

## 12. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

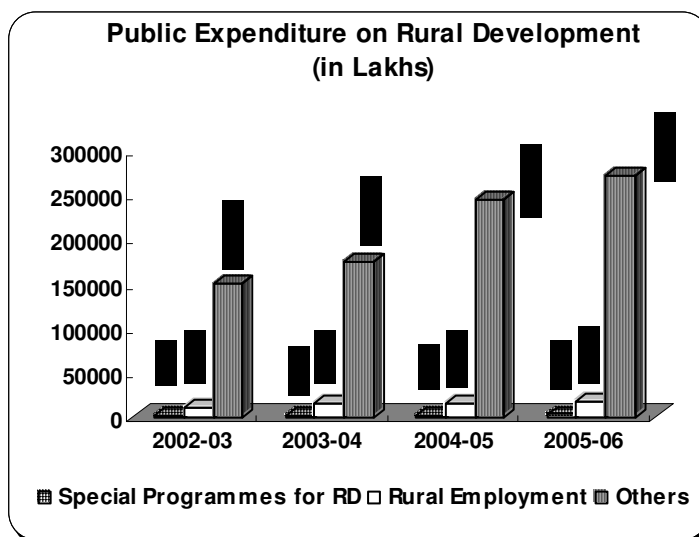
The planning process lays great stress on addressing the problem of rural development in all its dimensions. The spectre of rural poverty, infrastructural gaps, unemployment, provision of basic-amenities, low asset base are issues that warrant appropriate interventions. Rural Development is a holistic process which addresses several concerns primarily the development deficit in rural areas. It entails all around development of rural population on the one hand and development of rural infrastructure that supports the livelihood of rural people, on the other. Therefore, rural development encompasses efforts to (i) augment both farm and non-farm rural incomes through job creation, rural industrialisation and the increased provision of education, health and nutrition, housing, and a variety of related social and welfare services; (ii) reduce inequality in the distribution of rural incomes and correct rural-urban imbalances in income and economic opportunities; and (iii) enhance the capacity of the rural sector to sustain and accelerate the pace of development over time. Rural development, thus, implies increased participation of people in the rural development programmes, decentralisation of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit. Rural development must be viewed against the fact that more than half of the population in Tamil Nadu (56%) still live in rural areas spreading over 12618 Village Panchayats. The rural scenario of the State is depicted in the table below:

**Table-1: Status of Rural Tamil Nadu**

Parameters	Year	Unit	Total	Rural
Total Population	2001	Lakhs	624.11	349.22
Proportion of SC/ STs	2001	%	20.1	25.4
Total Workers	2001	Lakhs	278.78 (44.7%)	175.60 (50.3 %)
Proportion of Main Workers	2001	%	85.22	81.38
Proportion of Marginal Workers	2001	%	14.78	18.62
Literacy Rate	2001	%	73.5	66.2
BPL Families	1999-2000	%	21.12	20.55

### Public Expenditure on Rural Development:

The endeavour of both State and Central Governments has been to alleviate poverty and to uplift the poorest of the poor through various programmes of income generation, wage employment and asset building. The strategies for providing self-employment, generating income, imparting technology and skill upgradation constitute the core of the rural



development programmes. The State is providing substantial funds in addition to Central allocation to rural areas to carry out rural development activities. The State budgetary expenditure for Rural Development for the year 2005-06 constituted Rs.291990.14 lakhs which accounted for 8.78 per cent of the total budgetary allocation. The State's share for the Special Programmes for Rural Development constituted around one per cent, rural employment programmes accounted for 6.0 per cent and other programmes comprising PRI, Community Development, Special Component Plan, etc. absorbed a higher share of 93.12 per cent of the total expenditure.

**Table -2: Public Expenditure on Rural Development**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Special Programmes for Rural Development	Rural Employment	Others*	Total for Rural Development	Total Budgetary Expenditure
2002-03	1951.67	11249.98	150354.7	163556.35	2568769.74
2003-04	2292.09	15500.95	174960.19	192753.23	2527095.13
2004-05	2512.31	14703.79	243488.94	260705.04	2915486.67
2005-06 (R.E)	2872.39	17225.83	271891.92	291990.14	3326414.11

\*Others include components such as PRI, CD, SCP, Grants, etc .

Source: Budget Memoranda various Years.

