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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

நாடென்ப நாடா வளத்தன; நாடல்ல
நாட வளந்தரும் நாடு.

– திருக்குறள் 739

That is a "land" that yield increase Unsought,
That is no "land" whose gifts with toil are bought.

- Thirukkural - 739

Rural Development – An Overview

“The best, quickest and most efficient way is to build up from the bottom. Every village has to become a self-sufficient republic.”

-Mahatma Gandhi

The focus of Rural development in Tamil Nadu is Economic Growth with Social Justice and improvement in the living standards of the rural population, by providing adequate and quality services efficiently.

Basically there are three dimensions with which rural development programmes are designed to address various issues faced in the rural areas.

The first dimension of rural development includes provision of employment opportunities for increasing the household income. Self employment and wage employment programmes are two strategies which focus on this dimension. Self-

employment programmes which emanated from IRDP and its other components has now grown into a movement as Self-Help Groups. The wage employment component has transited from the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme by which wage employment has been guaranteed under a Legislative Act.

The second dimension targets the problems of areas suffering from backwardness due to harsh climatic conditions such as drought-prone areas, hills, flood-prone areas, ghats, coastal areas and waste lands. Schemes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) etc. address this.

The third dimension aims at the provision of social amenities and services at subsidized costs or free to target groups. These include Housing, Roads, Water Supply, Primary Education, Health,



Sanitation, Family Welfare, the National Social Assistance Programme, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Rural Infrastructure. These are provided through schemes such as Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Bharat Nirman, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLADP), Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS), Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT), Rural Infrastructure Scheme(RIS), Panchayat Union School Renovation Programme (PUSRP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and funds devolved to local bodies such as State Finance Commission (SFC), Central Finance Commission (CFC), Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR) etc.

The mandate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in the State over the plan periods are:

- Elimination of poverty and delivery of high quality services for Economic Growth, Social Justice and Improvement in the living standards of the rural population.
- Implementation of various rural development schemes and promotion of Panchayat Raj Institutions to discharge duties as effective local self government entities.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is responsible for the implementation of various Centrally sponsored, State-funded, and Externally-aided schemes in rural areas for poverty alleviation, employment generation and area development. The Department is also entrusted with the responsibility of enabling the various Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) to function as effective units of Local Self Government. There are 12,524 Village Panchayats, 385 Panchayat Unions (coterminus with Blocks) and 31 District Panchayats under the purview of the Department.

Performance of Rural Development during the Eleventh Plan

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, as against the outlay of ₹10,241 crore an expenditure of ₹11,924.81 crore was achieved over the plan period. This is 14.2 percent higher than the outlay. Due to the announcement of major housing programme during the plan period, the original outlay of ₹10,241 crore was subsequently revised to ₹10,439.84 crore. The table 4.1 and graph depicts the performance of Rural Development sector. The sector has been performing well in terms of physical and financial achievements.

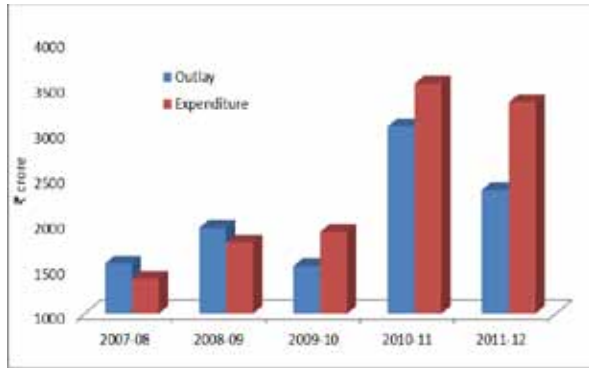
Table 4.1: Performance during the Eleventh Plan

(₹ crore)		
Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	1551.44	1385.77
2008-09	1943.51	1780.05
2009-10	1523.67	1902.27
2010-11	3059.74	3532.24
2011-12	2361.47	3324.47
Total	10439.84	11924.81

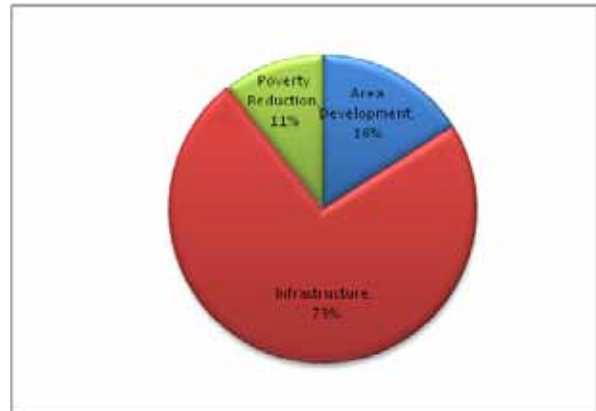
Source : Annual Plans & Plan Budget Link, various years



Graph 4.1: Eleventh Plan Performance



Graph 4.2: Expenditure Pattern



Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, (MGNREGS) totally 87.42 crore persondays have been generated with an expenditure of ₹8994.62 crore disbursed as wages to the workers. In Tamil Nadu, 82 percent of the

beneficiaries are women and over 59 percent of the beneficiaries belong to SC/ST families. In rural areas due to the implementation of MGNREGS, the wages of women workers have considerably increased.

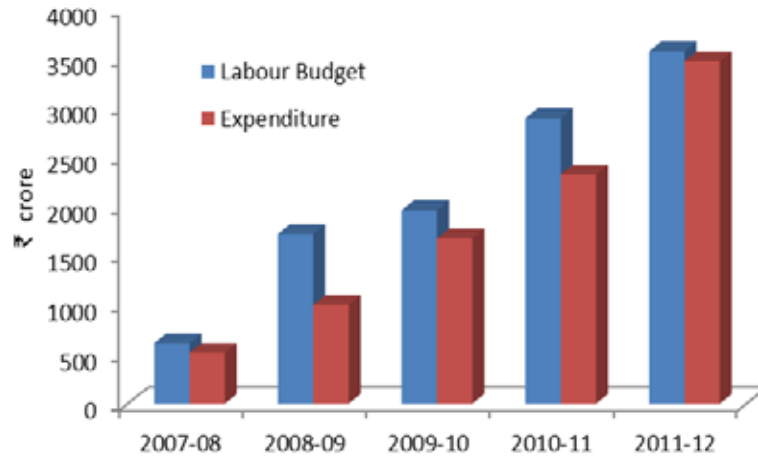
Table 4. 2: Performance Under MGNREGS

(₹ crore)				
Year	Labour Budget	Expenditure	Achievement (%)	Persondays generated (in lakh)
2007-08	615	516.42	84	642.99
2008-09	1722	1005.20	53	1203.60
2009-10	1963	1676.40	90	2391.80
2010-11	2895	2324.60	80	2685.60
2011-12	3573	3472.00	97	1818.00
Total	10768	8994.62	81	8741.99

Source : Dept. of Rural Development & Panchayath Raj, GoTN.



