

June 2012

Report on the National Level Monitoring (NLM) Salem District, Tamil Nadu.

Submitted to

Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

District Collector, Salem District, Tamil Nadu.

&

Chairman, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, Salem
District,
Tamil Nadu.

Conducted by

Jos Chathukulam & Team
Centre for Rural Management (CRM)
Kottayam
Kerala.



Report of the National Level Monitoring (NLM) Salem District, Tamil Nadu

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PREFACE

Centre for Rural Management (CRM), Kottayam, Kerala has been assigned to conduct National Level Monitoring (NLM) for the district of Salem, Tamil Nadu by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi. During the field visits in the district, interactions are made with District Officials, People's Representatives, Senior Citizens, Local Community Leaders, Women SHG Leaders, Bank Officials and Beneficiaries. During the visit the NLM has received excellence support from all the Stakeholders.

We are extremely thankful to the District Collector, Project Director and other Officials of the DRDA, other District Officials of the Line Departments, Block Officials and other Field Staff, Salem District, Tamil Nadu.

We would like to record our special thanks to Mr. C V Balamurali & Mr. T V Thilakan of our organization for the intensive field work and preparation of the report. We are also thankful to Ms. Shaml Beevi & Ms. Siji K V for their assistance in the preparation of the report.

June 2012

Prof. B S Bhargava
*Chairman
Centre for Rural Management(CRM)
Perumpaikadu
Kottayam, Kerala – 686028*

CHAPTER 1

Status of MoRD & MDWS Programme(s) in Salem District

1. *A brief introduction on implementing agencies and Role and functions of PRIs in implementation*

Background

The Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India has selected Centre for Rural Management, Kottayam, Kerala as an institutional NLM and asked to verify the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) implemented in the district of Salem, Tamil Nadu. During the visit of NLM 10 Gram Panchayats are verified (Annexure 1)

A Brief Introduction on Implementing Agencies (scheme wise).

(A)- MGNREGA

The scheme is implemented jointly by the Panchayat Union (intermediate panchayat) and the Gram Panchayat. Their rolls are in complementary and contributory. The financial and technical supervision is vested with the Panchayat Union. Proposals for works are prepared by the engineering wing of the Panchayat Union in the form of an action plan. The action plan for every financial year is placed before the Gram Sabha for the approval. After getting approved by the Gram Sabha, administrative sanction for the implementation is issued by the BDO.

In the implementation of the scheme the major role is vested with the Gram Panchayat. Job cards for the beneficiaries are issued by the Gram Panchayat, registration formalities are simple and job cards are issued free of cost. Cost for the photograph is also met by the Panchayat. Job cards, muster rolls, cash books and other stationery are supplied by the Panchayat Union. Bank accounts are opened in every Gram Panchayat as a joint account in the names of the President and Vice President. Jobs are assigned normally by the decision taken by the Gram Panchayat but not according to the demand from the side of the card holders. There is no system to record the demand for work.

A facilitator is appointed by the Gram Panchayat for every group of workers from among the card holders. The facilitator is given certain basic training in marking the place for work and marking attendance etc. for which she/he is allotted the full rate of prescribed wage. Weekly payment system is adopted and the period is calculated at seven days from Friday to Thursday. On every Friday

the details of work is recorded in the 'M' Book by the overseer which is countersigned by the engineer on Saturdays as a token of approval. The release order for the withdrawal and disbursement of wages is issued by the BDO on Mondays. The cash withdrawn on Tuesdays are disbursed at the work place by the President of the Gram Panchayat as per the muster rolls.

(B)- SGSY/NRLM

A separate Project Manager at the district level other than the Project Director of DRDA is coordinating the programme at the district level. At the block level, the activities under SGSY are being implemented by the Panchayat Union. A Deputy BDO is given charge for the implementation for the programmes. The Gram Panchayat has no role in the implementation of the scheme.

(C)- IAY

The Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Union have shared the implementation of the scheme. Selection of beneficiaries is made from the BPL list after discussions in the Gram Sabha. All the Gram Panchayats are not prepared 'permanent wait lists' and in such case beneficiaries are selected for every year by the Gram Sabha. Technical supervision and release of funds etc is done at the Panchayat Union level. Payments are made in installments.

(D)- NSAP

The Department of Revenue is implementing the pension schemes under NSAP. Receipt of the application, enquiry regarding eligibility, sanction of pension etc. is done through the officials of the Revenue Department. A special Tahasildar is authorized to sanction pension after having satisfied of the genuineness of the claim. Pensions are distributed by way of money order and they are given monthly. Off late, the authority for the collection of application for pension has been given to village level revenue officers. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have no role in the selection and sanction of pensions.

(E)- PMGSY

No roads under the scheme were constructed in the villages verified for the last five years. No proposals for PMGSY roads are pending.

(F)- IWDP/DPAP/DDP/IWMP

Watershed related projects are been implemented by the District Watershed Development Agency (DWDA). It is under the control of the Agricultural Department. The Joint Director (JD) Agriculture is the convener of the district

watershed development agency and the District Collector is the chairman of the same. The district level committee is comprised of 12 members including the chairman and the convener. Different officials of the line department relating to livelihood - agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture etc. are members. In addition to this, there are experts from planning, agriculture, sociology, environment etc. in the team. They are appointed either on deputation or contract basis. At the watershed level, there are watershed development committees. Integrated Watershed Management Programme has not yet introduced in full to every village where the verification was done.