### Trends in Rural Poverty:

The incidence of poverty in rural Tamil Nadu has declined significantly due to the implementation of various development programmes in the State. There have been dramatic changes in the level of poverty in rural areas in the State during the last few decades. During the period from 1973-74 to 1987-88, the proportion of rural population living below poverty line was higher in Tamil Nadu than the national average. Rural poverty which stood at 57.43 per cent in 1973-74, declined to 32.48 per cent in 1993-94 and further to 22.8 per cent in 2004-05. Incidence of poverty is still an important issue posing a challenge in terms of interventions required and ensuring outcomes.

**Table-2: Population below Poverty Line in Tamil Nadu(%)**

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973-74	57.43	49.40	56.94
1977-78	57.68	48.69	54.79
1983	53.99	46.96	51.66
1987-88	45.80	38.64	43.39
1993-94	32.48	39.77	35.03
1998-2000	20.55	22.11	21.12
2004-05	22.8	22.2	22.5

Source: NSS various Rounds.

### Poverty Alleviation Programmes:

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

#### Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):

The IAY was launched in 1997-98. The basic objective of the scheme is to help construction of new dwelling units as well as conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pacca/semi pacca houses to the marginalised sections of the society who are living below the poverty line by extending them grants-in-aid. The scheme is funded by the

Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. During 2005-06, 42195 new houses were constructed with an allocation of Rs.145.78 crores. Apart from this, 21449 katcha houses were upgraded with Central-State assistance of Rs.27.57 crores.

### **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):**

The primary objective of the scheme is to provide supplementary wage employment to rural labour for ensuring food security and improving the nutritional levels in rural areas. The secondary objective is creation of durable community assets and development of rural infrastructure. The State Government had fixed the minimum wage at Rs.80/- per day to the labourers engaged in works under this scheme. A sum of Rs.251.33 crores was allocated for this scheme during 2005-06.

### **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):**

SGSY is the largest ongoing anti-poverty programme since 1999. The programme envisages organisation of the rural poor into Self-Help Groups for building their capacities, to manage their own resources and then to go for bank credit. The poor were encouraged to unite together voluntarily to save small amounts regularly and extend micro loans among themselves. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises through group approach and activity clusters in the rural areas to bring the families above the poverty line by organising and assisting them through the process of social mobilisation, training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and subsidy. The target group under this programme comprises SCs/STs, women and physically handicapped persons living below poverty line. Self-Help Groups are self-managed groups of poor women who organise themselves and mobilize financial resources through their own savings and lend the same amongst themselves to meet the credit needs of their members. Once the group attains the required maturity of handling larger resources, bank credit follows with subsidy. Initially, an amount of Rs.25000/- is sanctioned to a group with a subsidy of Rs.10000/- as Revolving Fund to augment the resources of the Group for undertaking micro credit activities. The Government is helping them to get credit-linkage with financial institutions besides providing skill development training, infrastructure and marketing support. During 2005-06, Revolving Fund was released to 28153 SHGs and Economic Activity Assistance was extended to 2547 SHGs in the State. Another 1421 individual beneficiaries had received Economic Activity Assistance. Further, a total of 96591 SHG members were trained during the period 2005-06.

### **Bharat Nirman:**

Bharat Nirman is a four year (2005-09) time-bound business plan conceived by the Government of India in partnership with State Governments and Panchayat Raj Institutions for rural infrastructure development. The road map to Bharat Nirman encompasses provision of irrigation, water supply, housing, roads, telephone linkage, electricity to rural areas. Bharat Nirman aims to address gaps in rural infrastructure and unleash forces for accelerated growth of farm and non-farm sectors. This programme is an effort to unlock rural India's growth potential. The built-in transparency would ensure the flow of investment from companies in public-private sectors. Such investments may provide multiplier effects to government investment. The total allocation for the project was Rs.176205 crores for the period 2005-06.

The goals/tasks ahead of Bharat Nirman at the national level are:

- Electrification of all villages – Uncovered 1.25 lakh village to be electrified by 2009 – Provision of domestic connections to 2.3 crores households;
- Formation of all weather roads to hill habitations having a population of more than one thousand – 66802 habitations to be covered by 2009;
- Provision of safe drinking water – covering 55,067 habitations within the project period;
- Habitations facing inadequate coverage due to failure of existing sources and water quality problems also to be addressed;
- Extending telephone linkage to all villages – 66,822 villages to be covered by November 2007;
- Creation of additional irrigation capacity – 10 million hectares to be covered; and
- Provision of Shelter to rural poor – construction of 60 lakh houses by 2009.