Graph 4.3: MGNREGS Performance



Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is a massive self-employment programme for poverty alleviation implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The performance of the scheme is given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Reach of SHG Movement in the State

Total No. of SHGs formed	5.56 lakh
No. of SHG Members	85.70 lakh
No. of Rural SHGs	3.72 (67%)
No. of Members in Rural SHGs	57.37 lakh
No. of Urban SHGs	1.84 lakh (33%)
No. of members in Urban SHGs	28.33 lakh
Total Savings of SHGs	₹3,374 crore
No. SHGs credit linked	4.85 lakh (89%)
Total credit disbursed so far	₹15,633.83 crore

Source : Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women



The achievement made under Self employment through SGSY is given in the Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Achievement Under SGSY

(₹ crore)		
Year	No of SHGs assisted	Expenditure
2007-2008	5687	55.63
2008-2009	5059	47.81
2009-2010	6747	64.45
2010-2011	8813	79.63
2011-2012 (up to Nov.)	7464	42.66
Total	33773	290.18

Source : TNCDW

Under the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana, the State has been able to provide connectivity to all villages with 1000+ population and population size 500-999.

During the Eleventh Plan period totally 5115 km length of road have been laid at a cost of ₹1325 crore. In addition, other schemes such as NABARD-RIDF fund, Eleventh Finance Commission Grants, MLACDS were made use to improve rural roads. Cumulatively during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period 66,947 km length of roads were improved at a cost of ₹4481.30 crore.

Indira Awaas Yojana is the major housing programme for the rural areas. In addition to IAY the State Government has also introduced a separate housing programme for benefitting the rural people. The achievement of Housing through various programmes over the Eleventh Plan period is given in the following Table 4.5.



Fig.4.1: House constructed under IAY

Table 4.5: Rural Housing during Eleventh Plan

(₹ crore)				
Year	New Houses		Upgradation of Houses	
	No	Cost	No	Cost
2007-08	88909	764.27	17528	21.63
2008-09	75035	475.31	20953	30.73
2009-10	155725	1506.27	38625	58.02
2010-11	471936	4234.22	NIL	NIL
2011-12	160553	2085.53	NIL	NIL
Total	952158	9065.60	77106	110.38

Source: Dept. of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, GoTN



The Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam aimed at providing untied funds to each village panchayat to create infrastructure facilities based on the need. Under the scheme, the State Government had allocated a sum of ₹2041.01 crore to cover all the village panchayats in the State during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for providing basic infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, street lights, access roads, improving streets, library, sports facilities, and burial / cremation facilities.

In addition to the above schemes, the State had also implemented other programmes such as MLACDS, Rural Building Maintenance and Renovation Scheme, Panchayat Union School Renovation Programme, Roads improvement under NABARD for improving infrastructure in rural areas.

Rural Development during Twelfth Five Year Plan

The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to the Socio-Economic development of the people living in rural areas. As per the 2011 Census, in Tamil Nadu about 51.55 per cent of the people, numbering 3.72 crores are living in rural areas. Tamil Nadu being a welfare State and with majority of population living in rural areas, thrust is given to rural development, directly impacting its economic growth, deliverance of social justice and improvement in standard of living, focusing on poverty alleviation, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure.

For the first time in the Country, to improve the quality of life of the people living in rural areas, the State has introduced a flagship programme called 'Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement scheme (THAI), wherein 'Habitation' is taken as the basic unit for allocation of funds and implementation of the programmes. This is a major shift in policy making where development planning, financing and implementation has been further decentralised from the "Village Panchayat" level to the "Habitation" level. The

Habitationwise survey conducted by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department became an eye opener in identification of gaps in availability and requirement of basic amenities. The survey results revealed that the development schemes and resources are not distributed evenly among the habitations and indicate imbalances in the provision of basic amenities, connectivity, and other infrastructure facilities in them. 'THAI' scheme ensures provision of necessary basic infrastructure facilities in all the habitations and also provides urban facilities to all the rural habitations.

Introduction of Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme by the State is another milestone in addressing the shelter requirements in rural areas. This unique housing scheme provides assistance to rural poor for construction of a house with an area of 300 sq.ft with solar powered lighting for ₹1.80 lakh.

The Government has given a new thrust to the sanitation front towards declaring Tamil Nadu as an 'Open Defecation Free State', by strengthening institutional arrangements for implementation, ensuring availability of funds, provision of infrastructure and also through sustained Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns. All the Integrated Women Sanitary Complexes in rural areas have been renovated and continuous usage and maintenance have been ensured through habitation level user groups. The Government has reintroduced the 'Clean Village Campaign' for promotion of clean environment and sanitation in rural areas, which include effective disposal of solid and liquid wastes, ban on use of plastics with due emphasis on water conservation and rain water harvesting structures.

The Government has encouraged the usage of plastics in the laying of BT roads to mitigate the negative effects of plastics. This measure will enable reduction of environmental hazards apart from improving the quality of roads.



The major programmes which are implemented under Rural Development sector are detailed below. All the Centrally sponsored schemes will be implemented with new thrust and initiatives by addressing the identified issues and challenges. The State schemes for infrastructure development, housing and area development are also narrated below.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was conceptualized and enacted as an Act in the Parliament in September 2005 to make it mandatory. The objective of the

Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural areas by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The primary objective of the scheme is to augment the wage employment and the auxiliary objective is to strengthen natural resource management through works that addresses the causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, etc., and thus encourage sustainable development. In Tamil Nadu, the scheme was first notified on 2.2.2006 in 6 districts of the State, which was subsequently extended to other districts in a phased manner.

Table 4.6: Coverage of Districts in Phases under MGNREGS

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

Salient features of the scheme

- Adult members of rural households willing to do unskilled manual work may register in writing or orally, with the Village Panchayat.
- Job card holders may apply for employment in writing. In such cases,

the Village Panchayat will issue a dated receipt, which will stand as a guarantee to provide employment within 15 days.

- The worksite is ordinarily within a radius of 5 kms of the Village and if the distance exceeds 5 kms, additional wage of 10% of the existing wage rate is payable to meet



the additional transportation and living expenses.

- Wages are equal to both men and women.
- Disbursement of wages is normally done on weekly basis and should be paid within 15 days.
- No contractors or machineries are allowed.
- The Central Government bears 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- Grama Sabha conducts the social audit in respect of MGNREGS through Village Social Auditors.
- Grievance redressal mechanism is in place to ensure quick response and a Toll free Help line (1299) has also been provided.
- All accounts and records of the scheme are available for public scrutiny.

