



ABSTRACT

Schemes – State Scheme – Reimplementation of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II) for the year 2022-2023 – Administrative Sanction and release of Fund – Guidelines for the year 2022-2023 prescribed – Orders – Issued.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS.1) Department

G.O. (Ms.) No.10

Dated:13.02.2023

சுபகிருது, மாசி 1-ந் தேதி

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு-2054

Read:

- (1) G.O.(Ms).No.23, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-1) Department, dated 8.3.2022.
- (2) G.O.(Ms).No.102, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGS-1) Department, dated 7.9.2022.

Read also:

- (3) From the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Letter No.57792/2022/MGNREGS.III.2, dated 07.10.2022, 18.10.2022 and 09.11.2022.

ORDER:

In the Government Order first read above, Administrative sanction was accorded for a sum of Rs.1455 crore including Rs.259 crore from the State Funds for Re-launching of the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II) for the year 2021-2022 along with the detailed Guidelines.

2. In the Government Order second read above, orders were issued amending the Para No.7.5 (i) and (iv) "Tendering" of the Guidelines of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II for the year 2021-2022.

3. In the Letters third read above, the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has sent necessary proposal for reimplementation of the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II) for the year 2022-2023 stating that to ensure the holistic development of Villages, Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam has been re-implemented over a period of five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a tentative outlay of Rs.6000 crore. Accordingly, orders have been issued according Administrative Sanction for 2657 and 2544 Village Panchayats for

(P.T.O)

the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively for re-implementation of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II and allotted Rs.1455 crore for the year 2021-22. Now, for the year 2022-23 the scheme is to be implemented in 2,544 Village Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs.1155.20 crore.

Funding Pattern

The scheme is proposed to be funded through CGF(State Level), Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue, Local Body Contribution, Devolution Fund and State Fund as follows:-

		(Rs. in crore)
1	CGF(State Level) – Rural infra	300
2	Scheme Component of Pooled Assigned Revenue(SCPAR)	230
3	Local Body Contribution	120
4	Devolution Fund	255
5	State Fund	250.20
	Total	1155.20

4. The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has therefore requested the Government for implementation of the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II in 2544 Village Panchayats for the year 2022-23 at an estimated cost of Rs.1155.20 crore.

5. The Government have carefully examined the proposal of the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for implementation of the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II in detail and decided to accept the same and issue the following orders:-

- i) Administrative Sanction is accorded for a sum of Rs.1155.20 (Rupees One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Five Crore and Twenty Lakh only) including Rs.250.20 crore (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty Crore and Twenty Lakh only) to be incurred from the State Fund;
- ii) Financial sanction is accorded for release of Rs.250.20 crore (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty Crore and Twenty Lakh only).
- iii) Detailed Guidelines for implementation of "Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II" for the year 2022-23 is annexed to this order.

6. The amount sanctioned in para 5(ii) above, shall be debited to the following Head of Account:-

"2515-00-Other Rural Development Programmes-102. Community Development - State's Expenditure - KP.Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam - 309 – Grants-in-Aid-03.Grants for Specific Schemes.
DPC:2515 00 102 KP 30903"

7. Necessary additional funds of Rs.20,00,000/- will be provided in FMA 2022-2023. Pending provision of such funds, the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is authorized to draw and disburse the amount. However, the above expenditure shall be brought to the notice of the Legislative Assembly by specific inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates 2022-2023. The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is directed to send necessary proposal for inclusion of this expenditure in FMA 2022-2023 and also send necessary draft explanatory note for specific inclusion of this expenditure in the Supplementary Estimate 2022-2023 to Finance (BG-1/RD&PR) Department at an appropriate time without fail.

8. The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is authorized to draw the amount sanctioned in para 5(ii) above and disburse the same to the Districts and send the progress report on the implementation of the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II during the year 2022-2023, to the Government.

9. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O. No.4690/RD/2023, dated: 09.02.2023 with ASL No.2441 (Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty One) (IFHRMS ASL No.2023 02 2441).

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**P.AMUDHA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15.

All District Collectors (except Chennai) (through the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15)

All Project Directors, District Rural Development Agencies,
(through the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj,
Chennai-15).

The Commissioner of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai-35.

The Principal Accountant General, Chennai - 9/18/35.

The Pay and Accounts Officer(Secretariat), Chennai-9.

The Pay and Accounts Officer(East/North/South), Chennai-8/1/35.

The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madurai.

All District Treasury Officers.

The Resident Audit Officer, Chennai-9.

The National Informatics Centre, Chennai-9.

Copy to:-

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Office, Chennai-9.

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development,
Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government, Chennai-9.

The Principal Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government,
Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Department, Chennai -9.

The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government, Welfare of Differently Aabled Persons Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Agricultural Production Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, Animal Husbandary, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, BC, MBC & Minorities Welfare Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Co-operation, Food & Consumer Protection Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government, Information Technology and Digital Services Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Energy Department, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department, Chennai-9.

The Managing Director, TNCDW Ltd., Chennai-34.

Finance (BG-I/BG-II/RD/W&M-I) Department, Chennai – 9.

// FORWARDED BY ORDER //

[Signature] 13-2-2023
 Section Officer
[Signature]
 13/2

G.O. (Ms) No.10, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ (SGS.1)
DEPARTMENT, DATED 13.02.2023

ANNEXURE

Guidelines for Relaunching Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II
(AGAMT-II) for the year 2022-23

1. Introduction:

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam was a comprehensive development scheme implemented from 2006 to 2011. 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 in each of the village panchayats. Under AGAMT, the works included laying of CC Roads, providing Street Lights, Rejuvenation of a Pond, Formation of a Rural Library with provision of furniture and books, Creation/Improvement of Burial Grounds/Cremation sheds and establishment of Community/School Sports Centre with required equipments in every Village Panchayat.

As per the announcement of the Hon'ble Minister (Finance and HRM) on the Legislative Assembly on 13.08.2021, Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam was reintroduced in the year 2021-22. The main goal of this scheme is equal distribution of resources to all Village Panchayats to ensure holistic development including Personal Development, Human Development, Social Development, Economic Development, Environmental Development, Social Security and Good Governance in all the villages.

In Tamil Nadu, the number of Habitations in a Village Panchayat varies from District to District. There are 79,395 habitations in 12,525 villages, i.e., on an average a single Village Panchayat has 6 habitations. In The Nilgiris district, the average number of habitations per Village Panchayat is 37 and in Villupuram the average number of habitations per Village Panchayat is 3. Similarly, wide variation is seen in the population of village Panchayats with 46 of them having less than 500 population whereas nearly 290 of them having more than 10,000 population. Allocating equal amount of fund to the Village Panchayats with varied number of habitations and population will lead to disparity in development and skewed distribution of assets. Hence, to have a balanced distribution of funds for creation of basic infra-structure in rural areas, it is imperative to factor both "Habitation" and "Population" as basic criteria for fund allocation of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II so as to remove the lacunae noted above.

To overcome these disparities in the developmental process and to ensure minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all habitations leading to the improvement of the Physical Quality of Life Index in each and every Village habitation of the Village Panchayats, the Government have proposed to reintroduce its Flagship programme called "Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II".

At present, there is a need to cater to new and unaddressed requirements to fulfill the basic infrastructure needs of the villages, due to the following factors:

- i. Increase in population and number of settlements/streets in the rural areas has increased the necessity of basic infrastructure.

- ii. Comprehensive coverage of all habitations so as to ensure provision of 100% basic facilities to all habitations by converging all the existing schemes.

Considering each Habitation as a Socio-economic identity, it is imperative to focus specifically on individual habitation and to provide the required infrastructural needs in each of the habitations.

2. Classification of Village Panchayats on the basis of Population

(2011 Census):

There are 12,525 Village Panchayats in the State spread across the 37 districts. The population of Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu is widely varying with some Village Panchayats having population even below 500 while some others have population exceeding 10,000 as follows:-

Table – 1

Sl. No	Population	No. of Village Panchayats
1)	500 and below	46
2)	501-1000	833
3)	1001-3000	6,822
4)	3001-5000	2,781
5)	5001-10000	1,753
6)	Above 10,000	290
Total		12,525

3. Classification of Village Panchayats on the basis of Number of habitations:

Considering the Number of habitations, the Village Panchayats are classified as below:

Table – 2

Sl. No.	Habitation Range	No. of Village Panchayats
1	Below 5	6,242
2	5-15	5,434
3	16-25	637
4	Above 25	212
Total		12,525

4. Fund allocation:

Under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II, a minimum basic grant of Rs.30.00 lakh is provided to all Village Panchayats and Rs.5.00 lakh to each village panchayat as Performance Incentive fund and 2% of total allocation will be allotted for Administrative Costs, IEC, Documentation and Capacity Building activities and Population Grant, Habitation Grant has been assessed with giving weightage of 50% for number of Habitations and 50% for Population.