The status of Tamil Nadu vis-a-vis goals of the Bharat Nirman Project is satisfactory.

- Regarding electrification of all villages by 2009, the State is far ahead since all the villages were already electrified.
- As regards formation of all weather roads to all hill habitations, the State has already achieved the goal. However, by upgrading it is envisaged to improve 4122 kms of roads at a cost of Rs.537 crores during 2006-07.
- Provision of safe drinking water to all habitations constitutes another fundamental objective of the project. In Tamil Nadu all the habitations have been already provided with safe drinking water.
- Extension of telephone linkage to all the villages underlined another aim of the Bharat Nirman Project. The tele-density of the State was 15.36 percent as on 2005 as against 11.32 percent at the national level. There is potential for further improving tele density in the context of bridging the digital divide.
- Creation of additional irrigation capacity at a level of 10 million hectares constitutes the national target under irrigation front. However, no specific target has been fixed for Tamil Nadu. Given the constraints in irrigation there appears to be a case for flexibility in the guidelines.
- With reference to the provision of Shelter to the rural poor, during 2006-07, it has been proposed to construct 49850 new houses and upgrade 11078 kutch houses at a cost of 183.33 crores in Tamil Nadu under Indira Awaas Yojana.

In sum, in view of the existing guidelines, there is scope for a fresh assessment of the gaps in infrastructure, so that a case for revision of guidelines and or issue of revised guidelines may be made to cater to special / specific requirements of States like Tamil Nadu.

### **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC):**

The Total Sanitation Campaign, a centrally shared programme, was designed to create awareness among the people on sanitation and to improve the sanitary conditions in rural areas. During 2005-06, 613824 works including school and aganvadi toilets, Integrated Sanitary Complexes for women, sanitary parks, toilet linked biogas plants, etc. were executed in the State at a cost of Rs.54.55 crores. The sharing pattern between the Centre and the State and contribution in the case of Panchayat / beneficiary oriented works varied according to the nature of activity or work. Under this programme a total of 13,064 sanitary complexes were constructed in the State during the period 2001-06.

### **Nirmal Gram Puraskar:**

Towards supplementing the efforts taken under Total Sanitation Campaign, the GOI initiated a scheme called Nirmal Gram Puraskar in June 2003 under which cash awards are given to clean villages. The new approach aims at maintenance of clean environment and open defecation- free Village Panchayat. The Village Panchayats with less than 5000 population are awarded Rs.2 lakhs and more than 5000 population are given Rs.4 lakhs as Nirmal Gram Puraskar i.e. clean village award.

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

The basic objective of the Scheme is to fill in the infrastructural gaps in the parliamentary constituencies so as to ensure total development. A sum of Rs.2 crores is allotted per Member of Parliament per year for taking up development works. During 2005-06,3884 works were completed by expending Rs.87.09 crores.

### **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-Rural Road Connectivity:**

The Government of India launched this scheme in December 2005 to provide all weather roads to all rural habitations with a population of 1000 and above by the year 2003 and to all habitations having a population of 500 to 1000 by the year 2007. So far road works for a total length of 3364.62 km were taken up in the State at an estimated cost of Rs.434.10 crores and 3159.56 km. of road works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.372.09 crores.

### **National Project on Biogas Development:**

This is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme which envisages provision of a subsidy of Rs.2100 to general category, Rs.2800 to SC/ST and small farmers and Rs.3500 to those in hilly areas for establishing bio-gas units. The entire cost of the scheme is borne by the Government of India. During 2005-06 an amount of Rs.36.30 crores was disbursed as subsidy for establishing 1593 bio-gas plants.

## Expenditure Incurred on Poverty Alleviation Programmes:

The aggregate expenditure on major poverty alleviation programmes like SGRY, IAY and SGSY stood at Rs.569.03 crores in 2005-06 as against Rs.520.65 crores in 2004-05 with an incremental annual growth of 9.29 per cent. In the total expenditure of Rs.569.03 crores incurred during 2005-06, SGRY accounted for 57.7 per cent followed by IAY (30.5%) and SGSY (11.9%) per cent. In 2005-06, Government of India shared 60.82 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on poverty alleviation programmes.