Permissible works

- Water Conservation and Water Harvesting.
- Drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation.
- Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works.
- Provision of irrigation facility, plantation, horticulture and land development in the lands owned by households belonging to the SC/ST, small and marginal farmers, beneficiaries of land reforms, Indira Awaas Yojana and BPL families.
- Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks.
- Land development works.
- Flood control works including drainage in water logged areas.
- Rural connectivity for all weather access including culverts and drains wherever necessary.
- Any other work that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

New Initiatives

(a) Taking up more than one work

- During the Eleventh Plan period, only one worksite was permitted in each Village Panchayat at any given time. This led to:
- Huge assemblage of workers at a single worksite
- Difficulties in supervising the workers
- Difficulties for workers coming from far off habitations
- A system of 'Rotation of Habitations' was practiced which resulted in the family availing only 54 days of employment on an average as against an entitlement of 100 days.

In order to provide more employment opportunities to MGNREGS workers, the State has permitted to take up more number of works in a Village Panchayat based on the number of habitations and number of workers regularly attending the MGNREGS works. The habitations in a Village Panchayat are grouped into clusters in such a way that workers of that particular cluster execute the work. Thus, the number of allowed works in a Village Panchayat is equal to the number of clusters. This system would help in drawing more number of workers to the MGNREGS worksite as the worksite is closer to their habitation.

(b) Land Development activities

In order to give thrust to agriculture and to bring fallow lands into cultivable land it has been planned to extend the MGNREGS activities to improve individual land holdings. Likewise, in order to improve the green cover it is essential to take up afforestation activities in Government common lands and in the lands belonging to individual farmers. While taking up land development activities it is consciously decided to take up only 100 percent labour intensive works under



MGNREGS. The Material Components will be dovetailed with the existing schemes of various departments.

Type of Land Development activities and related works that can be taken up in common lands and land belonging to individual SC/ST, small and marginal farmers are (i) Land Development works such as bush clearance, cutting and removal of fallen trees, land leveling and soil conservation work; (ii) Water harvesting structures: Creation, stabilisation, strengthening, augmentation and rejuvenation (Farm ponds, percolation ponds, check dams, gully plugging and water harvesting structures in dug wells); (iii) Irrigation and Drainage facilities (Field channel clearance, earthwork for laying pipelines for water conveyance, earthwork for laying MI facilities and irrigating fields); (iv) Plantation works (Pitting, filling, transportation of seedlings by head load, distribution of seedlings, planting, watering, weeding and soil works, etc.); (v) Other type of activities such as; Contour trench, Bund, Boulder check, Farm bunding, Earthen Dam and Dugout farm ponds.

(c) Payment of Wages through Banks:

The State has decided to dispense with the existing policy of disbursing wages to the workers in cash. Wages to the beneficiaries will be disbursed through banks in a phased manner with the following objectives:

- i) Curtailing any scope for malpractices and
- ii) Separating the agencies for wage disbursement and implementation

(d) Selection of works by using Satellite based Maps

Using Topo sheets of 1960s and LISS – IV Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite images, detailed blockwise maps

indicating the original extent of water bodies and the current status have been generated



Fig.4.2: MGNREGS worksite

by Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University. Based on the detailed field verification by the RD officials the present field conditions have also been incorporated and digitized. The resource map for all Districts upto the Village level can be generated. These satellite maps would be used to select works to restore the original capacity of the water bodies, and to increase the water recharge during the Twelfth Plan.

(e) Restoration of Rural Water bodies

Converging the resources under MGNREGS and other Rural Development schemes, the State would restore all the 25,503 rural water bodies including 21,609 Minor Irrigation tanks during the Twelfth Plan period. The expenditure towards labour component for deepening and desilting would be met from MGNREGS and material component would be met from the Rural Infrastructure Scheme, the General funds of Panchayat Union and Village Panchayats etc. This will augment the capacity to meet the drinking water and irrigation purposes while improving the ground water potential.

f) Social Audit Unit

As per rule 4(1) of MGNREGS Audit of Scheme Rules 2011, the State Government



has established an independent organization, Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu (SASTA) for conducting Social Audit. This has been established to facilitate the conduct of Social Audit by Grama Sabhas. Regular Social Audits will be conducted hereafter twice a year in all the 12,524 Village Panchayats.

The Social Audit Unit comprising of 63,996 resource persons will be headed by a Director at the State level with necessary support staff at all levels. Resource persons at the district level, block level and village level will be on the basis of the number of village panchayats. The duties of the Social Audit unit includes capacity building, training, preparing audit materials, manuals apart from conducting social audit at the village level.

(g) Establishment of Ombudsman

Section 27 of the MGNREG Act 2005, envisages setting up of the office of the Ombudsman for redressal of grievances under MGNREGS in a time bound manner. Accordingly, the Government has appointed 11-member Ombudsman for the State.

(h) Making MGNREGS Disabled friendly

Special initiative was taken in the State to bring persons with disabilities under MGNREGS to ensure inclusiveness. Time motion study was conducted in pilot districts to arrive at quantum of work and suitable activities for differently-abled. The list of activities includes distribution of drinking water at worksite, helper in worksite creche, Assistant to the worksite facilitator in pre-marking and also in minor works related to desilting activities. The guidelines for disabled friendly activities were prepared after considering the physical and mental capabilities of the people. Drawing inspiration from the Tamil Nadu experience, Government of India has called other States

to emulate Tamil Nadu model for inclusion of the differently-abled in the scheme.

Box 4.1: Tamil Nadu Shows the Way

In Tamil Nadu, the MGNREGS is so far known for its high participation of women and socially marginalised groups. Now, there is one more reason for its popularity. The State has consciously included the eligible differently-abled persons in the wage employment programme. This is a measure to reduce poverty among households with differently-abled persons, and indirectly boosting the self-confidence of the individual to be able to contribute to the family income. Out of the 55 lakh households given wage employment, nearly 1.9 lakh are differently-abled. Consistent efforts are on to identify left-out eligible differently-abled persons with the help of the District Rehabilitation Officers for inclusion.

(i) Raising Plantations and Improving Tree cover

Raising Karuvel plantations on the foreshore of Panchayat and Panchayat Union tanks through Forest department and planting of trees in other areas has been included in the MGNREGS activities. The labour component for raising the plantation would be met from MGNREGS funds. Similarly, raising plantations for all types of plants could be covered under this scheme for improving tree cover in the State.

(j) Improving Sanitation Facilities

Following the guidelines issued by the Government of India, sanitation facilities in rural areas will be provided in the State by converging MGNREGS with Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. Construction of individual household latrines and works related to



Solid & Liquid Waste Management such as compost pits, earthen drains, soak pits, recharge pits and jungle clearance etc. will be taken up at increased unit cost to achieve Open Defecation Free status.

(k)Other Initiatives

- Real Time Monitoring using Smart phones with Global Positioning System (GPS) facility to upload the photographs of the works and on-site material and work inspection would be introduced for effective implementation.
- Convergence with other schemes: Funds available under MGNREGS will be effectively used for convergence with the other programmes to address various rural development issues. At least 20 percent of the budget would be used for such convergence activities.

