



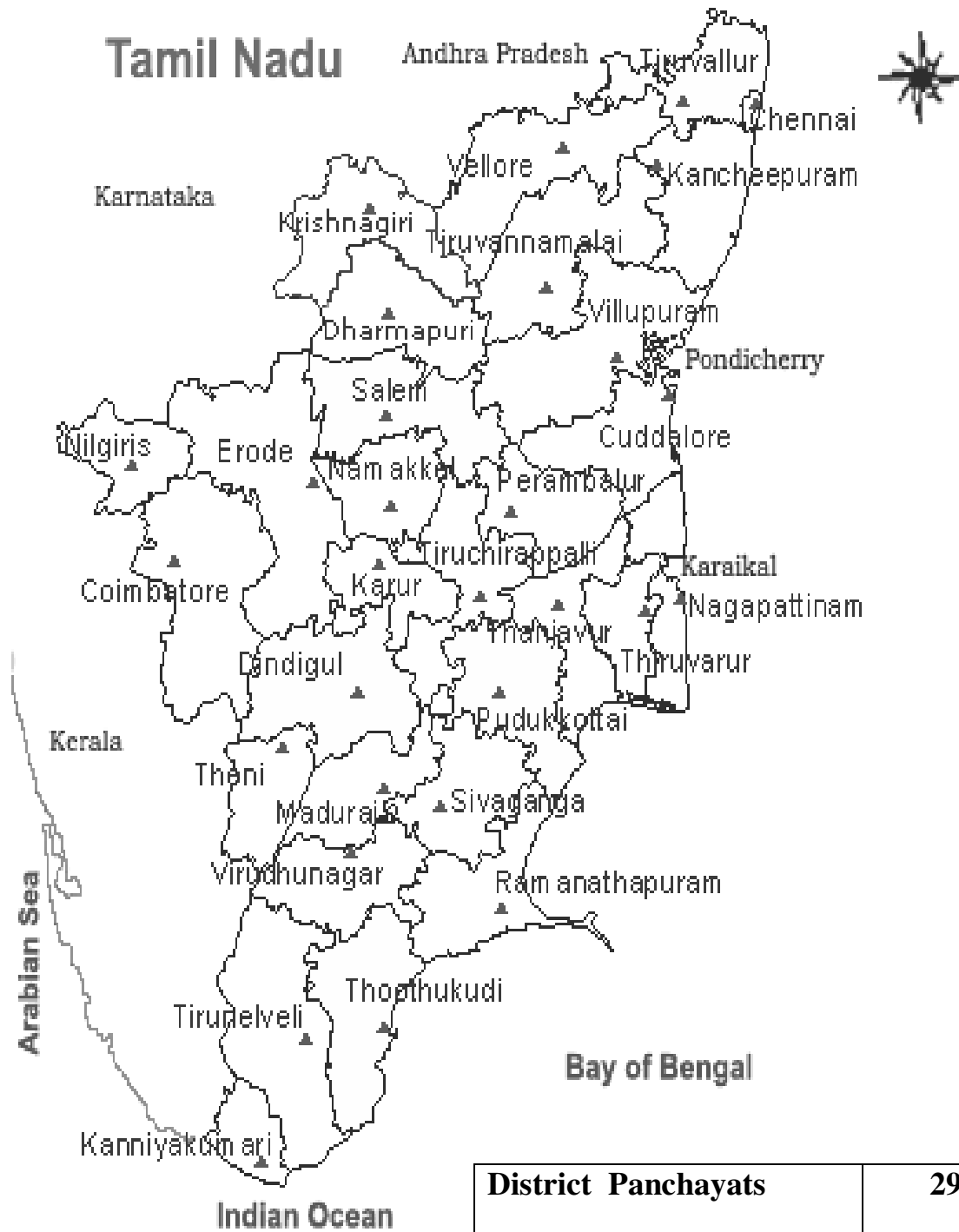
**Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department,
Government of Tamil Nadu**

