

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND EXTERNALITIES:
A STUDY OF SEVEN VILLAGES IN TAMIL NADU**

VOL. II: REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES

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**FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED
TO
THE PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
YOJANA BHAVAN
NEW DELHI
JULY 2002**

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ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	Annual Credit Plan
AMT	Anna Marumalarchi Thittam
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chamber of Commerce
BC	Backward Class
BDO	Block Development Officer
BLCU	Basic Low Cost Unit
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCS	Credit Cum Subsidy
CPR	Common Property Resources
CRSP	Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme
Cu.M	Cubic Metre
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EAS	Employment Assurance Scheme
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce
GKY	Ganga Kalyan Yojana
HYV	High Yielding Variety
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFMR	Institution of Financial Management Report
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
JGSY	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

JRY	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
JVVT	Jawahar Valai Vaippu Thittam
KVIC	Kadhi and Village Industries Corporation
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MBC	Most Backward Class
MLACDS	Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme
mm	millimetre
MNP	Minimum Needs Programme
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MWS	Million Wells Scheme
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NNT	Namakku Naame Thittam
NPBD	National Project on Biogas Development
NREP	National Rural Employment Programme
NRI	Non Resident Indians
OHT	Over Head Tank
PACB	Primary Agricultural Co-operative Bank
PCARRDB	Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Bank
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMRY	Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
PMS	Periyar Memorial Samathuvapurams
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PWD	Public Works Department

RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCC	Reinforced Concrete Cement
RD	Rural Development
RIDF	Rural Infrastructural Development Fund
RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

RMK	Rhastriya Mahila Kosh
RPDS	Revamped Public Distribution System
SC	Schedule Caste
SGSY	Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SIPCOT	State Industry Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SITRA	Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans
SLCC	State Level Co-ordination Committee
Sq. Kms.	Squire Kilo Metres
ST	Schedule Tribe
TNEB	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
VAs	Voluntary Agencies
VOs	Voluntary Organisations
ZP	Zilla Parishad

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The project explores the possibilities of restructuring the Rural Development Programmes from an environmental perspective. The Rural Development Programmes are usually evaluated using a few objective parameters, such as exhaustion of outlay and attainment of certain physical targets. For years together, ex-post and concurrent evaluations have gone on a beaten track. However, the perspective of developmental performance has, of late undergone a sea change, bringing in new dimensions, encompassing the environmental implications of the programmes.

The growth of theoretical and empirical literature at the global level is quite vast. Still one finds it inadequate in the sense that the research output has not gone into policy making to any significant level. Of late, the government has realized the importance of appraising the Rural Development Programmes from the angle of sustainable developments.

A synergy between environment, health and development needs to be explicitly recognized. No developmental process, which leads to a quality of life, can be sustained in a situation of deteriorating environmental and ecological conditions. Environmental degradation is usually the outcome of individual actions, which do not take into account the externalities imposed on others both in space and time. The market mechanism left to itself does not provide any method of forcing the internalisation of these costs. Indeed, it may actually reinforce such behaviors. As a consequence, it is the responsibility of the government to ensure that both the current victims of environmental degradation and future generations are adequately protected, without disrupting the process of growth and development.

Eventually, the responsibility for preservation of the environment rests on the people themselves. For discharging these responsibilities, however the rights to a healthy environment have to be unambiguously assigned through legislative action, and people's participation in preservation of the environment fostered through social mobilization and appropriate organizational structures.

This report makes a review of the ongoing Rural Development Programmes in Tamil Nadu. In this State, apart from the centrally sponsored programmes the State government introduced a few unique programmes to create some critical infrastructure in the selective regions in a phased manner. The State government adhered to the guidelines of the centrally sponsored programmes and put some additional input by way of making the programmes viable and successful. Keeping in view of the approaches of the centrally sponsored and State sponsored rural developmental programmes in the State of Tamil Nadu, the major ongoing programmes have been reviewed. These analyses have been done on the basis of available aggregated and disaggregated data at the State level.

Development *per se* has a seamy side in terms of environmental degradation. Development projects may be environmentally destructive. There are cases of destructive development, which aggravate poverty and contribute to environmental degradation at the same time. The focus is one of reviewing the approaches of the programmes and their financial and physical achievements. This analysis would help examine the impact of the programmes at the village and household levels from a policy perspective.

CHAPTER – II

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA

The focus of development planning in India has been rightly on the alleviation of rural poverty since Independence. Rural India, however, continues to suffer from high incidence of poverty in spite of strengthening of anti-poverty programmes in successive years. In percentage terms, poverty level has reduced from 56.44 percent of the population in 1973-74 to 37.27 percent in 1993-94. In absolute terms, however, the number of rural poor has remained more or less static. It is estimated to be about 24.40 crore persons. The adverse effect of such a large size of the poor on the country's development is not difficult to appreciate. Quite obviously, the situation needs to be redressed quickly. It is in this context that the self-employment programmes assume significance. These alone can provide income to the rural poor on a sustainable basis.

A new self-employment programme namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched w. e. f. April 1, 1999. As a result, the erstwhile programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) ceased to be in operation. It may be pointed out that SGSY has been devised keeping in view the positive aspects and deficiencies of the earlier programmes. The earlier programmes were originally viewed as complimentary to each other to achieve the larger goal of poverty alleviation. But over the years, each one of these started operating almost as a separate and independent programme. Obviously, the concern was more for achieving individual programme targets. The desired linkages among the programmes and the much-needed focus on the substantive issue of sustainable income generation were missing. SGSY accordingly came into being after restructuring of all these programmes.

SGSY has a definite objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor and, at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grass root level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of the restructuring was to make the programme more effective in providing a sustainable income through micro-enterprise development both land based and otherwise. In doing so, effective linkages have been established between various components such as capacity building of the poor, credit, technology, marketing and infrastructure.

Salient Features

- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprise in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. It is rooted in the belief that rural poor in India have competence and, given the right support can be successful producers of valuable goods/services.
- The assisted families (known as Swarozgaris) may be individuals or groups (self-help groups). Emphasis is, however, on the group approach.
- The objective under SGSY is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line in three years.
- Towards this end, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is conceived as a holistic programme of micro-enterprise covering all aspects of self-employment, viz., organization of the rural poor into self-help groups and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing.
- In establishing the micro-enterprises, the emphasis under SGSY is on the cluster approach. For this, 4-5 key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samitis at the block level and the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) /Zila Parishad (ZP) at the District level. The major share of SGSY assistance will be in activity clusters.
- SGSY adopts a project approach for each key activity. Project reports are to be prepared in respect of identified key activities. The banks and other financial

institutions are closely associated and involved in preparing these project reports, so as to avoid delays in sanctioning of loans and to ensure adequacy of financing.

- The existing infrastructure for the cluster of activities is reviewed and gaps identified. Critical gaps in investments are made under SGSY subject to a ceiling of 20 percent of the total programmes allocation for each district. This amount is maintained by the DRDAs as 'SGSY - Infrastructure Fund' and which can also be utilised to generate additional funding from other sources.
- The effort under SGSY is to cover 30 percent of the poor in each block in next five years through an efficient programme. In planning of the key activities, care is taken to ensure that the maximum number of panchayats is covered without jeopardizing the quality of the programme.
- SGSY also focuses on the group approach. This involves organization of the poor into self-help groups and their capacity building. Efforts are made to involve women members in each self-help group. Besides, exclusive women groups continue to be formed. At the level of the Block, at least half of the groups are exclusively women groups. Group activity is given preference and progressively, majority of the funding will be self-help groups.
- The Gram Sabha authenticates the list of families below the poverty line identified in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) census. Identification of individual families suitable for each key activity is made through a participatory process.
- SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme. However, credit is the critical component in SGSY, subsidy being only a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, SGSY envisages a greater involvement of the banks. They are involved closely in the planning and preparation of projects, identification of activity clusters, infrastructure planning as well as capacity building and choice of activity by the self-help groups, selection of individual Swarozgaris, pre-credit activities and post credit monitoring including loan recovery.
- SGSY seeks to promote multiple credits rather than a one-time credit 'injection'. The credit requirements of the Swarozgaris are carefully assessed. They are allowed and, in fact, encouraged for increasing their credit intake over the years.

- SGSY seeks to lay emphasis on skill development through well-designed training courses. Those who have been sanctioned loans are assessed and given necessary training. The design, duration of training and the training curriculum are tailored to meet the needs of the identified activities. DRDAs are allowed to set apart up to 10 percent of the SGSY allocation on training. This is maintained as 'SGSY – Training Fund'.
- SGSY ensures up gradation of the technology in the identified activity clusters. The technology intervention seeks to add value to the local resources, including processing of the locally available material from natural and other resources for local and non-local market.
- SGSY provides for promotion of marketing of the goods produced by the SGSY Swarozgaris. This involves provision of market intelligence, development of markets, consultancy services, as well as institutional arrangements for marketing of the goods including exports.
- Subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30 percent of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SC / STs, however, these are 50 percent and Rs.10000 respectively. For groups of Swarozgaris the subsidy is at 50 percent of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakhs. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy will be back ended.
- SGSY has a special focus on the vulnerable group among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SCs/STs would account for at least 50 percent of the Swarozgaris, women for 40 percent and the disabled for 3 percent.
- SGSY is implemented by the DRDAs through the Panchayat Samitis. The process of planning, implementation and monitoring integrates the banks and other financial institutions, the PRIs, NGOs, as well as technical institutions in the district. DRDAs are being suitably revamped and strengthened.
- Fifteen percent of the funds under SGSY are set apart at the national level for projects of far reaching significance and which can also act as indicators of possible alternative strategies to be taken up in conjunction with the other departments or semi-government and international organizations. This includes initiatives to be taken up in the individual districts or across the districts.

- The Central and State Governments share funds under the SGSY in the ratio of 75:25.
- The Central allocation earmarked for the States is distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States. However, additional parameters like absorption capacity and special requirements will also be taken into consideration during the course of the year.

Financial Achievements

Table 2.1 brings to focus, the financial and physical achievements of the programme SGSY. The new restructured self-employment programmes were implemented in the State from 1999. The approach and activities of the programme are entirely different from the earlier programmes implemented in the country. Based on the experience, gained over the period, the central government has attempted to mobilise the group activity through this programme and thereby make it quiet viable and successful in the country.

During the last three years (1999- Jan. 2002), the scheme has been working in all the blocks. As per the guidelines of the programme, the Central government allocated 75 per cent of the programme fund and the rest of the fund allocated by the State Government to implement the programme. The Central allocation slightly came down from Rs. 54.99 crores to Rs. 46.89 crores during the last two years 1999 - 2001. Consequently, the State allocation too reduced from Rs.18.33 crores to Rs.15.63 crores. Keeping in view of the performance, the Central government released their share. Total funds available during 1999-2000 were Rs. 110.24 crores, which came down to Rs. 90.43 crores later. The total available fund consist of Central share, State share, interest on deposit and return of subsidy. The return of subsidy during 1999-2000 was Rs. 12.63 crores and it was considerable reduced to Rs. 3.74 crores (up to Jan. 2002). Initially, the scheme did not receive much attention among the public. The officials and NGOs played a vital role and gradually mobilised and formed the groups. The NGOs are entitled to receive Rs. 10,000 per group at various stages for formation of groups and give training to the Swarozgaris. However, the majority of the self-help groups could not clear the Grade II and to enjoy the subsidy benefits extended by the Government. Further, the

meager local resources could not help them sufficiently. The government spent Rs. 1.90 crores and Rs. 12.72 crores for forming the groups.

The percentage of expenditure against total available funds was 87.93 it was quite high (130.18 per cent) against the total allocation. Since this scheme was put to operation through the merger of various schemes, the spill over funds too were used under the new scheme. Initially, these funds were put at Rs. 11.55 crores, and it came down to Rs. 4.56 crores eventually. The total spill over funds for the last two and a half years was Rs. 23.97 crores. It shows that the State government made some efforts to utilise the spill over funds.

Physical Achievements

During this period, 24,460 SHGs received the revolving fund from the Government for their group activities. They can also lend the money among the group member. This approach enabled them to meet the urgent domestic expenses. Under this scheme, 1,96,449 Swarozgaris were trained. These training were given to them to develop their skills and use the local resources to do some economic activities. Besides, they had learned about the marketing of the produced products at higher prices. For this, the central and State government introduced various exhibition at the State and national level. Besides, the State government constructed a marketing hall in the district headquarter (Poomalai), facilitating them to market their goods. So far, 1,84,177 Swarozgaris have received subsidy for their group/individual economic activity. The policy of back-end subsidy would help the financial institutions to recover the loans.

Conclusion

SGSY aims to improve the family income of the rural poor, through micro enterprises development using both land based and other resources. In doing so effective linkages would be established among various components such as capacity building of the poor, credit, technology, marketing and infrastructure.

During the last three years, the scheme has been working in all the blocks. There are four components of the programme funds viz. Central share, State share, interest on deposit and return of subsidy. Aggregating all the components inclusive of spillovers, the total available funds during 1999-2000 stood at Rs. 110.24 crores, which was reduced to Rs. 90.43 crores in the subsequent year. The percentage expenditure against total available funds was 87.93, whereas, the expenditure percentage against the total allocation was quite high, at 130.18. During this period, 23,460 Swarozgaris were provided fund for their group activities. These funds as well as their monthly savings were used for lending among themselves of the group members to meet their domestic expenses. Under this programme, 1,96,449 Swarozgaris were trained. As per the central government guidelines the State government took efforts to form the groups with the help of NGO and they gave adequate training to the Swarozgaris. It is observed that the bankers' attitude is not one of encouraging event, to effect distribution of revolving funds and economic assistance in the State. Bankers viewed the restructured programme funds similar to the earlier programmes of IRDP, etc. Hence a majority of SHGs received only the government assistance and not from the banks. This posed a hurdle in their activities being further and the meager local resources could not help them sufficiently.

Swarozgaris did not have adequate skill to use the local resources and they were not aware how to market the produced goods in a profitable way. Current training programmes organized by the NGOs were not encouraging. It could be suggested that the formed groups should be given adequate training to use the local resources and educate them to market the goods. There are some cases in the State, which may be treated as a model for further emulation. They are: various Group activities in Kanyakumari district, Sericulture activities in Erode district, Mango pulp production in Dharmapuri district, Leather goods production in Kancheepuram district, etc. NGOs have to involve actively and monitor the group activities. In some districts NGOs activities are not satisfactory. Since this programme has been functioning during the last two and a half years, this programme has to be strengthened further by all means, to conserve the local resources optimally. Environment friendly activities can be encouraged to preserve the natural resources.

Table 2.1 : Financial and Physical Achievements

Swarnajayamthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y)						
Financial Progress			1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
			Mar' 2000	Mar' 2001	Up to Jan 2002	
1		ALLOCATION (TENTATIVE)	(Rs.in Lakhs)			
	a	Centre	5499.46	4689.03	2713.05	12901.54
	b	State	1833.15	1563.01	904.35	4300.51
	c	Total (a+b)	7332.61	6252.04	3617.40	17202.05
2		OPENING BALANCE	1155.38	785.90	456.30	2397.58
3	A	CENTRE RELEASE				
	a	1st Instalment	2749.72	2344.62	1356.53	6450.87
	b	2nd instalment	2660.98	1825.24	1356.53	5842.75
	c	Additional instalment	0.00	1599.81	456.43	2056.24
	d	Total (a to c)	5410.70	5769.67	3169.49	14349.86
	B	STATE RELEASE				
	a	1st Instalment	861.62	781.51	452.18	2095.30
	b	2nd instalment	861.47	370.79	452.18	1684.43
	c	Additional instalment	0.00	529.58	389.77	919.35
	d	Total (a to c)	1723.09	1681.87	1294.12	4699.08
		Total Central and state Release (4Ad+5Ad)		7451.54	4463.61	11915.15
4		Miscellaneous Receipts				
	a	Interest on deposit	77.72	120.69	105.83	304.24
	b	Return of subsidy	1263.47	685.34	373.88	2322.68
		Total (a+b)	1341.19	806.03	479.71	2626.92
5		Total funds available	11024.29	9043.46	5399.34	25467.09
6		Expenditure				
	a	Subsidy	4467.04	5679.80	2219.53	12366.37
	b	1 Revolving fund	649.62	1105.30	694.30	2449.22
		2 Group Formation cost		148.03	42.34	190.37
		Total (1+2)	649.62	1253.33	736.64	2639.59
	c	Infra Development	2924.98	827.80	413.54	4166.32
	d	1 Training & Expr.on Exhibition and seminar	662.26	469.51	140.59	1272.37
		2 Expenditure On seminar/Exhibition	0.00	131.65	40.39	172.04
		Total (1+2)	662.26	601.16	180.99	1444.41
	e	Capacity Building	0.10	65.08	29.38	94.55
	f	Risk Fund for consumption credit	3.43	3.29	0.00	6.72
		Other expenditure	3055.02	0.00	3580.08	6635.10
		Expenditure on DRDA Adminisation	0.00	148.96	0.00	148.96
7		Total Expenditure (7a to 7f)	10234.93	8579.42	3580.08	22394.43
		% of expenditure Against Funds Available	93.00	94.87	66.31	87.93
		% of expenditure Against Allocation	140.00	137.23	98.97	130.18
8		Balance availbale fund	789.36	464.04	1819.26	3072.66
		PHYSICAL PROGRESS				
		SHG & Swarozgaris details (Nos.)				
9		No.of SHGs provided with Revolving Fund	6464	11053	6943	24460
10		No of Swarozgaris trained	68273	112784	15392	196449
11		No. of Swarozgaris (Group and Individual activity)received subsidy	65427	83393	35357	184177

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu.

CHAPTER – III

JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) was launched on April 1, 1999 to ensure development of rural infrastructure at the village level by restructuring the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). JRY was itself a major wage employment programme launched in the year 1989 by merging the two wage employment programmes namely National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLRGP). It was the single largest wage employment programme implemented in all the villages of the country through the Panchayat Raj Institutions. It also contributed to a great extent in creating the durable rural infrastructure, which was of vital importance for the development of village economy thereby improving the standard of living of the rural poor. Both Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme ensured the creation of durable assets in the form of school buildings, roads and other infrastructure. However, under these programmes, the generation of wage employment was getting overriding priority with the result that in the process of creating employment, durable assets were created.

It was, however, felt that a stage had come when the development of village infrastructure needed to be taken up in a planned manner. The Gram Panchayats, who were closest to the ground realities and who could effectively determine their local needs, could best do this. Accordingly, the Government restructured Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The new programme Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (restructured JRY), which came into effect from April 1, 1999, is dedicated entirely to the development of rural infrastructure at the village level and is being implemented by the Gram Panchayats.

Objectives

The primary objective of JGSY is creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level with a view to enabling rural poor to have more opportunities for sustained employment.

The secondary objective of JGSY is generation of wage employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas.

Salient Features

- The main emphasis of JGSY is to create rural infrastructure at the village level.
- Implementation of the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana entirely by the Gram Panchayat.
- Direct release of funds to the Gram Panchayats by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) / Zila Parishads (ZPs).
- Gram Panchayat is the sole authority for preparation of Annual Action Plan and its implementation with the approval of Gram Sabha.
- Empowerment of the Gram Sabha for approval of schemes/works.
- Gram Panchayat can execute works/schemes up to Rs.50000 without technical/administrative approval. However, Gram Sabhas approval is a must.
- Twenty two and a half percent of JGSY funds are earmarked for individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs.
- Three percent of annual allocation would be utilized for creation of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled.
- Wages under JGSY will either be the minimum wages notified by the States or higher wages fixed by States through the prescribed procedure.
- Gram Panchayat can suitably relax 60:40 wage-material ratio for building up demand driven rural infrastructure.
- Fifteen percent of funds can be spent on maintenance of assets.
- Social Audit by the Gram Sabha

- Village level Monitoring and Vigilance Committee to oversee and supervise the work/schemes undertaken.
- DRDA/ZP is responsible for overall guidance, coordination, supervision, monitoring and periodical reporting.

Funding pattern

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio 75: 25.

Works to be taken up

All works that result in the creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up by the Gram Panchayat under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana as per the felt need of the area/ people.

While creating rural infrastructure, the wage-material ratio of 60:40 prescribed under JRY has suitably been relaxed so as to enable the build up of demand driven rural infrastructure. Care has, however, been taken to ensure that purely material oriented works are not taken up. Simultaneously, efforts are to be made to take up labour intensive works with sustainable low cost technology.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana ensures that the following works should be given priority:

- Infrastructure for SCs/STs habitations
- Infrastructure support for Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);
- Community infrastructure for education and health; and
- Other social, economic and physical infrastructure

The following works will not be allowed to be taken up

- Buildings for religious purposes, such as Temple, Mosque, Gurudwara, church etc.

- Monuments, Memorials, Statues, Idols, Arch gate & Welcome Gate.
- Bridges.
- Buildings for higher secondary schools.
- Buildings for colleges.
- Desiltation of tanks.
- Black toping of roads.

Earmarking of Resources

There is no sectoral earmarking of resources under JGSY, except the following:

Twenty two and a half percent of the annual allocation must be spent on individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs as per JGSY guidelines. Diversion of funds meant for SCs/STs to other works is not permitted.

Three percent of the annual allocation would be utilized for creation of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled. In case funds are not utilized under this provision, the Gram Panchayat may utilize the same for other works under JGSY.

The State Government will be provided an amount of Rs.10 lakhs or one percent of the annual allocation, whichever is less, to meet the training expenses of officials/non-officials (Panchayat functionaries) involved in the implementation of JGSY provided that at least fifty per cent of this must be spent on the training of non-officials (Panchayat functionaries).

Financial Achievements

Table 3.1 presents the financial achievements of the schemes of JVVT/JRY and JGSY during the period 1996-2001. The State government could not execute the programmes within the stipulated period due to the natural calamities and other administrative difficulties. During the period 1996-97, the opening balance was very high and it stood at Rs. 29.87 crores. The government took some measures to reduce the spill over funds. Accordingly the spillover funds were reduced in the successive years. The

spillover funds reduced from 29.87 crore to Rs. 2.63 crores upto the year 1999-2000 and there was a little set back and reached Rs. 4.06 crores during 2000-2001.

These programmes were implemented on cost sharing basis between the centre and the State government in the ratio of 75:25. During 1996-97, the total allocation made to the State was Rs. 158.05 crores and subsequently increased to Rs. 192.92 crores (1997-98). From 1998-99 onwards, the total allocation was reduced nearly half of the amount. During this period the central government rationalized the employment generation programmes and hence there was a reduction in the total allocation.

A similar trend could be seen in the category of total availability of funds. The total available funds increased during 1997-98 and further reduced from 217.45 crores to Rs. 112.91 crores. The expenditure too follows in the same pattern. In terms of percentages, the expenditure recorded more than 92% in all the years.

Table 3.2 gives a picture of physical achievements in the State during the last five years (1996-2001). These achievements were categorized under two heads viz. man-days of employment generated and the number of works completed.

In this context, man-days of employment generation gradually reduced from 488.60 lakh man-days to 137.02 lakh man-days. This has happened due to the restructuring as well as rationalizing the employment generation programmes during the period. However, the achievements recorded more than hundred percent in all the years.

The number of works carried out during the last five years fell from 48,510 to 31784. The programme has been satisfactory in terms of both financial and physical achievements.

Conclusion

JGSY is being implemented in all the blocks from April 1, 1999 onwards. The restructured employment programme ensures the development of rural infrastructure at the village level. This programme was implemented through the Panchayat Raj

institution. Under this programme, the following works were carried out: infrastructure for SCs/STs habitation, infrastructure support for SGSY, community infrastructure for education and health and other social, economic and physical infrastructure. The total allocation of funds was reduced nearly half of the amount during 1998-99. The Central government took some steps for rationalizing the employment generation programmes and hence there was a reduction in the total allocation. The expenditure too follows in the same pattern and the percentage of achievement recorded more than 92% during the last five years.

During the period, the man-days of employment generation gradually came down from 488.60 lakhs to 137.02 lakhs. However, the achievements recorded more than cent percent against the targets. Similarly, the physical achievements too were registered hundred percent.

Through this programme, the Government created various physical assets for the use of common people. The question which arises in the context, is as to how these infrastructures are being maintained by the Panchayat Raj institutions / elected members / collective action. One is inclined to suggest that in order to manage and preserve the common property resources in the village, a collective action is required. The externalities of the CPRs are discussed separately in the primary data analysis of the report.

Table 3.1 JVVT / JRY / JGSY - Financial Achievements from 1996-97 to 2000-2001 (Rs in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Year	Opening Balance	Funds Released			Miscellaneous Receipts	Total Availability	Expenditure	Percentage	
			Centre	State	Total				Release	Available
1	1996-1997	2987.16	12164.03	3641.01	15805.04	864.72	19656.91	18040.02	114.14	91.77
2	1997-1998	1616.89	15539.46	3753.26	19292.73	836.34	21745.96	20699.97	107.29	95.19
3	1998-1999	1045.98	10348.85	2718.81	13067.66	1126.07	15239.72	14974.42	114.59	98.26
4	1999-2000	263.93	8240.49	2746.83	10987.32	2546.47	13797.72	13391.37	121.88	97.05
5	2000-2001	406.35	7716.72	2572.24	10288.96	595.73	11291.04	11076.20	107.65	98.10
	Total	6320.31	54009.55	15432.15	69441.70	5969.35	81731.36	78182.00	112.59	95.66

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 3.2 JVVVT / JRY / JGSY- Physical Achievements from 1996-97 to 2000-2001

Sl.No	Year	Employment Generation (Lakh Man days)			Work (in Numbers)		
		Target	Achievement	%	Taken up	Completed	%
1	1996-1997	488.60	488.60	100.00	48510	48510	100
2	1997-1998	312.56	388.81	124.00	40894	40894	100
3	1998-1999	237.70	280.97	118.00	40727	40727	100
4	1999-2000	122.89	170.27	139.00	41492	41492	100
5	2000-2001	137.02	137.02	100.00	31784	31784	100
	Total	1298.77	1465.68	112.85	203407	203407	100

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER – IV

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME

Creation of employment opportunities has always been an important objective of the developmental planning in India. The relatively higher growth of population and labour force has led to an increase in the volume of unemployment and underemployment from one plan period to another. The sixth five-year plan aimed at bringing employment in to a larger focus with the goal of reducing unemployment to a negligible level within the next ten years. Such an approach was necessary because it was realised that larger and efficient use of available human resources is the most effective way of alleviating poverty, reduction in inequalities and sustenance of reasonable high pace of economic growth.

Accordingly Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on October 2,1993 for implementation in 1778 identified backward Panchayat Samitis of 257 districts situated in the drought prone area ,desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas in which the Revamped public Distribution system (RPDS) was in operation. The scheme was then extended to the remaining Panchayat Samitis of the country in phased manner and finally universalised in 1997-98 to cover all the 5448 rural Panchayat Samitis of the country.

Based on the experience of last five years of implementation of the programme, EAS has been restructured w.e.f April 1, 1999 to make it a single wage employment programme. While the basic parameters have been retained, the allocation to the States \District is more definitely applied. In keeping with the spirit of democratic decentralisation, the Zilla Parishads have been designated as the "Implementing authority" under the programme.

Objective

The primary objective of the EAS is creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below poverty line. The secondary objective is creation of durable community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development.

Funding Pattern

The programme is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and states in the ratio of 75:25.

Target Groups

EAS is open to all the rural poor who are in need of wage employment. Since the programme is self-targeting in nature and only the minimum wages are to be paid, it is expected that only persons below the poverty line would come for the unskilled work. While providing employment, preference is given to Scheduled castes / Scheduled Tribes and parents of child labour withdrawn from the hazardous occupations who are below the poverty line.

Programme Strategy

The programme is implemented through the Zilla Parishads. The list of the work is finalised by the Zilla Parishad in consultation with the MPs. Where there is no Zilla Parishads, a committee comprising MLAs, MPs and other public representatives is constituted for the selection of works.

Employment Assurance scheme is operational at District / Panchayat Samiti levels throughout the country. However, works under EAS are taken up only in those

pockets of the Panchayat Samitis / Districts where there is a need for creating additional wage employment.

Seventy percent of the funds allocated for each district are allocated to the Panchayat Samitis. Thirty percent of the funds are reserved at the district level and are to be utilised in the areas suffering from endemic labour exodus / areas of the distress.

No work needs to be taken up under the programme, if the demand for the wage employment can be fulfilled under the other plan or non -plan work. Only labour intensive works of productive nature, which create durable assets, should be included in the Annual Action Plan.

The works under the scheme are normally taken up to provide additional wage employment whenever there is an acute shortage and the resources under the normal plan / non-plan schemes are not available to generate adequate opportunities of the employment to meet the demand.

Salient features

- * EAS is open to all the needy rural poor living below the poverty line. A maximum of two adults per family are provided wage employment.
- * Resources under the scheme are shared between the centre and states in the proportion of 75:25.
- * Allocation of funds to the districts would be based on an index of backwardness worked out on the basis of the proportion of SC/ST population of the district and the inverse of agricultural production per agricultural worker.
- * The flows of funds from the district to blocks are in proportion to the rural population of the blocks.
- * DRDA will release 30 percent of the district allocation to Zilla Parishads and 70 percent to the Panchayat Samitis

- * Thirty percent of the funds reserved at the district level shall be utilised in the areas suffering from endemic labour exodus and in the areas of distress.
- * Eighty percent of the funds would be released to the district as per normal procedure, the remaining 20 percent will be released as on incentive only if the state has put in place elected and empowered Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- * State Government shall release its matching share to the DRDAs within a fortnight after the release of central assistance.
- * Diversion of fund from one district to another and similarly from one Panchayat Samiti to another is not permitted.
- * The funds would flow to the DRDAs /Zila Parishads and would be lapsable if not utilised, with the permission to carry forward only fifteen percent as opening balance in the following year.
- * Programme will be implemented through the Zila Parishads (DRDA in those state where Zila Parishads do not exist).
- * The selection of works would be decided by Zila Parishads after due consultations with the MPs of that area.
- * In the absence of elected bodies, a committee comprising local MPs and MLAs and other elected representatives would be constituted for selection of work.
- * No works can be taken up under Employment Assurance Scheme unless it from part of the Annual Action Plan.
- * Priority would be given to the works of soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of drinking water, sources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, works related to watershed scheme (not watershed development), formation of rural roads linking villages with other villages/Block headquarters and roads linking the villages with agricultural fields, drainage works and forestry.
- * The following works are not to be taken up under the programme:
 - Buildings for religious purposes etc.
 - Monuments, Memorials, Statues, Idols Arch Gates /Welcome Gates.
 - Big bridges.

- Government office buildings, Panchayat Buildings, Compound Walls.
- Buildings for higher secondary schools, colleges.
- * Details of works under the scheme should be publicised and Gram Sabhas informed to ensure transparency and accountability.
- * The Gram Panchayat will maintain a live employment register containing the details of the workers and number of days for which wage employment is provided under the scheme.
- * Zila Parishads / Panchayat Samitis are permitted to spend upto a maximum of 15 per cent on maintenance of the assets created under the scheme.
- * Funds available from the other sources like market committees, co-operatives, cane societies or other institutions /departments should also be dovetailed with the Employment Assurance Scheme funds, for similar purposes.
- * Eighty percent of funds would be released to the implementing agencies as per Normal procedure, the remaining 20 percent will be released as on incentive only if the states have put in place elected and empowered Panchayat Raj Institution. The Ministry of Rural Development would develop suitable guidelines in this regard.
- * The wage-material ratio of 60:40 would be strictly implemented and block will be the unit for consideration.
- * Payment of wage under the programme would be at the minimum wage rates fixed by the state authorities. Higher wages could be paid only to the skilled persons and to the extent of 10 percent of the total wage component.
- * The State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) for the Rural Development Programmes will be responsible for the overall supervision, guidance and monitoring of EAS.
- * At the State, Districts and Panchayat Samiti levels, works under EAS will be monitored by the Monitoring and vigilance Committees.
- * The State secretaries should evolve and publish "Rural Standard Schedule of Rates" as has already been done by Rajasthan to eliminate the role of contractors.

Financial Achievements

Financial Achievements under EAS is presented in Table 4.1. During the last four years (1997-2001), the total available funds mobilised came to Rs. 792.36 crores. Against these available funds, Rs. 775.75 crores were spent and the percentage of achievement was 98 per cent. The total available funds came down from Rs. 300.89 crores to Rs. 103.11 crores. This has happened due to the restructuring of some of the employment generation programmes. A similar trend could be seen in the case of fund utilisation. The fund utilisation too shrank from Rs. 293.63 crores to Rs. 99.31 crores. Overall, the financial achievement was satisfactory in the State.

Physical Achievements

District wise physical achievements under EAS are given in Table 4.2. There were huge fluctuations in the number of works taken up in various districts during 1997-2001. The physical achievements were high and close to hundred percent in all the districts except during 1998-99. During the same period, the physical achievements varied significantly among the districts, and the percentage of achievement was 72 per cent. In general, this scheme achieved the goal of generating employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment. This was done through creating manual work for the rural poor living below poverty line.

Conclusion

EAS was launched during 1993 and it was restructured on April 1, 1999, making it a single wage employment programme. The objectives of the schemes were two fold. It aimed at creating additional employment opportunities during the lean period and generating durable community assets in the region. Resources under this scheme were to be shared between the Centre and the State in the proportion of 75:25. The financial and physical achievements during the last four years (1997-2001) were satisfactory in the

State. Under this programme the following works were carried out viz. soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of drinking water, sources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, formation of rural roads linking villages / Block headquarters.

It could be suggested that the works have to be identified on the basis of priority and generating maximum social advantage.