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission- Aajeevika

Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) is designed based on the broad guidelines and framework provided under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to address poverty through self employment and livelihood promotion. The vision and objectives of TNSRLM will reflect state specific issues and the unaddressed needs of the poor in the State.

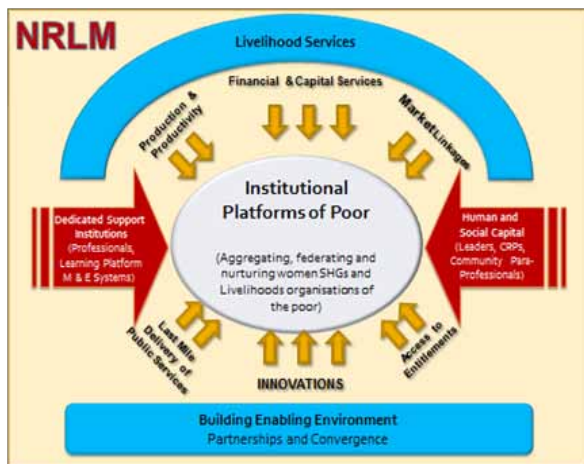


Fig 4.3: NRLM Framework

The mission of TNSRLM is “to bring the poorest of poor and unreached families into the SHG network, establishing and strengthening the self managed institutions of the poor by enhancing their capacity and thereby promote livelihoods with incremental income at the household level through sustainable Community Based Organizations.”

The following are the guiding principles of TNSRLM.

- Poor have inherent capabilities and strong will to come out of poverty
- Strengthening of the Institutions of the poor and universal social mobilization will help the poor to unleash their potential to come out of poverty
- Facilitating knowledge dissemination, capacity building, skill up-gradation, access to credit, and creation of forward and backward linkages for the livelihood enhancement of the poor
- Economic empowerment of women will have positive and direct effect on the households and the society as a whole

Objectives, Strategies & Activities

TNSRLM envisages creation of sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor living below the poverty line within a period

Table 4.7: Phasing out Plan for TNSRLM

Phasing Plan	Blocks
NRLM Phase – I	44
NRLP Phase - I	16
Pudhu Vazhvu Project – Phase I	120
NRLM Phase – II	100
NRLM Phase – III	105
Total	385

Source: Dept. of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, GoTN.



of 5 to 7 years in all the 31 rural districts of Tamil Nadu. The objective of the Mission is to “build strong and vibrant institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household incomes through livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and other services”.

The focus of the Mission will also include leveraging financial resources, livelihood support, public services and to ensure their entitlements. With rich experience in SHG movement and building of grass roots institutions of the poor by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women under the Mahalir Thittam and World Bank assisted “Pudhu Vaazhvu” Project, transformation from SGSY to NRLM (TNSRLM) will not be a big challenge in Tamil Nadu. TNSRLM will be helpful in strengthening the institutions of the poor already in existence and also create and nurture new institutions formed for specific purposes like producer groups, common livelihood groups, federations, etc.,. The mission will identify gaps and bridge them through convergence and partnership with government departments and other organizations.

The key results expected of the TNSRLM are; Establishment of a sensitive and effective autonomous implementation structure to facilitate strengthening of the rural institutional platform up to grass root level; Inclusion of all the eligible poor in the community based pro-poor village institution; Augmenting the corpus of the Institutions of the rural poor to leverage bank credit at affordable rate of interest; Pooling of funds and convergence of other services through dovetailing of schemes for the development of the poor; Investment by the poor in productive assets and incremental income in various livelihood activities; Enhancing skills of youth for gainful self employment / wage employment.

The key programme strategies are:
(i) Social inclusion and universal social mobilization. (ii) Building institutional

Box 4.2: Regulating Micro Finance Institutions

Micro Finance Institution (MFI) is an organization registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and recognized by Reserve Bank of India as Non-Banking Finance Company. MFIs provide loan to Joint Liability Groups / Self Help Groups / Individuals at a very high rate of interest ranging from 26 percent to 50 percent. The Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines to be followed by MFIs across the Country and sent circular to Banks. In the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) meetings, the Banks were advised by TNCDW to review their MFI portfolios in the light of the RBI guidelines. To regulate the MFI operations in Tamil Nadu, the TNCDW advised the District Collectors to have a watch on the MFI operations and review them during the monthly meeting with bankers and NGOs. Further, it was insisted to conduct awareness campaigns at Panchayat level in order to caution and protect the SHG members. An appeal letter was also issued by the district administration through a press release to the PLFs so as to create awareness among SHGs. Further, the Collectors were instructed to proceed against the erring MFIs under the State Money Lenders Act if MFIs charged exorbitant interest rate over and above the rate fixed by RBI.

platform of the poor. (iii) Financial inclusion (iv) Economic inclusion – Building sustainable livelihoods for the poor. (v) Skill and Placement (vi) Last mile service delivery (through community professionals and Social Entrepreneurs). (vii) Leveraging resources through dovetailing and convergence with all schemes of Government.

TNSRLM will be implemented in all Districts except Chennai in a phased manner as given in the Table 4.7.



The following activities will be taken up as part of State Rural Livelihood Mission to address poverty.

Information Education and Communication activities at various levels, Conducting Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP), Formation of Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRC) and Social Audit Committees (SAC) in all Village Panchayats, Preparation of Village Development Plan (VDP), Release of Community Investment Support to VPRC. Formation of Self Help Groups, Restructuring Panchayat Level Federations (PLF), Mapping of skills and Educational status, Conducting Job melas, Entrepreneurship Development Trainings, Job oriented Youth Skill training, Formation of Livelihoods clusters etc.

New Initiatives

(a) Formation of Activity based Federations

The existing arrangements for social mobilization at higher level offer limited scope for scaling up livelihood generation. There is a need for networking and federating the livelihoods of poor based on the common activity to enhance long term sustainability and achieve economies of scale. Networking for marketing would be the next step. The focus of livelihood activities would be both farm and non farm. However, priority would be given to increasing agricultural productivity, value addition, better returns from the same and improving livestock. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan efforts would be made to form atleast one activity based livelihood federation in all village panchayats.

(b) Bulk Loan to Panchayat Level Federations

Panchayat Level Federations (PLF) are emerging as nerve centres which support and guide SHGs in multi various activities. Financial intermediation is one of the primary roles envisaged for the PLFs. PLFs

have availed bulk loan from banks and are on lending the same to their member SHGs, at an interest rate not exceeding 15 percent. Over a period of time, PLFs are likely to evolve into community level financial institutions. Hence extra thrust will be given to get more and more PLFs to avail bulk loans.