Proposal Submitted to

**Ministry of Panchayat Raj,
Government of India**

under

Rastrya Gram Swaraj Yojana



District Panchayats	29
Intermediary Panchayats	385
Village Panchayats	12618

Tamil Nadu – at a glance

		As per 2001 census (in Lakhs)	
Population (in lakhs)		Tamil Nadu	India
Total		624	10270
Male		314	5313
Female		310	4957
Rural		349	7425
Urban		275	2845
Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population		19.0	16.2
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population		1.0	8.2
Density of population (Persons per Sq.km)		480	325
Number of females per 1000 males		987	933
Percentage of rural population to total population		56.0	72.3
Literacy Rate (Percentage)	Over all	73.5	65.4
	Male	82.4	75.9
	Female	64.4	54.2
Birth Rate (Per thousand)		18.5	24.8
Death Rate (Per thousand)		7.7	8.9
Infant Mortality rate (per thousand live births)		44	64

INTRODUCTION:

Tamil Nadu has the local governments since Vedic ages. In ancient times it was far more widespread, more real and successful than in the days of British rule. Historically, Tamil Nadu has promoted the democratic decentralization of powers to strengthen the community governance. The epigraphic evidence in Uthiramerur, dating back to 921 A.D (during the rule of Paranthaga Chola) is the evidence of the highly autonomous system of local self-Governments in Tamil Nadu.

This Government is committed to devolve more functions and responsibilities to the Panchayat Raj Institutions, so that these institutions are empowered and become more vibrant bodies. The Activity Mapping has been done as per the orders issued by the Government, based on recommendations of various Committees constituted by the Government.

Initiatives of Govt of Tamil Nadu

The Government of Tamil Nadu in the process of democratic decentralization in the State has taken up the following steps:

- Enactment of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994 and subsequent Amendments
- Conduct of Elections to the Rural Local Bodies
- Devolution of Powers, functions and responsibilities to the rural local bodies
- Financial devolution (State Finance Commission recommendations, Central Finance Commission recommendations, Incentive and Equalization grants and other sources)
- Conduct of State level Workshops, Seminars at the State/District levels to have a consensus on various policy decisions.
- Coordinating various agencies including donor agencies for resource mobilization in the context of capacity building of the PRIs and the functionaries in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- Organization of state/regional/ district level training programmes for all the three tiers, with periodical updating by SIRD and the five RIRDs.
- Training Needs Assessment of the PRIs and the Functionaries, through State level and regional level workshops.
- Preparation of Training Modules by a State Level Core Committee and validation of the same through State level Workshops.
- Facilitating social audit by encouraging people to take part in their own development, by participating Gram Sabha Meetings.

- Updating the Panchayat Manual and other guidelines for better implementation of the provisions of the Act.
- Preparedness for the training to the newly elected representatives and functionaries in their day-to-day functions for better delivery system.

Devolution

Functions

This Government is committed to ensuring that the PRIs become vibrant institutions as local self-governments.

The Government constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Thiru L.C. Jain, Member, State Planning Commission, Tamilnadu in 1996 to give recommendations on the entrustment of powers to the three tiers of Panchayats. The Committee submitted its report to the Government in April, 1997.

Many of the recommendations of the Committee have been crystallized into action for empowering the Panchayats. Apart from the Rural Development Department, various sectoral departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Social Welfare, Revenue, Khadi and Village Industries, Education, Health and Family Welfare, Adi-Dravidar Welfare, Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection, have issued Government Orders for devolution of functions in their respective spheres to the three tiers of Panchayats.

After the first phase of entrustment of powers, Government constituted a High Level Committee in November, 1997 under the Chairmanship of Thiru.Ko.Si.Mani, the then Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration with experienced persons including sitting MLAs of various political parties as members of the Committee to recommend additional devolution of powers to the Panchayats.

This High Level Committee submitted its report on 11.1.1999 with 1209 recommendations to the Government. The Government accepted 718 recommendations and issued orders for implementation.

This Government have announced on the floor of the Assembly in 2006 that a High Level Committee will be constituted for further devolution of powers, functions and functionaries to PRIs. Following this announcement, this Government have constituted High Level Committee

in Oct 2006, under the Chairmanship of Thiru.M.K.Stalin, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development and Local Administration.

Constitution of DPC in all Districts of Tamil Nadu
(G.O Ms. No. 13, RD & PR (C4) Dept Dated: 9.02.2007)

The ordinary elections to the rural local bodies were held during Oct 2006. Soon after, this Government has constituted District Planning Committee in Government Order No. 13, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (C4) Department, Dated: 9.02. 2007.