Table 4.1 Financial Achievements under Employment Assurance Scheme (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	Opening Balance	Funds Released				Miscellaneous Receipts	Total Available	Funds utilised	%
			Centre	State	Total	%age against utilisation				
1	1997-1998	2500.62	21750.00	5270.00	27020.00	108.67	568.70	30089.32	29363.46	97.59
2	1998-1999	755.58	18720.00	4685.00	23405.00	104.34	510.31	24670.89	24419.92	98.98
3	1999-2000	250.97	9097.49	3032.50	12129.99	114.26	1783.52	14164.47	13860.02	97.85
4	2000-2001	304.45	7324.00	2441.34	9765.34	101.70	241.94	10311.73	9931.65	96.31
	Total	3811.62	56891.50	15428.83	72320.32	107.27	3104.47	79236.42	77575.04	97.90

Source: Department of Rural Development Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 4.2 Physical Achievements Under Employment Assurance Scheme

Sl.No	District	(1997-98)			(1998-99)			(1999-2000)			(2000-2001)		
		Taken up	Completed	Percentage	Taken up	Completed	Percentage	Taken up	Completed	Percentage	Taken up	Completed	Percentage
1	Kancheepuram	450	450	100.00	878	203	23.12	203	203	100	390	378	96.92
2	Tiruvallore	509	509	100.00	737	351	47.63	131	131	100	378	319	84.39
3	Cuddalore	312	298	95.51	635	614	96.69	193	193	100	420	343	81.67
4	Villupuram	890	811	91.12	1413	669	47.35	513	513	100	871	806	92.54
5	Vellore	749	749	100.00	1183	660	55.79	288	288	100	717	622	86.75
6	Tiruvannamalai	477	476	99.79	1024	620	60.55	307	307	100	928	910	98.06
7	Salem	528	528	100.00	962	927	96.36	138	138	100	441	440	99.77
8	Namakkal	411	411	100.00	575	480	83.48	93	93	100	377	353	93.63
9	Dharmapuri	746	746	100.00	1234	1057	85.66	164	164	100	746	733	98.26
10	Erode	528	528	100.00	865	728	84.16	153	153	100	458	456	99.56
11	Coimbatore	654	654	100.00	803	759	94.52	51	51	100	299	282	94.31
12	The Nilgiris	163	162	99.39	244	198	81.15	12	12	100	50	50	100.00
13	Thanjavur	872	847	97.13	874	813	93.02	208	208	100	408	373	91.42
14	Nagapattinam	430	428	99.53	754	561	74.40	113	113	100	312	261	83.65
15	Tiruvarur	427	400	93.68	669	451	67.41	48	48	100	262	209	79.77
16	Tiruchirapalli	432	432	100.00	568	448	78.87	157	157	100	356	312	87.64
17	Karur	283	283	100.00	393	261	66.41	47	47	100	192	192	100.00
18	Perambalur	307	307	100.00	295	240	81.36	110	110	100	324	288	88.89
19	Pudukottai	492	492	100.00	758	678	89.45	153	153	100	315	259	82.22
20	Madurai	316	316	100.00	552	486	88.04	87	87	100	377	377	100.00
21	Theni	304	304	100.00	403	296	73.45	83	83	100	255	248	97.25
22	Dindigul	479	479	100.00	782	721	92.20	131	131	100	558	556	99.64
23	Ramanathapuram	467	467	100.00	789	338	42.84	198	198	100	247	243	98.38
24	Viruthunagar	585	581	99.32	592	441	74.49	106	106	100	286	286	100.00
25	Sivagangai	507	507	100.00	661	604	91.38	46	46	100	231	215	93.07
26	Tirunelveli	630	630	100.00	902	475	52.66	148	148	100	527	524	99.43
27	Tuticorin	482	482	100.00	817	505	61.81	60	60	100	214	197	92.06
28	KanyaKumari	377	377	100.00	514	374	72.76	0	0	0	99	99	100.00
	Total	13807	13654	98.89	20876	14958	71.65	3941	3941	100	11038	10331	93.59

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER V

RURAL HOUSING

Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. For a normal citizen, owning a house means significant economic security and dignity in society. For a shelter less person, possession of a house brings about a profound social change in his attitude and existence, endowing him with an identity, thus integrating him with his immediately social milieu.

Action Plan

The Central Government announced in 1998 a National Housing and Habitat Policy, which aims at providing 'Housing for All' and facilitates construction of 20 lakh additional houses (13 lakh in rural areas and 7 lakh in urban areas) annually, within emphasis on extending benefits to the poor and the deprived. An Action Plan for Rural Housing has accordingly been prepared. Under the Rural Housing, an allocation of Rs.1710 crore has been made during 1999-2000 to implement the Action Plan, which has been approved with the objective of providing "Shelter for All" by the end of the Ninth Plan period and conversion of all unserviceable *kutcha* houses to *pucca* / *semi-pucca* by the end of the Tenth Plan period through the construction of additional 13 lakh houses annually. The Action Plan consists of the following elements:

- Provision for upgradation of unserviceable *kutcha* houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).
- Change in the criteria of allocation under the Rural Housing Schemes.
- Credit-cum Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing.
- Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development.
- Rural Building Centres.

- Enhancement of Equity contribution by the Ministry of Rural Development to HUDCO.
- Samagra Awaas Yojana.
- National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat.

Indira Awaas Yojana

The Government of India is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana since the year 1985-86 with an objective of providing dwelling units at free of cost to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers living below the poverty line in rural areas. From the year 1993-94, its scope has been extended to cover non-scheduled caste and non-scheduled tribe rural poor, subject to the condition that the benefits to non SCs/STs shall not be more than 40 percent of IAY allocation. Benefits of the scheme have also been extended to the families of ex -servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. Three percent of the houses are reserved for the below poverty line disabled persons living in rural areas.

The ceiling on construction assistance under the Indira Awaas Yojana currently is Rs.20,000 per unit for plain areas and Rs.22,000 for hilly/difficult areas. The Gram Sabha is empowered to select the beneficiaries under the scheme. Further, the allotment of dwelling units should be in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chulahs are integral part of the IAY house. The construction of the house is the responsibility of the beneficiary. The IAY house is not to be constructed and delivery by any external agency, such as, Government Departments, NGOs, etc.

Conversion of Unserviceable Houses into *Pucca/ Semi-Pucca*

There are 103.1 lakh unserviceable *kutcha* houses, which require up gradation in the rural areas. As the need for upgradation is acutely felt, 20 percent of the IAY allocation had been earmarked for conversion of unserviceable *kutcha* houses into

pucca/semi - pucca houses with effect from April 1, 1999. A maximum assistance of Rs.10000/- per unit is provided for conversion of unserviceable *kutcha* houses into *pucca / semi pucca*.

Change in Criteria of Allocation Under Indira Awaas Yojana

During 1999-2000, allocation of funds under the Indira Awaas Yojana to the State/UTs has been made on the basis of the poverty ratios as approved by the Planning Commission and rural housing shortage figures drawn from Census 1991. Both parameters have been given equal weightage. In previous years, funds were allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of only poverty ratios, as approved by the Planning Commission. Similarly, allocations from the States to Districts have been made on the basis of proportion of SC/ST population and housing shortage. Earlier it was based on purely SC/ST population.

Credit - cum - Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing

The Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing was launched with effect from April 1, 1999. The scheme targets rural families having annual income up to Rs.32,000. While subsidy is restricted to Rs.10,000 the maximum loan amount that can be availed of is Rs.40,000. The subsidy portion is shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. The loan portion is to be disbursed by the commercial banks, housing finance institutions etc.

Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development

With a view to encouraging innovative, cost effective and environment friendly techniques in the building/housing sectors in rural areas, the Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development was launched with effect from April 1, 1999.

Setting up of Rural Building Centres

The objectives of the establishment of the Rural Building Centre are (a) technology transfer and information dissemination, (b) skill up gradation through training and (c) production of cost effective and environment friendly materials/components.

Two Building Centres in each State are to be set up during the current financial year on pilot basis. One centre is to be set up by a governmental institution and the other by an NGO. For setting up of a Building Centre, a one-time grant of Rs.15 lakh is provided.

Samagra Awaas Yojana

Samagra Awaas Yojana is a comprehensive housing scheme launched recently with a view to ensuring integrated provision of shelter, sanitation and drinking water. It has been decided to take up Samagra Awaas Yojana on pilot basis in one block each of 25 districts of 24 States and one Union Territory which have been identified for implementing the participatory approach under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The existing schemes of housing, drinking water and sanitation will follow the normal funding pattern. However, a special central assistance of Rs.25 lakh will be provided for each block for undertaking overall habitat development and IEC work with 10 percent contribution coming from the people.

National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat

A National Mission for Rural Housing and Habitat has been set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to facilitate induction of science and technology inputs on a continuous basis into the sector and providing convergence to technology, habitat and energy related issues with a goal to provide an affordable shelters to all in rural areas within a specified time frame and through community participation. In this regard, an Executive Council under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development and an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Rural Development has been constituted.

Training Courses

The Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the Human Settlement Management Institute of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. has organised three Training Programmes on "Rural Housing Project Formulation" of one-week duration each in Hyderabad, Guwahati and New Delhi. The course is meant for middle level executives and professionals working in DRDAs, Zila Parishads, Housing

Boards, Financial Institutions, Planning and Development authorities, engineers, architects, NGOs etc. involved in the implementation of rural housing and rural infrastructural development projects.

Financial Achievements

As a policy, government of Tamil Nadu provides fire proof RCC Reinforced Concrete Cement roofed houses, supplement Rs. 12,000 per house as additional roofing cost apart from its usual matching share to the central grant. Therefore the unit cost including sanitary latrine under this scheme is Rs 32,000 in normal terrain and Rs. 34,000 in difficult terrain. Government of India introduced two components under this scheme viz., (a) construction of new houses, (b) upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses. Though for upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses government of India fixed Rs. 10,000 unit cost and its share of Rs. 7500 per house. Government of Tamil Nadu benefits its share of Rs. 2500 per unit also provided Rs. 22,000 per house during 1999 – 2000.

Table 5.1 Financial Achievements Under Indira Awaas Yojana (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	O.B	Funds Released			Miscellaneous	Total	Fund	Utilization %	
		Central	State	Total	Receipts	Availability	Utilised	Availability	Release
1997-1998	1012.60	9537.78	10808.20	20345.98	230.08	21588.66	20881.44	96.72	102.63
1998-1999	707.23	7933.22	5076.73	13009.95	764.63	14481.80	13942.16	96.27	107.17
1999-2000	530.86	6819.81	7790.45	14610.26	1297.45	16438.57	16165.86	98.34	110.65
2000-2001	233.83	5067.75	5734.58	10802.33	415.65	11451.81	11057.34	96.61	102.19

Source: Department of Rural Development Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 5.1 reveals the financial achievements under IAY during the last five years (1996-2001). More than 94 per cent achievement was recorded against total available funds. The percentage of achievement was somewhat high against the total release. The percentage of achievement varied from 99 per cent to 110 per cent.

The total available fund in the housing programme varied from year to year. It ranged in between Rs. 215.88 crores and Rs 130.82 crores. It shows that the Central and State governments encouraged constructing houses for the poor. From 1999-2000

onwards, the government restructured the programmes and implemented in the form of new and kutcha houses.

The opening balance emerged in all the years due to various administrative and other regional problems. The government took some steps and reduced the opening balance considerably over the period.

Physical Achievements – IAY

Physical achievements under IAY are given in Table 5.2. The works were taken up and completed varied from year to year. The percentage of achievements varied in between 80 per cent and 100 per cent.

During 1997-98, the schemes were implemented under two separate programmes of IAY (RR). Aggregating together, they have completed 87,536 units. From 1998-99 onwards, the works were carried only in the name of IAY. The targets and the completed works varied from year to year. The district wise targets and achievements also varied, since the intensity of poverty prevails in the region and other specific problems. In general, the performance of IAY in terms of financial and physical achievements is very good in the State.

The IAY upgradation (Table 5.3) is the sub-scheme of rural housing implemented in the State. Hundred percent physical achievements were recorded in all the districts. It shows that the efforts taken by the officials as well as the people participated in the programme.

Credit-cum-Subsidy

The Credit-cum-Subsidy scheme intends to benefit the families just above the poverty line and subsidy is operated through DRDAs. Subsidy of Rs. 10,000 per house is provided for each unit, which is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. During 1999-2000, the total available funds stood at Rs. 2.48 crores. Later it was

enhanced by three times, viz. of Rs. 7.33 crores (Table 5.4). The financial achievements registered more than 92 per cent in both the years. This scheme received a good response among the categories of population just above the poverty line. But the performance of

Table 5.4 Financial Performance - C.C.S.

Year	Opening Balance	Funds Released (Rs. In lakhs)			Miscellaneous Receipts	Total Availability	Expenditure	Percentage
		Centre	State	Total				
1999-2000	-	186.20	62.07	248.27	-	248.27	235.16	95%
2000-2001	6.93	561.70	155.17	716.87	8.90	732.70	673.18	92%

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

physical achievements is far below the level of financial achievements (Table 5.5). Overall the physical achievements registered only at 49 per cent in the State. The physical achievements varied among the districts and ranged in between zero and hundred. However, a hundred per cent achievements recorded in eight districts of the State. It is observed that the programme-implementing officials took much initiative with the co-operation of the bankers and the beneficiaries.

Conclusion

In addition to the government of India's share, the State government provides fireproof RCC roofed houses; supplement Rs. 12,000 per house as additional roofing. The unit cost including sanitary latrine under this scheme is Rs. 32,000 in normal terrain and Rs. 34,000 in difficult terrain. For upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses, Government of India fixed Rs. 10,000 unit cost and its share of Rs. 7,500 per house. Government of Tamil Nadu besides its share of Rs. 2500 per unit also provided Rs. 22,000 per house during 1999-2000. More than 94 per cent financial achievement could be registered against the total available funds during the last five years (1996-2001). The works were taken up and completed varied from year to year. The percentage of physical achievements ranged in between 80 per cent and 100 per cent. The works were also carried out in the innovative schemes of IAY upgradation, CCS (Credit-cum-Subsidy),

etc. The CCS received a good response among the people; hence it was a success in this State. The financial achievements under CCS registered more than 92 per cent in both the years.

It is observed that the quality of the houses constructed under this programme is questionable. Due to the poor quality of construction, the houses were damaged through leaking, seepage during rainy days. The life of the houses was reduced over the period. In some regions, the houses were constructed with the participation of households and they had contributed labour and material. In such cases, the houses are in good condition. The houses were allotted to BPL categories at free of cost. There were some BPL categories did not have land patta and they could not enjoy the benefits.

Since the government constructed the houses free of cost, the general attitude among the beneficiaries was one of neglect in maintenance of their houses. They looked for the government to undertake repairs of the houses, whenever they were needed. In addition to the houses, the government provides smokeless chulahs and a toilet facility. These facilities were not in use almost in all the villages. In consultation with the beneficiary these provisions have to be made as per their culture, immediate need, etc.

**Table 5.1 Progress under Member of Parliament Local Area
Development Scheme (MPLADS) 1997-2001**

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crores)	No. of works taken up	No. of works completed	%
1997-1998	57	3210	2381	74.17
1998-1999	114	3393	1338	39.43
1999-2000	112	5171	5168	99.94
2000-2001	112	6052	5792	95.70
Total	395	11774	8887	75.48

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 5.2 Physical Achievements under Indira Awaas Yojana

Sl.No	District	(1997-98)			(1998-99)			(1999-2000)			(2000-2001)		
		Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up *	Completed	%	Taken up *	Completed	%	Taken up *	Completed	%
1	Kancheepuram	4043	2997	74.13	5977	4733	79.19	2343	2343	100.00	1511	1511	100.00
2	Tiruvallur	3550	2149	60.54	5328	5217	97.92	1722	1696	98.49	900	900	100.00
3	Cuddalore	4446	3315	74.56	6801	6801	100.00	1834	1834	100.00	1456	1243	85.37
4	Villupuram	5835	1596	27.35	9485	4294	45.27	7568	7568	100.00	1478	1478	100.00
5	Vellore	4246	4261	100.35	3746	3746	100.00	1964	1964	100.00	1777	1777	100.00
6	Tiruvannamalai	3827	2930	76.56	4180	3373	80.69	2271	2271	100.00	1314	1314	100.00
7	Salem	3057	3629	118.71	2531	2456	97.04	1244	1244	100.00	1133	1133	100.00
8	Namakkal	2360	2098	88.90	2196	2196	100.00	1350	1350	100.00	478	478	100.00
9	Dharmapuri	3019	2731	90.46	2268	2268	100.00	1377	1377	100.00	1219	1219	100.00
10	Erode	2891	2937	101.59	1731	1731	100.00	1020	1020	100.00	2163	2159	99.82
11	Coimbatore	2914	3505	120.28	2021	2021	100.00	1127	1127	100.00	1559	1534	98.40
12	The Nilgiris	955	482	50.47	954	945	99.06	197	197	100.00	822	761	92.58
13	Thanjavur	2722	2792	102.57	2389	2389	100.00	1163	1163	100.00	1781	1682	94.44
14	Nagapattinam	2919	2062	70.64	3847	3847	100.00	1348	1263	93.69	816	750	91.91
15	Tiruvarur	2529	1705	67.42	3443	2562	74.41	1739	1561	89.76	781	669	85.66
16	Tiruchirappalli	2094	1203	57.45	2470	2427	98.26	993	993	100.00	1590	1590	100.00
17	Karur	1074	962	89.57	1022	820	80.23	641	641	100.00	351	351	100.00
18	Perambalur	2045	2278	111.39	1731	1226	70.83	1217	1217	100.00	999	905	90.59
19	Pudukottai	1668	1183	70.92	1861	1861	100.00	900	900	100.00	1388	1388	100.00
20	Madurai	2146	2101	97.90	1443	1443	100.00	870	870	100.00	980	976	99.59
21	Theni	1093	871	79.69	1142	1022	89.49	447	447	100.00	217	216	99.54
22	Dindigul	2518	843	33.48	3141	3141	100.00	1076	1076	100.00	1425	1425	100.00
23	Ramanathapuram	1511	866	57.31	1795	929	51.75	1626	1604	98.65	2147	2147	100.00
24	Viruthunagar	1911	1219	63.79	2276	1965	86.34	1112	972	87.41	1066	1057	99.16
25	Sivagangai	1211	772	63.75	1313	1313	100.00	573	573	100.00	1243	1203	96.78
26	Tirunelveli	2892	3049	105.43	1725	1332	77.22	1513	1513	100.00	1133	1133	100.00
27	Tuticorin	1553	663	42.69	2178	1903	87.37	1042	1042	100.00	1370	1370	100.00
28	Kanniyakumari	569	631	110.90	246	246	100.00	94	94	100.00	1575	1575	100.00
	Total	71598	55830	77.98	79240	68207	86.08	40371	39920	98.88	34672	33944	97.90

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Govt of Tamil Nadu

* Values include spill over works

Table 5.3 Physical Achievements Under IAY-Upgradation

Sl.No	District	(1999-2000)			(2000-2001)		
		Taken up	Completed	Percentage	Taken up	Completed	Percentage
1	Kancheepuram	983	983	100	737	737	100
2	Tiruvallur	806	806	100	403	403	100
3	Cuddalore	917	917	100	706	706	100
4	Villupuram	1411	1411	100	706	706	100
5	Vellore	982	982	100	707	707	100
6	Tiruvannamalai	872	872	100	636	636	100
7	Salem	595	595	100	552	552	100
8	Namakkal	457	457	100	229	229	100
9	Dharmapuri	668	668	100	512	512	100
10	Erode	510	510	100	1069	1069	100
11	Coimbatore	564	564	100	766	766	100
12	The Nilgiris	94	94	100	451	451	100
13	Thanjavur	582	582	100	877	877	100
14	Nagapattinam	698	698	100	349	349	100
15	Tiruvarur	598	598	100	296	296	100
16	Tiruchirapalli	557	557	100	248	248	100
17	Karur	255	255	100	128	128	100
18	Perambalur	477	477	100	239	239	100
19	Pudukottai	390	390	100	685	685	100
20	Madurai	435	435	100	479	479	100
21	Theni	208	208	100	104	104	100
22	Dindigul	494	494	100	701	701	100
23	Ramanathapuram	394	394	100	1155	1155	100
24	Viruthunagar	438	438	100	328	328	100
25	Sivagangai	286	286	100	633	633	100
26	Tirunelveli	538	538	100	429	429	100
27	Tuticorin	394	394	100	676	676	100
28	Kanniyakumari	47	47	100	786	786	100
Total		15650	15650	100	15587	15587	100

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Govt of Tamil Nadu

Table 5.4 Financial Performance - C.C.S.

Year	Opening Balance	Funds Released (Rs. In lakhs)			Miscellaneous Receipts	Total availability	Expenditure	Percentage
		Centre	State	Total				
1999-2000	-	186.2	62.07	248.27	-	248.27	235.155	95%
2000-2001	6.926	561.7	155.173	716.873	8.902	732.701	673.183	92%

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 5.5 Physical Achievements Under CCS

Sl.No	District	(1999-2000)		
		Taken up	Completed	Percentage
1	Kancheepuram	241	56	23.24
2	Tiruvallur	295	29	9.83
3	Cuddalore	573	63	10.99
4	Villupuram	423	310	73.29
5	Vellore	294	242	82.31
6	Tiruvannamalai	261	82	31.42
7	Salem	180	0	0.00
8	Namakkal	137	137	100.00
9	Dharmapuri	197	197	100.00
10	Erode	153	153	100.00
11	Coimbatore	169	52	30.77
12	The Nilgiris	28	0	0.00
13	Thanjavur	174	40	22.99
14	Nagapattinam	211	15	7.11
15	Tiruvarur	179	22	12.29
16	Tiruchirapalli	150	38	25.33
17	Karur	77	77	100.00
18	Perambalur	143	114	79.72
19	Pudukottai	117	102	87.18
20	Madurai	130	89	68.46
21	Theni	63	0	0.00
22	Dindigul	148	13	8.78
23	Ramanathapuram	118	6	5.08
24	Viruthunagar	131	131	100.00
25	Sivagangai	85	0	0.00
26	Tirunelveli	161	161	100.00
27	Tuticorin	118	118	100.00
28	Kanniyakumari	14	14	100.00
Total		4970	2261	45.49

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Govt of Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER – VI

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Government of India introduced this scheme in 1993 where each MP (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) were allotted Rs. 1.00 crore per annum to take up developmental works in the constituency. The District Collectors and Commissioners of Corporation of Chennai implement the scheme. During the last four years (1997-2001), the number of works carried out in the State is presented in Table 6.1 and 6.2.

There are 39 Lok Sabha MPs and 18 Rajya Sabha MPs in the State. During 1997-98, the allotment was made Rs. 57.00 crores and for the year 1998-99 enhanced to Rs.114 crores. The amount released for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 were Rs. 112.00 crores each. During this period, 6052 works were carried out in the State.

Table 6.1 Progress under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in the State of Tamil Nadu 1997-2001

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crores)	No. of works taken up	No. of works completed	%
1997-1998	57	3210	2381	74.17
1998-1999	114	3393	1338	39.43
1999-2000	112	5171	5168	99.94
2000-2001	112	6052	5792	95.70
Total	395	11774	8887	75.48

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

During the last four years, the government of India released Rs. 395 crores for the implementation of MPLAD. But they could not utilise the funds due to various problems viz. selection of works, implementation of works as per the guidelines, natural reasons like flood, heavy downpour, climate etc.

Physical Achievements

District wise physical achievements are presented in Table 6.2. During the last four years (1997-2001), 14,679 works were completed. The percentage of achievement was 82. The MPs were empowered to create some critical infrastructure in his/her constituency as per the need of the population. There is no clear trend perceived as to the works, which have been taken up and completed so far. Year to year variations have been there in the works. The percentage of achievement varied from 39 to 99. During the year 1998-99, the performance was very poor. There were some districts, which registered no performance at all. It reveals that the MPs as well as the authorities, who were implementing the programmes, could not use the available fund. To make the programme a good success, the hurdles have to be identified and policies amended suitably, facilitating the utilisation of money within the period.

Conclusion

MPLAD was launched during 1993 and earmarked rupees one crore per annum to take up developmental works in the constituency. In response to the programme, the allocation of funds gradually were enhanced Rs.2 crores per annum. The physical achievements registered under this programme were not satisfactory due to some regional problems in execution of works. To make the program a good success, the hurdles have to be identified and policies amended suitably in an environmental perspective.

**Table 6.1 Progress under Member of Parliament Local Area
Development Scheme (MPLADS) 1997-2001**

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crores)	No. of works taken up	No. of works completed	%
1997-1998	57	3210	2381	74.17
1998-1999	114	3393	1338	39.43
1999-2000	112	5171	5168	99.94
2000-2001	112	6052	5792	95.70
Total	395	11774	8887	75.48

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 6.2 Physical Achievements Under MPLADS in the State of Tamil Nadu

SI.No	District	(1997-98)			(1998-99)			(1999-2000)			(2000-2001)			Total		
		Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%
1	Kancheepuram	135	107	79.26	61	4	6.56	202	201	99.50	115	102	88.70	513	414	80.70
2	Tiruvallur	69	34	49.28	100	4	4.00	145	144	99.31	175	138	78.86	489	320	65.44
3	Cuddalore	7	6	85.71	120	96	80.00	244	244	100.00	154	140	90.91	525	486	92.57
4	Villupuram	72	50	69.44	200	31	15.50	233	233	100.00	289	284	98.27	794	598	75.31
5	Vellore	187	137	73.26	114	71	62.28	426	426	100.00	389	385	98.97	1116	1019	91.31
6	Tiruvannamalai	67	31	46.27	80	12	15.00	144	144	100.00	206	204	99.03	497	391	78.67
7	Salem	279	255	91.40	380	317	83.42	165	165	100.00	324	321	99.07	1148	1058	92.16
8	Namakkal	112	109	97.32	123	111	90.24	204	204	100.00	288	288	100.00	727	712	97.94
9	Dharmapuri	101	91	90.10	152	128	84.21	231	231	100.00	221	220	99.55	705	670	95.04
10	Erode	47	31	65.96	236	78	33.05	142	142	100.00	183	180	98.36	608	431	70.89
11	Coimbatore	226	223	98.67	209	100	47.85	309	309	100.00	374	332	88.77	1118	964	86.23
12	The Nilgiris	63	63	100	9	6	66.67	40	40	100.00	121	108	89.26	233	217	93.13
13	Thanjavur	84	28	33.33	74	4	5.41	124	124	100.00	279	261	93.55	561	417	74.33
14	Nagapattinam	65	18	27.69	78	30	38.46	215	215	100.00	256	251	98.05	614	514	83.71
15	Tiruvarur	66	27	40.91	31	4	12.90	124	123	99.19	152	127	83.55	373	281	75.34
16	Tiruchirapalli	163	126	77.30	83	5	6.02	142	142	100.00	222	213	95.95	610	486	79.67
17	Karur	41	0	0.00	49	0	0.00	108	108	100.00	73	73	100.00	271	181	66.79
18	Perambalur	25	20	80.00	50	14	28.00	82	82	100.00	183	181	98.91	340	297	87.35
19	Pudukottai	85	28	32.94	64	40	62.50	73	73	100.00	177	170	96.05	399	311	77.94
20	Madurai	111	105	94.59	161	95	59.01	315	315	100.00	307	301	98.05	894	816	91.28
21	Theni	8	6	75.00	83	2	2.41	68	68	100.00	167	159	95.21	326	235	72.09
22	Dindigul	144	144	100.00	53	33	62.26	113	113	100.00	109	108	99.08	419	398	94.99
23	Ramanathapuram	102	68	66.67	245	41	16.73	242	242	100.00	167	164	98.20	756	515	68.12
24	Viruthunagar	97	48	49.48	85	14	16.47	120	120	100.00	156	156	100.00	458	338	73.80
25	Sivagangai	128	94	73.44	106	0	0.00	69	69	100.00	49	47	95.92	352	210	59.66
26	Tirunelveli	328	193	58.84	134	0	0.00	356	356	100.00	268	258	96.27	1086	807	74.31
27	Tuticorin	110	66	60.00	95	0	0.00	195	195	100.00	213	188	88.26	613	449	73.25
28	Kanniyakumari	288	273	94.79	218	98	44.95	340	340	100.00	435	433	99.54	1281	1144	89.31
	Total	3210	2381	74.17	3393	1338	39.43	5171	5168	99.94	6052	5792	95.70	17826	14679	82.35

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Govt of Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER - VII

RURAL SANITATION

Rural sanitation is a State subject and is undertaken by the State Government under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programmes (MNP). The Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) supplements the efforts of the States. The Programme was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to the women. The concept of sanitation includes safe disposal of solid and liquid waste including human excrete and personal, domestic and environmental hygiene.

Objectives

- Accelerate coverage of rural population, specially among the households below the poverty line (BPL), with sanitation facilities.
- Generate felt need through awareness creation and health education involving Voluntary Organisations (VOs) and Panchayat Raj Institution (PRIs).
- Eradicate manual scavenging by converting all existing dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies to support other objectives.

Programme Components

- Construction of individual sanitary latrines for the households below the poverty line with subsidy where demand exists.
- Encourage other households to buy facilities through markets, including sanitary marts.
- Assist in setting up of sanitary marts.
- Launch intensive awareness campaigns in selected areas.
- Establish sanitary complexes exclusively for women,

- Encourage locally suitable and acceptable models of latrines.
- Promote total sanitation of the village through construction of drains, soakage pits for liquid and solid waste disposal.

Change of policy

Keeping in view the experiences gained by the Central Government, NGOs and other implementing agencies in programme implementation during the Eighth Plan, the revised strategy for the Ninth Plan is as under:

- Shift from a high subsidy to a low subsidy regime.
- Greater household involvement.
- Choice of technology according to customer preferences.
- Development of backup services-trained masons, building materials through Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres.
- Restructuring of Programme guidelines, especially increasing choice of technology, which is location specific.
- Intensive IEC campaign.
- Closer liaison with Prasar Bharati and other media.
- Emphasis on school sanitation – Coordination with the Department of Education.
- Tie up with FICCI, ASSOCHAM, cooperatives, women's groups, self-help groups, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Integrated child Development Scheme (ICDS), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) and NGOs.
- Seek Institutional Finance, open dialogue with National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) etc.,

New Initiatives

The Programme has been radically changed with effect April 1, 1999. The restructured CRSP will move away from the principle of State wise allocation primarily based on poverty criteria to a "demand driven" approach in a phased manner with a view to achieving at least 50 percent coverage of the rural population by the end of the Ninth Plan period. The revised criteria are as under:

- Fifty percent allocation for Total Sanitation Campaigns (TSCs) in select districts during the first year.
- Balance 50 percent for the existing but modified “allocation-based” programme.
- Progressively phasing out the “allocation-based” programme.

Total Sanitation Campaign

A Total Sanitation Campaign designed to suit district specific requirements. TSC were implemented in phases with some start-up funds made available for preliminary IEC work. The Total Sanitation Campaign envisages a synergistic interaction between the Government machinery, active NGO participation, intensive IEC, the provision of an alternative delivery system and more flexible, demand oriented construction norms. The following norms are being adopted for financing the different components of TSC.

Pattern of Subsidy for Household Latrines

Subsidy shall be available for the simplest and least expensive (Yet sustainable) latrines and for the purpose of this scheme a duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise only of “Basic Low Cost Unit” (BLCU) without the super structure. The maximum subsidy allowed is Rs 500 per unit and the States/UTs wishing to adopt a single flat rate of subsidy, will be free to do so, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 inclusive of both GOI and State shares. The financing pattern (subsidy) for the BLCU is given below:

Table: 7.1 Financing Pattern of BLCU

Sl.No	BLCU cost (Rs)	Contribution (as percentage) to the cost		
		Centre	State	Beneficiary
1.	Up to Rs 625	Up to 60%	20%	20%
2.	Between Rs. 625 and 1000	Up to 30%	30%	40%
3.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Modifications

To allow time for the proper grounding of the campaign approach, the Cabinet approved the continuation of existing but modified “allocation Based” programme with provision for Progressive phasing out. While 50 percent of the funds will be earmarked for the first year, only 30 percent will be earmarked in the next, followed by 10 percent in the subsequent years mainly to handle spill over costs and small pending commitments.

The extent of subsidy from the Centre/State Government and the levels of contribution by the Beneficiaries/Panchayat Raj Institutions in respect of each component of the programme as under:

Table 7.2 Component of the Programme

Components	Subsidy Contribution by		
	Centre	State	User/Panchayat
Construction of sanitary latrines and conversion of dry latrines for individual households below the poverty line.	As per the table-1 under TSC		
School Sanitation	60%	30%	10%
Village complex for Women	40%	40%	20%
Total Sanitation package for Women	50%	40%	10%
Awareness campaigns health education, demand Creation, etc.	Up to 50% of annual allocation		Nil
Administrative cost	Up to 5% of annual allocation		Nil
RSM / PC	Up to 5% of annual allocation		Nil

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Strategy for School Sanitation

Despite being a vital component of Sanitation the school sanitation has long been neglected, though there was a feeble attempt made to provide such facilities in Higher Secondary Schools under the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. While recognising the need for school sanitation, both from the point of view of children's rights and the fact that school children have potential of acting as the most persuasive advocates of sanitation in their own households, it is proposed to construct toilets in all the rural schools (Separate complex for boys and girls) by the end of Ninth Plan. The unit cost shall not exceed Rs 20000 and the level of subsidy has been fixed in the ratio of 60:30 for the Centre, State and Panchayats/Schools respectively. Ten percent of the funds under TSC will be earmarked for school Sanitation. In order to accelerate the coverage of sanitation facilities in the rural schools, CRSP funds will be dovetailed with other programmes like Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme, District Primary Education Programme etc.

Financial Achievements

During 1999-2000, the Government of India restructured the rural sanitation programme. This Programme was implemented under two components viz. 1) Total Sanitation Campaign and 2) Allocation Based Programme. Initially, the component TSC was implemented in Cuddalore, Perambalur, Vellore and Coimbatore districts. Rs 5.14 crores were sanctioned to meet the expenditure. Table 7.3 reveals the financial achievements registered under the component 'allocation based'. During 1999-2000, the total allocation made was Rs. 8.26 crores and they had actually utilised Rs. 9.32 crores. Putting the percentage of achievement at 112 per cent. In the subsequent year 2000-2001, the total allocation was drastically reduced to Rs. 3.68 crores and the achievement rate was 104 per cent. TSC allocation and expenditure figures were excluded. Allocation based works were not taken in the districts of Villupuram and Coimbatore, where only the other components of the programme were introduced. The district wise performance was found to vary between zero and 575 percent. It shows that the awareness about

sanitation was very high in some districts, evoking a good response for the programme among the people.

Physical Achievements

In the Rural Sanitation Programme, the following works were completed (upto march 2001) in the State: (i) 60,785 individual household latrines, (ii) 142 school latrines (iii) 48 Health Centers for Women and (iv) 13 Rural Health Dispensaries. Total sanitation campaign project envisages on demand driven approach with greater public participation and more emphasis would be given for IEC activities to create awareness among the rural masses. District wise physical achievements are given in Table 7.4. During the last two years, the physical achievements recorded, close to hundred percent. The same trend could be seen in all the districts, wherever the works were assigned. The question arises here, whether the provisions are useful to the people or not. To answer this question, an attempt has been made to gather information from the users and the same is presented in the primary data analysis.