**Table -3: Expenditure Incurred on Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

(Rs. crores.)

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure Incurred								
	Govt. of India			State Government			Total		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
SGRY	192.147	205.381	246.061	64.051	68.460	82.02	256.198	273.841	328.081
IAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.887	176.134	173.346
SGSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.53	70.67	67.60

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Chennai - 15.

## State Schemes:

### Namadhu Gramam:

This scheme was launched in the year 2004-05 with the objective of achieving cent percent enrolment of children in schools, reducing infant mortality, eliminating female foeticide, achieving poverty reduction and ensuring village sanitation, all through people's participation. This scheme had 3 major components: (i) Direct State Assistance to village panchayats (DSA); (ii) Performance Based Assistance (PBA) in the form of incentives to the best performing village panchayats; and (iii) Training and Awareness generation. In 2005-06, an amount of Rs.180.50 crore was allotted for this scheme. A total of 1702 kms of concrete roads were laid and 21269 street light connections were provided in the village panchayats, apart from taking up 5066 numbers of other works.

### BOX -1

#### Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam

The Government has launched a landmark scheme called the "*Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam*" which aims at flow of resources into the village Panchayats for the complete development of the villages in the State. Under the scheme, the Government has proposed to allocate Rs.500 crores annually covering 2500 Village Panchayats at the rate of Rs.20 lakhs per village Panchayat so as to cover all the village panchayats in the State over a period of five years. The poorest Village Panchayats in terms of per capita income will be given priority in the allocation of funds. The villages covered under the old Anna Marumalarchi Thittam will be covered under this scheme during the fifth year (2010-11).

Source: Policy Note on Rural Developmen-2006-07.

## Tamil Nadu Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (TNREGS):

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted in September 2005. The Tamil Nadu Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (TNREGS) was launched in February 2, 2006 as per the provisions of the above Act. It is being implemented in six

districts, viz., Cuddalore, Dindigul, Nagapattinam, Sivagangai, Thiruvannamalai and Villupuram.

The basic objective of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The notable features of the scheme are payment of statutory minimum wage and equal wage for men and women. As per the scheme, the Village Panchayat is responsible for issuing job cards to all registered households, and for providing work to the registered persons within 15 days of registration; otherwise unemployment allowance should be given.

The cost of the scheme is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 90:10. A total amount of Rs.164.73 crores was allotted to the State under the Scheme by the Government of India for 2005-06 and 2006-07. About 5.94 lakh households have got registered and 1523 works have been taken up under TNREGS in the State.

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

This scheme is fully funded by the State Government. The main objective of the scheme is to take up works to bridge the critical infrastructural gaps in the Assembly Constituencies. The allocation per constituency is Rs.1.00 crore. During 2005-06, 72922 works were completed in the State at a cost of Rs.202.30 crores.

#### **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):**

The RIDF was launched in 1995-96 by the Government of India to provide loan funding for the rural infrastructure projects through NABARD. The important activities taken up under this project are rural roads, bridges, watershed development projects, minor irrigation projects, soil conservation, flood protection, drinking water, sanitation, etc. NABARD has sanctioned Rs.107.40 crores for strengthening of 889 bus-plying roads in Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions for a total length of 1543.32 kms.

#### **Village Fair Development Scheme:**

The underlying objective of this scheme is provision of facilities such as stalls, drinking water, lighting, etc. in the shanties maintained by Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. In 2006-07, Government has allocated Rs.1 crore for this scheme.

#### **Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project:**

The basic objective of this project is livelihood promotion and economic empowerment of poor households, the most vulnerable sections, marginalised communities and the physically challenged. This project is a community driven development based project. The project will be implemented on 2432 Gram panchayats in 70 backward blocks spread over 15 districts. Out of the total project cost of Rs.717 crores, Rs.38 crores was allocated for year 2005-06.

## Panchayat Raj Institutions:

Panchayat Raj or local self-government is an exercise in decentralisation of administrative authority. The passing of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments opened a new era in the federal democratic set up of the country and provided Constitutional status to the Panchayat Raj Institutions. This decentralisation of parliamentary democracy has transformed the structure of governance from a two-tier to a three-tier system and the Village Panchayats into local self-governments. The effective functioning of the third-tier viz., the Panchayats, depends on the devolution of resources, functions and powers and capacity building among the elected representatives. Experiences gained in involving PRIs across States have shown mixed results. A view gaining ground is devolution of development funds directly to the PRIs so as to reduce lags in allocation and utilisation of funds. The success of such approach is crucially dependant upon two factors namely capacity building and funding. Ensuring the supply of these two factors is a daunting task.

