

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT – V – CURRENT AFFAIRS

Latest Schemes of Tamil Nadu Govt

1. Namakku Naame Thittam: 1997-98

1. To promote self-help and self-reliance attitude of the community
2. Scope : Scheme implemented with financial assistance and technical assistance from the State Govt
3. Satisfies all human needs.
4. 2011 – 12 Village Self Sufficiency Plan
5. 2012 – Self Sufficiency Plan.

Amount of funding:

1. 1/3 share – rural and urban in population
2. 2/3rd share – Govt
3. Exemption – Contributions from Local Bodies, Universities, Public Sector Undertakings

Implementation tasks:

Benefits:

1. Direct involvement of people
2. The entire benefit goes to the people.
3. Government and people working together
4. Quality of work and formation of self-reliant society
5. Ensuring rapid socio-economic development

2. Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

1. To improve the livelihood of the urban poor
2. Cost – 100 crores
3. Government of Tamil Nadu will implement Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme in the form of MGNREGA
4. Urban population in Tamil Nadu – will reach 60% by 2036.

Benefits:

1. Community hall, markets, modern libraries, infrastructure will be developed in municipalities and city panchayats.
2. Employment for the urban poor who have lost their jobs due to COVID – 19
3. Purification of water bodies
4. Maintenance of places like public parks
5. Chennai Corporation – 2 Mandals, other Municipal Corporations – 1 Mandal, 37 Districts – 1 City Local Authority each.

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Kalaingar Urban Development Programme:

1. Rs 1000 Crores
2. Improving infrastructure in municipalities and panchayats
3. Road network plan for all urban localities
4. City Water Reserve Scheme
5. Organization of community libraries, community halls, markets
6. Water connection, sewage connection
7. Construction of roads
8. Monitoring Center – Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation
9. Preference will be given to Slum / Backward and Urban Local Government Areas.

3. ANAITHU GRAMA ANNA MARUMALARCHI THITTAM-II (AGAMT-II)

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam was a landmark scheme taken up during 2006-2011 with a focus on comprehensive development of all village panchayats. This scheme aimed at improving the overall basic infrastructure facilities in all village panchayats in a phased manner over a span of five years. An amount of Rs.20 Lakhs was provided to every Village Panchayat to ensure minimum basic facilities. The compulsory works included rejuvenation of a Pond, formation of a Rural Library with provision of furniture and books, creation / improvement of Common Burial Grounds / Cremation sheds and establishment of Community / School Sports Centre with required equipments in every Village Panchayat. The scheme created a positive impact on the rural people.

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II) is now relaunched to ensure holistic development of all habitations in every panchayat in the state through equitable distribution of resources. It will be implemented in a phased manner over a period of five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The scheme is designed to address critical infrastructural needs and comprehensive development by leveraging and converging schemes across 16 departments towards better impact on rural people.

Selection of Village Panchayats:

Under AGAMT-II equal number of Village Panchayats (around 20%) are selected every year at block level, thereby consequently at District and State level. The percentages are worked out to ensure selection of 20% village panchayats while keeping the outlay around Rs.1200 Crore per year. By this method, Village Panchayats have been selected for the 5 years.

Fund Allocation:

In Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II, a minimum basic grant of Rs.30 lakh is provided to all village panchayats and Rs.5 lakh to each village panchayat as Performance

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Incentive fund and 2% of total allocation is for Administrative Costs, IEC, Documentation and Capacity Building activities. Population Grant, Habitation Grant have been assessed by giving weightage of 50% for number of Habitations and 50% for Population.

For Performance Incentive Fund, the Village Panchayats will be assessed on the following 9 criteria and it will be sanctioned by the District Collector in proportion to the number of parameters achieved:

1. 100% Assessment of all Commercial, Industrial establishments and other institutions.
2. 100% Collection of property tax and house tax.
3. 100% Settlement of EB charges / water charges to TWAD.
4. 20% reduction in energy consumption for street light and water supply compared to the previous 12 month average
5. 100% usage of toilets and free from Open defecation
6. 100% removal of encroachment in the rural water bodies and OSR lands.
7. 100% Rain Water Harvesting structures in the Government and Private Buildings and its usage to be ensured.
8. Village Panchayat should have prepared a Sanitation Saturation Plan with respect to Solid and Liquid Waste Management and executed atleast 80% of the plan components and to ensure grey water free Village Panchayats.
9. Tree Plantations should be carried out to an additional extent of atleast 1% of the area of the panchayat (@500 Trees per Hectare). (Ensure each household has to plant at least 2 saplings).

Comprehensive Habitation Survey:

Infrastructure Gap Survey was conducted in all the habitations by a survey team consisting of officials, PLF members and Village Panchayat President of the village panchayats proposed for the first year of implementation of AGAMT and details have been collected about the existing and required basic facilities.

Based on the outcome of the survey, the infrastructure requirement for each habitation has been assessed and a priority need of all habitations in the panchayat was finalized.

Based on the survey, the works are categorised into two broad categories (1) Funded by AGAMT, (2) Convergence with Rural Development Schemes and Other Department Schemes.

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Scheme components:

The components are as follows:

S. No.	Work Category	Fund Allocation
1	Rejuvenation of Water Bodies	30%
2	Creation and Upgradation of Streets and Lanes in Habitation	25%
3	Creating Infrastructure facilities to the burial ground which are proposed as Samathuva Burial Ground	10%
4	Infrastructure Development in Schools and Creating Public Utilities	15%
5	Clean and Green Villages	10%
6	Livelihood and Marketing Facilities in Convergence	10%

Minimum 30% of the fund will be allocated to SC/ST Habitations / areas. The scheme is funded through State, Devolution and Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue (SCPAR).

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II) will be implemented parallelly in 2657 village panchayats (of 2021-22) with an outlay of Rs.1455 crores and in 2544 village panchayats (of 2022-23) at an outlay of Rs.1155 crore.

4. PERIYAR NINAIVU SAMATHUVAPURAM

The Government of Tamil Nadu had launched the “Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram” in the year 1997-98 to promote social justice and spread Thanthai Periyar’s message of social equality. This is one of a kind landmark scheme conceived by the former Chief Minister Kalaingnar Karunanithi for ushering in communal harmony in rural areas as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Indian Independence in the year 1997. An area of 8-10 acres was identified to create a model village with 100 houses along with civic infrastructure. The houses were allotted to houseless poor people belonging to different communities.

Totally, 238 Samathuvapurams were constructed in two spells, i.e., 145 Samathuvapurams during the period from 1997 to 2001 and 93 Samathuvapurams during the period from 2008 to 2011. Due to various reasons 5 Samathuvapurams out of the 93 established during 2008-2011 were not allotted to beneficiaries. The Samathuvapurams being symbols of social justice and communal harmony the Government has decided to repair and renovate all Samathuvapurams (including the 15 Samathuvapurams located in urban areas) in a phased manner.

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The renovation of Samathuvapurams will be taken up in two phases:

- a) In Phase-I, 145 Samathuvapurams constructed during 1997-2001 and 4 unallotted Samathuvapurams constructed during 2008-2011 have been taken up for renovation in the year 2021-22.
- b) In Phase-II, remaining 88 Samathuvapurams constructed during 2008-2011 will be taken up for renovation during the year 2022-23.

Renovation of Samathuvapurams includes repair / reconstruction of houses and refurbishment of common infrastructure like water supply, roads, street lights, play grounds, parks and other infrastructure facilities such as community hall, library, anganwadi, public distribution shop, school building, etc. Apart from that maintenance of old Periyar Statue, erection of new Periyar statue and maintenance of arch will be taken up.

Allocation of Funds:

In respect of minor repairs and general maintenance, an average cost of Rs.50,000/- per house is provided as one-time assistance to beneficiaries. The minor works will be executed through the concerned beneficiaries. All houses requiring reconstruction / relaying of roof will be done by adopting due tender process with the consent of the beneficiary. Resident welfare association will be formed in each Samathuvapuram to ensure the involvement of the beneficiaries during the renovation and also to ensure further maintenance as this will be a onetime support given by the Government. For the first year, renovation of the 149 Samathuvapurams are being carried out at a total outlay of Rs.190 crore.

5. MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MLACDS)

The objective of this scheme is to enable the Members of Legislative Assembly to identify critical infrastructure gaps in their constituencies propose such works under MLACDS. This scheme is being implemented in the State both in rural and urban areas. The fund allocation under the scheme is Rs.3.00 Crore per Constituency per annum.