Under the schemes, programmes and activities are to be placed before the Gram Sabha, but it is not seen practiced. Hence, the implementation of the scheme remains without any participation of the Gram Panchayat. The other two tiers of the panchayats are also having no major roles in the implementation of the scheme.

(G)- NRDWP

NRWDP is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Water & Drainage board which is having a rural water supply division at the district level. It is headed by an executive engineer. In addition to the executive engineer, four assistant executive engineers and 12 assistant engineers are also in the division. After completing a project the same will be handed over to the Gram Panchayat. The provision for the O & M of the drinking water supply system is vested with the Gram Panchayat. Maintenance of water sources, assurance of the quality and quantity of drinking water are also done by the Gram Panchayats. Technical supervision, assistance and major maintenance are being delivered by the Panchayat Union.

(H)- TSC

A District Coordinator who is attached to the DRDA and works under the direct supervision of the project director, DRDA is in charge of the TSC at the district level. At the Panchayat Union (Block) level the Block Development Officer (BDO) and the Block coordinator for TSC are attending to the responsibilities under the scheme. At the Gram Panchayat level the responsibilities are vested with the President of the Gram Panchayat. There is a Village Sanitation Committee (VSC) in every village. The village sanitation committee is comprised of the President, the Vice President and one elected member of the Panchayat Committee. Funds for the implementation of the programmes are released by the Project Director (DRDA) through the Block Development Officer to the Village Sanitation Committee.

2. Financial and Physical Progress in Respect of the Programmes during 2011-2012.

(A)-MGNREGA

The DRDA data shows that the total available fund was Rs. 13524.022 lakh and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11963.009 lakh during 2011-2012. It is reported that 129.345 lakh man days was created and the number of completed works was 897.

(B)- SGSY/NRLM

The total available fund was Rs.642.021 lakh and expenditure was Rs.638.079 lakh under SGSY. It is stated that 1009 SHGs was formed, though there was no specific target fixed. During the period 2128 members of the SHGs have been assisted whereas the individual Swarozgaris assisted was 218. In the case of the number of member of the SHGs, the assisted number was equal the targeted figure.

(C)-IAY

Under IAY, the total available fund was Rs 4206.977 lakh and the expenditure was Rs. 3566.00 lakh. Though the target was to construct 3978, only 3566 houses have been completed and the remaining houses are under progress. Upgradation of IAY houses have not been either targeted or completed.

(D)-NSAP

The expenditure incurred under NSAP was Rs 14269.15 lakh, out of the total available fund of Rs 18073.02 lakh. The total number of IGNOAPS beneficiaries was 121300 whereas the beneficiaries under NFBS were only 10.

(E)-DPAP

Under DPAP, the total available fund and expenditure incurred was Rs.95.434 lakh and Rs.95.178 lakh respectively. It is reported that 1586 hect. of land has been treated under the scheme.

(F)- IWDP /IWMP

Total available fund under IWDP/IWMP was Rs 413.969 lakh. Total 2764 hect of land has been treated by utilizing an amount of Rs.301.679 lakh

(G)- NRDWP

Under the scheme, Rs. 384.166 lakh has been utilized, out of the total available fund of Rs.384.166 lakh. It is reported that 71 habitations and 244 schools have been covered under the NRDWP.

(H)- TSC

Under TSC out of the total available fund of Rs.1267.193 lakh, Rs 1073.403 lakh has been utilized for covering 12861 toilets for individual households and 44 toilets for schools the targeted figure of school toilets was 136.

CHAPTER 2

Performance, Planning & Implementation of the Programmes in Salem District

This chapter has two parts. Part I deals with the observations on various aspects of financial & Physical progress. Planning and implementation of programmes is given in Part II

1. The observations of NLM on various aspects of Financial & Physical progress

(A) - MGNREGA

- More than 88 percent has been utilized out of the available fund.
- The opening balance has been increased from Rs.507.45 lakh in 2011-2012 to Rs.1561.013 lakh in 2012-2013. The increase in opening balance between the two years is an indication of not reaching the 'projected amount' to the intended beneficiaries which is to be noted seriously.
- It is reported that 129.345 lakh mandays has been created. It works out at Rs.92.49 has been given per person per day. It is less than the prescribed wage rate of Rs.119. The difference may be explained that in majority cases the workers have received less than the prescribed wage rate. It needs serious consideration. It gives an impression that 100 percent of the expenditure incurred has been utilized as wage component.
- No amount has been spent under the head of 'material cost'. The same number of mandays would have been created if the provision for utilizing the material cost was incorporated. The sustainability of the asset can be ensured for a long period only with the support of materials.
- Under the scheme 897 works are seen completed. Since the targeted number of works is zero it is presumed that the actual number of works under expenditure incurred is 897. A rough estimation gives an impression that the average cost per work is more than Rs.13.00 lakh. One can safely argue that the volume (size) of the MGNREGA work is 'more than medium'. (Our field observations also substantiate this argument).