Conclusion

The Rural Sanitation programme was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to the women. The programme was restructured and introduced during April 1999. As per the revision, fifty per cent allocation for total sanitation campaign (TSC) in select districts and the balance for the 'allocation based programme'. Subsidy was provided to construct household latrine viz. Basic Low Cost Unit (BLCU) without the super structure.

In general, the performance of financial achievements was satisfactory, but the district wise performance was found to vary among the districts. So far, they created 60,785 individual household latrines, 142 school latrines, 48 health centers for women and 13 Rural Health Dispensaries. The implementing authorities faced various difficulties in execution of the programme, particularly household latrine. The subsidy for household latrine Rs.500 is not enough to construct a toilet. The officials struggled to identify the

beneficiaries, hence they could provide the subsidy to the people who were constructed / constructing the toilets. If this practice continues, the benefits could not trickle down to the target groups. On the other hand, the people could not contribute and construct the toilet for their use. According to them, the toilets are not needed immediately. To make the environment neat and clean, the policy has to be amended suitably and introduce the same. Besides, awareness has to be created among the people, to make the programme as success.

Table 7.3 Financial Achievements under RCRSP

Sl.No	District	1999-2000*			2000-2001*		
		Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation	Expenditure	%
1	Kancheepuram	37.50	40.686	108.50	26.263	29.66	112.92
2	Thiruvallur	34.36	34.355	100.00	20.038	34.94	174.36
3	Cuddalore	51.65	52.621	101.88	0.971	0.00	0.00
4	Villupuram	10.92	56.113	513.68	0	0.00	0.00
5	Vellore	52.92	55.327	104.54	3.189	0.00	0.00
6	Tiruvannamalai	52.14	55.327	106.12	29.645	29.94	101.01
7	Salem	24.54	27.731	113.00	15.6	15.69	100.55
8	Namakkal	22.63	22.631	100.00	15.043	13.26	88.11
9	Dharmapuri	41.73	44.923	107.64	22.032	22.34	101.40
10	Erode	28.93	32.119	111.02	15.24	12.05	79.07
11	Coimbatore	34.90	34.903	100.00	0	0.00	0.00
12	The Nilgiris	3.89	3.89	100.01	1.338	1.34	100.00
13	Thanjavur	34.08	37.267	109.36	21.119	22.72	107.58
14	Nagapattinam	24.65	27.835	112.94	16.621	12.45	74.91
15	Tiruvarur	24.47	27.662	113.03	16.51	16.40	99.31
16	Tiruchi	23.50	26.691	113.57	16.075	19.37	120.51
17	karur	11.86	11.861	100.00	4.762	6.66	139.90
18	Perambalur	18.20	21.385	117.53	3.189	0.00	0.00
19	Pudukottai	35.79	38.979	108.91	18.582	18.19	97.87
20	Madurai	24.90	28.087	112.81	16.716	16.72	100.05
21	Theni	10.60	10.591	99.94	3.982	5.33	133.90
22	Dindigul	24.63	27.82	112.95	14.033	11.80	84.07
23	Ramanathapuram	32.23	35.416	109.89	16.51	13.31	80.62
24	Virudhunagar	25.63	28.823	112.44	17.068	9.89	57.92
25	Sivagangai	24.90	28.086	112.81	17.082	12.81	75.01
26	Tirunelveli	33.86	37.053	109.42	16.598	24.80	149.43
27	Tuticorin	23.55	26.742	113.54	15.897	12.71	79.94
28	Kanniyakumari	57.47	57.466	100.00	4.069	23.40	575.01
Total		826.43	932.39	112.82	368.172	385.76	104.78

Source: Dept. of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

* Financial progress excludes TSC

Table 7.4 Physical progress under RCRSP

Sl.No	District	RCRSP*			RCRSP (AB)			RCRSP (TSC)		
		1999-2000			2000-2001			2000-2001		
		Total Works	Completed	%	Total Works	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%
1	Kancheepuram	7013	7013	100	3364	3363	99.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Thiruvallur	8048	8048	100	2800	2800	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Cuddalore	9374	9374	100	0	0	0.00	4149.00	4149.00	100
4	Villupuram	19	19	100	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Vellore	9123	9123	100	0	0	0.00	10783.00	10783.00	100
6	Tiruvannamalai	9312	9312	100	4475	4475	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Salem	4195	4195	100	2010	2010	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Namakkal	3592	3592	100	1724	1724	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Dharmapuri	6378	6378	100	3050	3050	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Erode	3700	3700	100	1832	1832	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Coimbatore	4218	4218	100	0	0	0.00	6131.00	6094.00	99.40
12	The Nilgiris	299	299	100	185	185	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Thanjavur	6380	6380	100	3059	3059	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Nagapattinam	4710	4710	100	2255	2255	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Tiruvarur	2446	2446	100	2242	2242	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Tiruchi	4412	4412	100	2122	2122	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	karur	1716	1716	100	822	822	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Perambalur	3488	3488	100	0	0	0.00	1116.00	826.00	74.01
19	Pudukottai	5396	5396	100	2588	2588	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madurai	4672	4672	100	2239	2239	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Theni	1418	1418	100	677	677	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Dindigul	3321	3321	100	1613	1613	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Ramanathapuram	4798	4798	100	2428	2428	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Virudhunagar	4872	4872	100	2337	2337	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Sivagangai	4670	4670	100	2313	2313	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tirunelveli	4613	4613	100	2208	2208	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Tuticorin	4422	4422	100	2120	2120	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Kanniyakumari	10986	10986	100	521	521	100	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	137591	137591	100	48984	48983	.00	22179.00	21852.00	98.53

Source: Dept. of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu.

* Physical progress exclusive TSC

CHAPTER – VIII

BIOGAS AND CHULAHS

This is a fully centrally sponsored scheme with an aim of preventing deforestation and to promote use of environment friendly non conventional energy sources to improve hygiene, rural sanitation, and to produce enriched manure.

Objectives

- Promoting usage of eco-friendly non Conventional Energy Sources for lighting, cooking, pumping water etc.
- To improve rural sanitation and hygiene by using cattle dung and linking toilets for production of additional energy.
- For producing enriched natural manure.
- The balance portion towards the total cost of the Bio Gas plant has to be met by the beneficiaries themselves either out of own funds or through loan.
- An amount of Rs.500/- provided in addition for installation and maintenance of the plant to the Turnkey Agent.
- The approximate cost of one Biogas plant catering the needs of a family of 5 members is Rs.9400/- (Biogas plants of size 2-3 Cu.m). The subsidy pattern has been standardised into a single rate for all sizes of plant up to 10 Cu.M.
- Village wise approach has been suggested for implementation i.e. instead of spreading out the allocation among all villages to its fullest extent irrespective of numbers has been envisaged.

Subsidy rates are as follows

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| a. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Marginal Farmers, Small Farmers, Landless Agricultural Labourers, irrespective of sizes. | - |
| | Rs.2300 per plant. |
| b. For Nilgiris district | Rs.3200/- |
| c. Others (General) | Rs.1800/- |

The balance portion towards the total cost of the Bio Gas plant has to be met by the beneficiaries themselves either out of own funds or through loan.

- An amount of Rs.500/- provided in addition for installation and maintenance of the plant to the Turnkey Agent.
- The approximate cost of one Biogas plant catering the needs of a family of 5 members is Rs.9400/- (Biogas plants of size 2-3 Cu.M).
- The amount of cow dung required would be 25Kgs-50Kgs (from 2-3 cattle) per day.

Apart from dung, press mud and bagesse can also be used.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- This is a Central programme with no State contribution.
- Since inception of the scheme 1,36,632 plants have been installed. Out of these, plants are more than 5 years old, and are under repair, have been identified. These number almost 21,402 plants in all districts.

Methodology Followed in Accessing the Subsidy Component in the Districts

In the districts, presently NPBD scheme is implemented through Blocks. The District Administration does the actual execution of the plants for a specific period. The beneficiary approaches the block Construction of Bio gas plants. The application is then processed / verified and tied up with a Bank by the Extension Officer (ADW). On

provisional sanction by Bank (or own funds) proposal is sent to District Rural Development Agency for release of advance subsidy to Bank. For plants executed through own funds, the subsidy is released only after completion report verified at the preliminary level by the RWO/E.O. (ADW) countersigned by B.D.O reaches the District Rural Development Agency. It is then once again verified by A.E. (BG)/Technician and subsidy released to the beneficiary through Block Development Officer.

Financial Achievements

Normally, the first installment of funds allocated for the year is released in the month of September. Final installment is released only after submission of the performance report and Utilisation certificates for the first installment. The time for filling of expenditure and utilisation certificate is September 30th of the consequent year. Thereafter only the second and final installment shall be released along with first installment of the next year.

But in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, both the years' allocation had been received in the current year itself and necessary Utilisation certificate sent to Government of India. Nothing is due from Government of India for both NPIC and NPBD for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

Physical Achievements

Year wise physical achievements under Biogas development project are presented in Table 8.1. During the last five years, the physical achievements were recorded more than 80 per cent. During 1996-97 the target was fixed to 4000 units. But in later years 1998-2000, the target level was considerably reduced to 1500. Again, the target was increased to 2000 units. The Government of India, keeping in view of the availability of funds, fixed these targets.

Table 8.1 Year wise Physical Achievements BIOGAS

Year	Target	Achievement	%
1996-1997	4,000	3,205	80.13
1997-1998	2,000	1,764	88.20
1998-1999	1,500	1,495	99.67
1999 -2000	1,500	1,425	95.00
2000-2001	2,000	2,009	100.45

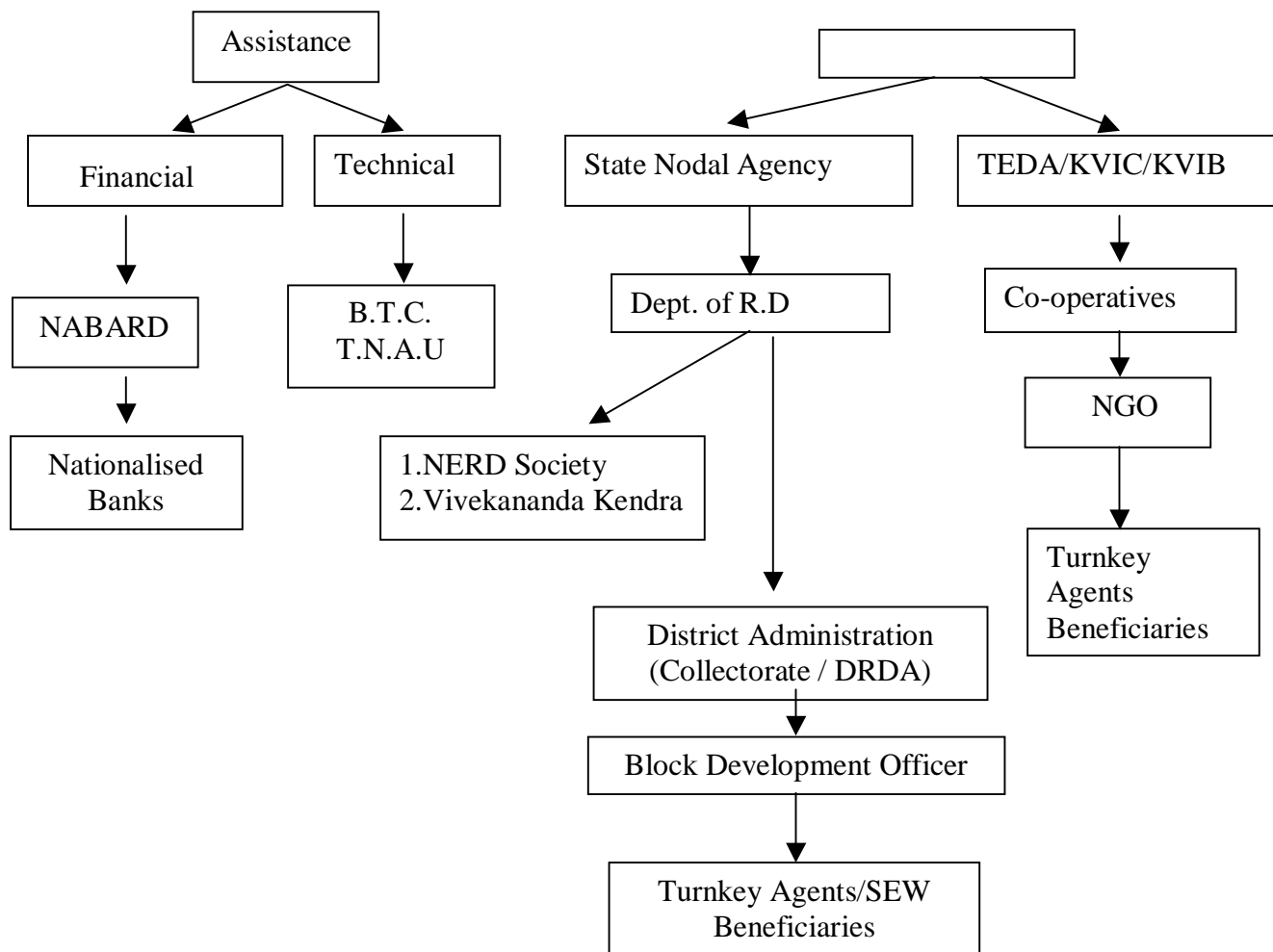
Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 8.2 gives district wise physical achievements under biogas development in the State of Tamil Nadu. In total, the physical achievements were recorded 89 per cent during the last five years. The target was 11,031 and the achievement was 9810.

During 1996-97, there are some districts viz. Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Thiruvannamalai, Nagapattinam and Karur registered very poor performance in erection of biogas units. On the other hand, 15 districts performance was very high and stood at more than hundred percent. It shows that the people made use of the available resources in the region.

In the rest of the years, the performance level gradually increased from 80 per cent to 95 per cent. The Government of India administered various rates of subsidies among the regions and the deprived population. In Nilgiris district, the subsidies earmarked were put at Rs. 3,200 to meet the additional expenses in erection of biogas units in the hilly region. However, the performance in the region is very poor and they erected only 32 units during the last five years. The success of the programme depends upon the participation of the village population and the awareness created by the Government Officials and Other Non-Governmental Organisations. It is also observed that to feed cattle is costly now-a-days and hence the farmers are using machinery in the place of cattle. Further, the size of common grazing lands was reduced due to the growth of population in the region. Besides, some other alternative local energy, LPG, Kerosene are available. The primary data is not available to confirm the regular uses of biogas in the villages and their working condition.

**BIOGAS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



National Programme on Improved Chulahs

This is a centrally sponsored programme launched with the aim for conservation of fuel energy and use of improved chulahs to eliminate smoke from kitchen, prevent deforestation and drudgery of rural women. Upto 1997-98, about 20 lakhs chulahs was installed. With allocation of Rs. 36.00 lakhs during 1998-99, they had installed 86,553 chulahs. This programme was continued in 1999-2000 by the Government of India and 61,291 chulahs were installed with Rs. 36.00 lakhs of subsidy.

During 2000-2001 the financial and physical achievements was satisfactory. The amount of allocation increased to Rs. 60 lakhs. These funds were provided to install chulahs. The State Government installed 67,321 chulahs as per the guidelines of the Government of India.

Conclusion

Biogas project is a centrally sponsored programme with an aim of preventing of deforestation and to promote the use of environment friendly non-conventional energy sources for lighting, cooking, pumping water, etc. Since inception of the scheme 1,36,632 plants were installed. Of these, 21,402 plants were more than 5 year old and were under repair in the State. The physical performance was gradually improved and reached hundred percent during the last five years. The users of the biogas are willing to switch over to alternative energy viz. LPG, Kerosene, etc. The non-availability of grazing lands and the feeding cost of the cattle were emerged as the main causes to switchover to alternative energy sources.

Provision of smokeless chulahs is a centrally sponsored programme launched with the aim for conservation of fuel energy, eliminate indoor air pollution, prevent deforestation and drudging of rural women. The financial and physical achievements were satisfactory in the State. However these chulahs were not used almost by all the beneficiaries. The reasons were: size is not enough to use the local firewood, broken, in some cases indoor air pollution. The Government has to rethink to provide these type of chulahs. According to their culture and need, chulahs may be provided.

Table 8.2 District wise Physical and Financial achievements under Biogas Development in Tamil Nadu

Sl.No	Dist. Name	1997-1998			1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001			Total		
		Tar.	Ach.	%	Tar.	Ach.	%	Tar.	Ach.	%	Tar.	Ach.	%	Tar.	Ach.	%
1	Kancheepuram	70	58	83	35	35	100	30	30	100	30	30	100	165	153	93
2	Tiruvallur	75	31	41	38	22	58	30	18	60	30	9	30	173	80	46
3	Cuddalore	130	19	15	65	48	74	35	35	100	50	50	100	280	152	54
4	Villupuram	190	192	101	95	70	74	75	25	33.333	70	75	107.14	430	362	84
5	Vellore	200	202	101	100	101	101	75	101	134.67	75	76	101.33	450	480	107
6	Thiruvannamalai	200	94	47	100	29	29	75	45	60	75	72	96	450	240	53
7	Salem	240	240	100	120	85	71	90	100	111.11	90	75	83.333	540	500	93
8	Namakkal	160	160	100	80	80	100	60	50	83.333	60	60	100	360	350	97
9	Dharmapuri	200	239	120	100	109	109	75	102	136	100	80	80	475	530	112
10	Erode	400	401	100	200	200	100	150	165	110	100	100	100	850	866	102
11	Coimbatore	350	246	70	175	175	100	135	150	111.11	130	135	103.85	790	706	89
12	Nilgiris	5	10	200	3	3	100	3	3	100	3	3	100	14	19	136
13	Thanjavur	80	89	111	40	40	100	40	40	100	30	30	100	190	199	105
14	Nagapattinam	0	0	0	50	63	126	30	65	216.67	40	41	102.5	120	169	141
15	Thiruvarur	200	51	26	50	50	100	40	40	100	40	40	100	330	181	55
16	Tiruchirapalli	160	162	101	80	80	100	60	70	116.67	60	60	100	360	372	103
17	Karur	120	8	7	60	74	123	45	45	100	50	45	90	275	172	63
18	Perambalur	40	40	100	20	13	65	15	15	100	15	15	100	90	83	92
19	Pudukottai	120	54	45	60	51	85	45	45	100	45	35	77.778	270	185	69
20	Madurai	150	91	61	75	75	100	60	26	43.333	50	60	120	335	252	75
21	Theni	80	43	54	40	40	100	30	40	133.33	30	30	100	180	153	85
22	Dindigul	115	105	91	57	57	100	40	40	100	40	40	100	252	242	96
23	Ramanathapuram	115	118	103	57	75	132	40	40	100	40	37	92.5	252	270	107
24	Virudhunagar	100	100	100	50	26	52	40	40	100	36	36	100	226	202	89
25	Sivaganga	100	100	100	50	26	52	35	35	100	36	26	72.222	221	187	85
26	Tirunelveli	200	151	76	100	46	46	75	75	100	75	75	100	450	347	77
27	Tutocorin	100	100	100	50	45	90	40	17	42.5	50	40	80	240	202	84
28	Kanyakumari	100	101	101	50	46	92	32	38	118.75	50	50	100	232	235	101
	Total	4000	3205	80	2000	1764	88	1500	1495	99.667	1500	1425	95	9000	7889	88

Source: Dept. of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu.

CHAPTER – IX

ANNA MARUMALARCHI THITTAM (*ANNA RENAISSANCE SCHEME*)

Introduction

In the ancient Tamil Nadu, the villages were the basic structure of socio economic development. Inscriptions found in **Uthiramerur** of **Kancheepuram** district are the testimony for the existence of Local Self Governments even during Chola Period of 7th Century AD. But Colonial rules of British have considerably destroyed this delegate ancient system and the continuous urbanization has further disturbed the socio economic and political structure in rural areas. Tamil Nadu being the second urbanized state next to Maharashtra has to face the twin problems of growing slums on the one side and unstable and unsustainable rural economy on the other side. During post independence era, the famous axiom “India lives in its villages” witnessed massive focus on socio-economic developments of rural areas; through the promotion of local self Governments for the better Community Participation.

Community Development Programme was launched on 2nd October 1952 to bring out an integrated development of rural areas covering the social, cultural, economic aspect of community life. The main focus was on the complete development of available human and material resources on an area basis with the initiative and active participation of people themselves to raise the rural Community to a higher standard of living. The emphasis was on the felt need of the people inculcating a community sense and community participation. Decades after these developments it did not fulfill the needs and aspirations of the basic amenities and infrastructure, as the requirements were phenomenal compared to the available resources.

Therefore during 1980-81 self-sufficiency programme was launched in Tamil Nadu to provide basic minimum amenities in the rural areas to the level of urban areas within short period of time. Nine well-defined components were identified under self-sufficiency Programme, for better targeting.

Components Targeted Under Self Sufficiency Programme

- Protected Water supply to provide potable water to all habitations
- Link Roads and Culverts
- Improvement of Minor Irrigation Resources for stabilizing the irrigation
- Pathway to burial ground, Adi-Dravida Colonies and School Buildings
- Rural Dispensaries to control and eradicate communicable diseases
- Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
- Housing for Adi Dravidas
- Latrines for Women

In Phase-I (80-81) 69 Blocks, in Phase-II (81-82) 150 Blocks and in Phase-III (82-83) remaining 159 Blocks were covered under Self Sufficiency Programme. There was a substantial participation by the local bodies and community in the process of implementation. However, with the growing aspirations of the public, for a higher service level and better living standards their needs and aspirations remained unfulfilled.

Growing Slums in urban areas and complex urban poverty were increasingly recognized as the reflection of inadequate developments in the village and our failure to sustain the desired development levels of employment generation and service level. Further, in the changing scenario convergence of programmes particularly in the areas of poverty reduction, employment generation, social sector development programmes at village Panchayat level being the closest institution of local Self Government at grass root level to the public were found indispensable. This gave birth to a new approach in Village Development through a Programme Called **Anna Maru Malarchi Thittam (Anna Renaissance Scheme)**. This is in stark contrast to our earlier approach where blocks were treated as unit of development. In this scheme, Village Panchayats were

recognized as unit of planning for implementation of such socio-economic development Programme.

In the new context of democratic decentralization and strengthening the institutions of grass root level democracy through Panchayat Raj Institutions as self sustaining Institutions of local self governance to facilitate the convergence of programmes and services under this new Programme was found necessary. The Scheme was named after the great Tamil Venerable Leader Aringnar **C.N.Annadurai** who said, “Panchayats and Panchayats Unions are the vital basic structure of independent India, our democracy would not be prosperous and constructive if this structure is not strengthened”.

Scheme’s Approach and Methodology

1. Villages as Unit of Development

The closest democratic institutions to the public in the rural areas are Village Panchayats. These are the little democracies, which has to plan and implement schemes for the prosperity of its people. At this level, public participation will be effective, and resource management will be sustainable assuring lasting and holistic development. The socio-economic development has to be equitable to reduce disparity and achieve social justice, which is the basic concept of local self-Governance. While inaugurating the Anna Renaissance Scheme during 1997-98, the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu remarked, **“The villages are the backbone of India said the father of our nation. But I say they are the veins of Tamil Nadu and hence, these veins have to be redefined. The blood circulation in this vein should be proper, then only the heart will function and Tamil Nadu will prosper. I Appeal to all those who contribute to the prosperity of Tamil Nadu in this way to support my endeavor, and to offer esteem co-operation to the government and I inaugurate Anna Renaissance Scheme”**. Accordingly, one village Panchayat for every Legislative Assembly Constituency shall be covered every year under this scheme. In this way focus is given to cover all the 12619 Village Panchayats over a period of time in a phased manner.

2. Concept and approach

The concept of Anna Renaissance Scheme is to bring out holistic development of village Panchayats by providing all necessary minimum needs and basic amenities, infrastructure and to improve the living standard of people through convergence of programmes and to make such villages as a model for socio-economic development. There are 212 Rural Assembly Constituencies when the scheme was implemented. Every year one village Panchayat in rural assembly constituency was identified for implementation of this programme by giving priority to the villages on certain pre-determined criteria. The scheme will focus on the Participatory Planning and implementation through Village Panchayat for covering key sectors like Potable Drinking Water, Education, Health care, Nutrition, Housing and Street Lights, Roads and Lanes, Public Distribution System, etc. This scheme will also cover the eligible beneficiaries under the society security welfare programmes. Therefore, the scheme essentially includes individual beneficiary programmes for enhancing the livelihood opportunities of rural poor with Poverty Alleviation, Employment Assurance, Housing Programmes, Strengthening the Village Infra-structure and Basic Amenities. On the schedule of **Camps and Campaigns** in a mission mode approach and institutionalize such efforts for sustaining the programme for public awareness and dissemination of knowledge to improve the quality of life.

3.Guidelines

3.1. Selection of Villages

Each Member of the Legislative Assembly Constituency shall select a village Panchayat in his constituency every year on **anyone or more** of the criteria indicated and shall mention the criterion clearly on the basis of which the selection was made and the name of the Village Panchayat in writing to the District Collector. The selection shall be made only once and will be final. All collectors should check the selected village

panchayats as per the criteria and if found eligible, can accord approval, intimate the same to the president, village Panchayat and member of the legislative assembly.

3.2 Preparation of Panchayat Village Development Plan

Methodology of Preparing Village Development Plan through Participatory Process

As a first step, after selecting the Village Panchayat, local revenue and development will be toned up the visit of officers team comprising of **Thasildar**, Block Development Officer and officials of Social Welfare, AdiDravida Welfare, Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Other development departments as a team similar to mass contact programme. As a part of confidence building exercise they will study local problems, identify the infrastructure gaps and community needs to ensure full coverage of welfare and development schemes.

Second step relates the conduct of a **Rapid Appraisal of Resource Endowments (RARE)**. The Appraisal comprises of a rapid survey to access the available resources and the gap in the seven basic services namely, (I) drinking water, (ii) primary education, (iii) health, (iv) nutrition, (v) housing, (vi) roads and streets, (vii) public distribution system, etc. The development plan for a village should be developed on the basis of (a) the survey report brought out under RARE and (b) the petitions received during Mass contact / grievance day. The village Development Plan can be prepared with the help of the officers of Rural Development, Revenue and other Departments. Rural Welfare Officers (Makkal Nala Paniyalargal) of the concerned panchayats can also be engaged along with the other staff. Block Development officer will be responsible for to integrate the sectoral development plans and prepare a draft village plan.

The third step will be regular mass contact programme and launching of the Anna Marum- alarchi Thittam. After toning up local administrative setup, Collector / DRO / Project Officer DRDA will conduct a regular Mass Contact Programme in the village. All district level officers will attend the meeting, which will be preferably conducted in the

morning. The District Collector will appraise the public about the Anna Marumalarchi Thittam and also various government schemes to be implemented in the village. Petitions will be received from the public. These petitions will be scrutinized for redressal. Simultaneously, health camps, eye camps, exhibition may be conducted displaying various Government Department Activities. Veterinary camps etc. can be organized on mass contact day. The village plan will have details on 2 parts in the following way:

Part I –General Information on the village including a report on natural resources appraisal.

Part II consist of

- a) *Schemes for community needs*: Details of sectorwise, department wise works like roads, school buildings, water tanks, buildings for noon meal centers, Community centers, PDS, Livestock centers, etc. with estimates and source of funding for the execution should be identified.
- b) *Schemes for individuals needs* like issue of house patta, construction of group house, housing loan, benefits under SGSY, Women Development Programme (Mahalir Thittam), etc.
- c) *Procedure for Allocating Funds*: Allocation of funds in the state level should be made proportionate to the number of assembly constituencies and at district level to village should be made, 75% on population basis and 25% on need basis as decided by the district collector.
- d) *Convergence and dovetailing of schemes*: Ongoing schemes already approved in the current year can be converged for implementation in the Panchayat selected under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam. These schemes can be treated as dovetailed ones.
- e) *Programmes not Involving Financial Commitment*: These need more integration, Co-ordination, facilitation and liasoning – for example filling up of the Doctor’s post in Primary Health Centre, Teacher’s post lying vacant, or provision of a bus stop etc.

- f) *Campaign for Quality of life improvement:* While drawing up village Development Plan for the panchayats special campaign programme for a year should also be planned to improve quality of life of the people in the panchayat. Education / literacy for all, health care cover for all, housing for all families, environmental sanitation, forestry coverage are the campaigns to be undertaken during the mission campaign conducted every week. Such campaigns and camps can be organized by linking Arivoli to eradicate illiteracy, and to achieve universal education or using blindness control movement, leprosy eradication programme, to campaign for health and nutrition, prohibition propaganda, small savings campaign, or similar programmes can be brought under this. Hence a calendar of campaigns can be prepared in the plan for the implementation over a period of one year.

3.3. Approval of The Village Plan by The Gram Sabha

The draft village plan so prepared is only a tentative one. This should be placed in the village panchayat and after getting the views it should be brought before the gram sabha by convening a special meeting and work should be prioritized, all proposal including calendar of campaigns finalised. As far as possible, schemes identified should be dovetailed with the ongoing schemes. Rural Water Supply Scheme for Drinking Water facilities in these villages will be funded through appropriate programmes by Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board. Only in the case of schemes, which cannot be dovetailed, provision should be made from the special grant under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam allocated to the district.

3.4. Schemes to be incorporated in The Plan

Development Schemes: Priority should be given in the fulfillment of the following seven basic amenities as detailed below:

- a) **Potable Drinking Water:** Habitation with more than 150 population should be provided with piped water supply from Power Pump Scheme or Combined Water Supply Scheme. In smaller habitations for every 50 population one hand pump

with an assured supply of 40 lpcd will be ensured. Power Pump Schemes will be executed by TWAD. Other Schemes like handpump, extension of pipeline, etc will be executed by village panchayats.

- b) **Education:** Adequate number of primary schools as per government norms of government and adequate building space, drinking water, toilet for the existing primary schools/Middle Schools/Higher Secondary Schools shall be provided. In case of high and higher Secondary schools computer education as per latest guidelines of government in school education Dept shall be fully implemented. Universal education for all and minimum education upto eighth standard for girl children, adult non-formal education for illiterate, achieving the goal of cent percent literacy etc. should be the main goal. Special efforts will be made for the enrollment of the school dropouts.
- c) **Health Care:** Access to minimum health services to the villagers through Health Sub Centers and Primary Health Centers should be ensured. Improvement of available facilities in these centres can be executed. Health check up and curative health care for all students in the schools in the panchayat shall be undertaken as per Bright Life Scheme (Valvoli Thittam). Preventive and Promotive health education on immunization, pre-natal childcare, family welfare activities etc. through organizing campaigns should be undertaken in a sustainable manner. Efforts should be focussed on health education apart from convergence of all necessary health services.
- d) **Nutrition:** Providing buildings and other infrastructure like drinking water for ICDS/Noon Meal Centers, Kitchen Sheds to the school noon meal centers, etc establishment of Balwadies (Nursery) / Noon Meal centers, etc on need basis as per existing norms. Arrange for providing nutritious food through Balwadies upto 3 years of age and at Noon Meal Centers after 3 years of age. Special campaign

can be organized for propagating the nutrition and the diets particularly targeted to educate mother groups on the value of locally available nutritious food.

- e) **Housing and Street Lights:** Issue of house site pattas and construction of houseless families, rural housing loan to the eligible beneficiaries not having own house shall be arranged. Provision of household toilets and group toilets should also be organized. All huts are provided with hut lights. Streetlights are also provided to all habitations as per norms.
- f) **Upgradation of Roads and Lanes:** Black topping of roads, which mainly connects villages with more than 100 populations. Paving of village roads, small lanes and by lanes in the village shall also be taken up. Upgrading of all other link roads and streets with minimum standard of metalling or coverage with cut stones, bricks, cement depending on local needs and availability of resources topped.
- g) **Fair Price Shops:** Providing the access to the fair price shops within 2 kms. distances, either by creation of new shops or by subcenters. Pucca building has to be constructed for main fair price shop and it should be located in the village. Formation of village vigilance committee to ensure proper functioning of PDS shops, issue of family cards to all eligible families and elimination of all bogus cards should be ensured.
- h) **Schemes for Individual Beneficiaries:** Under the individual benefit schemes, eligible beneficiaries should be accommodated in free distribution of house site pattas, monthly old age pension schemes, and other welfare schemes. As far as possible all eligible beneficiaries under SGSY should be covered. Self-help groups should be formed under village panchayats. Efforts should be made to link villages with the telephone, establishment of post office, and to provide library and television for all habitations in the panchayat.

- i) **Other necessary Schemes/Services:** Abolition of child labor, improving sanitation in the village through Central Rural Sanitation Programme, enforcement of prohibition, opening of Small Savings account etc. should be fulfilled as far as possible. Similarly other asset creation works can be taken up.

3.5. Funding

Government would sanction special grant under the scheme every year besides convergence of other ongoing programmes including rural water supply programmes implemented by TWAD board. After exhausting funds converged under dovetailing with State and Central schemes like EAS / JRY / MLACD / MPLAD / DDP / Tenth Finance commission grant etc, gap alone can be filled up from the public grant sanctioned by government under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam. Government is sanctioning Rs.75 crores as a special grant to be apportioned among the Village Panchayats approved by the District Collectors on the need basis; however, each district will be allotted funds only on per capita basis. This means on the basis of 1991 census Population for each Anna Marumalarchi village Panchayat, Director of Rural Development will draw and disburse the amount in 4 installments.

However, funds release will not be constraint in the implementation of Anna Marumalarchi Thittam. If advance release is needed for any district, the same will be done. Expenses on the survey, projectisation, and documentation of village development plan and IEC activities will be met from the 2% of the total funds released to a district. Balance 98% and saving from the above 2% will be utilized for works.

3.6. Mode of Execution

All the works under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam other than dovetailed schemes shall be executed through open tender system. In the case of dovetailed schemes, the respective scheme guidelines will be applicable while executing the works. Collector will

have the discretion of deciding the executing agency. Even line Departments may be entrusted with works.

3.7. District Level Committee

For the purpose of scrutinizing the plan, monitoring and reviewing the progress, a District Level Committee comprising of the following members will be formed. The committee will be meet once a month, take stock of the progress and problems, provide guidance to the implementing agencies and remain in overall charge of the programme implementation in the district.