S.No.	Description	Amount (Rs.in Lakh)
1	Basic Fund	Rs.30.00
2	Performance Incentive Fund	Rs.5.00
3	Admin and IEC Fund	2% of total allocation
4	Population Grant	50% of balance fund
5	Habitation Grant	50% of balance fund

Inclusiveness is ensured by mandating that a minimum 30% of the fund should be allocated to SC/ST habitation/area. A Habitation Matrix will be maintained to ensure equitable work selection among habitations.

Regarding Performance Incentive Fund, the Village Panchayats will be assessed on 9 criteria (stated below) 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 months 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).

The evaluation will be done by a District Level Committee which should be formed under the Chairmanship of the District Collector and with Additional Collector (Dev)/Project Director, Assistant Director (Pts.), Assistant Project Officer (Infrastructure), Assistant Project Officer (Housing and Sanitation) and Assistant Project Officer (Wage Employment).

The District Level Committee should assess the performance of the villages by taking 01.04.2022 as the Base date and review the period till 31.03.2023 (i.e from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023). The achievements for the year 2022-23, will have to be scrutinized in the month of April 2023.

The District Collector can sanction the performance incentive fund to the village panchayat based on their achievement in the month of April 2023. This fund

should be utilized for the works categorised to be taken up under AGAMT-II as mentioned in Sl.No.6.

The unclaimed amount will be pooled and equally apportioned by the District Collector to the Village Panchayats who have achieved 7 and above of the 9 criteria, but not exceeding an additional 5 lakhs per Village Panchayat. If any portion of the Performance Incentive Fund is still left unclaimed/unallocated, it should be surrendered to the Directorate. For this, the Collector has to issue Village Panchayat wise proceedings of Claims and Reappropriation.

5. Identification of work:

Infrastructure Gap survey was conducted in all the habitations by a survey team consisting of officials, PLF member and Village Panchayat President of the Village Panchayats proposed for the first year of implementation of AGAMT and details are collected about the existing and the required basic facilities. Based on the outcome of the survey, the infrastructure requirement for each habitation has been assessed and a priority wise 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) Funding through Convergence with Rural Development Schemes and Other Department Schemes.

Based on the Gap Analysis conducted, the following Works in para 6 below has been proposed as part of AGAMT-II

6. Works categories to be taken up under AGAMT-II :

Sl. 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%

6.1. Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

There are about 22,051 Minor Irrigation (MI) Tanks and 69,768 ponds and Ooraries under the control of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The MI tanks are vested with the Panchayat Unions and the Ponds/Ooraries are vested with the Village Panchayats.

The failure of monsoon and increase in drawal of water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes has led to over exploitation of ground water leading to reduction in ground water potential which is evident from the fact that out of 388

blocks, 165 blocks are over exploited and critical in terms of water stress in the State. Hence, it is imperative to rejuvenate all water bodies in the rural areas in a holistic manner. The works taken up under rejuvenation are as follows:

- i. Ponds and Ooranies
- ii. Minor Irrigation Tanks

Rejuvenation under AGAMT-II

Ponds/Ooranies and MI Tanks under the control of Panchayats/ Panchayat Union which are not taken under any other schemes for the past five years will be taken up for renovation. Renovation of Ponds/Ooranies and MI Tanks should be carried in each habitation and the additional facilities like, inlet and outlet channels, Sluice and Weir, Repair and Construction of channels desilting, Encroachment removal, Creation of Baby Pond and Provision of bathing ghats, Survey and Fixation of Boundary Stones, lining wall etc., will be taken up under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II wherever necessary.

The works should ensure restoration of full capacity of the water bodies, increase in ground water recharge and water-table, prevent surplus runoff and breaches in the water bodies. A proper justification should exist on the ground while taking up Ponds/ Ooranies and M.I tanks.

Priority should be given for Ponds/ Ooranies. After complete saturation of Ponds/ Ooranies only, M.I tank work should be carried out.

To select and carry out works under this component, the following guidelines should be followed:

6.1.A.Ponds/Ooranies :

Selection of Pond/Oorani: A Pond/Oorani, which is predominantly used by the people of the village, should be given the top most priority. Private Ponds/Ooranies should not be taken up.

1. Temple Ponds of HR and CE with serve recharge functionality may be taken up with NOC from the HR and CE Department (where there is no Ponds/Ooranies and M.I tanks or all water bodies already fully saturated).
2. Other things being equal, Ponds/Ooranies within the habitation should be given top priority than the Ponds/Ooranies, which are farther away from it.
3. The works like desilting of Ponds/Ooranies and channels, construction of bathing ghat, retaining wall, Sitting benches, baby pond and filter chamber and fitting lights has to be taken under AGAMT-II (procedure as specified in Annexure-I).

Documentation:

Documentation of the work shall be done by erecting name boards at the site of Ponds and Ooranies. The name board shall consist details regarding the history of the place, its area and its ayacuts.

6.1.B Minor Irrigation Tank (M.I Tank)

The rejuvenation of Minor Irrigation Tank under the control of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj will be taken up to restore the tanks to their full capacity, increase ground water recharge, prevent surplus runoff and breaches in the water bodies and also to regulate the storage of water for drinking and agricultural purposes, thereby ensuring sustainable drinking water supply and increasing the crop productivity and area irrigated.

The comprehensive rehabilitation of MI tanks shall consist of assessing the original capacity and hydraulic standards of the tank and to list out the items of works to be carried out to restore the tank to its original status. The following components are envisaged as part of the rehabilitation of the MI tanks:

- a) Desilting and Deepening of the water spread area using earth moving machinery including removal of heavy Jungle.
- b) Strengthening and consolidation of the bund using the excavated earth and to restore the bund to the required cross section including provision of protective works, wherever required.
- c) Repair or reconstruction of inlet, surplus weir, sluice(s).

Scope of Work: The scope of work includes selection and prioritization of MI tanks, preparation of detailed project report and implementation of the comprehensive rehabilitation of the MI tanks (procedure as specified in Annexure-II).

6.1.C Rainwater Harvesting structures

Rain water Harvesting Structures can be provided from SFC, General Fund of Panchayat/ Panchayat Union in Panchayat, Panchayat Union own Buildings and Community buildings which are not provided earlier in any scheme.

Rain Water Harvesting structures should be created in all Private Buildings with their own funds. For this, necessary awareness among Public should be created.

6.1.D Digitizing of all Water Bodies:

Digitizing of all Water Bodies, Inlet and Outlet channels should be done based on the Revenue records and FMB sketch.

For the Rejuvenation of Water Bodies upto 30% of allocation should be utilized for the above components.

6.2. Creation and Upgradation of Streets and Lanes in Habitation

The works on improvement of Street/Lanes are regularly taken up under the schemes like MGNREGS, MLACDS, MPLADS etc., The works on improvement of Street/Lanes must be taken up by adhering to the following:

- i) Streets having higher residential units on both sides of the pavement should be given priority.
- ii) Streets or lanes in most vulnerable area notified by Revenue and Disaster Management Department, must be given top priority.
- iii) If there are any EB / Telephone poles in the middle of the street, that should be shifted to the edges before laying the cement concrete pavement.
- iv) Piecemeal works should be avoided.
- v) Paver Blocks and CC Roads are the permitted pavement types for improvement of street and lanes. Wherever necessary, cross drainage work can also be taken up along with this work.
- vi) The standalone drainage work should be avoided.
- vii) Culverts / Cross drainage works on the roads may be taken up based on the specific recommendations of AEE (RD) in writing on its essentiality (procedure as specified in annexure-III).

For improvement of Street/Lanes, upto 25% of allocation should be utilized.

6.3. Creating Infrastructure facilities to the burial ground which has to be proposed as Samathuva Burial Ground

Two broad categories of works has to be taken up under AGAMT-II with reference to Burial Grounds and Cremation facilities:

A. Gasifier Crematorium

The Village Panchayats nearer to Urban and Industrial areas are found to be densely populated and often faced with paucity of suitable land for burial ground and cremation sheds.