Roles and functions of District Planning Committee in Tamil Nadu
(G.O Ms. No. 119, RD & PR (C4) Dept Dated: 15.9.2006)

This Government has issued orders specifying the roles and functions of the District Planning Committee in regard to District Planning;

- The District Planning Committee has to collect all such information related to the natural /human resources. This information is to be analyzed and to be made available in web site. District Resource Maps may be prepared for the purpose of analyzing the resources of the District.
- All the Welfare schemes/projects prepared by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Municipal Administration Department and the other line departments are to be complied. The District Planning Committee may prepare a District Development Plan based on the guidelines issued by the State Government.
- The spatial planning may be done in places where Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Municipal Administration Department under take the development works. Further, the DPC may co-ordinate sharing of water, natural resources and infrastructure facilities and to assist in protection of environment.
- The District Planning Committee has to identify the negative forces that preventing the development of the district and to prepare Action Plans on the District specific schemes and projects which would accelerate the development.
- To monitor the progress made in all the developmental programmes including the centrally sponsored programmes.

Finances

- Village Panchayat President is the Executive Authority of the Village Panchayat
- Village Panchayat can propose Plans/works to Grama Sabha for approval
- Decide on the works to be taken from the untied funds with approval of Grama Sabha
- Village Panchayat can take up the works up to Rs.1,00,000 without outside sanction.
- Operating the accounts jointly with the Vice-President
- Village Panchayat may spend Rs.2000/- at a time and up to Rs.5000/- in a year, without any estimate, but with the approval of the Village Panchayat.
- Village Panchayat may engage a chartered engineer, for execution of works up to Rs.1,00,000/- under General Funds.
- Panchayat Unions can take up works upto Rs.5,00,000/- without outside sanction.
- District Panchayat can take up works upto Rs.5,00,000/- works without outside sanction.
- The Panchayats can obtain loans
- The inter-panchayat lending is also made possible

Functionaries

- Village Panchayat President is the Executive Authority of the Village Panchayat
- He is assisted by a Village Panchayat Clerk (fulltime basis) in regular scale of pay.
- The present Government has appointed Makkal Nala Paniyalargal (Peoples' Welfare Worker) one per every Village Panchayat to assist the Village Panchayat Presidents. This is in addition to the Panchayat Assistants who are already in position.
- Engage a chartered engineer, for execution of works up to Rs.1,00,000/- under General Funds.

Grama Sabhas made more vibrant

- There shall be a Grama Sabha for every village panchayat
- The Grama Sabha shall meet at least twice a year but six months shall not intervene between any two meetings.
- Every meeting of the Grama Sabha shall be convened by the president of the Village Panchayat.
- If the president fails to convene the meeting of the Grama Sabha, the Inspector shall convene the meeting.
- The mandatory meetings to be held on Jan - 26th , May - 1st , Aug 15th , Oct. 2nd every year, apart from their own meetings, as per the need.
- The Government may by notification, entrust to the Gram Sabha such other functions as may be specified
- The village panchayat shall give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions of the Grama Sabha.
- The Grama Saba shall meet at a public place within the jurisdiction of the Village panchayat in each of the ward by rotation on the date appointed by the President of the Village Panchayat or as the case may be, by the Inspector at 11.00 am on any working day
- No meeting shall be held on any public holiday, unless specifically notified.
- No subject shall be taken up for deliberation at a meeting of the Grama Sabha unless there be present the number of members specified.
- The attendance of the members of the Grama Sabha meeting shall cause to be recorded in a register maintained for the purpose by the Presiding Officer of the Meeting. The Presiding Officer shall arrange to record the proceedings of the meeting by means of photographs

<i>Population</i>	<i>Quorum for the meeting</i>
Up to 500	50
501 to 3,000	100
3001 to 10,000	200
above 10,000	300

Provided that out of the quorum specified, one third shall be women members and the SC / ST members shall be in the same proportion to the quorum as the population of the SC/ST bears to the total population of the Village panchayat