(B)- SGSY/NRLM

- More than 99 percent funds have been utilized under SGSY and it is a great success.

- In 2011-2012 the opening balance was Rs.4.213 lakh and it has come down to Rs.3.942 lakh in 2012-2013. The reduction in opening balance can be considered as an achievement in the area of administration.
- The fewer members of individual swarozgaris assisted (218) under SGSY shows the paradigm shift from individual oriented approach to group approach. This approach, no doubt, will accelerate the transition from SGSY to the newly launched NRLM. It also really enables the climate for building social capital.

(C)- IAY

- 84.76 percent of the fund has been utilized under the scheme.
- More than 84 percent of expenditure has not been reduced the opening balance. On the contrary it has increased from Rs.228.977 lakh in 2011-2012 to Rs.640.977 lakh in 2012-2013.
- Out of the target fixed by the district administration, 89.64 percent of houses has been completed. In other words, out of 3978 houses targeted under IAY only 3566 have been completed. Remaining houses are explained to be under construction at different levels. It seems that the gestation period is short.
- Upgradation of IAY houses is not seen included under the scheme. Upgradation of houses is essential and it works out more economical.

(D)- NSAP

- Financial achievement of the scheme is 78.95 percent
- In 2011-2012 the opening balance was nil whereas it has come to Rs.3803.87 lakh in 2012-2013.
- More than 100 percent of physical target has been achieved under IGNOAPS.
- Only 10 beneficiaries have been covered under NFBS. Based on the physical progress report of NFBS and the amount in the closing balance of IGNOAPS in 2011-2012 one can state that the scheme has not been very successful in reaching the eligible beneficiaries. (The field verification at the village level substantiates the view that the scheme (NFBS) have not reached the intended beneficiaries).

(E)- DPAP

- Under DPAP 99.73 percent of financial achievement has been recorded.
- The opening balance in 2011-2012 was Rs.6.54 lakh and it has come down to Rs.0.256 lakh.
- Though the physical target was not fixed it could treat 1586 hect of land.

- It is estimated Rs.6001.13 has been spent for treating per hect and it seems reasonable.

(F)- IWDP/IWMP

- Out of the total available fund 72.87 percent has been spent during 2011-2012.
- The opening balance was Rs.275.517 lakh in 2011-2012 whereas it is Rs.112.29 in 2012-2013
- Under the scheme 2764 hect of land has been treated though the target was 3700. The physical achievement is worked out as 74.70 percent.
- It is worked out that Rs.10914.58 has been spent for treating per hect land and it seems to be very high.

(G)- NRDWP

- The financial achievement has been recorded as 100 percent under the NRDWP during 2011-2012.
- The opening balance in 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 is zero
- Total 71 habitations have been covered under this scheme
- The per habitation expenditure including 244 schools is worked out as Rs.5.41 lakh

(H)- TSC

- Under the scheme, 84.71 percent of fund has been utilized to construct 12861 toilets and 44 school toilets.
- The opening balance for the year 2011-2012 was 941.351 lakhs and it has come down to Rs.193.79 lakhs.
- It is surprise to note that only 32.15 percent of the targeted IHHL has been covered during the period.
- Only 32.35 percent of the targeted school toilets have been completed.
- A serious mismatch is noticed between financial achievement (84.71%) and physical achievement (32.25%).
- The physical progress report is silent on the target and achievement of the anganwadi, women sanitary complexes and public toilets.
- The present financial and physical progress report shows that TSC has given the least priority in the development agenda of the district. (The field observation also reveal that TSC in the district needs serious attention while fixing the physical target and utilizing the amount).
- If the present low rate of achievement continue, it will take a long period to address the issue of sanitation, hygiene, open defecation and waste disposal (solid and liquid) in the district

2. Planning & implementation of programmes (scheme wise)

(A) -MGNREGA

While implementing the scheme in all the selected panchayats of Salem district the following steps have been taken in to consideration. They are awareness creation, bringing eligible families under the scheme, formalities for registration, issue of job cards, preparation of shelf of projects, appraisal by Gram Sabha, administrative sanction, approval of action plan, selection of activities and allocation of jobs etc.

Allocation of work is based on the convenience of the Gram Panchayat rather than the demand from workers. Activities shown under the 'shelf of projects' is the same in the 'action plan' of the year. Mandatory Gram Sabhas are held on 1st of May, 15th of August, 2nd October and 26th January every year. Special Gram Sabhas were also held as and action required. The engineering wing of Panchayat Union is preparing the shelf of projects placed before the Gram Sabha. The process of registration is transparent. No contractors are involved with execution of work and no worker without a job card is permitted to work.

Payment of wages is made in cash on every Tuesday by the President of the Gram Panchayat who is authorized by the concerned BDO through release order issued on Mondays. No complaints regarding the delay in payments or mode of payments are seen.

Wages are fixed at Rs.119/- but no person other than the facilitator is paid that amount. An average rate of Rs.98/-is prevalent. This is due to the difference between prescribed quantity of work and the actual quantity of the work. For ensuring the transparency and redressel of complaints a system with a toll free number is also established.