(c) Branding

Marketing of SHG products is a biggest challenge as the customers are becoming brand conscious. Quality of the product is linked to the brand name and its attractive packaging. Efforts will be taken by the Government to standardize the various products of SHGs and get required certification from government approved agencies. A brand name with logo and monogram will be launched during this plan period to provide unique identity and to compete better in the open market. During the Twelfth Plan period, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) will be developed for standardizing production processes of commonly produced SHG products in the State which has good market potential.

(d) Promoting One Village – One Product concept

SHGs engaged in same type of activities in a particular cluster village will be networked with each other and provided with backward and forward linkages to realize the economies of scale and business opportunity to have expanded market and potential for exports. Clusters of similar groups within the village and across villages will be identified and promoted under 'one village-one product' concept to provide sustainable employment opportunities to non agricultural labourers and artisans.



(e) 'College Bazaar' for promotion and popularization of SHG products

College Bazaar would be organized in all colleges across Tamil Nadu to popularize the SHG products among the college students and youth and to improve their marketability. Through this activity students of management courses will be identified to support SHGs in improving marketability of the product, increasing business opportunities, product diversification, value addition, packaging, pricing and marketing.

(f) Networking of SHG Products

There are totally 86 lakh SHG members in the State. The SHG members are not only producers of various products, but they are also consumers. Many of their needs / requirements could be easily met, if there be a common platform to buy and sell their products. Networking of such SHGs and their products would go a long way in improving the marketability of SHG products. Efforts would be made to do such networking during Twelfth Plan.

(g) Individual Identity Cards to Women SHG members

Women SHG members face lot of hardship when they go to public offices and institutions without a proper identity card. Each woman SHG member will gain confidence and respect when they have an identity card. Individual ID cards will be issued to all SHG members in a phased manner during Twelfth Plan period.

(h) State Marketing Society for Promotion and Marketing of SHG products

Currently District Supply and Marketing Societies are functioning at district level for marketing of SHG products and there is no such society at the State level. Existence of State level Supply and Marketing

Society would help in better Marketing of SHG product especially for exporting and finding a good higher end markets. Hence State Supply and Marketing Society would be established at State level and it would be linked with Districts Supply and Marketing Societies for effective promotion of SHG products.

(i) "Mathi Bazaar" - New Website for online marketing of SHG products

The defunct 'Rural Bazaar', website for online marketing of SHG products created earlier would be revived, revamped and renamed as "Mathi Bazaar" for marketing of SHG products with product specific database searches, district/price specific search, business trade leads with buying & selling options and opportunities to all District Supply and Marketing Societies to interact with buyers. In this website, facilities like Payment gateway and Value Payable Post would also be made available.

(j) Pension cum Insurance Scheme for SHGs

The State would launch Insurance cum Pension scheme for the benefit of poor women SHG members in a phased manner. Along with the pension, it is also proposed to provide comprehensive insurance coverage of life and asset of women SHG members.

(k) Awards to PLFs with 100 percent literacy

Literacy is still a defining factor in the socio-economic empowerment of women. Even today some of the women in rural areas are not able to read, write or count numbers. Special initiative would be taken to promote literacy of such women through a collective effort of PLF women who will teach other illiterate members to attain literacy. Such PLFs would be recognized and rewarded for achieving 100 percent literacy in their villages.

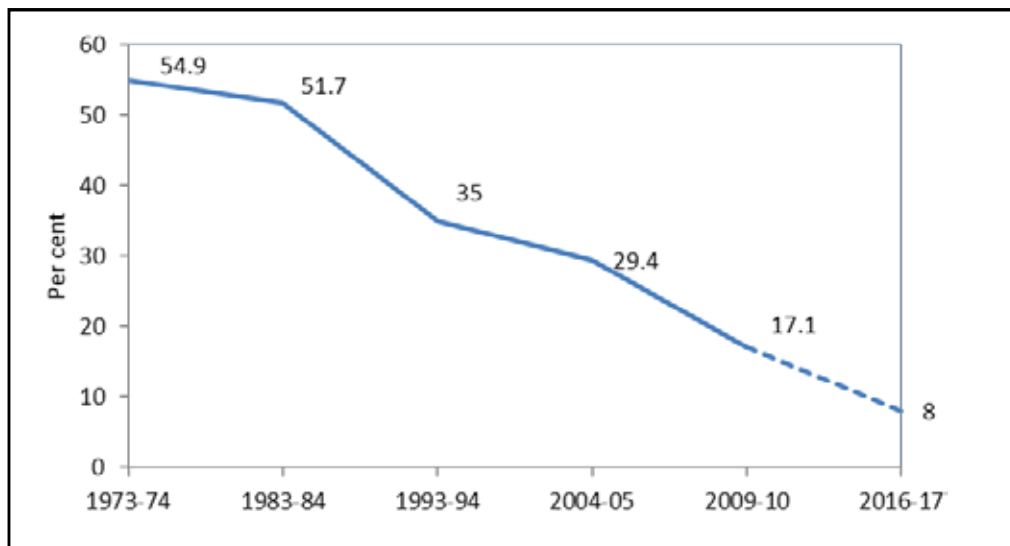


Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation is the main mandate of rural development and hence special efforts will be made during Twelfth Plan to bring down the poverty level to below 10 percent by effectively converging various poverty reduction programmes viz., MGNREGS, TNSRLM, SBGF etc. Poverty in the State dropped from 51.7 percent in 1983 to 17.1 percent in 2009-10, while the national average is 29.8 percent.

Though Tamil Nadu has fared impressively in many of the socio economic indicators, the development has not been distributed equally. Inter-district and intra-district disparities exist. Rural poverty though has reduced remarkably, there are places marked by poor development. These high poverty incident pockets are marked by obvious inter-district disparities on different socio-economic parameters. Efforts would be made to identify such hot spots and effective interventions would be made to bring down poverty.

Graph 4.4: Trend in Poverty Reduction (TN)



Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The objective of the scheme is construction of houses, free of cost to members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also to non SC/ ST poor people living Below Poverty Line in rural areas. Beneficiaries are selected from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) list approved by the Grama Sabha. It is funded by both Centre and State Governments at the ratio of 75:25.

The unit cost prescribed by Government of India under IAY for the construction of new houses is ₹45,000/- Out of this, the Central share is ₹33,750/- and the State share is ₹11,250/-. In Tamil

Nadu, all the houses constructed under the scheme are provided with RCC roofing and the entire additional cost for this is borne from State funds. Due to considerable rise in the cost of construction materials, the State has increased the additional grant for RCC Roofing from ₹30,000/- to ₹55,000/-. Hence, the unit cost of IAY house in Tamil Nadu is ₹1.00 lakh, out of which the State Government alone is contributing, ₹66,250, which is 66.25 per cent and whereas the Central share is 33.75 percent. During the Twelfth Plan period, 5 lakh new houses will be constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana.