The District Collectors accord administrative sanction for the works recommended by the Members of Legislative Assembly and also select the implementing agency. For the year 2021-22 new guidelines were released for the Scheme vide G.O (Ms) No.145 of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-1) Dept., dated 10.12.2021

According to the new guidelines, out of Rs.3 crore, Rs.90 lakhs is earmarked for priority works and for the remaining Rs.2.10 crore MLAs can choose any work of their choice not falling within the 'Negative list'. For the year 2022-23, a sum of Rs.705 crore will be allocated.

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6. TAMIL NADU RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (TNRRIS)

The objective of Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme is to address the critical gaps in upgradation and strengthening of the road network and is funded from State Finance Commission Grant Fund.

Salient Features of TNRRIS:

- The scheme is implemented under two streams. The upgradation of Non-BT roads to BT roads and strengthening of the existing damaged BT roads are taken up.
- TNRRIS provides adequate flexibility to the Districts in the selection of various types of roads based on local needs.

So far, 29,163 km of roads have been taken up under this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.6427.23 crore. During the year 2021-22, 3473 km of roads were completed and an expenditure of Rs.998 crore was incurred.

7. New Life Project – 2005

1. With the help of the World Bank, the Rural Development and Panchayat Department jointly launched a project to eradicate poverty and improve empowerment
2. The target people to reach out to this scheme are poor people, differently abled people and marginalized community people.

8. Tamil Nadu Rural Livelihoods Action Plan 2012-2013 (TNSRLM)

- i. Brought to raise the income of rural areas.
- ii. It was implemented in 266 panchayats in Nagapattinam and Ariyalur districts.
- iii. The scheme was jointly introduced by the central and state governments.
- iv. Financial contribution of governments is 60:40
- v. Creating basic livelihood infrastructure for rural people
- vi. Self-help groups were started at village, district and district level through this scheme.

9. THE SHG MOVEMENT

It is a matter of pride that under the visionary leadership of the former Chief Minister Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, the seeds of the SHG concept for the socio-economic empowerment of women was sown in 1989 at Dharmapuri.

The SHG concept gained momentum under IFAD assisted project and with the introduction of the Mahalir Thittam in 1996, it was slowly extended to other districts and by the year 2000, all districts including Chennai District was included under the scheme. Due to the strong SHG base created in the State, the Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) a

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Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in 1999 to address rural poverty with focus on SHG could be effectively implemented for economic improvement of the rural poor.

10. TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW) was established in 1983 by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the primary objective of social and economic empowerment of women through education, employment, economic development and self-reliance.

The Self-Help Group (SHG) movement in Tamil Nadu was nurtured by TNCDW for the overall development of rural women by instilling a sense of bonding and confidence through a wide range of capacity building activities and forming Community Based Organizations (CBOs) like the Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), Block Level Federations (BLFs), etc., and facilitating bank credit for income generation through economic activities through various poverty alleviation programmes.

Institutional arrangements:

TNCDW is registered as a Corporation with the Principal Secretary Rural Development and Panchayat Raj as the Chairperson of the Board. The Managing Director steers the organization as the functional head and is assisted by the Executive Director, Additional Directors as head of the thematic verticals, Joint Directors, Assistant Project Officers ably supported by other Corporation and Project staff at the state Head Quarters office. Consultants are engaged to render subject knowledge expertise in areas of financial inclusion, agriculture and enterprise promotion.

A Joint Director of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the head of the District Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and is designated as Project Director TNSRLM. The PIU has Assistant Project Officers for the thematic areas, who coordinate all the field activities in the districts.

At the Block level there is Block Mission Management Unit headed by the Block Mission Manager. Block Co-ordinators look after specific functional areas of scheme implementation. In the urban areas, one Community Organizer (CO) for every 3000 target poor is made responsible for monitoring the implementation of the livelihood programmes.

Schemes implemented by TNCDW:

TNCDW is implementing the following four important projects:

- i. Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM)
- ii. National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)
- iii. Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM)
- iv. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

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11. NATIONAL RURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (NRETP)

NRETP is being implemented since 2019-20 in 20 blocks of 5 districts – Trichirapalli, Thanjavur, Erode, Salem and Cuddalore. The focus is on implementing higher order activities such as strengthening of Block Level Federation, promotion of value chain development, establishing of individual and collective enterprises in farm and non-farm sectors, skill development and scaling up of alternate models for delivery of financial services and social development interventions. The project is implemented with funding by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in the ratio of 60:40.

Key Initiatives:

- i. Strengthening of higher level SHG federation through development of Model BLFs which can be utilized as immersion sites for other blocks.
- ii. Development of Community Managed Training Centre (CMTC) to be maintained by the community to cater to the needs of the training in the local area. 5 CMTCs have been developed at the cost of Rs.8 lakh per CMTC amounting to Rs.40 lakh during the year 2020-21.
- iii. SHGs and PLFs trained to use the digital financial services such as IMPS (Immediate Payment Service), UPI (Unified Payments Interface), Bank PoS (Point of Sale) machines etc. 53 SHG members have been trained at Indian Institute of Banking and Finance and they educate the SHG women on digital transactions.
- iv. Women Livelihood Service Centres have been set up in each NRETP District to provide all kinds of facilitation and support services for women to take up and expand enterprises. Business plan preparation assistance, facilitation of bank linkages, compliances with legal norms are the various types of support rendered.

All the components of the Project viz, building strong institutional mechanisms, livelihood promotion, social interventions are sought to be executed with a strong organic link with the Block Level Federation. It is envisaged in the project design that the BLFs shall steer the inclusion strategies, enrolling and renewal of insurance and pension schemes, livelihood promotion, enterprise development, product marketing and holistic improvement in the socio-economic status of the SHG households.

12. VAAZHNDHU KAATTUVOM PROJECT (VKP)

Vaazhndhu Kaattuvom Project assisted by World Bank is a third generation poverty alleviation and economic empowerment project with a vision to transform rural communities by creating sustainable incomes and prosperity in rural areas through women led rural enterprises. The project is implemented in 3,994 Village Panchayats across 120 Blocks of 31 Districts (except Chennai, Thanjavur, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, and Thirupathur)

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The project was implemented as “Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project” (TNRTTP) and it has been rechristened as “Vazhndhu Kattuvom Project” (VKP) vide G.O. (Ms) No.12, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (CGS-3) Department, dated: 07.02.2022 to reflect the grand vision of growth and upward socio-economic mobility of the target people.

The cost outlay of the project is Rs.910.37 crore with a fund sharing ratio of 70:30 between the World Bank and Government of Tamil Nadu.

Key strategies:

1. Financial Assistance
2. Capacity building and skill training
3. Establishing of Institutions

Financial Assistance:

a) Start-up Funds:

Group business activity will be supported for enhancing productivity, reducing input cost, improving quality and increasing income and profit of the members.

- i. Producer Groups - 30 to 150 producers of a particular commodity will be organized together for aggregation of produce to realise better income due to economies of scale. Producer Groups are given start-up funds of Rs.75,000 based on milestones. In the year 2021-22, 2477 new producer groups have been formed and 2000 producer groups given start-up fund to the tune of Rs.15 crore.
- ii. Enterprise Groups – 10 to 30 members having joint ownership and control over the business activities with shared profit come together to reduce production costs, improve quality and increase the income. Enterprise Groups are sanctioned with start-up funds of Rs.75,000 based on milestones. In 2021-22, 804 enterprise groups have been formed and 500 enterprise groups given start-up fund to the tune of Rs.3.75 crore.
- iii. Producer Collective (PC) it is a formal higher-level integration of producer groups for aggregation, value addition, marketing and service provisioning for economies of scale. They are sanctioned with start-up funds of Rs.30 lakh after achieving the milestones. The membership is usually ranging between 300 to 3,000 producers. In 2021-22, 15 Producer Collectives have been registered under Producers Companies Act, 2013.

b. Matching Grant Program (MGP)

Matching Grant Program (MGP) assistance is a financial instrument arrived to enable ease of access to formal finance to rural entrepreneurs to fill up the fund gap. Under MGP Rs.91.60 crore will be released as grant to the enterprises which will proportionately increase

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the credit linkages upto Rs.300 crore. On prompt repayment of 70% of the loan amount, the borrower is eligible for 30% waiver.

The Matching Grant Programme will support 6000 Nano, 500 Micro, 120 Small individual enterprises. A sum of Rs.1 lakh, Rs.3 Lakh and Rs.5 Lakh will be sanctioned as grant portion for nano, micro and small enterprises respectively.

Capacity Building & Skill Training:

Skill training provides an important asset and increases the capability of the poor and vulnerable to take up income generation and livelihood activities. In order to provide skill to the rural people within reach through experts from the local community, the Community Skill School (CSS) and Community Farm Schools (CFS) are promoted.

Local practitioners / experts of traditional and highly remunerative arts, crafts and trades are selected and supported with minimum required infrastructure at the village / block level to run CSS to facilitate access to skill training in rural areas. In the year 2021-22, 501 Community Skill Schools have been set up and 11,718 rural youth skilled at a cost of Rs.3.92 crore.