Panchayat Raj Institutions in Tamil Nadu

Category of Reservation	Total No. of seats	seats reserved for women	% women	seats reserved for SCs	% SCs	seats reserved for STs	% STs
I. District Panchayats							
District Panchayat Chairpersons	29	10	34%	7	24%	0	0%
District Panchayat Ward Members	656	226	34%	154	23%	8	1%
Sub total	685	236		161		8	
II. Block Panchayats							
Panchayat Union Council Chairpersons	385	140	36%	87	23%	4	1%
Panchayat Union Ward Members	6570	2302	35%	1534	23%	64	1%
Sub total	6955	2442		1621		68	
III. Village Panchayats							
Village Panchayat Presidents	12,618	4275	34%	3143	25%	156	1%
Village Panchayat Ward Members	97458	32638	33%	24630	25%	983	1%
Sub total	110,076	36913		27773		1139	
Total	117,716	39,591		29,555		1,215	

Details on BGRF and Non-BGRF Districts:

Level	BGRF	Non-BGRF	Total
District	5	24	29
Blocks	68	317	385
Village Panchayats	2726	9892	12618

Sensitization Training for all the Village Panchayat Presidents

The Government of Tamilnadu is determined to devolve of functions and funds to the rural local bodies as per the States mandate. Tamil Nadu is one among the states, where the entire constitutional provisions in the process of democratic decentralization. The elections to rural local bodies in Tamilnadu were held in October 2006 and the newly elected Village Panchayat Presidents assumed their office on 25th of October 2006. The village Panchayat President is also the executive authority in the Village Panchayat.

It is expected that 80% of elected Panchayat Presidents are likely to be new comers, due to the reservation and rotation policies, they need to be properly oriented on the Panchayat Raj Institutions, their duties, roles and responsibilities and implementation of various schemes. The objective of the orientation training is to equip the participants with adequate knowledge in the areas of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development and make them aware of the provisions of the Constitution, Act, rules, scheme, guidelines, circulars, etc.,

In the circumstances, the Govt. of Tamilnadu has initiated a 2-day orientation training to all the newly elected Panchayat Presidents at various venues in the districts with effect from 15.11.2006. The first day of the training will cover Panchayat Raj and the second day will be devoted to scheme implementation. The number of participants may vary between 80-120 and the venues have been fixed taking a central location of the participating blocks into account. This sensitization programme will be over by the end of Nov.2006, covering all most all the Village Panchayat Presidents.

A TOT for the State level training team was conducted during 8th and 9th at SIRD and networking of resource persons at all the venues. Apart from the SIRD faculties, all faculties of ETCs eminent Village Panchayat Presidents, Panchayat Union Chairperson, Retired Officers of R.D. Department and other

Resource Persons were drafted by SIRD and sessions were handled by them at the 124 venues of 29 districts. The programme started on 15th November and conducted in succession, covering all the Village Panchayat Presidents in batches.

Need for Training

The people of the State of Tamil Nadu have been empowered by selecting their representatives; thereby share their power in the decision-making, which brings positive changes in their standard of living. This could be possible, only when the people's elected representatives are properly oriented in all the latest trends like participatory planning, collective decision making and access to various Acts, Rules, Government Orders and other executive guidelines.

Similarly, the functionaries related to Rural Development & Panchayat Raj at the District, Block and Village level are to be trained. The another group of functionaries like NGOs, SHGs, Sectoral Department officials also need to be trained on various schemes. They shall be oriented on the guidelines, the partners involved in various schemes, funding patterns, implementation, monitoring, etc through intensive series of training programmes including workshops, seminars and exposure visits.

The State Institute of Rural Development, five RIRDs and Nodal Institutions identified will cater to the training needs of the elected representatives and functionaries of the state. The types of programmes like training, workshop, seminars to be required for each category of target groups viz., Critical functionaries and non critical functionaries have been identified, and accordingly, this state action plan for training is designed.

Objectives

- To identify total training needs assessment of elected representatives of PRIs, functionaries of PRIs and rural development and line departments
- To formulate a strategy to train the elected representatives of PRIs and the functionaries of Rural Development and line departments
- To devise a plan to equip PRI representatives and core functionaries with adequate knowledge in the areas of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development particularly in the 29 subjects enumerated in the XI Schedule.
- To develop a training package for creating awareness on the Constitutional provisions, Act, Rules, guide lines, circulars relating to Panchayat Raj

- To prepare a blueprint for projection of time frame to train the PRIs and other functionaries to acquaint to the norms of the new developmental programmes.
- To prepare a plan for deciding the number of PRIs and functionaries to be trained and to anticipate the funds to required for accomplishing or reaching the desired result.
- To consolidate the efforts to be carried out with regard to Capacity Building assignment vested with SIRD, Five RIRDs and other nodal institutions.