The District Level Committee will comprise of:

- District Collector – Chairman
- Project Officer (DRDA) – Member Secretary
- All Members of the Legislative Assembly
- Concerned Panchayat Presidents
- Concerned Panchayat Union Chairman
- District Head of Development Departments
- A NGO to be co-opted by the Collector

3.8. Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

Collectors shall organise IEC activities through print and electronic media, pamphlets, bit notices etc. highlighting the principles of Anna Marumalarchi Thittam and its success stories. Villagers should have the opportunity to see thematic development / welfare oriented Video films suitable to them. Director of Rural development will prepare draft document of state development report on the Anna Marumalarchi Thittam and submit to government by June end of next year for approval and publication.

3.9. Documentation

The district collector should document various process of this scheme implementation starting from Mass Contact Programme, Survey for preparing Village development plan upto completion of the works for evaluating the scheme impact on the village community. Further, documenting deliberations, keeping photographs and videos etc. will be very useful for comparison. He can also document RARE Survey as base line study and compare position in the post Anna Marumalarchi Thittam period to make development impact analysis. Purpose is to bring out a book at the State level on the success and impact of this Programme.

3.10 Financial Achievements

Table 9.1 reveals the sources of funding under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam. The major sources of the scheme are: AMT special grant, Rural Development Department, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) and some other minor sources were merged under the category of other sources. The total fund generated under this scheme increased from Rs. 172.25 crores during 1997-98 to Rs. 176.75 crores during 2000-2001. During the last four years, there is no constant increase in the fund generation.

A percentage analysis was carried out to see the trend of the contribution of the respective organizations (Table 9.2). Overall, AMT special grant increased from 30 per cent to 42 per cent over the period of last four years. Similarly, TWAD fund also increased from 33 per cent to 38 per cent up to the year of 2000-2001. However, the share of RD Department and other sources share fell considerably from 30 per cent to 15 per cent and 6.7 per cent to 3.02 respectively.

The financial achievements of the last four years recorded more than 86 per cent (Table 9.3). The same trend could be noticed in all the districts during the last four years.

3.11 Physical Achievements

Out of 12169 village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu 212 Village Panchayats were covered during 1997-98. In the year 1999-2000, 211 Village Panchayats were covered. Priority of execution of works was accorded to Drinking Water, Roads, Streets, Street Lights, School Buildings, Noon Meal Centers and Building for Public Distribution System. Table 9.4 gives a picture of the total number of works that were taken up and completed in the State of Tamil Nadu. During the first three years, the physical achievements recorded more than 98 per cent. It shows that the scheme received a good response among the public. The authorities too involved themselves in the works in order to carry out the programmes successfully. During the year 2000-2001, the physical achievements recorded at 89 per cent. The performance is slightly lower as compared to the earlier periods. It is observed that some of the districts could not carry out the works within the stipulated period of time.

Tables 9.5 and 9.6 show the nature of works taken up under AMT, which had been classified into four categories viz. roads, water, buildings and other works. It could be observed that there was continuity maintained in those works given in the nature of works carried out. Depending on the need of the village, the works were taken up. The percentage share of the works is very high in other categories. The district wise analysis also reveals the same.

Table 9.7 describes the district-wise, panchayat-wise and year-wise AMTs implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last four years (1997-98 to 2000-01) and its size of population. The size of the population of the panchayat villages is varied significantly and it ranged in between 1114 and 21338. It is observed that the programmes implemented in all the districts of the State and the programme coverage in terms of number of panchayats is more or less same among the districts. The size and density of population may not be equal among the villages, due to the opportunities prevail in the regions. However, importance has been given to the villages those who have poor infrastructure for their developmental activities.

Conclusion

The aim of AMT is to bring out holistic development of village panchayats by providing all necessary minimum needs and basic amenities, infrastructure and to improve the living standard of the people through convergence of programmes and to make such villages as a model for socio-economic development. There were 212 rural assembly constituencies when the scheme was implemented. Every year one village Panchayat in rural assembly constituency was identified for implementation of the programme by giving the priority to the villages on certain predetermined criteria. During the last four years, 844 village panchayats were covered under this programme. The total fund generated under this programme increased from Rs. 172.52 Crores (1997-98) to Rs. 176.75 Crores (2000-2001). During the last four years, there has not been any constant increase in the fund generated and allotted to this scheme.

The various works undertaken assured the following order of points: Drinking Water, Roads, Street Lights, School Buildings, Noon Meal Centers and Building for public Distribution System. During the first three years, the physical achievements recorded more than 98 percent. It shows that the scheme received a good response among the public. Depending on the need of the village, the particular works were taken up in various villages.

However it could be observed that the identification of the villages was based on political influence, violating the guidelines of the program. In some cases, town panchayats were enlisted as rural panchayats, to enable them to enjoy the benefits of the programme. A few problems were also noticed in the programmes implemented villages. They are: 1) funds allotted on the basis of population and ignoring the area coverage, hence the works were partially completed. 2) Allotment of group houses to the above BPL category due to the non-availability of patta of the BPL categories. It is suggested that the above-mentioned problems may be rectified in implementation of the programme in the rest of the panchayats in the State. This unique program is successfully going on in this State, and this programme may be emulated by other States to avoid dose inefficiency of various development programmes.

Table 9.1 Sources of Funding Under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No	District	1997-98					1998-99					1999-2000					2000-2001				
		AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others	Total	AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others	Total	AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others	Total	AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others	Total
1	Kancheepuram	263.0	254.2	248.5	0.0	765.8	360.7	192.7	351.1	0.0	904.5	262.5	164.1	485.3	0.0	911.9	285.7	131.5	207.0	0.0	624.2
2	Tiruvallur	275.0	115.1	220.0	0.0	610.1	274.6	46.9	147.0	0.0	468.5	313.5	32.3	270.0	7.5	623.2	285.7	47.6	350.6	0.0	683.9
3	Cuddalore	166.4	168.7	163.7	519.4	1018.2	268.9	78.5	209.8	37.9	595.0	220.8	59.4	159.5	8.1	447.8	321.4	124.7	144.4	25.5	616.1
4	Villupuram	250.6	249.5	144.6	0.0	644.6	327.2	139.8	198.6	20.9	686.5	341.3	114.1	171.1	61.5	688.1	428.6	114.1	171.1	61.5	775.4
5	Vellore	349.4	372.3	438.3	101.5	1261.5	430.6	207.9	524.6	110.8	1273.9	462.2	183.9	490.9	6.1	1143.0	428.6	183.9	490.9	6.1	1109.4
6	Thiruvannamalai	140.3	104.9	157.3	18.3	420.7	190.0	129.3	324.5	30.1	673.7	213.4	61.7	293.2	0.0	568.4	321.4	103.9	277.5	0.0	702.9
7	Salem	293.9	502.2	541.5	73.4	1411.0	410.1	173.9	400.0	11.9	995.9	377.1	104.7	490.2	62.0	1034.0	321.4	163.4	1140.0	62.1	1686.9
8	Namakkal	122.5	149.9	130.4	0.0	402.9	240.0	150.1	180.9	12.2	583.2	197.0	95.4	276.6	20.4	589.4	214.3	95.4	276.6	20.4	606.7
9	Dharmapuri	292.4	288.9	337.2	0.0	918.6	340.1	203.1	620.0	0.0	1163.2	348.9	94.7	401.7	0.0	845.3	357.1	96.8	385.0	0.0	838.9
10	Erode	318.6	317.9	560.9	0.0	1197.4	450.7	213.9	659.1	4.1	1327.8	506.5	70.7	244.0	4.0	825.2	392.9	78.7	423.4	0.0	895.0
11	Coimbatore	347.3	387.9	151.8	81.5	968.6	462.6	205.4	267.2	38.6	973.8	394.4	273.3	120.0	0.0	787.6	428.6	173.8	297.0	0.0	899.4
12	Nilgiris	90.2	223.9	145.4	36.5	496.0	147.1	238.2	204.9	40.1	630.3	257.1	232.4	466.6	220.6	1176.7	107.1	196.7	116.0	154.2	573.9
13	Thanjavur	154.3	141.5	148.9	69.2	513.8	272.6	210.2	181.8	120.8	785.4	257.1	99.7	154.3	13.1	524.1	321.4	148.4	165.1	19.2	654.1
14	Nagapattinam	104.2	125.6	116.7	0.0	346.5	173.5	112.3	50.4	0.0	336.2	176.3	47.9	72.2	0.0	296.4	214.3	64.2	115.7	0.0	394.1
15	Thiruvarur	107.1	105.3	84.5	0.0	296.9	112.6	127.7	83.0	3.2	326.5	114.3	145.6	116.7	0.0	376.6	178.6	178.6	0.0	0.0	357.1
16	Tiruchirapalli	180.8	130.6	136.0	0.0	447.4	373.7	78.6	191.0	0.0	643.3	301.3	41.4	264.8	0.0	607.6	250.0	79.7	212.6	0.0	542.3
17	Karur	113.0	140.8	120.8	22.1	396.8	162.0	53.7	117.0	0.0	332.6	187.3	24.1	106.5	1.0	318.9	142.9	106.5	107.0	0.0	356.3
18	Perambalur	79.4	139.9	92.9	6.8	319.1	152.9	83.7	158.6	63.4	458.6	148.3	88.5	103.3	53.0	393.1	178.6	55.6	186.0	29.5	449.7
19	Pudukottai	120.5	175.9	229.0	125.9	651.3	128.9	72.5	194.7	31.6	427.7	159.6	50.4	237.5	82.3	529.8	178.6	67.5	186.5	11.7	444.3
20	Madurai	118.5	181.4	213.9	0.0	513.7	303.9	88.4	165.8	13.9	571.9	241.9	46.0	138.0	71.8	497.7	250.0	37.5	179.0	34.5	501.0
21	Theni	121.3	86.9	61.3	94.3	363.8	170.1	51.6	104.8	0.0	326.6	199.3	21.6	156.0	0.3	377.2	178.6	27.6	122.0	2.7	330.8
22	Dindigul	175.3	128.9	261.9	0.0	566.0	378.7	120.3	300.0	9.0	807.9	336.4	79.7	227.9	39.0	682.9	250.0	107.2	255.0	103.1	715.3
23	Ramanathapuram	62.3	81.3	59.6	5.8	209.0	176.5	75.9	74.4	5.3	332.0	169.7	110.1	75.6	1.3	356.7	178.6	110.1	77.6	2.0	368.3
24	Virudhunagar	198.3	62.6	260.7	0.0	521.6	246.8	79.6	185.0	0.0	511.4	317.0	23.1	24.3	0.0	364.4	214.3	30.5	83.0	0.0	327.8
25	Sivaganga	67.9	81.5	121.0	0.0	270.3	67.5	68.8	130.4	0.0	266.7	73.1	24.1	102.0	2.2	201.3	178.6	13.8	155.0	2.3	349.7
26	Tirunelveli	241.5	246.4	401.3	0.0	889.3	309.9	107.3	221.4	0.0	638.5	332.1	73.4	221.8	26.9	654.2	392.9	70.1	311.3	0.0	774.2
27	Tuticorin	168.7	92.6	63.9	0.0	325.1	274.0	80.2	135.5	0.0	489.7	282.2	38.0	84.5	95.1	499.8	250.0	64.3	203.8	0.0	518.0
28	Kanniyakumari	263.5	136.8	79.5	0.0	479.8	294.0	90.9	109.2	0.0	494.1	309.7	40.0	121.0	0.0	470.7	250.0	102.3	228.0	0.0	580.3
	Total	5186.2	5193.6	5691.2	1154.7	17225.7	7500.0	3481.1	6490.6	553.9	18025.6	7500.0	2440.2	6075.5	776.2	16791.9	7500.0	2774.2	6866.9	534.7	17675.8

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 9.2 Sources of Funding Under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam: Percentage Share

Sl.No	District	1997-98				1998-99				1999-2000				2000-2001			
		AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others	AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others	AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others	AMT	RD Dept	TWAD	Others
1	Kancheepuram	34.35	33.20	32.45	0.00	39.88	21.30	38.82	0.00	28.79	18.00	53.22	0.00	45.77	21.07	33.16	0.00
2	Tiruvallur	45.07	18.87	36.06	0.00	58.62	10.01	31.38	0.00	50.30	5.18	43.32	1.20	41.78	6.96	51.26	0.00
3	Cuddalore	16.34	16.57	16.08	51.01	45.19	13.20	35.25	6.36	49.30	13.27	35.62	1.81	52.17	20.25	23.44	4.14
4	Villupuram	38.87	38.70	22.43	0.00	47.67	20.36	28.93	3.04	49.60	16.59	24.87	8.94	55.27	14.72	22.07	7.94
5	Vellore	27.70	29.51	34.75	8.05	33.80	16.32	41.18	8.70	40.44	16.09	42.95	0.53	38.63	16.57	44.25	0.55
6	Thiruvannamalai	33.35	24.93	37.38	4.34	28.19	19.19	48.16	4.46	37.55	10.86	51.59	0.00	45.73	14.79	39.48	0.00
7	Salem	20.83	35.59	38.37	5.20	41.18	17.46	40.16	1.20	36.47	10.13	47.40	6.00	19.05	9.69	67.58	3.68
8	Namakkal	30.42	37.22	32.37	0.00	41.15	25.73	31.02	2.10	33.43	16.18	46.93	3.46	35.32	15.72	45.59	3.36
9	Dharmapuri	31.83	31.46	36.71	0.00	29.24	17.46	53.30	0.00	41.27	11.20	47.52	0.00	42.57	11.54	45.89	0.00
10	Erode	26.61	26.55	46.84	0.00	33.94	16.11	49.64	0.31	61.38	8.57	29.57	0.48	43.90	8.80	47.31	0.00
11	Coimbatore	35.86	40.05	15.68	8.41	47.50	21.09	27.44	3.96	50.07	34.70	15.24	0.00	47.65	19.33	33.02	0.00
12	Nilgiris	18.19	45.14	29.31	7.35	23.34	37.79	32.50	6.36	21.85	19.75	39.65	18.75	18.67	34.26	20.21	26.86
13	Thanjavur	30.03	27.53	28.97	13.46	34.71	26.76	23.15	15.38	49.05	19.02	29.44	2.49	49.14	22.69	25.24	2.93
14	Nagapattinam	30.07	36.25	33.68	0.00	51.60	33.41	14.99	0.00	59.48	16.16	24.35	0.00	54.38	16.28	29.35	0.00
15	Thiruvarur	36.07	35.47	28.46	0.00	34.47	39.11	25.43	0.99	30.34	38.67	30.99	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
16	Tiruchirapalli	40.41	29.20	30.40	0.00	58.10	12.21	29.69	0.00	49.60	6.81	43.59	0.00	46.10	14.70	39.20	0.00
17	Karur	28.48	35.49	30.45	5.58	48.69	16.14	35.17	0.00	58.74	7.55	33.40	0.31	40.09	29.88	30.03	0.00
18	Perambalur	24.90	43.86	29.10	2.14	33.33	18.25	34.59	13.83	37.73	22.51	26.28	13.48	39.71	12.37	41.36	6.56
19	Pudukottai	18.50	27.01	35.16	19.34	30.13	16.95	45.53	7.39	30.12	9.52	44.83	15.54	40.19	15.19	41.98	2.64
20	Madurai	23.07	35.30	41.63	0.00	53.14	15.45	28.99	2.42	48.60	9.24	27.73	14.43	49.91	7.48	35.73	6.89
21	Theni	33.36	23.89	16.84	25.92	52.09	15.81	32.10	0.00	52.84	5.73	41.36	0.08	53.99	8.33	36.87	0.82
22	Dindigul	30.97	22.77	46.26	0.00	46.87	14.89	37.13	1.11	49.26	11.67	33.37	5.71	34.95	14.99	35.65	14.41
23	Ramanathapuram	29.80	38.91	28.52	2.77	53.16	22.85	22.39	1.60	47.57	30.86	21.20	0.37	48.49	29.89	21.08	0.54
24	Virudhunagar	38.01	12.01	49.98	0.00	48.26	15.57	36.17	0.00	87.00	6.33	6.68	0.00	65.38	9.30	25.32	0.00
25	Sivaganga	25.10	30.15	44.75	0.00	25.31	25.79	48.90	0.00	36.29	11.98	50.67	1.07	51.07	3.96	44.33	0.65
26	Tirunelveli	27.16	27.71	45.13	0.00	48.53	16.80	34.67	0.00	50.77	11.22	33.90	4.11	50.75	9.05	40.20	0.00
27	Tuticorin	51.88	28.47	19.65	0.00	55.95	16.38	27.67	0.00	56.45	7.61	16.91	19.03	48.26	12.41	39.33	0.00
28	Kanniyakumari	54.91	28.52	16.57	0.00	59.50	18.40	22.10	0.00	65.80	8.49	25.71	0.00	43.08	17.62	39.29	0.00
	Total	30.11	30.15	33.04	6.70	41.61	19.31	36.01	3.07	44.66	14.53	36.18	4.62	42.43	15.70	38.85	3.02

Source: Computed

Table 9.3 Financial Achievements Under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
		Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation	Expenditure	%
1	Kancheepuram	765.75	756.95	98.85	905.1	900.72	99.52	909.441	850.545	93.52	624.2	614.7	98.47
2	Tiruvallur	610.08	590.96	96.87	468.52	457.44	97.64	623.206	573.66	92.05	683.86	617.4	90.28
3	Cuddalore	1019.15	1011.06	99.21	595	582.33	97.87	455.67	333.81	73.26	616.08	547.9	88.93
4	Villupuram	644.64	641.86	99.57	686.47	686.51	100.01	688.101	565.79	82.22	775.36	774.5	99.89
5	Vellore	1260.95	1166.14	92.48	1273.9	1018.4	79.94	1136.578	936.934	82.43	1109.39	1102.5	99.38
6	Thiruvannamalai	420.74	367.36	87.31	673.74	660.9	98.09	568.405	401.35	70.61	702.9	703.3	100.06
7	Salem	1409.47	1362.16	96.64	995.77	924.01	92.79	1026.7	836.79	81.50	1686.92	1675.1	99.30
8	Namakkal	402.89	397.83	98.74	583.23	580.06	99.46	589.359	319.232	54.17	606.65	605.5	99.80
9	Dharmapuri	918.55	911.67	99.25	1163.2	921.82	79.25	845.289	578.099	68.39	838.94	826.1	98.47
10	Erode	1197.36	1101.08	91.96	1327.82	1099.96	82.84	825.17	781.2	94.67	894.98	811.7	90.69
11	Coimbatore	968.58	968.74	100.02	973.79	972.85	99.90	787.634	781.88	99.27	899.39	796.1	88.51
12	Nilgiris	495.96	495.96	100.00	630.31	561.83	89.14	1181.196	668.708	56.61	573.939	567.4	98.86
13	Thanjavur	513.83	487.79	94.93	785.42	705.68	89.85	524.061	467.34	89.18	654.13	614.4	93.92
14	Nagapattinam	346.55	316.96	91.46	336.16	307.92	91.60	295.938	249.6	84.34	394.09	343.7	87.21
15	Tiruvarur	296.88	290.47	97.84	326.48	322.44	98.76	376.679	328.32	87.16	357.14	196.5	55.02
16	Tiruchirappalli	447.44	447.45	100.00	643.32	643.29	100.00	607.578	584.22	96.16	542.31	540.6	99.68
17	Karur	396.75	396.75	100.00	332.63	332.63	100.00	318.003	281.23	88.44	356.34	353.4	99.18
18	Perambalur	319.06	301.28	94.43	458.55	384.7	83.89	393.14	265.079	67.43	449.68	425.6	94.65
19	Pudukottai	651.28	646.71	99.30	427.67	422.56	98.81	529.827	470.73	88.85	444.3	383.7	86.35
20	Madurai	513.69	507.31	98.76	574.66	562.27	97.84	507.677	487.188	95.96	500.95	508.5	101.50
21	Theni	369.78	369.78	100.00	326.58	326.58	100.00	377.21	361.125	95.74	330.776	295.6	89.35
22	Dindigul	565.83	565.83	100.00	807.88	807.84	100.00	682.946	660.65	96.74	715.31	710.6	99.34
23	Ramanathapuram	204.59	169.38	82.79	299.36	273.08	91.22	356.686	304.09	85.25	368.25	364.2	98.89
24	Virudhunagar	521.58	521.58	100.00	511.43	511.41	100.00	364.395	364.395	100.00	327.76	311.2	94.96
25	Sivaganga	270.29	266.04	98.43	296.692	290.02	97.75	201.319	193.223	95.98	349.68	311.2	88.99
26	Tirunelveli	889.14	771.01	86.71	638.51	568.7	89.07	654.196	494.23	75.55	774.17	763.7	98.64
27	Tuticorin	325.12	324.18	99.71	489.73	481.36	98.29	500.996	498.719	99.55	518.01	481.2	92.90
28	Kanniyakumari	479.81	441.05	91.92	493.63	460.72	93.33	464.475	408.825	88.02	580.26	523.2	90.16
	Total	17225.74	16595.34	96.34	18025.552	16768.03	93.02	16791.88	14046.962	83.65	17675.77	16769.1	94.87

Source: Computed

Table 9.4 Physical Achievements Under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (No. of works)

Sl.No	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
		Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%
1	Kancheepuram	1188	1188	100	677	677	100	472	461	97.67	560	470	83.93
2	Tiruvallur	389	389	100	486	485	99.79	320	311	97.19	443	420	94.81
3	Cuddalore	706	706	100	488	488	100	974	951	97.64	1275	692	54.27
4	Villupuram	1564	1564	100	1282	1282	100	616	602	97.73	669	664	99.25
5	Vellore	2119	2119	100	1852	1852	100	1670	1670	100.00	1039	1036	99.71
6	Thiruvannamalai	742	742	100	696	696	100	728	696	95.60	2704	2701	99.89
7	Salem	1818	1818	100	1091	1091	100	1618	1616	99.88	1409	1332	94.54
8	Namakkal	905	905	100	784	784	100	778	775	99.61	368	368	100.00
9	Dharmapuri	2482	2482	100	912	912	100	576	560	97.22	690	649	94.06
10	Erode	1248	1248	100	1168	1168	100	949	922	97.15	690	677	98.12
11	Coimbatore	2856	2856	100	1908	1908	100	2570	2570	100.00	2048	1849	90.28
12	Nilgiris	533	533	100	597	596	99.83	396	365	92.17	458	414	90.39
13	Thanjavur	1043	1043	100	998	998	100	739	735	99.46	807	252	31.23
14	Nagapattinam	350	350	100	478	478	100	370	367	99.19	233	61	26.18
15	Thiruvarur	672	672	100	391	391	100	507	500	98.62	387	286	73.90
16	Tiruchirapalli	848	848	100	909	909	100	892	892	100.00	947	924	97.57
17	Karur	682	682	100	233	233	100	211	202	95.73	208	208	100.00
18	Perambalur	1606	1606	100	1267	1265	99.84	338	315	93.20	362	344	95.03
19	Pudukottai	1150	1150	100	469	469	100	538	532	98.88	433	216	49.88
20	Madurai	729	729	100	2013	2013	100	684	684	100.00	414	409	98.79
21	Theni	561	561	100	437	437	100	333	331	99.40	316	288	91.14
22	Dindigul	1448	1448	100	1044	1043	99.90	635	631	99.37	1454	1454	100.00
23	Ramanathapuram	561	561	100	635	635	100	592	565	95.44	789	557	70.60
24	Virudhunagar	168	168	100	289	289	100	304	304	100.00	165	163	98.79
25	Sivaganga	1293	1293	100	250	250	100	159	156	98.11	254	171	67.32
26	Tirunelveli	659	659	100	559	558	99.82	690	678	98.26	907	907	100.00
27	Tuticorin	486	486	100	1001	1001	100	803	803	100.00	856	808	94.39
28	Kanyakumari	866	866	100	983	982	99.90	1706	1702	99.77	3467	3387	97.69
Total		29672	29672	100	23897	23890	99.97	21168	20896	98.72	24352	21707	89.14

Source: Computed

Table 9.5 Nature of works taken up under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam

Sl.No	District	1997-98				1998-99				1999-2000				2000-2001			
		Roads	Water	Buildings	Others	Roads	Water	Buildings	Others	Roads	Water	Buildings	Others	Roads	Water	Buildings	Others
1	Kancheepuram	20	99	744	325	86	86	388	117	67	72	244	89	160	37	353	10
2	Tiruvallur	153	63	64	109	116	73	103	192	111	26	34	149	91	56	36	260
3	Cuddalore	53	49	319	285	91	80	202	115	34	62	170	708	105	89	904	177
4	Villupuram	90	59	1315	100	103	62	873	244	131	43	380	62	264	67	135	203
5	Vellore	218	171	80	1650	226	201	73	1352	313	152	422	783	303	97	299	340
6	Thiruvannamalai	41	60	36	605	62	111	33	490	51	86	37	554	170	40	22	2472
7	Salem	215	163	575	865	104	89	511	387	159	122	244	1093	154	165	324	766
8	Namakkal	33	44	737	91	66	60	520	138	99	44	229	406	80	37	200	51
9	Dharmapuri	74	143	503	1762	51	225	224	412	63	91	324	98	173	67	439	11
1	Erode	106	209	724	209	117	161	398	492	110	185	178	476	74	86	279	251
11	Coimbatore	84	123	653	1996	128	111	473	1196	195	74	337	1951	284	63	50	1651
12	Nilgiris	11	78	236	208	17	32	45	504	32	51	77	236	150	22	100	186
13	Thanjavur	120	49	165	709	188	81	229	501	134	43	181	381	135	34	324	314
14	Nagapattinam	40	30	211	69	49	29	354	46	46	17	121	186	38	15	7	173
15	Thiruvarur	41	26	541	64	30	24	205	132	64	34	265	144	50	6	0	331
16	Tiruchirapalli	65	10	136	637	87	88	45	689	98	46	82	666	109	35	127	676
17	Karur	33	51	173	425	26	43	92	72	64	34	36	77	85	38	28	57
18	Perambalur	40	38	226	1302	23	43	163	1038	33	37	144	124	40	25	137	160
19	Pudukottai	28	95	347	680	49	57	203	160	65	62	189	222	74	44	168	147
20	Madurai	33	104	181	411	120	79	224	1590	89	77	113	405	176	44	5	189
21	Theni	68	15	108	370	27	11	86	313	107	34	55	137	179	15	45	77
22	Dindigul	55	80	642	671	90	114	403	437	203	98	27	307	138	44	8	1264
23	Ramanathapuram	17	27	206	311	52	58	271	254	56	68	157	311	77	35	146	531
24	Virudhunagar	32	57	15	64	57	45	12	175	123	30	15	136	88	20	1	56
25	Sivaganga	17	53	108	1115	41	55	129	25	27	32	85	15	51	37	53	113
26	Tirunelveli	133	121	249	156	109	66	253	131	142	60	201	287	265	102	206	334
27	Tuticorin	103	42	236	105	149	55	363	434	131	36	136	500	116	40	165	535
28	Kanyakumari	66	37	43	720	77	66	34	806	119	65	143	1392	177	53	137	3100
	Total	1989	2096	9573	16014	2341	2205	6909	12442	2866	1781	4626	11895	3806	1413	4698	14435

Source: Department of Rural Development Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 9.6 Nature of works Taken up under Anna Marumalarchi Thittam: Percentage Share

Sl.No	District	1997-1998				1998-1999				1999-2000				2000-2001			
		Roads	Water	Buildings	Others	Roads	Water	Buildings	Others	Roads	Water	Buildings	Others	Roads	Water	Buildings	Others
1	Kancheepuram	1.7	0.6	62.6	27.4	12.7	12.7	57.3	17.3	14.2	15.3	51.7	18.9	28.6	6.6	63.0	1.8
2	Tiruvallur	39.3	16.2	16.5	28.0	23.9	15.0	21.2	39.5	34.7	8.1	10.6	46.6	20.5	12.6	8.1	58.7
3	Cuddalore	7.5	6.9	45.2	40.4	18.6	16.4	41.4	23.6	3.5	6.4	17.5	72.7	8.2	7.0	70.9	13.9
4	Villupuram	5.8	3.8	84.1	6.4	8.0	4.8	68.1	19.0	21.3	7.0	61.7	10.1	39.5	10.0	20.2	30.3
5	Vellore	10.3	8.1	3.8	77.9	12.2	10.9	3.9	73.0	18.7	9.1	25.3	46.9	29.2	9.3	28.8	32.7
6	Thiruvannamalai	5.5	8.1	4.9	81.5	8.9	15.9	4.7	70.4	7.0	11.8	5.1	76.1	6.3	1.5	0.8	91.5
7	Salem	11.8	9.0	31.6	47.6	9.5	8.2	46.8	35.5	9.8	7.5	15.1	67.6	10.9	11.7	23.0	54.4
8	Namakkal	3.6	4.9	81.4	10.1	8.4	7.7	66.3	17.6	17.2	7.6	39.8	70.5	21.7	10.1	54.3	13.9
9	Dharmapuri	3.0	5.8	20.3	71.0	5.6	24.7	24.6	45.2	10.9	15.8	56.3	17.0	25.1	9.7	63.6	1.6
1	Erode	8.5	16.7	58.0	16.7	10.0	13.8	34.1	42.1	11.6	19.5	18.8	50.2	10.7	12.5	40.4	36.4
11	Coimbatore	2.9	4.3	22.9	69.9	6.7	5.8	24.8	62.7	7.6	2.9	13.1	75.9	13.9	3.1	2.4	80.6
12	Nilgiris	2.1	14.6	44.3	39.0	2.9	5.4	7.6	84.6	8.1	12.9	19.4	59.6	32.8	4.8	21.8	40.6
13	Thanjavur	11.5	4.7	15.8	68.0	18.8	8.1	22.9	50.2	18.1	5.8	24.5	51.6	16.7	4.2	40.1	38.9
14	Nagapattinam	11.4	8.6	60.3	19.7	10.3	6.1	74.1	9.6	12.4	4.6	32.7	50.3	16.3	6.4	3.0	74.2
15	Thiruvarur	6.1	3.9	80.5	9.5	7.7	6.1	52.4	33.8	12.6	6.7	52.3	28.4	12.9	1.6	0.0	85.5
16	Tiruchirapalli	7.7	1.2	16.0	75.1	9.6	9.7	5.0	75.8	11.0	5.2	9.2	74.7	11.5	3.7	13.4	71.4
17	Karur	4.8	7.5	25.4	62.3	11.2	18.5	39.5	30.9	30.3	16.1	17.1	36.5	40.9	18.3	13.5	27.4
18	Perambalur	2.5	2.4	14.1	81.1	1.8	3.4	12.9	81.9	9.8	10.9	42.6	36.7	11.0	6.9	37.8	44.2
19	Pudukottai	2.4	8.3	30.2	59.1	10.4	12.2	43.3	34.1	12.1	11.5	35.1	41.3	17.1	10.2	38.8	33.9
20	Madurai	4.5	14.3	24.8	56.4	6.0	3.9	11.1	79.0	13.0	11.3	16.5	59.2	42.5	10.6	1.2	45.7
21	Theni	12.1	2.7	19.3	66.0	6.2	2.5	19.7	71.6	32.1	10.2	16.5	41.1	56.6	4.7	14.2	24.4
22	Dindigul	3.8	5.5	44.3	46.3	8.6	10.9	38.6	41.9	32.0	15.4	4.3	48.3	9.5	3.0	0.6	86.9
23	Ramanathapuram	3.0	4.8	36.7	55.4	8.2	9.1	42.7	40.0	9.5	11.5	26.5	52.5	9.8	4.4	18.5	67.3
24	Virudhunagar	19.0	33.9	8.9	38.1	19.7	15.6	4.2	60.6	40.5	9.9	4.9	44.7	53.3	12.1	0.6	33.9
25	Sivaganga	1.3	4.1	8.4	86.2	16.4	22.0	51.6	10.0	17.0	20.1	53.5	9.4	20.1	14.6	20.9	44.5
26	Tirunelveli	20.2	18.4	37.8	23.7	19.5	11.8	45.3	23.4	20.6	8.7	29.1	41.6	29.2	11.2	22.7	36.8
27	Tuticorin	21.2	8.6	48.6	21.6	14.9	5.5	36.3	43.4	16.3	4.5	16.9	62.3	13.6	4.7	19.3	62.5
28	Kanniyakumari	7.6	4.3	5.0	83.1	7.8	6.7	3.5	82.0	7.0	3.8	8.4	81.6	5.1	1.5	4.0	89.7
	Total	6.7	6.8	32.3	54.0	9.8	9.2	28.8	51.9	13.5	8.4	21.9	56.2	15.6	5.8	19.3	59.3

Source Computed

Table 9.7 District-wise, Panchayat-wise and Year-wise AMTs Implemented and its Size of Population

District	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Village Panchayat	Population	Village Panchayat	Population	Village Panchayat	Population	Village Panchayat	Population
Kancheepuram	Damal	7159	Mahapettai	9923	Thenambakam	4729	Musaravakkam	4737
	Salavakkam	4108	Illupattu	1440	Perunagar	5474	Pullalur	2502
	Padappai	8536	Vadakkupattu	4952	Mugali vakkam	5954	Nandampakkam	2241
	Madipakkam	11437	Thirusoolam	5572	Menampathy	4930	Alapakkam	4215
	Moovarasampet	5819	Pozhichalur	9816	Vayalur	4436	Palur	4855
	Vallam	6167	Oorappakkam	5719	Medavakkam	6432	Kinar	4020
	Kadalur	5708	Pudupattinam	48196	Indalur	3277	Morpakkam	3264
	Chunambedu	14619	Kunnathur	2221	Cheyyur	9654	Oggiyamthuraipakkam	9699
	Sembakkam	4242	Vedanthangal	2456			Pammadikullam	5311
Thiruvallur	Nerkunmdam	21338	Pakkam	3276	Karambakkam	10467	Puthaguram	2462
	Vilangdupakkam	4213	PeriakalaKattur	2326	Theerathakarayambattu	4213	Aladu	3137
	Padiyanallur	18000	Kodivalasa	6459	Nallur	6472	Kakkalur	6345
	Periaobalapuram	6804	Nasarathpet	4774	Tirupattur	6286	Tiruvalangadu	5299
	R.K.Pet	7360	Ramapuram	10710	Vengathur	10799	New Gummidipundi	5143
	Sendrayanpalayam	2699	Mathur	4892	Vadamadurai	4980	Ammayarkuppam	7552
	Kadambathur	5799	voyalur	5362	Mathur	5899	Sannerkuppam	5526
	Sembarambakkam	4662	Attrambakkam	6408	Nadukuthagai	4476		
Cuddalore	Madalappatu	5165	Pathirkuppam	9549	Kondur	2268	Killimjikuppam	5863
	Sathipattu	6443	Ramapuram	6947	C.N.Palayam	7427	Maligaimedu	5583
	Vazhuthalampatu	6957	Veeraperumanallur	4431	Marungur	5001	Keelmampattu	5932
	Thondamanatham	5352	Karunguzhi	4390	Poovanikuppam	4335	Virupatchi	4690
	Vallampadugai	5513	Kanjankollai	2976	Usuppur	6539	Mamangalam	3265
	Manjakuzhi	4553	Vaddakkupalayam	3706	Lalpuram	3206	Silambimanga	4999
	Thenharirajapuram	1740	Boothavarayanpet	2527	Melpuliankudi	1396	Solatharam	2711
	M.Parur	3764	Iruppu	5697	Mudhani	5454	Edachithur	3017
	Orangur	3389	Tholar	4877	Rajendrapattinam	2116	Sirupakkam	4781