(B) - SGSY

Groups were formed in all Gram Panchayats of Salem Districts since the inception of the programme in 1999. From 2005 onwards State sponsored and World Bank funded groups named '*Pudhu Vaazhvu Project*' and *Mahalir Thittam* came in to existence. Other than the project director for DRDA there is a project manager for SGSY at the district level. Since he/she is the outside of the DRDA framework the progress of the SGSY is not regularly monitored by the DRDA. Block level activities are monitored by a deputy BDO (in charge of women and welfare). No specific role for the Gram Panchayat functionaries is seen in the planning and implementation of SGSY groups. In *Pudhu Vaazhvu Project* villages,

a Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC) is formed from among the target people of BPL families. They are also facilitators for the development of groups.

It is reported that *Pudhu Vaazhou* Project is also giving training of skill up gradation and technical training courses includes governance and accountability, fund management, livelihood, micro credit plan and the needs of the SHGs. They have also provided courses in computer operation, book keeping etc.

Lack of role clarity is in the implementation of SGSY and *Pudhu Vaazhou* Project groups and *Mahalir Thittam* groups. No machinery is available for the scrutiny of membership among SGSY and *Pudhu Vaazhou* Project Groups and *Mahalir Thittam* groups. No programmes of the groups are seen presented and got approved in the Gram Sabha.

(C) - IAY

Based on the BPL list selection of beneficiaries is made by the Gram Sabha. Applicants are ranked in a scientific way by giving marks with weightage to certain marginalized groups and a wait list is prepared in some panchayats. It is also reported that in every year when Gram Sabha is asked to select IAY beneficiaries, Gram Sabha will be held and the beneficiaries will be selected. The system is followed in some panchayats.

Activities include site inspection, verification of application, technical advice; work supervision, stage certification and issue of cheques for installments are provided by the Panchayat Union. The service of the Engineer / Overseer from the Panchayat Union is utilized for providing the technical advice for the construction of IAY houses.

(D) - NSAP

Every beneficiary has to submit formal application with two copies of photograph medical certificate, death certificate (where necessary) and identification proof to the Special Tahsildar for the sanction of pensions. Now the system is more simplified by authorizing Revenue Inspectors (RIs)/ Village Administrative Officers (VAOs) to receive application and forward with recommendation for sanction.

Money order is the mode of payment and it has to reach the beneficiary on or before 5th of every month. Considerable number of eligible persons is still left out of the pension schemes. The scheme is implemented through the Revenue Department and one Deputy Collector (Social Security Schemes) who is in charge at the district level. No specific role has been assigned to the Gram Panchayat

and Panchayat Union. Even the President and members of the Gram Panchayats are not clear about the eligibility criteria for different schemes under NSAP.

(E) - IWDP/ DPAP/DDP/IWMP

Under watershed programmes planning is done through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). A part from the need assessment through the above planning, proposals is received from watershed committees, SHGs and user groups. Training for capacity building and skill development are also made. Watershed programmes are implemented by the District Watershed Development Agency (DWDA). The agency has technical and professional staff for the planning and implementation of the work. No specific role is seen allotted for the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Union.

(F) - NRDWP

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), discussion in the Gram Sabha and demands from the public leads to the formulation of projects. Quantity assessment, Quality assurance, repair and maintenance etc. are attended by the Gram Panchayats. Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWADB) is the implementing agency of the scheme. It has a rural water supply division at district level. After completing the water supply works the TWADB hands over the project to Gram Panchayat. The provision of O&M is vested with the GP whereas major maintenance work is attended by the Engineers /Overseers of the Panchayat Union. The TWADB had given training to pump operators for testing the quality of water by using field test kits.

(G) - TSC

Under sanitation activities, campaign for bringing every house hold and public institutions are included in the activities of the State and PRIs in Tamil Nadu. Provision for providing IHHL, construction of community toilets bringing all the educational institutions under the programme, conducting community awareness programmes are designed by the TSC and Gram Panchayat. At the GP level a Village Sanitation Committee (VSC) is in operation and it has three members including the president of the GP. The President of the GP is also the Chairman of the VSC. Sanitation activities are managed by a District Coordinator who is attached to DRDA. At the block level a block coordinator is also attached to Panchayat Union. The schemes are implemented with the support of Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Union.

Table No.2.1: Implementing Agencies of Different Schemes in Salem District, Tamil Nadu

SL. No	Name of the Scheme	Implementing Agencies
1	MGNREGS	Gram Panchayat
2	SGSY /NRLM	Panchayat Union (A Deputy BDO is in charge and at the District Level there is Project Officer who is outside the DRDA) The scheme is controlled/ linked by the <i>Pudhu Vaazhvu</i> Project funded by World Bank and <i>Mahalir Thittam</i> , supported by State Government.
3	IAY	Gram Panchayat & Panchayat Union
4	NSAP	Revenue Department (outside the control of DRDA)
5	PMGSY	Panchayat Union (with the direct control of DRDA)
6	DDP	Nil
7	DPAP	District Watershed Development Agency (under Agriculture Department & outside the administrative control of DRDA)
8	IWDP/IWMP	District Watershed Development Agency (under Agriculture Department & outside the administrative control of DRDA)
9	NRDWP	Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (outside the administrative control of DRDA)
10	TSC	Panchayat Union (with the direct control of DRDA)

Source: Discussion with District Officials and Functionaries of the PRIs, Salem District, Tamil Nadu

Table No.2.2: Role and Functions of PRIs in the Implementation of Different Schemes in Salem District, Tamil Nadu.