## Village Panchayats:

There are 12618 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. The classification of Panchayats according to population is depicted below:

**Table-4: Classification of Village Panchayats by Population Group**

Population	No. of Village Panchayats	% to total
< 500	66	0.52
501 – 3000	8418	66.71
3001 – 10000	3948	31.29
10001 – 25000	174	1.38
> 25000	12	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>12618</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Department of Rural Development*

The distribution of the Village Panchayats on the basis of population shows that in some Panchayats, population is even below 500 while some others have population exceeding 25,000. Similarly, wide divergence exists between Panchayats in terms of income, which is highlighted in the following table.

**Table-5: Income-wise Distribution of Village Panchayats**

Income Range	No. of Village Panchayats
<Rs. 50000	16
Rs.50000-Rs.1 lakh	142
Rs.1 lakh -Rs.5 lakhs	7028
Rs.5 lakhs – Rs.10 lakhs	3718
Rs. 10 lakhs- Rs.25 lakhs	1444
Rs.25 lakhs – Rs.50 lakhs	195
Rs.50 lakhs -Rs.1 crore	45
Rs.1 crore – Rs.3 crores	29
> Rs. 3 crores	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12618</b>

*Source: Department of Rural Development.*

The State Government is giving high priority to weaker Panchayats in the distribution of funds. At present, 3.48 per cent of the State Finance Commission grant is earmarked as Equalisation Fund to financially weaker Village Panchayats. The All Villages Anna Renaissance Scheme which has been launched for this purpose provides more funds to financially poor Village Panchayats in addition to allocations under Centrally - sponsored schemes.

## Revenue of Panchayats:

A majority of the Panchayats are running short of revenues to fulfill their various responsibilities. To augment the resources of the local bodies, financial devolution is made as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission. During 2005-06, Rs.8999 crores was provided as grants to the Panchayat Raj Institutions in the Budget Estimate. In 2006-07 Government has allocated Rs.1224.76 crores as the State Finance Commission grant for the rural local bodies.

As per the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the Government of India has allocated a sum of Rs.870 crores for the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10. A sum of Rs.174 crores was provided for the year 2005-06. This grant should be utilised for water supply and sanitation.

### Total-6: Revenue of Panchayats

(Rs. crores)			
Category	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<b>Pool A</b>	-	190.45	115.49
- Entertainment Tax			
- Local Cess	326.46	250.11	17.56
- Surcharge	1326.47	1413.08	87.80
- Surcharge on Stamp Duty	-	11550.07	14779.73
- Seignior age Fees of Minor Minerals	3694.09	6008.94	2934.68
<b>Pool B</b>			
- State Finance Commission Grant	671.52	862.84	994.75
11 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants	85.96	85.96	0
12 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants	0	0	174

Source: Director of Rural Development, Chennai -15

### BOX -2 Rural Business Hubs

Rural Business Hubs is an initiative by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj and the confederation of Indian Industry. RBH, is a first-of-its-kind, Public, Private and Panchayat Partnership. It claims to foster and permeate economic growth into and for rural India. Panchayat acts as the fulcrum on which the RBH initiative will be based and also unfold itself. RBH has been conceptualized to synergistically link rural products, skills and produces with the marketing and professional skills of the industry. RBH has also been conceptualized as a model for overall development of the rural sector. The key objective is to involve industry to improve-refine the locally available resources and produce goods of quality and standards that are nationally and internationally acceptable.

#### The process of establishing RBH involves six stages

- Identifying potential RBHs based on the interest of panchayats and companies and the profile of the products
- Signing of a MOUs
- Formation of Task Force
- Provision of backward lineages, maintaining the project and ensuring active support and cooperation of local villages – Task Force responsible.
- Collection of samples of the agricultural produce/products by the company, after detailed analysis recommend raw materials usages, technology, process, methodologies, design, packaging etc.
- Meeting of the Task Force, where company presents it's recommendations and future course of action for capacity building. Once the final product is approved by the company, the RBH starts functioning commercially.