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Villupuram	Salamedu	5628	Salayanpalayam	5619	Kedar	4448	Kalpattu	3510	
	Arpispalayam	4149	Ayyur Agaram	5357	P.B.Samudram	4527	Vakkur	3809	
	Senkuruchi	4943	Periyasevali	4277	Senthamangalam	8794	Anathur	4653	
	Parinthal	2088	Virugavoor	3559	Eraiyur	3587	Veerapandi	7156	
	Kandachipuram	7595	Panampallipettai	4685	Arcodu	4947	Rettanai	7680	
	Melnariyappanur	4115	Koogaiyur	4834	Nainarpalayam	4613	Pidagam	8409	
	Viriyur	4815	Devapandalam	5028	Vellimalai	3768	Periyasiruvathur	3551	
	Rishivanthiyam	6696	Vengur	3852	Erudayampattu	4010	Kanthadu	4865	
	Nedumozhiyanur	5583	Peramandur	4484	Endiyur	3587	Dhathapuram	4761	
	Melsavur	4808	Olakkur	4018	Uppuvelur	4106	Koovanur	2916	
	Mazhavanthangal	6385	Melmalayanur	4877	Avalurpet	6919	Pootai	5353	
	Konnimedu	7771	Thiruchitrampalayam		Arugavur	2250	Alampoondi	5451	
	Vellore	Velakalanathan	7938	Latheri	6156	Syanapuram	5265	Melapulam	4981
		Pachal	9226	Sekkanur	3213	Semedhu	9745	Velam	4994
Kangeyanallur		8869	A.M.Puram	3885	Navlock	10070	Ananthalai	5035	
Kondasamuthiram		9242	Sakkaranallur	3466	Sathur	4464	Varaghur	4229	
Kailasagiri		7107	Ayilam	3263	Kar uganbathur	4615	Sadupperi	3063	
Periyankuppam		7961	Minnal	6725	Peenjanandhai	3589	Virinjipuram	6129	
Palavansathu		7883	Nagavedu	4704	Senur	6053	Vandaranthangal	5073	
Konavattam		6975	Seevur	5206	Paradharasi	6270	Ranalai	6017	
Mosur		5296	Mittalam	4628	Sathgur	6790	Devalapuram	6480	
Kodaikal		6529	Tirupattur	6445	Vellakuttai	6788	Vinnamangalam	5687	
Ponnai		8195	Chandrapuram	6907	Adiyur	7332	Nallagunta	6689	
Punganoor		5439	Valayambattu	7396	Madapallai	8040	Poongulam	7367	
			Kaniyambadi	7310					
Thiruvannamalai		Konalur	2631	Keekalur	3321	Rayampatti	2889	Vengigal	4381
	Perungulathur	5925	andampallam	4861	Reddiyapalayam	4217	Thanipadi	8196	
	Oravanthavadi	4594	Elungunni	2717	Melmudiyannur	3392	Paramanandal	5745	

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Salem	M.V.Nallur	1737	Kovlur	8921	Boothamangalam	5977	veeralur	5175
	Padavedu	11921	Pungampadi	1583	Nammiyanpat	4905	Tindivanam	6695
	Ezhacheri	1707	Vinnamangalam	3555	Mullandaram	3951	Kattukanalur	7281
	Salukkai	1999	Nallur	2963	Kovilur	2104	Osar	2408
	M.D.Mangalam	1114	Mandakollathur	2776	Ponnur	4892	Kolappalur	4799
	Paiyur	4541			Azhividaithangi	4163	Brammadesam	4691
	K.N.Patty	4169	Chettichavadi	2517	Mallamkoopampatti	6582	S.Paparapatty	7343
	Uthamacholapuram	5835	Vembeditthalam	4994	Nalikalpatty	6706	Kattu veppilaipatti	7083
	Kurichi	6644	Neickarapatty	7645	Mainvilundhan	9263	Naduvalur	6034
	Paithur	5898	C.K.Hills Vaddakunadu	8184	Mallikundam	5955	Muthunaickenpatty	7305
	Siruvachur	7011	R.M.Palayam	5507	Thumbaipadi	9640	Kongupatty	7852
	Thuttampatty	5318	Ulipuram	6570	Soorapalli	9536	Kaveripuram	8749
	Gonur	14372	Denishpet	8535	Vaikundam	7197	Irupali	9626
	Chittoor	12008	karukkalvadi	8256	Veeranam	3909	Maramangalam	5230
	Pagalpatty	5557	Vellalapuram	9387	Keelnadu	5688	Mallaikarai	3924
Namakal	Katheri	5789	Kannamoochi	4684				
	Athikaripatty	3136						
	Pottireddipatti	6486	Konnaiyar	4394	Mallasamudram West	4310	Bommampatti	4251
	Manapalli	5727	Valaipatty	5416	Periapatti	7524	Varagur	5281
	Karkodalpatti	8914	Navani	7141	Valappurmadu	3970	Belukuruchi	5648
Dharmapuri	Singaladapuram	5486	Nallur	3544	Konthalam	4924	Vadagaraiaithur	4733
	Devanakurichi	4970	Thattankuttai	13504	Elanthakuttai	7540	Kuppandanpalayam	7282
			Koonavelpatty	4782	Kattanachampatty	5412	No 3 Komarapalayam	3247
	Maniyanthal	9400	Naickanahalli	4820	Nallampalli	5483	Lakkampatti	16303
	Nagamari	9181	Errapaiyanahalli	4283	Pickkly	6627	Manjarahalli	6397
	Kottampatti	5566	Sitheri	5444	Maniyampadi	4568	B.Pallipatti	5713
	Patukonampatti	6469	Marutheri	3954	Jittandahalli	7321	Thamotharahalli	3968
	Sundenkuppam	7438	Thindal	4100	Chikkaipoovathi	4525	Agaram	3086

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Erode	Bevuhalli	5747	Veppanapalli	6901	Kovakuppam	5546	Samalpatti	5497
	Oppathavadi	5546	Kannadahalli	6759	Maganurpatti	5184	Singarapaetta	8632
	Bagalur	7719	Kalavi	5706	Jarthalai	8157	Varuppampatti	4948
	Dodathiamahali	3559	Shoolagiri	5816	Shoolagiri	5722	Avalapalli	3826
	Archetti	11143	Natrapalayam	7185	Pethamugulalam	6512	Irudukotta	5276
	M.Savapalayam	8804	Thindal	3996	Villarasampatti	3423	Elavamalai	5949
	46Pudur	6613	Ichipalayam	4847	Enjampalli	5149	Nanjaiuthukuli	5869
	Seerapuram	6517	Sengapalli	4639	Vijaypuri	4042	Velliravelli	3719
	Sivanmalai	6091	Ellapalayampudur	6462	Mugasipidariyur	9006	Kumaravalasu	7697
	Ponnivadi	7311	Velampoondi	6217	Kilangundal	7292	Velampalayam	8433
	MichelPalayam	5256	Vellithiruppur	8078	Chinnaputhur	3440	Thalavaipattinam	8386
	Madampalayam	5167	Ukkaram	9091	Nagadevampalayam	4527	Ayalur	4127
	Mylampadi	7378	Odathurai	8046	Bargur	12915	Brammadesam	10823
	Guthiyalathur	13664	Talavady	13580	Kavandapaddi	23685	Periyapuliur	7821
	Coimbatore	Polavakallipalayam	4731	Kosanam	7331	Perumugai	8095	Kondaiyampalayam
Nandavanampalayam		8804			Kavilipalayam	5020	Emmamboondi	5915
Chikkadasampalayam		11162	Kammarampalayam	5219	Jadayampalayam	6789	Beelepalayam	7131
Valukkuparai		3937	Mylaripalayam	3574	Seerapalayam	4066	Nachipalayam	2910
Pannimadai		8054	Chinnaathadagam	6340	Kallipalayam	4534	Vellanipatti	3507
Vellamadai		5115	Kondayampalayam	4776	P.Chettipalayam	9235	Kurudampalayam	10089
Angalakurichi		6793	Kamabalapatti	4741	Pethanaikanur	4460	Kaliapuram	4145
Thungavi		7104	Vagatholuvu	3391	Puravipalayam	6000	Kappalankarai	5374
Ramapattinam		7356	Sokkanur	5660	Z.Kottampatti	5741	Divansapudur	6780
Chinnampalayam		6002	Makinampatti	4475	Pappankulam	6070	Periyavalavadi	5435
Kannakampalayam		8447	Bodipatti	7104	A.Sengampalli	3478	Thandurkarpalayam	3672
M.G.C.Palayam		7840	Palangarai	6830	Puduvampalli	3790	Ganapathipalayam	6453
Kadampadi		6811	Ichipati	5728	vadambacheri	6877	Pongalur	5466
Nerperichal		10902	S.Avanashipalayam	7660	Thottipalayam	8383	Veeranpandi	8515
			Chettipalayam	9254				

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The Nilgiris	Nanjanadu	13774	Melkundah	4980	Doddabetta	8879	Balacola	18827	
	Aracode	1030	Hubbathalai	10383	Denad	9620	Nedugula	12225	
	Hullathy	8455	Masinagudi	8416	Nellakotta	25454	Cherangode	37963	
Thanjavur	Melaveli	4237	Kondavittanthidal	1097	Kallaperambur sethi	2132	Mathur East	2865	
	Kandiyur	4888	Vendayampatti	3439	Naducauvery	4979	Budalur	6257	
	Raghavambalpuram	5487	Nanjikottai	12014	Okkanadukeelaiyur	4122	Vettuvakottai	7111	
	Pionnaiyur	3699	Patteswaram	6497	Poyyundarkoddai	5154	Narasingampettai	2098	
	Nachikarkoil	6719	Narasinghapettai	4747	Palavathankattai	6069	Sathnoor	3254	
	Veerakkan	4012	Kabistalam	5944	Kadiramangalam	6222	Rajagiri	2403	
	Adhanur	2361	Vaiyacheri	1795	Valayampatti	5346	Arundavapuram	4993	
	Tamarankottai (S)	5025	Kasankadu	3445	Thambikottai vadakadu	4175	Alathur	6689	
	Thiruvathevan	2448	Thiruchitrambalam	5483	Ottangadu	5749	Umathanadu	5047	
	Nagapattinam	Pappakoil	2752	Thirupoondi East	4490	Akkaraipettai	8756	Prathabapuram	5779
Thagattur		4690	Thevur	3923	Kathripuram	6674	Marthur South	3791	
Kanjanagaram		3025	Voimedu	5135	Elaiyur	5648	Parasalur	5581	
Madhanam		2053	Kaveripoompattinam	6643	Erukkiur	2717	Vettangudi	4646	
Varadhampattu		5221	Thiruvalli	2799	Kadalankuddi	2188	Kali	4854	
Konerirajapuram		4359	Needur	5041	Kadalankuddi	4244	Enamgudi	3746	
Thirumarugal		4763							
Thiruvavur		Pulivalam	7376	Pulithikudi	2462	Perutharagudi	5116	Adiyakkamangalam	6320
		Govindagkudi	4646	Perugavalanthan	5127	Pillur	4660	Serumangalam	5412
		Paravakottai	8337	Edakeelaiyur	3685	Poosalangudi	2293	Korukkai	4832
	Thillai vilagam	7241	Manakkal	2932	Avoor	4545	Adambar	3125	
Tiruchirapalli			Manavalanallur	3983	Manjavadi	2926	Paiganadu	3821	
	Garudamangalam	2605	Inamkuluthur	8357	Poigai patti	5391	Kovandakurichi	5447	
	K.Naickanpatti	3340	Nayalpattu	13826	K.Kallikudi	6668	Balapurichi	3907	
	Thiruthalaiyur	3918	Vellalapatti	4338	Thirupanjeeli	9187	No 2 Kariyamanikam	9884	
	Pettavaithalai	7610	Sirumayankudi	5915	Tholurpatti	11323	Adavathur	7061	

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Karur	Pappakurichi	16087	Ayyanampalayam	6496	Keerambur	6750	palanganankudi	11224	
	Elurpatti	6721	M.Pudupatty	6185	Krishnasamudram	9125	Alagarai	6937	
	Eragudi	6319	Varadharajapuram	5121	Neikuppai	3075	Koppampatti	5517	
			Kannudayaanpatti	1062					
	Nerur (North)	5871	Sanapiratty	7985	Vangalkuppuchipalayam	8603	Vettamangalam	4966	
	Velambadi	5658	Pavithiram	5913	Sinthalavadi	8222	Sivayam	7167	
	Naithalur	7789	Kadavur	12276	Mookanakurichi	6739	Ariyur	3289	
Perambalur	Velliyanai	9807			Rejendram	8474	Vaigainallur	7594	
	Yesanai	4720	Noothapur	5072	Vellore	4267	Annamangalam	8593	
	Pannakonam	3812	Kolakkanatham	2001	Olaipady	7018	Chettikulam	5535	
	Pottaveli	3252	Vetriyur	4352	Elakuruchi	5069	Pongankurichi	4345	
	Udayanatham	4730	Utkottai	6718	Ammbatoor	4369	Thathanur	8014	
	Ponparappi	3958	Alagapuram	6558	Manapathur	4634	Periyakrishnapuram	4485	
	Pudukottai	Maravamadurai	4837	Thirumayam	6421	Thekattur	6403	Kadiyapatti	4494
Kodumbalur		4326	T.Keelaiyur	2432	Ennai	4642	Mandaiyur	3852	
Vadavalam		6405	Komapuram	1783	Andakulam	2515	Gandarakottai	6972	
Vadakadu		7541	Kothakottai	3900	Pallavarayanpettai	4899	I.N.Puram	5219	
Natanipurakudi		7943	Merpanaikadu	6287	Manameikudi	8820	Thiryperundurai	5812	
Madurai		Chittampatti	2249	Naganakulam	8405	Kulamangalam	4493	Melamadai	14086
		Sathangudi	4760	Perungudi	3846	Thannakkankulam	6592	Nagamalaipudukottai	12398
	T.Kunnatur	2886	Kudicheri	5395	Katchirayanpatti	6842	Therkkutheru	5562	
	Virahanur	3764	Chinnaanupanadi	9231	Kallikudi	4550	A.Kokullam	7490	
	Kallanai	4650	Manadimangalam	7212	Muduvarpetai	4422	Irumbadi	5685	
	Urangapatti	6776	Chokkalingapuram	7062	Vikkiramangalam	6814	Pothampatti	7145	
	karumathur	5455	Nakkalapatti	7967	Mallapuram	7539	Sillaripatti	2526	
Theni	Varushanadu	6359	Jeyamangalam	7900	Vadapudupatti	8371	Silvarpatti	6039	

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Dindigul	E.pudupatti	6288	Muthulapuram	6392	Mottanuthu	7489	Kadamalaikundu	7888
	Kottur	5689	Uppukottai	7465	Nagalapuram	5019	Erasakkanaikundu	5682
	Sillamalai	7150	U.Ammapatty	5733	Kodangipatti	7303	T.Sindalacherry	5072
	N.T.Patti	5789			Surulipatti	5591	Rayappanpatti	8239
	Thottanoothu	7114	Silvarpatti	6178	Sitharevu	14258	Kuttathupatti	7083
	N.Panjampatti	6162	A.Vellodu	44867	Seelapadi	14365	Balakrishnapuram	9201
	Silukkuvaroatti	9815	Sendurai	11184	Vembarpatti	7868	Sirukudi	8175
	Thimmanallur	6392	Jambudhrikottai	8338	Patchamalayankottai	7169	Pallapatti	7694
	Alampatti	4357	Nagayakottai	6382	Koothampoondi	6200	Majanaickenpatti	4654
	Kalimandayam	5993	Pulliyumatham	5327	Kothaimangalam	4253	A.Kalayamputhur	7986
Ramanathapuram	Thalaiyuthu	5345	Andipatty	5117	Thennampatti	4700	Landakottai	4461
			Mannavanur	6800				
	A.Puthur	3235	Mustakurichi	3792	Chittarkottai	6667	Thangachimadam	12199
	Thiruvadana	4105	Kanjairankudi	5431	Thelichathanallur	3514	Vendoni	3071
	Vennathur	2281	Melaparthibanur	6663	Theriruvai	4584	Peraiyur	5156
	Vilangalathur	4264	Thiruppalaikudi	7078	Erwadi	7334	Thillaiyendal	5283
	Keelaselvanur	2170	Manankudi	1185	Nambuthalai	6908	Radhanur	2581
	Samsigapuram	8388	Krishnapuram	6955	Krishnapuram	6955	Chokkanathaputhur	5916
	Ayyannachiarkoil	2952	Maharajapuram	6130	Achanthavirthan	5747	Padikkasuvaithanpatti	5388
	Virudunagar	14899	Thayilpatti	7214	pallapatti	48991	Elayirampennai	5937
Sivgangai	Sempatti	5787	Palayampatti	10547	Chetrapatti	3961	Pandalkudi	4933
	Rosasipatti	15957	Vellore	5174	Koorikundu	11238	Pavali	5465
	Irunchirai	3116	Aladipatti	3868	Alangianallur	3534	Veeracholan	5773
					Uluthimadai	3773		
	Siramam	2477	Kanchipatti	2235	Melemarungoor	2558	Ponnakulam	1791
	Keelapasalai	3870	Pottaipalayam	2173	A.Meyyanandal	2928	Therku Chandanoor	1688
	Thayamangalam	3169	Kothamangalam	3585	A.Siruvayal	3556	Keela Uchani	2336

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Tirunelveli	Kallal	5337	Thirukostiyur	2915	Kalappoor	3447	Sirugapatti	4929	
	Musandapatti	2635	Thiruvegampet				E.Ammapatti	3233	
	Muthur	2596	Naduvakurichi	2793	Tharuvai	4312	Seevalaperi	4125	
	Seetharpanallur	2533	Ramayanpatti	5489	Suthamalli	6483	Keelnatham	2542	
	Kalappankulam	6734	Narikudi	1605	Sayamalai	4898	Senthamangalam	5208	
	Vijannagaram	2623	Padmaneri	2493	Brammadesam	6295	Pottalpudur	5720	
	Vijayapathy	9307	Erukkandurai	3378	Puthukudi	3331	Pappakudi	8317	
	Thirumalapuram	2051	Nelkattumseval	6164	Radhapuram	6329	T.Valliyur	6842	
	Velayuthapuram	1649	Poigai	4003	Iraoppuvari	3813	Dhalapathysamudram	5488	
	Venkampatti	8548	Kuthapanchan	6141	Gangaikondan	8252	Pethanadarpaty	6560	
	Poolankulam	6013	Balapathirapuram	3957	Elathur	5104	Kuthukalvalasi	6451	
	Puliarai	6289	Gunaramanallur	8990	Pranoor	6308	Avudaiyanoor	8644	
	Sivanthipuram	11912	Kadayamperumpathur	5115	Devipattinam	6196	Karivalamvandanallur	6419	
	Tuticorin	Mappilaiyoorani	13327	Meelavittam	10679	Athimarapatti	12201	Muthiapuram	26005
Sakarkudi		5739	Mukkani	6209	Kumaragiri	8042	Mudivaithanenthal	5039	
Srivenkateshapuram		4189	Arasoor	9711	Mela Tiruchendur	4137	Punnakayal	5521	
Kayamozhi		5361	Kulasekarapattinam	7829	Karungulam	5068	Karungadal	5741	
Erachi		3276	Kadaliyoor	4048	Illupaiyurani	9846	Inam Maniyachi	7650	
Ottapidaram		7878	Maruthanvallvu	3101	Therku Mailodai	2364	Kulasekaranallur	2736	
Vembar south		3705	Muthalapuram	2708	Kulathur	6581	Melmanthai	2453	
Kanniyakumari		Thadikarankonam	5616	Leepuram	4301	Karumpathur	3093	Kovalam	4079
		Manakudi	5251	Pallamthurai	4795	Kesavanputhaneri	3576	Dharmapuram	14908
		Muttam	12166	Simon Colony	11389	Rajakkamangalam	14796	Vellichandai	9457
	Enayamputhanthurai	10740	Muthalakurichy	3496	Nullivillai	14513	Thickanamcode	12046	
	Thothur	16786	Cherukole	8158	Ayacode	7256	Muzhucode	6938	
	Vellancode	10457	Midalam	7973	Kolanchi	4410	Mullanginavilai	4613	
	Athivilai	6896	Devicode	7398	Puliyursalai	5305	Methukummal	17530	

Source : Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER – X

NAMAKKU NAAME THITTAM

(We for Ourselves –Scheme)

Introduction

The aim of the programme is to increase the material production and infrastructure, and also improving the capability of the people to manage their resources efficiently. It will set in motion the process of self reliant and sustainable development through active community participation in planning, resource mobilization, execution and maintenance of asset created. Participatory Development process is an attempt to overcome the limitation of top-down development approach and taking into account the needs and aspiration of the local people who are the highest stakeholder in the development process. It is cost effective, quick and quality of assets created will be much more than the top-down approach. It also enables the people to have easy access to the resources, acquire the skill and ability to manage their own development activities for better results. Many cultural economic and political barriers prevent the poor from taking any stacks on development activity. Public participation and contribution will break such barrier and give access to the poor to design and execute work with an objective to fulfill their long felt needs.

Even in ancient time community have organized themselves to take care of their collective and individual needs. Tamil Nadu has a unique practice of “*Kudimaramathu*”, where in village community used to organize themselves to desilt renovate and improve the irrigation channels, tanks and *ooranies* (drinking water ponds) every year, just before the cultivation season. Such collective efforts have benefited the people immensely to conserve and use water judiciously to get maximum benefit from the land and water resources and sustained such benefits. After independence, Community Development programme had infused the spirit of community participation where millions of people

participated directly on the reconstruction of the rural economy by developing the critical infrastructure like roads, irrigation, tank, etc. In 1980's the spirit was again revived through self Sufficient Programme, where the local bodies and communities contributed their share and gave fresh life community participation in developmental process. Unfortunately, such a spirit and enthusiasm were short lived and did not sustain for a longer period. Slowly, community leaned away from the self-reliant and started depending more on Government fund for each and every thing. They had become alienated themselves from the development and became the passive spectator to such development activities. Community maintenance of social infrastructure and their initiatives and interests on the development of their own villages were given a decent burial.

Introduction of the Panchayat Raj Institutions after the 73rd Amendment has revived spirit of community participation once again. There is a pressure on Panchayat Raj Institutions to fulfill their needs in short time despite resource constraints public pressure have forced the PRIs to act vigorously on public mobilization for community participation to achieve quicker and greater results with limited local body resources. The use of participatory approach to plan and manage the economic infrastructure, basic services and water resource management for resource development became increasingly relevant. Though the system of 'kudimaramathu' almost disappeared from our rural system, there is some oasis even in remote corners like drought hit Ramanathapuram District, where the community organise themselves to improve, protect and manage their ooranies, which are the only source of potable water even during the adverse season. Thereby the spirit of 'Kudimaramathu' in a pristine form is still kept alive. The reflection of this wisdom of our society and their successes resulted in the launching of 'Namakku Namme Thittam' an innovative, participatory scheme during 1997-98 by the Hon'ble chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The aim of Namakku Namme Thittam, the brainchild of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, is to achieve greater participation of poor and downtrodden in creation and maintenance of community assets through their active participation. It is a scheme

where instead of people participating in govt. sponsored development activities, government participates in the development scheme identified and executed by community. In order to institutionalize this concept of greater community participation Panchayat Raj Institution are involved actively as main delivery system to implement Namakku Naame scheme.

Concept and Approach

Namakku Namme Thittam is a participatory demand driven scheme launched by the Hon'ble. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during 1997-98. In his Budget Speech he has highlighted to promote and strengthen the Self Help and Self Reliant attitude of the village community. The scheme involves the village community directly in the developmental process from planning stage. State Government financial support supplements the efforts of the community besides technical support. This scheme gives enough scope for covering all the felt needs of the public. It is flexible to take contribution, which is stipulated at not less than 25%, either in the form of cash or kind or labour. Instead of government laying down the activity taken up in the villages, the needs of the community would be accessed and prioritized by the community themselves by convening the Gram Sabha to get the specific works to be undertaken in the village and they will be encouraged to actively contribute the development efforts of the community. The prerequisite of the scheme is a clear articulation of the village felt needs. Enough flexibility had been given in the identification of the activity, which ranged from the creation of asset to mere maintenance.

Objectives

The aim is to educate people to plan their requirement and accomplish them with their total involvement. People after identifying their requirement through Gram Sabha chalk out plans and fulfill their needs by implementing the schemes from 25% of their contribution from their end in the form of cash or material or labour and the government

releases the balance 75% under the Namakku Namme Thittam and extend necessary technical assistance through the department concerned.

The following advantages are assured by NNT

- Direct involvement of people in developmental schemes
- The full benefits of the scheme reach the people
- The Government and the people come closer
- It ensures Quality of work and speedy implementation
- It creates a self sufficient & self reliant society
- It assures fast socio economic development

While launching this scheme, Hon'ble Chief Minister has vividly pointed out the philosophy behind this scheme by saying, "The system of redressing people grievances through Mass contact programme was already in practice. But this NNT scheme enables implementation of ideas planned and selected in Gram Sabha by full participation of people. Provision of Panchayat roads, desilting of tanks, health centers, school buildings, burial ground, linking roads, and provision of such other basic amenities carried out by the government financial assistance in each village through the participation and cooperation of the people in Namakku Namme Thittam". Hence this NNT scheme reduces people's dependence on Government by fulfilling their requirement by their share of contribution. The foremost objective of this NNT scheme is to gradually reduce the dependence of people on government and increase their effort, contribution and involvement for fulfilling their requirement.

Guidelines

1. The Honourable Chief Minister in his Budget speech announced the new scheme 'Namakku Naame Thittam' to accelerate the pace of socio-economic development in rural and urban areas with a specific intention of institutionalizing the concepts of people participation in local planning and execution of community works for local development process on continuous and sustainable basis. The basic

philosophy of Namakku Naame Thittam is that the development at grass root level has to be self-generated, self organised and self sustained on a community participation basis. This is to promote an attitude of 'Self Help' among people so that they came forward to fulfill their needs themselves.

2. People would be encouraged and supported to formulate plans to satisfy the priority felt needs and to execute it on their own through participation process. Looking from another angle, the idea is basically to revive the concept of 'Kudimaramathu' and to extend this principle to community assets creation and maintenance. Instead of Government taking up by the local community, people would be encouraged to assess and prioritize such activities, actively contribute and involve themselves for execution and maintenance to uphold the principles of community participation in development. In the entire process, Government will play a catalytic role.

3. Scope of Namakku Namme Thittam
 - (i) Namakku Naame Thittam is applicable to all areas, whether it is urban or rural. The basic principle that the local public identify the activity, contribute and carry out the work by involving themselves.

 - (ii) Needs of the local public will vary place to place. Therefore uniform applicability of projects or rigidly in selection of activities is not desirable. The projects to be taken up should be primarily the choice of people. This scheme can be executed for creation of new assets already created.

 - (iii) Though the special funds are provided by the government for popularizing the concept of NNT among the community this can be extended to all other departments executing Schemes for the community asset creation and maintenance. For instance, under Rural development schemes Namakku Naame Thittam can be promoted like JVVT, EAS, central rural sanitation scheme,

MPLADS, MLACDS, DDP, etc. to maximize the utility of the government allocation by mobilizing the local resources. However, when one or more scheme funds are dovetailed with Namakku Naame Thittam for one community work or activity to avoid confusion in the accounting and bill disbursement, the convergent work and activity shall be executed as one clearly defining the scheme wise accounting, disbursement of bills and utilization Certificate.

- (iv) The activity chosen need not necessarily be an activity involving financial implications. Even software activities like fulfilling non-financial needs like health and sanitation, immunization, eradication of illiteracy, free medical checkup, improvement in the village environmental sanitation and cleaning, awareness building and empowerment of weaker sections through social mobilisation may also be taken up.
 - (v) Nature of activities need not be restricted to the works related to the local bodies but any activity irrespective of the Department, i.e., works related to agriculture, animal Husbandry, Education, PWD, Electricity, Adidravida welfare, Backward class Welfare, Highways, Health, Sports, etc can also be taken up and executed with their concurrence under Namakku Naame Thittam.
4. Namakku Naame Thittam operationalisation process involves selection of villages and urban areas for planning, execution and stabilisation.

Formation of Namakku Naame Thittam

Since Namakku Naame Thittam activity should be initiated and popularised simultaneously in as many villages and urban areas as possible, a special motivating and facilitating NNT team can be formed at the rate of one for each Panchayat Union and Urban local body. The teams shall be headed by collector / DRO / Project Officer / Personal Assistant to collector / DRDA / Deputy Collector / Regional Director of Municipal Administration / Assistant Director of Town Panchayat / Commissioner for

Corporation of Chennai. The concerned authority like B.D.O / Executive Officer / Municipal Commissioner shall be Convener-cum-Coordinator. The team shall comprise of at least 2 dedicated Government officials, who voluntarily dedicate themselves for this task and also a member from NGO or voluntary agencies. The Team Members shall be identified in such a way that they are capable of communicating ideas and motivate people for such voluntary efforts.

Selection of Works and Activities

Any citizen can propose for taking up works under ‘Namakku Naame Thittam’ in specified area. If sufficient persons are not forthcoming, Namakku Naame Thittam should motivate the local body president and public for such voluntary efforts. Since the works taken up will have overlapping time schedule, it is not difficult to organize ‘Namakku Naame Thittam’ works atleast in six villages per block and six cycles in each town panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations in a calendar year. More number of works / activities can also be taken under Namakku Naame Thittam. The Motivating team should visit the area with public representatives and chairpersons of local bodies and initiate with dialogue with the local people. They can explain the principles and advantages of participatory development processes by local planning, execution and maintenance to stabilize the development efforts.

Planning

Planning process involves Motivation, Prioritizing the Community Needs, Preparation of the List of Activities, Estimates, Action Plan, etc. At the first step the nature of the work, activity and the place in the local body is to be identified. In implementing the scheme the special team shall guide Panchayat President to hold Grama Sabha meeting which may be preferably arranged in the evening hours after 4.00 P.M. Village Panchayat President or the urban local body chairman as the case may be will play the key role in undertaking the meeting. Other Elected representatives including Member of Legislative assembly can be encouraged to participate in the

deliberation actively. However, officers shall play catalytic role. The chairman / president shall discuss this NNT proposals received from people and prioritise the activities on the basis of their importance. They can be encouraged to take up the ongoing schemes dovetailing to NNT Principle. The motivating team will help the local body in prioritising the works / activities after assessing the levels and magnitudes of public participation and contribution. The meeting in the local body will be conducted with the firm list of activities, details of public contribution, time schedule of execution, fund operation executing agencies, etc. Once the list is finalised under the Namakku Naame Thittam the community will organise the collection of contribution, preparation of estimates, obtaining the technical and administrative sanction from the competent authorities, etc.

Execution

Execution process involves according administrative and technical sanction, commencing and completing the works, settlement of bills, etc. An Execution Committee may be formed by the local body from local people themselves from among the responsible persons to co-ordinate and execute the work. This may be preferably be headed by Village Panchayat President / Chairman of the Local body as the case may be or an other responsible persons belonging to the local area. Prior to the administrative and technical sanction is accorded, the Namakku Naame Thittam works should be placed before the local body council and after obtaining the approval, the proposal should be forwarded to the District Collector. The District Collector will arrange all administrative and technical sanction within the district. After that work should be commenced immediately. Technical Wing of the concerned department will mark the place within 7 days of all sanctions and avoid any delay. The Technical Wing will continue to supervise the execution and check measure as and when necessary. Once the work is completed, final check measurement should be taken up for settlement of final bill. Completion Report should be prepared by the Technical Wing to conclude the work. During the process of execution and after completion again Gramasabha or the ward meeting as the case may be, should take place to appraise the public about the status and impact of the work.

Stabilisation

Stabilisation process involves completion of the work, arrangement for maintenance and extending the principles of this scheme to other priority needs of the community. Local people with the help of the concerned local body will form the user group for the continuance of the maintenance of assets created through self-generated resources. Thus the local people can be encouraged to take up more such works through local planning, execution and maintenance. In the post execution stage, the Grama Sabha / Ward Meeting may be convened again to take stock the situation in near future.

Calendar Cycle

Normally to plan, execute and stabilise individual activities under Namakku Naame Thittam a period of 2 months to maximum of 6 months are required. Simultaneously, more than 1 activity can be taken in each village. Except planning process other process like execution and stabilisation of activities in one local body will overlap with the other. In other words execution and stabilisation will proceed in several villages simultaneously. Therefore, in a calendar year to complete 6 cycle of activities in the local bodies is possible. Accordingly, a minimum of 6 works / activities will be initiated under this scheme per year, per block and per urban local body.

Funding

- (i) The government have sanctioned in the first phase Rs.10 Crores to popularize the concept of Namakku Naame Thittam during 1999-2000. Rs.10 Crores will be released in four quarterly instalments to the entire districts and Chennai Corporation. Requests for special grant under this scheme can be sent to the Government for larger projects needing additional funds. The criteria like specific proposal, incentive to district showing good progress in this scheme or

thittam or specific needs of public to be fulfilled on priority etc. will be taken into account for release of additional funds as and when received.

