups, living below the poverty line. The Welfare and

development of the people living in rural areas are the driving force which propel this Government in formulating socio-economic policies and designing various Rural Development programs towards fulfillment of those policies. Poverty eradication through creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities and provision of basic infrastructure and services in rural areas are the prime objectives of various Rural Development Programmes.

So far, Rural Development planning to accomplish the above objectives, was done at the Panchayat level, which are the basic structural units of development process. But, rural people consider that the planning process should be done at the habitation level for fulfilling all their basic needs. To fulfill the people's expectation, this Government is committed to take up the Planning and Implementation of the rural development schemes at the level of habitation with the 'bottom-up' approach.

The Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS) is one of the special initiatives of this Government which has been formulated to address the housing needs of rural poor as well as to promote green energy in rural areas. This is a first of its kind scheme in India

which provides spacious homes with clean energy. From the year 2011-12 to 2018-19, a total of 3.60 Lakh Green houses were taken at an estimate cost of Rs.7,200 crore. Further, a new scheme called “Repair to Houses constructed 25 years before under various Government Schemes” was introduced during the year 2018-19 to carry out repairs for 45,594 houses which were constructed under various Government schemes 25 years before at an estimate cost of Rs.227.97 crore of State fund. This scheme enables the rural poor to give facelift to their existing homes with Government support.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is the only social security scheme for poverty alleviation which provide legal entitlements to the rural unskilled 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 stands top in the country in the generation of women persondays to the tune of 85.4% as against the National average of 54.55%.

Under MGNREGS 82.47% of the total allocation for the State is spent on Natural

Resource Management (NRM) works like construction of Check dam, soak pit, renovation of traditional water bodies and massive tree plantation. Other infrastructure development works like Rural Connectivity, Cement Concrete Pavement, Paver Block, Construction of Panchayat office, Food Grain Godown, Milk Collection Centres, etc., are also being taken up.

Some of the noble objectives and goals of Sustainable Development of United Nations is effectively achieved by the successful implementation of MGNREGS by the State of Tamil Nadu. The goals of 'No Hunger' and 'No Poverty' is achieved through the provision of employment to the unskilled rural household for a maximum of 100 days in a year thereby plays a vital role in provision of livelihood of rural poor. 'Gender Equality' is ensured through the disbursement of equal wages for both men, women and no disparity of wages among them. 'Climate Change / action' is controlled through the soil and moisture conservation works like Rainwater harvesting works through earthen bunding, check dams, renovation / rejuvenation of traditional water bodies and drought proofing works in public and private lands.

The Government had understood the need for the sustained development of the rural roads, which play a crucial role in the development process in rural areas. The rural road network of Tamil Nadu has been growing at a rapid pace and has reached 1.49 lakh Km. The Government had introduced the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS) in 2015, with an objective to provide need based and prioritized funding for the improvement of rural roads. To complement this and also to ensure the maintenance of the rural roads in a robust and serviceable condition throughout the year, the Government has formulated the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Maintenance Policy.

Rapid strides have been made in sanitation front due to the coordinated and sustained efforts with the stakeholder departments. The challenges in behavior change communication have been effectively tackled by deploying the already available social capital viz., Panchayat Level Federations (PLF) and Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRC). These Community Based Organizations and the Motivators trained in Community approaches have played a major role in community engagement through Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) in the achievement of Open

Defecation Free (ODF) status and also in ODF sustainability. “Thooimai Kaavalar” engaged in Solid Waste Management have ensured in maintaining the environment clean. Biodegradable waste are converted to compost and vermi-compost and sale of recyclable waste have generated revenue to the Village Panchayats. Cleaning of School toilets and premises by engaging Sanitary workers has contributed in providing a conducive atmosphere for the rural students in their academic endeavours.

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women was established on 9th December, 1983 with the prime objective of socio-economic empowerment of women. TNCDW was the first and only Company established for the welfare of women in India and has over the last 35 years implemented various state, central and externally aided projects with an unwavering focus on Community Driven Development (CDD).

Poverty is a multi-dimensional problem and hence TNCDW follows a multi-pronged strategy to eliminate poverty from all households in rural and urban areas. Today, the Corporation implements the two flagship poverty alleviation programmes of the Government i.e., Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) and Tamil Nadu

Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM). TNSRLM is being implemented in 12,524 Village Panchayats in all 385 Blocks of the State. TNCDW through TNSRLM and its sub-components namely, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) and Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) aims at empowering women and reducing poverty in the rural areas through a multi-pronged Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. The Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) process pioneered by the erstwhile World Bank funded Pudhu Vazhvu Project lays the foundation of the CDD approach, by which the target people - Poor, Very Poor, Vulnerable and Differently abled are identified and assisted. Creating, nurturing and developing sustainable Community Based Organizations (CBOs) such as Self Help Groups, Village Poverty Reduction Committees, Panchayat Level Federations, Block Level Federations, Common Livelihood Groups, Common Livelihood Federations and MaKaMais is the main strategy.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM) is being implemented from the year 2014-15 onwards. The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by both the Central and

the State Governments in the ratio of 60:40. It 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 by building strong grass-root level institutions of the poor.

Subsequent to the closing of NRLP, a new scheme namely NRETP (National Rural Economic Transformation Project) has been introduced from the current year (2019-20) and a financial allocation of Rs.40.60 crores has been made for the same. This scheme will be implemented in 5 districts (Cuddalore, Erode, Salem, Thanjavur & Trichy) covering 4 blocks in each districts aiming on higher order interventions in upgrading the livelihoods of the rural poor.

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/STs 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. So far, 1,03,614 working women availed the subsidy to the tune of Rs.229.98 crores thereby adding the wheels of mobility to their empowerment process.

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) facilitates skill development with placement in the organised sector for the youth from rural poor families whereas the Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) and the Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) promote women-centric economic activities and individual and collective enterprises in the Farm and Non-Farm sectors. These schemes working in tandem and in convergence with other schemes of the Government are the bedrock of the Tamil Nadu Government's efforts to eliminate poverty.

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. 918.20 crore.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department will continue to work tirelessly with dedication and commitment to usher Tamil Nadu into an era of peace, prosperity and progress and envisioned by our Hon'ble former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* avargal.

2. PANCHAYAT RAJ

2. PANCHAYAT RAJ

Tamil Nadu has strong roots in the evolutionary process of Local Self Governance. The Uthiramerur inscriptions of Sri Vaikundavasa Perumal temple in Kancheepuram District bear testimony to the existence of Village Councils during the Chola Empire. The elections to these councils were conducted with well laid 'qualification' and 'disqualification' norms for contesting through a secret ballot called 'Kuda Olai Murai'.

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. But, the British presented a modified concept of local self-governance to suit the British colonial rule.

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

democratic decentralization of powers among the various institutions of Panchayat Raj.

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 74th 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 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.

Rural Local Bodies

2.1. Village Panchayats

There are 12,524 Village Panchayats consisting of 79,394 habitations in the State spread across 31 rural Districts. The Village Panchayat President is the Executive Authority of the Village Panchayat. Every Village Panchayat unless dissolved shall continue for 5 years from the date of its first meeting after each ordinary election.

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

Table 2.1

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

Sl. No.	Population	No. of Village Panchayats
5	5,001-10,000	1,753
6	Above 10,000	290
Total		12,524

The District wise details of rural population as per 2011 census are given below:

Table 2.2
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
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	Thiruvarur	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
Total		4,04,86,223	2,01,73,040	6,69,086	1.65	99,69,580	24.62

2.1.1. 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 2.3
District-wise Area of Village Panchayats

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

2.1.2. Income range of Village Panchayats

The annual income range of the Village Panchayats are given below on the basis of income of the year 2018-19:

Table 2.4
Annual Income range of the Village Panchayats

Annual Income Range	No. of Panchayats
Rs.10-20 lakh	6439
Rs.20-50 lakh	5371
Rs.50 lakh – 1 crore	605
Above Rs.1 crore	109
Total	12524

2.1.3. Grama Sabha

All the registered voters of a Village Panchayat constitute Grama Sabha, which is provided with specific powers and functions. 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.

Section 3 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, stipulates that

- (a) The Grama Sabha shall -
 - (i) approve the village plan
 - (ii) Approve the village budget for the year;

(ii-a) approve the audit report on the Village Panchayat accounts of the previous year; and

(iii) Review the progress of the implementation of all schemes entrusted to the Village Panchayat.

(b) The Government may, by notification, entrust to the Grama Sabha such other functions as may be specified.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has made it mandatory to convene Grama Sabha a minimum number of 4 times i.e. on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October of every calendar year. Besides, the Grama Sabha can be convened as and when the necessity arises. The quorum for the Grama Sabha meeting has been fixed by the Government, based on population of the village Panchayat, as given below:

Table 2.5
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.

2.1.4. 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.

2.1.5. 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.

2.1.6. 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 Over Head Tanks (OHTs), Ground Level Reservoirs (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 are given below:

Table 2.6
District wise details of Water Supply sources and Schemes 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	6367	5009	5772	20	69
2	Thiruvallur	4299	3717	2427	9	36
3	Cuddalore	9641	4275	3850	12	60
4	Villupuram	15741	5833	10248	11	78
5	Vellore	7289	7227	13518	20	46
6	Tiruvannamalai	9928	5115	8396	25	240
7	Salem	6606	5786	5140	9	262
8	Namakkal	2443	4738	2342	12	298
9	Dharmapuri	10216	4324	6125	8	66
10	Krishnagiri	3590	3067	2633	18	93
11	Erode	3813	4465	1956	40	192
12	Tiruppur	2308	4663	1088	17	265
13	Coimbatore	1314	3055	631	9	228
14	The Nilgiris	17	1382	118	1	4
15	Thanjavur	6389	5368	3194	6	90
16	Nagapattinam	28339	2914	2071	12	291
17	Tiruvavur	9892	2752	1413	4	96
18	Tiruchirapalli	9238	4381	5851	25	327
19	Karur	2815	3148	3270	12	92
20	Perambalur	3249	792	1160	4	65
21	Ariyalur	1167	1585	1462	7	168
22	Pudukottai	6081	4272	5657	46	208
23	Madurai	3309	3922	4464	7	182
24	Theni	899	1088	1330	24	106
25	Dindigul	2080	4913	4694	32	116
26	Ramanad	1438	966	1339	52	429
27	Virudhunagar	10839	4936	6046	12	153
28	Sivagangai	4507	3333	6000	33	129
29	Tirunelveli	3787	3611	4510	26	388
30	Thoothukudi	7858	2209	2237	22	354
31	Kanniyakumari	264	1422	1783	13	44
Total		185723	114268	120725	548	5175

2.1.7. Water supply during distress period

The State faced a very severe drought situation during 2018 due to the failure of monsoon. The Government has declared 24 districts and 38 blocks in 7 districts as hydrological drought affected areas.

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 is well prepared to handle and tide over the situation by concerted effort through convergence of funds and planned activities.

2.1.8. Measures taken to tideover the situation

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

- Contingency plan has been prepared by the District Collectors for the year 2019 to execute the water supply works in rural areas.
- All the funds at the disposal of local bodies such as 14th Central Finance Commission (CFC) grant, State Finance Commission (SFC) grant, District Panchayat/ Panchayat Union/ Village Panchayat General Funds are being utilized to undertake

Water Supply works on priority basis during the drought season.

- 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.

2.1.10. Installation of LED lights in Rural Areas

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) Lights. The then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced on 03.09.2015 and 29.08.2016 under rule 110 that street tube lights will be replaced with LED lights.

The LED lights installed in the place of tube lights have five years 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.

2.1.11. Sanitation – Maintaining Cleanliness and Hygiene in Rural areas

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 66,025 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.

2.1.12. Preventive and control measures 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) 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.
- iv) 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.

2.2. 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 receive revenue from the following sources:

- a) Tax Revenue
- b) Non Tax Revenue
- c) Grants

2.2.1. Tax Revenue

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. 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 for the year 2018-19 are as below:

Table 2.7

District wise House tax and Property tax Collection for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the District	House tax	Property tax from Self Financing Educational Institutions	Total
				(Rupees in Crore)
1	Kancheepuram	33.54	3.23	36.77
2	Thiruvallur	18.00	2.38	20.38
3	Cuddalore	8.23	0.56	8.79
4	Villupuram	6.62	0.46	7.08
5	Vellore	5.82	1.47	7.29
6	Tiruvannamalai	6.09	0.76	6.85
7	Salem	7.61	2.23	9.84
8	Namakkal	3.30	2.13	5.43
9	Dharmapuri	2.23	0.40	2.63
10	Krishnagiri	7.39	0.45	7.84
11	Erode	7.01	1.48	8.49

Sl. No.	Name of the District	House tax	Property tax from Self Financing Educational Institutions	Total
12	Tiruppur	8.50	0.50	9.00
13	Coimbatore	15.84	1.83	17.67
14	The Nilgiris	2.75	0.11	2.86
15	Thanjavur	11.42	0.79	12.21
16	Nagapattinam	3.29	0.38	3.67
17	Tiruvarur	2.79	0.16	2.95
18	Tiruchirapalli	7.44	1.18	8.62
19	Karur	4.81	0.57	5.38
20	Perambalur	2.69	0.66	3.35
21	Ariyalur	4.45	0.25	4.70
22	Pudukottai	5.69	0.82	6.51
23	Madurai	8.71	0.66	9.37
24	Theni	2.75	0.26	3.01
25	Dindigul	8.75	0.62	9.37
26	Ramanathapuram	5.57	0.31	5.88
27	Virudhunagar	9.86	0.81	10.67
28	Sivagangai	5.12	0.29	5.41
29	Tirunelveli	6.64	0.37	7.01
30	Tuticorin	5.22	0.28	5.50
31	Kanniyakumari	4.05	0.61	4.66
Total		232.18	27.01	259.19

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 2018-19, an amount of Rs.114.67 crore was collected.

Table 2.8
District wise Professional tax Collection for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Collection (Rs. in Crore)
1	Kancheepuram	12.54
2	Thiruvallur	7.24
3	Cuddalore	2.89
4	Villupuram	5.97
5	Vellore	6.15
6	Tiruvannamalai	4.66
7	Salem	3.72
8	Namakkal	3.19
9	Dharmapuri	2.35
10	Krishnagiri	3.51
11	Erode	2.3
12	Tiruppur	1.81
13	Coimbatore	6.18
14	The Nilgiris	0.61
15	Thanjavur	3.45
16	Nagapattinam	2.24
17	Tiruvarur	3.28
18	Tiruchirapalli	4.55
19	Karur	2.41
20	Perambalur	0.9
21	Ariyalur	2.47
22	Pudukottai	2.68
23	Madurai	3.21
24	Theni	1.78
25	Dindigul	3.8
26	Ramanathapuram	3.81
27	Virudhunagar	5.39
28	Sivagangai	2.58
29	Tirunelveli	3.43
30	Tuticorin	3.64
31	Kanniyakumari	1.93
Total		114.67

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.

2.2.2. Non-Tax Revenue

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

- i) Licensing fee for building plan and layout approval
- ii) Fees and charges on Dangerous and Offensive trades
- iii) Market fee
- iv) Water charges
- v) Fee on cart stand
- vi) Social Forestry auctions

- vii) Fishery rentals
- viii) 2-C patta fee
- ix) Income from markets and fairs
- x) Fee from ferries
- xi) Fines and penalties
- xii) Mines and Minerals seigniorage fee and lease amount

i) Layout and Building plan approval

Tamilnadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019 have been notified in the Tamilnadu Government Extraordinary Gazette No. 43, Dated: 04.02.2019.

The competent authority for issuing of building permit is the executive authority of local body or any agency or person to whom the powers to implement the rules have been delegated by the executive authorities.

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 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) 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.87.19 crore has been collected as water charges for the year 2018-19 as detailed below: -

Table 2.9
District wise water charges Collection for the year 2018-19

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Collection (Rs. in Crore)
1	Kancheepuram	3.12
2	Thiruvallur	2.65
3	Cuddalore	1.52
4	Villupuram	0.35

SI.No.	Name of the District	Collection (Rs. in Crore)
5	Vellore	6.42
6	Tiruvannamalai	2.95
7	Salem	2.05
8	Namakkal	2.18
9	Dharmapuri	0.27
10	Krishnagiri	0.28
11	Erode	2.43
12	Tiruppur	3.83
13	Coimbatore	8.80
14	The Nilgiris	0.14
15	Thanjavur	7.23
16	Nagapattinam	1.11
17	Tiruvarur	2.42
18	Tiruchirapalli	6.31
19	Karur	2.86
20	Perambalur	0.92
21	Ariyalur	1.75
22	Pudukottai	1.27
23	Madurai	2.30
24	Theni	3.50
25	Dindigul	3.51
26	Ramanathapuram	2.07
27	Virudhunagar	3.20
28	Sivagangai	3.08
29	Tirunelveli	2.36
30	Tuticorin	1.70
31	Kanniyakumari	4.61
Total		87.19

2.2.3. 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. 407.71crore as Pooled Assigned Revenue for the year 2018-19 as detailed below:

1. One third (1/3) of total allocation an amount of Rs.135.90 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.91.06 crore for Village Panchayats and Rs.44.84 crore for the Panchayat Unions respectively as untied amount.
2. The balance two third (2/3) amount of Rs. 271.81 crore has been earmarked for 'Fund for the Priority Schemes in rural areas' for implementing proposed specific development schemes in the rural areas.

2.2.4. Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)

The Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief 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. 271.81 crore has been allocated for the year 2018-19 under this component for the execution of infrastructure works such as construction of Panchayat Union Office Buildings, Bridges, Roads, etc.

2.2.5. 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 constituted 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 State 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 2.10**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.16 1, RD Dept., Dt: 06.09.1994	G.O.Ms.No.51 8, 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.10 3, Fin (Res) Dept., Dt: 03.03.2000	G.O.Ms.No.58 4, Fin(FC.IV) Dept., 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

2.2.6. 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 5th State Finance Commission and accordingly, action taken report on the recommendations of the Fifth State Finance Commission was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 24th 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. 6573 Crore as grant to Rural Local Bodies for the year 2019-20.

2.2.7. 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 % 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 to Government, 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.

2.2.8. Pooled Fund for Deficit Rural Local Bodies

A 10 % 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 Director of Rrural Development & Panchayat Raj 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).

2.2.9. Central Finance Commission Grant

The 14th 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 2.11
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
Total	947.65	1484.31	1710.90	1975.07	2659.50	8777.43

(i) 14TH Central Finance Commission Basic Grant

For the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs.876.94 crore has been released to Village Panchayats as first installment. 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.

(ii) 14th Central Finance Commission Performance Grant

The 14th 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 mandatory conditions to avail the Performance Grant for the year 2017-18. i.e., submission of audited accounts and increase in Own Source Revenue (OSR) as prescribed by FFC, with the maximum cap of 5 times the basic grant allocation for the respective year to Village Panchayats

Accordingly, notification has been published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette extraordinary vide No.95, dated: 28.02.2019.

2.3. 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.

2.4. 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 a minimum of every 5,000 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 2.12
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
Total	385

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

Table 2.13
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
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	Thiruvarur	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
Total		385	12,524	33	1,04,149.61	270.52

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.

2.4.1. 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.

2.4.2 Infrastructure of Panchayat Unions

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 99 Panchayat Union Office Buildings have been built with an estimated cost of Rs.206.23 crore between the year 2011-12 and 2018-19.

2.4.3. 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 2.14
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
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

S.No.	District	MI Tanks	Ooranies / Ponds	Total
28	Sivagangai	2,776	4,156	6,932
29	Tirunelveli	769	769	1,538
30	Thoothukkudi	397	1,148	1,545
31	Kanniyakumari	599	300	899
Total		21,609	48,758	70,367

2.5. 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 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.

2.5.1. 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.

2.5.2. 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.

2.5.3. District Planning Committee

The institution of District Planning Committee is envisaged in the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 and the District Planning Committee has been constituted in all the 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.

2.5.4. Infrastructure to District Panchayats

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

2.6. Integrated Rural Development and Panchayat Raj office building at District Head Quarters.

Integrated Office Buildings for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department offices at district level have been sanctioned from the year 2017-18. 5 Buildings with a total cost of Rs. 32.81 crore for the year 2017-18 and 6 buildings with a total cost of Rs. 37.78 crore for the year 2018-19 under the Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue have been allotted. Details of building allotted during the year are given in the following table:

Table 2.15

Details of Integrated Office Buildings for RD&PR

2017-18	2018-19
Theni	Kanchipuram
Villupuram	Tiruvallur
Virudhunagar	Tiruvannamalai
Nagapattinam	Sivagangai
Vellore	Madurai
	Tiruvarur

2.7. Elections to Rural Local Bodies

2.7.1. 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.

2.7.2. State Election Commission

The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was established in 1994 as an independent and autonomous constitutional authority to conduct elections to both Urban and Rural Local Bodies in the State. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls are also vested with the Tamil Nadu State Election Commission.

The Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner and other administrative staff are appointed as per

the sub-section (3) of Section 239 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994. The State Election Commissioner shall hold office for a term of 2 years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for two successive terms subject to the condition that the aggregate total years of service should not exceed 6 years. Further, a person appointed as Tamil Nadu State Election Commissioner shall retire from office if he completes the age of sixty five years during the term of his office.

2.7.3. State Delimitation commission

Section 28 of the Tamilnadu Panchayat Act necessitates the delimitation of territorial wards of Rural local bodies after every 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 process 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. After addressing all the claims and objections, views and suggestions putforth by political parties and general public, the delimitation proposals have been finalized and published in the Distict Gazette by the District Collectors in December 2018.

2.7.4. 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 2.16

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
Total		1,19,399

2.7.5. Reservation and Rotation of Seats and Offices in Rural Local Bodies

As per 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.

2.7.6. 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 by amending 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.

2.8. Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

The Rural Local Bodies undertake various functions to provide and maintain basic amenities and infrastructural development works for the benefit of the rural community from own source of revenue and also from the grants received from both Central and State government.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has evolved efficient financial management systems and procedures for PRIs and has issued detailed guidelines for budgeting, accounting, book keeping, transactions, audit, etc.

There is a need to effectively monitor the transactions and the expenditure of PRI accounts on a real time basis so as to improve efficient fund utilization.

Therefore all accounts maintained by Village Panchayats and all Grant and Own Source Revenue accounts of the Block Panchayats and District Panchayats have been brought under Public Financial Management System (PFMS). PFMS is a common electronic platform for complete tracking of fund flows from the Government to large number of programme

implementing agencies until it reaches the final intended beneficiaries or vendors.

In this regard, Government has issued orders vide G.O.(Ms) No. 104 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-1) department, dated: 26.07.2018 and G.O.(Ms) No. 133 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-1) department, dated: 18.09.2018 for effective implementation of PFMS in RLBs.

The Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is designated as State Level Scheme Manager under PFMS and Agency approval shall be done by the Finance Department of the Government / State Project Management Unit of PFMS, Tamil Nadu.

31 District Panchayats, 385 Block Panchayats, 12524 Village Panchayats are treated as individual agency and registered in the PFMS Platform at State, District, Block and Village Panchayat level.

2.8.1. Agency Data Originator (MAKER) / Agency Data Approver (CHECKER)

An official responsible for processing the payment shall be the Agency Data Originator (MAKER) and will initiate the payment process under PFMS. The competent authority to make

payment from the particular account, on satisfaction that all the conditions and procedures ordered by the government for making payment has been duly followed and the transaction is valid and legal shall authorize the payment who is recognized as Agency Data Approver (CHECKER) under PFMS. Both Agency Data Originator (Maker)/Agency Data Approver (Checker) have equal legal obligations and responsibilities for all the transactions made using their respective Login / DSC. The following officers of the respective Agencies designated as Agency Data Originator (Maker) / Agency Data Approver (Checker) under PFMS at State, District, Block and Panchayat level.

Table 2.17

Details of Agency Data Originator (Maker) / Agency Data Approver (Checker) at various levels

Sl. No	Agency	Operational Status	Agency Data Originator (Maker)	Agency Data Approver (Checker1)	Agency Data Approver (Checker2)
1	District Collector (PRIs)	District Level	Accountant O/o AD Panchayats	Assistant Director (Pts)	District Collector
2	District Rural Development Agency	District Level	Accountant, DRDA	Accounts Officer (DRD A) / PD, DRDA	PD, DRDA / Collector
3	District Panchayat	District Level	Asst / Accountant	Superintendent District Panchayat	District Panchayat Secretary

Sl. No	Agency	Operational Status	Agency Data Originator (Maker)	Agency Data Approver (Checker1)	Agency Data Approver (Checker2)
4	Block Development Officer (Block Pts)	Block Level	Accountant	Dy. BDO (General)	BDO (BP)
5	Block Development Officer (Village Pts)	Block Level	Accountant	Dy. BDO (Panchayats)	BDO(VP)
6	Village Panchayat	Village Level	Village Panchayat Secretary	Vice President	President

2.8.2. Advantages of PFMS

- It enables real time monitoring of disbursements and utilization of funds and also provides decision support system across departments, institutions and offices.
- It tracks any unnecessary parking of funds by the implementing agencies.
- Minimizes the delay and pending payments.
- It promotes transparency and tangible improvements in the overall financial management and implementation of various schemes.
- It ensures plugging of leakages and eliminating ghost beneficiaries.

2.9. Ban on one time use and throwaway Plastics

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has made an announcement under rule 110 on the floor of the Assembly on 05.06.2018 that there will be ban on production, storage, usage, etc., of one-time use and throwaway plastics in the State with effect from 01.01.2019. The Government Departments / Organizations/Agencies have got a very significant role to play in making the State plastic free.

In continuation to the above, the Government under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has issued orders banning the one-time use and throwaway plastics irrespective of thickness with effect from 01.01.2019 and the same has been published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette vide Tamil Nadu Government Gazette No.226, Dated: 27.06.2018.

Tamilnadu Act No. 13 of 2019 has been enacted to amend section 243 and 244 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 and inserted new schedule to impose penalties for breach of byelaws.

According to section 244 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, the Panchayat may make bye-laws for carrying out any of the purposes for which it is constituted and for the prevention of storage, supply, transport, sale and distribution of use and throwaway plastics.

Under section 244 (2-A) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994, the Panchayat has been enabled to make a bye-law to provide that any person who commits the breach in the matter relating to the use of one time use and throwaway plastics shall be liable to pay by way of penalty such sum as fixed by the Panchayat not exceeding the amount specified in the Schedule III-A.

Table 2.18
Schedule III-A Penalties for breach of by – laws made under section 244 (2-A)

Sl. No.	Offences	Fine for first time offence.	Fine for second time offence	Fine for third time offence
1.	Storage, supply. Transport, sale and distribution of use and throwaway plastics.	Twenty five thousand rupees.	Fifty thousand rupees.	One lakh rupees
2.	Use and distribution of use and throwaway plastics in large commercial establishments like malls, textile shops and super markets.	Ten thousand rupees.	Fifteen thousand rupees.	Twenty five thousand rupees.
3.	Use and distribution of use and throwaway plastics in medium commercial establishments like grocery shops and pharmaceuticals shops.	One thousand rupees.	Two thousand rupees.	Five thousand rupees.
4.	Use and distribution of use and throwaway plastics in Small commercial vendors.	One hundred rupees	Two hundred rupees	Five hundred rupees

2.10. Industrial Building permit through Single Window portal of MSME Department

Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Act and Rules 2018, stipulates the time line for uploading of inspection remarks / raising queries and issuing of industrial building permit and licence.

For this purpose, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department has introduced single window portal for issuing industrial licencing. After launching of Single Window portal, the applications are received only through online from the financial year 2018-19. The portal developed by MSME Department is being used by the Block officials of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj to enter the remarks based on field inspection and records.

As per the Business Facilitation Rules, 2018, inspection report/ queires has to be uploaded in the single window portal within 7 days. If the applicant fulfills all the requirements, the demand will be uploaded in the portal by the Block Development Officer. Once the fee is remitted by the applicant through online, the approval should be accorded within 14 days. The approval copy of the proceedings will be uploaded in the portal itself. For this purpose, separate user name and password have been created for all the 385 blocks and the separate account has also been opened to collect the fee from applicants.

3. STATE SCHEMES

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

Objective of the scheme

The Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS) was launched during the year 2011-12. It is a flagship scheme of Government of Tamil Nadu, which fulfils the Housing requirement of the rural poor people along with Solar Powered Home Lighting System and thereby promoting green energy and probably a Pioneering scheme for 'Housing for all' of Government of India. Under this free housing scheme, three lakh houses were constructed at an estimate cost of Rs.5940 crore between 2011-12 and 2015-16, with 60,000 houses per annum.

Nowhere else in the country such a free housing scheme is provided with a plinth area of 300 sq.ft and solar powered lighting. The scheme is predominantly beneficiary oriented and the unit cost provided under the scheme is higher than all other rural housing schemes and it is the most popular scheme among the people of Tamil Nadu. This scheme is extended for another five years for the benefit of the poor in rural areas and accordingly another 1 lakh Solar Powered Green houses 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) is being constructed spreading over a period of five years with 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 is built with an area of 300 square feet at an unit cost of Rs.2.10 lakh fully funded by the State Government. Out of this, Rs.1.80 lakh is allotted for construction and Rs.0.30 Lakh for Solar Powered Light.
- The construction of house is being carried out by the beneficiaries themselves.
- The installation of Solar Powered lights will be taken up by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
- 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 payment of bills for the construction work done by the beneficiaries are credited directly to the beneficiaries bank account in the following four stages:
 1. Basement level
 2. Lintel level
 3. Roof laid stage
 4. Completion stage
- Green Houses are 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, as a convergence measure, each beneficiary is paid the notified wage rate in force under MGNREGS towards the utilization of 90 person days for the construction of the house. (90 x Rs.229 = Rs.20,610)

- Further, a sum of Rs.12,000 is provided to the beneficiary for construction of Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Apart from that, cement is provided to the beneficiaries at subsidized rate. Further steel, doors & windows is also provided based on the need of the beneficiaries and the proportionate cost for supply of materials is deducted from the payments due to the beneficiaries.