Community Farm Schools are set up by farmers who have gained expertise due to years of experience and piloting new techniques and are able to transfer technical knowledge and practices to other farmers and producers. In the year 2021-22, 1131 Community Farm Schools have been set-up and 34,689 producer group members trained in farm and off-farm activities at a cost of Rs.7.62 crore.

Establishment of Institutions:

- i. Women Livelihood Service Centers (WLSC) are created with common infrastructure facilities to provide business development support and placement services. Thirty (30) Women Livelihood Service Centres are being established to facilitate and promote rural enterprises.
- ii. Migration Support Centre (MSC) facilitates the migrants in accessing better services for their career development, including entrepreneurship. Steps are being taken to set up MSC in collaboration with industries, skill training institutions, community-based organisations, industrial associations, etc.

Inclusive strategic planning and analysis

1. District Diagnostic Study (DDS) has been carried out in all the project districts in order to identify prominent farm, off farm and non-farm sectors in the Districts.
2. Value Chain analysis - An in-depth analysis has been conducted in 24 prioritized commodities identified through DDS to obtain deeper understanding on market constraints and opportunities and value chain analysis prepared.

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Participatory Growth and Investment Plan - Participatory Growth Plan (PGP) is an inclusive investment planning exercise conducted at the village level to derive Village Investment Plans (VIP) consolidated as Block Investment Plan (BIP) and in turn District Investment Plans.

13. TAMIL NADU URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (TNULM)

Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNULM) intends to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by building strong community-based organizations of the urban poor and enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in improvement in sustainable livelihoods and better income. TNULM is being implemented in the funding ratio of 60:40 by the Union Government and Government of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission was initially implemented by the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration, Government of Tamil Nadu. From the year 2016-17 the Mission is being implemented by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW).

The components of TNULM scheme are:

1. Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SMID)
2. Employment through Skill Training and Placement (ESTP)
3. Capacity Building and Training (CBT)
4. Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
5. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
6. Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
7. Innovative and Special Projects (I&SP).

Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SMID)

a) Formation of Self-Help Groups

TNULM envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor and vulnerable sections into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. The SHGs formed under TNULM, which have completed their mandatory trainings and 3 months functioning period are graded and provided with Revolving Fund.

In the year 2021-22, 20,438 SHGs have been formed. Revolving fund assistance has been provided to the tune of Rs.15.96 crore to 15,959 SHGs.

b. Formation of Area Level Federations and Revolving Fund to ALFs

SHGs are federated with a minimum of 10 SHGs as an Area Level Federation (ALF) at the habitation / ward level. ALFs facilitate SHGs, to avail timely institutional credit at an affordable rate of interest and support economic activities of SHGs. In the year 2021-22, 300

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ALFs have been formed. Revolving fund assistance of Rs.1.08 crore has been provided to 215 ALFs.

Employment through Skill Training and Placement

This component focuses on providing assistance for development / upgradation of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self-employment and wage employment. ESTP will target the urban poor who are daily wagers or engaged in seasonal occupation to reduce occupational vulnerability. In the year 2021-22, 7,662 urban youth have been trained at the cost of Rs.11.20 crore.

Capacity Building and Training (CBT)

The key objective of capacity building and training component of TNULM is to provide technical assistance in the fields of urban livelihoods promotion and urban poverty alleviation. It involves building of strong institutional structures at the State, District and Urban Local Body levels for efficient implementation of TNULM.

Self-Employment Programme

This component focuses on financial assistance to under-employed and unemployed urban poor individuals / groups to set up enterprises based on their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. They are provided loan with interest subvention to start micro and small enterprises.

In the year 2021-22, 8,053 individuals, 5,245 activity groups and 14,237 SHGs have been supported with bank loan of Rs.45.00 crore, Rs.167.48 crore and Rs.644.42 crore respectively. The following scheme components are implemented by the Directorate of Municipal Administration and TNCDW acts as the convening and funding organization for the components below:

- Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH).
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- PM-Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi).

14. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - URBAN (SBM-U) 2.0

Objectives

- Ensuring cleanliness and hygiene in public places to make all cities clean and garbage free, with 100% scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).
- Reducing air pollution arising out of Solid Waste Management (SWM) activities.
- Phased reduction in use of single-use plastic.
- Holistic Sanitation, with end-to end solutions (from discharge, containment, evacuation, transportation to safe disposal of all effluents from toilets).

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- Awareness creation along with large scale citizen outreach to create ‘jan andolan’, and institutionalize ‘swachh’ behavior.
- Create institutional capacity to effectively implement programmatic interventions to achieve mission objectives.
- Treatment of used water before discharge into water bodies, and maximum reuse of treated used water.
- Eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks, and sustaining elimination of manual scavenging, through mechanization of sewer and septic tank cleaning operations.

Salient Features

- **Background:**
 - Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched on 2nd October 2014 for five years (2014-2019) with an aim to make a Swachh India. India has realized the vision of an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India.
 - Till 2nd October 2021, 3,309 cities have been certified ODF+, 960 cities have been certified ODF++, and 9 cities have become Water+, through third party verification.
 - Mission is now being extended for completing the work remaining, institutionalizing ‘swachh’ behavior and making it sustainable.
- States/ UTs and ULBs have signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoHUA. This MoU represents collective intent of MoHUA, State/ UT and ULBs for creating “Garbage Free Cities”.

Focus for creating “Garbage Free Cities”

- ✓ Complete source segregation
- ✓ Complete processing of all waste fractions including construction & demolition waste, and plastic waste
- ✓ Phased reduction of single use plastic
- ✓ Remediation of all legacy dumpsites
- **Outcomes envisaged**
 - All statutory towns are certified at least 3-star Garbage Free, or higher;
 - All statutory towns become at least ODF+;
 - All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become at least ODF++;
 - At least 50% of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population become Water+.
- **Fund Sharing:** The Centre: State distribution of the Project fund will be as
 - 90%:10% for ULBs in NE/Himalayan States

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- 100% for UTs without legislature
- 80%: 20% for UTs with legislature
- 25%: 75% for 10 lakh plus ULBs
- 33%: 67% for ULBs with 1 lakh to 10 lakh population (both included)
- 50%: 50% for ULBs with less than 1 lakh population

Toilets (IHHL or Individual Household Latrines, COMMUNITY/PUBLIC TOILETS, URINALS): Sets out a saturation approach to ensure that every citizen of Urban India has access to safe sanitation infrastructure, along with access to safe containment facilities for sludge.

Guiding principles

- Participatory
 - Jan Andolan: Equity and Inclusion at the heart of 'swachhata'.
 - Competition for Impact: Leveraging healthy competition among cities, with special focus on ULBs of aspirational districts.
- Swachhata Standards: MoHUA has introduced several standardized protocols which include the ODF, ODF+, ODF++, Water+ and Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free Cities to ensure standardized outcomes in sanitation and solid waste management across Urban India under SBM-U.
- Capacity Building through:
 - Strengthening of e-Learning and other proven platforms to build institutional and individual capacities in technical as well as governance aspects;
 - Focus on skill development in the sanitation and waste management sector.
- Partnerships: The Mission will actively engage with all development partners, knowledge partners, sector partners and industry to leverage their support and assistance to accelerate Mission outcomes on the ground, as well as to strengthen institutional capacities in the SWM and Used water management sectors.
- Digital Enablement
 - Robust ICT enabled governance, already a key feature under SBM-Urban, will be continued with intensified focus, to enable real-time monitoring of assets, to ensure their full capacity utilization, and make the Mission digital and paperless.
 - It shall be mandatory for all projects and services to deploy digital tools to provide real time data on efficiency parameters in the operation phase.
- Technology promotion, innovation and encouragement for social enterprises: The Mission will encourage adoption of locally innovated, cost-effective solutions and business models in sanitation and solid waste management by small scale and private entrepreneurs and start-ups, through investments in R&D, technology challenges, and

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facilitation for inclusion in Government E-Marketplace (GeM) portal, in order to take forward the government’s vision of an “AatmaNirbhar Bharat”, and “Make in India”.