- (ii) A separate Saving Bank Account should be opened for this scheme called Namakku Naame Thittam Account in the name of collector and Commissioner of Chennai Corporation to deposit public contribution. Release of funds by the state government under this scheme, the District Collectors are actually drawn from the treasury only when they are actually required for scheme implementations and deposited with the government departments and Local Bodies executing the schemes. In respect of local bodies, it has been decided that the capital grant released by the State Government through the DDT Collectors will be kept in the local fund deposit account.
- (iii) The District Collector on receipt of distributions allotment for the schemes from the respective heads of departments should allot these funds to various executing agencies through a proceeding based on which the treasury officer will debit the relevant head of account of the scheme and credit the respective Local Fund Account as and when the bills are presented.
- (iv) The collector will release the fund to the implementing/monitoring agency after according the administrative sanction. This special grant of the government should not be mixed up with the centrally sponsored or other schemes dovetailed for this scheme. Collectors can use the interests accrued from Namakku Naame Thittam Fund.
- (v) Apart from the above allocation in order to popularise the concept of Namakku Naame Thittam and maximise the coverage through local resource mobilisation, the collectors and commissioners, Chennai Corporation should explore all possibilities of dovetailing the concept of Namakku Naame Thittam under centrally sponsored and other Developmental Schemes implemented in the area.

- (vi) Public Contributions may be encouraged for atleast 25% and above either in cash or labour or in kind.
- (vii) Local Bodies may also contribute to Namakku Naame Thittam from out of their own / general funds over and above 25 per cent of public contribution.
- (viii) Non-Resident Indians (NRI) can also contribute to this scheme. Such Contribution shall be mainly in cash or kind. The NRI willing to contribute for this scheme to a specific work / activity in a specified local area may convey his / her interest / willingness in writing to the District Collector / Commissioner of Chennai Corporation. On receipt of such communication, the concerned authority will examine all aspects and convey readiness to receive such contribution for the purpose under this Namakku Naame Thittam.

Public Contribution

Public contribution may be in the form of cash or Labour or in Kind. Guidelines in each case are clarified as follows: -

- A. **Cash Contribution:** All cash contribution shall be received only by the collector /commissioner of Chennai corporation in the form of cheque or DD drawn in the name of District Collector / Commissioner of Chennai Corporation, Namakku Naame Thittam Account and credited to that account. Receipts should be given for all such cash contributions. A separate Register shall be maintained for accounting cash contribution at collectorate and chennai corporation office. Project Officer, DRDA, will maintain this account and register. On behalf of District Collector, Deputy Commissioner of finance Chennai Corporation will maintain the accounts and registers. No other person or institution should be allowed to collect the contribution. Cash contribution collected in respect of dovetailed schemes can also be credited to the District Collector's Namakku

Naame Thittam Account, which can be inturn, released to the respective dovetailed scheme account maintained by the local Bodies or Line Departments after according administrative and technical sanction.

- B. ***Kind Contribution:*** Contribution can be made in the form of materials like bricks, sand, door, windows, equipment, etc. The kind component should be deposited to the respective local bodies/line departments before seeking the administrative sanction. A separate stock register will be opened for this purpose and all receipts and Utilisation will be accounted for. Valuation will be assessed at current schedule of rate as approved by respective Engineering wing. In case of work executed by public or private bodies, materials collected through contribution for more than one source will be pooled and issued to the executing agencies by the local authorities/ line departments.
- C. ***Labour Contribution:*** Though contribution by free labour is acceptable, care should be taken that poor labourers are not exploited by any means. Such labour contribution should be voluntary and spontaneous. The free component will be assessed on the basis of the standard unit cost at the approved schedule of rates followed by government Departments. In such cases administrative sanction can be accorded to the estimate cost but payment should be restricted to the estimate minus free labour contribution offered by the people / donor. However caution should be exercised that the estimates are not boosted particularly in works like desilting, new road formation works and labour intensive works.

Method of Execution

- i) The concept and benefit of community involvement is extended to private sponsors /NGO /Donor /Philanthropists /private /public institutions / companies / business associations / corporate bodies / residential associations / trusts / private Organizations like Rotary, Lions etc. They also contribute for creation and maintenance of assets.

- ii) The work order will be issued to the executor who may be local bodies/donor/private institutions or any other body indicated in para above. Even the works are executed by the above bodies, funds will be only at the disposal of local bodies/line department which will be monitoring agents. In such cases, check-measurement will be made by the respective technical wing and bills will be passed as in the case of other government schemes. In the case of school buildings including high school / higher secondary school apart from work supervision, PWDs or Municipalities and municipal corporations as the case may be will also issue structural stability certificate.
- iii) In the case of 100% public contribution, if the beneficiaries associations / user associations / donors are willing to execute the work, it can be entrusted to them without insisting on the advance cash contribution Namakku Naame Thittam Account. However, works can be executed as per type designs and structural needs besides normal check measurements
- iv) Activities can be taken up irrespective of the departments under Namakku Naame Thittam. In the case of works related to the line departments like PWD, Highways etc. the No Objection Certificate and concurrence shall be given by the district level officer of the respective departments. If there is any undesirable or deliberate delay on the part of line department in giving NOC and if collector is satisfied that delay is without proper grounds, in the public interest District collector can issue such NOC and ratify it in District Empowered committee.
- v) The estimates for the works should be prepared as per the approved unit cost for standard work and at the current schedule of rates for the non-standardised works. Estimate shall be prepared and be approved by the respective technical authorities of the local bodies/line departments and no private estimates shall be acceptable. No advance payment shall be permitted and payment part of final payment should may be made only after check measurement by the respective technical

authorities, and at no point of time the payment should exceed the value of work done

- vi) The power for according technical sanction etc. shall be similar to the powers conferred on the technical authorities under any Government schemes. The respective authority as in the case of other government schemes also will accord administrative sanction after getting the concurrence of the district collector. In the case of activities related to rural local bodies District Collector will issue administrative sanction and technical wing of the rural development Dept. will issue technical sanction. In the case of activities related to urban local bodies/line departments, the respective technical wing will give the technical sanction and the respective competent authority will issue the administrative sanction after taking concurrence from District Collector. In case of Chennai Corporation, the commissioner and technical sanction will accord Administrative Sanction by appropriate technical authority of the corporation.

- vii) Administrative sanction will be accorded for the entire estimate cost but payment should be restricted to 75% in case of labor contribution and adjust for material cost in case of material contribution. In case of cash contribution 100% payment can be made as cash contribution is received in advance.

- viii) Works shall be executed by the Executor who may be private persons/bodies/departments strictly under the technical guidance and supervision of the respective technical wing. For all the omissions and commissions and the quality of execution, the respective technical wing supervising the work will be held responsible.

Evaluation and Monitoring

- i) Grama Sabha and ward meeting of urban local bodies will be convened atleast 3 time, viz., at (1) Planning stage, and (2) Execution stage and (3)

Post Execution Stage. The motivating team will meet every week preferably on specified day. Brief Minutes to the point on progress and problem should be recorded by Namakku Naame Thittam.

- i) A District level Empowered committee will be headed by the District Collector. The District Collector will be the chairman and the Project Officer (DRDA) the member secretary of the committee respectively. Committee shall meet atleast once in 2 months and review the progress of works and plan for motivating more villages to take up Namakku Naame Thittam.

Analysis of Financial and Physical Achievements

Table 10.1 reveals the sources of funding under NNT for the last four years (1997-2001). The sources consist of NNT grant, dovetailed and public contribution. The generated funds under NNT during 1997-98 stood at Rs.18.78 crores. Gradually, the source generation increased four times during the last four years and it reached to Rs.71.04 crores. This program received a good momentum among the public as well as the members of the local bodies. They realized the importance and generated resources from the public in form of cash, kind and labour. Hence, a continuous growth could be seen in the expenditure under NNT.

In response to the public, the government earmarked and allotted the matching grant for the scheme. Initially, the NNT grant was Rs.5 crores and steadily increased around 12 times. During 2000-02, the NNT grant was Rs.59.44 crores. This scheme is entirely different from other schemes. Works under this scheme were those conceived and formulated fully by the local people and thereby expected local participation in construction and maintenance of the infrastructure created under this scheme. The State government being impressed with the performance and people's response to the scheme allotted generous funds.

The State Government instructed the District Authorities to pool the ongoing schemes in the block and bring under NNT. The dovetailed grant during 1997-98 was Rs.6.88 crores. This dovetailed grant, came down over the period and touched to Rs.0.18 crores. During the last four years, the ongoing schemes have been rationalized and brought under this category. Hence, one notices a significant fall, of expenditure in this category.

The public contribution under this scheme steadily increased from Rs.6.89 crores to Rs.21.07 crores up to the year 1999-2000. However, there was a little deceleration during 2000-01 and it stood at Rs.11.42 crores.

The percentage analysis of sources of funding is presented in the Table-26. The percentage of Government share under NNT increased from 26% to 83%. On the other hand, the percentage share of the dovetailed grant reduced from 36% to 0.25%. It shows that the Government took some measures to rationalize the various schemes and brought under this category.

A clear trend could not be seen in the category of public contribution. Initially, the percentage share was 37% and increased to 43% in the next year. Further, there was a reduction in the percentage share of public contribution and reached to 16%. Year to year fluctuations can be seen in the performance of the districts. There is no clear trend in the sources of funding. Some districts responded well to this scheme, due to the demonstration effect and the efforts taken by the state and district officials.

Tables 10.2 and 10.3 give a picture of public contribution and their percentages. They had contributed in the form of cash, kind and labour. Gradually the total public contribution increased from Rs. 6.90 crores to Rs. 21.07 crores up to the year 1999-2000. Further there was a little deceleration during the year 2000-2001, and stood at Rs. 11.42 Crores.

The percentage of cash contribution is always at higher levels in all the years. It ranges from 43 percent to 85 percent. Initially, the labour contribution was 37 percent and reduced to 3.42 percent. There is no trend in the kind contribution. It varies from year to year. It is observed that the major activities under this programme conceived and implemented by the Panchayat presidents. These people want to do something to their area, hence a good response in this programme. However, the major public contribution contributed by the elected members of the local body. If this trend continues, the objective of the programme fails to create and maintain the infrastructure created under this programme.

Financial achievements under NNT is presented in Table 10.4. The expenditure under this programme during the last three years (1997-2000) steadily increased from Rs. 17.57 Crores to Rs. 50.19 Crores. There was a little setback in the financial achievements during 2000-2001 and reached to Rs. 36.56 Crores. Hundred percent achievements could be observed in some of the districts. It shows the role of local participation in executing the programs.

Physical achievements under NNT are presented in Table 10.5. Due to the people's voluntary participation in the scheme, the physical achievements in all the districts recorded nearly hundred percent except in some cases. Works taken up with 100 percent peoples' contribution under NNT is presented in Table 10.6. Under this scheme, a significant development could be seen in terms of number of works and the money spent.

Tables 10.7 and 10.8 reveal the nature of works taken up under NNT and its percentages. Major works, which were carried out under this scheme, comprised, roads, bridges, buildings, drinking water provisions and other works. Depending on the local need of the village, the community had formulated and generated fund to implement this scheme. There is no continuous trend in terms of nature works and its percentages. It is expected that the asset once it's created in the village, they have to use and maintain the

same. They do not want to create additional infrastructure in the same category. Hence there is a fluctuation in the asset creation under this scheme.

Conclusion

NNT is a participatory demand driven scheme launched during 1997-98. The scheme involves the village community directly in the developmental process from planning stage. The aim is to educate people to plan their requirement and accomplish them with their total involvement. People after identifying their requirement through Grama Sabha, chalk out plans and fulfill their needs by implementing the schemes from 25% of their contribution from their end in the form of cash or material or labour and the Government releases the balance 70% under the NNT and extend necessary technical assistance through the department concerned.

The expenditure under this program during the last three years (1997-2000) steadily increased from Rs.17.57 Crores to Rs. 50.19 Crores. There was a little deceleration in the expenditure during 2000-01, and reached to Rs. 36.56 Crores of the people's contribution, the percentage of cash contribution stood at a higher level. It is observed that the panchayat presidents took efforts and contributed much to execute the programs. There is a suspicion here in the quality of the assets created under this programmes.

It is highly imperative to motivate the local people and execute the programme through local bodies. If they provide voluntary participation, good quality of assets may be created and the local people will be able to maintain the same with involvement. This approach will help reduce corruption, if any, in the execution of the programmes.

Table 10.1 Sources of Funding under Namakku Naame Thittam (Rs. In lakhs)

SL.No	District	1997-98				1998-99				1999-2000				2000-01			
		NNT Grant	Dove tailed	Public Contri.	Total	NNT Grant	Dove tailed	Public Contri.	Total	NNT Grant	Dove tailed	Public Contri.	Total	NNT Grant	Dove tailed	Public Contri.	Total
1	Kancheepuram	15.00	0.00	25.53	40.53	26.00	1.70	293.13	320.83	70.85	0.00	41.27	112.12	379.94	0.00	32.07	412.01
2	Tiruvallur	16.00	34.23	12.58	62.81	28.00	0.00	11.40	39.40	189.16	1.71	64.82	255.69	424.12	0.00	35.06	459.19
3	Cuddalore	15.00	0.95	5.50	21.45	55.41	10.47	22.38	88.26	108.03	0.00	44.75	152.78	172.67	0.00	35.60	208.27
4	Villupuram	24.00	0.00	9.97	33.97	64.18	0.00	29.46	93.64	159.77	0.00	55.10	214.87	194.76	0.00	23.78	218.54
5	Vellore	30.00	60.41	32.33	122.74	62.35	3.75	31.46	97.56	213.10	0.00	74.51	287.61	284.84	0.00	53.81	338.64
6	Thiruvannamalai	25.00	0.00	21.20	46.20	36.00	0.00	14.10	50.10	85.26	1.10	33.05	119.41	158.36	0.00	48.69	207.05
7	Salem	27.00	108.14	82.12	217.26	80.55	35.73	127.20	243.48	92.14	16.68	176.73	285.55	159.87	0.00	64.65	224.52
8	Namakkal	20.00	0.00	68.56	88.56	64.53	5.40	74.07	144.00	177.38	8.00	70.61	255.99	286.91	0.00	38.02	324.93
9	Dharmapuri	20.00	41.14	31.27	92.41	60.14	65.76	35.28	161.18	89.77	0.00	27.50	117.27	252.22	5.00	32.41	289.63
1	Erode	27.00	0.00	45.64	72.64	144.69	0.00	57.87	202.56	187.73	0.00	81.01	268.74	238.06	0.00	53.22	291.28
11	Coimbatore	24.00	18.55	37.52	80.07	116.51	21.24	50.02	187.77	284.12	10.50	97.65	392.27	284.87	0.00	66.83	351.70
12	Nilgiris	6.00	0.00	2.16	8.16	24.00	13.12	22.46	59.58	41.69	3.60	15.38	60.67	60.09	0.00	13.02	73.11
13	Thanjavur	16.00	18.25	12.35	46.60	65.31	6.16	25.30	96.77	108.25	3.92	358.62	470.79	173.89	0.00	117.08	290.97
14	Nagapattinam	13.00	15.91	10.11	39.02	57.33	7.51	28.55	93.39	218.49	28.07	115.66	362.22	104.24	0.00	27.64	131.88
15	Tiruvarur	12.00	4.02	6.04	22.06	45.13	3.00	16.67	64.80	240.79	0.60	57.07	298.46	135.04	0.00	26.63	161.67
16	Tiruchirapalli	19.00	3.40	7.63	30.03	31.67	4.25	15.53	51.45	268.24	2.15	259.48	529.87	167.09	0.00	47.22	214.31
17	Karur	15.00	38.36	126.31	179.67	38.50	13.40	164.19	216.09	63.85	4.00	89.45	157.30	152.38	6.00	47.26	205.64
18	Perambalur	12.00	12.72	8.39	33.11	20.00	0.00	8.00	28.00	45.36	0.00	16.53	61.89	124.73	0.00	21.38	146.11
19	Pudukottai	18.00	81.48	26.50	125.98	69.43	1.26	41.18	111.87	165.37	9.59	70.33	245.29	163.58	0.00	26.44	190.02
20	Madurai	23.00	102.90	19.56	145.46	43.27	15.16	34.61	93.04	130.95	19.00	62.73	212.68	834.35	0.00	57.51	891.86
21	Theni	18.00	20.99	13.08	52.07	16.00	1.50	6.09	23.59	34.12	0.00	11.12	45.24	82.50	0.00	23.58	106.08
22	Dindigul	16.00	0.00	6.08	22.08	42.70	0.00	14.91	57.61	68.29	0.00	22.77	91.06	115.10	0.00	32.11	147.21
23	Ramanathapuram	13.00	39.06	17.76	69.82	42.54	13.97	18.92	75.43	67.61	25.23	30.60	123.43	111.09	0.00	22.30	133.39
24	Virudhunagar	13.00	61.55	7.09	81.64	22.00	0.00	8.44	30.44	76.15	0.00	19.04	95.19	147.93	0.00	38.95	186.88
25	Sivaganga	14.00	23.00	34.60	71.60	24.00	24.64	16.86	65.50	38.25	0.00	16.06	54.31	82.68	0.00	21.77	104.45
26	Tirunelveli	24.00	0.00	4.14	28.14	55.97	0.00	51.40	107.37	128.20	0.00	75.37	203.57	192.15	7.00	65.03	264.18
27	Tuticorin	14.00	0.00	5.65	19.65	45.80	15.74	20.45	81.99	149.96	0.00	52.51	202.47	245.25	0.00	27.50	272.75
28	Kanniyakumari	11.00	3.67	9.93	24.60	18.00	0.00	7.95	25.95	128.54	12.29	67.79	208.61	215.30	0.00	42.82	258.12
	Total	500.00	688.73	689.60	1878.33	1400.01	263.76	1247.88	2911.65	3631.42	146.42	2107.49	5885.34	5944.00	18.00	1142.37	7104.37

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 10.2 Sources of Funding under Namakku Naame Thittam: Percentage Contribution

Sl.No	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
		NNT		Public	NNT		Public	NNT		Public	NNT		Public
		Grant	Dovetailed	Contribution	Grant	Dovetailed	Contribution	Grant	Dovetailed	Contribution	Grant	Dovetailed	Contribution
1	Kancheepuram	37.01	0.00	62.99	8.10	0.53	91.37	63.19	0.00	36.81	92.22	0.00	7.78
2	Tiruvallur	25.47	54.50	20.03	71.07	0.00	28.93	73.98	0.67	25.35	92.36	0.00	7.64
3	Cuddalore	69.93	4.43	25.64	62.78	11.86	25.36	70.71	0.00	29.29	82.91	0.00	17.09
4	Villupuram	70.65	0.00	29.35	68.54	0.00	31.46	74.36	0.00	25.64	89.12	0.00	10.88
5	Vellore	24.44	49.22	26.34	63.91	3.84	32.25	74.09	0.00	25.91	84.11	0.00	15.89
6	Thiruvannamalai	54.11	0.00	45.89	71.86	0.00	28.14	71.40	0.92	27.68	76.48	0.00	23.52
7	Salem	12.43	49.77	37.80	33.08	14.67	52.24	32.27	5.84	61.89	71.21	0.00	28.79
8	Namakkal	22.58	0.00	77.42	44.81	3.75	51.44	69.29	3.13	27.58	88.30	0.00	11.70
9	Dharmapuri	21.64	44.52	33.84	37.31	40.80	21.89	76.55	0.00	23.45	87.08	1.73	11.19
1	Erode	37.17	0.00	62.83	71.43	0.00	28.57	69.86	0.00	30.14	81.73	0.00	18.27
11	Coimbatore	29.97	23.17	46.86	62.05	11.31	26.64	72.43	2.68	24.89	81.00	0.00	19.00
12	Nilgiris	73.53	0.00	26.47	40.28	22.02	37.70	68.72	5.93	25.35	82.19	0.00	17.81
13	Thanjavur	34.33	39.16	26.50	67.49	6.37	26.14	22.99	0.83	76.17	59.76	0.00	40.24
14	Nagapattinam	33.32	40.77	25.91	61.39	8.04	30.57	60.32	7.75	31.93	79.04	0.00	20.96
15	Tiruvarur	54.40	18.22	27.38	69.65	4.63	25.73	80.68	0.20	19.12	83.53	0.00	16.47
16	Tiruchirapalli	63.27	11.32	25.41	61.55	8.26	30.18	50.62	0.41	48.97	77.97	0.00	22.03
17	Karur	8.35	21.35	70.30	17.82	6.20	75.98	40.59	2.54	56.86	74.10	2.92	22.98
18	Perambalur	36.24	38.42	25.34	71.43	0.00	28.57	73.29	0.00	26.71	85.37	0.00	14.63
19	Pudukottai	14.29	64.68	21.04	62.06	1.13	36.81	67.42	3.91	28.67	86.09	0.00	13.91
20	Madurai	15.81	70.74	13.45	46.51	16.29	37.20	61.57	8.93	29.50	93.55	0.00	6.45
21	Theni	34.57	40.31	25.12	67.83	6.36	25.82	75.42	0.00	24.58	77.77	0.00	22.23
22	Dindigul	72.46	0.00	27.54	74.12	0.00	25.88	75.00	0.00	25.00	78.19	0.00	21.81
23	Ramanathapuram	18.62	55.94	25.44	56.40	18.52	25.08	54.78	20.44	24.79	83.28	0.00	16.72
24	Virudhunagar	15.92	75.39	8.68	72.27	0.00	27.73	80.00	0.00	20.00	79.16	0.00	20.84
25	Sivaganga	19.55	32.12	48.32	36.64	37.62	25.74	70.43	0.00	29.57	79.16	0.00	20.84
26	Tirunelveli	85.29	0.00	14.71	52.13	0.00	47.87	62.98	0.00	37.02	72.73	2.65	24.62
27	Tuticorin	71.25	0.00	28.75	55.86	19.20	24.94	74.07	0.00	25.93	89.92	0.00	10.08
28	Kanniyakumari	44.72	14.92	40.37	69.36	0.00	30.64	61.62	5.89	32.49	83.41	0.00	16.59
	Total	26.62	36.67	36.71	48.08	9.06	42.86	61.70	2.49	35.81	83.67	0.25	16.08

Source: Computed

Table 10.3 Public Contributions Under Namakku Naame Thittam (Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No	District	1997-98				1998-99				1999-2000				2000-2001			
		Cash	Kind	Labour	Total	Cash	Kind	Labour	Total	Cash	Kind	Labour	Total	Cash	Kind	Labour	Total
1	Kancheepuram	7.0	11.7	6.8	25.5	6.7	284.4	2.0	293.1	27.4	10.4	3.5	41.3	9.4	22.7	0.0	32.1
2	Tiruvallur	11.7	0.3	0.6	12.6	10.6	0.8	0.0	11.4	34.5	22.5	7.8	64.8	16.1	17.8	1.2	35.1
3	Cuddalore	1.4	0.9	3.2	5.5	16.4	3.4	2.5	22.4	37.6	0.1	7.0	44.8	28.6	3.7	3.3	35.6
4	Villupuram	3.2	0.0	6.8	10.0	19.1	0.1	10.2	29.5	48.4	0.8	5.9	55.1	15.5	0.0	8.3	23.8
5	Vellore	24.0	2.7	5.6	32.3	27.1	2.1	2.3	31.5	66.8	6.1	1.6	74.5	53.9	0.0	0.0	53.9
6	Thiruvannamalai	17.2	0.2	3.8	21.2	8.6	2.1	3.5	14.1	15.9	9.6	7.6	33.1	41.4	3.3	4.0	48.7
7	Salem	2.1	71.6	8.4	82.1	56.3	69.5	1.4	127.2	174.2	2.2	0.3	176.7	63.8	0.6	0.3	64.6
8	Namakkal	6.1	2.8	59.7	68.6	34.6	1.5	38.0	74.1	63.7	2.4	4.5	70.6	37.8	0.2	0.0	38.0
9	Dharmapuri	11.5	5.6	14.2	31.3	32.5	2.8	0.0	35.3	27.5	0.0	0.0	27.5	32.4	0.0	0.0	32.4
10	Erode	43.1	1.1	1.4	45.6	52.2	3.7	2.0	57.9	78.5	1.6	0.9	81.0	51.5	0.8	1.0	53.2
11	Coimbatore	11.7	12.7	13.1	37.5	44.7	4.4	0.9	50.0	96.5	1.2	0.0	97.7	66.4	0.2	0.3	66.8
12	Nilgiris	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	11.4	10.4	0.7	22.5	14.7	0.7	0.0	15.4	12.3	0.8	0.0	13.0
13	Thanjavur	1.2	1.7	9.4	12.4	25.3	0.0	0.0	25.3	37.4	321.3	0.0	358.6	60.6	56.2	0.3	117.1
14	Nagapattinam	0.0	2.7	7.4	10.1	25.1	1.7	1.8	28.6	109.6	6.0	0.1	115.7	26.5	1.2	0.0	27.6
15	Tiruvarur	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	27.3	2.6	27.2	57.1	19.0	0.0	7.7	26.6
16	Tiruchirapalli	6.8	0.3	0.6	7.6	13.5	2.1	0.0	15.5	23.8	229.9	5.8	259.5	47.2	0.0	0.0	47.2
17	Karur	88.4	0.0	37.9	126.3	25.6	54.2	84.4	164.2	89.4	0.0	0.0	89.4	45.3	1.2	0.8	47.3
18	Perambalur	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	16.5	21.4	0.0	0.0	21.4
19	Pudukottai	0.0	0.0	26.5	26.5	25.8	9.1	6.3	41.2	58.2	10.3	1.8	70.3	26.3	0.0	0.2	26.4
20	Madurai	19.6	0.0	0.0	19.6	31.5	0.0	3.1	34.6	62.6	0.0	0.1	62.7	52.9	0.0	4.6	57.5
21	Theni	12.1	0.0	1.0	13.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	9.8	0.0	1.3	11.1	22.8	0.0	0.8	23.6
22	Dindigul	1.3	0.4	4.4	6.1	7.1	0.7	7.2	14.9	17.6	0.0	5.1	22.8	29.2	1.5	1.4	32.1
23	Ramanathapuram	11.6	0.0	6.1	17.8	17.2	0.0	1.7	18.9	23.4	1.3	6.0	30.6	20.4	1.9	0.0	22.3
24	Virudhunagar	3.3	3.8	0.0	7.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	19.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	39.0
25	Sivaganga	0.0	0.0	34.6	34.6	16.9	0.0	0.0	16.9	15.4	0.6	0.0	16.1	21.8	0.0	0.0	21.8
26	Tirunelveli	3.3	0.0	0.8	4.1	26.4	23.1	1.9	51.4	39.8	21.7	13.8	75.4	52.9	8.2	4.0	65.0
27	Tuticorin	1.3	0.0	4.4	5.7	16.5	0.0	4.0	20.5	19.6	28.0	4.9	52.5	12.4	15.1	0.0	27.5
28	Kanniyakumari	2.4	1.5	6.0	9.9	2.1	2.5	3.3	7.9	61.9	2.3	3.6	67.8	36.1	3.7	3.1	42.8
	Total	299.9	108.3	255.9	689.6	592.1	478.6	177.2	1247.9	1317.2	681.5	108.9	2107.5	962.4	138.9	41.1	1142.4

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 10.4 Public Contribution Over Years Under Namakku Naame Thittam: Percentage Share

Sl.No	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Cash	Kind	Labour	Cash	Kind	Labour	Cash	Kind	Labour	Cash	Kind	Labour
1	Kancheepuram	27.54	45.99	26.48	2.28	97.04	0.68	66.38	25.25	8.37	29.22	70.78	0.00
2	Tiruvallur	93.16	2.15	4.69	93.25	6.75	0.00	53.27	34.71	12.02	45.94	50.75	3.32
3	Cuddalore	31.80	15.82	58.36	73.41	15.28	11.30	84.09	0.29	15.62	80.25	10.39	9.35
4	Villupuram	31.79	0.00	68.20	64.97	0.34	34.69	87.75	1.47	10.78	64.97	0.00	35.03
5	Vellore	74.17	8.44	17.38	86.01	6.55	7.44	89.65	8.18	2.18	100.00	0.00	0.00
6	Thiruvannamalai	81.27	0.85	17.88	60.84	14.52	24.65	48.14	29.02	22.84	84.93	6.84	8.24
7	Salem	2.58	87.18	10.24	44.27	54.66	1.07	98.57	1.24	0.19	98.69	0.90	0.41
8	Namakkal	8.88	4.08	87.03	46.65	2.03	51.33	90.27	3.38	6.35	99.47	0.53	0.00
9	Dharmapuri	36.78	17.88	45.35	91.98	8.02	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
10	Erode	94.50	2.48	3.02	90.20	6.39	3.40	96.95	1.94	1.11	96.71	1.41	1.88
11	Coimbatore	31.29	33.74	34.97	89.34	8.78	1.88	98.77	1.23	0.00	99.29	0.33	0.37
12	Nilgiris	100.00	0.00	0.00	50.62	46.26	3.12	95.45	4.55	0.00	94.24	5.76	0.00
13	Thanjavur	9.72	14.09	76.19	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.42	89.58	0.00	51.72	48.02	0.26
14	Nagapattinam	0.00	27.00	73.00	87.92	5.95	6.13	94.72	5.16	0.12	95.79	4.21	0.00
15	Tiruvarur	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	47.78	4.56	47.66	71.16	0.00	28.84
16	Tiruchirapalli	89.14	3.27	7.59	86.74	13.26	0.00	9.19	88.58	2.23	100.00	0.00	0.00
17	Karur	70.00	0.00	30.00	15.59	33.02	51.39	100.00	0.00	0.00	95.92	2.44	1.64
18	Perambalur	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
19	Pudukottai	0.00	0.00	100.00	62.63	22.20	15.18	82.81	14.58	2.62	99.28	0.00	0.72
20	Madurai	100.00	0.00	0.00	90.95	0.00	9.05	99.84	0.00	0.16	92.05	0.00	7.95
21	Theni	92.20	0.00	7.80	100.00	0.00	0.00	87.99	0.00	12.01	96.82	0.00	3.18
22	Dindigul	21.38	6.25	72.37	47.48	4.43	48.09	77.48	0.00	22.52	90.90	4.67	4.42
23	Ramanathapuram	65.54	0.00	34.46	90.80	0.00	9.20	76.43	4.09	19.48	91.66	8.34	0.00
24	Virudhunagar	45.84	54.16	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
25	Sivaganga	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	96.17	3.83	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tirunelveli	80.43	0.00	19.57	51.36	44.90	3.74	52.81	28.85	18.34	81.30	12.55	6.15
27	Tuticorin	23.01	0.00	76.99	80.44	0.00	19.56	37.25	53.37	9.37	45.00	55.00	0.00
28	Kanniyakumari	23.97	15.31	60.73	26.26	31.94	41.79	91.35	3.41	5.24	84.25	8.52	7.22
	Total	43.494149	15.70	37.10	47.45	38.35	14.20	62.81	32.09	5.09	85.03	11.55	3.42

Source: Computed

Table 10.5 Financial Achievements in Namakku Naame Thittam 1997-98 to 2000 – 01 (Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl.No	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
		Budget	Expenditure	%	Budget	Expenditure	%	Budget	Expenditure	%	Budget	Expenditure	%
1	Kancheepuram	38.53	38.53	100.00	322.89	293.18	90.80	122.06	121.6	99.62	124.58	124.56	99.98
2	Tiruvallur	57.81	57.81	100.00	44.4	33.71	75.92	240.63	210.34	87.41	254.74	91.7	36.00
3	Cuddalore	20.77	20.77	100.00	89.36	89.12	99.73	160.71	149.98	93.32	137.16	99.18	72.31
4	Villupuram	21.35	21.35	100.00	106.26	97.48	91.74	223.45	224.21	100.34	259.28	190.52	73.48
5	Vellore	121.82	120.93	99.27	99.55	100.13	100.58	246.56	242.64	98.41	428.11	221.05	51.63
6	Thiruvannamalai	46.2	43.31	93.74	53.06	50.55	95.27	120.41	119.64	99.36	230.29	160.06	69.50
7	Salem	215.63	215.33	99.86	245.11	240.81	98.25	260.2	254.28	97.72	246.25	230.61	93.65
8	Namakkal	76.98	76.98	100.00	155.59	154.18	99.09	247.47	245.53	99.22	384.09	258.49	67.30
9	Dharmapuri	92.41	91.01	98.49	162.59	125.91	77.44	107.57	98.3	91.38	317.61	88.38	27.83
1	Erode	68.63	68.63	100.00	206.57	201.75	97.67	261.46	257.57	98.51	339.66	96.26	28.34
11	Coimbatore	80.01	79.95	99.93	187.82	170.28	90.66	392	389.64	99.40	375.03	115.03	30.67
12	Nilgiris	8.49	8.49	100.00	59.58	59.41	99.71	57.52	57.52	100.00	102.73	52.55	51.15
13	Thanjavur	46.37	43.33	93.44	97.01	96.1	99.06	471.71	402.83	85.40	294.112	262.87	89.38
14	Nagapattinam	33.72	30.33	89.95	99.28	94.8	95.49	279.25	236.44	84.67	158.79	93.14	58.66
15	Tiruvarur	20.89	20.2	96.70	65.97	51.63	78.26	276.16	177.65	64.33	129.22	59.6	46.12
16	Tiruchirapalli	30.03	30.03	100.00	51.45	51.45	100.00	495.15	352.96	71.28	227.73	130.29	57.21
17	Karur	168.86	168.86	100.00	226.9	224.3	98.85	152.28	151.95	99.78	239.86	132.3	55.16
18	Perambalur	33.11	33.11	100.00	28	25.96	92.71	64.09	63.92	99.73	85.42	81.56	95.48
19	Pudukottai	125.98	125.98	100.00	111.87	106.98	95.63	230.18	235.12	102.15	216.22	102.94	47.61
20	Madurai	130.04	130.04	100.00	108.4	108.4	100.00	168.88	160.08	94.79	412.88	219.38	53.13
21	Theni	43.71	40.64	92.98	31.95	31.95	100.00	43.3	41.95	96.88	111.3	78.69	70.70
22	Dindigul	22.08	22.08	100.00	57.61	57.61	100.00	91.06	89.58	98.37	128.09	124.85	97.47
23	Ramanathapuram	69.82	69.82	100.00	75.43	75.27	99.79	88.19	78.66	89.19	162.96	91.72	56.28
24	Virudhunagar	81.64	81.64	100.00	30.44	30.44	100.00	83.46	84.09	100.75	151.09	148.21	98.09
25	Sivaganga	69.6	67.6	97.13	67.5	63.75	94.44	66.17	62.72	94.79	99.33	66.37	66.82
26	Tirunelveli	11.58	11.58	100.00	123.93	122	98.44	202.35	198.1	97.90	204.07	160.17	78.49
27	Tuticorin	17.65	17.65	100.00	83.99	80.45	95.79	189.18	182.35	96.39	139.92	94.39	67.46
28	Kanniyakumari	21.39	21.39	100.00	29.13	29.1	99.90	130.7	129.6	99.16	149.61	81.82	54.69
	Total	1775.1	1757.37	99.00	3021.64	2866.7	94.87	5472.15	5019.25	91.72	6110.132	3656.69	59.85

Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Table 10.6 Physical Achievements in Namakku Naame Thittam

Sl.No	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
		Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%	Taken up	Completed	%
1	Kancheepuram	151	151	100	128	128	100	70	70	100	128	88	68.75
2	Tiruvallur	99	99	100	182	182	100	169	166	98.22	225	124	55.11
3	Cuddalore	86	86	100	156	156	100	99	97	97.98	69	64	92.75
4	Villupuram	88	88	100	521	521	100	112	112	100	136	135	99.26
5	Vellore	1263	1263	100	173	173	100	571	571	100	668	666	99.70
6	Thiruvannamalai	403	403	100	130	130	100	175	175	100	286	284	99.30
7	Salem	668	668	100	205	205	100	234	234	100	209	209	100.00
8	Namakkal	112	112	100	702	702	100	610	610	100	671	668	99.55
9	Dharmapuri	132	132	100	97	97	100	39	39	100	181	179	98.90
1	Erode	168	168	100	432	432	100	296	296	100	225	214	95.11
11	Coimbatore	400	400	100	240	240	100	332	332	100	214	197	92.06
12	Nilgiris	27	27	100	64	64	100	34	34	100	44	42	95.45
13	Thanjavur	86	86	100	142	142	100	715	714	99.86	337	337	100.00
14	Nagapattinam	84	84	100	78	78	100	122	121	99.18	91	89	97.80
15	Tiruvarur	32	32	100	131	131	100	203	181	89.16	201	191	95.02
16	Tiruchirapalli	104	104	100	59	59	100	217	187	86.18	251	248	98.80
17	Karur	73	73	100	81	81	100	82	82	100	124	124	100.00
18	Perambalur	53	53	100	40	40	100	64	64	100	143	142	99.30
19	Pudukottai	78	78	100	515	515	100	141	141	100	156	155	99.36
20	Madurai	257	257	100	87	87	100	72	72	100	169	167	98.82
21	Theni	28	28	100	59	59	100	68	68	100	127	127	100.00
22	Dindigul	75	75	100	63	63	100	52	52	100	107	106	99.07
23	Ramanathapuram	66	66	100	48	48	100	58	48	82.76	55	55	100.00
24	Virudhunagar	112	112	100	40	40	100	70	70	100	153	153	100.00
25	Sivaganga	23	23	100	26	26	100	33	33	100	79	79	100.00
26	Tirunelveli	52	52	100	263	263	100	373	373	100	4105	4105	100.00
27	Tuticorin	129	129	100	70	70	100	254	254	100	191	191	100.00
28	Kanniyakumari	83	83	100	68	68	100	186	186	100	248	248	100.00
	Total	4932	4932	100	4800	4800	100	5451	5382	98.73	9593	9387	97.85

Source: Department of Rural Development Government of Tamil Nadu

**Table 10.7 Works Taken up with 100% People's Public Contribution
Under Namakku Naame Thittam (Rs. In Lakhs)**

Sl.No	District	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
		No. of Works	Amount	No. of Works	Amount	No. of Works	Amount	No. of Works	Amount
1	Kancheepuram	54	20.53	27	267.92	3	8	0	0
2	Tiruvallur	12	1.59	5	0.77	0	0	0	0
3	Cuddalore	0	0	1	0.12	0	0	0	0
4	Villupuram	32	3.17	330	2.21	0	0	0	0
5	Vellore	1120	3.5	71	4.96	23	16.777	0	0
6	Thiruvannamalai	70	13.78	0	0	0	0	25	18.15
7	Salem	573	37.1	96	70.89	169	122.272	93	9.501
8	Namakkal	89	57.75	584	37.47	403	6.87	408	6.095
9	Dharmapuri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Erode	117	36.92	282	7.98	100	6.9	50	2.48
11	Coimbatore	206	20.48	4	2.35	0	0	1	2.96
12	Nilgiris	0	0	4	10.09	0	0	0	0
13	Thanjavur	11	1.02	19	2.14	626	321.255	154	56.028
14	Nagapattinam	33	0.96	4	3.15	2	8.75	0	0
15	Tiruvarur	4	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tiruchirapalli	0	0	4	1.9	29	8.795	0	0
17	Karur	38	110	14	141.8	10	67.34	1	23
18	Perambalur	0	0	1	1.25	0	0	0	0
19	Pudukottai	0	0	465	16.35	3	10.5	0	0
20	Madurai	0	0	7	9.8	0	4.28	1	3
21	Theni	3	1.02	14	0.2	8	0	2	0.11
22	Dindigul	9	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Ramanathapuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Virudhunagar	32	3.84	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sivaganga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tirunelveli	6	0.81	98	23.08	191	16.793	1	1
27	Tuticorin	4	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Kanniyakumari	32	6.02	17	1.66	54	13.649	7	1.575
	Total	2445	321.28	2047	606.09	1621	612.181	743	123.899

Source: Department of Rural Development, Tamil Nadu

Table 10.8 Natures of Works Taken up under Namakku Naame Thittam

Sl.No	District	1997-98				1998-99				1999-2000				2000-01			
		Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others	Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others	Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others	Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others
1	Kancheepuram	5	15	0	131.00	26	27	4	71	13	18	1	38	14	10	0	0
2	Tiruvallur	0	13	69	17.00	5	31	14	132	66	12	22	69	37	2	1	81
3	Cuddalore	33	39	6	8.00	64	28	49	15	22	13	23	41	25	3	0	34
4	Villupuram	50	0	3	35.00	73	5	16	427	69	7	3	33	30	4	0	93
5	Vellore	55	8	31	1169.00	37	11	6	119	27	19	12	513	17	9	13	624
6	Thiruvannamalai	135	5	27	236.00	49	11	11	59	68	7	4	96	80	13	13	180
7	Salem	24	10	24	610.00	30	78	5	92	22	58	8	146	18	26	6	158
8	Namakkal	45	13	7	47.00	78	32	15	577	135	17	12	446	80	3	5	582
9	Dharmapuri	106	5	11	10.00	39	9	0	49	6	8	0	25	19	7	0	130
10	Erode	19	21	19	109.00	28	23	55	326	51	12	9	224	15	17	4	189
11	Coimbatore	70	33	23	274.00	91	19	0	98	70	35	25	202	48	27	5	116
12	Nilgiris	0	0	0	27.00	5	5	32	54	1	13	0	20	2	6	1	33
13	Thanjavur	43	19	15	9.00	91	34	10	7	46	18	20	631	87	12	3	235
14	Nagapattinam	20	0	31	33.00	25	13	12	28	56	13	15	38	14	11	1	66
15	Thiruvaur	2	5	13	12.00	8	10	23	90	102	21	34	46	44	3	2	108
16	Tiruchirapalli	45	21	14	24.00	15	26	4	14	40	9	41	127	90	12	14	131
17	Karur	7	3	26	37.00	42	9	16	14	33	9	20	20	18	8	4	82
18	Perambalur	16	4	9	24.00	16	1	6	17	11	2	14	37	5	3	2	87
19	Pudukottai	46	3	23	6.00	22	9	14	470	81	18	14	28	22	8	0	126
20	Madurai	1	14	44	198.00	2	7	15	63	6	3	14	49	41	7	4	119
21	Theni	2	4	18	4.00	1	4	4	50	4	6	24	34	28	3	3	94
22	Dindigul	15	20	20	20.00	18	8	13	24	24	9	6	13	42	1	0	48
23	Ramanathapuram	20	4	41	1.00	23	2	14	9	33	2	9	14	9	0	2	42
24	Virudhunagar	12	6	43	51.00	3	5	13	19	27	1	31	11	46	6	0	50
25	Sivaganga	6	4	13	0.00	2	4	11	9	5	7	8	13	18	5	25	30
26	Tirunelveli	19	1	15	17.00	18	38	43	164	11	22	15	325	34	14	13	3980
27	Tutocorin	0	1	14	114.00	27	3	30	10	77	23	18	136	64	2	0	17
28	Kanyakumari	42	7	11	23.00	14	3	1	50	31	36	49	70	6	12	7	102
	Total	838	278	570	3246.00	852	455	436	3057	1184	443	451	3448	954	416	128	7537

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 10.9 Natures of Works Taken up under Namakku Naame Thittam: Percentage Shares

Sl.No	District	1997-1998				1998-1999				1999-2000				2000-2001			
		Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others	Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others	Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others	Roads & Bridges	Buildings	Drinking Water	Others
1	Kancheepuram	3.3	9.9	0.0	86.8	20.3	21.1	3.1	55.5	18.6	25.7	1.4	54.3	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0
2	Tiruvallur	0.0	13.1	69.7	17.2	2.7	17.0	7.7	72.5	39.1	7.1	13.0	40.8	30.6	1.7	0.8	66.9
3	Cuddalore	38.4	45.3	7.0	9.3	41.0	17.9	31.4	9.6	22.2	13.1	23.2	41.4	40.3	4.8	0.0	54.8
4	Villupuram	56.8	0.0	3.4	39.8	14.0	1.0	3.1	82.0	61.6	6.3	2.7	29.5	23.6	3.1	0.0	73.2
5	Vellore	4.4	0.6	2.5	92.6	21.4	6.4	3.5	68.8	4.7	3.3	2.1	89.8	2.6	1.4	2.0	94.1
6	Thiruvannamalai	33.5	1.2	6.7	58.6	37.7	8.5	8.5	45.4	38.9	4.0	2.3	54.9	28.0	4.5	4.5	62.9
7	Salem	3.6	1.5	3.6	91.3	14.6	38.0	2.4	44.9	9.4	24.8	3.4	62.4	8.7	12.5	2.9	76.0
8	Namakkal	40.2	11.6	6.3	42.0	11.1	4.6	2.1	82.2	22.1	2.8	2.0	73.1	11.9	0.4	0.7	86.9
9	Dharmapuri	80.3	3.8	8.3	7.6	40.2	9.3	0.0	50.5	15.4	20.5	0.0	64.1	12.2	4.5	0.0	83.3
10	Erode	11.3	12.5	11.3	64.9	6.5	5.3	12.7	75.5	17.2	4.1	3.0	75.7	6.7	7.6	1.8	84.0
11	Coimbatore	17.5	8.3	5.8	68.5	43.8	9.1	0.0	47.1	21.1	10.5	7.5	60.8	24.5	13.8	2.6	59.2
12	Nilgiris	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	5.2	33.3	56.3	2.9	38.2	0.0	58.8	4.8	14.3	2.4	78.6
13	Thanjavur	50.0	22.1	17.4	10.5	64.1	23.9	7.0	4.9	6.4	2.5	2.8	88.3	25.8	3.6	0.9	69.7
14	Nagapattinam	23.8	0.0	36.9	39.3	32.1	16.7	15.4	35.9	45.9	10.7	12.3	31.1	15.2	12.0	1.1	71.7
15	Thiruvarur	6.3	15.6	40.6	37.5	6.1	7.6	17.6	68.7	50.2	10.3	16.7	22.7	28.0	1.9	1.3	68.8
16	Tiruchirapalli	43.3	20.2	13.5	23.1	25.4	44.1	6.8	23.7	18.4	4.1	18.9	58.5	36.4	4.9	5.7	53.0
17	Karur	9.6	4.1	35.6	50.7	51.9	11.1	19.8	17.3	40.2	11.0	24.4	24.4	16.1	7.1	3.6	73.2
18	Perambalur	30.2	7.5	17.0	45.3	40.0	2.5	15.0	42.5	17.2	3.1	21.9	57.8	5.2	3.1	2.1	89.7
19	Pudukottai	59.0	3.8	29.5	7.7	4.3	1.7	2.7	91.3	57.4	12.8	9.9	19.9	14.1	5.1	0.0	80.8
20	Madurai	0.4	5.4	17.1	77.0	2.3	8.0	17.2	72.4	8.3	4.2	19.4	68.1	24.0	4.1	2.3	69.6
21	Theni	7.1	14.3	64.3	14.3	1.7	6.8	6.8	84.7	5.9	8.8	35.3	50.0	21.9	2.3	2.3	73.4
22	Dindigul	20.0	26.7	26.7	26.7	28.6	12.7	20.6	38.1	46.2	17.3	11.5	25.0	46.2	1.1	0.0	52.7
23	Ramanathapuram	30.3	6.1	62.1	1.5	47.9	4.2	29.2	18.8	56.9	3.4	15.5	24.1	17.0	0.0	3.8	79.2
24	Virudhunagar	10.7	5.4	38.4	45.5	7.5	12.5	32.5	47.5	38.6	1.4	44.3	15.7	45.1	5.9	0.0	49.0
25	Sivaganga	26.1	17.4	56.5	0.0	7.7	15.4	42.3	34.6	15.2	21.2	24.2	39.4	23.1	6.4	32.1	38.5
26	Tirunelveli	36.5	1.9	28.8	32.7	6.8	14.4	16.3	62.4	2.9	5.9	4.0	87.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	98.5
27	Tutocorin	0.0	0.8	10.9	88.4	38.6	4.3	42.9	14.3	30.3	9.1	7.1	53.5	77.1	2.4	0.0	20.5
28	Kanyakumari	50.6	8.4	13.3	27.7	20.6	4.4	1.5	73.5	16.7	19.4	26.3	37.6	4.7	9.4	5.5	80.3
	Total	17.0	5.6	11.6	65.8	17.8	9.5	9.1	63.7	21.4	8.0	8.2	62.4	10.6	4.6	1.4	83.4

Source: Computed

CHAPTER – XI

PERIYAR MEMORIAL SAMATHUVAPURAM

(PERIYAR MEMORIAL EGALITARIAN SETTLEMENT CLUSTERS)

The then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M. Karunanidhi ventured in creating Samathuvapuram's (Egalitarian Clusters). This innovative concept aimed at creating a congenial atmosphere and establishing among various communal and religious groups.

The scheme was unique in the country and introduced in the State Budget during 1997-98. It has been decided to construct 150 Samathuvapurams in the State of Tamil Nadu. These Samathuvapurams consist of 100 households of various communities each. Adequate infrastructure facilities viz. drinking water, public distribution, primary schools, Noon Meal Centers, Parks, Roads and streets have to be created on priority basis to live happily and comfortably without any communal and religious discrimination. The beneficiaries have to come forward voluntarily and live in the settlement clusters without harping any discrimination among them. Interested beneficiaries were identified on the basis of the guidelines. In appraising the scheme, it was found that after identification of beneficiaries, 5 cents of lands was allotted to each beneficiary at free of cost. For construction of houses, an amount of Rs. 37,000 was also provided to each beneficiary as subsidy. These subsidies were distributed in two phases. In the first phase Rs.35, 000 was given and in the next phase Rs.2000 was given for roofing. Every house had to be constructed, in an area of 264.64 Sq. ft. Additional co-operative loan facilities were also extended to the interested beneficiaries to create additional facilities in their houses.

Selection of Site

The state government issued the guidelines to select the site for construction of Samathuvapuram. The guidelines were:

- It should be a rural site
- Water logging and low lying areas are to be avoided
- Land should be appropriate and suitable for construction of buildings
- Priority should be given to create Samathuvapuram in government waste lands (poramboke)
- In case of non-availability of government lands, private lands may be acquired.
- In case of temple lands, necessary action to be taken through the Board of Hindu Religious Charitable and Endowment
- After the selection of the site application from people living in the 10 km surrounding villages need to be sought. If the number of applicants is not sufficient, applications may call from the neighboring areas.

Selection of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries have to be selected on a voluntary basis. Even though there is no income limit, priority will be given to those who are living below poverty line. A committee headed by the district revenue officer would select the beneficiaries. The committee consists of B.D.O, District Adidraida welfare officer, District Backward classes' officer, thasildar, and Panchayat Union Commissioner. The received applications will be scrutinized at the level of deputy collector with the help of B.D.O. As per the guidelines the list of eligible applicants be approved by the committee. Finally, the list has to be finalised and approved by the Gram Sabha transparently. The allotment has to be made among the communities of SC, ST, MBC, BC and others in terms of 40: 25: 25: 10.

If the beneficiaries did not come forward to construct the houses and live in the Samathuvapuram within the stipulated period, the issued patta would be cancelled and reallocated to the eligible applicants of the concerned communities.

Beneficiaries have to be identified well in advance before construction of the houses. It is expected that the beneficiaries will participate in the construction activities

and ensure the quality of construction. Hence the pattas have to be issued at free of cost. Further, it has to be ensured that they are eligible beneficiaries.

Pattas have to be issued, keeping in view that people of various communities came forward to construct their houses adjacent to one another. The scheme should avoid allotment of pattas to a particular community in specified areas, which would amount to segregation. In the case of excessive number of eligible applications from any particular community, they were to be provided plots with pattas for construction of houses from their own cost. However, they have to adhere to the rules and regulations of Samathuvapuram.

Infrastructure Development

In every Samathuvapuram roads, streets, streetlights, water supplies, sanitation and drainage, school building, sub center, noon meal center, park, veterinary hospital, business complex, cremation ground, television room, bus stop etc. need to be provided. The district collector has to decide the infrastructures of each Samathuvapuram. Planning has to be carried out even before the acquisition of land.

Source of Finance

It has been decided to pool financial resources of central and state sponsored programmes of Employment assurance Scheme (EAS), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), M.P/M.L.A Development Scheme, Tenth Finance Commission allotment, State Finance Commission allotment, Panchayat union general fund. The scheme resources need to be pooled for construction and infrastructural Development.

Estimation

Estimates have to be prepared after identification of required infrastructure. The works need to be implemented through the Panchayat union or P.W.D or construction center. Even though the various scheme funds have been merged as a single pool, the rules and regulations of the respective schemes were expected to be adhered to.

Monitoring of the Work

- a.** The beneficiaries themselves undertake the construction of the house buildings in the Samathuvapuram scheme. The required raw materials like sand, brick, windows, doors etc. have to be arranged by the beneficiaries, to construct the houses without any delay.
- b.** The construction of overhead tank has to be handed over to TamilNadu Drinking Water Corporation to provide drinking water in Samathuvapuram. Weekly monitoring has to be done to ensure progress of the work.
- c.** Streetlights had to be installed in each Samathuvapuram according to the need. Estimates have to be sought from the T.N.E.B to erect transformers and to provide electricity in Samathuvapuram. These estimates have to be approved. Besides, the State government provides the deposit money for every beneficiary household applicants need to be prepared by the individual beneficiary. These applications have to be processed and submitted to the Electricity Board along with the deposit money by the authorities.
- d.** Requirements of roads, street, drainage and small bridges need to be constructed as in the blue print. If the Ordinary Kutcha channels are sufficient for drainage, concrete channels were to be avoided. School building, noon meal center, T.V room, health sub center, veterinary dispensaries etc. need to be established as per requirements. These works have to be handed over to the concerned departments and ensure their completion of work in time.
- e.** The district collector has to monitor the construction of houses, drinking water, electricity and roads by the respective organisations through weekly meeting on Mondays.

Maintenance and expansion of Samathuvapuram Colonies

Samathuvapuram is a mega-housing scheme with all infrastructural facilities. Proper maintenance of the public assets and facilities will ensure benefits for a long period. Individual responsibility may be assigned to maintain the surroundings of his / her house, in order to create a good living environment.

Efforts shall be made to maintain these public services by constituting communities of beneficiaries. Maintenance of Drinking water, Street lights, noon meal centers, community hall, drainage etc. are the responsibility of the village Panchayat and the B.D.O to monitor these activities. The monitoring of health sub-center and veterinary dispensary has to be under taken by primary medical officer and veterinary doctor.

Economic Development and Formation of self help Groups

As all the inhabitants of Samathuvapuram or households are living of below the poverty line, they may be provided subsidised loans under S.G.S.Y. This will go a long way in promoting economic development and social harmony. Formation of self-help groups under SGSY and their economic activities will provide additional income and better standard of living.

The Samathuvapuram projects aim at creating awareness on equality and unity among people of various caste and religion. Voluntary and Non Governmental organizations, NSS, NCC etc shall act as the catalytic agents of change and development among the beneficiaries of Samathuvapuram. They should be involved in the projects of literacy, health and mass education for changing the social attitudes.

Financial and Physical Achievements

District wise expenditure under Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram is presented in Table 11.1. This programme was launched to establish egalitarian settlement to reduce social and economic inequalities. It was targeted to construct 150 Samathuvapurams in

the 27 districts of the State. Due to the change of power at the political level and consequently the State government, they had not proceeded further with this scheme. The Samathuvapuram activities were stopped to 132. In total, Rs. 225.02 crores was spent to create Samathuvapurams. The expenditure towards construction of houses in Samathuvapuram is met entirely through special grant of State government. The government allots Rs. 35000 per house. The expenditure towards basic amenities like roads, streetlights, drainages, drinking water, etc., were met from the respective departments and local bodies through convergence of ongoing programmes provide drinking water, drainages, etc.

Of the total expenditure, 52% was spent on house construction and provision of electricity to the houses, the remaining 48% was spent for the provision of additional infrastructure in the Samathuvapuram like community hall, drinking water facilities, shopping complex, concrete road, etc. More or less the same trend could be noticed in all the districts. On an average, to create one Samathuvapuram the government spent Rs. 1.70 crores.

Table 11.2 gives the details of Samathuvapuram expenditure carried out during the last four years. The maximum amount of expenditure was Rs. 133.46 lakhs in Yenathur of Kancheepuram district and the minimum amount of Rs. 51.77 lakhs was spent in Manavasi of Karur.

Conclusion

Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram was launched during 1997-98 to promote universal brotherhood, communal harmony and peaceful coexistence of all communities irrespective of their caste, creed and religion. It was targeted to construct 150 Samathuvapurams in the 27 districts of the State. Due to the change over in the political set up and the government in the State, the Samathuvapuram activities were stopped to 132. On an average, to create one Samathuvapuram the State Government spent Rs.1.70 crores. Of the total expenditure, 52 per cent spent for house construction and provision of

electricity to the houses, the remaining 48 per cent for the provision of additional infrastructure.

It is expected that suitable employment opportunities and other infrastructure have to be provided quite in proximity to the Samathuvapuram. This will enable them to live in the Samathuvapuram and to avoid renting out their houses to others. Besides, the house allotment has to be made without any political interference.

Table 11.1 Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram District Wise Expenditure

Sl.No	District	No of SPS	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)				Total
			Housing	Percent	Infrastructure	Percent	
1	Kancheepuram	5	251.28	49.43	257.08	50.57	508.36
2	Thiruvallur	3	124.57	49.17	128.76	50.83	253.33
3	Cuddalore	2	99.62	40.65	145.42	59.35	245.04
4	Vellore	6	302.88	59.63	205.02	40.37	507.90
5	Thiruvannamalai	6	291.74	53.81	250.39	46.19	542.13
6	Salem	5	233.05	58.80	163.27	41.20	396.32
7	Namakkal	4	193.24	62.19	117.51	37.81	310.75
8	Coimbatore	6	276.73	52.57	249.63	47.43	526.36
9	Thanjavur	5	223.71	36.76	384.93	63.24	608.64
10	Nagappatnam	4	193.52	52.51	175.00	47.49	368.52
11	Tiruvarur	5	191.33	58.15	137.70	41.85	329.03
12	Thiruchirappalli	4	183.28	59.01	127.33	40.99	310.61
13	Karur	5	237.33	47.21	265.41	52.79	502.74
14	Perambalur	5	211.33	48.62	223.31	51.38	434.64
15	Pudukottai	4	164.50	45.32	198.48	54.68	362.98
16	Madurai	6	249.00	54.69	206.31	45.31	455.31
17	Theni	4	186.84	48.36	199.52	51.64	386.36
18	Dindugal	6	267.14	50.31	263.81	49.69	530.95
19	Ramnad	6	256.33	58.34	183.05	41.66	439.38
20	Virudunagar	6	280.76	57.96	203.67	42.04	484.43
21	Sivagangai	6	265.13	63.58	151.86	36.42	416.99
22	Thirunelveli	6	240.09	54.73	198.63	45.27	438.72
23	Tuticorin	6	265.90	55.80	210.62	44.20	476.52
24	Kanniyakunari	2	80.57	53.72	69.41	46.28	149.98
25	Dharmapuri	6	309.90	49.48	316.42	50.52	626.32
26	Erode	3	142.19	39.98	213.48	60.02	355.67
27	Villupuram	6	294.40	52.01	271.64	47.99	566.04
	Grand Total	132	11738.32	52.17	10763.68	47.83	22502.00

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Table 11.2 Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram wise Expenditure

Sl.No	District	SP. No	Name of Samathuvapuram	Year of Completion	Expenditure		Infrastructure	Percent	Total
					Housing	Percent			
1	Kancheepuram	1	Yenathur	1999	58.57	43.89	74.89	56.11	133.46
		2	Thundalkalani	2000	47.00	41.25	66.95	58.75	113.95
		3	Chitherimed	2001	48.57	60.74	31.40	39.26	79.97
		4	Mambakkam	2001	48.57	49.31	49.93	50.69	98.50
		5	Pukkathurai	2001	48.57	58.89	33.91	41.11	82.48
2	Thiruvallur	6	Mappedu	1999	38.00	45.68	45.19	54.32	83.19
		7	Santhana Venu Gopalapuram	1999	38.00	54.86	31.27	45.14	69.27
		8	Kuthampakkam	2000	48.57	48.15	52.30	51.85	100.87
3	Cuddalore	9	Thiruvamoor	1999	49.81	48.76	52.34	51.24	102.15
		10	Ivathakkudi	1999	49.81	34.86	93.08	65.14	142.89
4	Vellore	11	Poigai	1998	49.81	58.91	34.74	41.09	84.55
		12	Sambuvarayanallur	1999	38.57	85.33	9.94	14.67	67.75
		13	Perumpulipakkam	1999	51.81	57.12	38.89	42.88	90.70
		14	Ammoor	1999	55.81	45.26	67.50	54.74	123.31
		15	Udhayamuttur	2000	49.07	59.11	33.95	40.89	83.02
		16	Gudalur	2001	38.57	65.85	20.00	34.15	58.57
5	Thiruvannamalai	17	Mechalur	1999	52.31	55.62	41.74	44.38	94.05
		18	Thachoor	1999	52.31	55.81	41.42	44.19	93.73
		19	Gangapuram	1999	50.57	51.05	48.49	48.95	99.06
		20	Ammapalayam	2000	50.57	49.84	50.90	50.16	101.47
		21	Kasthampadi	2001	38.57	62.76	22.89	37.24	61.46
		22	Puliyarampakkam	2001	47.41	51.33	44.95	48.67	92.36
6	Salem	23	Neikkarappatti	1998	48.77	69.48	21.42	30.52	70.19
		24	Katheri	1998	48.43	67.18	23.66	32.82	72.09
		25	Konoor	1998	48.71	54.77	40.23	45.23	88.94
		26	Chinnaseeragapadi	2000	48.57	56.27	37.75	43.73	86.32
		27	Naduvalur	2001	38.57	48.96	40.21	51.04	78.78

Contd...

7	Namakkal	28	Kunnamalai	1999	49.81	63.02	29.23	36.98	79.04
		29	M.Mettuppatti	1999	49.81	53.87	42.66	46.13	92.47
		30	Athanur	1999	45.81	71.43	18.32	28.57	64.13
		31	Sirumousi	1999	47.81	63.65	27.30	36.35	75.11
8	Coimbatore	32	Bothanur Chettipalayam	1998	38.57	49.99	38.58	50.01	77.15
		33	Thekkalur	1999	49.81	44.57	61.95	55.43	111.76
		34	Nerupperichal	1999	52.64	55.84	41.63	44.16	94.27
		35	Thensengampalayam	2000	48.57	67.60	23.28	32.40	71.85
		36	Sangaramanallur	2000	48.57	67.86	23.00	32.14	71.57
		37	Kannamanayakkanur	2001	38.57	38.66	61.19	61.34	99.76
9	Thanjavur	38	Kurungulam (East)	1999	43.81	33.74	86.05	66.26	129.86
		39	Sukkiranpatti	1999	53.57	43.14	70.60	56.86	124.17
		40	Neivasalthenpathi	2000	49.19	52.13	45.17	47.87	94.36
		41	Pudukkudi	2001	38.57	33.90	75.20	66.10	113.77
		42	Sholanmaligaimuziyur	2001	38.57	26.33	107.91	73.67	146.48
10	Nagappatnam	43	Panangudi	1999	51.81	51.34	49.11	48.66	100.92
		44	Pappakoil	2000	52.57	60.82	33.86	39.18	86.43
		45	Kattucheri	2000	50.57	58.77	35.48	41.23	86.05
		46	Thirukkuvalai	2001	38.57	40.55	56.55	59.45	95.12
11	Thiruvarur	47	Avivalam	1999	37.81	51.25	35.97	48.75	73.78
		48	Nochiyur	1999	37.81	56.75	28.81	43.25	66.62
		49	Mudikondan	2001	38.57	58.82	27.00	41.18	65.57
		50	Adhanur	2001	38.57	63.73	21.95	36.27	60.52
		51	Aaikudi	2001	38.57	61.67	23.97	38.33	62.54
12	Thiruchirappalli	52	Kallakkudi	1998	47.57	49.27	48.97	50.73	96.54
		53	Pallappatti	1999	48.57	51.47	45.80	48.53	94.37
		54	Tholurpatti	1999	48.57	100.00	0.00	30.71	48.57
		55	Vadakkuveli	2001	38.57	54.22	32.56	45.78	71.13

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13	Karur	56	Vellianai	1999	48.31	34.73	90.78	65.27	139.09
		57	Chinnappanayur	1999	48.31	45.63	57.57	54.37	85.57
		58	Puthambur	2000	51.07	54.14	43.26	46.26	94.33
		59	Manmangalam	2000	51.07	45.73	60.60	54.27	111.67
		60	Manavasi	2001	38.57	74.50	13.20	25.50	51.77
14	Perambalur	61	Varanavasi	1999	47.81	45.74	56.72	54.26	104.53
		62	Yelambalur	1999	47.81	33.70	94.06	66.30	141.87
		63	Sendurai	2001	38.57	65.13	20.65	34.87	59.22
		64	Perambalur Vadakku	2001	38.57	57.65	28.33	42.35	66.90
		65	Paravai	2001	38.57	62.09	23.55	37.91	62.12
15	Pudukottai	66	Narimedu	1998	37.81	45.14	45.95	54.86	83.76
		67	Thulaianur	1998	48.31	49.50	49.28	50.50	97.59
		68	Narthamalai	1999	39.81	35.42	72.58	64.58	112.39
		69	Keelathur	2000	38.57	55.70	30.67	44.30	69.24
16	Madurai	70	Malekkottai	1998	39.81	55.28	32.20	44.72	72.01
		71	Potchampatti	1999	40.00	54.84	32.94	45.16	72.94
		72	Sakkimangalam	1999	39.81	51.76	37.11	48.24	76.92
		73	Kuttampatti	1999	38.81	62.94	22.85	37.06	61.66
		74	Thiruvathur	1999	48.57	50.13	48.32	49.87	96.89
		75	Sholanguruni	1999	42.00	56.08	32.89	43.92	74.89
17	Theni	76	Odappatti	1999	45.11	45.92	53.13	54.08	98.24
		77	Rasikkappatti	1999	41.11	46.91	46.52	53.09	87.63
		78	Silverpatti	1999	50.31	52.33	45.83	47.67	96.14
		79	Venkatachalapuram	1999	50.31	48.21	54.04	51.79	104.35
18	Dindugal	80	Viruppachi	1999	41.51	32.93	84.56	67.07	126.07
		81	Seevalasaragu	1999	41.51	45.58	49.57	54.42	91.08
		82	Kunnuvarayankottai	2000	48.57	52.18	44.51	47.82	93.08

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		83	Sukkamanayanpatti	2000	48.57	63.45	27.98	36.55	76.55
		84	Bangarupuram	2001	39.98	60.50	26.10	39.50	66.08
		85	Odukkam	2001	47.00	60.19	31.09	39.81	78.09
19	Ramnad	86	Mandapam	1999	37.81	53.34	33.07	46.66	70.88
		87	Cadaladi	1999	37.81	54.48	31.59	45.52	69.40
		88	Thirvadanai	2000	47.57	55.72	37.80	44.28	85.37
		89	Pambur	2000	47.57	58.84	33.28	41.16	80.85
		90	Kakkur	2000	47.00	93.29	3038.00	6.71	50.38
		91	Chitharkottai	2001	38.57	46.75	43.93	53.25	82.50
20	Virudunagar	92	Samandhapuram	1999	39.81	50.83	38.51	49.17	78.32
		93	Pattakulam (Kallipatti)	1999	39.81	59.18	27.46	40.82	67.27
		94	Senggottai	2000	53.57	61.45	33.60	38.55	87.17
		95	Mullichaval	2000	53.57	63.16	31.25	36.84	84.82
		96	Anayur	2000	47.00	55.83	37.18	44.17	84.18
		97	Kalkuruchi	2000	47.00	56.85	35.67	43.15	82.67
21	Sivagangai	98	Arasanur	1998	41.06	63.34	23.76	36.66	64.82
		99	Amaravathiputhur	1999	43.81	63.85	24.80	36.15	68.61
		100	Paiyurpillaiyaval	2000	43.81	61.87	27.00	38.13	70.81
		101	Sirucoodalpatti	2000	43.81	63.11	25.61	36.89	69.42
		102	Seikalathur	2000	43.57	72.15	16.82	27.85	60.39
		103	Vijayapuram	2000	49.07	59.16	33.87	40.84	82.94
22	Thirunelveli	104	Ponnakkudi	1998	35.81	56.56	27.50	43.44	63.31
		105	Azhahiyapandipuram	1998	35.81	49.57	36.43	50.43	72.24
		106	Ayansingappatti	2000	52.76	64.14	29.50	35.86	82.26
		107	Vadakkuvalliyur	2001	38.57	53.00	34.20	47.00	72.77
		108	Seethaparpanalur	2001	38.57	52.44	34.98	47.56	73.55
		109	Naynaragaram	2001	38.57	51.71	36.02	48.29	74.59

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23	Tuticorin	110	Alavarathanallur	1998	35.81	46.97	40.43	53.03	76.24
		111	Lingampatti	1999	35.81	45.63	42.67	54.37	78.48
		112	Pidaneri	2000	48.57	61.38	30.56	38.62	79.13
		113	Paramankuruchi	2000	48.57	62.01	29.75	37.99	78.32
		114	Perurani	2000	48.57	61.95	29.83	38.05	78.40
		115	NagalaPuram	2000	48.57	56.51	37.38	43.49	85.95
24	Kaniyakunari	116	Yeludesam	1998	37.81	53.52	32.84	46.48	70.65
		117	Shenbagaramanpudur	2000	42.76	53.90	36.57	46.10	79.33
25	Dharmapuri	118	Alamelupuram	1999	57.81	36.52	100.49	63.48	158.30
		119	Nallur	1999	57.81	34.71	108.76	65.29	166.57
		120	Periyampatti	2000	48.57	68.84	21.98	31.16	70.55
		121	Palayamvellakkal	2001	48.57	61.40	30.53	38.60	79.10
		122	Senguttai	2001	48.57	62.01	29.76	37.99	78.33
		123	Gendikanampatti	2001	48.57	66.11	24.90	33.89	73.47
26	Erode	124	Kumilamparappu	1999	47.81	32.93	97.37	67.07	145.18
		125	Mikhelpalayam	1999	45.81	36.96	78.12	63.04	123.93
		126	Oothiyur	2000	48.57	56.11	37.99	43.89	86.56
27	Villupuram	127	Arumpattu	1999	49.81	56.42	38.48	43.58	88.29
		128	Ammaiyagaram	1999	50.31	57.96	36.49	42.04	86.80
		129	Thirunavalur	2000	48.57	32.45	101.10	67.55	149.67
		130	Mathirimangalam	2001	48.57	60.99	31.06	39.01	79.63
		131	Panamalaipetai	2001	48.57	67.38	23.51	32.62	72.08
		132	Kattuvannanjur	2001	48.57	54.23	41.00	45.77	89.57

Source: Dept of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER XII

MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MLACDS was launched during 1997-98 with Rs. 25 lakhs to a constituency for taking up works to bridge the critical infrastructural gap in their respective constituencies. State Government enhanced the allocation to Rs 35 lakhs per constituency during 1998-99 and subsequently stepped up to Rs 50 lakhs per constituency during 1999-2000. Further during 2000-2001 the allocation has been stepped up from Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 77 lakhs for each Assembly Constituency.