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 are selected from the poor and priority is given for the PIP list prepared by erstwhile PVP, TNSRLM.
- The list is prioritized depending on their vulnerability and is 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% is allotted to Scheduled Castes i.e., 5,800 houses, 1% is allotted to Scheduled Tribes i.e., 200 houses and the

remaining 70% is allotted to others i.e., 14,000 houses.

- 4% of the District-wise allocation is reserved exclusively for differently abled persons across all categories.

Achievements under CMSPGHS

- 3,40,000 Green Houses have been constructed at a total estimate cost of Rs.6780 crore from the year 2011-12 to 2017-18.
- 20,000 Green Houses are being constructed at a total estimate cost of Rs.420 crore for the year 2018-19.
- Further 20,000 Green Houses will be constructed at an estimate cost of Rs.420 crore during the year 2019-20.

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. The CMSPGHS as a source of Green energy

considerably contribute for the achievement of one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations.

3.2. Repairs to Houses constructed 25 years before under various Government Schemes

Objective of the Scheme

The Hon'ble Chief Minister made an announcement under Rule 110 on the floor of Legislative Assembly on 12.06.2018 that a sum of Rs.227.97 crore will be allocated from State Government funds to carry out repairs for 45,594 houses which were constructed 25 years before under various Government schemes.

Under this Special Initiative, houses which require repairs were provided with financial assistance based on the actual estimate cost not exceeding Rs.50,000/- per house for the selected beneficiary. The repair work was executed by the beneficiaries and excess amount if any required were borne by the beneficiaries themselves.

Eligibility Criteria

- Those beneficiaries whose houses were constructed under various Government schemes 25 years before in rural areas,

i.e. Houses which were constructed upto the year 1993-94, which need minor & major repairs are eligible under this scheme. However, the houses which are beyond repairable condition should not be taken up.

- The survey conducted by Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department during the year 2017 to identify the damaged houses constructed under various Government schemes 25 years before in rural areas was the basis for identification of beneficiaries under this scheme.
- The House under repair which is taken up for consideration should have been allotted under a Government scheme in the name of the beneficiary or the beneficiary must be the legal heir of the person in whose name the house was allotted, in case where such allottee is not alive.
- The beneficiary under this scheme should not have received any Government grant or aid for repair of houses / Group houses under MLACDS or any other schemes.

Type of repairs done

The various types of repairs which were taken up under the scheme are as follows: -

- Replacement of damaged roof.
- Laying pressed tiles with pointing in the RCC houses and refixing of Roof tiles in the tiled houses, which are under damaged / leaky condition.
- Rectification of wall crack, wall plastering, flooring, ceiling plastering in patches / as a whole as per requirements.
- Replacement of damaged doors & windows.
- Basement pointing work / Basement outer plastering.
- Either one type or combination of more than one type of works were taken up for repair. However, white wash, colour wash and painting alone should not be taken up in a house.

The funds were released to the beneficiaries in two installments. i.e., 50% of estimated amount was released as first installment after completion of 50% of total work and second installment of the remaining estimated amount was released after completion of entire work.

During the year 2018-19, under this scheme, 45,594 houses were taken up and all the works were completed.

3.3. Rural Infrastructure – Roads

The primary focus of Rural Development, *per se*, has been the alleviation of rural poverty and the post independence policies and programmes have been designed in that context. The objective of poverty reduction was attained through implementation of employment generating infrastructure development schemes. It has been universally agreed that lack of connectivity is a basic factor in continuation of poverty. Thus rural roads have become one of the entry point of sustainable development in villages and play a crucial role in achieving the targets defined under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The physical access in terms of road connectivity continues to be the key to provide income generating opportunities, access to health, education and socio-economic services and also to increase agricultural outputs.

The positive impact of road connectivity in rural areas has been well documented through various studies which include increased access to economic opportunities, better farm to market connectivity and a foundation for long lasting poverty reduction. Further, road connectivity has also paved way for improvement of education and health.

It would be safe to assume that the status of rural roads in the state is reflective of the socio-economic standard of the rural people. The road density is one of the parameters to assess the connectivity status of the road network in the state. The rural road density in Tamil Nadu is 144 Km/100 Sq.Km as compared to the National value of 119 Km/100 Sq.Km. This is indicative of the level of penetration of the rural roads in the state. The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department owns the major chunk of the rural roads consisting of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads. The department has made considerable investments for the improvement of these roads over the years. In a further measure, Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads which serve as important link roads and also carry higher traffic are being handed over to the Highways Department for upgradation as Other District Roads (ODRs). So far, 3,408 Km length of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads have been handed over to the Highways Department for upgradation to ODR standards.

The current status of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads is as given below:

Table 3.1
Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat Roads

SI.No	Type of Surface	Panchayat Union Road	Village Panchayat Road	Total
		Length in 'Km'		
1	Black topped	27,619	69,590	97,209
2	Cement concrete	295	2,809	3,104
3	Double layer WBM	212	1,808	2,020
4	Single Layer WBM	434	8,502	8,936
5	Gravel	198	5,375	5,573
6	Earthen	1,127	31,950	33,077
	Total	29,885	1,20,034	1,49,919

Since 2011, the department through an amalgamation of policy level interventions has stabilized and strengthened the rural road network. This is clearly visible in the substantial change in volume and surface type of the rural road network.

The special measures made from 2011 and their outcomes are given below:

- Complete consolidation and digitisation of rural road network database with an alphanumeric generic road code assigned to each rural road in the state. The complete dataset of rural roads is available in tnrd.gov.in website.

- This 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.
- The consolidation of the road network by including newly formed roads, missed out roads.
- Upgradation of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads as ODR based on selected parameters.
- The existing schemes were integrated to provide optimised and need based funding for roads with rationalised and logical prioritisation of roads.
- Promoting construction of roads with alternative and green technologies.
- Providing uninterrupted access through provision of bridge crossing across natural water courses.

- Formulation of a comprehensive rural roads maintenance policy to sustain and enhance the life cycle of roads.

Outcomes of the special measures

- a) The overall length of rural roads has increased from 1.03 lakh Km in 2011 to 1.49 lakh Km in 2019, an increase of 45%.
- b) About 46,000 Km roads have been added since 2011 and this includes 4,000 Km length of single layer WBM roads formed under MGNREGS.
- c) The Surfaced roads increased from 65,012 Km in 2011 to 1,00,313 Km in 2019, an increase of 54%.
- d) 28,011 Km length of Non-BT roads were upgraded to BT standards.
- e) 32,877 Km length of damaged BT roads have been strengthened.
- f) 17,302 Km existing BT roads have been resurfaced.
- g) 13,986 Km length of roads have been constructed using waste plastic.
- h) 543 high level bridges have been taken.

- i) Overall, 78,190 Km length of roads have been improved at a total cost of Rs.17,199 crore since 2011.

The planning and approach towards the improvement of rural road network is given below:

Components of Rural Roads Improvement

The following components are taken up 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.

Prioritisation

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 upgradation of important Non-BT roads to BT roads are taken based on priority, considering various factors like connectivity, utility services connected etc. In the last 8 years, 28,011 Km length of Non-BT roads have been taken for upgradation at a cost of Rs.6,455.61 crore.

Strengthening of damaged BT roads

The existing BT roads which have completed their design life and require strengthening to cater to the existing traffic conditions are taken under this category. In the last 8 years, about 32,877 Km length of roads have been taken under this category at a cost of Rs.8,876.49 crore.

Maintenance and renewal of the Black Topped roads

The roads which have completed 5 years after last improvement are taken for periodic surface renewal. In the last 8 years, the department has taken 17,302 Km length of BT roads for renewal under this category at a cost of Rs.1,867.36 crore.

The funds required for Rural Roads improvement are being met from various schemes like Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRIS), Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned

Revenue (SCPAR), NABARD-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), other state schemes viz., Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), SFC Grant, Central Finance Commission Grants and other state schemes.

Construction of Bridges

Construction of high level bridges are taken in rural roads crossing rivers and streams. Earlier, the bridges on Village Panchayat and Panchayat Unions roads were executed through Highways department. However, from 2011, the construction of bridges are being done by RD&PR department itself. In the last 8 years, 543 High Level bridge works at a total cost of Rs.807.63 crore have been taken under various schemes as tabulated below:

Table 3.2
Details of bridges taken in the last 8 years
(2011-12 to 2018-19)

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	79	137.48
2017-18	65	88.22
2018-19	72	120.10
Total	543	807.63

3.4. Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIIS)

During 2015-16, the Government had merged all the existing state schemes and introduced an omnibus scheme called the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIIS). The scheme facilitated the optimal and need based allocation of funds for the improvement of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads. The scheme was implemented with an annual allocation of Rs.800 crore from 2015-16 to 2017-18 and an amount of Rs.1200 crore was allocated in 2018-19.

Salient Features of TNRRIIS

The scheme provides holistic support to the improvement of rural roads by funding for Upgradation of Non-BT roads to BT roads, strengthening of the damaged BT roads and periodic maintenance of BT roads. This provides flexibility in the selection of various types of roads based on the needs of the districts.

Table 3.3

Details of road works taken under TNRRIIS

Sl. No	Year	Nos.	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs. in crore)
1	2015-16	2,385	4,225.10	800
2	2016-17	2,567	4,650.62	800
3	2017-18	2,201	3,913.83	800
4	2018-19	3,278	5,532.04	1200
TOTAL		10,431	18,321.59	3600

3.5. NABARD-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The Government of India has instituted the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD for financing rural infrastructure projects implemented by the State Governments. Among other things NABARD supports improvement of rural roads with an aim to establish farm to market connectivity. The scheme is fully sponsored by State Government through 80% loan funding by NABARD.

The RD&PR department utilises this fund to strengthen damaged Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads and also for upgrading the Non-BT roads to BT standard. The provision of bridges is another important component under NABARD-RIDF.

In the last 8 years, 7,761.42 Km length of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads and 202 bridges were taken for construction at a cost of Rs.2050.79 crore under this scheme.

The year-wise details of road and bridge works taken under NABARD-RIDF in the last 8 years are given below:

Table 3.4
Details of Road and Bridge Works taken
under NABARD-RIDF in the last 8 years
(From 2011-12 to 2018-19)

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	297	510.31	229.00
7	2017-18	549	993.17	316.32
8	2018-19	421	738.25	255.82
TOTAL		3638	7,761.42	2050.79

3.6. Minor Link Roads

Improvements to roads of length less than 1Km

As indicated already, the department had a holistic approach towards the improvement of the road network. Almost all the scheme guidelines were restrictive in proposing roads having length of less than 1 Km. This forms about 30% of the road network and they were being funded only under local funds available at the block level. Considering that, this would seriously imbalance the condition of the rural road network and also for the fact that these roads also serve as important links, the Government ordered vide

G.O.(Ms) No.155, RD&PR (SGS.2) Department, Dated:24.10.18 for the improvement of roads less than 1 km under 20% share of Capital Grant Fund under State Finance Commission Grant. Accordingly, 893.27 Km length of minor link roads having a length of less than 1 Km were taken at a cost of Rs.225 crore during the year 2018-19.

In addition to this, 1,504 Km length of minor link roads of length less than 1 Km have been taken at a cost of Rs.300.33 crore under Central Finance Commission grant.

The consummate efforts made by the department, since 2011, are detailed below and it is the endeavor of the department to sustain this effort through more specific and need based interventions to ensure that the rural road network is in serviceable condition throughout the year.

The Scheme wise details of road and bridge works taken in the last 8 years are given below:

Table 3.5

Scheme wise Details of Road and Bridge Works taken in the last 8 years (2011-12 to 2018-19)

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
State Schemes			
1.	Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)	18,321.59	3,600.00
2.	Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR)	2,135.97	644.18

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Length (in Km)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
3.	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvements Scheme (THAI)	9,723.97	1,487.54
4.	20% Capital Grant Fund	893.27	225.00
5.	Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS)	4,318.92	616.67
6.	Bus Plying Road Improvement Scheme (BPRIS)	1,399.28	300.00
7.	State Finance Commission Grants (SFC)	1,552.46	304.30
8.	Rural Road Maintenance Scheme (RRMS)	3,649.19	381.07
9	Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)	1,551.95	247.18
10.	NABARD-RIDF	7761.42	2050.79
11.	Environmental Protection and Renewable Energy Development Fund (EPREDF)	429.87	37.50
12.	Other Schemes	9,492.79	2,330.89
Sub Total		61,230.68	12,225.12
Central Schemes			
13.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	7,849.79	3,883.81
14.	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1,032.00	168.21
15	13th Finance Commission Grants	6,573.13	622.00
16.	14th Central Finance Commission Grants	1,504.00	300.33
Sub Total		16,958.92	4,974.35
Grand Total		78,189.60	17,199.47

Quality Control

The effective monitoring and quality control is pivotal to ensure that the assets created for various purposes under various schemes fulfill the objectives and are sustainable for a longer

duration. The key for this is to have a systematic Quality Control (QC) mechanism. The department adopts a two tier system of QC in the state. The first tier consists of the in-house QC processes that are being carried out by the departmental officials at the Block, District and State level. This is complemented by the independent State Quality Monitor (SQM) mechanism (second tier) which acts as a third party check on the works. The SQMs inspect both State and Central Government schemes.

In addition to this, the National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed by the Government of India to inspect PMGSY works. The NQMs and SQMs carry out monthly inspections of works and conduct quality tests at all stages of execution.

The Action Taken Reports on the observations of the NQMs and SQMs are being submitted regularly.

Strengthening of QC mechanism

The department is continuously taking measures to strengthen the Quality Control mechanism in the state and some of the recent measures are listed out here,

- i) An exclusive post has been created in the cadre of Superintending Engineer (SE) for

Quality Control in the department. The SE(QC) will be the quality control co-ordinator at the state level and is responsible for the implementation of Total Quality Management in the RD&PR Department. This includes developing and putting in place systems and processes for quality assurance and quality control in all the scheme works implemented by the RD&PR Department.

- ii) The availability of required testing equipments is vital for Quality Control. A state level QC lab has been established in Trichy District at a cost of Rs.26.25 lakhs. Similarly, District Quality Control Laboratories have been established in all 31 Districts. An amount of Rs.65.45 lakhs was spent on strengthening District Labs. Another innovative and first of its kind measure is the establishment of 5 Mobile Quality Control Labs at a cost of Rs.2.35 crore. In addition to this, the department has ensured that the basic field testing equipments are available at the block level and also with all the technical officers like Executive Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer, etc.
- iii) Further to provide training and capacity building, the department has established Regional QC labs in all the 5 RIRDs at a cost of Rs.3.25 crore. Through these labs, the RIRDs

will provide hands-on training to the Engineers for carrying out QC tests in the field.

- iv) To enhance technical support to the field engineers in the implementation of works, 60 Total Station Equipments (TSEs) have been provided to the Districts at a cost of Rs.3.60 crore. Necessary training on utilization of TSEs has been provided to the Engineers.

Training

To improve the skill level of field engineers in the department and also to enable them to keep abreast of new techniques and trends, training is being provided to Field Engineers at various State and National level institutes. The details of training provided are listed below:

Sl. No	Training Institute	Topic
1	State Institute of Rural Development(SIRD), Maraimalai Nagar	Geo-Spatial Technologies for Planning, Management of PMGSY roads
2	National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR), Hyderabad & Pune	Construction Project Management
3	Indian Academy of Highway Engineers(IAHE), New Delhi	Planning, Design and Construction of Bridges and Culverts
4	Engineering Staff College of India(ESCI), Hyderabad	Planning, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts

Sl. No	Training Institute	Topic
5	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad (NIRD)	Geo-Spatial Technologies for Planning, Management of PMGSY roads
6	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi (CRRRI)	Design, Construction and Quality Control in Flexible Pavement
7	Highways Research Station, Guindy (HRS)	Quality Control Tests and Procedures

Research and Development (R&D) Technology Initiatives

For promoting green and environmental friendly technologies and also as part of the commitment of the Government of Tamil Nadu towards climate-change, various proven and IRC accredited technologies are being adopted in the construction of rural roads as R&D Technology Initiatives.

This Government mandated taking up at least 5% of the works adopting alternate technologies under TNRRIS from the year 2017-18. Similarly, as per the requirements under PMGSY the state has taken number of R&D technology based works. The details of R&D technology-New Initiative works taken up so far are given below:

Table 3.6
Details of R&D technology works- New Initiative

Sl. No	Scheme	New Technology	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs in crore)
1	PMGSY	Plastic waste (Wet process)	130.32	68.56
2		Cold Mix/Surface Dressing	216.59	162.98
3		RCCP/CC Block	5.45	2.73
4		Coir/Jute Geo textile	52.82	25.10
5		Pavement Stabilization (i) Chemical	574.89	376.77
6		(ii) Industrial waste	34.71	15.76
7		(iii) Cement	99.71	47.73
8		(iv) Soil	152.08	116.54
		Sub Total	1266.57	816.17
1	TNRRIS	Cold Mix	26.41	4.00
2		Plastic waste (Wet process)	256.21	44.07
3		Pavement Stabilization (i) Chemical	155.62	47.25
4		(ii) Industrial waste	2.30	0.80
5		(iii) Soil	36.46	9.19
6		(iv) Cement	44.11	12.64
		Sub Total	521.11	117.95
		Grand Total	1787.68	934.12

By adopting these R&D Technology initiatives the utilization of locally available materials are maximized, thereby reducing carbon footprint.

Plastic Roads

Tamil Nadu pioneered the use of waste plastic in the construction of roads. The use of waste plastic has the twin benefits of safe disposal of waste plastic and also savings in the cost. In addition, the SHGs took up the collection and sale of waste plastics for the roads as an economic activity.

The RD&PR department took forward the efforts of the Government by taking up waste plastics roads in many schemes like Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS), NABARD-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and also in other state and central schemes.

As a result of this, since 2011-12, about 13,986 Km length of roads have been taken using waste plastic technology at a cost of Rs.2,195.25 crore under various schemes.

Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Maintenance Policy

It is important to maintain the roads in good condition, so as to ensure serviceability of the road

through out the year. It is also important to safeguard the assets created with huge investments. The widening of rural road network and the huge investments necessiate continuous maintenance as otherwise there is a real danger of asset deterioration and the roads becoming unserviceable. The huge and heterogeneous nature of the road network requires a systematic approach towards maintenance.

With these tenets, the Government has formulated the “Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Maintenance Policy” for the maintenance of all Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads in the state.

The maintenance of the roads are classified into three categories,

- Routine maintenance of the roads throughout the year.
- Periodic maintenance consisting of a surface renewal.
- Emergency repairs of the roads damaged by natural calamities.

The concomitant efforts of the Government towards having a robust rural road network are laid out in this section. The Government has clearly laid out its commitment towards

maintenance by adopting the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Maintenance Policy in the implementation of Schemes viz., Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), NABARD–Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR), State Finance Commission Grant, General fund of the Rural Local Bodies, etc.

Asset Management

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is responsible for creation of various types of public utility assets in the rural areas. This includes roads, bridges, public utility buildings, office buildings for PRIs, water supply and irrigation structures, etc. To ensure complete functionality and serviceability during its life, the design fit for purpose, implementation as per standards and maintenance to original condition are the most crucial factors.

In order to ensure uniformity in design and standards the department develops type designs for various building works. So far, 32 type designs have been developed. Further, all types of work are designed as per relevant BIS specifications for buildings, IRC specifications for roads & bridges and relevant standards for other types of works.

This work is supported by the Design wing at the Directorate.

The execution of the works as per standard is taken care by the technical units at the district, sub-divisional and block level.

GIS

The application of GIS as a decision support system is well known particularly in planning and asset management. In order to leverage the advantages of GIS and use its potential in the implementation of the development programmes, the RD&PR department has set up a GIS wing in the Directorate. Though the GIS application in RD&PR department is still in its nascent stage, lot of ground work has been done in the last few years which would enable selection of works based on GIS in the coming years. The efforts made so far are highlighted below,

- The spatial information including the Village Panchayat Boundary, Block Boundary, Roads, Water Bodies, Habitation have been digitized initially.
- As per requirements of National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), a spatial database consisting of 18 GIS layers were created and submitted and this data has

been hosted in www.pmgysy-grris.nic.in by NRIDA.

- Under MGNREGS, MoRD has directed to use GIS techniques for Natural Resource Management works. GIS is used for identifying optimal location of Artificial Recharge Structures. After piloting in Krishnagiri District, MoRD has now widened the GIS based planning for 2 Village Panchayats per block during 2019-20.
- MoRD, GoI has mandated geo-tagging of assets created under centrally sponsored schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Individual Household Latrine under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) Houses. This work is being monitored by the GIS wing.

In addition to this, the department is working to develop a solid GIS data base for rural roads which would enable selection and prioritization of roads based on various factors. This GIS database will help in planning for maintenance of the rural roads as well.

3.7. 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 up under "Tied Component" of Rs.1.50 Crore

- i. **Rs.25 lakh for infrastructure to schools**
In 2019-20, in order to provide infrastructure facilities to Schools (Corporation / Municipality / Panchayat Union / Government Schools only) a sum of at least Rs.25 Lakh per MLA shall be earmarked under the tied

component. The infrastructure facilities will include toilet facilities (especially separate toilets for girls, boys and staff) drinking water supply, Compound wall to schools, construction of buildings for classrooms, libraries and laboratories in schools.

ii. **Rs.20 lakh for Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) System to schools**

In 2019-20, in order to ensure pure and hygiene drinking water to the school students, a sum of atleast Rs.20 Lakh shall be earmarked under the tied component for installation of Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) 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 shall 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 Drinking Water supply**

In order to mitigate the water supply scarcity, especially in summer, water supply works particularly augmentation of existing source like provision of individual power pump works, mini power pump works, 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., shall be taken up. Each MLA shall allot atleast Rs.30 lakh for water supply works.

v. **Rs.55 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.55 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 Dravidar Welfare 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 Wakf registered with Wakf Board. Since the Wakf Board does not have any Engineering wing, this work may be entrusted to the Local Bodies concerned.
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 purchase of 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, Panchayat Union Schools, Adi Dravidar Welfare 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 infrastructure and compound wall facilities to burial grounds /cremation grounds.
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, hydraulically operated sewerage machines.
14. Provision of compound wall / fencing in the burial grounds belonging Public Wakf 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 purchase of 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 up under the un-tied component of MLACDS. Works falling under the tied component can also be taken up under 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 undertakings, Co-operatives and Societies.

Exception:

- i. Construction of Direct Procurement Centres, Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies, Bulk Chilling Centres.
- ii. Construction of Maintenance sheds, Compound walls and concrete flooring, Crew rest room and toilet facilities for 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 (Gramin) norms.

3. All renovation, maintenance and repair works.

Exception:

Repair of houses constructed under Government Schemes up to 31.12.2009 including houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) / TAHDCO and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board can be

taken up not exceeding Rs.50,000/- per house. However, permission letter should be obtained from the TNSCB/TAHDCO before taking up the repair works.

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

Exception:

(i) Provisions were made during 2016-17 for newly elected members of 15th Assembly and for the members re-elected who were members of 14th 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, may be considered during 2019-20, as per the provisions contained in the G.O.(Ms.) No.95, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-1) Department, Dated 18-8-2016 and following the guidelines therein.

(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 ITIs and Government Polytechnic.

(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.

(vii) Purchase of Surveillance Cameras (CCTV-Closed Circuit Television) with allied equipments for the safety of public through District Collector / Superintendent of Police / Commissioner of

Greater Chennai Corporation / Commissioner of Greater Chennai Police following procurement codal procedures.

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, Ooranies, rivers, tanks, canals, channels and the like.
13. Gravel/WBM roads (roads upto BT standard alone should be taken up).
14. Installation of High Mast Lights.

Implementation of MLACDS during 2018-19

Works have been taken at a cost of Rs.429.20 Crore in various categories under MLACDS during 2018-19 as detailed below:

Table 3.7
Details of works taken under
MLACDS during 2018-19

Sl. No	Category of works	No.of works
1	Buildings	1,911
2	Road	1,707
3	Water Supply	3,355
4	Canal Drainage &Irrigation works	914
5	Others	1953
	Total	9,840

For the year 2019-20 also, a sum of Rs.587.50 crore has been allocated for this scheme.

3.8. Self Sufficiency Scheme

Self Sufficiency Scheme is being implemented by the Government from 2011-12 onwards to encourage Public participation in the creation of community assets. This kind of participatory approach involving contribution by public and supported with Government funds helps to promote and strengthen self-help and self- reliant attitude of community and articulated

felt needs of the people. The minimum public contribution for any of the identified work should not be less than one-third of the estimated amount. However, the contributor cannot claim any right or lease over the property and its maintenance.

Selection of Works

1. The need for taking up 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 District 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 through 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 2018-19

From 2011-12 to 2018-19, a total of 12,765 useful community assets have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.854.27 crore.

Scheme Implementation during 2019-20

Self Sufficiency Scheme will be implemented during the year 2019-20 also with an allocation of Rs. 50.00 Crore.

Sanitation

3.9. “Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam”

The practice of safe sanitation and personal hygiene is foremost important as it has a vital bearing on the various socio-economic and health indicators of the people. Therefore, the State Government has consistently been according topmost priority to achieve “Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam” under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to create a healthy and prosperous rural community. To achieve the objectives of “Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam”, continuous and coordinated efforts have been taken to organize all stakeholders into a mass movement to root out the practice of open defecation and for sustaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status. “Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam” is also aimed

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

3.9.1. Initiatives of the State Government

The Government have pioneered the sanitation revolution in the State through various initiatives. The Integrated Women Sanitary Complexes constructed in all the then existing 12,618 Village Panchayats at the rate of one Complex in each Village Panchayat during 2001-04 provided access to basic sanitation facilities for rural women and children. 12,796 sanitary complexes which were in the State of disuse were renovated at a cost of Rs.170 Crore during the year 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. Clean Village Campaign introduced in 2003 provided a momentum to the sanitation coverage. 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. each 31 Village Panchayats are to be selected each year at the rate of one Village Panchayat from

each district under this programme. Similar to the sanitation facilities created for rural women, construction of Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes was also taken up in 2012-13. The involvement of Community Based Organisations like Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRC) / Panchayat Level Federations (PLF) of Self Help Groups at various levels, in the construction and usage monitoring of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) has expedited the Sanitation coverage. Introduction of 'Thooimai Kaavalars' in Solid Waste Management activities in all the 12,524 Village Panchayats have brought about a visible and perceptible impact in the maintenance of Cleanliness in these Villages. In order to sustain the Sanitation facilities in the Government Schools in rural areas, necessary funds have been provided by the State Government to ensure maintenance of clean and functional toilets. All these have become pioneering initiatives at National Level.

3.9.2. Sanitation Coverage in Rural Areas of Tamil Nadu

In Tamil Nadu, as per Sanitation Baseline Survey conducted in 2013, there were 51.06 lakh households without toilets. After Baseline Survey, a record number of 49.86 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed

from the years 2013-14 to 2018-19 and 1.19 lakh households are accessing Community and other toilets, thereby increasing the overall sanitation coverage in the State from 45% to 100%. All the 31 Rural Districts have reached 100% sanitation coverage as per the Baseline Survey.

The Sanitation coverage in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India takes into account only the households without toilets as per baseline survey. 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. At the time of above sanitation survey, there were 12.25 lakh defunct toilets in the Village Panchayats. These Defunct toilets were constructed in earlier schemes and these households could not be assisted under any of the existing schemes. So, the district administration have taken action for renovation / reconstruction of 11.80 lakh defunct toilets in the Village Panchayats through the beneficiaries own funds, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, Bank credit, internal lending by Self Help Groups,

etc. Apart from this, nearly 45,000 defunct toilets were also reconstructed under Swachh Bharat Kosh funds and World Bank Assisted Performance Based Incentive Grant funds.

In addition to this, the Government of India approved 5.29 lakh left out households left out in the Baseline Survey (BLS) 2013 to be covered with toilets under SBM(G) during the year 2018-19.

3.9.3. 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. All the 12,524 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu 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.

3.9.4. Rural Sanitation Survey by Third party agencies

The Government of India have initiated the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) and it will be conducted every year through third party agencies to measure the Performance Indicators viz., (1) Reduction in the prevalence of Open Defecation, (2) Sustaining ODF status in villages, and (3) Percentage of Rural Population served by Solid and Liquid Waste Management. Each round of survey will have components that will generate information on open defecation, sustaining ODF status and on Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). This will be a third-party sample survey carried out through an Independent Verification Agency. Performance Based Incentives are given to States based on the findings of the NARSS.

The State Government also periodically takes up third party survey through State Quality

Monitors periodically to assess the quality of Sanitation infrastructure.

3.9.5. Various Initiatives undertaken:

(a) Community participation in ODF sustainability

There is a huge Social Capital in the form of Women Self Help Groups already available in the State. The Village Panchayat level Community Based Organisations (CBO) like Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) / Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) in Mahalir Thittam have been fully involved in Inter-Personal Communication (IPC). These CBOs are in a better position to use their peer group influence in a big way in achieving the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Villages and for sustaining ODF Status.

(b) Co-ordination with other Stakeholders

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 behaviour changes 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.

Primary Health Centre Doctors recommending toilet usage in their Out-Patient Slips, Sanitation messages in school textbook wrappers, IPC in Anganwadi Centres targeting Adolescent girls, Pregnant and Lactating mothers are some of the pioneering efforts of the State which has attracted National attention.

(c) Role of Motivators

Motivators identified from among the SHGs/PLFs are trained in Community Approaches and also trained in Community Based Monitoring (CBM) to sustain the ODF status. These Motivators are also given basic training on ODF Plus activities like Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Retrofitting of toilets, Menstrual Hygiene Management for inculcating safe sanitation and personal hygiene practices among the Community in general and also the School and Anganwadi Children in particular. Apart from incentivising the Motivators monetarily, the best performing Motivators are being duly recognized at District,

State and National level through awards from time to time.