The expected outcome

- The Peoples' elected representatives and functionaries of the Rural Development will be having adequate knowledge in the areas of Panchayati Raj and particularly in the 29 subjects enumerated in the XI Schedule.
- The target participants will have an exposure and awareness to a greater extent to Constitutional provisions, Act, Rules, guide lines, circulars relating to Panchayati Raj.
- The Peoples' elected representatives functionaries of the Rural Development will be able to understand and clarify their doubts in the implementation of the various Developmental programmes of both Central and State Governments.
- All the target participants will be sensitized on gender and other social issues and the steps to be taken for remedies.
- The behavioral skills of the aspects of the Peoples' elected representatives such as Leadership Skills, Team Work, Interpersonal relations, Co-ordinations with the Govt. / Non -Govt / and the Community in carrying out the duties will be up graded.

Training input proposed

Based on the functional and operational aspects of PRIs and the on going schemes the identified areas of training are listed below. Necessary modification and improvement will be made wherever necessary

Knowledge Aspects

- 73rd Amendment
- Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994
- Acts, rules, Government Orders, guidelines
- Role of PRIs in social issues
- Powers, functions and responsibilities of Rural Local Bodies
- Resource Mobilization / Financial Management
- Developmental Schemes / Engineering aspects

- Environment
- Identification and maintenance of Community Assets
- Social problems / issues

Personal skills

- Conduct of Meetings
- Participatory Planning
- Budgeting / Accounting
- Bookkeeping
- Leadership skills
- Social mobilization
- Communication and inter personal relations -
- Disaster Management

Attitude Aspects

- Collective decision making
- People centered approach
- Positive attitude towards participatory development
- Transparency in Administration
- Social Auditing
- Gender sensitization
- Cordial relations with sectoral departments
- To cope with Right to Information Act

Reference materials

Matters related to Village Panchayats

- Funds and Functions of Village Panchayats
- Village Panchayat Administration
- Conduct of village panchayat meetings
- Village panchayats works
- Village Panchayats Assets
- Role of Committees in Village Panchayats administration
- Grama Sabha - Grass Root level democracy
- Accounts and Records maintenance
- Central and State Schemes
- Water and sanitation
- Right to Information Act

Matters related to Panchayat Unions

- Duties and responsibilities of Block Panchayats
- Panchayat Union Administration
- Administration of funds, accounts and audit of Panchayat Unions
- Rural Works – Panchayat Unions
- Central and State Government Schemes
- Right to Information Act

Matters related to District Panchayats

- Duties and responsibilities of District Panchayats
- Role of District Planning Committees
- Role of Standing Committees

Common Materials for all the three tiers

- Right to Information, Computer Applications, Child Labour
- Empowerment of women, Rural Sanitation, Protected Drinking water
- Technical know how for better implementation, Planning
- Environment, Education , Waste Land Development
- Maintenance of Basic Amenities, Leadership and Leaders
- Rural Development Schemes,
- Rural Technologies

Training Methodology

- Brain storming,
- Ice-breaking,
- Lecture with presentation
- Experience sharing,
- Interactive discussions
- Games,
- Film shows,
- Role plays
- Group exercise,
- Group Discussions
- Energizers ,
- Exposure visit to best practices
- Report presentation

TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE:

SIRD-Tamil Nadu

SIRD, Tamil Nadu is an autonomous body under the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Tamil Nadu. It is a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1975. It has the history since 1961, when it was started as “Orientation Study Center” in Bhavanisagar. SIRD started functioning in its own campus at Maraimalai Nagar near Chennai, since 1991. The Institute is headed by an officer in the cadre of Additional Director from the department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

OBJECTIVES

1. To undertake and assist in the organisation of training and study courses, conferences, workshops, seminars and lectures.
2. To undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research through its own or other agencies including universities and training centres established by or with the aid of the Government of India or the State Government.
3. To establish schools for
 - a) study and orientation,
 - b) training and instructions,
 - c) research, evaluation and such others as may be necessary to achieve the objectives of the society.
4. To analyze and propose solutions of specific problems encountered in the planning and implementation of various programmes of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and similar programmes.
5. To prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books in furtherance of the objectives of the society.
6. To establish and maintain libraries and information services.
7. To collaborate with other institutions, associations and societies in India or abroad, interested in similar objectives.
8. To assist the Government of Tamil Nadu in the policy formulation and the choice of options.