- Focus on planning: ULBs will be required to draw up and submit various action plans, based on gap analysis.
- Focus on functional outcomes and their monitoring: A key feature of the Mission will be Outcome - based fund releases, where first and second instalments of funds of Central share will be released to States/ UTs subject to achievement of specified targets/ outcomes by States/ UTs and ULBs.
 - The SBM-U MIS portal will be capturing ground-level data to monitor the extent to which the guiding principles are being taken forward in practice.
- Urban-Rural convergence: Infrastructure projects will be taken up on cluster basis to cater to groups of neighboring ULBs and rural areas, so that common waste processing facilities are utilized efficiently.
- Creation of enabling environment, through creation of Model RFPs that States/ UTs and ULBs can refer to prepare their tender documents, facilitating procurement by States/ ULBs through GeM, etc.
- Leveraging 15th Finance Commission Grants (both tied and untied) to achieve outcomes: Under 15th FC, cities with 10 lakh population and above are provided with a Challenge Fund of ₹13,029 crores over a 5-year period for meeting service level benchmarks on sanitation and Solid Waste Management.
 - Out of total grant of ₹82,859 crore for ULBs with less than 10 lakh population, 40% of grants are untied, while 60% is tied to national priorities including sanitation and Solid Waste Management.
- Aligning with National Missions and National Priorities: For example. dust mitigation through C & D (Construction and Demolition) waste management would align with National Clean Air Program (NCAP); private sector engagement strategy would dovetail with mandates of Start-up India & Make In India; for monitoring all Mission outcomes, the Mission will be aligning with the mandates of Digital India, National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) and Smart Cities Mission; Namami Gange, etc.

Related Initiatives

Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities (GFC)-Toolkit 2022

- Launched by the MoHUA, the Toolkit is aligned with the priorities of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, with higher weightage being allocated to door-to-door garbage collection, source segregation, waste processing and dumpsite remediation.

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- For both SBM-U 2.0 and 15th Finance Commission, release of government funds has been made conditional subject to ULBs achieving at least 1-star certification.
- Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities
 - The star-rating initiative will be rating cities on a 7-star rating system based on 25 key parameters for solid waste management, which will include Door to Door Collection, bulk generator compliance, source segregation, sweeping, scientific processing of waste, scientific land filling, plastic waste management, construction and demolition management, dump remediation & citizen grievance redressal system etc.
 - Cities are required to carry out self-assessment and self-verification for achieving a certain star rating. Citizens have to be involved as well.

Swachh Survekshan

- It is an annual survey of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in cities and towns across India. It was launched as part of the SBM.
- It is also the largest cleanliness survey in the world.
- The objective of the survey is to encourage large scale citizen participation, ensure sustainability of initiatives taken towards garbage free and open defecation free cities, provide credible outcomes which would be validated by third party certification, institutionalize existing systems through online processes and create awareness amongst all sections of society.
- Quality Council of India (QCI) is its implementation partner.

NOTE

- ODF: A city/ward is notified as ODF city/ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.
- ODF+: Toilets with water, maintenance and hygiene.
- ODF++: Toilets with sludge and septage management.
- Water+: Ensure that no untreated waste (used) water is discharged into the open environment or water bodies.
- According to MoHUA the cities that had been certified ODF at least once, on the basis of the ODF protocols, are eligible to declare themselves as SBM-ODF+ & SBM-ODF++.

15. ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by the Union Government during June 2015. The primary aim of the mission is to achieve (a) every household have access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection, (b)

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increasing the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces, e.g. park; and (c) reducing pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport, e.g. walking and cycling. The mission will be phased out by the end of March 2023.

The Union Government has sanctioned implementation of AMRUT scheme in the following 28 urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu viz., 15 Municipal Corporations, 12 Municipalities and 1 Town Panchayat for.

16. SMART CITIES MISSION

The Smart Cities Mission was launched by the Union Government in June 2015 with the aim of promoting sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure, give decent living conditions to citizens, deliver on environmental sustainability and application of 'Smart' Solutions. In Tamil Nadu, 11 cities viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, Salem, Vellore, Tiruppur, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Erode have been included in the Mission.

Various projects have been implemented in these 11 cities based on the Smart Cities Mission guidelines, with the Union Government funding of Rs.500 crore per city and the State Government funding of Rs.500 crore per city (total Rs.1,000 crore per city).

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17. JAL JEEVAN MISSION (URBAN)

Objectives

- To provide universal coverage of water supply to all households through functional taps in all 4,378 statutory towns in accordance with SDG Goal- 6.
- Providing coverage of sewerage/septage management in 500 AMRUT cities.
- Rejuvenation of water bodies to augment sustainable fresh water supply and creating green spaces and sponge cities to reduce floods and enhance amenity value through an Urban Aquifer Management plan.

Salient Features

- The mission was launched in budget 2021-22.

Funding - 100% central funding for Union Territories, 90% for North Eastern and Hill States, 50% for cities with less than 1 lakh population, one third for cities with 1 lakh to 10 lakh population and 25% for cities with million plus population.

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Outcome based Funding - Funding will be in three tranches of 20:40:40. Third instalment onwards will be released based on outcomes achieved and credible exclusion.

Promoting PPP Model - Mandatory for cities having millions plus population to take up PPP projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project fund allocation.

Promote circular economy of water - Through development of city water balance plan for each city focusing on recycle/ reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation.

Technology Sub-Mission for water - It is proposed to leverage latest global technologies in the field of water.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign - To spread awareness among masses about conservation of water.

Pey Jal Survekshan - It will be conducted in cities to ascertain equitable distribution of water, reuse of wastewater and mapping of water bodies with respect to quantity and quality of water through a challenge process.

Reform agenda with focus on strengthening of urban local bodies and water security of the cities.

- ✓ Reducing non-revenue water to below 20%.
- ✓ Recycle of treated used water to meet at least 20% of total city water demand and 40% for industrial water demand at State level; dual piping system, electric vehicle charging points.
- ✓ GIS based master plans of the cities; raising funds through issuance of municipal bonds and rejuvenation of water bodies.

18. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)- URBAN

Objectives

- Provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries against the validated demand for houses for about 1.12 cr.

Intended beneficiaries

- Beneficiaries include Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low-Income Groups (LIGs) and Middle-Income Groups (MIGs). The annual income cap is up to Rs 3 lakh for EWS, Rs 3-6 lakh for LIG and Rs 6 to 18 lakhs for MIG.
- The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.

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Salient Features

- Only Credit linked subsidy component is a Central Sector Scheme while other three components will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).
- It provides central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for:
 - ✓ ISSR (In-Situ Slum Redevelopment)
 - ✓ CLSS (Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme)
 - ✓ AHP (Affordable House in Partnership)
 - ✓ BLC (Beneficiary-Led Construction)
- EWS category of beneficiaries is eligible for assistance in all four verticals of the Missions whereas LIG and MIG categories are eligible under only Credit linked subsidy scheme (CLSS) component of the Mission.
- Under the Mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.
- The houses constructed/acquired with central assistance under the mission should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household.
- Flexibility to States for choosing best options to meet the demand of housing in their states
- Central grant of Rs. one lakh per house, on an average, will be available under the slum rehabilitation programme.
- National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have been designated as Central Nodal Agency for implementation of CLSS.
- Geo-tagging for monitoring the progress of construction of houses, Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to ensure electronic fund flow and Technology Sub-Mission to implement new construction technologies, have been introduced.
- Government has also sanctioned 'infrastructure status' for the affordable housing sector, giving a boost to PMAY.
- Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs)
 - ARHCs aims at providing ease of living to urban migrants/ poor to get access to dignified affordable rental housing close to their workplace.
 - Target beneficiary: Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG) who are urban migrants/poor. It includes labour, industrial workers, street vendors, rickshaw pullers, students etc.
 - Implementation through two models:

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- Utilizing existing Government funded vacant houses to convert into ARHCs through Public Private Partnership or by Public Agencies
- Construction, Operation and Maintenance of ARHCs by Public/ Private Entities on their own vacant land.
- Central government will provide concessional project finance under Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) and Priority Sector Lending (PSL), Exemption in Income Tax and GST and Technology Innovation Grant for promotion of innovative technologies in ARHCs.
- This scheme will be implemented in all statutory towns, Notified Planning Areas, and areas of Development/ Special Area Development/ Industrial Development Authorities.

19. DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA- URBAN (NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION)

Objectives

To uplift the urban poor households by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development.

Salient Features

- NULM was launched in 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- Funding is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. For North Eastern and Special Category States, this ratio is 90:10.
- Intended beneficiary: Urban poor (street vendors, slum dwellers, homeless, rag pickers), unemployed, differently-abled.

Scheme provides for

- Employment through Skill Training and Placement through City Livelihood Centres.
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHG) for training members and hand holding, an initial support of 10, 000 is given for each group.
- Subsidy to urban poor - An interest subsidy of 5% - 7% for setting up individual microenterprises with a loan of up to 2 lakhs and for group enterprises with a loan limit of up to Rs.10 lakhs.
- Cost of construction of shelters for urban homeless is fully funded under the Scheme.
- Development of vendor markets and also the promotion of skills for the vendors through setting up infrastructure and special projects for the rag picker, differently abled, etc.