(d) Training of Field Functionaries

Continuous Capacity Building is vital for equipping and updating the field functionaries on the contents and skills for Behaviour Change Communication. Training of Master Trainers identified from Motivators and through them training for VPRC/PLF Members, Worksite Supervisors engaged under MGNREGS and field functionaries of various departments like Teachers, Anganwadi Workers, Village Health Nurse, etc., are conducted on Sanitation promotion from time to time. Training on Technical aspects in toilet construction and also retrofitting are also given to the field functionaries. Sanitation is one of the important components in the training programmes conducted in SIRD & PR and RIRD & PR.

(e) 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.

(f) Handbook on Sanitation

The Handbook on Sanitation with comprehensive information relating to ODF Plus activities has been prepared with various sanitation messages. This handbook is being used as resource material for training of Master Trainers and Motivators. This handbook will also be helpful for all those officials who are working in various 'Stakeholder Departments' related to Health and Sanitation.

3.10. Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities in Rural areas

3.10.1. Solid Waste Management (SWM) activities

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. The Self-Help Group Members are engaged for SWM activities as "Thooimai Kaavalars" for door to door collection of waste, segregation, transporting to dumping site and safe disposal. The Government of Tamil Nadu have allocated Rs.206.04 Crore during the year 2018-19 from the State Finance Commission Grant for the continuous implementation of Solid Waste

Management Schemes and issued detailed guidelines for the implementation of Scheme.

All the 12,524 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu have been covered with the Solid Waste Management Scheme in a phased manner. This Scheme is being implemented with required infrastructure facilities like Segregation cum storage sheds, Street Garbage Bins, Tricycles/Pushcarts, etc., for collection, segregation and safe processing of waste. Solid Waste is segregated into Biodegradable and Non-biodegradable before disposal. In SWM activities, 66,130 Thooimai Kaavalars are being engaged through VPRCs/PLFs of SHG members on outsourcing basis.

To cater to the special needs of Peri-Urban Village Panchayats and Village Panchayats in Hilly areas, battery operated pushcarts and motorized pickup vehicles respectively, have also been provided.

The implementation of Solid Waste Management Project is periodically monitored during inspections undertaken by District Level Senior Officials and by Block Level officials. The daily working of SWM activities in each Village Panchayat and attendance of Thooimai Kaavalars

are being monitored through online monitoring system in the Department's Website, with the support of National Informatics Centre.

During the year 2019-20, Solid Waste Management Scheme will be continuously implemented with an allocation of Rs. 206.04 crore from the State Finance Commission Grant.

3.10.2. Liquid Waste Management in rural areas

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

During the year 2017-18, about 1.75 Lakh Individual soak pits and 25,000 Community Soak pits were taken up at a total cost of Rs.144 Crore. Similarly, 1.75 Lakh Individual Soak pits and 25,000 Community Soak pits, 100 Number of Horizontal type Community cluster soak pits and

400 number of Vertical type Community Soak pits were taken up at a cost of Rs.168.94 Crore during the year 2018-19.

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

3.11. 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.138.96 crore under State SWM funds during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 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 for procurement of cleaning materials.

During the year 2018-19, 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.63.92 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 reopening 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.

This scheme will be continuously implemented during the year 2019-20 with an allocation of Rs. 64.26 crore.

3.12. 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 2019-20 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)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched on 02.02.2006. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted to provide a platform to the poor rural people one of the many shades to realise the fundamental “right to equality”. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) framed under the Act ensures the “right to work” and is the only anti-poverty programme that has legal backing.

The core objective of this scheme have been reoriented as follows:

- 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.

In Tamil Nadu, the scheme was first notified on 2.2.2006 in 6 districts of the State and the scheme was extended to all the remaining 25 rural districts in a phased manner.

Salient Features of the Scheme

1. 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 Projects.
 - 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

2. MGNREGS work week starts from every Thursday and ends on next Wednesday.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 and
 - e. Mechanical Auger in afforestation.
7. The Central Government bears 100% wage cost of unskilled manual labour. Material cost including wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers is borne by Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.
8. 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.
9. For all civil construction works RSoR should be adopted for Labour Component and PWD SOR in respect of other materials involved.

10. 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 it will be valid for 5 years.
11. From 2017-18, e-MR has been adopted in all 12,523 village panchayats.
12. Seven mandatory Registers prescribed by GoI and Job Card Stock Register in addition are maintained in all Village Panchayats.
13. The notified wage rate for the year 2019-20 is Rs.229 per day w.e.f 01.04.2019 for both men and women.
14. The MGNREGS worker can earn full wage rate if the outturn is 37 Cuft. as per G.O.(Ms).No. 25 RD & PR (CGS-1) Dept., Dated 27.2.2014.
15. 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.

16. Facilities such as drinking water, first aid kit, shade etc., are provided at work sites.
17. Disbursement of wages is done through National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) from 7.11.2016.
18. Grama Sabha conducts the Social Audit in respect of MGNREGS works through Social Auditors.
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. 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.
21. A Toll free Help line (1299) has also been provided in each district as part of Grievance redressal mechanism.

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
PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	INDIVIDUAL ASSETS/Common Assets INCLUDING FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS	COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - FOR NRLM COMPLIANT SELF HELP GROUPS	RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Micro and Minor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Improving livelihoods through Horticulture, Sericulture, Plantation, other kinds of plantation & Farm forestry • Development of fallow or waste lands of households in Para 5 of schedule I to bring it under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Common work sheds for livelihood activities of Self Help Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Food Grain Storage structures • Rural road connectivity to unconnected villages • Construction of play fields • Disaster Preparedness and Restoration of roads • Public infrastructure including flood control and protection works • Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats • Construction of Buildings for Women self-help groups, federations • Cyclone shelters • Anganwadi centres • Village shandies and

<p>irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies; and conservation of old step wells / baolis. • 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 • Pasture Development – Perennial grasses like stylo, vetiver etc., • Bamboo, Rubber and Coconut Plantation • Land Development works in comon lands 	<p>cultivation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture Development – Perennial grasses like stylo, vetiver etc., • Bamboo, Rubber and Coconut Plantation • Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as Poultry Shelter(brooder house), Goat Shelter, piggery Shelter, Cattle Shelter and Fodder troughs for cattle. • Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as fish drying yard, Storage facilities and Promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land • Bio fertilisers (NADEP, Vermi composting, etc) • Meeting the expenditure 		<p>crematorium at Village/Block level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as part of the estimate of such construction works. • Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act
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	on unskilled labour of the houses under State and Central Government housing schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHHL (Construction of IHHL under State and Central Housing Schemes) 		
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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. Under MGNREGS, equal wages are paid for men, women depending upon the value of work done by them.

It is the only livelihood and poverty alleviation programme by providing employment to all willing adult rural households to do unskilled manual work for minimum 100 days in a year as the first and foremost goal of sustainable development is “No Poverty”. In rural areas, MGNREGA Scheme is feeding millions of Rural poor

by providing employment and thereby addressing their livelihood and hunger.

Plantation of trees on community and individual land addresses the issues like climate change/action. In the year 2019-20, 71 lakh plants are to be planted under Massive Tree Plantation and Avenue Plantation of MGNREGS. Planting of trees will be done on the Government Schools, Colleges and Government Poramboke lands, parks, public places and on either side of the roads which will increase the carbon credits. Further soil and moisture conservation works and rejuvenation of Tanks, Ooranies and MI Tanks, supply channels and other water bodies are being done under MGNREGS towards sustainable retention of ground water which plays a vital role in the climate change.

This scheme is being implemented in rural areas with the allocation of minimum of 65% of works on Natural Resource Management (NRM) works covering Category A assets like Check Dam, Trench Cutting, Land Development activities, Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies, etc.

Special Initiatives under the Scheme

Time and Motion Study

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

Rural Connectivity

- In order to provide a good road network system, within every village and also to provide access to health care, education, transportation, livelihood and marketing of rural farm products etc., rural connectivity was taken up, by providing single layer metaling upto WBM GR –II layer. In the year 2018-19, 1500 km have been taken up.

Soak Pit

- For effective management of waste / Grey water in rural areas and to tackle the indiscriminate flow of liquid waste through streets, habitations and 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 1,75,500 Individual

Soak Pits have been taken up in the year 2018-19.

Construction of Flood Protection / Compound Wall

- In order to protect the school children from strangers and animals, protect the school property from vandalism, floods, so as to provide a safe environment, nurture and educate the school children it was proposed to construct Compound Wall / Flood Control and Protection Wall to School Buildings for Elementary and Middle Schools in rural areas. In the year 2018-19, Compound Wall / Flood Control and Protection Wall to school Buildings to a length of 200 Kms have been taken up.

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. As a measure to conserve the rain water and to recharge the ground water, construction of 10000 Check Dams have been taken up in the year 2018-19.

- 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.

Special Initiatives taken during 2018-19

Threshing Floor

- Edible agricultural products like rice, wheat, corn, cereals and other grains contain chaff/husk when they are grown in fields. After harvesting, the edible grain and chaff will be separated out by means of threshing. Normally, the farmers carryout threshing in open flat ground nearby agriculture field, thus, there is possibility of food grains getting mixed with small stones. Also, the farmers will dry their food grain products for getting more sale value. Else, the quality of product will get reduced due to availability of moisture and stones, thereby leading to reduced sale value. Hence, threshing floor will be very much useful for threshing and drying of food products. Threshing Floors are the elevated cement concrete platforms constructed in Panchayat Poramboke lands

available nearby the agricultural field within the panchayat and will be of much help to all farmers in rural areas. Further, these platforms will also be helpful for drying the harvested crops. In 2018-19, 385 Threshing Floors have been taken up.

Anganwadi Toilet

- Awareness about health hazards pertaining to open defecation needs to be brought in and taught in the minds of children and the habit of using toilets has to be encouraged right from the beginning, at pre-school level itself. Most of the existing old Anganwadi centres do not have these Sanitation facilities. In 2018-19, construction of 3,708 baby friendly toilets for Anganwadi centres in convergence with ICDS Department have been taken up.

Village Haats

- Rural Village haats are marketing centres constructed for the benefit of rural farmers, artisans and SHGs. Rural Haats help in creation of better marketing facilities, enabling the rural poor to sell their products throughout the year, one stop shopping platform to the wholesalers,

retailers/consumers by showcasing the range of local rural products, thereby improving socio-economic condition. In 2018-19, upgradation of 50 Rural Haats have been taken up.

Cement Concrete Pavement

- Cement Concrete Pavements are considered as one of the all weather Rural Connectivity. The Cement Concrete Pavements provide safe access to all households during rainy season and further they are also very much useful for drying of farm products and other food products in rural areas. In 2018-19, formation of 300 km Cement Concrete Pavement have been taken up.

Paver Block

- Interlocking Paver Blocks are considered as one of the all weather Rural Connectivity. The Interlocking Paver Blocks provide safe access to all households during rainy season. In 2018-19, 300 km of Interlocking Paver Blocks have been taken up.

Culverts, Minor Bridges and Causeways (Cross Drainage Structures)

- The Cross drainage structures like Culverts, Minor Bridges and Causeways play a major

role in allowing flood water and stream water to pass from one side to other side of the road without affecting regular traffic. In 2018-19, 600 Culverts, 250 Minor Bridges and 100 Causeways have been taken up.

Infrastructure for Azolla cultivation

- Azolla is a floating fern which resembles algae. It is rich in proteins, essential amino acids, vitamins (vitamin A, vitamin B12 and Beta-Carotene), growth promoter intermediaries and minerals. It can serve as organic cattle feed and can be used as a nutritional supplement for cattle. It also enhances quality and quantity (upto 15-20%) of milk. Azolla can be grown easily in a farmer's land without much infrastructure requirements. Cow dung and water alone are the growth promoters for Azolla. In 2018-19, infrastructure for 10,000 Azolla units to SHG women in rural areas have been taken up.

Achievements

- During 2018-19, 25.77 Crore persondays were generated with a total expenditure of Rs.5771.54 Crore.

Special dispensation in Gaja Cyclone affected areas

- In order to mitigate the distress and grief and to protect the livelihood of the rural people in the Gaja cyclone affected 133 Blocks of 12 districts viz., Cuddalore, Dindigul, Karur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvarur and Madurai districts, the number of days of employment provided to a family was increased from 100 days to 150 days. Further pitting, planting of coconut plantations are taken up under MGNREGS for Small/ Marginal Farmers who are affected by Gaja Cyclone.

Timely Payment

- During FY 2018-19, 98.65% of wage payment to workers have been made within 15 days and Tamil Nadu stands first in the Country.

Good Governance Measures

As suggested by Government of India, Good Governance Initiatives viz., updation of Job Cards, Maintenance of 7 Mandatory Registers, Maintenance of Case Record / Work File and

installation of Citizen Information Board are effectively implemented through Internal Monitoring Team at District Level headed by the Project Director, DRDA and Executive Engineer(RD) along with all Assistant Directors / Zonal Officers as per the indicative frame work of MoRD, GoI.

Likewise, State Level Monitoring Officers are appointed for the effective implementation of the above Good Governance Initiatives are effectively implemented in the districts.

Payment of Wages through Banks/ e-FMS

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 from 2017 onwards.

Aadhaar Seeding for all MGNREGS Workers' accounts

To enable the crediting of wages to MGNREGS workers account using Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS), the seeding of the Aadhaar numbers of all MGNREGS workers has been undertaken in NREGA website.

Out of total 88.07 lakh active beneficiaries in the State, Aadhaar numbers have been seeded for 86.84 lakh (98.61%) beneficiaries for the year 2018-19. So far, Aadhaar based payment has been made to 71.85 lakh (81.58 %) beneficiaries.

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 21,91,690 Assets have been geotagged since inception.

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

The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has given 3 State Awards on 11.09.2018 under MGNREGS for the year 2017-18 for Best Performance in "1)Timely Payment of wages, 2)Best Initiatives under Geo-MGNREGA & 3)Best Performance in Aadhaar seeding and Aadhaar conversion."

Thanjavur and Thiruvannamalai Districts have bagged District Awards for best implementation of MGNREGS at National level.

Labour Budget Planning Exercise during 2019-20

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 2019-20 in the Grama Sabha and special Grama Sabha

conducted on 02.10.2018 and 25.10.2018 respectively.

During the Empowered Committee meeting, the GoI, MoRD on 18.02.2019 has approved Labour Budget of 22 crore persondays for the year 2019-20.

SOCIAL AUDIT

Definition

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 taken up 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. 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.

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 except in Balamore Village Panchayat in Kanniyakumari District which is covered with Rubber Estates and MGNREGS works is not executed.

Process of Social Audit

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

Day 01:	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.
Day 02:	Door to door verification of Job Cards with the Nominal Muster Roll, interaction with the beneficiaries and receipt of grievance petitions.
Day 03:	Visit to the worksite, field level measurements of the works.
Day 04:	Preparation of Social Audit Report.
Day 05:	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. 24,831 Village Panchayat Resource Persons were imparted Exclusive Residential Training Programmes for 4 days on the process and procedures of Social Audit during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Social Audit Activities

During 2018-19, First Cycle of Social Audit has been completed in all the 12,523 Village Panchayats and Second cycle of Social Audit is being conducted in all Districts.

For 2019-20, a detailed calendar to carry out Social Audit in 12,523 Village Panchayats in 22 Rounds is under preparation.

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 which 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) (PMAY-G)

The Centrally sponsored housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been revamped and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G) from the year 2016-17.

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.

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

60% of total target under PMAY(G) is earmarked to SC/ST, 40% for others (including minorities). In both the categories, 5% of allocation should be made for physically challenged persons. The Plinth area of each house is 269 Sq. Ft.

The unit cost fixed by Government of India for a house is Rs.1.20 lakh. The funding for the scheme is shared between Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 (Central share Rs.72,000 and State share Rs.48,000). The Government of Tamil Nadu provides Rs.50,000 for RCC roofing cost from the State fund, in addition to the unit cost. Hence, the total unit cost of a house in Tamil Nadu is Rs.1.70 lakh.

In addition to the unit cost, each beneficiary is paid the notified wage rate in force under MGNREGS towards utilization of 90 person days for the construction of the house. (90 x Rs.229 = Rs.20,610)

Further, a sum of Rs.12,000 is provided to the beneficiary for construction of Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) in convergence with MGNREGS.

Apart from that, cement is provided to the beneficiaries at subsidized rate. Further steel, doors & windows is also provided based on the need of the beneficiaries and the proportionate cost for supply of materials is deducted from the payments due to the beneficiaries.

Since 2015-16, payments to the beneficiaries are being credited directly to their

bank account through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin), programme implementation and monitoring is carried out through AwaasSoft and AwaasApp. These two IT applications provides effective monitoring mechanism for the stagewise implementation of the scheme.

Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data is used to identify the beneficiaries through Grama Sabha under PMAY(G). But many eligible beneficiaries were left out in SECC-2011 data. Based on the instructions of Government of India, to include the left out eligible beneficiaries in SECC Data 2011, the State had conducted survey in all Districts and identified 8.28 lakh eligible beneficiaries and their names with details have been entered in the "Awaasplus" application and Government of India approval is awaited.

A new grievance redressal mechanism named Appellate Committee has been introduced in PMAY(G) and constituted at District level to consider the complaints of the beneficiaries regarding the inclusion / exclusion of their names in the beneficiary list and resolve the same.

Under PMAY(G), 3,27,552 houses are being constructed at a total cost of Rs.5568.38 crore for the years 2016-17 to 2018-19, with state share of Rs.3210.01 crore.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, 2 Lakh houses will be constructed at a cost of Rs.3400 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 2018-19 as shown in the table below:

Table 4.2
Details of works taken under MPLADS during 2018-19

Sl. No	Category of works	No.of works
1	Buildings	688
2	Road	562
3	Water Supply	287
4	CD and Irrigation works	574
5	Others	2098
	Total	4209

4.4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

The Government of India with the objective of providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations with a population of more than 500 has introduced the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the year 2000 with 100% funding by the Government of India. 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). Another important feature of the scheme is the mandatory 5 year routine maintenance after construction which is borne by the State Government.

PMGSY I

Tamil Nadu has got complete sanctions under PMGSY I. Under Phase I to XI, 7,692 number of Village Panchayat & Panchayat Union roads and Other District Roads (ODRs) for a length of 16,364 Km and 98 bridges have been taken at a cost of Rs.4,884 crore. This includes a state share of Rs.741.32 crore.

Table 4.3
Details of works sanctioned under PMGSY I

Sl. No	Phase	Year	Taken		
			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	1338	3089.06	1125.85
9	IX	2014-15	401	940.47	352.97
10	X	2016-17	602	1362.27	754.47
11	XI	2018-19	503	1001.57	628.84
Total			7790	16364.22	4884.11

All the works upto Phase IX have been completed and the remaining works are in various stages of progress, which will be completed during 2019-20.

PMGSY II

During 2013, the Government of India introduced PMGSY II, with an objective of consolidating the rural road network by upgrading Through Routes (TRs) leading to Growth Centers and Rural Hubs. Based on the achievement of eligible criteria under PMGSY I, Tamil Nadu was permitted to migrate to PMGSY-II in 2017.

Under PMGSY II, the state has got sanctions for 860 number of roads to a length of 2,940 Km and 34 bridges at a cost of Rs.1,434 crore which includes a state share of Rs.621.77 crore.

Table 4.4
Details of works sanctioned under PMGSY II

Sl. No	Year	Taken		
		Nos.	Length (in Km)	Value (Rs in crore)
1	2017-18	790	2653.58	1240.94
2	2018-19	104	286.84	192.80
Total		894	2940.42	1433.74

Performance Incentive under PMGSY

During 2016-17, the Government of India had introduced sanctioning of Incentive grant to the

states under PMGSY based on achievement of annual targets. The annual targets includes length of roads completed, number of habitations connected, formulation of maintenance policy, status of quality control, pre-5 year and post-5 year maintenance of PMGSY roads.

Based on the best performance under PMGSY, our state was awarded the incentive grant during 2016-17 and 2017-18 of Rs.55.58 crore and Rs.45.32 crore respectively.

As per the guidelines of Government of India, incentive grant is utilised for periodic maintenance of PMGSY roads which have completed 5 years routine maintenance and for this, the state has provided its share of Rs.67.26 crore.

**Table 4.5
Details of Incentive Grant under PMGSY**

Sl. No	Year	Incentive Grant (Rs in crore)			Works Taken	
		Gol	State	Total	No. of Roads	Length in Km
1	2016-17	55.58	37.05	92.63	561	959
2	2017-18	45.32	30.21	75.53	443	731
	Total	100.90	67.26	168.16	1004	1690

Similarly, the Government of India has sanctioned Rs.30.14 crore as Performance

Incentive Grant for the year 2018-19 and a corresponding state share of Rs.20.09 crore has also been sanctioned by the State Government. The works will be taken up shortly.

The State has so far received Rs.131.04 crore as Performance incentive grant from the Government of India under PMGSY.

Status of Unconnected Habitations

At the time of inception of PMGSY programme in 2000, Tamil Nadu had 2,402 unconnected habitations with a population of more than 500. Out of these, 2,386 habitations have been provided connectivity through PMGSY and other State schemes. The remaining 16 unconnected habitations could not be proposed under PMGSY due to non-availability of required land or due to Forest Department clearance.

In order to ensure 100% connectivity, it was announced in the Budget speech for the year 2018-19 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 that remains unconnected by all-weather roads will be provided with road connectivity".

So far, 9 habitations have been connected under various State schemes and for the remaining 7 unconnected habitations necessary steps are being taken to obtain Forest Department clearance to take up the work.

4.5. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)-(SBM(G)) on 2nd October 2014, to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th 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 2nd 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 and Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

Components of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), 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.12000/- 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 and Rs.4800/- as State share from 2015-16 onwards.

The details of sanitation coverage under SBM (G) is already given in 3.9.2 under “Muzhu Sugaathaara Tamizhagam”.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

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 25,000 to 50,000 in plain area.

Non-Tribal and Tribal are two categories of clusters under NRuM. For selection of Non-Tribal cluster, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi has prescribed the following norms.

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

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

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

Funding Pattern

Government of India has 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 4.6
Critical Gap Fund under National Rurban Mission

(Rs in Crore)

SI. 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
Total			11	330.00

The CGF and convergence funds are being 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.

The details of Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) are being entered in RurbanSoft. As per the instructions of Government of India steps are being taken for the Integration of the vendor payments using expenditure module protocol

through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in RurbanSoft.

4.7. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

Government of India introduced the restructured RGSA scheme which aims to strengthen capacities of institutions for rural local good governance to become more responsive towards local development needs. It also aims to prepare people's participatory plans, leveraging technologies for effectively utilising available resources for realising sustainable solutions to local problems linked to SDGs. The Panchayats have therefore been designated as a key player for implementation of the United Nations SDGs to be achieved by 2030.

Objectives of RGSA

- Develop governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on the SDGs.
- Enhance capabilities of Panchayats for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilization of available resources and convergence with other schemes to address issues of national importance.

- Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own sources of revenue.
- Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.
- Develop a network of institutions of excellence to support capacity building and handholding for PRIs.
- Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of PRIs at various.
- Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayats for administrative efficiency and improved service delivery.
- Recognise and incentivize PRIs based on performance.

Funding Pattern

RGSA is executed with a financial sharing pattern of 60: 40 (Central and State Government). The Government of India provides fund for Training, Training Infrastructure and Human Resources, Distance learning, Innovative activities, Technical support to PRI, Administrative and Financial Data Analysis and Planning Cell,

Panchayat Building and Community Hall, E-enablement of Panchayats, Project based support for Economic Development and Income enhancement, IEC (2%) and Programme Management (5%).

The Government have released a sum of Rs.96.00 crore under RGSA during the year 2018-19 which includes the Central share of Rs.57.60 crore and State Share of Rs.38.40 crore.

The Government of India has also approved Annual Action Plan for a sum of Rs.150.17 crore under RGSA during the year 2019-20.

4.8. 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

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, Date: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 infrastructure 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.

4.9. New National Bio-Gas and Organic Manure Management Programme (NNBOMP)

The New National Bio-Gas and Organic Manure Management Programme (NNBOMP) 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 4.7
Details of Subsidy components

Sl. No.	Description	Subsidy amount for Family Type Bio-Gas Plants under NNBOMP (in Rupees)				
		1 Cubic Metre	2-6 Cubic Metre	8-10 Cubic Metre	15 Cubic Metre	20-25 Cubic Metre
1	General Category	7,500	12,000	16,000	20,000	25,000
2	SC/ST Category	10,000	13,000	18,000	21,000	28,000
3	Addl. subsidy for cattle dung based bio-gas plants if linked with sanitary toilets, only for individual household fixed - Rs.1600/-				-Nil -	-Nil -
4	Turn Key Job fee	Rs. 2,500 per plant				

Annual target under this scheme is fixed as 2,000 plants for the year 2019-20 and installation works are under progress.

5. ESTABLISHMENT

5.1. Gazetted Establishment

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is an important Department in the State Administration which is responsible for the creation of rural infrastructure, maintenance of basic amenities, road connectivity, sanitation, housing, livelihood and local governance through Central and State funds. All these activities including Centrally sponsored and State funding schemes 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	84	Rs.61900 - 196700
3.	Assistant Director	406	Rs.56100 - 177500
4.	Block Development Officer	1067	Rs.37700 - 119500
	Total	1576	

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 the department and among them 2 Additional Directors are on deputation to other departments.
- There are 84 Joint Directors working in the department and among them 7 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 on deputation.

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 5,279 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	45	Rs.61900-196700 (Level 26)
3.	Assistant Executive Engineer	189	Rs.59300-187700 (Level 25)
4.	Assistant Engineer	939	Rs.56100-177500 (Level 22)
5.	Senior Draughting Officer	34	Rs.37700-119500 (Level 20)
6.	Junior Engineer	317	Rs.35900 – 113500 (Level 13)
7.	Overseer/JDO	2605	Rs.35400 – 112400 (Level- 11)
8.	Road Inspector	1147	Rs.19500-62000 (Level 8)
Total		5279	

- There are 45 Executive Engineers working in this department and among them 7 Executive Engineers are on deputation to other departments.
- Out of 189 Assistant Executive Engineers working in this department, 11 of them are on deputation to other departments.

- There are 939 Assistant Engineers, 317 Junior Engineers, 34 Senior Draughting Officers, 2,605 Overseers / Junior Draughting Officers working in this Department. Out of 939 Assistant Engineers working in this Department, 5 of them are on deputation to other Departments. Similarly, out of 317 Junior Engineers working in this Department, 6 of them are on deputation to other Department. Further, Government in G.O.(Ms) No.49, RD & PR (E3) Dept., Date:31.03.2015 have issued order merging Road Inspector Grade-I and Road Inspector Grade-II 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 Fedaration Limited (Aavin), Chennai Metropolitan Development Agency (CMDA), Directorate of Town Panchayat, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), 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 equip them to improve their skills in the service of public.

5.4. Non-Gazetted Establishment

Service matters of employees of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department covered under Basic Service Rules, Tamilnadu Ministerial Service Rules and Panchayat Development Subordinate Service Rules are being dealt in Non-Gazetted Establishment Unit. Along with that, the welfare of the employees of the Local Bodies i.e., Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats are also taken care under this wing. The details of sanctioned strength of various categories of staff under Non-Gazetted Establishment and their present level of pay is tabulated below:

Table. 5.3
Details of the Employees under NGE

Sl. No.	Designation of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Level of Pay
a) Government Employees			
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
Category of Local body Employees			
b) Panchayat Union Employees			
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
c) Village Panchayat Employees			
i)	Panchayat Secretary	12524	Rs.7700-24200
ii)	Sweeper		
	Special Time Scale	9,896	Rs.4100-12500
	Consolidated	16,508	Rs.2600 Consolidated Pay
iii)	OHT Operator	40419	Rs.2600 Consolidated Pay

1) Filling up of Vacancies

Through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, during the year 2018-19, 224 Junior Assistants, 87 typists and 26 Steno typist vacancies were filled by direct recruitment. The vacancies with regard to the basic services, 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 2018-19, under 10% reservation category 54 Office Assistant/Record Clerk/Night Watchman were promoted as Junior Assistants and 227 Village Panchayat Secretaries were promoted as Junior Assistants under 20% reservation category. Apart from this, steps were taken to fill up the vacancies of the Village Panchayat Secretary posts and 494 vacant posts were filled up by calling for applications through News papers and also from Employment Exchange following due procedure.

In addition to the above, 515 Typists / Junior Assistants were promoted as Assistants, 500 Assistants were elevated to the cadre of Deputy Block Development Officers and 250 Deputy Block Development Officers were

promoted to the cadre of Block Development Officers in the year 2018-19.

2) Compassionate ground appointment

In order to support the family of the deceased Government Servants, their eligible legal heirs are being appointed as Night Watchman, Office Assistant / Junior Assistant in Government Service according to their Educational qualification. On par with the legal heirs of deceased Government Servants, this benefit has also been extended to the legal heirs of deceased Village Panchayat Secretaries from the year 2016-17. During the year 2018-19, 98 individuals have been provided with compassionate Ground Appointment who are all the legal heirs of deceased Government employees belonging to various categories and Village Panchayat Secretaries

3) Welfare of Village Panchayat employees

For the welfare of the Village Panchayat Secretaries, 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, lumpsum payment, compassionate ground appointment, additional charge allowances, etc., have been issued from the year 2011 to 2017.

Standard Time Scale of Pay to Village Panchayat Secretaries

Considering the importance of strengthening the grassroot level administration of Rural Development and Panchyat Raj Department, the Scale of Pay of Village Panchayat Secretaries is enhanced from Special Time Scale of Pay of Rs.2,500-5,000/- to Rs.15,900-50,400/- for Village Panchayat Secretaries as per G.O.Ms.No.171, RD & PR (E5) Department, Dated: 30.11.2018.