**ANNEXURE – I**

<b>Bharat Nirman (2005-2009) – Tasks and Linkages</b>			
<b>Trust Area</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Finances</b>	<b>Nodal Agency &amp; Program Instrument</b>
<b>Electricity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Every village to be provided electricity</li> <li>* Remaining 1,25,000 villages to be covered by 2009, and</li> <li>* 2.3 crore households to be connected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Rs.23,300 crore</b></li> <li>* 90% capital subsidy for overall cost of projects</li> <li>* 100% capital subsidy @Rs.1500 per connection in case of un-electrified &amp; BPL households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* M/o Power, to be managed by the Rural Electrification Corporation</li> <li>* Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana</li> <li>* Rural distribution to be managed by Franchisees (Users' Associations, Individual entrepreneurs, Cooperatives, NGOs, PRIs</li> <li>* Services of NTPC, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, Damodar Valley Corporation etc. will be made available</li> </ul>
<b>Road</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Every habitation over 1000 population and above to be provided an all-weather road</li> <li>* 1,46,185 Kms road length is proposed to be constructed</li> <li>* to establish farm-to-market connectivity, 1,94,132 Kms road will be upgraded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Rs. 47,554 crores,</b> 100% Central Government provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M/o Rural Development</li> <li>• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (2000) has been modified to address the above goals</li> <li>• The Core Network is the basic instrumentality</li> <li>• GIS based applications being developed to enhance Core Network</li> <li>• A Rural Roads Manual guides implementation</li> <li>• Book of Specification &amp; Standard Data Book prepared for the purpose</li> </ul>
<b>Drinking Water</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Rs.25,300 crore</b></li> <li>* 50% provided by GoI, Rs.4050 crores estimated for the first year</li> <li>* actual requirement to be based on State estimations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M/o Rural Development &amp; Dept. of Drinking Water Supply bear the overall responsibility</li> <li>• Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (1973-74) is the instrument</li> <li>• Cost sharing @ 50:50 by Centre and States</li> </ul>
<b>Telephone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Every village to be connected by telephone</li> <li>* Remaining 66,822 villages to be covered by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Rs.451 crore</b></li> <li>* Resources for USO are raised through a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Department of Telecom M/o Communications &amp; IT responsible</li> <li>* Telecom service providers are assisted</li> </ul>

**ANNEXURE -II**

**Performance of the State Sponsored Schemes / Programmes - Major Highlights**

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Objectives of the Scheme	Selection Criteria	Achievement (Rs. in crores)			
				2004-05		2005-06	
				Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	MLA Constituency Development Scheme	The main objective of the scheme is to take up works to bridge the critical infrastructural gaps in the Assembly Constituencies	Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency.	11183	169.910	72922	202.20
2	Thanniarivu Thittam	To create Community assets and to revive the concept of community participation in planning, execution and maintenance of community assets.	25% of Public contribution either in the form of cash, kind or labour and 75% of State Government grant.	2241	40.00	4429	84.19
3	Construction of Office buildings for VAOs	There were no separate office building for V.A.O. Further to make it convenient for the public to attend the V.A.O. office to redress their grievances.	Wherever there is no separate Building	-	-	-	-
4	Maintenance of Rural Road	To upgrdate worn out BT roads in Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union		-	-	-	-
5	CRIDP	To upgrdate Bad Bus plying / Non bus plying roads		-	-	1744 KM	100.00
6	Namadhu Gramam	To provide basic amenities in each Village Panchayat	Works selected based upon the approval of Grama Sabha	51366	175.37	36757	157.80
7	Ultra Poor Programme	Bringing the rural poor above the poverty line by providing livelihood and basic amenities	By identifying Poorest among poor families	Identified			
8	Basic Amenities Programme	To provide basic amenities in each Village Panchayat	-	-	-	55490	189.616