The Executive Committee

Chairperson	Secretary to Government, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department
Vice Chairperson	Director Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secretary to Government, Finance department• Secretary to Government, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives department• Director of Rural Development & Pt. Raj (Training)• Executive Director, Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women• Joint Secretary (Rural Development & Pt. Raj Department)
Member / Secretary	Director, SIRD.

Faculty:

This Institute has faculties in Area Planning, Panchayat Raj, Behavioral sciences, Agriculture, Rural Engineering, Financial Management, Co-operation, Extension education, and Computer application.

Facilities

SIRD has a spacious and self-contained administrative complex of 22,000 sq. ft. There are 2 conference halls with capacity of 60 each, a mini conference room to accommodate 30 participants and a lecture room with a seating capacity of 30. Latest audio-visual equipments are available to make the training more effective and interesting.

This Institute possesses requisite training infrastructure like building, library, hostel, audio-visual aids and the like. As a state level apex training institute, it has a duty of updating knowledge, upgrading skills and changing attitudes of the personnel of rural development and sectoral departments to perform better in the areas of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation etc.,

Training

Training, Research and Consultancy are the main activities of SIRD. As an apex training institution of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department, SIRD caters to the training needs of middle and senior level officers of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department, as well as other sectoral departments. The enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 1992 and

Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994 opened up new vistas of training for the elected representatives of the Panchayat Raj Institutions, which are being undertaken by the institute. As part of mandatory training programmes suggested by the Government of India, courses are also conducted for the functionaries of N.G.Os on their role in Rural Development.

The clientele of SIRD includes policy makers, planners, elected representatives, bankers, sectoral departments and senior level representatives of NGOs. A sizable number of functionaries from the sectoral departments, and community-based organizations are participating in the programmes of this institute. Annually, S.I.R.D conducts over 100 programmes, which include short-term training courses, workshops and seminars.

R.I.R.D s (Regional Institutes of Rural Development)

The ETCs are known as Regional Institutes of Rural Development (RIRD) in Tamilnadu. These institutes are located in Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Pattukottai, T.Kallupatti and S.V.Nagaram. RIRDs are the channel partners of SIRD in conducting specialized courses on PRI, TNREGS etc, apart from their mandatory programmes.

The RIRD is headed by an officer in the rank of Joint Director, on deputation from the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department. Each RIRD has adequate training infrastructure for conduct of training programmes. The faculty members are in the areas of Panchayat Raj, Behavioural Sciences, Accounts, Cooperation etc. ,

Net working with other institutions

Among the several objectives of SIRD, the following are the important objectives, which emphasize the need for link and collaboration with such institutions having similar objectives.

- To undertake and assist in the organisation of training and study courses, conferences, seminars and lectures.
- To undertake aid, promote and coordinate research through its own or other agencies including universities and training centres established by or with the aid of the Government of India or the State Government.

Channel partners for PRI training

In addition to SIRD and RIRDs, the Institutions which have good expertise in terms of Trainers and adequate infrastructure will be identified for imparting training programmes. Such of the Institutions are:

- Ganghigram Rural University, Gandhigram
- Dr.M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai
- Dhan Foundation, Madurai
- Myrada, Dharmapuri
- ASSESFA, Chennai
- Avinasingam Deemed University
- National Agro Foundation
- Scope, Trichy
- Gramalaya
- CASA, Chennai
- SHARE, Vellore
- SEVAI Trust
- Gandhigram Trust
- Kumarappara Institute, T. Kallupatti
- Sri Ramakrishna Mission, P.N. Palayam, Coimbatore

Note: Some more Institutions are to be identified in consultation with the District Collectors of respective Districts for taking up the CB Assignment of PRIs and functionaries (including critical and non critical).