In the 12,524 Village Panchayats 40419 OHT operators are working in the Village Panchayats on part time basis in consolidated pay of Rs.2,600. They are being paid Dearness Allowance (DA) of Rs.100 as and when Government increases DA for Government Employees.

For Sweepers who are under time scale, the special monthly pension of Rs.2,000/- and lumpsum payment of Rs.50,000/- has also been awarded during the year 2017.

4) Foundation Trainings in Civil Services Training Institute

Foundation Training imparted in Civil Services Institute, Bhavanisagar plays a vital role in improving the knowledge and skills of the Junior Assistants and Assistants and also pre requirement for declaration of satisfactory completion of probation. Accordingly, 2,601 persons have completed the training.

6.CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1. Capacity Building

In the modern complex and fast changing socio-economic milieu of rural areas, we need to invest more in updating and upgrading our stakeholders' capacities and capabilities. It implies establishing an effective and sustainable training systems that will enable people to skill, reskill and upskill; learn, unlearn and relearn. It means investing in institutions (like SIRD & PR and RIRDs & PR) so as to support rural functionaries, PRIs and other stakeholders' as they go through transition from entering the service phase till they are there and till retirement and beyond. Imparting relevant quality training will be a critical step towards an effective, efficient and inclusive Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

Under the administrative control of the department, a Commissionerate functions exclusively for training. To undertake the 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 Districts Covered	Year of Establishment
1.	S.V.Nagaram	Tiruvanna- malai	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

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 local government functionaries, Self Help Group members, NGOs, CBOs and Line Department Officials, youth volunteers 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, Right to Information, Cashless transaction, livelihood training, Computer 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 Institutes 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 Rs.6.55 crore to the budget of the Regional Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Government of India provides Rs.20 lakhs to each Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj as Recurring Grant for the training programmes. It also provides Non-Recurring grant on need basis to improve the infrastructure facilities and training equipments.

Table 6.2

**Achievements in 2018-19
Training Achievements in 5 RIRDs&PR
(Regular, Computer & Special Training)**

Sl.no	Name of the training	Batches	Participants
1	Trainings	844	27361
	TOTAL	844	27361

During the year 2018-19, 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 27,361 persons in 844 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, Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Pattukottai and T.Kallupatti.

6.1.6. Innovative activities taken by RIRDs & PR

a) Village Adoption Programme

As a part of innovative activity, RIRDs & PR have started Village Adoption programme during 2018-19. A separate guidelines was also issued to the RIRDs & PR to adopt villages by Additional Chief Secretary/Director General (Training). One Best Panchayat and one Backward Panchayat has been selected by each RIRD & PR. Various IEC activities were undertaken by the RIRDs & PR in the Adopted Villages like awareness programme to public and children regarding protected water, sanitation campaign of SHGs, basic computer

training to school and college going students, dissemination of information to the rural people about various schemes implemented by the Government.

b) Third Party Assessment

During last year, RIRDs &PR have taken up the impact assessment of their Training Programmes through different Third Parties. The identified Third Parties such as Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai etc. and all have submitted their reports in this regard.

Table 6.3
Third Party Assessment

Sl. No	RIRDs&PR	Subject	Third party identified
1	SV Nagaram	Village Panchayat Development Plan	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Kancheepuram District
2	Bhavanisagar	Computer Training	Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore District
3	Pattukottai	MGNREGS	Alagappa University, Karaikudi
4	Krishnagiri	Sanitation	Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore
5	T.Kallupatty	General training	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai

c) Research studies

In order to equip and upgrade the skills of Faculty Members of RIRDs & PR, action has been initiated by Director General, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (Training) directing the Faculty Members of RIRDs & PR to take up research studies on various subjects.

Various workshops including the experts of NIRD & PR, Hyderabad has been conducted by SIRD&PR to facilitate the Faculty Members of RIRDs & PR to familiarize themselves with the tools and techniques to undertake research studies.

The Faculty Members of RIRDs & PR have submitted their proposals of research studies on topics namely 1) A study on Property Tax System and Property Tax in Practice in Rural Villages Panchayats, 2) Exploratory Study on Ways and Means to augmenting the Non-Tax revenues of the Village Panchayats, 3) Study on problems in rural water supply, 4) Study on the awareness and reach of e-services at Panchayat level and 5) Quality of drinking water in Village Panchayats of Coastal areas in Tamil Nadu. The designated Committee also approved the proposals.

d) Bio Gas Plant in RIRD & PR, Bhavanisagar

The RIRD & P& Bhavanisagar is located near the Western Ghats and have specialization in the

areas of Bio-Diversity, renewable energy like kitchen based waste products. Bio-Gas Plant has been constructed connecting Mess/Kitchen waste, Vegetable peels and food wastes etc. at an estimated cost of Rs.95,190/- (Rs.Ninety five thousand one hundred and ninety only) by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. Now the Bio-Gas plant has started functioning in RIRD & PR, Bhavanisagar. Other RIRDs&PR and SIRD&PR also propose to go for this type of Biogas plants.

e) Agro Eco Tourism at RIRD & PR, Krishnagiri

RIRD &PR, Krishnagiri has the required cultivable lands for agriculture and horticulture produce and located in an ideal location to attract tourism. Agro Eco Tourism is the latest concept and it is the symbiotic association of farming sector,

Organic farming, farm business and tourism industry. Agro-Eco Tourism entails visiting a working farm in organic agriculture, horticulture, water conservation techniques and agribusiness operation for purpose of exposure, education, learning, active involvement and enjoyment for younger generation. Hence, action is being taken to set up an Agro Eco Tourism in RIRD &PR, Krishnagiri at an estimated cost of Rs.56.61 lakhs.

f) Training programme to Tribals of Erode District

A special training programme for 992 Tribals in 14 Hilly Village Panchayats of 3 Blocks in Erode district on Health, Sanitation, Sustainable Development of Agriculture/Horticulture, Animal Husbandry has been conducted by RIRD & PR, Bhavanisagar during December 2018.

g) Orientation Trainings to Women Rural Welfare Officers of Social Welfare Department

Orientation training to Women Rural Welfare Officers of Social Welfare Department has been conducted by all RIRDs & PR during December 2018. It covered 175 Women Rural Welfare Officers and the list of topics covered in the training are children welfare, women welfare, laws for women, elders and senior citizen welfare, transgender welfare etc.

h) Orientation training to Community Organizers on DAY-NULM

Orientation training to Community Organizers on the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) has been conducted by RIRDs & PR during December 2018.

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 Panchayat Raj Institutions, Officials and functionaries of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. It was established during 1961 at Bhavanisagar. SIRD&PR was registered as a Society during 1990, under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act of 1975. The Institute has been functioning in a 25 acre campus of its own at Maraimalai Nagar, near Chennai since 1991.

6.2.1 Objectives of SIRD & PR

The primary objective of SIRD&PR is to facilitate its various target groups of participants through training programmes in updating their knowledge, upgrading their skills and bring in positive attitudes towards 'citizen centric approaches', so as to ensure the implementation of various schemes of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, as per its objectives.

It undertake the following activities with aim of improvement of economic development and social well- being of the rural areas:

- ❖ To undertake, organization of training and 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 analyze 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 'Think tank' for the Government.

6.2.2. Training Participants

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

6.2.3. Training Methodology

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj uses participatory training methodologies like case study Presentation, Experience sharing, Exposure visits, Group discussions etc. The 'Cascading model' is adopted by creating Master Resource Persons, who in turn build the capacity of the target participants at District, Block and Community levels. The Institute conducts residential programmes in its campus at

Maraimalainagar and off- campus programmes at District, Block and Village Panchayat levels through District Administration and Regional Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

6.2.4.Resources for Training

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj receives financial support for conducting training programmes from the State and Central Government and other Institutions as follows: -

1. SIRD &PR receives grants-in-aid to meet the salary and non-salary expenditure from recurring grant on 50: 50 basis.
2. 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 equipment's etc., every year on need basis.
3. The Ministry of Panchayat Raj and Government of Tamil Nadu provides financial assistance to organize capacity building and training of PRI Representatives and officials and functionaries with different thematic subjects under RGSA (Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan) - a Centrally Sponsored

Programme. State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has been provided with Rs.44.14 crore for the year 2018–19, under RGSA.

6.2.5 Lecturers / Faculty members and Administrative staff

The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned the posts of Lecturers / Faculty Members and administrative staff for the Institute to organize training Programmes of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Development functionaries of the State. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has permitted SIRD&PR to engage 5 Core Faculties in the discipline of Management, Livelihood, Water and Sanitation, Information Technology (System Analyst), Cooperation and extension Education.

6.2.6 Resource Persons

Apart from its own faculty, State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj engages resource person from National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, National Informatics Centre, Chennai, Anna University, Chennai, Anna Institute of Management, Chennai, ITT-M, Chennai, Gandhi Gram 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 Resource Persons, Community resource Persons from TNSRLM Project and freelancers etc.

6.2.7 Infrastructure

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has adequate infrastructure facilities such as Conference halls, Library with reading rooms, Computer Lab with Internet facility, hostels to accommodate around 280 participants with boarding facility, Genset and audio visual equipment's etc.

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has constructed a Multi- Functional Centre with financial support from Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) at a cost of Rs,12.70crore with total built area of 55,200 square feet.

6.2.8 Training Programmes in 2018-19

During 2018-19, SIRD &PR imparted various training programmes covering 3,18,439 persons as shown in the table which includes PRI functionaries at field level, functionaries of line departments, ToT, Training for Resource persons etc.

Table -6.4
Training Performance 2018-19

Sl.no	Scheme	Achievement	
		Batch	Numbers
1	RGSA		
1.1	SDG	1522	62341
1.2	GPDP	2854	114135
1.3	SHG – PRI Convergence	1804	71929
1.4	PFMS	492	20608
1.5	Technical Official Training	10	425
2	NIRD Networking& OFF-Campus Training	11	465
3	CBDRM	915	45126
4	Three Months Certificate Course on Panchayat Raj & Rural Development.	1	142
5	Venue Programme- conducted by other Departments	4	905
6	Conducted by RD & PR Department	16	2221
7	Others	6	142
	Total	7635	3,18,439

6.2.9 Strengthening of SIRD&PR

In order to strengthen the capacity building activities of the department in the face of shifting focus in Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department initiatives were taken to promote Centers of Excellence in SIRD & PR and to strengthen

all the RIRDs & PR. The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad has been requested to prepare a DPR in this regard. The Additional Chief Secretary / Director General (Training) Rural Development and Panchayat Raj had constituted a departmental committee to examine the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

The following 9 Centers have been established at State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

1. Centre for Panchayat Raj/SPRC
2. Centre for human Resource Development and Training Coordination
3. Centre for RD Programmes Implementation
4. Centre for Promotion of Rural Enterprises
5. Centre for Livelihood and Women Empowerment
6. Centre for Engineering and Technology
7. Centre for Information, Communication and Technology
8. Centre for Climate Change and Natural Resource Management
9. Centre for Networking, Communication and New Initiatives

6.2.10 Research Activities:

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 have been taken up. 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 /Property Tax in Peri-Urban village Panchayats.

6.2.11 Net-working with other Academic Institutions

During 2018-19 initiatives were taken to networks with renowned Universities, academic and other Institutions of eminence. This networking is aimed at bringing in expertise in the areas such as Faculty Development, Research, Exposure visit, Skill Development, Field placements, Publications, Rural Development, Disaster Management etc. Similarly, the Organizations may benefit through Internship,

Orientation, Training for Students, Joint Research and Evaluation Projects, Faculty Support, Documentation of best practices etc.

6.2.12 Technical Officers training:

Government In G.O.Ms.No:150,RD & PR (PR- (III) department dated 21.12.2017 has issued orders for establishing technical training cell at State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD &PR) at a cost of Rs31.65 Lakhs to impart training to the technical officials of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Under Capacity Building & Training, so far 210 Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers & Junior Engineers have been trained.

6.2.13 Other Training Activities undertaken by SIRD & PR

a) Capacity Building towards Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

SIRD&PR has conducted PFMS training to the officials of RD&PR Department covering 19,659 participants in 492 batches at a cost of Rs.2.32 crores.

b) Master Development Plan for the Campus Improvement and Institutional Development:

In order to have a holistic and sustained development, the SIRD&PR has prepared a Master Plan for Institutional Development and campus

improvement The Master plan comprising of existing and proposed infrastructure / Activities to be done at the SIRD&PR campus such as model Roads/ Pathway, sports complex, watershed management, Solid & Liquid waste Management, Herbal garden, Cultural Gathering space, Sensory Garden, Flower garden, Pond, Model Village and Spaces for future buildings and development in SIRD&PR campus.

c) Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

SIRD &PR is conducting training programmes under CBDRM, a sub-component of CDRRP (Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project) on Early Warning, Evacuation, Search and Rescue, Shelter Management and First Aid to combat the disaster risks.

d) Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project(HWS&FMP):

The Government of Tamil Nadu has implemented "Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project" with loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the entire Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts. SIRD&PR has been given the responsibility of capacity building and training activities at a cost of Rs. 276.64 lakhs by TWAD now.

e) SIRD&PR as 'Knowledge Partner' in Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Programme (TNRTP)

SIRD&PR has entered in to a MoU with the TNRTP to function as a 'knowledge partner'. The contribution of SIRD&PR will be in terms of knowledge transfer and skill upgradation of the Project executives in implementing the project.

6.2.14 Visit of International Delegates:

The senior level officers undergoing Training program for International participants of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Srilanka, and African countries on "Sustainable Agriculture Strategies for Rural Development " Under ITECP sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs (MoEA) visited SIRD & PR on 29th January 2019.

6.2.15 State Panchayat Resource Center (SPRC)

State Panchayat Resource Center (SPRC) has been established at State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD & PR) with the assistance of Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India to focus exclusively on Panchayat Raj Capacity Building and Training. The primary responsibility of SPRC will be to accelerate the capability building of the Panchayat functionaries, develop and disseminate knowledge about Panchayat Administration and Rural Development as a whole, among the officials of Rural Development

Department and other line departments and function as a think tank on Panchayat Administration for the State Government.

6.2.16.District Resource Centers for Panchayats (DRCPs)

District Resource Centres for Panchayats (DRCPs) have been established under RGSA to focus exclusively on Panchayat Raj Capacity Building and Training at district level. The DRCPs function under the administrative control of the District Collector. The Principal, RIRD&PR will co-ordinate and monitor the training activities.

During 2019-20, it has been proposed to train approximately 11,68,266 persons in 29,289 batches by SIRD &PR and five RIRDs&PR. This will go a long way in implementing all the schemes effectively and efficiently.

7. TAMILNADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

7. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women

“I have a dream or vision for Tamil Nadu. In my dream, I envision a Tamil Nadu *where no youth remains unemployed, where poverty is totally eradicated, where every citizen has access to all basic amenities such as health care, education, water supply and sanitation and above all, where all the people of the State enjoy prosperity, security and peace. I have a dream wherein Tamil Nadu emerges as the numero uno in all economic and social indicators and emerges as the knowledge economy in the new millennium*”.

- ***Extract from the Presidential Address of Hon'ble former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Purachi Thalaivi Amma at the release of Vision Tamil Nadu 2023.***

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 Self Help Groups (SHGs) 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 through its multiple interventions over the years has effected a visible change in the life of the poor in Tamil Nadu by facilitating them in moving towards the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) brought out by the United Nations:

- No poverty (SDG-1),
- Zero hunger (SDG-2),
- Good health and well-being (SDG-3),
- Gender Equality (SDG-5),
- Clean water and sanitation (SDG-6).

TNCDW is implementing the following three important schemes,

i. **Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM):**

A Scheme for poverty reduction and livelihoods promotion in rural areas funded by Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40.

ii. **Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM):**

It is a scheme for the upliftment of urban poor funded by Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40.

iii. **National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP):**

Ministry of Rural Development with the support of the World Bank has proposed NRETP for building on the success of National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) by scaling up Block Level Federations, deepening financial inclusion and promoting farm and non-farm enterprises. The project will be implemented in 20 rural blocks from 2019 to 2023. The funds will be shared in the ratio of 60:40 between centre and the state.

7.1. Mahalir Thittam

TNCDW in the initial stages, implemented the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) assisted Women Development Project by mobilising women involved in agricultural activities into Self Help Groups (SHGs). 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, SHGs were formed with women members, provided with systematic

training, networked through Federations and provided bank linkages for taking up income generation activities for their socio-economic empowerment.

Mahalir Thittam laid the foundation for the design and development of subsequent poverty reduction programmes implemented by both TNCDW and World Bank assisted projects.

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 are organised as a 'Self Help Group' (SHG). The objectives of SHG 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 credit 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 31.03.2019

1	No. of SHGs	6.75 lakh
	No. of SHG Members	100.73 lakh
2	No. of Rural SHGs	4.57 lakh
	No. of Members	68.02 lakh

3	No. of Urban SHGs	2.18 lakh
	No. of Members	32.71 lakh
4	Total Savings of SHGs	Rs.8,285.52 crore
5	No. of SHGs given Seed Money	5.78 lakh
6	Cumulative credit availed by SHGs (2011-2019)	Rs.52,629 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.

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 TNRTP blocks and 20 Blocks in 5 districts covered under World Bank assisted NRETP).

Table 7.2
Phase Wise Distribution of Blocks

Sl. No	Phase	Districts	Blocks	Clusters	Village Panchayatss
1	TNSRLM - Phase I	15	60	199	2250
2	TNSRLM - Phase II	27	110	317	3391
3	TNSRLM - Phase III	21	95	226	2471
4	TNSRLM- Phase IV (Erstwhile TNPVP)	26	120	302	4174
Sub Total		31	385	1,044	12,286
5	PTSLLP(IFAD)	-	-	-	238
Total		31	385	1,044	12,524

Phase I (2012-13 onwards) – Out of 2,323 Village Panchayats in 60 blocks, 2,250 Village Panchayats are covered under TNSRLM and remaining 73 Village Panchayats are covered by IFAD assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme.

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.

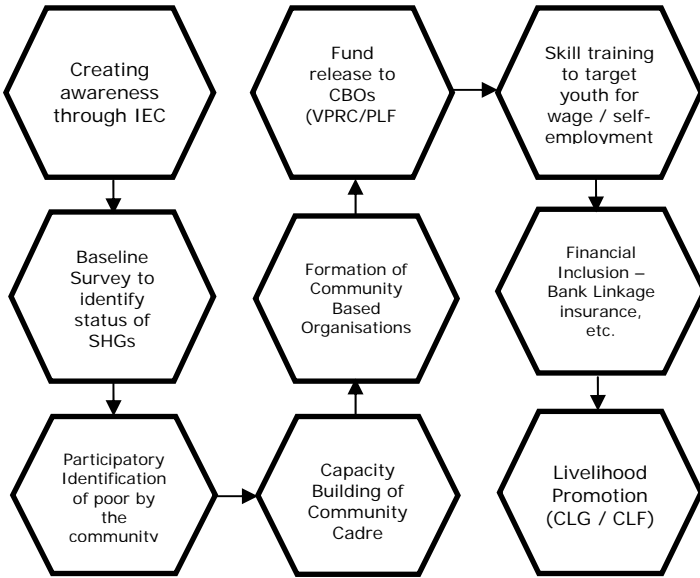
Phase III (2014-15 onwards) – Out of 2,536 Village Panchayats, TNSRLM is being implemented in 2,471 Village Panchayats covering 95 Blocks from 2014-15 and the remaining 65 Village Panchayats were covered by IFAD assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme.

Phase IV (July 2017 onwards) - TNPVP was implemented in 4,174 Village Panchayats in 120 blocks of 26 districts and now covered under TNSRLM.

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 vide G.O (Ms). No.113, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (CGS-3) Department, dated: 30.12.2010, to provide policy level guidance and to review and monitor the implementation of TNSRLM activities. The Additional Chief Secretary to 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 and Block levels.

7.2.4. Sequence of Activities



7.3. Project Activities

The project activities begin in any village with the following sequence:

7.3.1. Creating Awareness through IEC activities

TNSRLM creates awareness about the objectives and activities of the project among the public by conducting rallies, street plays and folk arts. Further, wall paintings, posters, stickers, pamphlets and information boards are used as tools to create awareness in all the villages.

7.3.2. Baseline Survey to identify the status of SHGs

Baseline survey is conducted by Community Resource Persons (CRPs) of TNSRLM / TNPVP in all the Village panchayats to identify active, defunct and disintegrated SHGs. The details are 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. In order to ensure that no poor family is left out, TNSRLM adopts the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool and techniques such as,

Transect walk

The Transect walk can be done to go around the Village to understand the living conditions of people and the geographical conditions of the village.

Social Mapping

Social Mapping is drawn by the village people, in which all the particulars of the village such as, common public places, types of houses

and details of the people living in each household are captured in the map. The above details will be marked in the social mapping and the same will be replicated in the chart paper and card for each household.

Wealth Ranking

In the wealth ranking, the assessment of economic status (like Very Poor, Poor, Middle and Rich) of all the households in the village could be decided by the Village people.

Triangulation

If any discrepancy occurs between Group I & II in the final categorization of households, the specific household once again be discussed in Group III. Based on the majority opinion, the categorization of the household will be finalized and the final PIP list will be prepared.

The PIP list is displayed in prominent places in all the habitations to receive claims and objections, if any, and the PIP list is approved by the Grama Sabha.

PIP process has been completed in all the three phases of TNSRLM and is the basis for all further interventions under this project.

7.3.4. Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC)

Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) is a committee consisting of target people such as Poor, Differently abled, Vulnerable and Tribal people. The Committee identifies and assists them with individual loan to bring them out of poverty and reduce their vulnerabilities. So far 12,734 VPRCs (including 472 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 VPRC and PLFs 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 target (Very Poor & Poor) households identified through PIP process. The Animators, Representatives and Members of SHGs are imparted training on functioning of group and maintenance of the Books of Accounts. The Panchasutra principles namely Regular Meetings,

Regular Savings, Regular Lending, Regular Repayment and proper Book Keeping are followed by the SHGs.

During the year 2018-19, 8,940 SHGs (both new and revived) have been formed under TNSRLM.

These SHGs will be graded and provided with financial assistance such as Seed Money, Community Investment Fund and Bank Linkages to enable the SHGs to take up the economic activities.

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 a PLF which is a registered body under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975.

The Government have exempted the PLFs from the purview of Section 25 (No part of the funds of a registered society shall be divided by way of bonus dividend or otherwise among its members) and Section 42 (On dissolution, no members to receive profit) of Tamil Nadu Societies Registrations Act, 1975. This exemption has provided an institutional frame work for PLFs to

take up income generation activities and benefit from them.

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,
- Act as a financial intermediary to facilitate low cost loans to SHGs by directly borrowing from Banks
- 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:

- SHG Formation and Strengthening Sub-Committee
- Credit linkage and Monitoring Sub-Committee
- Livelihoods Sub-Committee
- Sub-Committee on Social issues.

Totally, 12,358 PLFs and 166 Sub Committees have been formed in all 385 blocks

Table 7.3
Details of PLFs

Sl. No	Projects	Blocks	Village Pts	PLFs formed	Sub Committee formed*	Total
1	TNSRLM	385	12,286	12,120	166	12,286
2	PTSLP(IFAD)	-	238	238	-	238
Total		385	12,524	12,358	166	12,524

* The Sub Committees are formed in the Village Panchayats having less than 10 SHGs and such Sub Committees act as PLFs in these Villages

7.3.8. Block Level Federations (BLFs)

In Tamil Nadu, Block Level Federations have been formed and registered in all the 385 Block Panchayats. The BLFs are formed primarily from the representatives of the PLFs and VPRCs from

each Panchayat in that Block. The BLFs have a General Body, Executive Committee and 4 Sub-Committees namely Institutional Building Committee, Financial Inclusion Committee, Livelihoods Committee and Social Development Committee. Each BLF is having 4 office bearers viz., President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer for running the BLF administration and they are elected in rotation once in two years.

The BLFs are the secondary level institutions which mainly facilitate the following activities.

- Support to strengthen the primary level Community Based Organizations (CBOs).
- Facilitating the Grading and Auditing of the CBOs.
- Supporting the CBO members to get benefits of the various Government Departments.
- Supporting the development of vulnerable, differently abled, tribal people and other marginalized sections.
- Facilitating financial inclusion services including credit linkage to SHGs/CBOs from banks Interest subvention, conducting camps for availing of banking services, Banks accounts opening, Insurance coverage, repayment and recoveries etc.,

- Preparation of Business development plan for livelihood and enterprise promotion.
- Mobilization of subscriptions from member PLFs and VPRCs for BLF functioning and strengthening.
- Creating a pool of resource persons/ trainers for various specializations and concepts.
- Addressing social issues and supporting social development activities for the benefit of CBOs.
- Preparing Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annual Action Plans for Livelihood promotion of CBOs.
- Providing Capacity Building to members of PLFs, VPRCs, CLFs and BLFs.
- Facilitating the job fairs, camps for rural youth and ensuring placement.
- Documenting the IEC activities at block level.
- Facilitating the procurement of quality raw materials for SHG products at a cheaper cost and marketing opportunities for finished SHG products in co-ordination with DSMS (District Supply and Marketing Society).
- The BLFs will facilitate sustainability plans for the constituent PLFs and aggregate them at the Block level. They will render their

services on service cost basis in the relevant spheres and will maintain Block Level Training Centres for imparting Capacity building trainings.

7.3.9. Model Block Level Federation (Model BLF)

In the year 2019-20, 15 Blocks will be developed as Model Blocks on a pilot basis in two phases under National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP). These 15 BLFs were selected based on the criteria fixed by the NRLM, MoRD, GOI, vide Joint Secretary's letter dated 24.04.2019.

Selection Criteria for Model BLF

- Minimum 6 months old BLF.
- BLF having Bank Account.
- At least 50% SC /ST households should be brought into SHGs fold.
- At least 60% SHGs to be in 'A' or 'B' Grade.
- At least 70% of VOs/CBOs to be in 'B' Grade.
- Disbursement of RF to 70% of eligible SHGs and CIF to 50% SHGs.
- BLF should have completed the basic BLF Management and Accounting Training.
- Pool of Community Cadre trained and deployed.

- BLFs with major interventions like Livelihoods, SI&SD, FNHWS, Gender, Digital finance and Convergence.

The objective of the Model BLF is to eliminate rural poverty through promotion and strengthening of Member-Owned, Member - Managed, Member-Controlled and financially sustainable CBOs.

7.3.10. Grading of Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

Grading process of CBOs has been revisited and the revised guidelines with formats have been formulated during the year 2018-19.

Objectives of Grading

- To evaluate the performance of CBOs.
- To find out and rectify the gaps in the functioning of CBOs.
- To build the Capacity Building Plan for CBOs and
- To ensure the sustainable development of CBOs.

During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.18.39 Crore has been released towards the Grading of CBOs. The Grading of 11,886 PLFs, 11,626 VPRCs and 1,00,000 SHGs has been completed.

7.3.11. Financial Assistance to SHGs

a. Seed Money to SHGs

Seed Money is a sum of Rs.15,000/- provided to the SHGs, on its completion of 3 months from the date of formation 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 2018-19, Rs.21.59 crore has been released to the 14,394 newly formed SHGs at the rate of Rs.15,000/- per SHG.

b. Community Investment Fund (CIF)

Community Investment Fund is a project fund given to SHGs as loan for their economic activities. CIF is released to PLF and in turn PLF releases this amount to the SHGs as a loan to undertake economic activities. Loan is given to a maximum amount of Rs.75,000/- per SHG at 9% rate of 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. PLF will function as the custodian of CIF amount.

PLF will ensure the 100% repayment, proper utilization and rotation of CIF.

Eligibility criteria of SHGs to avail CIF

- At least six months old SHGs which are following Panchasutra.
- SHG should get federated to the PLF / Village Organisation (VO).
- Priority shall be given to special groups such as differently abled, elderly groups etc.,
- SHGs should provide internal lending to all SHG members utilizing corpus fund regularly.
- Prompt repayment of internal loans to SHGs by its members.
- Preparation of Micro Credit Plan by the SHGs.

During the year 2018-19, Rs.166.23 crore has been released to 33,247 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 an individual assistance for consumption or production purpose. The loan amount is used to address the issues such as food

security, livelihood activities, unexpected illness or hospitalization expenses, rehabilitation expenses for natural calamities, etc., The Vulnerability Reduction Fund is released to individuals through VPRCs.

During the year 2018-19, Rs.20.73 crore has been released to 5,839 VPRCs in the range of Rs.10,000/- to 25,000/- per VPRC.

7.4. Capacity Building

Human Resource development is a key strategy under TNSRLM and hence Training & Capacity Building is an important component for the successful implementation of all other components of the scheme.

7.4.1. Training to TNSRLM staff

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission provides intensive training on various thematic to its project staff. The trainings given to its staff to understand the emerging project objectives and components are as follows:

Induction Training - I (Institution Building)

This training includes village immersion in one of the panchayats in the respective district, institutional training in SIRD and field placement in one of the panchayats in other project district. The participants will visit the household of the target

people and study their socio-economic conditions. They will interact with the local body representatives, PLF, VPRC, SAC, SHG and sub committee members to understand the project objectives.

Induction Training – II

Methodology & communication skills, SHGs & PLFs status, book keeping of CBOs, Livelihood strategy and Convergence are imparted under this training.

Thematic Trainings - III

Training is imparted to staff on various components/themes namely, micro finance, livelihood promotion, youth & skill training, disability & vulnerability, tribal welfare, capacity building & communication, monitoring & evaluation, office administration, governance & social accountability so as to understand the themes and to effectively function.

7.4.2. Capacity Building to Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

Community Based Organizations are the bedrock entities for the successful implementation of TNSRLM project. These pro-poor organizations such as SHGs, PLFs, VPRCs, BLFs, MaKaMai (Makkal Kattral Mayyam) etc., are regularly

provided with necessary training to ensure best services of their members. Governance and Financial Management are the two focus areas in the training for CBOs. Basic trainings given to the CBOs are

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

In 2019-20, targeted capacity building for CBOs will be carried out based on Needs Assessment after the grading process of the CBOs.