Hence, Gasifier Crematorium shall be established for a cluster of village panchayats in Peri urban village panchayat. Capital cost of the Gasifier Crematorium in Peri-Urban areas will be taken under AGAMT-II in convergence with SCPAR. The Gasifier Crematorium should not be established where there is already a Gasifier Crematorium located within a radius of 10 kilometer. Gasifier crematorium will consist of a double chamber Cremator with furnace wood gasifier, gas burners, gas regulators, equipments to control crematorium emissions, control panel board and other necessary crematorium equipments. Operation & Maintenance of Gasifier Crematoriums may be contracted to reputed NGOs who have experience in this field on a cost-neutral model.

B. Improvements to existing Burial Grounds / Cremation Sheds

In rural areas, works in Burial Ground were already taken under AGAMT and THAI. Now, the works of improvement of Burial ground/pathway to Burial ground are already being taken up under MGNREGS. However, in village panchayats where the burial ground works were not covered earlier

and there is dire necessity, they can be taken under AGAMT-II as Samathuva Burial Ground provided that the Village Panchayat Council and Gram Sabha passes a resolution that their Burial Ground/Cremation Shed will be used by all households of that village panchayat without any caste and religious discrimination. The following sub-components can be taken up under AGAMT-II:

i. Approach road

A 3 meter width cement concrete pavement or less as per the site condition upto the entrance gate, in the case of burial ground or upto the cremation platform shall be laid under this Scheme based on necessity.

ii. Construction of cremation shed / waiting shed

Construction of cremation shed / waiting shed should be taken up wherever necessary.

iii. Water Supply provision to burial ground

A hand pump shall be provided in the burial ground/cremation ground. In dry areas, where the hand pump cannot be taken up, provision of syntax tank along with tap connection and extension of pipeline can be provided.

iv. Pathway to burial ground

Wherever the approach road or pathway is not available, Land should be acquired by utilizing the AD welfare fund or BC welfare fund. The District Collectors should give topmost priority to this item of work. Once the Land is acquired then the road upto BT standard should be laid utilizing the AGAMT-II scheme funds.

Wherever the pathway is already available, then the improvement of the existing road will be taken up, based on the need. Earthen / Gravel / WBM road should be upgraded to BT standards. If the existing BT road is in damaged condition, renewal work should be done to maintain the standards as per the existing norms.

v. Lighting facility

Lighting facility may be provided based on necessity. If the burial ground is distantly located in an isolated area then solar lights may be installed in burial/cremation grounds.

vi. Compound Wall

A brick compound wall on either side without a gate may be taken up under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II. The

remaining sides may be earmarked for live-fencing using suitable plant varieties. If any of the above listed facilities are already available in the burial ground then that particular component(s) should not be taken up. In this compound wall, the slogans of communal harmony (i.e., ஒன்றே குலம் ஒருவனே தேவன்) and equality phrases from Thirukural, Tamil Literature and quotations of great leaders like, Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna and Muthamizharignar Kalaignar should be written.

For taking up burial ground improvement works or pathway to burial ground, spot inspection by EE (RD) is a must with specific recommendation and PD, DRDA should personally satisfy himself before taking up the work.

From the total allocation of the village, upto 10% should be utilized for the above work.

6.4 Infrastructure Development in Schools and Creating Public Utility Infrastructure

6.4.A. Schools:

Infrastructure needs of all primary and middle schools which are under the control of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department are periodically taken up under various schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. In addition Compound wall, Kitchen Shed, Toilet for school students have been taken up under MGNREGS.

As per Gap Analysis survey in AGAMT-II, Panchayat Union and Government Schools in rural areas are in need of additional facilities like cycle shed, kitchen shed, toilet for school students and toilets for teaching faculty. Preference should be given to schools having higher student strength in consultation with the Chief Educational Officer. Hence, the above works will be taken up under AGAMT II and the Water supply to schools will be provided under JJM.

6.4.B. Public Utility Infrastructure:

In order to provide all Government Services to rural people, infrastructure facilities like Panchayat Office Building, Public Distribution Shop, Anganwadi, Primary School, Middle School, Community Hall, Toilet, Light facility, Water Supply, etc., are taken up under various schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

In continuation, creation of Public Utility Infrastructures like Construction of Anganwadi, Panchayat Office Building, Public Distribution Shop, Additional facilities to Public Distribution Shops and facilities to existing Bus Stands have been identified as major gaps during the survey had been taken up under AGAMT II. Before opting for new construction, structural condition of the existing unused buildings in the village should be assessed. If possible, repair works shall be taken under other schemes. If there is no such possibility for repair work and the building is in most dilapidated condition only, then new building will be constructed under AGAMT II after getting a certificate from the Concerned Officer.

6.4.B.1 Village Panchayat Office:

Village Panchayat Offices were already constructed under schemes like MGNREGS, RGSA, etc., The Village Panchayats Office which are in dilapidated condition and those without their own building will be considered for new building under this scheme.

6.4.B.2 Anganwadi Centres:

The Anganwadi Buildings in the Village Panchayats were already constructed under schemes like THAI, MGNREGS in convergence with Integrated Child Development Services Scheme of Social Welfare.

Now, on requirement basis the Anganwadi Centres functioning in private buildings on rental basis will be provided with a new building under AGAMT-II Scheme.

6.4.B.3 Public Distribution Shop:

The Public Distribution shops were already constructed under the Schemes like THAI, MPLADS, MLACDS, etc. Full time Public Distribution Shops which are functioning in private buildings on rent will be provided with a new building under this scheme.

6.4.B.4 Additional facilities to existing Public Distribution Shop

Toilets to the common public coming to the Public Distribution shop shall be taken up in convergence with SBM in front or rear side of the Public Distribution shop wherever land is available. It should be taken up only in shops which are functioning full time in their own building. This will be an asset of the Village Panchayat.

6.4.B.5 Facilities to Bus Stands:

The bus stands in rural areas are maintained by Village Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. Under SCPAR, construction of bus stand had been taken up in the past. During AGAMT survey, it is found that many of the older bus stands need facilities like Shops, Water Supply, Lights etc.,

Hence, additional facilities to existing bus stands such as galvanized / RCC roofing, seating facilities along with electronic information display board, lights, new shops, water supply and toilet shall be provided under AGAMT II.

6.4.B.6 School Buildings:

Wherever necessary school buildings may be taken up based on the needs in Panchayat Union Elementary and Middle schools. Preference shall be given to the schools which are not having any building.

From the total allocation, upto 15% of the fund should be utilized for the above works.

6.5 Clean and Green Village

6.5.1 Green Cover

To increase the canopy of green cover in rural areas, Massive Tree Plantation is usually taken up under MGNREGS. During this financial year, 69,00,000 saplings are estimated to be planted throughout Tamil Nadu. Block level nurseries are already established under MGNREGS to raise saplings for Massive Tree Plantation and Avenue Plantation Village Level. Specialised Nurseries will be developed in AGAMT-II Panchayats in convergence with MGNREGS with focus on the following:

1. **Nutri Garden Nurseries:** Nutri kitchen garden/Nutri garden is a method of planting and harvesting nutrient-rich crops in residential houses or in their vicinity to meet the requirements of the family all the year round. It increases the availability of food and nutrient sources.

It can act as a source of supplementary income. The crops harvested are fresh and free from chemicals.

Hence, to propagate consumption of Greens, Moringa leaves, Amla, Papaya, Mushrooms, Sweet potatoes etc., among Anganwadi and School Children and to make available plant material for cultivation of the above in backyard of individual houses, nutri-garden nurseries must be established in every AGAMT-II panchayat.

2. **OSR plantation as Lung Spaces:** Panchayat wise Open Space Reserve Register should be maintained along with other asset registers by the Panchayat. All undeveloped Open Space Reserved (OSR) parcels must be developed to increase the greenery by plantation using Miyawaki and other closely spaced plantation methods. Additional facilities like Fencing, Walking Track, Lighting, Gazebo etc., may also be planned, wherever needed.
3. **Integrated SWM and plantation nurseries:** Wherever large tracts of Poromboke, waste lands and Meikkal lands in the Village Panchayats are available, they should be developed into Integrated Nurseries containing SWM and other plantations to benefit farmers. A proper lay out with four distinct areas may be created along with fencing, water harvesting structures and SWM processing facilities as follows:
 - a. The first part of such land may be taken up as a Horticulture Nursery in convergence with Horticulture Department. Varieties should be selected keeping in mind the suitability and farmer's willingness to purchase / off take the saplings / tree seedlings in their field. The main purpose of this portion would be to increase the area under horticulture crops in the village/surrounding areas.
 - b. The second portion of the land should be used for plantation using Miyawaki / other intense plantation methods / Social Forestry plantation under MGNREGS.