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- Web portal PAiSA (Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access) a centralized electronic platform for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries.

20. NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

Objectives

- To focus on holistic development of heritage cities
- To preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment

Salient Features

- It was launched as a central sector scheme and the scheme ended on 31st March, 2019.
- The scheme was implemented in 12 identified Cities: Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode.
- Four theme areas: Physical Infrastructure, Institutional Infrastructure, Economic Infrastructure & Social Infrastructure.
- The Scheme has supported development of core heritage linked civic infrastructure projects which includes revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage, religious, cultural and tourism assets of the cities.
 - These initiatives include development of water supply, sanitation, drainage, waste management, etc.

21. KALAI GNAR NAGARPURA MEMPATTU THITTAM

The Government of Tamil Nadu, in order to address the infrastructure gaps in municipalities and town panchayats have launched Kalaignar Nagarpura Mempattu Thittam (KNMT) during 2021. A total of Rs.1,000 crore has been allocated for this scheme for the FY 2021-22. The objectives of the scheme are to cover 100% household water supply tap connections, provide sewer links, sanitation, internal roads, streetlights, modernization of crematoriums, and other community infrastructure. Moreover, the scheme aims to bridge infrastructure gaps existing in backward areas and slums, as well as newly added areas in municipalities and town panchayats. The scheme also suggest modern libraries with computers and knowledge centres to help students and job seekers.

The KNMT includes numerous urban infrastructure projects such as development of bus stands, parks and play fields, construction of shandies and markets, rejuvenation of water

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bodies, procurement of e-vehicles for disposal of solid waste, and construction of public toilets, etc.

22. SINGARA CHENNAI 2.0

With the aim of making Chennai city more liveable and vibrant, the Government of TamilNadu have launched "Singara Chennai 2.0" during the year 2021 and allocated Rs.500 crore in BE 2021-22. The scheme is being implemented by the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) and Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB).

Under Singara Chennai 2.0, a total of 182 works such as road improvements, play field, street name boards, crematorium, storm water drains, construction / renovation of school buildings, streetscaping, etc.” have been approved at a cost of Rs.395.32 crore for the BE 2021-22.

23. MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS)

MGNREG Scheme implementation in Tamil Nadu

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched by the Government of India in February 2006 to provide 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Salient Features of the Scheme

Ten major entitlements of the scheme are:

- i. Right to a Job Card
 - ii. Right to demand and receive work within 15 days
 - iii. Right to un-employment Allowance
 - iv. Right to plan and prepare a Shelf of Projects.
 - v. Right to obtain work within a radius of 5 km
 - vi. Right to work-site facilities
 - vii. Right to notified wage rate
 - viii. Right to receive wages within 15 days
 - ix. Compensation for delay in payment of wages
 - x. Right to time bound redressal of grievances and right to conduct concurrent social audits of all MGNREGS expenditure
1. MGNREGS ‘work week’ starts from every Thursday and ends on next Wednesday. Works are taken up in clusters within a village.
 2. The wages for unskilled labour have been fixed based on the Rural Schedule of Rates (RSOR). As per the revised Schedule-I of MGNREG Act, the Schedule of Rate for wages of unskilled labour is so fixed that an adult unskilled labourer working for eight hours

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which includes an hour of rest (i.e., 7 hours of effective work) will earn wages equal to wage rate.

3. Government Order for Special Rural Schedule of Rates (RSoR) for differently-abled was adopted which provides either special activities for the differently-abled workers or special provisions for undertaking earthwork related activities.
4. No contractors or labour displacing machineries are allowed.
5. For all civil construction works RSoR should be adopted for Labour Component and PWD SoR in respect of other materials involved.
6. Every individual worker in a household is entitled to a job card so that they can apply and receive work. Renewal of job cards are being done once in 5 years. New job cards were issued to all active workers after 100% verification from 01.04.2022 and it will be valid for 5 years.
7. From 2017-18, e-MR has been adopted in all the 12,524 Village Panchayats.
8. The notified wage rate for the year 2021-22 was Rs.273 per day. The wage rate has been revised to Rs.281 per day with effect from 01.04.2022 for Tamil Nadu for both men and women without any difference.
9. If the distance of worksite exceeds 5 Km, additional wage of 10% of existing wage rate is payable to meet the cost towards the additional transportation and living expenses. However, in Tamil Nadu, worksites are being selected in such a way that works are available within a radius of 2 km.
10. Facilities such as drinking water, First-Aid kit, shade etc., are provided in all work sites.
11. Grama Sabha conducts the Social Audit in respect of MGNREGS works through Social Auditors, i.e. Community Resource Persons trained from SHG members.
12. All workers shall have a right to participate in the Grama Sabha and decide the Shelf of Works with the order of priority to be taken up under MGNREGS in their Village Panchayat.
13. Citizen Information Boards depicting the details of work i.e., Name of the work, sanctioned amount, duration of work etc., are installed in all worksites.
14. 79.70 Lakh workers have been provided employment out of the 67.69 Lakh Rural Households.

Funding Pattern

The three main components under MGNREGS are:

1. Wage Component for Unskilled Labour (100% funded by Union Government).
2. Material Component for Civil Works including use of materials (75 % by Union Government and 25% by State Government).

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3. Administrative Component for Salary and other expenditure (100% by Union Government).

As per guidelines, the overall material expenditure should not be more than 40% of total expenditure.

Timely Payment and Payment through Banks

During the financial year 2021-22, 100% of wage payment to workers have been made within 15 days and MoRD has changed the timely payment (Stage-I) to T+8 days and (Stage-II) T9 -T15 days.

The State switched over to National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS) from 07.11.2016 wherein the 100% of wages are credited to the workers Bank accounts directly from Union Government. Likewise, Administrative and material expenditure under MGNREGS is made through e-FMS from 01.04.2017 onwards.

Permissible Works

The Schedule-I of the MGNREG Act provides list of permissible works categorized into 4 parts. Based on the various works mentioned in the Schedule, the Management Information System (MIS) has listed 262 types of works permissible under the Programme. Of these, 182 works are related to Natural Resource Management and 164 works are related to agriculture and allied activities.

Natural Resource Management Works under MGNREGS (NRM) / Agriculture and Allied Activities.

MGNREGS has been focusing on Natural Resource Management works which includes Drought Proofing activities like Afforestation, Avenue Tree Plantation, artificial recharge of Ground water through water harvesting structures like Check Dams, Recharge Shafts, Percolation Ponds, Trenches, soak pits, farm ponds. Also, works for increasing the storage capacities of surface water sources through desilting of supply channels / field channels, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, etc. are permitted.

Based on the Water Conservation Mission framework issued by Union Government (MoRD), 65% of expenditure should be made on Natural Resource Management works and 60% of expenditure on Agriculture and Allied works. Tamil Nadu has been focusing on Natural Resource Management (NRM) Works for Individuals and Community, particularly in the water stressed blocks. In 2021-22, a total of 3,38,835 NRM works were taken up out of which 2,07,119 works are completed at an expenditure of Rs.7403.92 crore which is 78.20% of total expenditure.

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100-day Campaign for Water Harvesting (2021)

A 100-day campaign in a mission mode across the State was taken up during the months from September–November, 2021 and 27,973 water harvesting structures were constructed. The Campaign was designed compliment the Jal Shakti Abhiyan-Catch The Rain Campaign (JSA:CTR) of the Government of India. Nearly 4,057 Check dams, 5,681 Trenches, 16,784 Farm ponds, 6,283 Sunken Ponds and 1,562 Percolation Ponds were taken up during this period. The Campaign has revived the interest among local communities for water conservation and protection of water bodies.

75 day Campaign for water conservation works (2022)

In 2022, a 75 day Campaign has been launched from March 22 (World Water Day) to June 5th (World Environment Day) with two objectives:

1. To ensure that every drop of rain water is harvested in rural areas during the campaign period it is planned to create 23,000 Water Harvesting Structures like Farm Ponds (2,500), Check Dams (2,000), Trenches (4,500), Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structures (4,000) etc., before the onset of monsoon in Tamil Nadu.
2. To ensure increase in Green cover 10,000 Saplings will be raised each nursery in every block across the State over the next 75 days. After the 75 day period, these plants would have attained 3 feet or above and taken up for plantations in the South West Monsoon Districts in June-July and in the North-East Monsoon Districts in September-October.

Monitoring:

National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS):

Union Government has launched the National Mobile Monitoring System App on 21st May 2021 and mandated it's daily use by all states. The NMMS App enables transparent monitoring of daily attendance by logging attendance details at the site, twice a day. The field level implementing officers have to monitor and ensure that every day attendance of MGNREGS workers is taken through NMMS App only for all ongoing works across the State. Proper training has been given to all worksite facilitators and field Officials at Block level and District level officials to monitor the progress on daily basis.