7.4.3. Selection of Master Trainers & Community Resource Persons

Social Capital is one of the biggest assets for any community development project. To ensure Community Driven Development, TNSRLM has created a separate Community Resource Person

Portal (eCRP.in) where a list of community resource persons on various project themes are registered after selection through various qualitative procedures and grading carried out between March and June 2018 under NRLP. The identified best performing Resource Persons are subsequently trained as Master Trainers. They, in turn, train the other Resource Persons at district and block level on various themes and these Resource Persons train the community in their area.

Trainings to CBOs at state, district and block level are imparted by these categorized Master Trainers. Through them, TNSRLM ensures the project based trainings reach the beneficiaries.

The various categories of community cadre and their responsibilities are as follows:

Community SHG Trainers (CSTs) – CSTs are basically SHG members. These CSTs are identified from the experienced members of the active rural SHGs and they are provided with necessary training and capacity building to monitor the SHGs and to assist them in need. The primary work of CSTs is to monitor the effective functioning of SHGs under their supervision and to ensure their regular meetings, savings, internal loaning,

repayment and maintaining the book of accounts (Panchasutra). Each CST monitors 10 to 15 SHGs at the village level. These CSTs are monitored by the concerned PLFs at panchayat level. CSTs are given remuneration by TNSRLM through PLFs for monitoring the NRLM compliant SHGs in their respective panchayats. As on 31.03.2019, there are 15,912 CSTs registered on the portal. TNSRLM with regular SHG, PLF, VPRC and BLF governance becoming real-time with e-Mathi portal in 2019-20, the role of CSTs in entering monthly transaction sheets, monthly bank reconciliation and capacity building of book-keepers becomes pivotal for nurturing and taking the SHG movement to greater heights.

Community Differently - abled Facilitators (CDFs) – TNSRLM gives special focus on the welfare and development of differently abled. It has engaged CDFs to identify, support and rehabilitate the differently abled people in the state. CDFs are the para-professionals, trained and deployed for the community based rehabilitation management. They identify the needs of differently abled, facilitate necessary institution based rehabilitation training for them and assist them with various Government schemes through convergence.

As on 31.03.2019, there are 6,370 CDFs associated with TNSRLM. In 2019-20, special interventions for the Differently Abled will be carried out in 110 blocks at a cost of Rs.3.30 crores through the CDFs.

Community Resource Persons – Jobs (CRP-Jobs) – Placement linked Skill development Projects such as DDU-GKY are also implemented by TNSRLM targeting the rural poor youth. For the implementation of such projects, eligible youth in rural areas are to be identified and mobilized. CRP-Jobs engaged by TNSRLM are entrusted with this mobilization work. These CRPs maintain the database of youth at village level and facilitate the youth to undergo training and skilling for wage/self-employment and also monitor them. As on 31.03.2019, there are 8,000 women functioning as CRP-Jobs with TNSRLM.

Community Bank Coordinators (CBCs)– As a part of greater Financial Inclusion, the CBCs guide and create awareness to the SHGs by conducting regular meetings on subjects such as bank linkage, credit facilities, repayment, interest subvention, digital finance and insurance etc., They also assist the SHGs to receive credit linkage from banks. There are usually two CBCs per cluster and they are given orientation training on SHG-Bank credit

linkage, financial inclusion, financial literacy, insurance and the schemes of government and banking sectors.

After orientation by the Master Trainers in districts, the CBCs are given training by the Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF) for further two weeks in the above mentioned verticals. On completion of training, the CBCs undergo online tests and successful candidates are given certificates. At present, out of 1,798 CBCs in position in the TNSRLM area, 647 CBCs have already undergone training in IIBF and the remaining 1,151 CBCs will be given training in 2019-20.

7.4.4. Training to Bank Officials

Credit linkage to the SHGs is one of the most important components of TNSRLM. For livelihoods promotion and income generation, the SHGs need bank credit linkage at a reasonable rate of interest. In providing bank credit the role of Bank Managers/Bank Officials is very vital. Hence, the Bank officials need to be sensitised on SHG movement, its role in poverty alleviation, the various components of TNSRLM and other projects implemented by the TNCDW. For this purpose, trainings, seminars and workshops are conducted on concepts related to SHG–Bank Linkage, Financial literacy, Financial Inclusion, Digital

Literacy etc., A team of Resource Persons trained in such Capacity Building is conducting the training and workshops for Bankers at State and District level.

7.4.5. Activities done under Capacity Building 2018-19

- 11,764 Community Self Help Group Trainers (CSTs) were trained in Book Keeping to train SHG Animators & Representatives.
- 3,327 Office Bearers of PLFs, Community Bank Coordinators & Bankers were trained for strengthening financial Inclusion in Phase II blocks.
- 2,450 Office Bearers of PLFs, Community Bank Coordinators & Bankers, were trained for strengthening Financial Inclusion in Phase III blocks.
- 4,281 Book keepers and 5,390 & 7,440 members of 4,281 VPRCs in Phase II & Phase III blocks (Total 12,830) were given book keeping training.
- SHG (A&R and Members) training covering new SHGs formed in last quarter of 2017-18 and in 2018-19 totalling 7,172 batches (30 members per batch) were trained.

7.5. Skill and Placement Programme under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) is the State Nodal Agency for implementing the DDU-GKY Scheme (erstwhile Aajeevika skills) for rural Youth from 2012 onwards.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a Placement linked Skill Development scheme for the rural poor youth implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India through the State Government with a funding pattern of 60:40 ratio. The Vision of DDU-GKY is to "Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce". This scheme aims to skill rural youth aged between 18-35 who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages, which are above the minimum wages of the State.

Salient features of DDU-GKY

- Rural youth from poor households in the age group of 18 to 35 years are eligible beneficiaries, both male/female (upper age limit is 45 years in case of women, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups,

Widows, Freed bonded labourers & Transgenders)

- Training institutions/Industries with Permanent Registration Number (PRN) and having expertise in skill training and placement with a proven track record are eligible to apply and impart training as a PIA (Project Implementing Agency).
- Social inclusion through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups (SC – 62%, ST – 3%, Minorities – 16%, Persons with Disability (PWD) – 3% and Women (Combining all categories) – 33%) is one of the pivotal inclusive aspects.
- Mandatory assured placement of minimum 70% of trained candidates.
- Course duration varies from 3 to 12 months according to the job role and skill requirement in the job market.
- Both residential and non-residential trainings are available.
- Facilitation by the field level functionaries (CRP-Jobs, BC-Skills) for mobilising the candidates and community based monitoring.
- Training modules include domain curriculum and mandatory skilling in non-domain areas such as Spoken English, basics in Computer,

Soft Skills and On-the-Job Training (OJT) to enhance employability.

- 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 (SSC).
- Minimum remuneration of Rs.6000/- 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.
- The scheme is inbuilt with Post-placement Support, Career progression and facilitation through Migration support Centres across the State.
- The scheme facilitates both domestic and foreign placements.
- One year monitoring and facilitation after placement.
- Counselling for Parents during mobilisation.

The major sectors of training in the State are:

Automotive & Automobile	Tourism & Hospitality
Health Care	Electrical & Electronics
Leather	Construction
IT / ITES	Tractor mechanism and Minor irrigation
Retail	Welding

Garments	Industry Production & Manufacturing
Banking Financial Services & Insurances (BFSI)	Logistics & Supply Chain Management
Beauty & Wellness	Renewable Energy
Ship building & maintenance	Capital goods

As on 31.03.2019, 43,530 candidates have been trained.

Table 7.4
Sector wise cumulative target and achievement
under skill Training –
(From 2012–13 to 31.03.2019)

SL. No.	Sector	Total Trained
1	Industries	3,753
2	Information Technology	13,948
3	Garments & Apparel	9,590
4	Tourism & Hospitality	3,033
5	Construction	771
6	Automobile	3,903
7	Beauty & Culture	786
8	Fire & Safety	8
9	Health	2,454
10	Retail	2,085
11	Leather	270
12	Driving	2,115
13	Automotive	310
14	Electronics	182
15	Capital Goods	91
16	Logistics	197
17	Banking Financial Services and Insurance	34
Total		43,530

From the year 2016–17 onwards, projects for training and placing the candidates are being sanctioned to the PIAs (Project implementing Agencies) as three year projects through a Project Approval Committee (PAC) headed by the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. A target of 44,416 candidates has been fixed for the period 2016–19. So far, 57 projects have been sanctioned by identifying training partners to train the candidates.

For the period of 2019-2022, additional a target of 84,000 candidates with an out lay of Rs.1,026.50 crore has been sanctioned by MoRD to be trained under this scheme.

7.5.1. Capacity Building Initiatives

To equip the TNSRLM officials at all levels, regular sensitisation workshops are being organised at the state level and at the districts.

Thematic areas are identified and regular trainings are being provided to all the project implementation agencies.

7.5.2. Concurrent Monitoring

To ensure the concurrent monitoring of DDU-GKY implementation, regular inspections are scheduled and TNSRLM officials are assigned to

visit the Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) for regular review of DDU-GKY training centres and project implementation.

Apart from this, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRD&PR) has been empanelled as the Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA) in Tamil Nadu for independent monitoring of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs).

7.5.3. IEC Activities

i. Dial a job

State Mission Monitoring Unit has now been equipped with a Call Centre/Help Line facility to facilitate the identification of right beneficiaries for the scheme and mobilisation of youth. The call centre functions on all working days between 10 am and 6 pm and provides the following information for the helpline callers:

1. Details of DDU-GKY scheme
2. Current status of availability of training centres and courses at the district level
3. Contact details of District Level Offices / Project Implementation Agencies to facilitate the youth to register for the course
4. Help the interested rural youth to reach out to the skill & placement cell of the districts level job fairs.

ii. Posters:

An advertisement poster had been released by Honourable Minister for Municipal Administration, Rural Development and Special Programme Implementation, Government of Tamil Nadu as part of the IEC (Information Education and Communication) activities on 02.02.2019.

The posters are expected to spread the awareness about DDU-GKY and the call centre number is also being printed in the poster. The posters will be put up in all the VPRCs / Block offices / common locations to enable the youth to call and register for the program.

The district teams are ensuring the display of posters in all prominent locations to help the rural youth to access the benefits of DDU-GKY scheme.

iii. Training Calendar

For the first time, the Training Calendar was evolved and sent to all district collectors for effective monitoring. This training calendar provides information on the consolidated target details of all PIAs in the state. The calendar helps the district team to plan the skill development mobilisation & training plan for DDU-GKY scheme.

iv. Global Investor's Meet (GIM)

During the Global Investor's Meet 2018-19 of Tamil Nadu which held at Chennai, TNSRLM

leveraged the opportunity provided by GIM to create awareness amongst prospective CXO / Training Partners & employers on DDU/GKY programme.

DDU-GKY, SMMU along with TNCDW team participated in Global Investors Meet (GIM) by setting up a stall which showcased the genesis of TNCDW and the DDU-GKY journey of the State till date. One of the immediate outcomes of GIM has been the partnership with British Council for creating a standards-based Training of Trainers (ToT) module for English & Soft Skill training.

v) CXOs meet

TNSRLM organised a CXO (such as Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Executive Officer) meet at the Garment town of Tiruppur in the month of October 2018. The forum brought together the Garment Industry (represented by Tiruppur Exporters Association-TEA), DDU-GKY Training Providers and TNSRLM. In the meeting, a MoU was signed between manufacturers consortium and skill providing partners which agrees to supply trained resource to the ever increasing demand of skilled work force in the apparel sector.

vi) Alumni meet

Under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the first Alumni Meet was conducted in Salem on 25.02.2019 to share the experiences of more than 200 alumni of DDU-GKY. The alumni shared their experience to motivate the current students of DDU-GKY. In 2019-20, such Alumni meets will be conducted regularly and used as a forum for sustained interaction between the placed candidates, under training candidates and to be trained candidates with TNSRLM.

7.5.4. Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (EGSA)

Niti Aayog declared Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar as Aspirational districts. In these districts, the following activities were carried out under EGSA by MoRD:

- a. 100% enrolment of youth who were unemployed in Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram districts.
- b. Job Melas were conducted in all blocks.
- c. Awareness camps were conducted for DDU-GKY.
- d. Cluster Facilitators (CF-Skills) in each village was trained to facilitate the mobilisation for DDU-GKY training.

- e. Special focus was given for mobilising candidates from EGSA districts.
- f. In all Bank branches of the district, a poster on DDU-GKY was displayed to spread awareness.

7.5.5. Kaushal Panjee Portal along with Mobile App:

The Ministry of Rural Development, GoI has initiated the Kaushal Panjee skill registry to capture and upgrade skills of rural youth aged between 18-35 years. The Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) can also contribute by registering trainees registering in the Kaushal Panjee portal / Mobile App.

The candidate can either register himself/herself by using the existing details of SECC data or by entering the details as a fresh candidate.

It will help the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), state officials and Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) involved in managing the training to ascertain the aspirations, training needs and placement expectations of the rural youth.

As on 31.03.2019 **Tamil Nadu ranks 1st** in the national level for enrolment of 3,68,734 candidates through this App.

7.5.6. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETI) was formed by Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank for mitigating the unemployment among the youth. On the time tested RUDSETI model, Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) established by Banks are engaged in training rural youth for taking up self-employment opportunities and thus promoting rural entrepreneurship. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is providing funding support for creation of infrastructure and also reimbursing training cost of BPL candidates. State Governments, DRDAs, SIDBI, NABARD and other development organizations are also extending support to the training programmes of RSETIs.

As on date, there are 586 RSETIs functioning in the country of which 30 RSETIs are functioning in our State. The effective functioning of these RSETIs is ensured by the Nodal Executives of the Banks overseeing RSETIs at the Head Office/Circle Office/Zonal Office who play a crucial role in the success of the RSETIs.

At the State Level, the Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) plays a very crucial role in the functioning of RSETIs by way of mobilization of candidates for training, monitoring and release of funds to RSETIs.

Objectives of RSETI

- To identify, orient, motivate and assist unemployed youth to undergo training to take up self-employment / wage employment activities.
- To impart knowledge and skills to the candidates by organizing training programmes on agri-based (product & process based) and general Entrepreneur Development Programme.
- To achieve high settlement rate for all the trained candidates.
- To facilitate Bank credit linkage for trained candidates.

Selection Criteria

Any rural unemployed youth under BPL in the age group of 18-45 years, irrespective of caste, creed, religion, gender and economic status, possessing aptitude to take up self-employment or wage-employment and having

some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training, totally at a free of cost.

Since the inception of RSETI from the year 2011-12 to 31.03.2019, 53,755 youth have been trained.

The table shows the details of RSETIs functioning in the State and also the training and settlement for the year 2018-19.

Table 7.5
RSETI Training and Settlement - 2018-19

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	No. of RSETIs	Trained	Total Settled	Self - Employment		Wage Employment
1	IOB	11	1451	1357	683	674	94
2	INDIAN Bank	10	1437	1355	521	834	82
3	Canara Bank	6	1449	1316	728	588	133
4	SBI	2	433	386	150	236	47
5	RUDSETI (Madurai)	1	214	171	74	97	43
Total		30	4984	4585	2156	2429	399

Action Plan for the year 2019-20

The RSETIs are expected be an engines of economic growth in rural areas. A target of 22,500 youth from 30 district @ 750 youth per district has been set for the year 2019-20 by MoRD.

7.6. Financial Inclusion and Micro Credit

7.6.1. Bank linkage to SHGs

SHG Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) is a flagship programme of Government formalised by NABARD in 1992. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued the first Circular for implementation of SHG–BLP by banks in the same year and continues to issue advisories through its Master Circular on July 01st every year. SHG-BLP in Tamil Nadu is one among the highest in the country in terms of quantum of loan disbursed and number of SHGs linked.

SHG Bank Linkage Programme is an intervention which ensures the *“Right to Credit”* for the poor by enabling access to formal banking and financial services. Right to Credit is ensured in the programme by ensuring not just *Access*, but also *Adequate* and *Timely* credit at *Affordable* interest rates. SHG-BLP has brought innumerable households out of the debt trap and enabled subsequent access to finance to start Income Generating activities for diversifying and augmenting their family income thereby enabling a good quality of life and a way out of the cycle of poverty.

SHG-BLP enables women to avail loans at lower rate of interest and build a strong relationship with bankers for up-scaling their economic activities by availing higher quantum of loans continuously. Timely and adequate credit delivery at a reasonable rate of interest under the Interest Subvention component of the programme has enabled economic empowerment of women in the state.

Table 7.6
SHG – BLP yearwise target vis a vis achievement

Period	No. of SHGs	Target (Rs.in Crore)	Achi. Amount (Rs.in crore)	% of Ach.	Average Loan Size (Rs.in lakhs)
Till 2011	-	-	11,603.83	-	-
2011-12	2,34,386	4,000.00	4,030.00	101	1.72
2012-13	2,23,172	4,000.00	4,031.94	101	1.81
2013-14	2,37,719	6,000.00	6,035.56	101	2.54
2014-15	2,41,953	6,000.00	6,171.74	103	2.55
2015-16	2,28,746	6,000.00	6,191.49	103	2.71
2016-17	2,16,738	6,000.00	6,387.52	106	2.95
2017-18	2,72,089	7,000.00	8,331.73	119	3.06
2018-19	2,95,612	11,000.00	11,448.99	110	3.87
Total	19,50,415	50,000.00	52,628.97 (64,232.80)	105	2.70

During the year 2018-19, against the target of Rs.11,000 crore, Rs.11,448.99 crore was achieved through credit linkage to 2,95,612 SHGs. For the first time, this achievement of Rs.11,448.99 crores under Bank Linkage Programme is the highest achievement ever in our state.

With this achievement our states stand 2nd place in quantum of loan sanctioned to SHGs in the country. The average loan per SHGs in our State is Rs.3.87 lakhs which is more than the National level average (Rs.1.94 lakhs).

It is our endeavour that the average loan size in our State shall be Rs.6.00 lakhs per SHG to enable the SHG members to undertake sustainable livelihood activities to improve their family income and thereby come out of poverty.

In the last eight years alone, totally Rs.52,629 crore has been availed as credit by the SHGs through Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and District Central Cooperative Banks including Primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Society (DCCB-PACCS) in the state.

The endeavour of TNCDW is that 80% of the SHG members should utilise the loans thus received to undertake income generating activities to augment their house-hold income.

7.6.2. Signing of MoUs with Banks

In order to ensure more credit from Banks continuously, at lower rate of interest with higher quantum of loans to SHGs, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being signed with Banks.

So far, 4 MoUs are signed with the following bank viz.

Table 7.7

S. No	Name of the Bank	Date of signing of MoU
1	IDBI Bank	07.09.2017
2	ICICI Bank	07.09.2017
3	Bank of Baroda	25.07.2018
4	State Bank of India	25.01.2019

The MoU covers the following;

1. Sanctioning of adequate loan without delay with increased quantum of loans for repeat linkages at lower rate of interest, as per RBI guidelines.
2. Engagement of SHG members trained under Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF), Pune as Business Correspondent agent (BC-Sakhi) either directly by the bank or through the banks Corporate Banking Correspondent.
3. Engaging SHG members as Business Facilitators (BF) for sourcing of Banking business for Banks and also as Debt Recovery Agents (DRA) for recovery of NPA loans by paying commission on agreed terms.

After signing of MoU, there is substantial increase in the SHG Bank Linkage achievement. In

the year 2019-20, action is being initiated to sign MoUs with Indian Overseas bank, Indian Bank and Tamil Nadu Grama Bank.

7.6.3. Tamil Nadu Grama Bank

In Tamil Nadu, there were two Regional Rural Banks functioning namely 1) Pallavan Grama Bank sponsored by Indian Bank with Head Office at Salem covering 15 districts in northern part of Tamil Nadu 2) Pandyan Grama Bank sponsored by Indian Overseas Bank, Head Office at Virudhunagar covering 16 districts in the southern part of Tamil Nadu.

As per Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Government of India instructions, both the RRBs in the State have been amalgamated and Tamil Nadu Grama Bank, with Head Office at Salem under the sponsorship of Indian Bank has been formed on 01.04.2019.

Out of 9 Directors in the Banks' Board, two Directors represent the State Government viz., (1) Additional Chief Secretary to Government, RD & PR Department and (2) Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, TNCDW & TNSRLM.

The combined presence and reach of the amalgamated RRB and TNCDW will provide

additional fillip to the SHG-BLP in deepening financial inclusion and financing SHG enterprises.

7.6.4. RBI guidelines for SHG Loans

In the Master Circular issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on SHG–Bank Linkage Programme, emphasis is laid on multiple doses of credit to women SHGs to enable the SHGs to graduate from initial loans for consumption and debt swapping to subsequent higher credit amounts for taking up sustainable livelihoods and improving the quality of life and coming out of poverty.

a. The eligibility criteria for the SHGs to avail loans

- SHG should be in active existence for atleast the last 6 Months as per the books of account of the SHG.
- SHG should be practicing '*Panchasutras*' i.e. 1) Regular meetings; 2)Regular savings; 3) Regular inter-loaning; 4) Timely repayment; and 5) Up-to-date books of accounts.
- SHG should be qualified as per grading norms fixed by NABARD.
- The existing defunct SHGs are also eligible for credit if they are revived and continue to be active for a minimum period of 3 months.

b. Loan amount

The SHGs can avail either Term Loan (TL) or Cash Credit Limit (CCL) loan or both based on need. In case of need, additional loan can be sanctioned even though the previous loan is outstanding.

c. Cash Credit Limit (CCL): In case of CCL, banks are advised to sanction minimum loan of Rs.5 lakh to each eligible SHG for a period of 5 years with a yearly Drawing Power (DP). The drawing power may be enhanced annually based on the repayment performance of the SHG.

The Drawing Power may be calculated as follows;

DP for First Year	:	6 times of the existing corpus or minimum of Rs.1 lakh whichever is higher.
DP for Second Year	:	8 times of the corpus at the time of review/ enhancement or minimum of Rs.2 lakh, whichever is higher.
DP for Third Year	:	Minimum of Rs.3 lakh based on the Micro Credit Plan prepared by SHG and appraised by the Federation and the previous credit History.
DP for Fourth Year onwards	:	Minimum of Rs.5 lakh based on the Micro Credit Plan prepared by SHG and appraised by the Federation and the previous credit History.

d. Term Loan: In case of Term Loan, banks are advised to sanction loan amount in doses as mentioned below;

First Dose	:	6 times of the existing corpus or minimum of Rs.1 lakh, whichever is higher.
Second Dose	:	8 times of the existing corpus or minimum of Rs.2 lakh, whichever is higher
Third Dose	:	Minimum of Rs.3 lakh based on the Micro Credit Plan prepared by the SHGs and appraised by the Federation and the previous credit History.
Fourth Dose onwards	:	Minimum of Rs.5 lakh based on the Micro Credit Plan prepared by the SHGs and appraised by the Federation and the previous credit History

e. Purpose of loan and repayment

Micro Credit Plan (MCP) prepared by SHGs forms the basis for determining the purpose and usage of loans. In the initial 1st and 2nd dose of loan, the members may use the loan amount for consumption purpose viz., meeting social needs and high cost debt swapping and from 3rd dose onwards, the members should be encouraged to undertake sustainable livelihoods activities.

f. Repayment schedule could be as follows

- **The First year/First dose** of loan will be repaid in 6-12 months in monthly/quarterly instalments.
- **The Second year/Second dose** of loan will be repaid in 12-24 months in monthly/quarterly instalments
- **The Third year/Third dose** of loan will be repaid in 24-36 months in monthly/quarterly instalments.
- **The loan from Fourth year/ Fourth dose** onwards has to be repaid between 3-6 years based on the cash flow in monthly/quarterly instalments.

g. Security and Margin: No collateral and no margin will be charged up to Rs.10.00 lakh limit to the SHGs. No lien should be marked against savings bank account of SHGs and no deposits should be insisted upon while sanctioning loans.

h. Dealing with Defaulters

- Wilful defaulters of the group should not get benefits under the NRLM / NULM schemes.
- The group may exclude such defaulters while preparing loan applications.

- However, banks should not deny loan to all members in the SHG on the pretext that spouse or other family members of individual members of SHG are defaulters with the bank.
- Further, non-wilful defaulters should not be debarred from receiving the loan.

7.6.5. Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM)

Community Based Recovery Mechanism is a community managed system to help both SHGs and Banks. In order to ensure more credit to SHGs, effective monitoring and recovery of Non-Performing Assets (NPA), if any, NRLM envisages a committee namely, Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) in all the SHG lending Bank branches at Villages / Cluster / Block level to provide support to the banks in ensuring proper utilization of loan amount, repayment etc.,

a. The members of the CBRM committee are as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Chairman | : | Bank Branch Manager |
| Members | : | 1. SHG Representatives Federation (PLF) |
| | | 2. Officials from Block Development Office / APO, TNSRLM |
| | | 3. Office bearers of Panchayat Level Federation |
| b. Periodicity of Meeting | : | Once in a month |

- C . Mandatory Agenda : 1. Credit Linkage new / repeat loans
2. Discussion on the utilization of Loan Amount
 3. Monitoring of loan for regular repayment
 4. Recovery of NPA amount if any
 5. Opening of SB account

RBI has, in their Master Circular, advised the Banks to form CBRM committee in all branches where SHG loans are given;

Reporting

All Bank branches shall report the formation of CBRM Committee to the respective Block Level Bankers Committee (BLBC) and District Level Review Committee (DLRC). The minutes of the CBRM meeting is to be placed in the BLBC for further follow-up and guidance to Bank branches. DLRC will monitor the effective functioning of CBRM

As on 31.03.2019, 3,072 CBRM committees have been formed and functional in 2,975 bank branches.

7.6.6. Regional Level Bankers Meeting

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announces the SHG Bank Linkage Target every

year on the floor of the Legislative Assembly under rule 110.

In order to achieve the target and also to encourage the Bankers for lending more loans and also build confidence in the minds of the Bankers, a new strategy of "Conducting Joint Regional Level Bankers Meeting" was introduced by Additional Chief Secretary to Government, RD & PR with Convenor, SLBC in 2018-19. During the year 2018-19, 5 such 'Joint Regional Level Bankers Meeting' were held at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Vellore and Chennai, covering all the 32 districts in the State.

Lead District Manager (LDM), Zonal Managers & Regional Managers of Nationalised Banks and Private Sector Banks, Managing Directors of District Central Co-operative Banks and the concerned district Project Directors of TNSRLM took part. In these meetings, a detailed analysis of the branch level progress in SHG-BLP is undertaken and consultative deliberations to improve credit linkage takes place. In the meetings, Bankers are assured of Government support through District Mission Management Units for timely repayment of loans by SHGs.

This strategy has worked out successfully which enabled the state to achieve /surpass the SHG-BLP target fixed for the year 2018-19. It is proposed to hold similar meetings in 2019-20.

7.6.7. State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)

The State Level Bankers Committee was constituted in April 1977 as an Apex inter-institutional forum to create adequate coordination machinery in all states on a uniform basis for development of the state.

As per the GoI instructions, State Level Bankers Committee is formed and convened by the Bank which has a significant presence in terms of Bank branches in the State.

In Tamil Nadu, Indian Overseas Bank is the Convenor for SLBC–Tamil Nadu. All the banks functioning in the State, Regional Rural Banks, Insurance Companies and Line Departments of the State Government, NABARD and RBI are members of the SLBC.

Conduct of SLBC meeting: SLBC meetings are required to be held regularly at quarterly intervals chaired by Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (MD&CEO) / Executive Director of the convenor bank and co-chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary of the State Government, Regional

Director of RBI and Director, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

SLBC meetings primarily focus on policy issues. The routine issues are discussed in the Sub-Committees of SLBC. The Sub-Committee for Financial Inclusion & Credit Linkage provides the forum at the state level to discuss issues in SHG-BLP.

7.6.8. 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. Interest subvention scheme to SHGs is directly implemented by the GoI 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 in the ratio 60:40. SHGs who repay the loan instalment and interest amount regularly without

any delay or default will become eligible for Interest Subvention.

So far, 2,23,654 SHGs who 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.41.17 crore by TNSRLM. During 2018-19, 94,246 SHGs have been provided with Interest Subvention of Rs.13.86 crore.

A significant achievement in 2018-19 was to on-board all the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs including PACCS) on the SHG-BL portal. Nearly 10% of the SHGs avail loans from DCCBs and PACCs and for the first time, all these SHGs can now avail Interest Subvention.

In 2019-20, a sum of Rs.20 crore will be released towards the claims up to December 2017.

7.6.9. Bulk Loan to Panchayat Level Federations

As SHGs are not adequately financed by banks and to avoid the SHGs falling prey to exorbitant interest rates by private money lenders or other institutions, PLF Bulk Loan scheme is introduced.

PLFs obtain bulk loan from the banks ranging from Rs.10 lakh to Rs.1.5 crore to ensure adequate credit flow to SHGs. During the last eight years, Rs.152.60 crore has been provided by banks as Bulk Loan to 620 PLFs and in turn to SHGs. During 2018-19, Rs.11.59 crore was provided by banks to 23 PLFs. In 2019-20, it is proposed to enable PLF Bulk loans for atleast Rs.50 crore.

7.6.10. Implementation of financial inclusion under National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

From 2019-20, under the newly proposed NRETP scheme, the following 5 interventions will be implemented as part of the broader strategy of creating Model Block Level Federations in 20 blocks situated in Erode, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Cuddalore.

i. SHG Bank Linkage Programme

- 100% credit linkage will be provided to all SHGs in the block.
- The average loan size per SHG in these blocks will be brought to more than Rs.6.00 lakh per SHG.
- To ensure that the undrawn amounts in the Cash Credit Limit are availed by the SHGs to meet their short term financial requirements.