- c. The third portion of the land should be used for Rain Water Harvesting and water conservation activities such as percolation ponds and community farm ponds.
- d. The remaining fourth quarter of the land, shall be earmarked as Meikkal for fodder cultivation (grass and tree fodder) and Development works must be undertaken in consultation and convergence with animal husbandry department. The main purpose would be supply of Green Fodder and promotion of Green Fodder cultivation by supply of plant material from these farms.

A Memorandum of Understanding must be signed by Chairman, DRDA with the concerned departments for Operation & Maintenance of such Integrated Nurseries. Facilities for Composting / Vermi-Composting must be made to convert solid waste from habitations to manure for onward use in the nurseries. These facilities may be provided under MGNREGS / SBM-II funds / 15th CFC Funds as permissible. The works which cannot be taken up under MGNREGS Guidelines will be taken up under AGAMT-II like fencing of nurseries and additional material requirements. These integrated nurseries will act as extension centers for training of farmers and distribution of plant material to farmers in the area making it a hub of rural development related activity.

6.5.2 Sanitation

The State Government has always prioritized Safe Sanitation and Cleanliness activities and numerous efforts are being taken to create Clean and Green Villages. Under AGAMT-II, every Village Panchayat will first prepare Habitation Sanitation Saturation Plans (HSSP) culminating in a Village Sanitation Saturation Plan (VSSP). This plan will be prepared by a Participatory Rural Appraisal Method involving the Panchayat President, Union Overseer, Village Panchayat Secretary, PLF Member and a Sanitation Motivator from the habitation. The plan should include Plan of Action for 100% Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Liquid Waste Management (LWM). The various steps to be followed are as stated below:

A Not-To-Scale Street map of each habitation will be prepared and the results of the Transect Walk and each household will be marked in differential colours based on their categorization as mentioned below points:

1. Toilet Functionality

The PRA Team will undertake a transect walk and undertake a survey to identify functional, non-functional and dysfunctional toilets in various households and accordingly plot them on the habitation street map.

Subsequently, the Assistant Engineer will prepare an Action Plan to plug the gaps in improper sewage disposal in convergence with SBM-II and 15th CFC funds. In densely populated settlements of peri-urban panchayats, Faecal Sludge Management Plants may also be proposed after conducting feasibility study under AGAMT-II (with SBM-II and 15th CFC Convergence)

2. Grey Water Management

The PRA team will also categorise each Household based on their Grey Water Management practice i.e., whether households have made own arrangements / no arrangements / disposal into drains etc., The Gaps will be identified and the Assistant Engineer will work with village establishment to prepare a comprehensive GWM Plan by identifying gaps and proposing household level nutri-gardens / individual soak pit / community soak pit disposal, in that order. Funding may be made under SBM-II / 15th CFC Tied funds.

3. Common Drain Arrangements for GWM

The existing drains with/without disposal and those emptying unchecked waste into water bodies will be identified, mapped and Plan of Action will be prepared by the Assistant Engineer to intercept and treat the same through horizontal / vertical / bio-filters before disposal. Such essential missing links of drains may be taken up under AGAMT-II in convergence with SBM-II for funding arrangements.

4. Solid Waste Management

A Waste Audit of each habitation will be carried out on two designated days, a weekday and a Sunday. On these two days, all household, commercial and institutional waste must be collected, categorized into Bio-degradable, Recyclable, Non-Recyclable, Sanitary and Inert Wastes and the average quantities must be weighed. Bulk Waste Generators, Food Waste Generators, Industrial Waste Generators etc., must be identified and special monthly fee should be levied on these non-residential categories by Panchayat Resolution.

The infrastructure gaps in processing / recycling / handling / disposing these various streams must be arrived and a List of proposed works to fill the identified gaps in infrastructure must be prepared. Works can be taken up from the permitted categories as defined under SBM-II and AGAMT-II can be used for Gap Filling.

Suggested works that can be taken up under AGAMT:

1. Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (SWM) activities:

The following activities related to Solid Waste Management may be proposed under AGAMT-II:

- a. Additional Segregation Shed / Vermi-Compost unit may be constructed in any of the suitable habitations under AGAMT provided the per capita funding available for the Village Panchayat under SBM-II and 15th CFC have been exhausted.
- b. Any new establishment of SWM facility should be planned in an integrated approach by setting up either Nursery or Community Garden which would fetch income to the SWM unit.

- c. Plastic Shredding and Baling Units may be established with buyback agreement with DRDA and other agencies for plastic roads. Each such unit must also function as a Plastic Buyback Center where public can sell the accumulated plastic.
- d. In case of Village Panchayat with unattended piles of waste near the water body/roads/streets, etc., one-time clearing may be done with proper justification and prior permission from the Directorate.
- e. The requirement of Peri-Urban Panchayats or a cluster of Peri-Urban Panchayats like establishment of a Sanitary Land Fill, Bio-Mining of existing land fill may also be taken up under AGAMT based on the needs of the area in convergence with SBM-II and 15th CFC funding.

2. Grey Water Management (GWM) facilities:

- a. If there is a need for collection/conveyance of waste water or treated water, it may be taken up under Sanitation component of AGAMT-II provided proper disposal of the same is available.
- b. To ensure that no untreated waste water enters the water body in the Village Panchayat, GWM systems may be planned near the water bodies or at the source of waste water generation, either in convergence with SBM (G) and 15th FC grant or as a standalone work.
- c. Innovative models like Constructed Wetland / Bio-filters etc., which promotes reuse of water may be taken up under AGAMT-II as a standalone work or in convergence with MGNREGS.

Apart from the above said works, any other innovative/business models may be taken up under Waste Management after ensuring its self-sustenance. The facilities created for the Sanitation and Waste Management activities under AGAMT are the assets of the respective Village Panchayat. Regular maintenance must be taken care by the Village Panchayat concerned.

All the above works should be taken up on a saturation mode in the selected Village Panchayat and should be part of the Village Sanitation Saturation Plan.

From the total allocation, upto 10% of the fund should be utilized for the above works of Green Cover and Sanitation.

6.6 Livelihood and Marketing Facilities with Convergence

6.6.A Shandies /Village Haats/Fish Markets/ Storage Godown:

To improve the rural economy, marketing facilities such as Shandies/Village Haats/Fish Markets/Storage Godown, etc., are essential.

Village Shandies / Village Haat / Fish Markets owned by Panchayats/ Panchayat Unions shall be taken up under AGAMT II. Basic infrastructure like galvalum shelters, cement platform, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities (for men and women separately), paver block pavement etc., should be provided in the existing Village Shandies / Village Haats / Fish Markets. A storage godown may be

constructed for Agricultural products and Horticulture products, wherever necessary, after confirming the demand and necessity with the concerned line department.

In respect of the construction of new Shandies / Village Haats / Fish Markets, norms should be followed as mentioned in G.O (Ms) No.3, Rural Development (C4), dated 4th January, 2001.

6.6.B Threshing floor/Fish Drying Yard:

During 2001-2006, threshing floor was taken up in all the Village Panchayats at the rate of one per village panchayat. To improve the sale of Agricultural and Fishery products, Threshing floor, Fish Drying Yard may be taken up on requirement basis and wherever necessary in habitations, under this scheme.

6.6.C Individual Livelihood Support

To encourage SHG households / Small & Marginal Farmers to diversify their income sources, under AGAMT-II, livelihood related infrastructure like Artisan Worksheds, Mushroom Cultivation Sheds, Sericulture Rearing Sheds, Milk Procurement Centers etc., may be constructed based on a joint demand assessment by DRDA and TNCDW / Agriculture / Horticulture / Sericulture / Animal Husbandry as the case may be. Panchayat resolution should be taken for taking up the above components.

From the total allocation, upto 10% of the fund should be utilized for the above works.

7. Selection of works / Scrutiny / Administrative Sanction / Technical Sanction / Tendering / Information Boards and Wall Paintings:

7.1 Selection of works:

The Block Level Committee consisting of the following members shall finalize the works to be taken up in the Village Panchayat.