SL:No	Name of the Scheme	Role of Functioning PRIs				
		Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Union	District Panchayat	District Planning Committee
1	MGNREGS	✓	✓	✓	.....	.....
2	SGSY /NRLM	.....	.....	✓	.....	.....
3	IAY	✓	✓	✓	.....	.....
4	NSAP	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	PMGSY	✓	✓	✓	.....	.....
6	DDP	Scheme is not in operation				
7	DPAP	✓	✓	.....	.....	.....
8	IWDP/IWMP	✓	✓	.....	.....	.....
9	NRDWP	✓	✓	.....	.....	.....
10	TSC	.....	✓	✓	.....	.....

Source : Discussion with District Officials and Functionaries of the PRIs, Salem District Tamil Nadu.

CHAPTER 3

Programme wise Findings

The present Chapter has two parts. Part one gives financial & physical Achievements of the schemes and this part has been made with the support of secondary data furnished by the District Administration. Part two deals with the clarifications on the observations of the NLM which is based on field data.

Part I

Financial & Physical Achievements of the Schemes

(A)- MGNREGA

The financial achievement of the scheme is rated as 'Good' with 88.46 percent. The physical target is not available in the case of the number of mandays generated and the number of works completed. (Refer table 3.1). Therefore, the physical achievement could not be worked out. The overall grading of the scheme is calculated only based on financial achievement. The absence of physical target on two important components (number of mandays generated and the number of work completed) are a serious flaw. Lack of perspective plan for the district is one of the major reasons for this.

(B)- SGSY/NRLM

The financial and physical grading is rated as 'very good' with 99.39 percent and 100 percent respectively. However, this achievement has not been reflected in the field. Two components (individual swarogaris assisted and number of members of the SHGs assisted) are taken in to consideration while calculating the physical achievement. (Refer table 3.1) All the two components had given equal weightage. The physical target is not fixed for the number of SHGs formed.

(C)-IAY

The financial achievement of the scheme is 84.76 and it can be graded as 'good'. The physical achievement of the scheme is 89.64 percent and it is also graded as 'good'. (Refer table 3.1). However, this achievement has not reflected in the field. (During the field work it is observed that majority of the IAY houses have not been completed and there are cases of not releasing even a single installment.)

(D)- NSAP

The financial achievement of the scheme is rated as 'poor' whereas 'very good' has been graded for physical achievement with 101.65 percent. (Refer table 3.1) Only 10 families have received assistance under NFBS. Out of the two components, the physical target is not fixed for the number of families assisted under NFBS. Therefore, the score of the physical achievement of NFBS was not considered.

(E)- DPAP

The financial grading and physical grading are rated as 'very good' with more than 99 percent in both the cases. (Refer table 3.1)

(F)- IWDP/IWMP

The performance of IWDP/IWMP is in terms of financial and physical achievement is graded as 'poor' with 72.87 percent and 74.70 percent respectively. (Refer table 3.1). The district administration has to look this issue seriously.

(G)- NRDWP

100 percent achievement is noticed both in the case of financial and physical progress. (Refer table 3.1). However, the field reality is not promising. It is noticed during the field visit that the works are not completed at Thagarapudur GP and Kondayampalli GP from Gangavalli Block.

(H)-TSC

The financial achievement of TSC is graded as 'good' with 84.71 percent. (Refer table 3.1) There are two components (number of IHHLs and number of school toilets) for calculating the physical achievement. The physical achievement is graded as 'poor' with 32.25 percent. A serious mismatch is noticed between financial achievement (84.71%) and physical achievement (32.25%). The overall achievement of the scheme is also scored as 'poor' with 58.48 percent and it may be the reflection of poor planning of the scheme at the district level and it has to be addressed seriously.

Overall Achievement

The overall financial & physical achievement of all the schemes is scored as 'good' with 88.61 percent and 85.42 percent respectively. The overall grading of both financial and physical achievement is done with all schemes in the district and it is rated as 'good' with 87.02 percent. (Refer table 3.1)

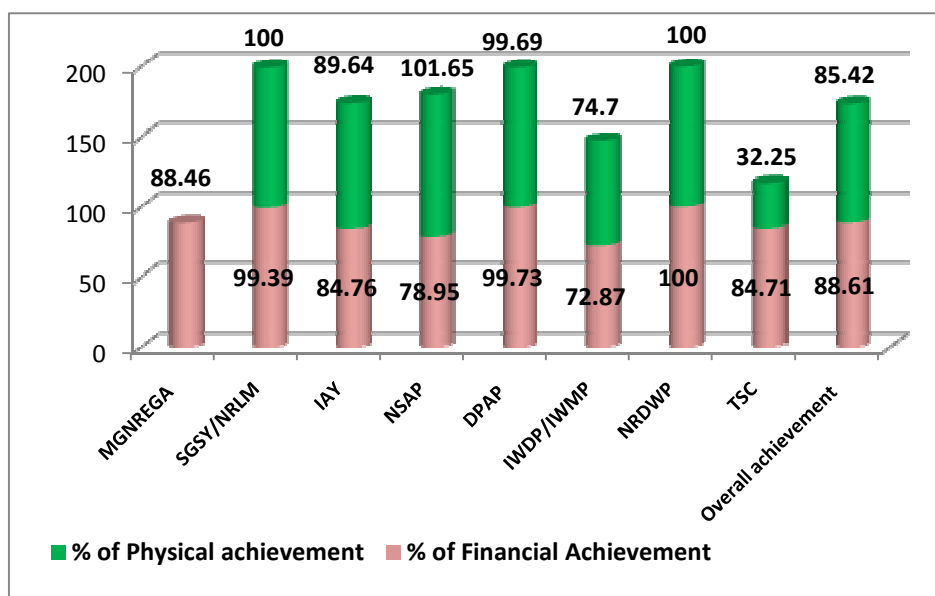
Table No.3.1: Grading of Schemes (Financial and Physical)