- Formation of CBRM committee in all the SHG loan granting Bank branches and its effective functioning.

ii. Digital Finance

The objective of this component is to lay the foundations for creating a credit history for SHG women through a transactional MIS system with links to their bank accounts. The credit history thus created, will be the next step in facilitating higher order financial linkages by supplementing CIBIL and Hi-Mark scores. The two strategies under this component are:

- Engagement of Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF) – Pune, trained SHG members in the Banks as Business Correspondents either directly or through the banks' Corporate BC partner.
- Conduct of internal SHG transactions through bank accounts and to encourage the SHG members to do transactions at Banking Correspondents location / point using RuPay card and gradually graduate to usage of various wallets / apps.

iii. Financial Literacy to SHG members

- 100% roll out of Financial Literacy programme of RBI to all SHG members in

collaboration with Financial Literacy Counsellors in the districts.

- A 3-tier training viz., Training of Master Trainers, TOT for Financial Literacy-Community Resource Persons (FL-CRPs) and conducting camps at village level for SHGs is planned and will be implemented from Q2 of 2019-20.
- The training will be conducted using the manuals and kits as per MoRD guidelines prepared by NAR (National Academy of RUDSETI), Bengaluru.

iv. Insurance and Pension Schemes

- 100% enrolment of SHG members under Prime Minister Jeevan Jyothi BhimaYojana (PMJJBY) and Prime Minister Jeevan Suraksh BhimaYojana (PMJSBY) to cover their Life and Accidental insurance scheme to mitigate the risks.
- Encourage unorganised sector members to enrol under Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to draw pension after 60 years.
- TNCDW will set up a Insurance Facilitation Centre to serve the SHGs for enrolment, submission of claims and getting claims within a month's time by engaging SHG members as Insurance Sisters in collaboration with Insurance companies.

- TNCDW will become nodal agency for PMJJBY, PMSBY and Atal Pension Yojana schemes.

v. Financing Enterprises

- A minimum of 250 SHG members in each of these 20 Blocks will be given loans to establish / scale-up nano enterprises
- Credit products will be developed and arrangements will be made for financing through Community Investment Fund (CIF) / Internal lending besides SHG-BLP with a minimum of Rs.30000/- investment per activity.
- Minimum of one Collective Enterprise will be formed and financed through banks in one of the 5 districts with a minimum capital investment of Rs.50.00 lakh.
- Arrangements will be made for marketing of the products through State Supply and Marketing Society (SSMS).

7.7. Livelihoods Promotion

TNSRLM recognizes that the poor need to have multiple livelihoods. One of the key components of TNSRLM as envisaged in the NRLM framework is enhancing and expanding the existing livelihoods of the poor. More than 70% of the poor are dependent on agriculture either as

cultivators or as agriculture labour. Besides, livestock rearing is a key livelihood of the poor. The intervention strategy of TNSRLM for Farm based Livelihoods promotion is focused on strengthening these key farm livelihoods of the poor, with the following objectives:

- Every poor household is supported with at least 2 farm sector livelihoods
- Assured annual incremental income of more than Rs.50,000 per family per year after 2 years of intervention
- Year-long food & nutritional security for the households
- Income streams throughout the year
- Creation of Social Capital for Agriculture, NTFP and Livestock from the best practitioners as extension workers.

TNSRLM has been working strongly towards achieving the above objectives.

Progress in coverage of Livelihood activities:

Livelihood activities are initially started with Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) from the year 2015-16. From the year 2016-17, livelihood promotion activities were also being taken up from NRLM Annual Action Plan. Year wise and scheme wise progress in coverage of Livelihood activities is given in the table.

Table 7.8
Block Coverage Plan

Sl. No.	Scheme	No.of Districts	Blocks	Village Pts
I - MKSP				
1	I Phase (2015-18)	3	10	16,800
2	II Phase (2017-20)	2	4	12,000
II - NRLM				
3	2016-17	14	26	38,400
4	2017-18	9	28	28,950
5	2018-19	9	62	47,150
6	2019-20	30	65	1,60,500

7.7.1. Strategy for Implementation

Under Farm Livelihoods interventions, the core focus would be to promote sustainable agriculture, where the inputs are localized, risks are mitigated, productivity is enhanced, and food-nutritional security is ensured. Hence, net income of family is increased. In sustainable agriculture, TNSRLM is focusing on agro-ecology by promoting low cost sustainable practices such as Non-Chemical pest Management (NPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), inclusion of cultural practices, climate resilient practices, soil health improvement / management, in-situ water conservation, diversified poly-crop model and promoting indigenous varieties of seeds.

TNSRLM recognized the importance of livestock, especially the small ruminant and poultry in the livelihoods of the poorest. TNSRLM would be engaged in aligning livestock activity as an integral part of farm sector livelihoods through community based institutions by creating a cadre of community service providers for delivering the related services at the door step of the SHG members.

The following are some of the interventions at household level and village level:

a. Household Level

- Kitchen garden promotion for household's nutritional security and regular income.
- Preparation and usage of Beejamruth for seed treatment and Ghanjeevamruth etc., for soil fertility management. A minimum of 2 bio-pesticide usage will be taken for the adoption of the activity.
- Promotion of NADEP/Vermi compost, sticky traps etc.,
- For in-situ moisture conservation, practices like mulching.
- Promotion of SRI/SSI, Azolla cultivation, trap cropping and bund cropping.

b. Village Level

- NPM shop
- Custom Hiring Centre (CHC)
- Regular Farmer Field School (FFS)
- CPs
- Seed bank
- VO sub-committee
- Producer Group

The focus of the entire livelihood promotion will be through social capital, in every village identified @ one for agriculture and one for livestock, who are Community Best Practitioners (CBP) to provide at least 2 supports in primary sector livelihoods (Agriculture and Livestock).

Livelihoods interventions in the project blocks should be started in a programmatic manner with the following guiding principles:

- Identify small and marginal farmers, giving priority to vulnerable and deprived households, small and marginal farmers, SHG members, Women headed households, widows, etc.,
- Mobilize them into institutions such as Producer's Groups and Farmer Producer Organisations

- Intensive engagement through promotion of Farmers' Field Schools.
- Focus on building the capacity of the poor to enable them to become self – reliant.
- Build Social Capital – create a cadre of Community Resource Person (CRPs) out of the best practitioners who will be the vehicle for scaling up in new areas
- Address needs of entire livelihoods basket and integrate agriculture and livestock.

7.7.2. Primary Producer Groups

To overcome the difficulty of individual farmers and to improve their bargaining power, collective approach is being promoted by TNSRLM by forming 'Producer Groups'. A group of women involved in agriculture will be aggregated to form a Producer Group.

Based on the primary crop cultivated by the Producer Group, Capacity Building to the members will be provided for the Sustainable farming activities viz., Micro irrigation, Organic farming, Integrated Farming System, Integrated Plant Protection Management, Integrated Nutrient Management and Marketing. The training and necessary demonstration will also be converged

with departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

So far, 850 Farmer Producer Groups have been formed and 20,000 members of farm women were benefitted. Producer Groups are not only focused on the Agriculture sector, but also on cattle rearing, goat bank, silage units, better marketing and value addition.

In 2019-20, it is proposed to extend farm activity in 3,921 Village Panchayats to cover 2.70 lakh beneficiaries. It is proposed to form 1,000 Producer Groups. The revolving fund will be provided to the tune of Rs.1.50 lakh per group for pursuing Agri & Allied sectors activity collectively such as Inputs, machines and tools, Plant Protection Management and development of marketing structures.

7.7.3. Farmer Producer Company

In order to compete with the market situation and to strengthen the value chain services, ten to twelve Producer Groups are aligned together to form a Producer Company. The Producer Companies will be registered under the Companies Act. They are expected to take up higher order activities such as processing, post-harvest management and extending inputs and

services to its member constituents apart from accessing financial institutions for capital requirements. In 2019-20, 30 FPOs are proposed to be promoted by TNSRLM.

7.7.4. Custom Hiring Centre

Custom Hiring Centre refers to collection of various tools and equipments suitable to various crops at one place to provide farm based services at a pre-determined cost. People who desire to hire the services of tool bank can ask for such services by paying a service charge. The tools for such a bank / custom hiring centre will be selected based on available crop, demand, cost of such machines, manageability etc.

With a careful choice of different tools & equipments, the CHC will be in a position to get orders throughout the year. 336 Custom Hiring Centers are planned to be promoted in the year 2019-20.

The CHCs will be collectively owned by the Producer Group (PG) formed in each village panchayat under the project for livelihoods promotion. Wherever such Producer Group does not exist, the CHC will be owned by the concerned PLF.

The Objectives of Custom Hiring Centre are;

- To create opportunity for group of women to provide farm mechanisation services and to earn income.
- To achieve drudgery reduction for women by introducing crop specific women friendly tools and machineries.
- Expand mechanized activities amongst small and marginal farmers.

7.7.5. Farm Field School (FFS)

In order to engage the farmers intensively and to disseminate various agronomic practices to farmers, it is proposed to conduct Farm Field School under TNSRLM. FFS is fundamentally a participatory group approach for collective action to experiment and solve problems independently. In FFS, groups of farmers meet regularly with a facilitator, observe, talk, ask questions and learn together for 8-12 weeks for a growing season of a crop. FFS is based on the fact that the best learning takes place by doing rather than just listening. Farmers are encouraged to make their own discoveries and draw conclusions. The scope of FFS approach includes not only agriculture and IPM but also include aspects such as water management, household livelihood security etc.,

As part of Livelihood Promotion strategy, especially for the Farm Sector under TNSRLM in 2019-20, it is proposed to conduct Farm Field School in all 116 blocks where Farm Livelihood Promotion has been rolled out @ 20 Farm Field Schools per block (10 FFS for Agri and 10 FFS for Livestock), totally 2,320 Farm Field Schools.

7.7.6. Organic Cluster

TNSRLM has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock rearing, and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collection and value addition. Under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) and TNSRLM, Mahila Kisans are supported. Organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access. Organic farming provides an opportunity to increase the income of the small and marginal women farmers.

Activities to be taken up for rollout of organic village clusters

Roll-out of organic clusters have to be done in a programmatic manner with clear strategy and implementation plan. The activities to be taken up are;

- Identification of organic village clusters (selection of village clusters)
- Placing qualified staff for implementation of the programme
- Technical support Agencies (TSAs) and partnership for implementation support
- Identification of Mahila Kisans
- Identification of Resource Persons (Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Master Trainers)
- Initiating Organic Certification process – (Certification is an essential component for market pull for the produce, hence it is essential and non – negotiable that all clusters would be certified organic).
- Training and capacity building of project staff and CRPs
- Consultations at state and district level for collaboration with other institutions and line departments for convergence with existing schemes like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).

During the year 2018-19, 20 clusters covering 2000 farmers were selected for promotion of organic cultivation and work is on to form them into Local Groups. For the year

2019-20, an additional 20 clusters will be selected to cover additional 2,000 farmers.

7.7.7. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) was launched in 2010-11, as a special programme for livelihood enhancement under TNSRLM. It is a concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture, to enhance their capacities and increase their income in agriculture and allied activities.

MKSP is implemented in Tamil Nadu in the districts of Villupuram, Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Karur through TNSRLM. The important objectives of MKSP-Agriculture are as follows:

- Create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture
- Empowerment of women by improving Skills and Capabilities in farm based activities.
- Ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level.

Its key elements include;

- Agriculture practices.
- Support to various strategies and ways of reducing drudgery of Mahila Kisans.

- Supporting institutions around agriculture and allied activities to strengthen livelihoods of the poor.
- Developing a wide pool of community practitioners (CRPs) to ensure participatory service delivery and country wide scale up of best practices.

Totally, two projects covering 14 blocks in 4 districts have been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu with a budget outlay of Rs.24.35 crore. MKSP project is expected to benefit 28,800 Mahila Kisans.

7.7.8. Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):

Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is a sub-scheme under National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India for the promotion of Non-Farm livelihoods.

The scheme was initiated in the year 2014-15 with the primary objective of stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty and unemployment in the villages by encouraging rural youth to take up local entrepreneurship initiatives. The scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40.

Core objectives of the programme are:

- To help the rural poor come out of poverty by helping them to set up enterprises and provide mentoring support till the enterprises stabilize.
- To provide them with business skills, exposure, loans for starting enterprises and business support during the first six critical months of their enterprises by using the SHGs and their federations.
- Development of social capital in the form of Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) who will provide hand holding support to the enterprises.
- Skill development of Entrepreneurs.

The Scheme is implemented in Tamil Nadu in 2 blocks namely Thiruporur (Kancheepuram District) and Ulundurpet (Villupuram District) with a budget outlay of Rs.10.18 crore to assist 3096 identified new and existing micro enterprises.

Enterprises in Manufacturing, Trading and Service sectors that has the potential to be profitable and generate employment in villages will be identified by CRP – EPs. Based on the interest

and basic knowledge on the selected enterprise by the SHGs / SHG member, the business plan preparation would be supported by the CRP – EPs. TNSRLM will provide mentoring and handholding support for the entrepreneurs.

On approval of the Business Plan, the financial support will be provided through Community Investment Fund (CIF), Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) and Bank Linkage.

7.7.9. Marketing Support

a. Exhibitions

TNSRLM supports SHGs for marketing their products periodically through exhibitions, bazaars and regularly through 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 festivals under the name - “Mahalir Mela” to popularize and promote the sales of SHG products like handicrafts, artificial jewellery, jute products, leather goods, millet products etc., During the year 2018-19, Kodai Kondattam, Christmas, New Year and Pongal Exhibitions were

conducted in which 365 SHGs participated and sold products worth Rs.114.27 lakh.

Sale of Articles of Rural Artisans Society (SARAS) exhibitions are a regular annual national-level 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 2018-19, 659 SHGs from Tamil Nadu have participated in 12 SARAS Exhibitions at National level and the sales proceeds is Rs.153.81 lakh.

Organic melas

Tamil Nadu Rural Livelihood Mission supports the livelihood of farmers & SHG members by conducting organic melas. The promotion of organic products has reached the public and thereby the sales motivate the organic farmer. In 2018-19, 10 organic melas were conducted and sales proceeds is Rs.40 lakhs.

In continuation of the last year there are 10 organic mela planned for 2019-20.

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. Similarly, District Supply and Marketing Societies function at district level to promote SHG products in the districts through 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 2018-19, 36 college bazaars have been conducted. In these bazaars, 1,191 SHGs have participated and sold products worth of Rs.1.01 crore.

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 the state. Products like herbal products,

handicrafts, stylish jute products, artificial jewellery, minor millets and handmade toys etc., are sold through the kiosks. During 2018-19, so far the total sales made through these kiosks are Rs.233.16 lakh.

Integrating Mathi Kiosk through ICT

Mathi Kiosks were established in all districts and functioning for the promotion of marketing of SHG products. In order to increase product diversity and ensure supply chain for fast moving products, it is proposed to integrate all the kiosks in the state through ICT and to arrange SHG products for sale through effective coordination with the help of SSMS & DSMS.

During 2019-20, the process of mapping of SHG products will be completed and fast moving, best-selling and other quality SHG products will be arranged to be sold through these kiosks.

The kiosk-wise demand, sales, stock and supply will be monitored closely using the web portal. It is proposed to achieve an annual sales turnover of Rs.5 crore through this initiative in the year 2019-20.

e. Sanitary Napkin Federation

As a special initiative, TNCDW formed a Sanitary Napkin federation by federating 54

Sanitary Napkin producing SHGs functioning across the State. The federation ensures timely and qualitative supply of napkins to Health Unit Districts (HUDs) to implement Menstrual Hygiene programme.

Government have through the Health and Family Welfare Department placed an order for the supply of 36 lakh packets of belt type of 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.

During 2018-19, these sanitary napkins are produced and supplied 16 lakh packet by 40 SHGs (of SANFED) across the State to 32 Health Unit Districts (HUD) allocated to them.

f. Mapping of SHG product producers

A centralised database of SHGs and SHG members producing and marketing different products can help SSMS to facilitate producers to increase their production, productivity and marketing, including through e-commerce. Hence, an exercise to map all the products being produced by SHGs and SHG members is being undertaken. Data about products and producers will be collected from all the districts and it is

proposed to compile and incorporate in the e-Mathi web portal for designing various interventions. It is proposed to cover 3,000 SHG/SHG member producers in the first phase in 2019-20.

Detailed mapping of products and producers would enable us to prepare product specific catalogues, suitable packages for products, arranging for statutory compliances like FSSAI, Udyog Adhaar, GST etc., In the year 2019-20, Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission has planned to support atleast 2,000 SHG product producers to obtain GST, Udyog Aadhar, Fssai, Exim etc.,

g. Packaging

Packaging plays an important role for encouraging consumers to purchase the product. It also helps to enhance the quality and shelf-life of the product while ensuring standards.

Under Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission, it is planned to support 1000 SHGs to improve their packaging and labelling with the support of Indian Institute of Packaging during 2019-20.

h. Branding

Branding is a marketing practice in which an organisation creates a name, symbol, or design

that is easily identifiable as belonging to the organization. A professional appearance and well-strategized branding will help the organization build trust with consumers, potential clients and customers.

To improve the marketing of SHG products, Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women have developed and registered a brand and logo for the state in the name of 'Mathi'. In addition, it is also planned to support districts to have their own district specific brand name and logo.

Based on the level of attainment of quality and turnover and the level of adherence to Standard Operating Procedures, the SHG products will be brought under district / state level branding.

7.8. Convergence

a. Social Inclusion

During mobilization, special efforts are taken to identify and mobilize vulnerable and marginalized households, particularly those belonging to SC/ST, Minorities, Differently abled, Women Headed Households, landless, Migrant labour & Particularly Vulnerable

Tribal Groups and households located in isolated and remote villages in hilly terrains.

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

Efforts of TNSRLM have resulted in formation of 882 Differently Abled SHGs, 44 Elderly SHGs and 192 Tribal SHGs during the year 2018-19.

During the current year (2019-20), the following activities will be carried out under this component:

b. Special convergence for Differently Abled & Elderly

As part of the social inclusion strategies, TNSRLM has proposed interventions for extending community based support to differently abled and vulnerable persons will be carried out in 3,391 village panchayats of 110 blocks of phase II with a budget outlay of Rs.3.34 crore in 2019-20.

As part of the intervention, MaKaMai will be the equipped as community institution to effectively address the needs of differently abled

and vulnerable through development of skilled community Differently abled Facilitators.

Identification of persons with disability, their entitlements and rehabilitation wherever applicable will be assisted through this programme.

c. Community Based Mental Health Programme

Mental health and Well-being are fundamental for any development and progress and mental well-being of women in particular, will facilitate overall household health and well-being status. Based on this, a pilot programme on community mental health is proposed to be implemented during the current year (2019-20) by developing community level mental health counsellors in the proposed village panchayats to provide counselling, assisting and mentoring community members for the well-being of their family members in convergence with the health department, NHM (National Health Mission), NGOs etc.,

This programme is planned to be implemented in 20 Blocks covering 729 Village Panchayats of NRETP during the year 2019-20 and a knowledge partner namely Schizophrenia Research Foundation (SCARF) is engaged as a

facilitating and co-ordinating agency. An amount of Rs.7.20 crore is earmarked to carry out the following activities:

- 3 days Thematic training to 729 mental health counsellors and 385 Block Mission Managers.
- Developing CRPs as community mental health counsellors.
- Conducting community camp for identification of affected persons.
- Remuneration for cluster community mental health counsellor.
- Orientation to PRIs, VPRCs, SHGs, and PLFs on positive mental health practices.

Follow up activities:

In continuation of the above process, the following follow-up activities will be carried out through trained CRPs to ensure expected outcome of the programme:

1. Family counselling
2. Coping support
3. Medical follow-up
4. Community peer support
5. Livelihood/occupational training.
6. Placing agenda for positive mental health practices in the meetings of VPRCs, PLFs, and SHGs.

7. Inclusion of less affected/recovered persons in MGNREGS works.
8. CBOs shall act as community institution for first level approachable institution for mentoring, referrals etc.,

d. Food, Nutrition, Health & WASH (FNHW)

Health and developmental issues can be largely addressed by a co-ordinated and collective effort by involving community. In TNSRLM, addressing Food, Nutrition, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (FNHW) issues in the project has been one of the priority activities. It is proposed to support the empowerment of CBOs by integrating community based FNHW convergence interventions by piloting FNHW community based interventions in one block each of 12 Poshan Abhiyan districts in co-ordination with Health, ICDS, and Education department as a collective initiative. The project will create awareness / sensitisation to SHG members. Community based FNHW good practices and a Nutri-product centre in all 12 pilot blocks will be created through which it is expected to reduce the proportion of women and children affected by Anaemia, Stunting, Wasting and Underweight in rural areas.

This proposed intervention will be piloted in 450 project village panchayats of 12 blocks in 12 pilot districts at a cost of Rs.2.91 crore.

7.9. Management Information System (MIS)

TNCDW manages a large amount of socio-economic data regarding SHGs, other CBOs and, in particular, their transactions and governance details. Project planning and implementational strategies and decisions are dependent on an accurate and real time Management Information System (MIS).

e-Mathi as a portal which enables Real Time Transactional Accounting & Governance was hence developed to enable the CBOs to manage themselves and for the project to manage and monitor the activities by acting as a Decision Support System (DSS). During 2018-19, e-Mathi portal and database of TNSRLM has been upgraded to capture and provide real time information of SHGs and CBOs like VPRCs and PLFs by capturing the details of savings, loans, repayment, maintenance of books of accounts etc.,

Initially piloted in Tiruvannamalai district, e-Mathi has now been extended to capture CBO data from all districts of Tamil Nadu.

Apart from e-Mathi, the other important IT initiatives taken during 2018-19 are:

- tnatws.org – Portal working as an online MIS for Amma Two Wheeler Scheme
- eCRP.in – Portal for Community Cadres (Community Resource Persons)
- Mobile App for monitoring of Sanitary Napkin Federations activities
- eMathi App – Mobile app Community Digital Radio and e-Learning platform

7.10. National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

Subsequent to the closing of NRLP (National Rural Livelihoods Project) in 2018, which aimed to provide additional pro-poor investments along with the provision of skilled technical assistance in the implementation of NRLM, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has introduced a new scheme namely NRETP (National Rural Economic Transformation Project) which is proposed to be implemented commencing from the current financial year (2019-20) on a pilot basis in the state in 20 blocks, covering 4 blocks each in 5 districts namely Cuddalore, Erode, Salem, Thanjavur and Trichy districts. The project is

funded by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 60:40.

The NRETP will focus on implementing higher order activities such as strengthening of Block level federations, promotion of value chain development, individual and collective enterprises in Farm and Non-Farm sectors, skill development and scaling up of alternate models for delivery of financial services. Also, the farm livelihoods interventions will be focused around the promotion of producer groups, producer enterprises, organic village clusters and value chain interventions.

The project design envisages that there will be an organic link between the model cluster level federation and financial inclusion strategies, insurance and pension schemes, producer groups and organisations, product marketing and enterprise development.

The blocks have been chosen for implementation on the consideration of

- i. Presence of more than 2 years old SHG federation
- ii. Atleast 50% of SHGs federated and provided with Community Investment Fund (CIF)

- iii. Farm and non-farm livelihoods interventions have been grounded
- iv. Adequate amount of social capital has been generated under various thematic areas.

A budget of Rs.40.60 crore has been approved for the current year (2019-20) for our state which includes a central share (60%) of Rs.24.36 crore and state share (40%) of Rs.16.24 crore.

7.11. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

7.11.1. Urban MaThi

Based on the success of Mahalir Thittam in rural areas of the state, it was further extended to urban areas of all districts as Urban MaThi from the year 2001. This was the beginning of the SHG movement in urban areas.

7.11.2. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Prior to the extension of Mathi in Urban areas, SJSRY was implemented Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which came into effect on 1st December 1997. SJSRY aimed to provide gainful

employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed through the setting up of micro enterprise ventures and provision of wage employment to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) urban poor. The aim was to promote self managed community structures like Neighbourhood Group (NHG), Neighbourhood Committee (NHC) and Community Development Society (CDS). These activities were implemented through the urban local bodies and funded in the ratio of 75:25 by Central and State Governments.

7.11.3. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India restructured SJSRY and launched the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in 2014-15 with the funding ratio of 60:40 by the Central and State Governments. DAY-NULM intends to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by building strong Community Based Organisations of the urban poor and enabling them to access gainful Self-employment and Skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable

improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

The mission also specifically targets the needs of the Urban Homeless by providing shelters equipped with essential services and the livelihood concerns of the Street Vending Community by facilitating access to suitable vending spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills for accessing emerging market opportunities.

The components of 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).

7.11.4. Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM)

The Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM) was implemented by the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration from 2014 to 2016 and was initially implemented in 40 towns including District Headquarters and towns

having population more than one lakh.

Vide the G.O.(Ms). No. 62, Municipal Administration & Water Supply (M.A.2) department, dated: 04.03.2016, the Nodal Agency / Mission Directorate for the implementation of TNULM has been transferred to Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) from the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration. Based on the above order, the four major components of TNULM, namely, Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SM&ID), Capacity Building & Training (CB&T), Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P), Self-Employment Programme (SEP) are being implemented by TNCDW from 2016-17. Further vide G.O.(Ms) No.114, MA & WS Department, dated. 27.10.2017, the implementation of Innovative & Special Projects (I&SP) has been transferred to TNCDW. The remaining two components namely, Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) continue to be implemented by the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration through the Urban Local Bodies. Further, TNCDW focuses on the economic development support of urban Street Vendors like skill development, financial linkage, economic rehabilitation etc.,

while the regulatory functions of forming and monitoring the Vending Committees and preparation of Street Vending Plans will continue to lie with the Urban Local Bodies.

7.11.5. Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SM&ID)

a. Self Help Group Formation

TNULM envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor and vulnerable sections into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. Generally, women from the poor and vulnerable households are mobilised as Self Help groups with a membership between 10 and 20. TNULM lays particular emphasis on the mobilization of vulnerable sections of the urban poor population, such as SCs, STs, minorities, women-headed households, differently-abled, destitutes, migrant labourers, and vulnerable occupational groups such as street vendors, rag pickers, domestic workers, beggars, construction workers etc., The SHGs follow five non-negotiable principles, namely, a) regular meetings, b) regular savings, c) regular internal lending, d) regular repayment and e) up-to-date books of accounts.

From the year 2016-17 to 2018-19, 31,688 SHGs have been formed with the financial assistance of Rs.31.69 crore. It is planned to form

10,000 SHGs in the year 2019–20 under this component.

b. Seed Fund to SHGs

The trained SHGs formed under TNULM that have completed 3 months are graded and seed fund is provided to the graded SHGs to enhance their corpus and increase internal lending among the members.

24,965 groups have been supported by seed fund from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19 with Rs.24.96 crore. In the year 2019-20, seed money will be provided to 10,000 SHGs @Rs.10000 per SHG amounting to Rs.10 crore.

c. Formation of Area Level Federations

SHGs are federated with a minimum of 10 SHGs as an Area Level Federation (ALF) at the Slum / Ward level. ALFs will facilitate the SHGs a) to avail timely institutional credit at an affordable rate of interest, b) in economic activities of SHGs, c) in solid waste management activities and d) participation in Swachh Bharat Mission.

So far, 613 ALFs have been formed from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19. It is planned to form 510 ALFs in the year 2019–20.

d. Seed Fund to ALFs

Seed Fund is being provided to all registered ALFs that are 6 months old and successful in grading. This amount is being on-lent to the member SHGs on a need basis.

344 ALFs have been supported from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19 with a total assistance of Rs.1.72 crore. In the year, 2019-20, 510 ALFs will be supported with Seed Fund @ Rs. 50000 per ALF amounting to Rs.2.55 crore.

e. Formation of City Level Federations

The Area Level Federations are further federated into a City Level Federation at the town / city level to take care of the higher level requirements of ALFs and its member SHGs.

40 City Level Federations were formed from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19. It is planned to form 20 CLFs in the year 2019–20.

f. City Livelihood Centres

The objective of a City Livelihood Centre (CLC) is to provide a platform where the urban poor can market their services and access information and other benefits. CLCs will act as a “one-stop shop” for all citizens seeking services from the informal sector as well as for the urban poor promoting their services and products.

CLCs will also be positioned as a resource centre for those seeking information relating to employment and skill training opportunities etc.,

So far, 12 CLCs have been formed from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19 at a total cost of assistance of Rs.1.20 crore. It is planned to form 90 CLCs including 10 model CLCs in the year 2019–20 @ Rs. 10 lakh per CLC amounting to Rs.9 crore.

g. Training to SHGs and their Federations

Under this sub-component of SM&ID, SHGs & their federations including the sub-committees will be given training and capacity building on various activities like bank linkage, book keeping and accounts, micro-planning, micro-investment process, roles and responsibilities of members etc.,

The various modules under this sub-component are:

a) Animator & Representatives training to SHGs	3 modules	6 days
b) SHG Member training	4 modules	4 days
c) Governance training to ALFs / CLFs	-	3 days
d) Financial Management training to ALFs / CLFs	-	3 days

- e) Executive Committee members training to ALFs / CLFs - 2 days

h. DAY-NULM Pakhwada

DAY-NULM Pakhwada was conducted in the first fortnight of February 2019 and the following activities were carried out:

- Survey was conducted to identify eligible SHG members not covered under any of the Government schemes and made necessary arrangements for enrolling them into safety nets.
- Rally of SHGs was conducted to spread awareness about DAY-NULM
- A drive was conducted to form SHGs with informal sanitary workers.
- Drive was conducted to provide identity card to Urban Street Vendors.
- Job Mela, Street food festivals and Exhibition of SHG products were conducted at the district level and state level.