Area Officer Inspection App:

Area Officers Monitoring Visit Application has been launched on 21.05.2021 by the Union Government for the effective implementation of Rural Development schemes. This app will facilitate the officials of the state to record their field visit findings through online mode. The App will also allow the officials to record time stamped and geotagged photograph for all the schemes launched by Department of Rural Development. This App will help hassle free

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reporting of field visit with a provision to view the field visit report by the senior officials through the rural.nic.in website.

Transparency:

Social Audit:

As per the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, Section 3 (1) the State Government shall facilitate the conduct of Social Audit of the works taken up under the Act in every Gram Panchayat at least once in six months by the Gram Sabha. Social Audit is a comprehensive audit done by the people with the guidance of the Social Audit staff. Apart from financial aspects, it looks at processes and Social, equity and performance aspects. It is an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) tool, which enforces transparency and accountability and promotes participation of stakeholders in all stages (planning, design, implementation and evaluation) of Development initiatives.

Institutional arrangement for Social Audit:

Social Audit Society of Tamil Nadu (SASTA) has been constituted under Tamil Nadu Societies Act, 1975 as per the provisions of guidelines of Government of India. Independent Director from other than Rural Development department is posted. There are Joint Director, State Level Monitors to monitor and facilitate the social audit process in Village Panchayats. District Resource Persons assisted by Block Resource Persons are placed in all Districts and Blocks to facilitate Village Panchayat Resource Persons (VPRP). VPRPs are selected by Gram Sabha and randomly allocated Villages where they facilitate the process of Social Audit by Gram Sabha.

Social Audit Process:

Village Panchayat Resource Persons (VPRP) assisted by the Block Resource persons collect documents like Muster Rolls, Payment Orders, Measurement Books, Orders from Block Program Officer / Block Development Officer and go for door to door verification of Beneficiaries, measure work site, verify assets created and correctness of payment during their field verification. The VPRP team prepare and submit report to Special Gram Sabha convened for Social Audit.

The Gram Sabha approved report is placed in High Level Committee headed by District Program Officer / District Collector to place orders for further course of action on the social audit findings raised.

Impact of Social Audit:

Social Audit is being conducted by the beneficiaries / stakeholders themselves, and the impact of Social Audit is seen, both among the beneficiaries and the implementing agencies. Deliberations that take place during the Special Gram Sabhas convened to discuss the Social

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Audit report are akin to public hearings. The process of Social Audit also helps the workers become aware of their rights and entitlements. Rectifications on the findings of the Social Audit take place in the Special Gram Sabhas. As a result of Social Audit, the practice of proper maintenance of records at Village and Block levels has also improved.

Social Audit Activities during 2021-22:

During the year 2020-21, regular Social Audit was not conducted due to COVID-19 pandemic. Now during 2021-22, Social Audit under MGNREGS for the year 2019-20 has been completed in 12,524 Village Panchayats.

Social Audit is now proposed to be extended to other Schemes like the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) and 15th Finance Commission Funds.

Ombudsperson:

The Institution of District Level Ombudsperson has been created under MGNREGS for redressal of grievances and disposal of complaints relating to MGNREGS. Through a detailed selection process, Ombudsperson have been selected for 31 Districts as per G.O.(Ms).No.34 Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (CGS -1) Department, Dated:21.03.2022.

Delay Compensation and Unemployment Allowance:

The MGNREG Act provides for compensation to workers in case of delayed payment and payment of unemployment allowance to workers where work is not provided within 15 days of its demand. In 2021-22, the Government has notified both these provisions through rules thereby setting standards in accountability under the Act.

In 2021-22, Delayed Compensation Rules under MGNREGS was notified vide Tamil Nadu Gazette Notification No.161, Dated: 11.03.2022. Similarly, Unemployment Allowance Rules was notified vide Tamil Nadu Gazette Notification No.185, Dated: 25.03.2022.

Labour Budget for 2022-23:

The Labour Budget was prepared through a ‘bottom up’ approach by each Village Panchayat. Cluster wise analysis was undertaken for the preparation of Labour Budget and finalization for the year 2022-23. A Labour Budget of 22 crore persondays has been approved by the Empowered Committee, Union Government (MoRD) for 2022-23.

Convergence with KAVIADP:

The Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department has launched a state flagship scheme – KAVIADP (Kalaigarnar All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Program) and will be implemented in the same villages as Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam (AGAMT-II) thereby ensuring geographical convergence. In 2021-22, 2657 village panchayats and in 2022-23, 2544 village panchayats will jointly implement both the schemes.

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The components of AGAMT-II pertaining to Rejuvenation of Water Bodies, Marketing and Livelihood Support, Common Infrastructural Facilities directly converge with the objectives and outcomes of KAVIADP. Similarly, a substantial portion of KAVIADP is planned in convergence with components of MGNREGS particularly with respect to water conservation works such as construction of check dams (CC/Gabion), Farm Ponds, Trenches, Sunken Ponds, Recharge shaft arrangements etc., In addition, soil conservation works such as construction of earthen bunds, stone bunds and other land development activities are undertaken for agriculture farmers. Similarly, the Department will be setting up dedicated horticulture nurseries (1,500) and moringa nurseries (3,500) to undertake plantations in the farms of small and marginal farmers.

Thus, both KAVIADP and AGAMT-II will be converged both geographically and thematically. Special thrust under MGNREGS will be given for convergent components in KAVIADP villages. Such a holistic approach to rural development will ensure substantial improvement in multiple Quality of Life indices on a saturation mode in rural areas.

24. “HOUSING FOR ALL” (PMAY-G)

Introduction:

The Union Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin in the year 2016-17 restructuring the erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana to address the gaps in the Rural Housing programme. The Union Government’s objective of “Housing for All” was to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all poor houseless households and households living in huts and dilapidated houses in rural areas by 2022. Now, Government of India has extended the programme for another two years till 2024.

State Support to Housing:

The sharing pattern for PMAY (G) between Union and State government is 60:40. Unit cost fixed by the Union Government is Rs.1,20,000/-. But, as per SoR of Tamil Nadu, the actual cost of constructing a house of 269 sq.ft as per PMAY (G) specifications is Rs.4.62 lakh, which is much higher than the unit cost provided by the Union Government.

In Tamil Nadu the unit cost for constructing a house under PMAY(G) is Rs.2,76,570/-. Out of this Rs.1,03,770/- is borne by the Union Government which includes Rs.72,000/- as Union Government share, Rs.24,570/- as wages for 90 persondays under MGNREGS and Rs.7200/- as Union Government Share of SBM(G) for construction of IHHL.

The Government of Tamil Nadu contribution under PMAY(G) is Rs.1,72,800/- which includes Rs.48,000/- as the State Share under PMAY(G), Rs.1,20,000/- as RCC Roofing Cost and Rs.4,800/- for construction of IHHL under the State share of SBM(G).

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Hence, it could be seen that though the prescribed sharing pattern under PMAY (G) is 60:40 the actual sharing pattern under PMAY (G) in Tamil Nadu is 38:62 between Union Government and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Key Features:

- a) Minimum unit (house) size is 25 sq.m. (269 Sq. ft.) including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- b) Out of the total target under PMAY-G, 60% is earmarked for SC/ST, 40% for others (including 15% for minorities subject to the availability of eligible households). In all categories, 5% of allocation is made for physically challenged persons.
- c) Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) database is used to identify the beneficiaries through Grama Sabha under PMAY-G by arriving at a Permanent Wait List (PWL) using exclusion and inclusion criteria mentioned in Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G up to 2019-20.
- d) A detailed survey was conducted during 2018 in all Districts to identify left out eligible households in the SECC-PWL and it is named as Awaasplus.
- e) For the year 2021-22, sanction of houses is being made from “Awaasplus” database.
- f) Payment to the beneficiaries is being made directly to their bank account through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) from State Nodal Account (SNA) by generating Fund Transfer orders (FTOs) by Block Development Officers.

Houses constructed under PMAY-G:

Under PMAY-G, the Government of India have allotted 3,27,552 houses in Phase-I (from the year 2016-17 to 2018-19) for Tamil Nadu and in Phase-II (2019 onwards) 4,89,887 houses have been allotted to the State for the year 2019-20 & 2021-22. So far, 3,34,699 houses have been completed and the balance houses are under various stages of progress and will be completed before March 2023.