- a) Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats)
- b) Block Development Officer (Block Panchayats)
(for panchayat union assets/M.I tank)
- c) Assistant Engineer (Rural Development) / Block Engineer of the concerned Block.
- d) Village Panchayat President concerned

All works shortlisted by the Selection Committee should be approved by a Special Grama Sabha. The proposals for Administrative Sanction should be prepared Panchayat-wise and sent to the Additional Collector (Dev)/Project Director DRDA duly signed by the above block level committee. 100% site inspection shall be done by the Assistant Engineer (Rural Development), Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat) before estimate preparation and forwarding the proposal to DRDA for scrutiny and according Administrative Sanction.

7.2. Scrutiny of works / Sanction of works:

The District Collectors shall, on getting the proposals for Administrative Sanction under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam -II (AGAMT-II) depute officials to test check the need and genuineness of the works identified and correctness of the estimates prepared. The District Collector shall himself /herself inspect 100% of rural water bodies works and 50% Convergence works. For the rest of the work the District Collector shall himself /herself inspect at least 5% of the works before according Administrative Sanction. The Additional Collector (Dev)/Project Director, DRDA shall check at least 10% of the works, EE (RD) shall-check at least 25% of the works. The AEEs (RD)/Zonal Officers and other Assistant Director level officers shall inspect at least 50% of the works independently and check the correctness of the estimates. Thus, the District Collectors should accord Administrative Sanction after ensuring 100% super-check of all the works proposed under this Scheme.

District Collector shall ensure that all the components are taken up as per guidelines without any omission. In spite of sincere efforts if any one of the component could not be taken up, District Collector can give a sanction of upto 10% fund deviation from one component to other component in para 6 in consultation with Additional Collector (Dev)/Project Director DRDA and the Executive Engineer.

If the deviation is more than 10% of the fund, then the concurrence of the DRD&PR should be obtained. For this, a proposal shall be sent by the District Collector to Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for inter-component change of works.

7.3. Administrative Sanction

The District Collector shall accord Administrative Sanction to the works after completing 100% super check as prescribed in Para 7.2 above.

7.4. Technical Sanction

Technical sanction shall be accorded by the competent authority as per G.O. (Ms) No.203, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, and dt.20.12.2007, amendment to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (preparation of Plans and Estimates for works and mode and conditions of Contracts) Rules 2007 and G.O.No.54, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR.1) Department, dated 22.5.2014.

7.5. Tendering

- i) The works under AGAMT-II Scheme will be executed following the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998 and Rules, 2000. Table-I of Notification-II in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Preparation of Plans and Estimate of works and mode and conditions of contracts) Rules, 2007 vide G.O. (Ms) No.203, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, dt.20.12.2007 will be followed for tendering.
- ii) The Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat) shall be the Tender Inviting Authority for all the works. The guidelines prescribed in the G.O. (Ms) No.203, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (PR-1)

Department, dated 20.12.2007 will be followed for Inviting and Accepting the Tender.

- iii) e -Tendering should be followed for the works under AGAMT-II.

7.6. Information Boards and Wall Paintings:

Details of the works taken up along with the estimated cost has to be exhibited in all the habitations with an Information Board.

Wall Paintings should be provided in 5 prominent places in each Village Panchayat in public gathering places.

8. Negative List / Prohibited works:

The following works cannot be taken up under Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II:

- 1) Construction of Office and residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, including Public Sector Undertakings, Co-operatives and Societies (except those specifically permitted in these guidelines)
- 2) All maintenance and repair works.
- 3) Purchase of all movable items, equipments and furniture.
- 4) Any work in Government aided and Self-financing Schools and Colleges.
- 5) Assets for individuals/family benefits.
- 6) All works involving commercial establishments/units.
- 7) Grant and loans, contribution to any Central and State/UT Relief Funds
- 8) Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
- 9) Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works.
- 10) All revenue and recurring expenditure
- 11) Works within the places of religious worship and on land belonging to or owned by religious faiths/groups. (except those specifically permitted in these guidelines)
- 12) Gravel/WBM roads (roads upto BT standard only should be taken up).
- 13) Installation of Sodium Vapour/ High Mast Lights/ CFLs/ Tube Lights.

9. Flow of funds:

The District Collectors shall maintain a separate savings bank account and the BDO (Village Panchayats) shall maintain a separate savings bank account for the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II. There is no need to open accounts for Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II at the Village Panchayat level and it is enough if the District Collector and the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) maintain separate Bank accounts for Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II at District level and Block level respectively. In order to prevent mixing up of funds meant for one village Panchayat with that of another, the

Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) shall maintain a ledger with separate page(s) for each Village Panchayat to indicate the receipts and expenditure including interest.

10. Convergence with other Schemes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

- 1) Water Supply
- 2) Housing
- 3) Digitizing of Village Panchayat / Panchayat Union Assets
- 4) Comprehensive Livelihood activities
- 5) Roads

10.1 Water Supply:

Providing potable drinking water to the rural households is the main goal of the Government. Functional Household Tap Connections to (FHTCs) all the rural households shall be provided through Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and 15th Finance Commission. Necessary water sources will also be created under the above schemes.

Water budget should be prepared for these panchayats.

10.2. Housing

Providing permanent house to the family is the top most priority of the Government. District Administration should take all efforts to provide houses to all houseless families in the AGAMT Villages through Government schemes. Revenue Department should ensure providing land to the landless family.

10.3. Digitizing of Village Panchayat/Panchayat Union Assets and Water Bodies

The following assets should be digitized by PRI.

- a) Poramboke land vested with Village Panchayats
- b) Land owned by Village panchayats / Panchayat Union.
- c) All other assets of the Village Panchayats/Panchayat Union.
- d) Caste name should be removed from name of the street, habitation after getting resolution from the Grama Sabha.

10.4. Comprehensive Livelihood Activities:

- Strengthening of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) of SHGs, PLFs, VPRCs and attaining saturation in SHG formation.
- Proper training should be provided to manage the CBOs by themselves.
- All the SHGs, Community based Organisations should follow e-book keeping in AGAMT-II Village Panchayats.
- Maximum number of SHGs should be provided with Income Generation activity to uplift their livelihood activities.

- Based on the requirements, skill training and employment opportunities should be created for atleast 10 persons in these village panchayats.
- Atleast 10 Plumber/Electrician/Carpenter/Mason should be trained.
- Atleast 10 enterprises of SHGs should be created.
- All the livelihood activities of TNSRLM, Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP) should be taken up on saturation mode.
- MIS for tracking the progress of trained youth should be enabled in these villages.
- Bank linkages should be given to all eligible SHGs and overdue and NPA accounts must be reduced by 50 % in 6 months and by 100 % in 1 year's time.
- Individual PMJDY bank accounts for all SHG members should be ensured.
- Universal coverage of Life and Accident insurance schemes are available with claim settlement mechanism.

10.5. Roads:

While taking road works under MGNREGS, PMGSY, TNRRIS, NABARD and other State and Central Schemes, AGAMT-II Villages should be given priority.

11. Convergence with line Departments.

11.1. Welfare of Differently Abled Persons Department:

- Differently Abled Certificates (National Cards) should be issued to all eligible differently abled persons in these Panchayats on a saturation mode.
- Necessary special devices also to be provided for the needed eligible differently abled persons.
- Ensure that access to Early Intervention Centres for the Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in the age group of 0 to 6 years should be made available wherever necessary.

11.2. Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department:

There will be complete convergence in geography and complementarity family in work selection with Kalaigharin All Village Integrated Agriculture Development Programme (KAVIADP / KAGOVVT) of Agriculture department. The convergence will also be enabled at an institutional level in Village Panchayats, Blocks and Districts. The priority may be given to have / adopt all schemes implementing by Agriculture / Horticulture / Animal Husbandry / Agriculture Engineering Departments in Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II Villages.

11.3. Information Technology and Digital Services Department:

The Information Technology and Digital Services Department should take steps to provide the facilities of Broadband and Wi-Fi facilities to all AGAMT villages.

- Common Service Centres to be set up in all Village Panchayats through TACTV, VPRCs, PLFs and TNeGA.
- E-literacy of citizens may be facilitated in convergence with TNCDW and Education department.
- Facilitate 100% access to internet and mobile connectivity during implementation period of AGAMT-II in the village.