Scope of the proposal:

The very objective of this programme is to support the states by providing required input in terms of infrastructure, skill up gradation and technology etc. so they the functionaries can perform their role in a better way. The skills in the areas of planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes towards poverty reduction and so on.

The four strategies envisaged by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj has been addressed in this project, which is as follows;

1. *Training and capacity building of elected representatives and officials of panchayat raj institutions.*
2. *Research initiatives*
3. *Infrastructure development*
4. *Information Technology*

BUDGET

1. Budget for capacity building

Budget for capacity building of the PRIs / Functionaries

Phase - I		(Non-BGRF Districts: 29-6= 23 Districts)				
Sn	Category of participants	No. to be trained	GoI approved cost	Days	Cost	Implementing Agency
<i>Elected Representatives</i>						
1	V P Presidents	8,788	250	5	1098000	RIRDs
2	PU Chairpersons	295	450	3	398250	SIRD
3	DP Chairpersons	23	600	2	27600	SIRD
<i>Total</i>		9,106			1,14,10,850	
<i>Functionaries / officers</i>						
4	Block Dev. Officers (295*2)	590	450	5	1,327,500	SIRD
5	Union Engineers (295*2)	590	450	3	796,500	SIRD
6	Project Officers, DRDA	23	500	2	23,000	SIRD
7	Project Officers MT	23	500	2	23,000	SIRD
8	Asst. Dir at Dt level (23*3)	69	500	2	69,000	SIRD
<i>Total</i>		1,295			2,239,000	

(in lakhs)

Phase - I	PRIs	114
	Officials	22
	Total	136

Budget for capacity building of the PRIs / Functionaries

Phase -II						
Sn	Category of participants	No. to be trained	GoI approved cost	Days	Cost	Implementing Agency
Elected Representatives						
1	Village Panchayat Vice Presidents	8,788	250	2	4,394,000	RIRDs
2	PUC Vice Chairpersons	295	450	2	265,500	SIRD
3	District Panchayat Vice-Chairpersons	23	600	2	27,600	SIRD
	Total	9,106			4,687,100	
Functionaries / Officers						
4	A.P.O, DRDA @ 4 per District	92	500	2	46,000	SIRD
5	APO, M.T @ 2 per District	46	500	2	46,000	SIRD
	Total	138			92,000	

Page total 9,244 4,779,100

(in lakhs)

Phase - II	PRIs	46.00
	Officials	01.00
	Total	47.00

Phase - I **136.00**

Phase - II **47.00**

Total **183**

1.a) Exposure visit to best practices within and outside states

a. Within the state (@ Rs.1000 per head / per day)

Sn	Exposure visit purposes	Total Nos	No of batches	No of days	Place / venue	Appx. budget
1	Visit to model villages relating to augmenting Panchayat finances	60	3	3	within state	540,000
2	a. Within the state (@ Rs.1500 per head / per day)	60	3	3	within state	540,000
3	Visit to best villages in the area of sanitation	60	3	3	within state	540,000
4	Visit to villages awarded with Uthamar Gandhi Award	60	3	3	within state	540,000
5	Visit to best performing villages in AGAMT	60	3	3	within state	540,000
	Total	300				2,700,000

a. Outside the state (@ Rs.1500 per head / per day)

Sn	Exposure visit purposes	Total Nos	No of batches	No of days	Place / venue	Appx. budget
1	Visit to model villages - Grass-root level planning	60	2	5	Kerala	900,000
2	Visit to model villages - Study on Panchayat Functioning	60	2	5	Karnataka	900,000
3	Visit to Karnataka - Satcom mode of PR Training	60	2	5	Karnataka	900,000
4	Visit to model villages - Village Panchayats and SHGs/PLF	60	2	5	Andhra Pradesh	900,000
5	Visit to model villages - District Planning	60	2	5	Kerala	900,000
	Total	300				4,500,000

With in State	Rs	27.00	Lakhs
Out side state	Rs	45.00	Lakhs
Total	Rs	72.00	Lakhs

2 . Research Activities & Exposure visit

SN	Title of the study	Study area	App. budget
1	“Study on the effective functioning of the Village Panchayats “	5 Districts	3.5 lakhs
2	Study on Participatory planning at grass roots under PRI	6 Districts	5 lakhs
	Total		08.50 lakhs