During the Twelfth Five Year Plan period totally 9 lakh houses will be constructed, out of which 5 lakh houses under



IAY, 3 lakh houses under Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme of the State Government and 1 lakh houses in the 'Thane' affected districts of Cuddalore and Viluppuram.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched in the year 2000 to provide all weather road access to unconnected habitations as a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme. The objective of the programme is to provide connectivity by all weather roads with necessary culverts and cross drainage structures.

Government of India has stipulated that only the following categories of road works would be considered for approval under PMGSY:

- i. Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase - I of Bharat Nirman.
- ii. Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.



Fig 4.4: Link Road- PMGSY

- iii. New habitation connectivity in the 33 identified Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts.
- iv. Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

The connectivity status as per the PMGSY core network plan at the end of

Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Annexure 4.1.

Tamil Nadu, being a better performing State, does not have many roads which satisfy the conditions laid down by Government of India as a result of which Tamil Nadu was denied allocation of funds under PMGSY for the past 3 years. Therefore, the State took up the issue with the Government of India. It was also stressed that more funds should be allocated to Tamil Nadu for upgradation and improvement of the existing rural roads.

The approach during the Twelfth Five Year Plan would be to ensure connectivity to all villages having population above 150. The PMGSY core network plan prepared for each district would be revisited and all such habitations that do not have all weather connectivity would be provided connectivity. This may necessitate acquisition of land for road construction, obtaining clearance from the Forest Department and fund for acquiring land etc. In addition to roads, construction of bridges are also proposed to be taken up during Twelfth Plan.

Laying of Roads using Coir Geo Textiles

As an innovative technological intervention, to improve the quality of roads, the Government of India have accorded preliminary approval for proposals of 21 road works using Coir - Geo Textiles Technique to a length of 45.88 Km at a cost of ₹20.34 crore under PMGSY.

Area Development Programme

Apart from wage employment and self employment programmes which directly attack poverty, the Rural Development sector insists on area development programmes to ensure sustained development.

Among those, the major programmes introduced in the Twelfth Five Year Plan is addressing disparity and attaining holistic development through habitation based planning.



Table 4.8: Size of Village Panchayat in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Habitation range	No.of Village Panchayats
1	Below 5	6241
2	5-15	5434
3	16-25	637
4	Above 25	212
Total		12524

Source: Dept. of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, GoTN.

Tamil Nadu Village Habitation Improvement Scheme (THAI)

The introduction of THAI Scheme is a paradigm shift in the approach towards the development process of rural areas. It is a new scheme implemented by the State. So far Rural Development strategy has functioned with “Village Panchayat” as the basic structural and functional unit of planning. It is hoped that Habitation level planning will pave the way for reducing the rural-urban inequities and to a certain extent prevent migration of people to the urban and semi-urban areas.

The Government proposes to overcome the bottlenecks in the unequal distribution of resources by providing minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all the habitations through its flagship programme called Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme.

The panchayat’s resource needs will be greater if it has more number of habitations. The panchayats have been grouped into 4 categories based on the number of habitations for resource allocation. Thus, village panchayats with more number of habitations and having a larger population shall receive more funds.

This scheme will be implemented over a period of 5 years and all Village Panchayats would be taken up for implementation in phases and funds to the tune of ₹680 crore would be allocated annually. Out of this, an estimated sum of ₹200 crore would be utilized for improving link roads and for conversion of earthen and gravel roads into all weather roads. All the habitations in the Village Panchayats would be covered at a total cost of ₹3400 crore under the THAI scheme.

A detailed survey to ascertain the availability of basic infrastructure in the habitations would be done. The survey results would be posted in the public domain to ensure greater transparency and better planning.

The basic requirements such as water supply, street lights, inner roads, burial grounds, pathway to burial grounds, etc. would be ensured in all habitations. The additional requirement will include Public Distribution Shops, Anganwadi Centres, SHG buildings, threshing floor and play ground.

Every Village Panchayat in Tamil Nadu will have the following infrastructure facilities:

- At least one Drinking water pond,
- Necessary drinking water supply, and streetlights
- One Library Building
- One Sports Centre
- One Women Sanitary complex
- Panchayat Office
- Public Distribution Shop
- Anganwadi centre
- At least one all weather link road to habitation with more than 250 population
- Facilities at Cremation /Burial Ground

Efforts would be made to maintain all the available damaged assets in rural areas of the State during Twelfth Plan.



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

(Pasumai Veedugal Thittam)

The requirement for permanent houses is increasing day by day. Hence, rural housing has attracted sizeable attention in recent years. Recognition of housing deficiencies and its rectification has been the core of the Rural Development programmes of the State. Housing programmes implemented so far poses the following issues.

- Huge gap between demand and supply which could not be fulfilled at this pace of coverage. Hence there is a need for improved thrust to meet the housing needs of the rural poor
- The assistance provided under IAY is inadequate both in terms of plinth area and funds. Both of these need to be enhanced
- The other areas of concern are type of structure, number of rooms per house, the structural condition and the presence of exclusive amenities such as drinking water, toilet, kitchen garden and electricity connection



Fig 4.5: Housing under CMSPGHS

- There are houseless families among non-BPL (APL) also. In order to help them to construct houses, a separate scheme needs to be formulated

- To minimize the burden of the beneficiaries, there is an urgent need for creating awareness and facilitating cost effective technology and provision of alternate construction materials
- To minimize the environmental impact there is a need for clean and green technology

The State has launched a “Solar Powered Green House Scheme” for the benefit of the poor in the rural areas which addresses many of the above issues. The Chief Minister's Solar powered Green House Scheme is a unique scheme in addressing the rural housing tapping green energy for sustainability.

Under this scheme, every year 60,000 houses (Pasumai Veedugal) will be constructed during the Twelfth Five year Plan period. Each house will measure about 300 sq.ft at a unit cost of ₹1.80 lakh. The cost is inclusive of an amount of ₹30,000/- for installation of Solar Powered home lighting system. Each house will have 5 CFL lights through Solar Photo Voltaic System. The selection of beneficiaries for Pasumai Veedugal Thittam will be in the ratio 29:1:70 for SC, ST and others respectively.

Energising the street lights with solar power

Efforts would be made to energize street lights with solar energy. 1,00,000 street lights in 1000 Village Panchayats will be energized with solar power during Twelfth Plan at the rate of 20,000 street lights per year with an investment of ₹52.50 crore. The Government of India will provide ₹8.29 crore as subsidy and the balance of ₹42.21 crore will be provided by the State Government. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj will coordinate with the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency for its guidance and implementation of the solar energization.



Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CSIDS)

Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme is a new scheme of the State to be implemented during the Twelfth Plan. The objective of the scheme is to provide basic infrastructure facilities like new buildings, kitchen sheds, water supply, toilets, etc., in the Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools in rural areas. Repairs and renovation of the existing facilities will



Fig. 4.6: Integrated Women Sanitary Complex

also be taken up wherever necessary. It will be ensured that all the Panchayat Union schools have adequate water supply and toilet facilities for girls and boys. Incinerators will be provided for the benefit of girl students. Additional requirement for new toilets over and above the funds under Total Sanitation Campaign would be met from this scheme. A sum of ₹100 crore will be provided every year.

Rural Buildings Maintenance and Renovation Scheme (RBMRS)

Rural Buildings Maintenance and Renovation Scheme was introduced in 2011-12 with an objective of maintaining the assets of rural Local Bodies. Continuous and proper maintenance of the buildings enable full utilization of the assets created. Hence, the State has formulated a new programme RBMRS with an annual outlay of ₹100 crore.

During 2011-12, by according priority, all the defunct Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women were renovated. Assets such as Panchayat Office, Anganwadi, Public Distribution System, Overhead Tank, SHG building etc would be maintained. The scheme would be continued during the Twelfth Plan.

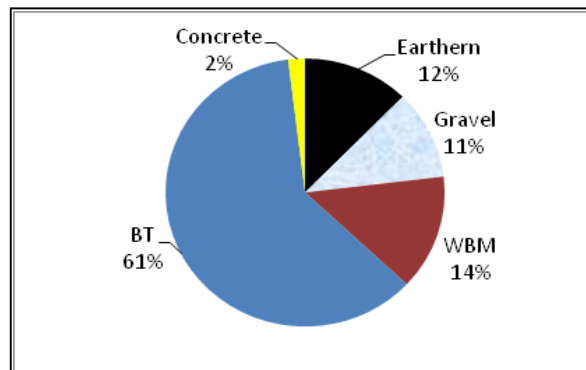
Self Sufficiency Scheme(SSS)

Self Sufficiency Scheme is a participatory demand driven scheme to promote and strengthen self-help and self reliant attitude of the village community. The scheme involves the village community directly in the developmental process of planning, resource mobilization, execution and maintenance. The Government supplements the efforts of the community with financial assistance and provides technical support. The felt-needs of the public could be easily articulated and covered under the scheme. This scheme is implemented both in rural and urban areas. The public shall contribute not less than one third of the estimated cost of the identified work. Every year ₹50.00 crore would be allotted for the scheme. This scheme will be continued during the Twelfth Plan.

Rural Infrastructure Scheme (RIS)

The objective of the Rural Infrastructure Scheme is to stabilize the assets created under MGNREGS, to create

Graph 4.5: Roads under Local Bodies



basic infrastructure facilities and durable assets in the villages. The scheme was introduced in the year 2008-09 by the State



Government. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, an amount of ₹380 crore was allotted each year for this scheme for taking up need based infrastructure works by the local body. The following types of work were taken up under the scheme:

- Upgradation of existing Earthen and Gravel roads into WBM roads;
- Upgradation of existing WBM roads into BT Roads;

- Repairs to the sluices, surplus weirs, construction of retaining wall in the desilted water bodies under MGNREGS; and
- Construction of culverts and retaining walls in the newly formed roads under MGNREGS.

This scheme will be continued during the Twelfth Plan period.



Fig 4.7: Laying of BT roads using Plastic Waste

Construction of Roads using Plastic Waste

The State has been a pioneer in construction of Plastic Bituminous Roads (PBR). Earlier in 2004-05, PBR of length 1031 km in rural areas was constructed in 29 districts. During 2011-12, 194 km length of roads were laid at a cost of ₹16.28 crore. During the Twelfth Plan, construction of Plastic Bituminous roads would be given impetus. Towards this, 10 centres for collection of plastic wastes would be established to supply plastic waste. These centres would be run by Panchayat Level Federations.

Water Supply & Sanitation Clean Village Campaign

In order to attain better sanitation status the State launched “Clean Village Campaign” in 2003. The Clean Village Campaign encompassed all activities taken up for improving sanitation. The objective of the Clean Village Campaign is to recognise the Village Panchayats with 100 per cent

sanitation coverage in individual households, schools and were free from open defecation with clean environment through solid waste management and water conservation and also the provision of rain water harvesting in all the houses. A cash award of ₹5.00 lakh was announced for such Village Panchayats. The Government disbursed awards every year to 15 such Village Panchayats as a “Cash and Recognition Incentive”. Clean Village Campaign has been revived and re-introduced during 2011-12. Every year, one village panchayat from each district will be selected for this award, which will receive a cash award of ₹5.00 lakh.

Total Sanitation Campaign

The centrally sponsored programme ‘Total Sanitation Campaign’ implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan for the promotion of sanitation in rural areas has been renamed as Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan and will be continued during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.



The performance details and new initiatives on provision of water supply and sanitation will be dealt in the Water Supply and Sanitation chapter.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

The centrally sponsored BRGF scheme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development so as to bridge the critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being met adequately by the existing inflows. The scheme focuses on strengthening the local governance through capacity building, providing professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation, and monitoring their plans and improve the performance and delivery of critical functions.

The scheme is now implemented in 6 backward districts of the State viz. Nagapattinam, Sivagangai, Viluppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Cuddalore. BRGF consists of two funding windows: one for Capacity Building Fund meant to build capacity of the elected representatives and officials associated with Panchayat Raj Institutions in planning, implementation, monitoring, accounting and also in improving the accountability and transparency; and another in the form of Untied grants to Panchayats and urban Local Bodies to address critical gaps in integrated development, identified through the participative planning process.

This scheme will be continued during Twelfth Five Year Plan. However efforts would be made to identify the backward blocks within the backward district keeping block as a unit and to target such backward blocks so as to set right the intra district imbalances.

Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)

As a focused area development scheme, the MLACDS is fully funded by the State Government. Under this scheme, each

MLA proposes the list of works that should be executed in his constituency from among the list of priority works (50 percent) specified by the Government and non-priority items of work (50 percent) of the MLA's choice with the administrative sanction of the District Collector. The allocation per constituency increased from ₹1.20 crore to ₹2.00 crore during the Eleventh Plan period.

Under this scheme, 21 per cent of the total allocation is provided for the areas inhabited by SC/ST people in rural areas and persons living in slums in urban areas.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLADP)

The MPLADP scheme was launched to provide a mechanism for the Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets and for provision of basic facilities including community infrastructure, based on locally felt needs.

A sum of ₹5 crore is allotted for each Member of Parliament per year for both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, for taking up of developmental works identified by the Member of Parliament concerned.

Comprehensive Development of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts

This is a Socio-economic development programme which was launched in the year 2003-04, exclusively for Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts to contain the naxal activities and curb the rise of naxal movement in the area. Annual allotment of ₹7.50 crore is made for the construction of new houses, repairs of group houses, distribution of tool kits and implements to the rural youth, assistance to differently-abled, widows and destitute.