11.4. Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department:

- Under Poshan Abhiyan, significant reduction in malnutrition (stunting/wasting) among children below the age of 6, and providing supplementary nutrition to adolescent girls, pregnant woman and lactating mothers is of top priority. Reducing the prevalence of Anaemia among women and girl children is another objective.

Support will be provided under AGAMT in Village Panchayats to achieve these objectives by provision of

1. Nutri-Garden nurseries to propagate cultivation of Greens and other plants with micro-nutrients.
 2. Kitchen Shed to all noon meal centres should be provided in convergence with Central/State schemes.
 3. All Anganwadi Centres should be provided with Building and other infrastructure facilities.
- In addition, Village Panchayats will ensure that they become Child Friendly Panchayats ensuring total prevention of child labour and child marriage
 - Village Panchayats will work with District Child Protection Officer and Police Officials and awareness of "POCSO" Act should be created using Self Help Groups.

11.5. Revenue and Disaster Management Department:

- All social security schemes like Old Age Pension, Destitute Widow Pension, Destitute Agricultural Labourers Pension Schemes for all eligible persons on principles of saturation mode.
- Every eligible person should be given facilities provided by the Government.
- Ensure 100% doorstep delivery of the ST certificates to Eligible schedule tribes.
- All eligible landless people should be provided with house site pattas.

- Various Social Security Schemes of the Union and State Government (including Labour Welfare Boards) may be taken up on saturation basis.

11.6. Animal Husbandry/Dairying Department:

- Enhancing livestock based livelihoods through better management practices and well-planned linkages with Milk Procurement Agencies.
- Conducting Market Fairs in villages with high goat population, special efforts to stall rearing, better goat rearing techniques like deworming, salt-licks, etc., may be promoted. Goat markets may be created wherever location is feasible.
- Creation of Fodder silos.
- Establishment and functioning of animal healthcare facilities
- Milk producer's societies in uncovered areas with milch animals should be formed and procurement through milk dairy societies should be ensured wherever feasible.
- Small scale dairy processing coupled with marketing of such produce may be promoted.

11.7. Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department

- Fish Marketing Society should be established in all AGAMT-II Village Panchayats Coastal areas.
- Efforts must be taken to ensure insurance to boat, engine and other assets of fisher-men.
- On-shore Facilities must be taken up on saturation mode during the implementation period. Facilities like Auction shed, Fish net mending shed, Fish-Drying yard, extension of wharfs etc., and Off-shore Facilities which are in need and feasible may be sanctioned on priority.
- Wherever Farm Ponds are constructed, fish spawn for inland fisheries like Rohu, GIFT Tilapia etc., must be supplied to farmers to promote integrated farming.
- Rearing of Aquarium and Ornamental fishes may be promoted to fisheries through Fisheries University and KVKs.

11.8. Health and Family Welfare Department:

- Universal coverage of Chief Ministers Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme.
- Universal Vaccination coverage.
- 100% Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) survey should be done with follow up arrangements.
- 100% immunization should be done.
- 100% institutional delivery.

11.9. School Education Department:

- 100% enrollment in primary and upper primary school.
- Zero drop out till 10th Standard should be ensured.
- 100% retention in 10th standard especially in girls.
- Setting up of Smart Class room in every primary/ middle class school.
- 100% pass achievement in 10th and 12th Std.
- Learning outcomes of the children could be measured in Language and Arithmetic skills.

11.10. Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department:

- Conduct of Village Level, Block Level and District Level sports meet in Village Panchayats with Nehru Yuvakendra.
- A State Level Sports meet may also be conducted.
- Yoga training should also be given in all Village Panchayats.

11.11. Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department:

- Documentation must be done about the history, natural and cultural heritage of the village through a participative method, in order to develop a sense of identity and pride in the history and heritage of the village.
- Important historical events, Fairs and festival, cultural events, birthdays of freedom fighters, prominent secular personalities belonging to the village will be listed out and discussed in the Grama Sabha and a Village Day may be declared along with Grama Sabha and Panchayat Resolution.
- Based on the study, Village Day can be celebrated with Display Boards for dissemination, events to celebrate the Village Day every year.

11.12. Bank and Post Office:

- Lead Bank District Managers may identify areas not covered by Banks and take measures to cover through Branches / Banking Correspondent.
- Wherever Banking Correspondents are extending services, their adequacy and frequency must be checked and if necessary additional Bank Correspondents may be engaged (particularly with respect to Pension disbursement to remote habitations).
- Enrolment camps for UIDAI (Aadhar) cards should be conducted wherever necessary.
- 100% Financial Inclusion (Bank accounts, Life and Accident Insurance, Micro Credit) to all priority families using TIPPS data base of TNCDW/ AAY data base of PDS.
- Unorganised labourers should be brought under Pension and Insurance schemes

11.13. Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department:

- Ensure 100% door step delivery of ST certificates to eligible tribal families on saturation/ time-bound mode.
- It should also be ensured that each SC/ST family/family members are having Aadhar card, Old Age Pension, Family Pension, PDS Smart card, Voter ID as per eligibility.

11.14. Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Department

- Creating of atleast three entrepreneurs in each AGAMT-II village through various schemes like Mudra Loan Yojana Scheme, Needs, Stand up India and PMEGP.

11.15. Co-operation, Food, Consumer Protection Department:

- Ensure 100% physical verification of AAY card and PDS smart card.
- Atleast 10% new members to be added to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) wherever possible.
- Atleast 10% medium and long term loans to land development and other livelihood activities.
- Ensuring 100% repayment of loans of cooperative loans.

11.16. Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department

- All AGAMT-II Village Panchayats should be audited for prevalence of child Labour and during the implementation period in the village, it must be brought to status of 100% Child Labour free Village Panchayat.
- All Unorganized labourers must be brought under the respective Labour Welfare Boards.
- Unauthorized workers such as Construction worker, Migrant worker, Gig & Platform worker, Domestic worker, Agricultural worker and Other unauthorized worker should be enrolled in e-Shram.

12. State Level Monitoring Committee:

For the purpose of dovetailing of schemes and activities of different State level Departments in AGAMT-II villages as proposed above and for monitoring the progress, a State Level Committee is formed. The Committee will meet whenever necessary, take stock of the progress and problems provide guidance to the implementing agencies for effective implementation of this scheme at State Level.

The State Level Monitoring committee will comprise of the following:

Chairman	Chief Secretary to Government
Member Secretary	Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

Members	1. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department. 2. Secretary to Government, Welfare of Differently Abled Persons Department 3. Agricultural Production Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department. 4. Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar And Tribal Welfare Department 5. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Animal Husbandary, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department 6. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, BC, MBC & Minorities Welfare Department 7. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Co-operation, Food & Consumer Protection Department 8. Principal Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department 9. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department 10. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department 11. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department 12. Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department 13. Principal Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department. 14. Secretary to Government, Information Technology and Digital Services Department. 15. Secretary to Government, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department. 16. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Energy Department. 17. Principal Secretary to Government, Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department. 18. Managing Director, TNCDW.
Member Convener	Commissioner, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department.

13. District Level Monitoring Committee:

For the purpose of dovetailing of schemes and activities of different District level Departments in AGAMT-II villages as proposed above and for monitoring the progress, a District Level Committee is formed. The first District Level meeting of the committee should be convened within 1 week on issue of the Government order. Block and Village Panchayat meeting should be convened within 2nd week on issue of the Government order. The Committee will meet once in a month, take stock of

the progress and problems and provide guidance to the implementing agencies for effective implementation at District Level.