Receipt of funds from Union Government (2021-22):

Under PMAY-G, Rs.63 crore (Union Government Share Rs.37.80 Crore and State Share Rs.25.20 Crore) has been received from the Government towards 1st tranche of 2nd instalment for the year 2018-19 on 07.01.2022 and the same has been utilised fully. Further, Rs.1485.22 crore (Union Government Share Rs.891.13 crore and State Share Rs.594.09 crore) has been received from the Government towards 1 st tranche of 1 st instalment during the year 2021-22 under PMAY-G for the houses sanctioned for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2021-22 on 17.03.2022. In total a sum of Rs.1548.22 Crore has been received from Union Government and State Government in the year 2021-22 which is due for the years 2018- 19, 2019-20 and 2021-22.

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Initiatives undertaken in 2021-22 by the State:

Following initiatives have been taken up to speed up the construction of the houses under PMAY-G.

- I. To speedup progress of construction of houses under PMAY-G, it has been decided to engage additional technical support staff @ one Technical person for every 200 pending houses through outsourcing basis temporarily for a period of six months.
- II. State Level Task Force has been formed for providing house site to Landless households with Revenue and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Officials as Members. Necessary instructions have been issued to all District Collectors to instruct the Revenue Department to identify un-objectionable poramboke lands to issue patta to eligible landless beneficiaries.
- III. All the Districts have formed District level, Block level and Village level task force to speed up the issue of patta for house sites to the landless households in Permanent Wait List of Socio Economic Caste Census and Awaasplus.

1,280 house site patta have been issued to landless beneficiaries as on 20.03.2022 and housing allotment was made accordingly. Remaining will also be addressed through regular monthly meetings at all levels.

25. JAL JEEVAN MISSION

Introduction:

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched during the year 2019-20 for providing water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 LPCD) and prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis before March 2024. Such a household tap connection is called a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). Community participation in planning and monitoring of water supply, ensuring sustainability of sources through Source-strengthening and water recharge and re-use are the other main objectives of the scheme.

Capacity Building and IEC Activities:

IEC activities are carried out to create awareness on judicious use of water, Rain Water Harvesting, water conservation, community contribution, maintenance of assets, grey water management and payment of user charges.

Community Contribution towards capital cost:

JJM guidelines specifies collection of Community Contribution from the rural households to the extent of 5% of the capital cost in cash / kind / labour in Villages having more than 50% SC and/or ST population, hilly and forested areas, and 10% of the capital cost in other Village Panchayats for in-village piped water supply infrastructure and related source development works to be implemented in Village Panchayat.

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Components of Jal Jeevan Mission:

The following components are taken up under JJM:

- i. Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide water supply through tap connections to every household;
- ii. Development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long term sustainability of water supply system;
- iii. wherever necessary; in water stressed areas bulk water transfer like CWSS (Combined Water Supply Schemes), treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;
- iv. retrofitting of completed and ongoing single village / multi village schemes (Combined water supply schemes) to provide FHTCs at minimum service level of 55 lpcd;

Funding Pattern:

The fund sharing pattern for implementation of works under Jal Jeevan Mission is shared by Union Government (50%) and the State Government (50%). However, for support activities and Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, the sharing pattern is 60:40 in respect of Union and State Government.

Implementation Mechanism:

The State Nodal Department for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu is Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department. The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board is the Mission Director for Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu.

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department undertakes the design, estimate preparation and implementation of Single Village Schemes which may be a Single Habitation Scheme or a Single Village Panchayat scheme provided the source is within the concerned Village Panchayats and the Block happens to be categorized as safe. This includes source creation, pumping main, OHTs and other storage reservoirs, street distribution system and FHTCs. Similarly, in the Multi Village Schemes (MVS) undertaken by TWAD Board, the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department implements In-Village infrastructure including design, preparation of estimate for providing Functional Household Tap Connections.

TWAD Board implements Multi Village Schemes (MVS) to transfer Bulk Water up to the Over Head Tanks in Village Panchayats to provide water supply which covers more than one local body i.e., more than one Village Panchayat with source located outside the Village.

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The other salient features of the scheme are:

- Third party Inspection – Third Party Agency has been appointed to verify and check the quality of works
- Functionality Assessment is carried out based on the Quality, Quantity and Regularity of the Water supplied to the rural households
- Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) to capture the processes, Operation and functionality
- Water Quality is ensured through Field-Test Kits. The Water quality is ascertained as per the permissible limits of various parameters such as pH value, hardness, fluoride, chloride, sulphate and bacterial content

Operation & Maintenance:

The Village Panchayats will be responsible for the Operation and Maintenance of the Water Supply. Minimum User Charge of Rs.30/- with regards to water tariff mentioned as per G.O.No.260, Rural Development Department, dated: 09.12.1998 is followed. The Bulk water transfer charges to TWAD board has to be paid by the Village Panchayats at the tariff rate fixed by the Government.

Convergence from 15th CFC and other Funds:

The water supply works proposed under 15th Union Finance Commission tied Grant (50%) and 5th State Finance Commission Grants to District Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Village Panchayat are allotted for providing In-Village components under Jal Jeevan Mission.

Works taken up under JJM:

- b) During the year, 2020-21, Rs.2,006.06 crore has been allotted to provide 19,74,985 FHTCs in 15,860 habitations of 35 Districts under the Single-Village Schemes.
- c) As on 25.03.2022, 16,00,983 FHTCs have been provided and expenditure of Rs.1301.27 crore was incurred.

Works proposed under JJM during 2022–23:

- a) Under Jal Jeevan Mission, 6 lakh functional household tap connections will be provided to 6328 habitations in 30 districts at an estimated cost of Rs.500 crore.
- b) Under 15th finance commission tied grant, 6.5 lakh functional household tap connections will be provided to 15,400 habitations in 37 districts at an estimated cost of Rs.761.46 crore.

In Tamil Nadu, Out of 1.26 crore rural households, 52.51 lakh households have been provided with Functional Household Tap Connections and the balance 74.37 lakh rural households will be provided with Functional Household Tap Connections before March

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2024. A Budget Provision of Rs.3,000 crore has been made for the year 2022-23 for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission.

26. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

In the year 1993, the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched by the Union Government to provide infrastructure facilities for bridging the gaps existing in infrastructure facilities in Rural and Urban areas. The annual allocation under this scheme is Rs.5 crore per constituency.

In Tamil Nadu, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the Nodal Department for implementing this Scheme. The District Collector accords administrative sanction for the works proposed by the MPs. The guidelines contain an ‘illustrative list of works’ that can be taken and a ‘negative list of works’ which are not permitted under this scheme. Maintenance works of any type like desilting of ponds, rivers, tanks, canals, etc., are not permitted under MPLADS.

The Union Government (MoSPI) has restored the Scheme for the year 2021-22 during November 2021 and allocated Rs.2 Crore per constituency for the remaining part of 2021-22.

27. SAANSAD ADARSH GRAM YOJANA (SAGY)

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched by Government of India on 11.10.2014. Saansad Adharsh Gram Yojana aims at overall development of a Village Panchayat through effective convergence of the Schemes of Union and State Governments without any allocation of additional funds. The Village Panchayat is the basic unit for implementation of the scheme. Each Member of Parliament should identify one Village Panchayat with a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly / tribal and difficult areas. However, in districts, where this unit size is not available, Village Panchayats approximating the desirable population size can be chosen. The Member of Parliament is vested with liberty to identify a suitable Village Panchayat for being developed as Model Village Panchayat (Adarsh Gram), other than his/her village or that of his/her spouse. The Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Village Panchayat from within his/her constituency and Rajya Sabha MP has to choose a Village Panchayat from the rural area of a District of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected. Nominated MPs may choose a Village Panchayat from the rural area of any District in the country. In case of urban constituencies, (where there are no Village Panchayats), the Member of Parliament will identify a Village Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency. Thus, 5 such model Village Panchayats (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

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28. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana- I

The objective of PMGSY I was to provide all weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations having population more than 500. In Tamil Nadu, 1,986 unconnected Habitations (population more than 500) were connected. From Phase I to XI, 7678 roads for a length of 16,296 Km and 98 bridges at a cost of Rs.4,586 crore were taken up and completed.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-II

The Union Government introduced PMGSY-II in 2013 for upgrading rural roads leading to growth centers and rural business hubs. In Tamil Nadu under PMGSY-II, 860 roads to a length of 2,940 Km and 34 bridges at a cost of Rs.1,434 crore were taken up and completed.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III

The Union Government introduced PMGSY-III to upgrade existing through routes and Major rural links that connect habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (Grams), High/Higher secondary Schools and Hospitals and financed in the ratio of 60:40 (Union/State). Under PMGSY-III an overall target of 7,375 Km length of roads has been allocated to Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has got sanctions for 880 roads for a length of 3198 Km at a cost of Rs.1817 crore under PMGSY-III (2019-20 and 2020-21).

During the year 2021-22, 2017 Km of roads were upgraded and an expenditure of Rs.1054 crore was incurred. For the year 2021-22, upgradation of 275 rural roads for a length of 1253.52 Km has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.745.22 crore.