Fund Allocation under MLACDS

1997-98	= 25 lakhs
1998-99	= 35 lakhs
99-2000	= 50 lakhs
2000-01	= 77 lakhs

Fresh guidelines were issued to implement the scheme during 2000-2001. They are:

- 1) Rs. 20 lakhs, earmarked for laying black topping / bituminous roads.
- 2) Rs. 20 lakhs, earmarked for constructing concrete roads and small lanes.
- 3) To promote computer education in the Higher Secondary / High schools, three school buildings have to be constructed at Rs. 4 lakhs for each buildings (3x4=12 lakhs).
- 4) The balance amount of Rs 25 lakhs can be spent at the discretion of MLA to provide critical infrastructure in his constituency.
- 5) If there is no need to construct school buildings, that fund could be diverted to black topping roads / concrete roads.

Banned Works Under MLACDS

1. Offices of Central and State Government, Government Department, Agencies, Institutions and their offices and quarter for their employees.
2. Communal Institutions, Registered Organisations, Private Institutions, Co-operative Institutions related works.
3. Renovation of long –term capital Assets, carrying out repairs, general routine maintenance and administrative expenses for improving quality.
4. Subsidies and loan distribution.
5. Constructing memorial statues and memorial halls
6. Purchasing of goods for storage.
7. Land acquisition and compensation.
8. Spending money and generating gain for the individuals.
9. Expense for religious places.
10. Provision for shelter at the bus-stand.
11. Community hall
12. Stages for drama / Auditorium
13. Roadside concrete drains.

Financial Achievements

Financial achievements under MLACDS are presented in Table 12.1. The allocation of funds under this scheme stood at Rs. 409.09 crores during the period 1997-2001. Against this allocation, Rs. 385.48 crores of expenditure was incurred and the percentage of expenditure was 94 percent. The financial achievements among the districts vary from 82 per cent to 109 per cent. It shows the interest evinced by the MLAs concerned in the scheme, and hence the performance in all the MLA constituencies is observed to be very high. The MLAs are highly motivated to use this opportunity to meet the needs of the people and create critical infrastructure in their constituencies.

The allocation of funds under this scheme increased from Rs. 55 crores to Rs. 167 crores during the period of last four years (1997-2001). Similarly, the expenditure also increased in the same pattern and the percentage of achievement slightly varies from year to year. It ranges from 89 per cent to 97 per cent. The same pattern of allocation and expenditure could be seen in all the districts. The total allocations of funds varied from district to district. This variation was due to the fact that MLA constituencies in the district were nurtured better than the others, for those representatives had a stake in the successful operation of the scheme.

Physical Achievements

District wise physical achievements are shown in Table 12.2. The major works carried out under the MLACDS were black topping, bituminous roads, concrete roads, school buildings for computer education, school latrines and some other works depend upon the need of the area. The State Govt. brought out the guidelines and spelt out the works, which had been banned under this scheme. These guidelines would help arrest the misuse of funds.

During the period of last four years 33,209 works were taken up and 30,438 works were completed. The percentage of achievement stood at 92 per cent. The State wise performance was low during 1998-99 and reached 68 per cent and in the rest of the years the percentage of achievement recorded quiet above the level of 92 per cent. During 1998-99, the district wise performance varies from 18 per cent to 99 per cent. There was a set back in carrying out the works, during the particular year. The spill over works was carried out in the subsequent years.

Conclusion

The scheme MLACDS was introduced in the State to bridge the critical infrastructural gap in their respective constituencies. The scheme was grabbed by the MLAs with enthusiasm and all of them used this as an opportunity to render some service

to their constituencies. This would naturally enable them to reach their electorate again in the next election, as a successful track record of achievements. In realizing the importance, the State government enhanced the allotment continuously and increased from Rs. 55 crores to Rs. 167 crores. The expenditure too increased similarly and the percentage of achievement varies between years. Overall, the physical achievement recorded 92 per cent during the last four years.

This scheme is found to be quite a good success in the State and hence the programme may be continued in future. Through this scheme, they could create essential infrastructure in their constituencies. This is in sharp contrast with other schemes, where personal benefits in the choice of the projects and their location will prevail over community consideration. It is observed that the works have to be identified on the basis of priority and the same has to be approved collectively to generate common benefits.

Table 12.1 Financial Achievements Under MLACDS (Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No	District	1997-1998			1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001			Total		
		Alloc.	Expen.	%	Alloc.	Expen.	%	Alloc.	Expen.	%	Alloc.	Expen.	%	Alloc.	Expen.	%
1	Kancheepuram	225	216.29	96.13	315	295.10	93.68	450	339.80	75.51	693	607.73	87.70	1683.00	1458.92	86.69
2	Tiruvallur	200	197.50	98.75	280	280.00	100.00	400	218.39	54.60	616	533.20	86.56	1496.00	1229.09	82.16
3	Cuddalore	225	211.60	94.04	315	314.96	99.99	450	400.70	89.04	693	622.11	89.77	1683.00	1549.37	92.06
4	Villupuram	300	281.98	93.99	420	412.24	98.15	600	597.53	99.59	924	930.66	100.72	2244.00	2222.41	99.04
5	Vellore	300	285.71	95.24	420	418.47	99.64	600	521.13	86.86	924	881.40	95.39	2244.00	2106.71	93.88
6	Thiruvannamalai	225	219.95	97.76	315	312.40	99.17	450	403.60	89.69	693	664.48	95.88	1683.00	1600.43	95.09
7	Salem	300	299.62	99.87	420	418.35	99.61	600	589.30	98.22	924	912.61	98.77	2244.00	2219.88	98.93
8	Namakkal	125	124.31	99.45	175	174.29	99.59	250	246.41	98.56	385	378.53	98.32	935.00	923.54	98.77
9	Dharmapuri	250	235.29	94.12	350	347.42	99.26	500	478.65	95.73	770	750.68	97.49	1870.00	1812.04	96.90
10	Erode	250	221.05	88.42	385	379.20	98.49	550	542.87	98.70	847	802.36	94.73	2032.00	1945.48	95.74
11	Coimbatore	375	347.44	92.65	490	482.52	98.47	700	665.80	95.11	1078	774.93	71.89	2643.00	2270.69	85.91
12	Nilgiris	75	73.61	98.15	105	105.00	100.00	150	150.96	100.64	231	225.52	97.63	561.00	555.09	98.95
13	Thanjavur	225	213.15	94.73	315	315.00	100.00	450	398.93	88.65	693	618.45	89.24	1683.00	1545.53	91.83
14	Nagapattinam	150	142.37	94.91	210	175.00	83.33	300	232.67	77.56	462	455.51	98.60	1122.00	1005.55	89.62
15	Tiruvarur	125	120.69	96.55	175	174.49	99.71	250	194.32	77.73	385	286.23	74.35	935.00	775.73	82.97
16	Tiruchirapalli	225	224.74	99.88	315	314.78	99.93	450	344.94	76.65	693	627.28	90.52	1683.00	1511.74	89.82
17	Karur	100	95.75	95.75	140	144.52	103.23	200	194.37	97.19	308	324.63	105.40	748.00	759.27	101.51
18	Perambalur	125	124.00	99.20	175	174.49	99.71	250	180.23	72.09	385	352.85	91.65	935.00	831.57	88.94
19	Pudukottai	125	125.00	100.00	175	174.62	99.78	250	242.60	97.04	385	342.85	89.05	935.00	885.07	94.66
20	Madurai	250	248.30	99.32	350	343.42	98.12	500	477.96	95.59	539	731.86	135.78	1639.00	1801.54	109.92
21	Theni	125	123.88	99.10	175	173.76	99.29	250	240.91	96.36	385	333.58	86.64	935.00	872.13	93.28
22	Dindigul	175	170.42	97.38	245	245.00	100.00	350	341.00	97.43	539	563.01	104.45	1309.00	1319.43	100.80
23	Ramanathapuram	125	120.04	96.03	175	167.90	95.94	250	231.19	92.48	385	372.87	96.85	935.00	892.00	95.40
24	Virudhunagar	150	149.50	99.67	210	209.51	99.77	300	285.00	95.00	462	465.90	100.84	1122.00	1109.91	98.92
25	Sivagangai	125	125.50	100.40	175	173.70	99.26	250	246.08	98.43	385	342.82	89.04	935.00	888.10	94.98
26	Tirunelveli	275	273.51	99.46	385	384.87	99.97	550	468.65	85.21	847	812.82	95.96	2057.00	1939.85	94.30
27	Tuticorin	175	174.40	99.66	245	244.00	99.59	350	297.03	84.87	539	524.34	97.28	1309.00	1239.77	94.71
28	Kanniyakumari	175	174.98	99.99	245	244.97	99.99	350	345.00	98.57	539	512.68	95.12	1309.00	1277.63	97.60
Total		5500	5320.58	96.74	7700	7599.98	98.70	11000	9876.02	89.78	16709	16709	94.27	40909.00	38548.47	94.23

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table 12.2 Physical Achievements Under MLACDS

Sl.No	District	(1997-98)			(1998-99)			(1999-2000)			(2000-2001)			Total		
		Taken up	Compl.	%	Taken up	Compl.	%	Taken up	Compl.	%	Taken up	Compl.	%	Taken Up	Compl.	%
1	Kancheepuram	145	125	86.21	113	38	33.63	162	161	99.38	357	330	92.44	777	654	84.17
2	Tiruvallur	174	165	94.83	472	414	87.71	192	190	98.96	531	515	96.99	1369	1284	93.79
3	Cuddalore	251	248	98.80	313	289	92.33	249	249	100.00	519	509	98.07	1332	1295	97.22
4	Villupuram	583	489	83.88	628	319	50.80	426	426	100.00	1410	1404	99.57	3047	2638	86.58
5	Vellore	246	235	95.53	432	371	85.88	586	586	100.00	1071	1065	99.44	2335	2257	96.66
6	Tiruvannamalai	109	96	88.07	226	138	61.06	275	275	100.00	766	764	99.74	1376	1273	92.51
7	Salem	322	322	100.00	288	273	94.79	303	303	100.00	523	523	100.00	1436	1421	98.96
8	Namakkal	125	124	99.20	157	154	98.09	208	208	100.00	385	385	100.00	875	871	99.54
9	Dharmapuri	244	241	98.77	239	185	77.41	335	335	100.00	660	657	99.55	1478	1418	95.94
10	Erode	203	181	89.16	266	146	54.89	269	269	100.00	689	685	99.42	1427	1281	89.77
11	Coimbatore	464	455	98.06	513	433	84.41	473	472	99.79	875	827	94.51	2325	2187	94.06
12	The Nilgiris	56	55	98.21	147	134	91.16	121	121	100.00	276	274	99.28	600	584	97.33
13	Thanjavur	118	110	93.22	137	73	53.28	242	241	99.59	616	614	99.68	1113	1038	93.26
14	Nagapattinam	91	68	74.73	93	30	32.26	144	144	100.00	287	284	98.95	615	526	85.53
15	Tiruvarur	62	44	70.97	88	16	18.18	119	119	100.00	271	244	90.04	540	423	78.33
16	Tiruchirapalli	313	313	100.00	278	131	47.12	358	358	100.00	716	707	98.74	1665	1509	90.63
17	Karur	64	62	96.88	108	52	48.15	66	66	100.00	135	135	100.00	373	315	84.45
18	Perambalur	68	42	61.76	102	32	31.37	136	136	100.00	300	300	100.00	606	510	84.16
19	Pudukottai	147	147	100.00	228	196	85.96	140	140	100.00	281	271	96.44	796	754	94.72
20	Madurai	281	281	100.00	299	232	77.59	291	291	100.00	465	462	99.35	1336	1266	94.76
21	Theni	106	98	92.45	148	108	72.97	146	146	100.00	319	304	95.30	719	656	91.24
22	Dindigul	164	164	100.00	131	130	99.24	155	155	100.00	381	380	99.74	831	829	99.76
23	Ramanathapuram	73	60	82.19	222	114	51.35	180	180	100.00	369	367	99.46	844	721	85.43
24	Viruthunagar	129	119	92.25	162	81	50.00	263	263	100.00	487	487	100.00	1041	950	91.26
25	Sivagangai	132	117	88.64	87	64	73.56	108	108	100.00	304	304	100.00	631	593	93.98
26	Tirunelveli	362	261	72.10	323	105	32.51	320	320	100.00	651	647	99.39	1656	1333	80.50
27	Tuticorin	180	167	92.78	168	85	50.60	148	148	100.00	406	404	99.51	902	804	89.14
28	Kanniyakumari	149	148	99.33	220	107	48.64	261	261	100.00	534	532	99.63	1164	1048	90.03
	Total	5361	4937	92.09	6588	4450	67.55	6676	6671	99.93	14584	14380	98.60	33209	30438	91.66

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

CHAPTER – XIII

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Introduction

Continuous improvement of the skill and knowledge of the Panchayats Raj functionaries and elected representatives is of paramount importance to improve the efficiency of rural development machinery. State level apex training institute namely the **State Institute of Rural Development** is functioning at Maraimalai nagar in Kancheepuram district to impart training to the officials above the cadre of Deputy Block Development Officers and elected representatives. There are five rural Extension Training Centers functioning at Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Pattukottai, T.Kallupatti and S.V.Nagaram. With the assistance of UNICEF, training modules are being prepared for capacity building to various elected representatives, officials of Rural Development Department and line department through interactive, informal, experience sharing, interface methodologies.

About SIRD

State institute of Rural Development was started during 1961 as “Orientation Study Center” for the southern state of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, and Pondichery, at Bhavanisagar, under the control of Government of India. During the year 1967 this Institute was handed over to the Government of Tamil Nadu with the new name of “State Institute of Community Development”. The Institute was shifted to Chennai during 1986 and functioning as State Institute of Rural Development. SIRD was awarded autonomous status on 2.5.1990, and started functioning in its own Campus at Marimalainagar, Kancheepuram District,(located near Chengalpet Town). SIRD is situated (43 Kms from the city of Chennai, 18 Kms from Tambaram and 13 Kms from Chengelpet.).

Objectives of SIRD

1. To undertake and assist in the organisation of training Courses, conference, workshops, seminars.
2. To undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research through its own or other agencies including Universities and trainings centers established by or with the aid of the Government of India or the State Government.
3. To establish Schools for
 - a) Study and Orientation
 - b) Training and Instructions
 - c) Research, Evaluation
4. To analyse and propose solution of specific problems encountered in the planning and implementation of various programmes of Rural Development, Panchayat Raj and similar programmes.
5. To prepare, print and publish papers, periodical and books in furtherance of the objective of the society.
6. To establish and maintain libraries and information services.
7. To collaborate with other institutions, associations and societies in India or abroad interested in similar objectives.
8. To assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in the policy formulation and the choice of options.

Administration

SIRD is governed by a Governing Body and an Executive Committee. The Governing Body consists of Heads of various Government Departments, representatives from similar institutions with in the State and outside. The Executive Committee Members are:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) Secretary to Government, Rural Development | : Chairman |
| 2) Director of Rural Development | : Vice- Chairman |
| 3) Commissioner of Rural Development Training | : Member |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 4) Secretary to Government, Finance Department | : Member |
| 5) Secretary to Government, Planning & Dev. Dept | : Member |
| 6) Director, SIRD | : Member- Secretary |

The Executive Committee of the SIRD society meets once in three months to review and direct the activities of State Institute of Rural Development for better training inputs to the needy.

Activities

As per the objectives, training is the main focus of SIRD, besides taking up independent and collaborative Research Projects, and consultancy services. Need based training programmes are conducted throughout the year. Importance is given for curriculum development, in updating the knowledge, upgrading skills and modifying the attitudes of the participants. The courses can be classified into various categories as follows:

- Mandatory courses of Government of India,
- Programmes of SIRD, Maraimalainagar,
- Sponsored courses of various agencies,
- Off-Campus courses of SIRD and
- Venue programmes

Clientele

The target participants are of the middle and senior level officers from the Department of Rural Development and other sectoral departments, Elected representatives from the Rural Local Bodies, executives/Senior level functionaries from reputed Non Governmental Organisations and Trainers from similar institutions.

Faculty

SIRD has the faculty in Area Planning, Panchayat Raj, Agriculture, Agri-Engineering, Rural Economics, Cottage Industries, Financial management, Behavioural sciences, Computer Application, Extension and Co-operation. There are two consultants each in Panchayat Raj & Management Sciences. SIRD is also utilizing the services of Faculty Members and eminent personalities/experts drafted from outside as per the need.

Infrastructure

State Institute of Rural Development is situated in its own campus, in a sprawling complex of 24 acres at Maraimalainagar.

There are three Conference Halls, 2 with a seating capacity of 80, one with a capacity of 40, and one classroom with a capacity of 30. SIRD has all the latest audio visual aids like Direct Projector, Computer aided Multi-Media Projector and the like.

Computer Lab

SIRD has a well equipped and elegant looking computer lab., declared opened by the Chairman. Consequent to the dedication of the new computer lab effective training could be imparted to the officers and staff of various departments in computer application with on-line and multimedia assisted presentations, and through CBT.

Library

State Institute of Rural Development has a good computerized Library consisting of more than 12000 books on various subjects. SIRD Library is subscribing to more than 40 journals and periodicals. The library has been so designed to attract the visiting participants for easy accessing of books. Besides the book library State Institute of Rural Development has a wing for Audio / Video and Video Compact Disc/ Digital Video Discs. Collections from various Departments/agencies for making use of these latest medium of self-learning.

Guest House (Hostel)

All the course conducted at SIRD are residential in nature. Both lodging and boarding facilities are provided to all the participation with the campus. The hostel block has a storied building with 20 single rooms, 19 double rooms, 8 triple rooms and 4 special rooms. Recreation facilities both in-door and out-door available within the campus. Other facilities like pay phone (STD/PCO), lawn, audio system, laundry, first aid etc are provided with in the complex.

The details on training of official and non-official persons trained in SIRD and RETCs were presented in the table below.

Table 13.1 Details of Officials and Non-officials Trained:

Year	Institution				Total	
	SIRD		RETCs		Official	Non official
	Official	Non-official	Official	Non-official		
1996- 1997	316	-	1391	238	1707	238
1997- 1998	694	90	2131	73	2825	163
1998- 1999	675	524	2364	150	3039	724
1999-2000	1573	294	4171	604	5744	898
Total	3258	958	10057	1065	13315	2023

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu

Conclusion

The SIRD and RETCs trained the officials and non-official in the State. Training modules were prepared for capacity building to various elected representatives, officials of Rural Development Department and line department through interactive, informal, experience sharing and interface methodologies. During the last four years, 13,315 officials and 2,023 non-officials were trained. The materials were prepared in the regional language of Tamil and taught to the individuals keeping in view, their skill and qualification. These centers played a vital role in the State and imparted the knowledge of Rural Development Programmes and the experience, which we gained in the State as well as in the Country.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSIONS

The major conclusions of this report have been drawn from the secondary data analysis of the Centrally Sponsored and State Sponsored Rural Development programmes implemented in the State. These analyses were done on the basis of available aggregated and disaggregated data in respect of the schemes. In realizing the importance of the database and documentation, the State Government is paying attention to build a computerized database to monitor and evaluate the programmes. The observations are recorded in respect of the approaches of the programmes, financial and physical achievements, and hurdles in implementation of the programmes. Besides, the project also reviews the overall impact on environment from the angle of sustainable development. This secondary data analysis would provide the perspective to identify the core issues, which are being discussed in the primary data analysis of the report.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana: SGSY aims to improve the family income of the rural poor, through micro enterprises development using both land based and other resources. In doing so effective linkages would be established among various components such as capacity building of the poor, credit, technology, marketing and infrastructure.

During the last three years, the scheme has been working in all the blocks. There are four components of the programme funds viz. Central share, State share, interest on deposit and return of subsidy. Aggregating all the components inclusive of spillovers, the total available funds during 1999-2000 stood at Rs. 110.24 crores, which was reduced to Rs. 90.43 crores in the subsequent year. The percentage expenditure against total available funds was 87.93, whereas, the expenditure percentage against the total allocation was quiet high, at 130.18. During this period, 23,460 Swarozgaris were provided fund for their group activities. These funds as well as their monthly savings

were used for lending among themselves of the group members to meet their domestic expenses. Under this programme, 1,96,449 Swarozgaris were trained. As per the central government guidelines the State government took efforts to form the groups with the help of NGO and they gave adequate training to the Swarozgaris. It is observed that the bankers' attitude is not one of encouraging event, to effect distribution of revolving funds and economic assistance in the State. Bankers viewed the restructured programme funds similar to the earlier programmes of IRDP, etc. Hence a majority of SHGs received only the government assistance and not from the banks. This posed a hurdle in their activities being further and the meager local resources could not help them sufficiently.

Swarozgaris did not have adequate skill to use the local resources and they were not aware how to market the produced goods in a profitable way. Current training programmes organized by the NGOs were not encouraging. It could be suggested that the formed groups should be given adequate training to use the local resources and educate them to market the goods. There are some cases in the State, which may be treated as a model for further emulation. They are: various Group activities in Kanyakumari district, Sericulture activities in Erode district, Mango pulp production in Dharmapuri district, Leather goods production in Kancheepuram district, etc. NGOs have to involve actively and monitor the group activities. In some districts NGOs activities are not satisfactory. Since this programme has been functioning during the last two and a half years, this programme has to be strengthened further by all means, to conserve the local resources optimally. Environment friendly activities can be encouraged to preserve the natural resources.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana: JGSY is being implemented in all the blocks from April 1, 1999 onwards. The restructured employment programme ensures development of rural infrastructure at the village level. This programme was implemented through the Panchayat Raj institution. Under this programme, the following works were carried out: infrastructure for SCs/STs habitation, infrastructure support for SGSY, community infrastructure for education and health and other social, economic and physical infrastructure. The total allocation of funds was reduced nearly to half of the

amount during 1998-99. The Central government took some steps for rationalizing the employment generation programmes and hence there was a reduction in the total allocation. The expenditure too follows in the same pattern and the percentage of achievement recorded more than 92% during the last five years.

During the period, the man-days of employment generation gradually fell from 488.60 lakhs to 137.02 lakhs. However, the achievements recorded more than hundred percent against the targets. Similarly, the physical achievements too were registered hundred percent.

Through this programme, the Government created various physical assets for the use of common people. The question arises in the context, how these infrastructures use to be maintained by the panchayat raj institutions / elected members / collective action. To manage and preserve the common property resources in the village, a collective action is required. The externalities of the CPRs are discussed separately in the primary data analysis.

Employment Assurance Scheme: EAS was launched during 1993 and it was restructured on April 1, 1999, making it a single wage employment programme. The objectives of the schemes were two fold. It aimed at creating additional employment opportunities during the lean period and generating durable community assets in the region. Resources under this scheme were to be shared between the Centre and the State in the proportion of 75:25. The financial and physical achievements during the last four years (1997-2001) were satisfactory in the State. Under this programme the following works were carried out viz. soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of drinking water, sources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, formation of rural roads linking villages / Block headquarters. It could be suggested that the works have to be identified and prioritised on the basis of generating maximum social advantage.

Rural Housing: In addition to the Government of India's share, the State government provides fireproof RCC roofed houses, supplement Rs. 12,000 per house as

additional roofing. The unit cost including sanitary latrine under this scheme is Rs. 32,000 in normal terrain and Rs. 34,000 in difficult terrain. For upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses, Government of India fixed Rs. 10,000 as unit cost and its share was fixed at Rs. 7,500 per house. Government of Tamil Nadu besides borrowing its share of Rs. 2500 per unit came forward to assist to a tune of Rs. 22,000 per house during 1999-2000. Financial achievement could be registered for over 94 per cent against the total available funds during the last five years (1996-2001). The works progressed in different faces during the period. The percentage of physical achievements ranged in between 80 per cent and 100 per cent. The works were also carried out in the innovative schemes of IAY upgradation, CCS, etc. The CCS evoked a good response among the people, hence it was a success in this State. The financial achievements under CCS registered more than 92 per cent in both the years.

It is observed that the quality of the houses constructed under the programme IAY is questionable. Due to the poor quality of construction, the houses were damaged through leaking, seepage during rainy days. The life of the houses was reduced over the period. In some regions, the houses were constructed with the participation of households and they had contributed labour and material. In such cases, the houses are in good condition. The houses were allotted to BPL categories at free of cost. There were some BPL categories did not have land patta and they could not enjoy the benefits.

Since the government constructed the houses free of cost, the general attitude among the beneficiaries was one of neglect in regard to the maintenance of their houses. They looked for the government to undertake repairs of the houses as well, whenever they were needed. In addition to the houses, the government provides smokeless chulahs and a toilet facility. These facilities were not in use almost in all the villages. In consultation with the beneficiary these provisions have to be made as per their culture, immediate need, etc.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme: MPLADS was launched during 1993 and earmarked rupees one crore per annum to take up developmental works

in the constituency. In response to the programme, the allocation of funds gradually were enhanced Rs.2 crores per annum. The physical achievements registered under this programme were not satisfactory due to some regional problems in execution of works. To make the program a good success, the hurdles have to be identified and policies amended suitably in an environmental perspective.

Rural Sanitation: The Rural Sanitation programme was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to the women. The programme was restructured and introduced during April, 1999. As per the revision, fifty per cent allocation for total sanitation campaign (TSC) in select districts and the balance for the 'allocation based programme'. Subsidy was provided to construct household latrine viz. Basic Low Cost Unit (BLCU) without the super structure.

In general, the performance of financial achievements was satisfactory, but the district wise performance was found to vary among the districts. So far, they created 60,785 individual household latrines, 142 school latrines, 48 health centers for women and 13 Rural Health Dispensaries. The implementing authorities faced various difficulties in execution of the programme, particularly household latrine. The subsidy for household latrine Rs.500 is not enough to construct a toilet. The officials struggled to identify the beneficiaries. Hence they were forced to provide the subsidy to the people who were constructed / constructing the toilets. If this practice continues, the benefits could not trickle down to the target groups. On the other hand, the people could not contribute and construct the toilet for their use. According to them, the toilets are not needed immediately. To make the environment neat and clean, the policy approach has to be restructured suitably and implemented. Besides, awareness has to be created among the people, to make the programme a real success.

Biogas and Chulahs: Biogas project is a centrally sponsored programme with an aim of preventing of deforestation and to promote the use of environment friendly non-conventional energy sources for lighting, cooking, pumping water, etc. Since inception of the scheme 1,36,632 plants were installed. Of these, 21,402 plants were more than 5 year

old and were under repair in the State. The physical performance was gradually improved and reached hundred percent during the last five years. The users of the biogas are willing to switch over to alternative energy viz. LPG, Kerosene, etc. The non-availability of grazing lands and the feeding cost of the cattle were emerged as the main causes to switchover to alternative energy sources.

Provision of smokeless chulahs is a centrally sponsored programme launched with the aim for conservation of fuel energy, eliminate indoor air pollution, prevent deforestation and drudging of rural women. The financial and physical achievements were satisfactory in the State. However these chulahs were not used almost by all the beneficiaries. The reasons were: size is not enough to use the local firewood, broken, in some cases indoor air pollution. The Government has to rethink to provide these type of chulahs, these chulahs may be provided according to their culture and need.

Anna Marumalarchi Thittam: The aim of AMT is to bring out holistic development of village panchayats by providing all necessary minimum needs and basic amenities, infrastructure and to improve the living standard of the people through convergence of programmes and to make such villages a models for socio-economic development. There were 212 rural assembly constituencies when the scheme was implemented. Every year one village panchayat in rural assembly constituency was identified for implementation of the programme by giving the priority to the villages on certain predetermined criteria. During the last four years, 844 village panchayats were covered under this programme. The total fund generated under this programme slightly increased from Rs. 172.52 Crores (1997-98) to Rs. 176.75 Crores (2000-2001). During the last four years, there has not been any constant increase in the fund generated and allotted to this scheme.

The various works undertaken assured the following order of points: Drinking Water, Roads, Street Lights, School Buildings, Noon Meal Centers and Building for public Distribution System. During the first three years, the physical achievements recorded more than 98 percent. It shows that the scheme received a good response among

the public. Depending on the need of the village, the works were taken up in various villages.

However it could be observed that the identification of the villages was based on political influence, violating the guidelines of the program. In some cases, town panchayats were enlisted as rural panchayats, to enable them to enjoy the benefits of the programme. A few problems were also noticed in the programmes implemented villages. They are: 1) funds allotted on the basis of population and ignoring the area coverage, hence the works were partially completed. 2) Allotment of group houses to the above BPL category due to the non-availability of patta of the BPL categories. It is suggested that the above-mentioned problems may be rectified in implementation of the programme in the rest of the panchayats in the State. This unique program is successfully going on in this State, and this programme may be emulated to other States to avoid the dose inefficiency of various development programmes.

Namakku Naame Thittam: NNT is a participatory demand driven scheme launched during 1997-98. The scheme involves the village community directly in the developmental process from planning stage. The aim is to educate people to plan their requirement and accomplish them with their total involvement. People after identifying their requirement through Gram Sabha, chalk out plans and fulfill their needs by implementing the schemes from 25% of their contribution from their end in the form of cash or material or labour and the Government releases the balance 70% under the NNT and extend necessary technical assistance through the department concerned.

The expenditure under this program during the last three years (1997-2000) steadily increased from Rs.17.57 Crores to Rs. 50.19 Crores. There was a little deceleration in the expenditure during 2000-01, and reached to Rs. 36.56 Crores of the people's contribution, the percentage of cash contribution stood at a higher level. It is observed that the panchayat presidents took efforts and contributed much to execute the programs. There is a suspicion here in the quality of the assets created under this programmes.

It is imperative to motivate the local people and execute the program through local bodies. If they do with voluntary participation, good quality of assets will be created and the local people will maintain the same. This approach will help reduce corruption, if any, in the execution of the programmes.

Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram: Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram was launched during 1997-98 to promote universal brotherhood, communal harmony and peaceful coexistence of all communities irrespective of their caste, creed and religion. It was targeted to construct 150 Samathuvapurams in the 27 districts of the State. Due to the change over in the political set up and the government in the State, the Samathuvapuram activities were stopped to 132. On an average, to create one Samathuvapuram the State Government spent Rs.1.70 crores. Of the total expenditure, 52 per cent spent for house construction and provision of electricity to the houses, the remaining 48 per cent for the provision of additional infrastructure.

It is expected that suitable employment opportunities and other infrastructure have to be provided quite in proximity to the Samathuvapuram. This will enable them to live in the Samathuvapuram and to avoid renting out their houses to others. Besides, the house allotment has to be made without any political interference.

Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme: The scheme MLACDS was introduced in the State to bridge the critical infrastructural gap in their respective constituencies. The scheme was grabbed by the MLAs with enthusiasm and all of them used this as a opportunity to render some service to their constituencies. This would naturally enable them to reach their electorate again in the next election, as a successful track record of achievements. In realizing the importance, the State government enhanced the allotment continuously and increased from Rs. 55 crores to Rs. 167 crores. The expenditure too increased similarly and the percentage of achievement varies between years. Overall, the physical achievement recorded 92 per cent during the last four years.

This scheme is found to be quiet a good success in the State and hence the programme may be continued in future. Through this scheme, they could create essential infrastructure in their constituency. This is in sharp contrast with other schemes, where personal benefits in the choice of the projects and their location will prevail over community consideration. It is observed that the works have to be identified on the basis of priority and the same has to be approved collectively to generate common benefits.

Training Programmes: The SIRD and RETCs trained the officials and non-official in the State. Training modules were prepared for capacity building to various elected representatives, officials of Rural Development Department and line department through interactive, informal, experience sharing and interface methodologies. During the last four years, 13,315 officials and 2,023 non-officials were trained. The materials were prepared in the regional language of Tamil and disseminated to the individuals keeping in view, their skill and qualification. These centers played a vital role in the State and imparted the knowledge of Rural Development Programmes and the experience, which we had in the State as well as in the Country.