The District committee will comprise of the following:

Chairman	District Collector
Member Secretary	Project Director, DRDA
Members	1. Project Officer Mahalir Thittam 2. District Revenue Officer 3. Executive Engineer (RD) 4. Superintending Engineer/EE (TNEB) 5. Superintending Engineer/EE (TWAD) 6. Superintending Engineer/EE (PWD)/WRO Wing 7. Deputy Director (Horticulture) 8. Deputy Director (Health Services) 9. Joint Director/Dy. Director (Veterinary) 10. Joint Director/Dy. Director (Agriculture) 11. District Supply Officer 12. Joint Registrar of Co-operative 13. District Differently Abled welfare Officer 14. District Information Officer, NIC 15. District Social Welfare Officer 16. Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme) 17. Joint Director, Fisheries 18. Joint Director, Medical services 19. Chief Educational Officer 20. Project Officer (ICDS) 21. District Sports Officer 22. Executive Engineer (Agricultural Engineering) 23. Executive Engineer, TAWDEVA (wherever present) 24. Lead Bank Manager 25. District Labour Welfare Officer 26. General Manager (District Industries Center) 27. District AdiDravidar Welfare Officer 28. District Backward Class Welfare Officer

14. Documentation:

The District Collector should document various processes of the Scheme implementation starting from selection of works to completion of works. Documenting the works with photographs, video etc., before, during and after implementation should be prepared for comparison and impact studies of the scheme at a later date and also for payment of bills. Success stories of community based infrastructure has to be prepared. 2% of the total allocation should be utilized for Admin cost, survey, preparatory activities, documentation and other Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

15. AGAMT-II Awards:

The District which performs the best in effective implementation of AGAMT-II Scheme and pooling the convergence amount of Rural Development & other departments will be awarded under AGAMT-II. Special weightage will be given during evaluation to those districts/villages which have achieved the convergence outcomes/ Indicators prescribed in para 10 & 11.

Awards will be given to the best three performing districts and ten Village Panchayats at State Level.

At the District level, three best performing Blocks and three Village Panchayats will be recognized and awarded.

The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj will decide the amount for Awards based on the Savings Amount in the Scheme at the end of the financial year.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is empowered to modify the guidelines of Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II, whenever necessary, in consultation with the Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

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ANNEXURE – I

Executive Instructions for the Implementation of Renovation of Ponds and Ooranies in Rural areas under AGAMT II for the year 2022-23

- i) **Use of Machinery :** Unlike other schemes, under this scheme use of machinery is permitted for rendering quicker and more thorough execution. A log book for machineries deployed shall be maintained mandatorily to calculate the number of working hours of the machineries. The log book has to be verified by the concerned Assistant Engineer, Assistant Executive engineer and other District level officers have to attest the log book during their inspections.
- ii) **Design of work :** AGAMT-II pond works must have a distinctive design. Deepening of the pond should be taken up till the removal of the silt is complete. A minimum depth of 2 metres beyond the existing depth should be dug up to ensure substantial retention of water in the Pond/Oorani and further deepening of the pond may also be encouraged if there is a possibility of this as per the lithology of the site. The dug-up earth should be deposited on the outer bank of the pond and consolidated to prevent erosion of the bund and to also avoid the desilted earth entering the pond again during rainy season.
- iii) **Desilting of Channels :** Desilting of inlet and outlet channels of the Pond/Oorani should be taken up simultaneously along with the desilting of Pond / Oorani. Proper gradient of the inlet and outlet channels is to be maintained while carrying out the desilting work to maintain the proper direction of water flow. The field engineers must guide the machinery operators so as to carry out desilting works properly without affecting the original profile.
- iv) **Bathing Ghat :** A bathing ghat, on the most widely used side, must be provided wherever needed. New bathing ghats may be constructed if found necessary. Revetment works may be carried out on both the sides of the bathing ghat. Repair works may also be taken in the inlet, outlet and bathing ghat if necessary. A silt trap is to be provided immediately just before the inlet to arrest the accumulation of the silt.
- v) **Retaining Wall :** Subject to availability of funds, one or more sides of the pond may be provided with retaining walls with random rubble masonry/rough stone dry packing.
- vi) **Other facilities:** Lighting arrangements and a few concrete sitting benches may be provided along the bund of the pond wherever the pond is additionally used for recreational purposes.
- vii) **Bund :** Light and scrub jungles at bund portions and water spread areas should be cleaned before starting earthwork without leaving any residue in the site. No work should be executed upto five metres from the toe of the

bund. Separate rate should be adopted for breaking clods and sectioning the bunds. Bund to be formed as per the following:

Slope --Inner side:1.5:1

outside :2:1

Top width: 2 to 3 metres.

In order to control soil erosion on bunds Geo textile coir mat of 700 GSM may be laid with inter planted seedlings of suitable varieties. This should be executed predominantly on the weak zones of the bund slopes based on fund availability.

- viii) **Baby Pond** : Main pond should be excavated to a depth of one metre. Baby pond should be excavated to a cumulative depth of two metres. Recharge wells back filled with graded aggregates may be provided in the ponds and ooranies. A leading channel from the baby pond leading to the bathing ghat is to be constructed for utilization of water even during scarce periods.
- ix) **Dead Man** : Provision for the desilting work of the inlet and outlet channels should also be made such that a comprehensive single estimate is prepared. Dead man is to be formed to verify the depth of the earthwork excavation carried out by the measurement and check measurement officers. The dead man, either has to be removed or its quantity has to be deducted from the measured quantity. Excavated earth is to be deposited on the top and the outside of the bund , and not to the inner side so as to avoid the sliding of such deposited earth back into the tank.
- x) **Boundary Stones** : Boundary stones must be provided at outer edge of the bund in accordance with the revenue records to avoid future encroachment. Oorani may be fenced using locally available material or live fencing to prevent cattle grazing. Boundary plantation along the bund and foreshore boundary shall be planted at regular interval without affecting the inflow of water from the catchments.
- xi) **Filter Chamber** : Oorani being a potable water storage structure ,water can be filtered and utilized for consumption. A layer of clay bed may be provided if the soil is found to be sandy in nature to prevent the infiltration. Filter chamber with layers of Coarse and Fine aggregate is to be provided in the baby pond. Filtered water from the baby pond should be channeled to the ring well outside the Oorani through a leading channel and can be pumped out for utilization. This is to be provided wherever necessary and can be carried out using funds dovetailed from other schemes.

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ANNEXURE – II

Executive Instructions for the Implementation of Renovation of Minor Irrigation Tank (M.I Tank) in Rural areas under AGAMT-II for the year 2022-23

Selection and Prioritization of MI Tanks

- i. Before commencing with the selection of MI tanks, it shall be the responsibility of the BDO (BP) and the Assistant Engineer concerned to prepare an updated and correct list of MI tanks within the Block. Care should be taken so as not to omit any MI tank and also to ensure that the tanks belonging to PWD or other departments are not included in the list.
- ii. The second step is to prepare a detailed Tank Memoir consisting of all the basic data of the tank like extent of the tank, ayacut, hydraulic particulars, details of sluices & weirs etc. The preparation of Tank Memoir is mandatory for all the tanks proposed under AGAMT - II, since the Tank memoir forms the basis for the proper assessment of improvements required for a tank. Necessary provisions will be made in <http://drdpr.tn.gov.in> website to enter/update the details of the MI tanks.
- iii. In case of Panchayats having more than one M.I tank, the first priority shall be accorded for the MI Tanks with the maximum water spread area and then the list shall be further prioritised based on the higher ayacut area /recharge potential.
- iv. Tanks located in the upstream side of a system or network of tanks shall be accorded priority.
- v. The selected MI Tank shall be free from any encroachment. In case of any encroachment the tank shall be taken up for improvement only after removal of the encroachments.
- vi. MI tanks which were taken up under MGNREGS in the last two years, whether completed or ongoing, shall not be taken up under AGAMT-II. Similarly, for works taken up under MGNREGS during the current year and where the works have been commenced, the same shall not be proposed under AGAMT-II.
- vii. MI Tanks proposed under AGAMT-II subject to the above conditionality, shall be deleted from the MGNREGS Shelf of Projects 2022-23.

Preparation of Estimates

After the selection and finalization of the MI Tank, detailed estimate shall be prepared by the engineers concerned after thorough field inspection.

Prior to commencement of preparation of estimates, a detailed Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) shall be carried out involving the local community. The BDO (BP), AE, VAO, Village Panchayat President, Local Ward Member, SHG women, members of farmers association shall be involved in this exercise. A Transect walk should be carried covering the periphery of the tank, water spread area, Tank Bund

and at the location of Sluice(s) and Weirs. Photographs of the same should be submitted along with proposal and should also be part of the Detailed Project Report.

The important points to be covered during the above exercise includes,

- A holistic assessment of the status of the various components of the MI tank.
- The types of interventions or improvements required to be carried out.
- Identification and marking of boundary of the tank as per the actual extent in the FMB sketch.
- Boundary stones shall also be fixed to clearly delineate the extent of the tank and to avoid any encroachments in the future.
- The FMB sketch and other details that may be required for the preparation of project report shall be collected from the VAO during this exercise.

Complete documentation of the PRA exercise shall be made along with summary of conclusions arrived and actions initiated.