State Balanced Growth Fund

Recognising the regional disparities in terms of Income, Employment, Health, Education and Gender attainments, the



State has formulated a new scheme “State Balanced Growth Fund” to address the inter-district and intra-district disparities. The scheme will target the 100 most backward blocks and one-fourth of Town Panchayats, Municipalities and wards of all Corporations of the State. The most backward areas will be identified based on the performance of the blocks/ taluks/urban areas in the above parameters. A sum of Rs. 100 crore has been provided for the year 2012-13. This will be implemented by the State Planning Commission. At the district level, the District Collectors will be responsible for the overall implementation of the programme. The Project Director (DRDA), District Planning Officer and District Planning Cell will assist the District Collector in the implementation and monitoring progress of the programme. The backward areas will be covered in a phased manner over the period of eight years, to bring out balanced development through focussed attention.

New Initiatives for Quality Improvement

Quality control measures will be strengthened by providing critical test equipments to the Quality Control Laboratories, situated in the districts and standardise the equipments available in each laboratory.

Authorised independent laboratories run by Government Agencies and reputed engineering institutions shall conduct various quality control tests to ensure that the works conform to the prescribed standards.

All the procuring entities shall provide for e-submission of bids for all tenders exceeding ₹10.00 lakh in value.

The volume of work with regard to the number of estimates to be prepared in each district, administrative sanctions and work orders to be issued to the contractors/beneficiaries and other administrative procedures are enormous and the quantity alone exerts excessive strain on the

administrative and engineering personnel at block/district level. It is proposed to introduce software for online preparation of estimates; administrative sanction and work orders to avoid the delay, ensuring an efficient, transparent and accountable system.

In the coming plan period, changes in the type designs of the various buildings constructed by the Rural Development Department would be brought about in consultation with the end users.

Smart phones with Global Positioning System (GPS) facility to upload the photographs of the works and on site material and work inspection, during the field inspection to enable expeditious feedback will be undertaken as part of the e-governance initiative of the department.

Uniform quality standards in the construction of roads under all the schemes would be formulated as there are discrepancies in the standards adopted under various schemes.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Improving the efficacy of various programmes requires rigorous monitoring of programmes periodically. This will include periodical field visits, reviews, systematic reporting, using ICT tools for on-site verification of facts and progress, using GPS technology for tracking, on-line monitoring, video-conferencing etc.

In the State, the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the implementing agency of the Rural Development programmes.

Since the first two tiers (Village Panchayats and Panchayat Union) of PRIs are implementing majority of the Rural Development programmes, the progress and quality of services are being monitored by the respective councils at the three tiers. All the works are also documented systematically at the pre, during and post implementation



stages with visual evidences. Moreover, the performance of all programmes implemented at the village level is discussed in the Grama Sabha by the community and through Social Audit.

However, monitoring of programmes will be further strengthened during the Twelfth Five Year Plan using ICT and Mobile

technologies. For conducting evaluation studies, services of Research Institutions, SIRD and State Planning Commission will be leveraged.

Proposed Outlay

The proposed outlay for the Twelfth Five year Plan for various schemes is as follows:

State Schemes

Table 4.9: Twelfth Plan Outlay

		(₹ crore)
S.No.	Name of the Schemes	Proposed Outlay
A. On going Schemes		
1	Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme	2350.00
2	Self Sufficiency Scheme	500.00
3	Grants to Village Panchayats as per the FC recommendations	2592.29
4	Rural Buildings Maintenance & Renovation Scheme	500.00
5	Comprehensive Development Scheme for Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri	41.44
6	Clean Village Campaign - Awards	7.75
B. New Schemes		
7	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme	3400.00
8	Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green Housing Scheme (Pasumai Veedugal)	5400.00
9	Energising streetlights with solar power	262.50
10	Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme	500.00
11	State Balanced Growth Fund	500.00
Total		16053.98
State Share in Centrally Sponsored Programmes		7815.60
Grand Total		23869.58



Central Schemes

Table 4.9 – Twelfth Plan Outlay (Contd.)

				(₹ crore)
S.No.	Scheme	State Share	Anticipated Central Outlay	Total
1	DRDA Administration Cost		80.12	80.12
2	MGNREGS	1533.97	16033.05	17814.50
3	IAY	5403.79	1687.50	7091.29
4	SGSY/ TNSRLM	497.24	1686.66	2183.90
5	TSC / NBA	380.60	963.40	1344.00
6	BRGF		588.70	588.70
	Total	7815.6	21039.43	29102.51
Grand Total				44909.01

Conclusion

The range of Rural Development programmes proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan would ensure inclusive growth and reduce rural poverty. The Infrastructure development and basic amenities would ensure better access to services thereby improving the quality of living on par with urban areas.



Fig 4.8: Village Library created under AGAMT



Annexure 4.1

Rural Road Connectivity Status

S. No.	District	No. of Habitations	Habitations Connected	Population of the Unconnected Habitations				Total
				1000+	500-999	250-499	< 250	
1	Ariyalur	688	682	0	4	2	0	6
2	Coimbatore	2069	2030	0	11	4	24	39
3	Cuddalore	1816	1816	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dharmapuri	2105	2016	1	17	27	44	89
5	Dindigul	2376	2359	0	4	4	9	17
6	Erode	3547	3538	0	5	4	0	9
7	Kancheepuram	3362	3362	0	0	0	0	0
8	Kanniyakumari	955	943	0	0	0	12	12
9	Karur	1871	1757	0	6	16	92	114
10	Krishnagiri	2645	2549	0	26	31	45	102
11	Madurai	1784	1778	0	0	0	6	6
12	Nagappattinam	1899	1899	0	0	0	0	0
13	Namakkal	2172	2131	0	8	9	24	41
14	Perambalur	305	305	0	0	0	0	0
15	Pudukkottai	3829	3829	0	0	0	0	0
16	Ramanathapuram	1948	1944	0	4	0	0	4
17	Salem	3106	3041	0	8	14	43	65
18	Sivagangai	2015	2005	0	0	0	10	10
19	Thanjavur	1814	1814	0	0	0	0	0
20	The Nilgiris	709	701	0	1	7	8	15
21	Theni	550	518	0	2	7	23	32
22	Thiruvallur	2938	2938	0	0	0	0	0
23	Thoothukudi	1661	1659	0	0	0	2	2
24	Tirunelveli	2085	2085	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tiruvannamalai	2974	2974	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tiruvarur	1630	1618	0	3	2	7	12
27	Trichy	1927	1911	0	11	1	4	16
28	Vellore	4698	4570	0	23	56	39	118
29	Viluppuram	3287	3277	0	0	10	0	10
30	Virudhunagar	1425	1419	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	64190	63468	1	152	188	391	732

Source: Dept. of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, GoTN