3. Infrastructure Development

3. a). SIRD Maraimalai Nagar

SN	Nature of activity	No of units	Unit cost	App. cost (in lakhs)
1	Public Address systems	4	0.75	3.00
2	Furnishing of the Con. hall - II (70 cap)	1	3.00	3.00
3	Air conditioning of the Con hall - II (3tn*5)	5	0.70	3.50
4	Improvement of public conveniences at office	25	0.10	2.50
5	Provision of attached toilets in hostel rooms in I floor	14	0.25	3.50
6	Improvement of public conveniences at hostel	36	0.30	10.80
7	Building maintenance (major repairs in office)	0	10.00	10.00
8	Water retaining structure at SIRD campus (RWH)	0	25.00	25.00
9	Replacement of intercom system at office and hostel	1	2.00	2.00
10	Inverter (silent generator) for Office	1	10.00	10.00
11	Inverter for selected light points in hostel (1 KVA)	1	1.00	1.00
12	Replacement of old A/c machines at computer room(3tn)	4	0.70	2.80
13	Provisions of lightning arrester for the campus	1	0.50	0.50
14	Photo copy (heavy duty) machine	2	4.00	8.00
15	Improvement of facilities at participants rooms at hostel (cupboards, mirrors etc)	36	0.30	10.80
16	Repairing of SIRD staff quarters	7	1.50	10.50
17	Repairing of the Director quarters	1	3.00	3.00

SN	Nature of activity	No of units	Unit cost	App. cost (in lakhs)
18	Laptop computers for Faculty Members	7	0.60	4.20
19	New computers for office automation	7	0.50	3.50
20	Multi-medial projectors	2	1.50	3.00
21	Kitchen improvement (steam kitchen, utensils etc)	0	5.00	5.00
22	56+2 seated bus for field visits / local transport	1	25.00	25.00
23	Vehicle for Resource Persons (car / jeep)	2	9.00	18.00
21	DVD player with plasma TV (36")	2	1.50	3.00
25	Overhead projectors	4	0.35	1.40

Total **173.00**

3. b). RIRDs (ETCs) at five regions

(Rs.in lakhs)

1	Public Address systems for Con. Hall	10	0.75	7.50
2	Furnishing of the Training halls	5	5.00	25.00
3	Repairs and improvements in office	5	5.00	25.00
4	Repairs and improvements at hostel	5	5.00	25.00
5	Water retaining structures (RWH) in the campus	5	10.00	50.00
6	Intercom system	5	1.50	7.50
7	Genset for office	5	2.00	10.00
8	Provision for air-conditioners for computer room 3ton.x 3	5	1.25	6.25
9	Photo copy (heavy duty) machine	5	4.00	20.00

SN	Nature of activity	No of units	Unit cost	App. cost (in lakhs)
10	Repairing of staff quarters (10*5)	50	2.00	100.00
11	New computers for office automation (5 PCs)	25	0.50	12.50
12	Multi media projector	5	1.75	8.75
13	Kitchen improvement (repairs, furniture, utensils etc)	5	3.00	15.00
14	DVD player with 29CTV	5	0.30	1.50
15	Laptop computers for Principals	5	0.60	3.00
16	Overhead projectors	5	0.20	1.00
	Total amount			318.00

4. Information Technology

All the Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu have been provided with Computer/printer software etc. Hence there is no need for funds towards hardware / software components. But persons handling the computers to be equipped with minimum basic knowledge.

Training in Computer Application

Sn	Category of participants	No. to be trained	GoI approved cost	Days	Total	Implementing Agency
1	V P Presidents	8,788	250	2	4,394,000	RIRDs & SIRD
2	PU Chairpersons	295	450	2	265,500	RIRDs
3	Block Dev. Officers (2)	295	450	2	265,500	SIRD
4	DP Chairpersons	23	600	2	27,600	SIRD
5	Dt Officers(23*4)	92	600	2	110,400	SIRD
	Total	9,493			5,063,000	

Total amount: 50.00 lakhs

Abstract

SN	Category	Amount (in lakhs)
1	<i>Capacity Building</i>	255
2	<i>Research Activities</i>	08.5
3	Infrastructure facilities	419
4	Information Technology	50
	Grand total	732.50

Total requirement under RGSY is Rs. 732.50 Crores