After completion of the PRA exercise topographical survey of the tank shall be carried out using Auto levels/Total Station etc. First the reference bench marks shall be established. Tank Bund Level (TBL), Full Tank Level (FTL), Maximum Water Level (MWL) shall be marked on the relevant places. The cost towards carrying out topographical survey and preparation of detailed project report can be included in the project cost itself. The cost norms will be fixed by CRD & PR.

The total quantity of silt to be excavated from the tank is to be assessed in the first instance. The depth of silt shall be assessed judiciously, ensuring that there will be no depletion of tank storage after de-siltation, particularly in sandy / highly permeable bed soil areas. Trial pits up to silt depth of the tank bed upto original ground strata may be taken at every 100 meters interval, depending upon the size of the Tank bed. If the tank is full of water, tentative quantity shall not be proposed. The tank shall be taken up later after depletion of water duly assessing the actual quantities. Pre-levels must be verified by AEE (RD) before execution. The excavation of de-siltation bed may be in uniform gradient between FTL contour and sluice sill level contour.

Contour survey with a 10m x 10m grid shall be carried out covering the entire water spread area. Water spread area shall be as per the extent of fore shore (submergence) water area at Full Tank level (FTL).

This shall be followed by carrying out levels of the cross and longitudinal sections of the Tank Bund at an interval of 30m.

The Contour map should be plotted to the required scale and the quantum of earth work to be done shall be worked out based on the current storage capacity and the original storage capacity.

Similarly, the quantum of earth work required to be deposited on the tank bund to restore it to its original cross section should be assessed.

In the case of sluice(s) and weirs, necessary provisions shall be made for repair or reconstruction as the case may be. Bund protection works shall be taken up purely on need basis considering the history of the tank.

Number of sluices, types, location in the bund, sill level and their effective working conditions, etc., should be analyzed and proposed in the DPR.

The grid points shall be marked on the ground using standard pegs which shall be kept undisturbed till the verification by AEE/EE (RD). The earth work so assessed shall be verified by the Assistant Executive Engineer (RD) by carrying out levels independently on random grid points to verify the genuineness of the pre-levels. AEE (RD) shall verify the pre-levels of all the tanks proposed under his/her jurisdiction.

Apart from restoring the tank bed to its original levels, provision for dead storage in the form of trenches running parallel to the bund at a distance of 10m from the toe of the bund shall be provided. The size of the trenches shall be decided based on the inspection by the AEE (RD) and EE (RD). However, the overall quantum of earth work shall not exceed 60% of the cost of rehabilitation of the tank.

The contour mapping, details of pre-levels, earth work calculation sheet etc duly certified by the Assistant Executive Engineer (Rural Development) and Assistant Engineer (Rural Development) shall be submitted to the Executive Engineer (Rural Development)/ Project Director (DRDA) for verification. These shall also be verified randomly by Additional Directors of Rural Development/Chief Engineer/Superintend Engineer(Rural Development). Only after these verifications have been completed proposals shall be sent to District Collector for Administrative Sanction.

The following provision shall be made in the estimate:

- a) Jungle Clearance for the entire area of the tank.
- b) Desilting/Deepening of the tank based on contour levels.
- c) Repair or Reconstruction of, inlet sections, sluice(s) and weirs
- d) Restoring the bund to its original cross section.
- e) Provision for bund protective works on need basis.

Desilting/Deepening of Inlet/Outlet channels should be taken up separately under MGNREGS.

Detailed Estimates should be prepared before submission of proposals and there shall be no rough costing based on approximations. Only after preparation of detailed estimates and vetting by competent officers as indicated in these guidelines, proposals shall be sent to District Collector for according Administrative Sanction.

The estimate cost should be worked out based on field conditions and exact cost should be indicated.

Under any circumstances the total cost of rehabilitation of MI tanks shall not exceed Rs.25.00 lakhs. Further, out of the total estimate cost, the material component work shall not be less than 25%.

The following shall form part of the Detailed Project Report for the Desilting of MI tanks:

- Detailed specification report/ Technical note.
- Tank Memoir containing the Hydraulic particulars of the MI tank.
- Trial pit particulars.
- FMB Sketch.

- Working Drawing for Sluice and weirs
- Longitudinal Section and Cross Section of the tank bund.
- Pre-measurement particulars and contour drawings (coloured) of the proposed site should compulsorily be part of the estimate.
- Earthwork calculation sheet.
- Reduced levels to be furnished wherever necessary.
- Certificate specifying that the proposed work has not been executed for the past one year in under any Government Scheme.
- Photos of all the components taken up in the estimate. The photos of the inlet channel, outlet channel, inlet and outlet, proposed deepening site, section of the bunds with or without revetment, etc.,
- Rate Analysis
 - Detailed estimate
 - Abstract estimate.

Implementation of works

1. Jungle Clearance shall be done on the entire extent of water spread area and the same shall be disposed of properly away from the site. Heavy Jungle shall be uprooted completely without leaving any stumps with machinery. In the case of karuvel trees etc proper auctioning shall be done by following due procedures and the sale proceeds shall be remitted to the Panchayat Union / Village panchayat accounts.
2. Depth of excavation shall be done upto the original levels and shall be pre-marked at site before commencement of earth work.
3. Reference Bench marks shall be established on both directions of the tank to cross verify the depth of excavation.
4. After establishing the reference bench marks and pre-marking of site necessary clearance shall be obtained from the AEE (RD) and EE (RD) before commencement of earth work excavation.
5. 'Dead men' (*Thandoos*) should be left at proper intervals to verify the depth of excavation.
6. Hourly log of the earth moving machinery shall be maintained and should be produced at the time of inspection, by the AEE/EE/PD, DRDA and SQM's.
7. Stage clearance shall be obtained from AEE (RD) and EE(RD) after completion of about 50% of the earth work.
8. Conveyance of Earth outside the tank is strictly prohibited and any violation would lead to Disciplinary action.
9. The Jungle growth, bushes, roots, on the upstream and downstream slopes of the bund shall be removed completely.

10. Further, a small island may be created in the MI Tank and native trees shall be planted for attracting birds to support bio-diversity.
11. Proper benching of the existing slope should be done for effective bonding of the fresh earth placed over the old embankment. The Dimensioning of benches shall normally be 30 cm x 30 cm or 45 cm x 45 cm or more.
12. During earth filling on the bunds, extra width of 30 cm or more is to be laid to ensure full compaction of designed section. Provision of this extra earth fill, and its later trimming to the designed slope, and its re – use is to be made in the cost estimate.
13. Compaction of earth fill in layers over the bund shall be done to 95 % Proctor density. Mechanised compacting equipments such as power rollers, vibratory rollers, plate compactors shall be used taking considering the top width of the bund.
14. Rear slope of the earthen bund may be protected by suitable grass cover (turfing) to prevent rain erosion.
15. The top width and both side slopes shall be based on the height of the bund and the nature of soil. The cross section of the bund shall be as per the data available in the Tank memoir.
16. Surplus weir should be checked for any leakages or damages in the body wall or downstream apron etc. Joints in the masonry wall should be thoroughly cleaned and pointed using CM 1:3 mortar.
17. In case the damage is severe then it may be taken up for reconstruction.
18. The wing walls on the upstream and downstream of the surplus weir shall also be taken up for repair or reconstruction as the case may be.
19. Repair of Leakages or replacement of Plug & Rod may be done. In case if the sluice structure is damaged the reconstruction may be taken up.
20. Photo graphs shall be taken every day before start of the works and after completion of the day's work at the time of earth work excavation. The photographs should clearly indicate the work done at the site on the particular day.
21. Quality control registers shall be maintained and all prescribed tests shall be recorded.

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ANNEXURE – III**Design Criteria for laying the cement concrete pavement under AGAMT II for the year 2022-23**

- 1) The riding surface of the cement concrete pavement should be laid by taking into account the floor levels of the houses in order to ensure that the surface run-off does not enter into the residential units.
- 2) Both sides of cement concrete pavement should be filled up with unscreened gravel as this avoids stagnation of water on both sides and prevents breaking of edges apart from preventing skidding of two wheelers and pedestrians. Gentle camber must be provided so that the water may drain easily.
- 3) Cross drainage provision must be given to avoid water logging and stagnation on the sides of the pavement.
- 4) Dummy duct with a pipe provision may be provided wherever necessary.
- 5) Expansion joints should be provided at an interval of about five meters (5m) with bituminous pad.

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