Maintenance of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana roads:

The PMGSY guidelines mandate that 5 years routine maintenance of PMGSY roads are taken up along with construction by the same contractor. The funds for 5 years routine maintenance are provided by the State Government. In addition to this the State also takes up periodic renewal of PMGSY roads which have completed 5 years of maintenance through other State schemes.

Quality Control:

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has a separate Quality Control wing headed by Superintending Engineer (QC) at State level. The National Quality Monitors (NQMs) deputed by the Government of India and State Quality Monitors (SQMs) are carrying out Quality tests of works periodically at all stages of execution. To improve the skills of field engineers in the department, various capacity building and quality control training have been imparted through reputed training institute at national level and state level.

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Research and Development Technology Initiatives

In order to provide durable and cost-effective method of laying roads, the Government of Tamil Nadu has committed to adopt proven and modern technologies in the construction of rural roads as new technology initiatives.

29. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN)

The Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)–SBM (G) on 2nd October 2014, with a focus on behavioral change among the people and the efforts were accelerated to achieve Universal Sanitation Coverage by 2019. The SBM (G) has been extended with the Phase-II of the programme, with the key objective to sustain the Open Defecation Free status through continued behavioral change communication, by ensuring that No One is Left Behind and also to improve the levels of Cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

Components of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex and Solid and Liquid Waste Management are the important components of SBM (G). As per the SBM (G) Operational Guidelines for Phase-II of the program, except for the IHHL component of the Scheme, all the other components are implemented in convergence with 15th FC Grant and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(a) Individual Household Latrines

The Mission aims to ensure that all rural families have access to safe toilets. A duly completed IHHL shall consist of a sanitary substructure, a super structure and water storage facility to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained. Identified eligible households are provided with an incentive amount of Rs.12,000 for the construction of IHHL. During the year 2021-22, a total of 19,669 IHHLs were constructed at Rs.23.60 crore.

(b) Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC)

An ODF Plus Village is expected to have at least one Community Sanitary Complex which may cater to the Sanitation needs of floating population. The CSCs have a separate facility for men and women and consist of an appropriate number of toilet seats including one for physically challenged, bathing cubicles, wash basins, etc. It should be set up in a place in the village that is acceptable and accessible to all. During the year 2021-22, a total of 104 CSCs were constructed at Rs.5.46 crore.

(c) Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Solid and Liquid Waste Management are one of the key components of SBM (G). Under SBM (G) Phase-II, the total assistance for SLWM projects in the Village Panchayat is worked

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out on the per capita basis. Also, the works are taken up in convergence with 15th Finance Commission Grants and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(d) Solid Waste Management activities

Solid Waste Management facilities have already been established in all the Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. However, efforts are being made to ensure effective management of Solid Waste.

‘Waste Audit’ is conducted in all the Village Panchayats and the types of solid waste generated in that Panchayat is analyzed. More than 70% of the waste generated is biodegradable waste. Awareness is being given to the public to segregate the waste at source so that the waste can be easily converted into compost.

In order to effectively manage the solid waste generated in the Peri-Urban / Bigger Village Panchayats, 287 Micro-Composting Centers have been established in 2021-22.

(e) Plastic Waste Management

Under SBM (G) Phase-II, Rs.16.00 Lakhs is provided to set up Block Level Plastic Waste Management Unit. The Plastic Waste processed from these units run by SHGs will be used for laying Plastic Roads. SHG run units will also be facilitated to undertake value added products using plastic waste like paver blocks, park benches etc., To encourage households to segregate recyclable plastic at source, ‘Direct Plastic Buyback Policy’ has been proposed and Centers will be established in Village Panchayats. In 2021-22, a total of 33 PWM units were setup at a cost of Rs.5.28 crore.

(f) Grey Water Management activities

A total of 776 Village Panchayats have been selected for creating ‘Models’ at the rate of two Village Panchayats per Block. In order to saturate the Village Panchayats under Grey Water Management, several activities such as Transect Walk, preparation of habitation wise map consisting of existing infrastructure facilities, and identifying facilities required and tying up funding arrangements have been carried out in selected Village Panchayats.

To prevent the stagnation of waste water in roads / streets and public places and to ensure efficient handling of waste water, Community Soak Pits and Horizontal / Vertical filters are constructed under SBM (G) Phase-II in convergence with 15th Finance Commission Grant.

(g) Faecal Sludge Management

Steps are being taken to set up Faecal Sludge Management Units under SBM (G) in Peri-Urban and Bigger Village Panchayats and in Village Panchayats with more number of septic tank toilets to effectively manage the faecal sludge by preventing the contamination of water bodies.

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The existing faecal sludge management facilities available in Urban areas at a radial distance of 10 Km from the concerned Panchayat, will also be utilized for co-treatment options, if they have surplus / additional capacity.

(h) GOBAR-dhan:

The main objective of project is to demonstrate on how agro-waste could be turned into resource and also to improve the Sanitation standards in the Villages by managing the animal waste. In Tamil Nadu 2 GOBAR-dhan projects are approved in Pudukkottai and Madurai Districts in the year 2021-22.

Under SBM (G) Phase-II, for the entire project period, up to Rs.50.00 Lakh per District is eligible to take up GOBAR-dhan project.

(i) Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) through Motivators

Around 12,000 active Motivators, identified from among the SHGs / PLFs are provided with basic training on ODF and ODF Plus activities to ensure effective IPC at grassroots. They interact with the rural women and general public to communicate messages regarding importance of toilet usage, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Retrofitting of toilets, Menstrual Hygiene Management inculcating Safe Sanitation and Personal Hygiene Practices. In addition, they visit the Schools, Anganwadi Centres and Primary Health Centres, where they coordinate with the field functionaries of Stakeholder Departments to have effective IPC with the targeted audience. The activities performed by Motivators are monitored through 'Thooimai Thamizhagam' Mobile Application and incentives are released based on the activities performed.

30. SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION (SPMRM)

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by Government of India with the objective to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters of Villages with facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating "Rurban Villages". The Government of India has allocated 11 Non-tribal clusters to Tamil Nadu in 3 phases. Funds under SPMRM shall be mobilized through convergence of Centrally Sponsored and State Sponsored schemes. Under SPMRM, 14 components are envisaged as desirable which includes skill development training linked to economic activities. Under Critical Gap Funding (CGF) provided under the scheme, 976 works were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.330 crore, out of which 734 works were completed and balance 242 works are in progress. Under Convergence 874 works were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.799.88 crore out of which, 862 works were completed and balance 12 works are in progress.

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31. RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA)

The Union Government introduced the restructured Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme in 2018, which aims to strengthen capacities of institutions for rural local good governance to become more responsive towards local development needs. It also aims to facilitate participatory planning with people, leveraging technologies for effectively utilizing available resources and realizing sustainable solutions to local problems which are linked to Sustainable Development Goals. The Panchayats have therefore been designated as a key player for implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030.

Objectives of RGSA

- Develop governance capabilities of Panchayat Raj Institutions to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Enhance capabilities of Panchayats for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilization of available resources and convergence with other schemes.
- Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own sources of revenue.
- Strengthen Grama Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.
- Develop a network of institutions of excellence to support capacity building and handholding for Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of Panchayat Raj Institutions at various levels.
- Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayats for administrative efficiency and improved service delivery.
- Recognize and incentivize Panchayat Raj Institutions based on performance.

Funding Pattern

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is executed with a financial sharing pattern of 60:40 (Union and State Government) for Training, Training Infrastructure and Human Resources, Distance learning, Innovative activities, Technical support to Panchayat Raj Institutions, Administrative and Financial Data Analysis and Planning Cell, Panchayat Buildings, E-enablement of Panchayats, Project based support for Economic Development and Income enhancement, IEC (2%) and Programme Management (5%).

During the year 2021-22, the Union Government, Ministry of Panchayat Raj has approved Annual Action Plan for a sum of Rs.307.371 crore under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan for conducting various training programmes and also creation of infrastructure facilities and

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Human Resources. The Government has released Rs.66.48 crore which includes Union Share of Rs.39.89 crore and State share of Rs.26.59 crore.

Training Components

The training programmes under RGSA are conducted on various topics viz.,

- Preparation of Development Plans - Village Panchayat, Block and District Panchayat
- Knowledge of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, Panchayat Administration, Maintenance of Accounts, Audit, Social Audit various Schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
- e-Gramswaraj, IT enabled services, Geo Spatial Technology, Construction technology, Quality Control. Emphasis is now on sector specific thematic training programmes such as Social Security, Health, Nutrition, Bio Diversity, Waste Management, Gender Equality, Child Friendly Panchayats, etc.,