1. Urban Stakeholders Forum (USF)

Urban Stakeholders Forum (Shehri Sahbhagita Manch) is a platform under DAY-NULM wherein the voices of SHGs / ALF members in respect of various governance & public issues are heard and necessary solutions are arrived at, then

and there at the urban local body level. It acts as a voice for urban poor at ULB level. This platform would leverage the community – based organizations formed under DAY- NULM to create a mechanism for participatory urban governance. With a view to facilitate the establishment and functioning of Shehri Sahbhagita Manch, it is suggested to follow the process as indicated below:

- Shehri Sahbhagita Manch will be constituted at the City level comprising of various stakeholders of urban local body.
- The meeting of the Sheri Sahbhagita Manch should be convened at least twice a year.
- This platform is intended for raising issues that affect the community at large.
- Larger cities may also consider organizing additional meetings at the Zone/Circle/Ward level to aggregate and prioritize the issues for discussion at the Shehri Sahbhagita Manch.
- CLF / ALF representatives may also share their success stories of issues that have been successfully resolved at the Shehri Sahbhagita Manch.

2. Employment through Skill Training & Placement

This component focuses on providing assistance for development / upgradation of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self-employment and salaried employment. EST&P will target the urban poor subject to occupational vulnerability. From 2018-19 onwards, two major changes have been effected: a) only NSQF (National Skills Qualifications Framework) compliant courses that lead to Sector Skill Council (SSC) certifications are approved, b) Common Cost norms of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship are followed. Under EST&P, the percentage of women beneficiaries shall not be less than 30 percent. SCs and STs are benefited to the extent of the proportion of their strength in the city/town population of poor. A special provision of 3% reservation has been made for the differently abled under this programme. 15% of the physical and financial targets under this component has been earmarked for the minority communities. Apart from that, special attention is paid to the skill upgradation of vulnerable groups like beggars, rag pickers, construction workers, destitutes etc.

During the year 2016-17 & 2017-18 22,083 youth have been trained under various sectors with the financial assistance of Rs.33.12 crore and training for 12,000 members of 2018–2019 is in process. It is planned to assist additional 9,000 urban poor youth in the year 2019–20 under EST&P.

7.11.6. Self-Employment Programme

This component focuses on financial assistance to individuals / groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures / micro enterprises suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The under-employed and unemployed urban poor will be encouraged to set up small enterprises relating to manufacturing, servicing and petty business for which there is considerable local demand.

a. Self-Employment Programme for Individuals (SEP- I)

An urban poor individual beneficiary desirous of setting up an individual micro-enterprise for self-employment can avail benefit of loan with interest subsidy under this component from any bank.

So far, Rs.225.50 crore has been provided to 25,790 SEP-I beneficiaries from the year

2016-17 to 2018-19 through bank loans. It is planned to assist 10,020 individuals in the year 2019–20 under SEP – I.

b. Self-Employment Programme for Groups (SEP-G)

A Self Help Group (SHG) or members of an SHG constituted under SJSRY/NULM or a group of urban poor desirous of setting up a group enterprise for self-employment can avail benefit of loan with interest subsidy under this component from any bank.

So far, Rs.408.71 crore has been provided to 15,333 groups under SEP-G as bank loans from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19. It is planned to assist 6,000 groups in the year 2019–20 under SEP – G.

c. Self-Employment Programme (Bank Linkage)[SEP-BL]

Under this component, the SHGs formed under SJSRY / TNULM can avail credit linkage from any bank with interest subsidy covered under RBI norms of SHG-Bank Linkage programme.

So far, Rs.559.50 crore has been provided to 26,358 SHGs under SEP-BL as bank loans from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19. It is planned to

assist 10,000 SHGs in the year 2019-20 under SEP-BL.

d. Interest Subvention to SEP beneficiaries

With a view to provide access to credit at affordable rate of interest to the urban poor, TNULM is providing interest subsidy for SHGs accessing bank loan. The interest subsidy is the difference between the prevailing rate of interest charged by the bank and 7% per annum and the difference amount is reimbursed to the beneficiaries on a monthly basis. An additional 3 percent interest subvention is provided to all women SHGs who repay their loan in time. The interest subsidy is subject to timely repayment of the loan (as per the loan repayment schedule) and suitable certification obtained from the DMMU by banks.

Portal for Affordable credit and interest Subvention Access (PAiSA Portal)

In order to simplify the interest subvention claim of eligible beneficiaries under SEP-I, SEP-G and SEP-BL, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India designated Allahabad Bank as the nodal agency for the release of interest subvention. PAiSA portal has been developed by the Allahabad Bank where the Banks upload the

loan & repayment details through the Core Banking Solutions platform. Interest subvention is calculated and the amount will be automatically transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary through electronic mode, after verification by the DMMU and SMMU officials.

So far, a total interest subvention amount of Rs.3.01 crore has been released to the beneficiaries from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19, by the NULM Projects out of which, Rs.0.90 crore, was released under SEP I, Rs.0.99 crore SEP G and Rs.1.21 crore under SEP –BL.

7.11.7. Capacity Building & Training (CB&T)

Key objective of Capacity Building & Training component is to transform the role of Mission Directorate into provider of high quality technical assistance in the fields of urban livelihoods promotion and urban poverty alleviation.

- A State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) is headed by the State Mission Director and assisted by 6 Thematic Specialists.
- Each District unit has a District Mission Management Unit headed by the Project Director and supported by Assistant Project Officer and Community Organisers.

- Basic orientation about TNULM and Thematic training are given to the Thematic Specialists of SMMU, APOs and COs of DMMU through designated training partners at the state and district level.

So far, Rs.47.36 crore of expenditure was incurred under CB & T for the years 2016-17 to 2018-19. In 2019-20, an amount of Rs.28.50 crore is earmarked.

7.11.8. Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)

This component aims at skilling of street vendors, supporting micro-enterprises development, facilitating credit linkage and providing urban planning along with supporting social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SC/STs and minorities. Under DAY-NULM, conducting socio-economic survey of street vendors, registering street vendors and issuing identity cards to street vendors are undertaken. A database of street vendors is developed and maintained at each city. This enables ULBs to prepare pro-vending urban plans and provide space for street vending.

Under the scheme of Urban Street Vendors, the state-wide Survey of Street Vendors has been

completed and so far 1,21,098 Street Vendors have been identified. The State Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) for approval of Project has been formed vide G.O No 83 dated 14.07.2014. The Tamil Nadu Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Schemes & Rules, 2015 have been notified in the Government Gazette vide G.O(MS) No.159 Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Dated: 02.11.2015. To regulate street vending, 482 Town Vending Committees have been formed and 166 vending zones in 50 ULBs have been identified. 50 ULBs have prepared Detailed Implementation Plans (DIPs).

In 2019–20, it is planned to financial assistance through banks 15,000 Street Vendors under TNULM.

7.11.9. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)

The objective of Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) is to provide shelter and all other essential services to the homeless in urban areas. The shelters are permanent, suitable to all-weather, 24 x 7 shelters for the urban homeless. For every one lakh urban population, provisions are made for permanent community shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons.

Depending upon local conditions, each shelter could cater between 50 to 100 persons. Priority is given to cities with population above 10 lakh in census of 2011, and other TNULM cities and towns. For shelter planning purposes, a space of 50 sq.feet or 5 sq.meters per person is taken as the minimum space to be provided.

Under the SUH Component, so far, 242 Shelter Units (153 Regular Shelter and 89 Special Shelters including Shelters for Mentally Retarded, Mental Illness and Transgenders) have been sanctioned through 5 PSC meetings at an estimated cost of Rs.101.33 crore, of which 149 shelters are completed covering 12073 residents. The remaining works are under various stages of progress. It is planned to support 155 Shelters in 2019 – 20 under SUH.

7.11.10. BPL Survey in Urban Areas

In 2004, the BPL Survey was conducted in all ULBs as per the guidelines of SJSRY. Subsequently, under Jawaharlal nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Urban Statistics for Human resource and Assessment (USHA) Survey was conducted in the year 2011 exclusively in slums in 96 towns having population of 50,000 and above. Further, during the year 2015,

the USHA survey was carried out in all the urban local bodies covering them on a whole town basis. Both the BPL survey and USHA data were de-duplicated and integrated in 2015 to create the BPL list for urban areas.

TNCDW is now updating the BPL database in co-ordination with Commissionerate of Municipal Administration, Greater Chennai Corporation and Directorate of Town Panchayats for urban areas and steps are being taken to integrate both urban and rural database in a common data platform.

7.12. Awards

Awards have been instituted to acknowledge and encourage key stakeholders in the SHG movement.

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 every year to 5 best PLFs and 10 best SHGs at the State Level and 1 best PLF and 3 best SHGs at District level.

Table 7.9
Awards and Prize Details

SI. No	Name of the Award	Prize Details
1	Awards to Best SHGs	
A	State level Awards to 10 best SHGs	Rs.1.00 lakh each
B	District level Awards to 3 best SHGs each in all Districts	Rs.25,000 each
C	Block level Awards to SHGs	Certificate
2	Awards to Best PLFs	
A	State level Awards to 5 best PLFs	Rs.3.00 lakh each
B	District level Awards to 1 best PLF each in all Districts	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.

Table 7.10
Name of the Awards and Prize Details

SI. No	Name of the Award	Prize Details
A	State Level Best Performing Bank Award	First, Second and third Awards carry shield and Certificate
B	State Level Best Performing exclusive SHG / Women Bank Branch Award	1 st Award – Rs.1 lakh 2 nd Award – Rs.75,000
C	State Level Best Performing other Bank Branch Award	1 st Award – Rs.1 lakh 2 nd Award – Rs.75,000 3 rd Award – Rs.50,000

Sl. No	Name of the Award	Prize Details
D	District Level Best Bank Award	One – Shield and Certificate
E	District Level Best Bank Branch Award	1 st Award – Rs.15,000 2 nd Award – Rs.10,000 3 rd Award – Rs.5,000

7.13. Tamil Nadu State Non-Governmental organizations and Volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC)

Tamil Nadu State Non-Governmental Organizations and Volunteers Resource Centre (TNVRC) was started in the year 2001 and is functioning under the aegis of Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women. Registered as a society under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975, the objectives of the TNVRC are a) providing capacity building to Project Staff, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Master Trainers at State/District/Block levels b) developing training materials / manuals, charts and other Resource books for the Projects and c) providing support services to new community oriented projects related to socio economic development d) act as a Knowledge Repository for initiatives, strategies, learnings and outcomes of various interventions undertaken by TNCDW in the larger context of Poverty Alleviation and

e) to facilitate a proactive and positive engagement with the Non-Governmental sector

One of the initiatives started in 2017-18 and subsequently scaled up in 2018-19 is the partnership with the National Health Mission (NHM) on screening and follow-up of the NCD programme. NHM has executed an MoU with TNCDW for the implementation of population based screening of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) programme through Community Resource Person (Health) and entrusted the work with TNVRC on service cost basis to extend the support to NHM in the implementation of NCD programme. The programme was implemented from December 2017 in Phase I pilot districts of Krishnagiri, Perambalur and Pudukottai through 433 Community Resource Person (Health) at a cost of Rs.1.61 crore (funded by NHM). Subsequently, from June 2018, it was extended to Phase II districts – Karur, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore & Tirunelveli Municipal Corporations through 593 Community Resource Person (Health) at a total cost of Rs.2.21 crore. Now, the upscaling of NCD programme has been implemented in 41 blocks covering 25 districts through 913 Community Resource Person (Health) from April 2019 at a cost of Rs.3.82 crore. The TNVRC

earned Rs.19.12 Lakh towards 5% as its service cost. The programme is an indicator of the tremendous potential of the Social Capital that TNCDW wields through its SHG members and is an outcome of the sustained investment TNCDW has made in Community Resource Persons.

Another initiative of TNVRC in 2018-19 was to extend the TNSRLM/TNULM benefits to people relocated in the tenements of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) resettlement areas in Navalur, Perumbakkam in Kanchipuram district and Gudapakkam in Thiruvallur district who were originally evicted from the banks of rivers Coovum and Adyar and on the pavements of Chennai city. This special convergence project aims to bring the lives of the displaced people to normality and to make them resilient from the pains of displacement.

The focused key activities of TNVRC are conducting two rounds of interventions through CRPs for IEC activities, Household survey, SHG baseline survey and formation and strengthening of SHGs, formation of Vulnerability Reduction Committee (VRC), Block Level Forum (BLF), Formation of Resettlement Tenement Level Federation (RTLFF), Livelihood Promotion, Skill Training Programme, Special initiatives to people

including Vulnerable (PWDs, Elderly, Women in distress, ST, Transgender) etc.,

Totally, Rs.52.31 lakh is allotted for the activities at Navalur, Perumbakkam and Gudapakkam. So far, in these areas TNVRC has spent Rs.13.63 lakh for the activities like IEC, baseline survey, SHG formation & strengthening, bank linkage, developing internal CRPs, health camps etc. with the support of external 46 CRPs from various district Makamai.

TNVRC-National Resource Organization (NRO)

On 2nd February 2018, TNVRC was accorded the status of a National Resource Organization (NRO) by the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, MoRD, GoI. This elevates the status of TNVRC and TNSRLM among select few organizations mandated to aid and advise other states in poverty alleviation strategies. As a part of this effort, TNVRC 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 Resource Person Learning cum Training Centre (CPLTC) /

MaKaMais, Common Livelihood Federations (CLF) etc.,

For providing technical support on Institutional Building & Capacity Building and strengthening of higher level federations, TNVRC had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with West Bengal State Rural Livelihoods Mission and Bihar State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS) in 2018-19. Steps are taken to extend the MoUs with these two States for a further period of one year from 2019.

Within Tamil Nadu, TNVRC-NRO is entrusted with the crucial task of providing handholding support to MaKaMais of TNSRLM. MaKaMais (Makkal Kattral Maiyam) represent the next stage of evolution of the Self Help Group movement and is unique to Tamil Nadu. Currently operating in 26 districts, TNVRC will initially, closely guide the MaKaMais to ensure that atleast 5 of them viz., Salem, Namakkal, Thiruvannamalai, Ramanathapuram, and Tirunelveli districts become financially self-sustainable organizations in the year 2019-2020.

7.14. Tamil Nadu Women Development Mutram Monthly Magazine

The Mutram society was registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act No 27 of 1975), on 23.04.1998. Under this society, the Mutram monthly magazine is published. Mutram magazine was renamed as "Tamil Nadu Women's Development Mutram" and being published as one of the Government of India's monthly Registered News Papers from the year 1999.

The first edition of Mutram magazine was published with 10,000 copies from April, 1998. This Magazine serves as a very good information Education and Communication tool for the women activities and schemes being implemented through TNCDW.

To design and print the Mutram magazine better and modern, it was computerised in 2002. As a result, there was an increase in the subscription and Mutram is now reaching more SHG members. Now, around 62,000 copies of the Tamil Nadu Women's Development Mutram magazine are being sent to the subscribed SHGs having 15 lakh members throughout Tamil Nadu.

Contents of Mutram magazine

"Tamil Nadu Women Development Mutram" is to bring the news on the activities of Women's Self Help Groups, Village Poverty Reduction Committees and Panchayat Level Federations working in all districts of Tamil Nadu. The main objective is to collect and disseminate the information about the women related developmental activities and issues in all schemes by publishing regularly in Tamil Nadu women development Mutram.

The Tamil Nadu women development Mutram monthly magazine brings out the following information to all the SHGs formed under Mahalir Thittam, TNSRLM and NULM: -

- Success Stories of SHGs
- Achievement of Panchayat Level Federations and Village Poverty Reduction Committees
- Women Development projects being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Consumer Protection and Rights of Women, Women Education, Women Protection Laws, Poverty alleviation programmes, importance about savings, women entrepreneurship, Development Programmes, Group activities, Health

awareness and activities of differently abled persons

- The various schemes being implemented through the Directorate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, IFAD – PTSLP are also published in the Mutram magazine.

7.15. Amma Two Wheeler Scheme for working women

Amma Two Wheeler Scheme 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 commute to their enterprises, places of employment, engagement with banks and community based institutions. Ease of use is a key consideration and therefore the vehicle is gearless/auto-gearless. The eligible beneficiaries who are Differently Abled are provided an additional 25% assistance to purchase retro-fitted vehicles.

Women who are engaged individually or collectively as a group in a livelihood activity / wage employment and are commuting for a long distance with 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. Self-employed women involved in petty trades or otherwise.
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.252.50 crore each for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19. 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. An additional assistance of Rs.6250/- thereby totalling Rs.31,250/- is provided to beneficiaries who are differently abled.

The scheme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in the presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 24.02.2018 and so far 1,12,972 beneficiaries have been purchased under this Scheme and an expenditure of Rs.256.59 crore has been incurred.

7.16. Makkal Kattral Maiyam (MaKaMai)

MaKaMai is a hybrid higher order / secondary level federation piloted under the erstwhile Pudhu Vazhvu Project with a vision of building capacity, enhancing livelihoods of the poor, reducing poverty and creating a prosperous society through its CB&T and CDD approach. The Unique Selling Point (USP) of MaKaMai is its promise and potential of sustainability.

MaKaMai, a unique creation was formed and registered under the Societies Act in 2008-09 in 15 phase-I districts and restructured in 2012. MaKaMai was extended to 10 more districts in phase-II in 2014-15 and at present, the MaKaMails have been created in 25 districts. The Executive

Committee and General Body members of MaKaMai periodically monitor the progress of CBOs in the district. It has four sub-units namely,

1. Institutional strengthening unit
2. Savings & Credit unit
3. CRP services unit
4. Livelihoods unit

7.16.1. Activities of MaKaMai

- Monitoring the CBOs by conducting monthly review at 3 levels (cluster, block, district)
- Monitoring the roles and functions of MaKaMai's four sub units.
- Preparing quarterly, half yearly and annual action plans
- Conduct special meetings on need basis.
- Conduct internal and external auditing of CBOs
- Implementing the suggestions and recommendation of external audit
- Ensuring 100% attendance of members in EC meeting

- Attending district level convergence meeting.
- Renewing the MaKaMais annually after external auditing.
- Collecting membership fee contribution and subscription in time.
- Providing Capacity Building training to the CBOs through MaKaMai CRPs numbering around 8,000 on service cost basis. Services such as IEC/awareness activities, base line survey, beneficiary identification for welfare schemes, support services in organizing job fairs, health camps etc., can be extended from MaKaMai for the departments.
- Participating in convergence activities based on the need of concerned departments.
- MaKaMai will support the CBOs in the institutional building and strengthening, in grading, community auditing, training to SHGs, PLFs and VPRCs to the CBOs, providing technical guidance, conflict resolution, supply of registers, facilitating credit linkage, Livelihood promotion and marketing opportunities for SHG products etc.,

7.16.2. Glimpses of services offered by MaKaMais

The various services provided by MaKaMais are such as creating awareness on non communicable diseases, HIV-AIDS and house keeping work carried out in railway department in Chennai. In addition to this, providing support in capacity building & Institution Building activities in other states namely, Pudhucherry & West Bengal through their CRPs are some of them.

In Community Cadre Graduation Programme (CCGP), grading process was organized through their CRPs and coordinating the exposure visits of other state SRLM teams in Tamil Nadu are some of the other services provided by MaKaMai on services fee model.

The district level MaKaMais through their various services have earned Rs.4.74 crores as service cost till March 2018.

7.17. Community Cadre Graduation Programme (CCGP)

One of the unique strengths of the Self Help Group movement in Tamil Nadu is the spread, diversity and reach of its Community Resource Persons systematically created over the years through Mahalir Thittam, Pudhu Vazhvu and

TNSRLM. They were originally trained as Master Trainers for providing training to SHGs, PLFs, VPRCs and other CBOs in Mahalir Thittam. Subsequently, under the Pudhu Vazhvu project, these Community Resource Persons were trained on various thematic components and became the fulcrum of various project activities such as Participatory Identification of the Poor, Social Mobilisation, Livelihoods, Skill & Placement, Gender, Community Health, Sanitation, Differently Abled Facilitation, Tribal Facilitation etc.,

Hence, the need for managing their work, aspirations and training requirements was prioritised and a Community Cadre Graduation Programme was created. The programme aims to develop higher level of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) in various thematic areas to deliver services on need and service fee basis. These community cadres can be utilized

- to the projects of TNCDW like TNSRLM, NRETP, NULM, MKSP, SVEP and DDU-GKY,
- for programme interventions to other Government line departments at the district, block and village levels
- the private sector and
- to other states, on MoU basis

As a first step, Mapping of all the existing community resource persons with their basic profile, trainings undergone, areas of expertise and prior experience was captured district wise. These identified CRPs were then tested for their competencies and accordingly graded. Thus, at present, nearly 56,937 CRPs have been identified in various capacities as CSTs, CDFs, CBCs, Book keepers, Tribal community facilitators etc., as shown below:

Table 7.11

S. No	District	BK (VPRC)	BK (PLF)	CST	CDF	CP	CRP	BC	Total
1	Ariyalur	84	134	293	84	110	285	28	1018
2	Coimbatore	255	181	182	255	238	12	0	1123
3	Cuddalore	666	0	873	666	317	421	0	2943
4	Dharmapuri	271	271	701	244	484	29	0	2000
5	Dindigul	311	305	436	303	582	0	0	1937
6	Erode	229	225	562	0	0	156	9	1181
7	Kancheepuram	633	0	1083	613	476	764	0	3569
8	Kanniyakumari	68	29	270	37	23	58	12	497
9	Karur	157	98	186	130	252	10	9	842
10	Krishnagiri	346	155	573	333	356	40	4	1807
11	Madurai	85	420	420	120	228	18	12	1303
12	Nagapattinam	405	0	385	385	138	197	13	1523
13	Namakkal	316	189	560	172	146	172	12	1567
14	Nilgiris	80	35	143	35	0	0	5	298
15	Perambalur	123	101	224	103	206	20	6	783
16	Pudukottai	253	229	357	162	60	134	24	1219
17	Ramand	134	174	216	88	33	27	6	678
18	Salem	445	385	695	369	354	140	12	2400
19	Sivagangai	678	160	858	728	788	374	8	3594
20	Thanjavur	615	615	567	202	0	569	0	2568

S. No	District	BK (VPRC)	BK (PLF)	CST	CDF	CP	CRP	BC	Total
21	Theni	53	6	181	72	106	20	1	439
22	Thirunelveli	413	413	327	413	244	239	9	2058
23	Thiruvallur	1026	369	512	0	126	0	12	2045
24	Thiruvanna- malai	1358	631	483	348	286	54	56	3216
25	Thiruvarur	424	377	424	424	117	424	9	2199
26	Thoothukudi	362	414	557	200	350	80	12	1975
27	Tiruppur	262	262	345	210	135	66	4	1284
28	Trichy	404	404	689	270	0	404	5	2176
29	Vellore	713	726	1190	735	113	527	10	4014
30	Villupuram	1108	0	1375	237	319	1013	10	4062
31	Virudhunagar	450	141	538	165	330	13	0	1637
Total		12643	7315	15912	8019	6807	5981	260	56937

As a second step, to ensure supply-demand linkage for their services and also to facilitate career progression through training, TNSRLM has created a web portal (eCRP.in) which will act as a Registry of CRPs. This portal enables easy identification of required skills across the state, tracks the usage of CRPs in all activities of the projects for various programmes and ensure on-time payment of their incentives/service charges.

7.18. e-Learning and Community Digital Radio

Nearly Rs.60 crore is spent each year under TNSRLM and NULM schemes to undertake capacity building and basic skilling of SHG women through conventional face-to-face training in the blocks

and villages. However, this approach does not ensure uniform quality of training nor does it ensure learning outcomes by itself. It also hinders learning at the individual's convenience.

Hence, a mobile app based e-Learning platform was developed and SHG relevant content will now be directly available in the SHG members' smartphones. As a first step towards harnessing digital technology, TNCDW had already distributed 20,000 Amma Kaipesi smartphones to Community SHG Trainers (CSTs) and they are being used to ensure governance and accounting through e-Mathi portal. This online learning platform with its customised content will initially supplement the existing capacity building programmes and subsequently become the main training strategy when combined with e-Certification programme in the future, resulting in enormous savings in time and budget in the future.

Initially, e-learning modules will be developed for SHG governance, Financial Inclusion, Livelihoods, Swachh Bharat Mission, PRI-CBO Convergence and Poshan Abhiyan. In addition to the learning content, the App will also host a Community Digital Radio with curated

content targeted at holistic development of SHG women.

On 06.03.2019 the function for the launch of Community Digital Radio and e-Learning modules App was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

7.19. Distribution of One Time Special Financial Assistance to the Poor Families living in Rural and Urban areas

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had made an Announcement under Rule 110 on the floor of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 11.02.2019 that due to the impact of Gaja Cyclone and due to the drought on failure of monsoon, the poor have been severely affected and so the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to provide a One Time Special Financial Assistance of Rs.2,000/- to the poor families. The beneficiaries will particularly include families of agricultural labourers, urban poor, labourers involving in the activities of crackers making, fishing, power looms, hand looms, construction, washing, tree climbing, salt pans, leather products, pottery, artisans etc., and the families of those living below poverty line.

7.20. 35 years celebration of TNCDW

Tamil Nadu Corporation for the Development of Women, incorporated on 09th December, 1983,

has completed 35 years of dedicated service to the women of Tamil Nadu in 2018. To mark this occasion, the corporation celebrated its 35th anniversary by organizing workshop on the theme “**Empowering lives**” at the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Maraimalainagar, Kancheepuram District, on 6th and 7th of December 2018. The workshop was an exercise in introspection of the past, stock-taking of the present and goal setting for the future with respect to the organization and the SHG movement. It was co-organized by TNSRLM, TNULM, TNRTP, DDU-GKY, DRD, PTSLP and SIRD. Over 300 participants comprising women leaders representing community-based organizations, officers from different departments, speakers comprising dignitaries from industries, NGOs and TNCDW staff, participated in this 2-day event. Panel discussions of eminent 46 speakers were held to deliberate on various themes such as Deepening Financial Inclusion, Social Inclusion, Livelihood and Rural Enterprises, ODF & Poshan Abhiyan and Skill Development & Job Creation. The themes represented the core concerns and programme interventions of TNCDW. Senior staff/officers of TNCDW were also honoured for their service.

During the event, a monthly newsletter for DDU-GKY called SURGE was also launched.

8. Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP)

8. Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP)

8.1 Introduction

The Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP) is an innovative World Bank assisted project that aims at rural transformation through strategies that focus beyond poverty alleviation by building sustainability and prosperity of rural communities through enterprise promotion, access to finance and employment opportunities. TNRTP is built on existing institutional capital and investments made by Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (TNPVP), Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) and National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP).

This project has been built on the success of the earlier World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (2005-2017)), which was implemented in 4,174 Village Panchayats of 120 Backward Blocks in 26 Districts of the State at a cost of Rs.1871.85 Crore benefiting 9.8 lakh rural families and achieved woman empowerment and poverty alleviation in the rural areas through Community Driven Development approach (CDD).

8.2 TNRTP Project Development Objectives

The proposed Project Development Objectives (PDO) are to promote rural enterprises, access to finance, and create employment opportunities in selected blocks of Tamil Nadu.

8.3 Operation of the Project

The Project will be implemented in 2 phases covering 26 districts, 120 blocks and 3994 village panchayats over a period of 6 years.

8.4 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.918.20 Crores. The loan assistance from World Bank will be Rs.642.74 Crores and the assistance by Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) will be Rs.275.46 Crore.

8.5 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, scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, differently abled, youth and aspiring entrepreneurs. The beneficiaries will

be producer households, aggregated into producer groups/producer collectives and individual entrepreneurs across farm and non-farm sectors in the selected project blocks.

The Project intends to target 4,11,620 direct beneficiaries of which 3,25,000 members will be organized into Producer groups (PGs), Enterprise groups (EGs) and Producer Collectives (PCs). The Project will also support around 6,620 individual enterprises and 80,000 beneficiaries through skilling (40,000 through convergence with existing flagship Government skilling programs and 40,000 through community skill / farm schools)

S.No	Activities	Details	Beneficiaries
1.	Group Enterprises	6000 Producer Groups (50 Members per group)	3,00,000
		1000 Enterprise Groups	25,000
			3,25,000
2.	Individual Enterprises	Nano	6,000
		Micro	500
		Small	120
			6,620
3.	Skill Development	Through Convergence	40,000
		Through CSS	40,000
			80,000
TOTAL			4,11,620

8.6 Project Components

This Project comprises of four components:

1. Rural Enterprise Ecosystem Development
2. Enterprise Business Plan Financing
3. Skills and Job Opportunities
4. Project Management

8.6.1. Rural Enterprise Ecosystem Development

The main objective of this component is to create an enabling rural business development ecosystem. It will include undertaking diagnostics (district analysis, value chain analysis, sector/sub-sector identification), identification of potential enterprises through participatory methods for 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.

8.6.2 Enterprise Business Plan financing

The component will facilitate access to finance for business plans of individual and group enterprises through Matching Grant Program (MGP) and other financial services by financial Institutions.

8.6.2.1 Matching Grant Program

The objective of this component is to bridge the demand supply gap for new enterprises and group enterprises to access finance from formal financial institutions. Matching grants would be intended for first time entrepreneurs, women led businesses, enterprise groups, producer collectives and other types of enterprises perceived as a challenge by the financial sector.

The Matching Grant Program (MGP) is set up to incentivize the repayment of borrowers and generate momentum amongst the financial institutions to lend to the above said enterprises. Matching Grant will be available to the borrowers together with the loans sanctioned by the PFI (Participating Financial Institutions). On prompt repayment of 70% of the loan amount, the borrower is eligible for 30% waiver from the Project.

8.6.2.2 Innovation Promotion

This component will contribute to the design, promotion and implementation of transformational ideas that use technology, innovation, and partnerships to tackle development challenges in Tamil Nadu and will consist of two major interventions namely:

- i) **Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Market Place (TNRTM)** - a platform to identify, showcase and celebrate innovations related to themes that have the potential to impact rural economic growth in Tamil Nadu.
- ii) **Thematic Pilot Projects** – The project will be piloting three projects that are independent, yet consciously induced by the project and are guided by global and national knowledge, experiences, and best practices. The Projects are (a) Creative industries to support rural artisans, (b) Agri food hub facility to promote Culinary sector, (c) Green enterprises such as bio-degradable Sanitary Napkins to promote menstrual hygiene among women.