Name of the scheme	% of Financial Achievement	Financial Grading	% of Physical achievement	Physical Grading	Overall % of achievement	Overall Grading of the Scheme
MGNREGA	88.46	Good	-	-	88.46	Good
SGSY/NRLM	99.39	Very Good	100	Very Good	99.70	Very Good
IAY	84.76	Good	89.64	Good	87.20	Good
NSAP	78.95	Poor	101.65	Very Good	90.30	Very Good
DPAP	99.73	Very Good	99.69	Very Good	99.71	Very Good
IWDP/IWMP	72.87	Poor	74.70	Poor	73.79	Poor
NRDWP	100	Very Good	100	Very Good	100	Very Good
TSC	84.71	Good	32.25	Poor	58.48	Poor
Overall achievement	88.61	Good	85.42	Good	87.02	Good

Source: Data furnished by District Administration, Salem District, Tamil Nadu (See Appendix)

Note : Achievement of target is above 90 percent is graded as 'very good', 80-90 as 'good' and less than 80 as 'poor'

Diagram No. 3.1. : Achievement of Schemes (Financial and Physical) (%)



Source: Table No.3.1

Part II

Issues based on NLM's Observation which require Clarifications/ Description in the Report

S.No	Scheme	Question
1	MGNREGA	GPs response on reasons for acknowledgement receipt not being given to all the workers who apply Village (s) :(ANAYANPATTY),(THARAPUDUR), (KONDAYAMPALLI),(ALADIPATTI), (VALASAIYUR),(VALAIYAKARANUR), (APPAMASAMUDRAM),(THULUKANUR), (KALPAKANUR), (ARASANATHAM)

Clarification: The normal procedure is that after securing issuing the job cards, the workers are asked to report for the work at a particular work site. It is noticed that there is no formal procedures to apply for employment. Therefore, no dated receipt of acknowledgement has been issued by the GPs to the workers.

S.No	Scheme	Question
2	MGNREGA	Details of instances where all the job card holders not given work within 15 days of demand and GP's response on the same Village(s): (ANAYANPATTY). (THARAPUDUR), (KONDAYAMPALLI), (ALADIPATTI), (VALASAIYUR), VALAIYAKARANUR), (APPAMASAMUDRAM), THULUKANUR), (KALPAKANUR), (ARASANATHAM)

Clarification: Work allotment has been done as per the convenience of the GPs rather than the demand of the workers there is no incidents to mention that workers have demanded in a written form for job. Therefore 'with in 15 days' has no relevance in this context. The demand for employment through an application form from the job card holders has been replaced by the supply side of the GPs

S.No	Scheme	Question
3	MGNREGA	Reasons for unemployment allowances not paid, No. of such cases Village(s): (ANAYANPATTY). (THARAPUDUR), (ONDAYAMPALLI), (ALADIPATTI), (VALASAIYUR), VALAIYAKARANUR), (APPAMASAMUDRAM), THULUKANUR), (KALPAKANUR), (ARASANATHAM)

Clarification: Since there is no space for the workers to demand job in a written form, the time frame of 15 days has no relevance. Moreover the workers are not aware of the unemployment allowance for not getting work with in 15 days of demand. The demand side of the workers for job has been replaced by the supply side for convenience of the GPs.

S.No	Scheme	Question
4	MGNREGA	GP's response on reason for not updating cash book regularly Village(s): (THULUKANUR)

Clarification: It is negligence from the side of the GP. When the NLM verified the cash book, the panchayat secretary has accepted the status of cash book. The BDO has also given strict direction to keep cash book up to date in the presence of the NLM.

S.No	Scheme	Question
5	MGNREGA	Details on instances of workers being paid less than minimum wage rate Village(s): (ANAYANPATTY). (THARAPUDUR), (KONDAYAMPALLI), (ALADIPATTI), (VALASAIYUR), VALAIYAKARANUR), (APPAMASAMUDRAM), THULUKANUR), (KALPAKANUR), (ARASANATHAM)

Clarification: The prescribed amount of wages per day is fixed at Rs. 119. However, not even a single worker other than the facilitator could earn the notified wage and in majority cases it is less by more than Rs. 25. There are cases of paying Rs. 65 per day per worker from ARASANATHAM GP. (It is the instance of workers being paid the lowest amount in our field work) In majority cases, output of the workers could not reach the prescribed level of task due to various reasons. The official version is that the productivity of the workers is generally very less and in many cases it is far below than the prescribed level. On the other side, the workers argue that it is not possible to reach the prescribed level of task since it is fixed at a higher level. Only, a *work time motion study* can give comfortable explanations to the situation.