(Annexure-II contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Objectives of the Scheme	Selection Criteria	Achievement (Rs. in crores)			
				2004-05		2005-06	
				Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>							
1	IAY New Houses	The Indira Awaas Yojana was launched as an independent scheme from 1997-98 onwards. Its objective is construction of free houses to members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers in rural areas and also to non SC/ST Rural poor people living below the poverty line, 3% of the financial allocation is earmarked for the disabled persons. Beneficiaries are selected from the Below-the Poverty-Line (BPL) list approved by the Grama Sabha.	As per IAY guidelines houses allotted for SC/ST & others in the ratio 60:40 from the BPL families	38724	151.68	42.195	145.775
2	IAY Kutcha-Houses			19925	24.45	21449	27.571
3	Innovative Scheme for Rural Housing and Habitant Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	PMGSY	To provide New Connectivity for Rural Habitations of Population 500 and above before 2007	As per CORENET work approved by Government of India	Works transfer- rred to High-ways Depart- ment	-	Works taken up at a cost of 174.31 Crore for a length of 849.00 KM. Administrative Sanction accorded Tender to be called for shortly.	-

(Annexure-II contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Objectives of the Scheme	Selection Criteria	Achievement (Rs. in crores)			
				2004-05		2005-06	
				Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
5	SGSY	SGSY is being implemented since April 1999 as a major anti-poverty scheme for the rural poor, by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs), providing them with skill development training and helping them to get credit linkage with financial institutions and providing infrastructure and marketing support for the products, produced by them.	Rural people, both SC/STs and non SC/STs who live below the poverty line can avail the programme facilities.	-	70.667	-	67.599
		<b>Physical Achievement</b>					
	i)	Revolving Fund Released to SHGs (Nos.)		13750	-	28153	-
	ii)	Economic Assistance provided to SHGs (Nos.)		4824		2547	
	iii)	Economic Assistance provided to individuals (Nos.)		1578		1421	
	iv)	No. of SHG members & individual trained		102016		96591	
		<b>Category Benefited:</b>					
	v)	SC		28931		18812	
	vi)	ST		2214		1488	
	vii)	Women		72642		37977	
	viii)	Physically Handicapped		2198		2133	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>228153</b>		<b>189122</b>	

(Annexure-II contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Objectives of the Scheme	Selection Criteria	Achievement (Rs. in crores)			
				2004-05		2005-06	
				Physi- cal	Finan- cial	Physi- cal	Finan- cial
6	MPLAD	The objective of this Scheme is to fill the gaps existing in the provision of infrastructure through various Central and State scheme thereby enabling wholesome development.	Each member of parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) has to suggest works to be taken up within the frame work of the guidelines of the programme	4554	105.075	3884	87.094
7	Total Sanitation Campaign	Improving the sanitation in rural areas is the object of the scheme. Apart from this, school toilets, Angawadi toilets, Integrated Sanitary complexes for women and Rural sanitary marts also are established under the scheme. IEC activities are undertaken to create awareness on sanitation. Toilet linked Biogas plants, production of low cost, low water sanitary pans, construction of incinerators in integrated Women Sanitary Complexes and establishment of sanitary parks are the other activities undertaken through this scheme.	Based on base line survey and family should belong to BPL.	488205	46.660	613824	54.55
8	National Programme of Improved Chulahs		-	-	-	-	-

(Annexure-II contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Objectives of the Scheme	Selection Criteria	Achievement (Rs. in crores)			
				2004-05		2005-06	
				Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
9	NEDM (Biogas)	This scheme is fully Centrally sponsored Programme Aims at Promoting ECO friendly Non conventional Energy source with multiple benefits, the role of Biogas as a major sources of renewable energy has been recognized by the government of India by including this Scheme as a item in the 20 Point Programme to Prevent deforestation production of enriched manure and to improve sanitation and hygiene by linking sanitary Toilets with bio-gas plants are the objective of this rural energy Programme.	Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency.	1623	31.500	1593	36.300
10	NREGA	The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The Scheme was launched in Tamil Nadu on 2.2.2006.	In every rural household the Adult members of the family who volunteer to do unskilled manual work will be considered as beneficiary.	-	-	242	3.003

(Annexure-II contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Objectives of the Scheme	Selection Criteria	Achievement (Rs. in crores)			
				2004-05		2005-06	
				Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
11	SGRY	The primary objective of the scheme is to give supplementary wage employment to rural labour, thereby providing food security and improving the nutritional levels in rural areas.	The SGRT will be open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village/habit. The Programme is self-targeting in nature.	137100	309.600	101215	355.870
12	Renovation of Village Tanks @ Rs.one lakh per tank			10083	78.63	-	-
13	Construction of Centre for SHGs @ Rs.one lakh per center			1265	14.550	-	-
14	Threshing floors @ Rs.60000 per floor			-	-	-	-