8.6.3 Skills and Job Opportunities

The objective of this component is “to create

- (a) Sustainable wage and self-employment opportunities

(b) Promote relevant skills for higher value agriculture and allied activities and

(c) Enable entrepreneurship through market responsive skills and entrepreneurship development”.

This sub-component will target skill upgrades for 80,000 youth (40,000 through convergence with existing flagship government skilling schemes and 40,000 through community based skilling provision). The sub-component will also aim to have 40 percent women among the total beneficiaries trained.

This component will also include pre and post training services including identification and mobilisation of targeted youth.

8.6.4 Project Management

The objective of this component is to provide support services, develop management and monitoring systems, create delivery processes for Financial Management, Project Management, Human Resource Management, Social, Environmental and Tribal safeguards and Information Communication Technology (ICT) for effective implementation of the project.

8.7 Organizational Setup

The Project management and implementation is governed by Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Society (TNRTS) formed under the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Tamil Nadu. TNRTS has been formed and registered on 07.07.2017 under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975. At the district level, the District Rural Transformation Societies (District Society) were formed under the Chairmanship of District Collector, to guide and facilitate the implementation of the project.

The Governing Body (GB) and Executive Committees (EC) of the TNRTS will provide guidance on policy level decisions, coordination and direction to the SPMU Team. The Project will be implemented through the State, District and Block level Project Management units.

8.7.1 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 along with the state team will be responsible for implementation, oversight and monitoring of the project interventions.

8.7.2 District Project Management Unit (DPMU)

There will be 24 DPMUs (Theni and Karur districts will be aligned to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli) which will be the operational and implementation units. The District Executive Officer (DEO) will be supported by 4 Executive Officers in each district unit.

8.7.3 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.

8.8 Budgetary Estimate for the year 2019-20

A sum of Rs. 172 Crores has been provided in the budget 2019–20 for the implementation of the project.

**9. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
assisted
POST TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE
LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME**

9. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT assisted POST TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

Immediately after the devastating effects of December 26th 2004, the Government of Tamil Nadu undertook many relief and rehabilitation programmes. As a long term Sustainable solution, it was decided to provide alternate and sustainable livelihoods to the affected people in the coastal areas, by implementing the Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). This programme, with a multi pronged approach, has addressed crucial requirements of the coastal population through the establishment of community based organisation like Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups, Primary Producer Groups, Panchayat Level Federations and District Level Federations of Fish Marketing Societies. It has successfully built capacity of coastal community and upgraded their skills for improving their sustainable livelihood.

Self-employment and Disaster Management programmes have contributed enormously towards providing sustainable livelihood opportunities to the affected coastal community.

1. Goal

- To build self reliant coastal communities that are able to manage livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

2. Objectives

- Developing viable enterprises and resource management systems supported by the Community and other appropriate institutions.

The activities are implemented in two phases as detailed below: -

3. Programme at a glance

		Phase – I	Phase - II
Duration	:	11 years (2008 - 2019)	4 years (2016 – 2020)
Cost	:	Rs.283.69 crore	Rs.279.49 crore
Project areas	:	Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Kanyakumari	Thanjavur, Tiruvarur , Pudukkottai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli & Thoothukudi
No. of Blocks & Panchayats		24 Blocks &109 panchayats	36 blocks & 129 panchayats
Coverage		1.55 lakh Households about 6 lakh population	1.20 lakh households about 6.12 lakh population

4. Target Groups

Coastal dwellers (in village directly or indirectly affected by the Tsunami) i.e.

- i) Wage labourers 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.

5. Strategy

The proposed strategy for livelihood development has four complementary thrusts:

- (i) building and supporting community organisations;
- (ii) ensuring access to micro-finance and other financial services;
- (iii) developing the skills and knowledge of target group households;
- (iv) fostering the development of sustainable larger enterprises and access to more distant

markets. This strategy for livelihood development would be complemented by community level planning and education and awareness for resource management and conservation, leading to the development of community level infrastructures, and improvements in disaster mitigation.

The project lay special emphasis on women helping them to improve existing fish-related livelihoods or diversify into new activities such as livestock. As most members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) are women, they become owners of the larger micro-enterprises supported by the project.

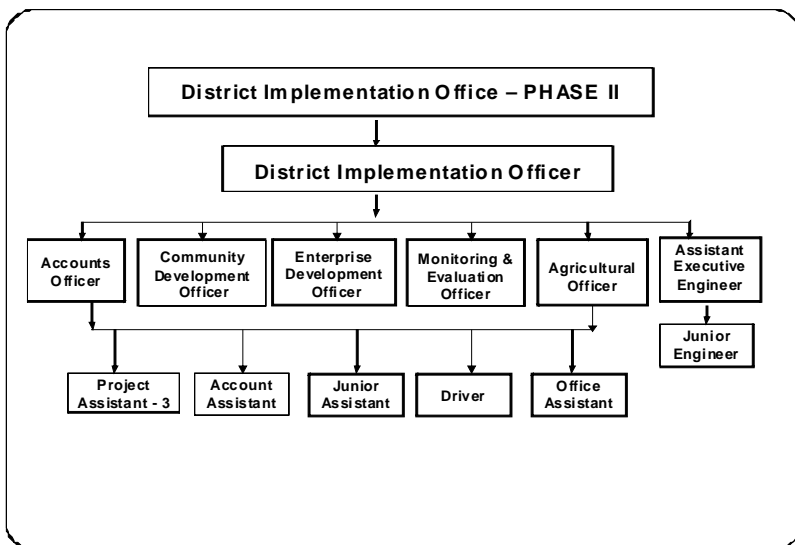
6. Project Implementation

Three Committees oversee the project implementation.

1. The Programme Steering Committee, at State level, headed by the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Additional Chief Secretary/Project Director is the Member Secretary of the Project Steering Committee
2. District Level Implementation Advisory Committee (DLIAC) at the district level, headed by the District Collector.

3. Cluster Advisory Committee (CAC) in the village level, consisting representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions, Non-Government Organizations, other traditional Institutions etc.

Chairman	Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
Member Secretary	Additional Chief Secretary / PTSLP
Members :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Dept. • Principal Secretary & Commissioner of Revenue Administration • Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Department • Director of Rural Develoement and Panchayat Raj • Project Director, TNRTP • Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd. • District Collector, Thiruvallur District 	



7. Project Components

Many activities under following three components are implemented through the project: -

- a) Coastal Area Resource Management
- b) Enterprise promotion and employment generation and
- c) Programme Management.

9.1 Component – 1 : Coastal Area Resource Management:

1) Community Support

64 Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) have been established in the project area in partnership with Facilitating Non-Governmental Organizations (FNGOs). A Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) is a group of approximately 1 to 8 coastal panchayats. At the grass root level, the programme is supported by the Cluster Resource Centres. A Cluster Coordinator, a Facilitator and a Business Promoter have been placed in each of the CRCs. Community Based Organizations like Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) and District Fishermen Federations have been established and strengthened for effective support to the Community. 119 PLF buildings and 2 Fishermen

Federation buildings have been established at a total cost of Rs.1004.00 lakh.

For the year 2019-20, 2 PLF office buildings will be constructed to a total cost of Rs.17.00 lakh.

2) Community Resource Planning

The objective is to create infrastructure facilities in the project area. A unique feature is the extensive involvement of the community at all levels from planning, contribution of resources, construction and maintenance of the assets. Through Participatory Resource Mapping exercise, infrastructure needs of the community are prioritized with micro plans. 801 livelihood linked infrastructure works such as 97 netmending sheds, 64 dry fishing yards, 7 RO plants and 633 Nos. of other works including link roads, street lights and extension of pipelines at a cost of Rs.3869.00 lakh have been created and put to use.

For the year 2019-20, 72 net mending sheds, 18 fish drying yards and 8 RO plants will be established to a total cost of Rs.1050.00 lakh.

Environmental, Gender concerns and various livelihood options are also addressed in these micro plans.

3) Fisheries Resource Management

Decline of the fisheries resources due to mechanization of fishing activities, and the disturbances of breeding grounds are some of the key problems identified. To augment the dwindling fisheries resources, it has been decided by the programme to deploy artificial reefs in the inshore waters of the twelve project districts. The services of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has been utilized to deploy 18 artificial reefs at a cost of Rs.308 lakh. The impact of artificial reefs on fishermen community has so far been very positive, as more diverse fish species are now available for fishermen to catch. Other activities like mud crab fattening, sea weed collection and cultivation are also undertaken. Awareness creation on scientific and sustainable management of fisheries resources is being carried out with the support of Fisheries Department in all fishing hamlets along the coast.

For the year 2019-20, it is planned to deploy artificial reef in 48 sites in Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts to a total cost of Rs.1900.00 lakh.

9.2 Component – 2: Enterprise promotion and employment generation

1) Micro credit to SHGs

The Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the project area are regularly trained and graded according to their performance. The invigorated SHGs are then formed into Habitation Level Federations (HLFs) and Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs). To ensure the sustainability of the PLFs, they are being elevated as Business Development Correspondents (BDCs) of various banks. The PLFs get 2% of the loan amount disbursed to the Self Help groups (SHGs) and Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) as commission in lieu of their facilitation in monitoring and recovery of loans.

In 2018–19, 1707 SHGs loans to the tune of Rs.6361.00 lakh has been sanctioned.

In 2019-20, it is proposed to provide SHG loans to 2000 SHGs to a tune of Rs.6000 lakh through bankers. Bankers are also directly exposed to all information related to the performance of SHGs and PLFs so as to facilitate timely credit.

At present, our financial partners in the project are:

1. NABFINS
2. Tamil Nadu Grama Bank (RRB sponsored by Indian Bank)
3. Indian Bank
4. ICICI also participates in credit linkage in two districts for SHGs

In Phase I, existing 6 districts there are 109 PLFs of which 107 are elevated as BDCs who have earned BDC commission of Rs.134.26 lakh.

In Phase II, additional districts there are 127 PLFs of which 111 are now recognized as BDCs by Indian Bank, the rest are in progress. BDC commission of Rs.29.99 lakh has been earned so far.

2) Risk Management and Insurance

The Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) is managed by the PLFs. The VRF extends soft loans to the poor people at times of natural disaster. The project contributes 4/5th share of the fund and 1/5th share is contributed by the community. The loan amount ranges from Rs.1000 – 7500 and for differently able persons it is Rs.10,000/-.

Table 9.1
Utilization of Vulnerability Reduction Fund
over the years

Year wise	No. of people benefited	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
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	6731	343.51
2016 – 17	4376	276.58
2017 – 18	3437	219.93
2018 – 19	2940	205.15
2019 – 20	310	22.29
Total	35179	1880.46

Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and the members of Fish Marketing Societies (FMSs) are exposed to various insurance products covering life, personal accident, cattle and assets. For the purpose of providing insurance coverage to the fishing assets, a new organization called PTSLP Fishing Asset Risk Mutual Society (PFARMS) has been established.

PFARMS

The small scale fishing sector, which is operating through beach landing crafts such as dinghies, canoes, FRP Boats, Kattumaram with or

without Out Board Motors, etc., generally lack safety and communication equipment. One of the major risks confronting the small scale fishing sector is asset risks that includes loss of or damage to their small fishing vessels, equipment and gears as a result of natural and individual disasters. The Insurance companies intended to consider the small scale fishing vessel insurance also as a marine insurance and wanted to charge an annual premium of 4% of the value of the craft, which is applicable for large deep sea industrial fishing vessels and mechanized boats. This was very high premium and small and poor fishermen could not afford it. Therefore the PTSLP devised an affordable and accessible fishing asset insurance programme for the small scale fishers and the implementation model is purely a hybrid model by forming a community based institution named PTSLP Fishing Asset Risk Mutual Society (PFARMS). In which the District Level Fishermen Sangams' Federations (DLFSFs) are also the members. PTSLP has signed a tripartite MoA with PFARMS and UIIC for the implementation of asset insurance. The main features of the programme are;

- a) the claims of catastrophic events will be settled by the UIIC and the claims of

individual accidents will be settled by the PFARMS

- b) 1% premium only will be charged.
- c) The claims will be settled within 7 days of submission of all required documents.

Table 9.2

Year wise asset insurance enrolment under this programme

S. No.	Year	No. of fishing assets enrolled
1	2017 – 18	5914
2	2018 – 19	7538
3	2019 – 20	2383
Total		15835

As of now, 11 claims have been settled for personal accident to a tune of Rs.3.88 lakh by **PTSLP Fishing Asset Risk Mutual Society**.

189 claims affected through GAJA Cyclone have been settled by United India Insurance Company to as tune of Rs.27.59 lakh.

3) Product Development and Innovation Fund

Kitchen waste based bio gas plants have been introduced in the project area as an innovation. Through this wastes in those locations are best utilized enabling a clean and safe

environment besides providing bio-fuel.
Its details

- **Total per unit cost - Rs.23,400/-**
 - Project contribution
(grant component) -Rs.12,500/-
 - Beneficiary contribution - Rs. 8,000/-
 - Loan component - Rs. 2,900/-

Rs.23,400/-

During 2018–19, 226 plants were installed at a cost of Rs.40.47 lakh.

During 2019-20, it is proposed to install 132 plants with a budget of Rs.32.00 lakh.

4) Support to SHGs

The weak SHGs identified through periodical structured survey are provided with capacity building training. The PLFs are restructured and the office bearers are given specialized training. Exposure visits are also arranged to SHG members. In addition to these measures, workshops and retreats refresh their knowledge. For the management of PLF accounts, a customized Tally Software has been installed. Book keepers have been appointed for all PLFs.

Loans for Income Generation Activities are also provided to the SHG members apart from group loans

5) Formation of Fish Marketing Societies

116 Fish Marketing Societies (FMS) have been formed with the help of South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS). To free the members of the Fish Marketing Societies from indebtedness and from the clutches of moneylenders/ traders and to break the vicious cycle of poverty, a debt redemption loan is given to each member of the FMS ranging between Rs 15,000 to Rs 70,000. All the FMS have been provided with office buildings and other infrastructures. 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 a total cost of Rs.105 lakh to aid the fishermen in boat repair. For hygienic handling of fish, 4 fish procurement centres and 4 Fish Auction halls have been constructed at a total cost of Rs.282 lakh. For the effective functioning of fish marketing societies, 68 fish marketing society buildings have been constructed at a cost of

Rs.362 lakh. Besides the above measures, fisher women have been facilitated with credit for net mending, formation of JLG for fish vending women.

1667 Fish vending women JLGs have been formed so far and revolving fund of Rs.1029 lakh has been given to 8137 members to facilitate them to get out of the strangle hold of money lenders.

For the year 2019-20, it is proposed to construct 27 fish marketing society buildings and 2 District Level Fishermen Sangam Federation (DLFSF) buildings to a total cost of Rs.353 lakh.

6) Income Generation Activities

Strengthening of existing livelihoods and provision of alternate livelihoods to interested women is an important priority in the programme. To achieve this objective, providing livelihood skills is very important. 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 additions and marketing options. In 2018–19, about 1908 women have been trained in various trades like, hygienic fish making, rabbit rearing, palm leaf products, tailoring, screen printing etc.

In 2019-20, about 3100 women will be trained for income generation in poultry rearing, palm leaf products, sea shell crafts, etc. with a budget of Rs.223.00 lakh.

7) Micro Enterprise Development

The Programme Management Unit in partnership with PLFs / Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) / other organizations that have experience in development of micro enterprises, works to develop clusters of enterprises in the identified sub-sectors like dairy and mango activities. Besides these clusters, micro enterprises based on sub sectors like poultry, vegetable and mushrooms cultivation, Dry fish production, coir products, Floriculture, toys making, cashew nut processing, beauty parlour, saree printing, etc., have been supported with loans and skill training.

Till 2018-19, 3477 Joint Liability Groups have taken up various micro enterprise activities at a cost of Rs.7576.00 lakh.

In the year 2019-20, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to 2000 new JLGs to a tune of Rs.5000.00 lakh to take up the livelihood activities.

8) Vocational Training

Employment linked vocational trainings in many trades, with duration ranging from one month to one year were provided to 5216 unemployed youth in the project area at a cost of Rs.473.11 lakh.

9.3. SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Amongst other programmes, is the sub sector initiative support given to the project area with suitable livelihood activity, wherein overall integration to meet the requirements is provided to the community through experienced NGOs.

Features of sub sector projects

- Organize groups/JLGs and train on group mobility and operations
- Provide technical assistance
- Integrate with existing Government programmes
- Provide credit support through bank linkage
- Assist in market linkage
- Ensure envisaged productivity and income
- Work towards sustainability in the operations

Projects in Phase I districts –

1. Development of Mango Sub Sector in Nagapattinam district

Mango/Vegetables/Medicinal plants sub sector project in Nagapattinam district is being implemented benefitting about 2850 farmers from 12 coastal panchayats. About 190 Primary Producers Groups have been formed and they have been federated into ThirumaraiKadu Vivasaijal Kootamaippu (TKVK). PTSLP has assisted with revolving fund for their cultivation and group operations besides setting up of procurement centres and organic input sales centre. The farmers have been facilitated for sales through the centres for getting better returns. The expenditure towards the hand holding support during 2018-19 is Rs.12.11 lakh. The hand holding support was given by Covenant Centre for Development (CCD) - NGO.

Evolution of the Mango sub sector project

With the passing of the sub sector project operations in Nagapattinam district, the federation came up with a proposal to establish a fruit processing unit and upgraded their activities as a producers company in the name

of Nagai Organic Farmers Producers Company Limited (NOFPCL).

PTSLP with the assistance of IFAD is implementing the project with a budget of Rs.1044.14 lakh (project funding of Rs.866.74 lakh & beneficiary contribution of Rs.177.40 lakh).

This pulp unit will facilitate the growers to enhance their product for value addition and provide the opportunity to fetch a higher price. It supports the community on a long term basis for a sustained well heeled status.

2. Dairy sub sector in Cuddalore district with the support of Hand in Hand

Dairy project in Cuddalore district, benefitting 400 women from a cluster of 9 coastal villages through joint liability group concept assisted with credit through Tamil Nadu Grama Bank. A dairy federation has been formed with these members and operating for milk sales and feed purchase. PTSLP has assisted the federation with revolving funds for feed purchase and animals purchase. The expenditure towards the hand holding support during 2018-19 is Rs.12.62 lakh. The hand holding support was given by Hand in Hand (HiH) - NGO.

Projects in Phase II districts –

1. Value addition and Marketing of Paddy and Millets in Ramnad district

The project aims to increase the income of farmers in Ramnad district, through value addition at the source, and to market the minor millets and traditional paddy while promoting farmers into producers' company to ensure sustainability of farming in coastal rain-fed and semi-arid regions. The project area covers 12 coastal panchayats for the benefit of 1000 farmers.

The project was implemented with handhold of Covenant centre for Development (CCD) - NGO for implementation with a project cost of Rs. 54.04 lakh during 2018-19.

During 2019-20, it is extended for another 500 farmers with a budget of Rs.49.80 lakh.

2. Cultivation of Jasmine Layer Nursery & Jasmine Flowers and Marketing in Ramnad district

The project is implemented to benefit 400 jasmynes growers from 2 coastal panchayats SHG members in Ramnad district. Through this project it aims at skill development on

cultivation and marketing aspects of the members on jasmine for increasing the area of the jasmine layer nursery, mother plant cultivation and possibility of increasing the jasmine production to result in earning good profit from jasmine flower sale as well as jasmine seedlings sale. In 2018–19, the project is supported by Sivagangai Multipurpose Society (SMSSS) - NGO for implementation at a cost of Rs.18.97 lakh.

During 2019-20, the project is extended to another 100 jasmine growing women with a budget of Rs.12.00 lakh.

3. Goat rearing project

A Goat rearing livelihood project is implemented in Pudukottai district facilitating the women to rear goats with minimum mortality and enhanced health and hygiene through simple low cost techniques. This project benefits about 500 women from 14 coastal panchayats with 42 numbers of Community Livestock Volunteers (CLVs) working for them to assist in attaining the envisaged objectives. The project was implemented with the handholding support of Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Action (SEVA) – NGO at a cost of Rs.17.34 lakh during 2018-19

During 2019-20, it is being up-scaled to another 1000 goat rearing women in Pudukottai district with a budget of Rs.12.80 lakh.

Further, to benefit the goat rearing women of Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts it is proposed to extend the project for about 2000 beneficiaries with a budget of Rs.60.00 lakh.

4. Moringa cultivation and Marketing in Tirunelveli district

Cultivation and Value addition of Moringa in Tirunelveli district to 800 women farmers from 11 coastal panchayats who will be involved in cultivation of moringa pods, leaves and in production of moringa oil for export purpose (on a initial scale). During 2018-19, a sum of Rs.19.63 lakh has been allocated for the implementation of this activity through Stella Maris Institute for Development (SMIDS) NGO.

During 2019-20, the project is extended to another 200 women growing moringa with a budget of Rs.38.59 lakh.

All the sub sector projects are programmed for assistance through bank credit so as to facilitate the activity on time and the groups

(JLGs) are geared up to operate with group cohesiveness by proper training and exercise.

5. Introduction of Machinery in Palm

- Trainings and Capacity Building program on palm climbing for women, using multi tree climber machine specially designed for avoiding accidents.
- 25 women trained for climbing palm tree.
- To provide tree climber to the trained beneficiaries.

6. Formation of Activity Clusters

To consolidate the efforts in JLG formation, it has been proposed to study the scope for establishing one or two activity Clusters per CRC depending on the resources available, opportunities for aggregating similar activities for backward & forward linkages in an innovative/ sustainable way to achieve sustainable livelihoods. The following steps are undertaken.

- Mapping the CRC wise activities.
- Assess the JLGs efficiency by verifying
- Identification of gaps in the normal business cycle of the JLG activities
- Mechanism to plug the gaps
- Aggregation of cluster activity

9.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

To closely monitor the activities, a simplified Tally MIS software is utilized at all levels. Online monitoring of the progress against outcome indicators is regularly done. Through monthly review meetings for District and cluster level staff, progress of individual activities against the timelines are followed up. Annual Outcome Survey is conducted by third party every year. At the state level, Programme Steering Committee and at country level, Tripartite Portfolio Review meetings are regularly conducted.

9.5. Impact

Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (PTSLP) has made a tremendous impact on the livelihoods of the coastal community. The income levels of the target households have increased significantly. The awareness level of the people has reached new heights. The Review teams of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome have repeatedly commented upon the performance of the programme as satisfactory.

Few notable achievements of the project include the successful involvement of the community in all stages of project implementation.

Sustainability of community based organizations like the PLFs have been ensured. The poor and very poor people have been roped in the process of financial inclusion. Alternate and successful self employment opportunities have been created. The fishermen have been now better organized so that their bargaining power has enhanced; Few challenges like, continuance of banned fishing practices; reluctance of financial institutions to look into the entrepreneurial proposals of the poor and very poor are being addressed by the programme.

9.6 Project Financing

Agency wise

(Rs.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
Total		283.69	279.49

9.7. Cumulative Expenditure Financial Statement

i) Existing Districts

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Component	Project Appraisal	Project Mid Term Appraisal	From 2007 to 2019		2019-20 (01.04.2019 to 15.06.2019)		Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 15.06.2019
				Fund Release upto 2019	Exp. Incurred	Fund release	Exp. Incurred	
I.	Coastal Area Resource Management	3851	5632	6342.48	6154.78	76.00	25.63	6180.41
II.	Rural Finance & Risk Transfer Instruments	983	1398	1616.41	1527.10	0.00	0.00	1527.10
III.	Employment Generation & Skill Training	6631	9399	7257.08	6476.51	261.82	89.33	6565.81
IV.	Community Based Sea Safety & Disaster Management	180	242	235.80	235.51	0.00	0.00	235.51
V.	Programme Management	1592	2256	3793.61	4058.20	186.00	59.75	4117.94
Total		13237	18927	19245.38	18452.10	523.82	174.71	18626.77

ii) Additional Districts

a) Component wise

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Component	Project Appraisal	2017-19		2019-20(01.04.2019 to 15.06.2019)		Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 15.06.2019
			Fund release	Expenditure upto 31.03.2019	AWPB	Exp. Incurred	
I.	Coastal Area Resource Management	6104.46	3665.77	2170.81	4250.24	187.97	2358.78
II.	Enterprise Promotion and employment generation	7455.15	3948.93	1550.39	2797.28	131.23	1681.62
III.	Programme Management	2262.90	790.07	914.82	1226.44	130.97	1045.78
Total		15822.51	8404.77	4636.02	8273.96	450.17	5086.18

b) Category wise

(Rs.in Lakh)

S. No	Category	Project Appraisal	2017-19		2019-20(01.04.2019 to 15.06.2019)		Cumulative Expenditure incurred up to 15.06.19
			Fund release	Exp. Incurred upto 31.03.19	AWPB	Exp. Incurred	
I.	Civil Works	4421.09	3040.90	961.09	1652.69	132.59	1093.68
II.	Grants & Subsidies	3592.00	2790.05	1245.37	3377.00	54.55	1299.92
III.	Vehicles & Equipments	312.02	174.57	238.64	102.24	0.00	238.64
IV.	Consultancies	2024.70	841.75	523.29	1303.04	94.30	617.59
V.	Goods, input & Services	3656.07	794.94	909.95	891.23	60.08	970.03
VI.	Salaries and Allowances	1816.63	762.56	757.68	947.76	108.65	866.32
Total		15822.51	8404.77	4636.02	8273.96	450.17	5086.18

PTSLLP has taken into account the vulnerability of coastal areas and has gone a long way in incorporating resilience, adaptive system of self-organisation, self reliance through Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups and Fish Marketing Societies etc., ensuring sustainability of multifarious livelihood programmes through or independent of PLFs. It has also taken a successful and realistic view point at enhancing the capacity of socio-eco systems of coastal areas.

Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (PTSLLP) has made a tremendous positive impact on the livelihoods of the coastal community and constructed infrastructure like net

mending halls, fish auction halls, fish procurement centres, etc., to improve the income of coastal community. The income levels of the target households have increased significantly. The awareness level of the people have increased impressively. The JRMs/ISMs of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome have commented upon the performance of the programme as “satisfactory” and as one of the successful IFAD programmes in the Asia Pacific Region.

10. BUDGET

10. BUDGET FOR 2019-20

A sum of Rs.18,273.959 Crore is provided in the Budget for the year 2019-20. Out of which, the Revenue Expenditure is Rs.16,478.130 Crore, Capital Expenditure is Rs.1,795.479 Crore and loans to the Government Servants is Rs.0.350 Crore.

11. CONCLUSION

11. Conclusion

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has been taking earnest initiatives to improve the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities in the rural areas so that the people living in rural areas could get the facilities available on par with the people in urban areas.

The three tiers of panchayats are vested with adequate powers and responsibilities to enable them function as effective local self Governments. The provision of adequate funds through Central and State Finance Commissions to the three tiers of Panchayats facilitate them to provide drinking water supply, street lights, rural roads and other basic amenities in rural areas and effective maintenance of such facilities.

The Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana(Gramin) schemes effectively address the housing needs of the rural houseless people. The repairs to houses constructed 25 years before under various Government schemes is an unique initiative to carry out repair to the shelters of poor people which gives them protection during heavy rains, cyclones and other natural disasters.

The implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the recent years not only provide assured employment to rural people but also prevent their migration to urban areas in search of employment. Further, the impetus given to Natural Resource Management in the implementation of the scheme facilitate rain water conservation and ground water recharge and thus contribute to increase in Agricultural production and productivity.

Rural connectivity has been considerably improved by the implementation of various schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS), NABARD -Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) etc. The comprehensive and roads maintenance policy evolved and adopted by the Department ensures continuous and periodic maintenance of rural roads.

This Government will continue to accord high priority to Sanitation as it has vital impact on the socio-economic and health indicators. Since behavioural change is the key to sustain the ODF Status, awareness generation activities on toilet usage, safe sanitation and personal hygiene will be

continued through the field functionaries of various Stakeholder Departments like Health and Family Welfare, School Education, Social Welfare. Towards this end more focus will be given on continuous capacity building exercises. All these efforts are aimed at bringing about the overall development of the State, i.e., Muzhu Sugaathaara Thamizhagam – Munnodi Thamizhagam.

The implementation of the erstwhile Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (TNPVP), the Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) and the Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM) has provided the poor and the women in rural and urban areas 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 community based institutions and promoting rural enterprises by creating a conducive ecosystem thereby triggering rural transformation. The Government will continue to maximise the involvement of the Self Help Groups in its endeavour towards making visible transformation in Tamil Nadu.

The legacy of the pioneering schemes and initiative of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department introduced and implemented by the Hon'ble former Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* will be continued by this Government in pursuit of the goal to make the State as Numero Uno in the Country.

S.P.VELUMANI
Minister for Municipal Administration,
Rural Development and Implementation of
Special Programme



Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House



Repairs to Houses constructed under various Government Schemes



Formation of Black Topped Road



Construction of New Bridge



Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Activities



New Panchayat Union Office



Muzhu Sugaathara Thamizhagam - Munnodi Thamizhagam



Amma Park and Amma Gym



**Loans and Vehicles being handed over to Common Livelihood Groups
(The Nilgiris) involved in Tea Cultivation**



Launch of Amma Community Radio for SHG Members through e-Mathi App



Distribution of Amma Two Wheelers at The Nilgiris (18.05.2018)



Mega SHG Loan Mela at Salem (25.02.2019)



Contribution towards Gaja Cyclone Relief Fund presented to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu



Entrepreneur's awareness and Bank-Linkage Programme at Coimbatore (03.02.2019)



**Transgender Special Self Help Group at State Level Exhibition
Stall for SHG Products**



Training in SRI - Paddy Sowing given to Mahila Kisans in Madarpakkam Village, Gummidipoondi Block, Tiruvallur District under MKSP Scheme



Hollow Block Making Unit, Cuddalore



International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme (PTSLP) Activities