S.No	Scheme	Question
6	MGNREGA	Reasons for cash payment of wages Village(s): (ANAYANPATTY). (THARAPUDUR), (KONDAYAMPALLI),(ALADIPATTI), (VALASAIYUR), VALAIYAKARANUR), (APPAMASAMUDRAM), THULUKANUR), (KALPAKANUR), (ARASANATHAM)

Clarification: The mode of payment wages under MGNREGA is in cash. The official explanation is that post offices and banks are not easily accessible to the workers. More over, the mode of payment wage in cash is more acceptable to the workers. And it works efficiently, without any incidents of corruption and complaints. However, attempts are being made to change it in to banking system with the support of biometric cards.

S.No	Scheme	Question
7	MGNREGA	GP's response on reasons for lack of transparency in payment of wages Village(s): (ANAYANPATTY), (THARAPUDUR), (KONDAYAMPALLI), (ALADIPATTI), (VALASAIYUR), VALAIYAKARANUR), (APPAMASAMUDRAM), THULUKANUR), (KALPAKANUR), (ARASANATHAM)

Clarification: It is observed that payment details are not available for public scrutiny before payments were made. More over, muster rolls are not read out when wages are paid. These two systems are not in operation. Payment details are clarified to the concerned workers, if necessary. It is reported that since nobody has demanded payment details for public scrutiny, the system has not yet introduced. As per the entries in the muster rolls and job cards payments are made. Transparency in payment of wages is there in the cases of workers but it is not extended to the level of public scrutiny. When the NLM team raised the issue, the panchayat functionaries have agreed to introduce a system of public scrutiny before payment.

S.No	Scheme	Question
8	MGNREGA	GP's response on reasons for lack of prescribed worksite facilities. Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [THULUKANUR],

Clarification: Recently, the number of work sites has been increased from one to two or more in every GP as a result of 'cluster approach'. This is more beneficial to the workers since they are employed near to their own habitations. Four GPs (Anaiyampatty, Kondayampalli, Valaiyakaranur and Thulukanur) have not introduced all the prescribed work sites facilities such as resting shed, drinking water in the newly opened work sites as the work sites are very close to the habitations of the workers. However, all these GPs have agreed to provide the facilities at the work site.

S.No	Scheme	Question
9	MGNREGA	Were any efforts were made for awareness generation for MGNREGA in the village. If Yes details thereof. Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: The GPs in the area have not given any serious attention to create awareness among the people on MGNREGA. Mainly, workers of the work sites are aware whereas it has not been extended to other sections of the society. The awareness among the general public is poor. The NLM team could not notice any wall writings hoardings, notice boards and other forms of IEC materials. As a result the awareness level of the scheme remains poor.

S.No	Scheme	Question
10	SGSY/NRLM	GP's response on reasons for Gram Panchayat not involved in monitoring SGSY groups/ beneficiaries in the village Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: GP has no role in the implementation of the SGSY. The list of SGSY groups and beneficiaries are not even available in the GPs. It is monitored by another agency known as *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project (empowering the poor by improving their livelihoods & reducing poverty) which is funded by World Bank. The project has a different structure. At the cluster level (10-15 village panchayats) there is one team leader and four facilitators (business finance, social mobilization, livelihoods and account & monitoring) at the district level SGSY is administered by a district level society which is exclusively created for administering the *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project. SGSY is outside the administrative control of the project director, DRDA of the district.

S.No	Scheme	Question
11	SGSY/NRLM	Details of common infrastructure provided by the Gram Panchayat for the key activities under SGSY Village(s) : [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR],

Clarification: Buildings have been constructed in Appamasamudram and Thulukanur by the GPs as common infrastructure facilities and handed over to Panchayat Level Federation (PLF). Major PLF activities are located in these buildings. PLF is a forum of all SHGs in a village to share their experiences, to solve their problems and to address the survival strategy. PLF have provided sustainability and self reliance to the SHGs.

S.No	Scheme	Question
12	SGSY/NRLM	GP's response on reasons for Gram Panchayat not provided any common infrastructure necessary for the key activities under SGSY Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: The GPs [Anaiyampatty, Thagarapudur, Kondayampalli Aladipatti, Valasaiyur, Valaiyakaranur, Kalpaganur, Arasanatham] have reported that there is no resource allocation to provide common infrastructure facilities for SHGs under SGSY. There is a separate agency (*Pudhu Vaazhvu*) to provide the facility and there is a proposal to provide common infrastructure facilities for SHGs under *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project.

S.No	Scheme	Question
13	SGSY/NRLM	Reasons for NGO/Facilitator/CBO etc. not visiting the SHGs in the Village in the last 1 year Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [VALASAIYUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR],

Clarification: Earlier, there were a few NGOs and CBOs in the area who had mobilized the women in to SHG network. After the introduction of the *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project, the activities of the NGOs have been reduced and it is replaced by the project staff. However, the facilitation of the project staff among the SHGs

is very little. There is one Deputy BDO at the Block Office (Panchayat Union) who is in charge of women empowerment and welfare and the field visits of the concerned officer are also not satisfactory. As a result, during the last one year no NGO/CBO/ Facilitating Agency have taken any serious attention of visiting SHGs. Moreover, lack of clarity is noticed among the SHGs and the officials under SGSY with introduction of the *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project. It is considered as a transitional stage.

S.No	Scheme	Question
14	SGSY/NRLM	Reasons & Amount of loan of the defaulted SHGs Village(s) : [THAGARAPUDUR], [THULUKANUR],

Clarification: In Thagarapudur village there are eight SHGs which have taken up economic activity and out of which two are defaulted. It is reported that the members became inactive due to lack of facilitation, moderation and motivation and finally the two groups became defaulted. In Thulukanur village seven SHGs have taken up economic activity out of which one is defaulted on loan under SGSY due to disintegration of the SHG. Internal conflict is the one of the major reasons for disintegration. The expected agency role is not available for settling the internal conflict among the members.

S.No	Scheme	Question
15	SGSY/NRLM	GP's response on reasons for Swarozgaris of the village not provided adequate skill up-gradation / technical training under SGSY Village(s) : [ALADIPATTI], [THULUKANUR],

Clarification: There is lack of clarity in the issue of SHGs at the local level. GPs have no role in implementation of the scheme. The Deputy BDO who is in charge of women and empowerment and welfare has stated that SHGs under the control of *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project. It is reported that *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project has started a detailed programme to provide skill upgradation and technical training to SHGs. However, all the SHGs have not covered.

S.No	Scheme	Question
16	SGSY/NRLM	Reasons for SHGs found defunct in the village Village(s) : [THAGARAPUDUR], [THULUKANUR],

Clarification: In Thagarapudur village two SHGs are found defunct whereas in Thulukanur village it is one. The reasons furnished in Sl No. 14 to the question on "*Reasons & Amount of loan of the defaulted SHGs*" are also applicable here.

S.No	Scheme	Question
17	SGSY/NRLM	What are the major technical problems faced by the SHGs in production of their products Village(s) : [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: Mainly SHGs are concentrating on thrift and saving. It is reported that a few SHGs are tried to start some production unit especially value added agro based units. Due to lack of technical based support structure, these SHGs could not venture in to any production unit. It is felt that there is a strong demand for technical support for starting production based unit.

S.No	Scheme	Question
18	SGSY/NRLM	What are the problems are faced by SHGs in dealing with the Banks Village(s) : [ALADIPATTI],

Clarification: It is reported that bank officials have rejected the loan application of the SHGs from the village. The further enquiry reveals that lack of experience of the SHGs, low credit worthy status and negligence of the SHGs to submit detailed records along with the applications are some of the reasons for rejecting the application.

S.No	Scheme	Question
19	IAY	GP's response on reasons for Permanent IAY waitlist not finalized for the village Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [VALASAIYUR], [KALPAGANUR],

Clarification: In four GPs (Anaiyampatty, Kondayampalli, Valasaiyur and Kalpaganur), there is no permanent IAY waitlist. The GP was not directed to prepare permanent IAY waitlist.

S.No	Scheme	Question
20	IAY	GP's response on reasons for the beneficiaries not selected based on the waitlist. Name of Families selected out of waitlists Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [VALASAIYUR], [KALPAGANUR],

Clarification: It is reported that in every year when the GPs is asked to select IAY beneficiaries, Gram Sabha will be held and the beneficiaries will be selected. The system is followed in four GPs (Anaiyampatty, Kondayampalli, Valasaiyur and Kalpaganur). It is noticed that the following IAY beneficiaries are not selected from the 'IAY permanent waitlist' whereas they are selected from the Gram Sabha. And their names are recorded in the Gram Sabha proceedings following are the details.

Name of the Beneficiary	Name of the GP
Ms.Maheswari Senthilkumar	Anaiyampatty
Mr. Murukesan Ayyasam	Anaiyampatty
Mr. Solaimuthu Palli	Anaiyampatty
Ms. Muthu W/o Kannamuthu	Anaiyampatty
Ms. Sarasu Jayaramani	Anaiyampatty
Ms. Jayalakshmi Natarajan	Anaiyampatty
Ms. Jayakanthi Selvaraj	Kondayampalli
Mr. Nagaraj Veeraswamy	Kondayampalli
Mr. Rajendran	Kondayampalli
Mr. Dhanam Ramaswamy	Valsaiyur
Ms. Poomkody Dhamodharan	Valsaiyur
Ms. Pournambal	Kalpaganur
Ms. Selvam Selvamuthu	Kalpaganur
Ms. Sewamuthu Nallamuthu	Kalpaganur
Ms. Maheswari Balamurughan	Kalpaganur

S.No	Scheme	Question
21	IAY	GP's response on reasons for inordinate delay in payment of assistance amount. Days of delay Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: It is found that inordinate delay in payment of assistance amount for IAY beneficiaries. Even after completing the house construction and occupied by the beneficiaries there are cases of not releasing even single installment to the beneficiaries. It is noticed that only 60 bags of cement and 155kg of steel have been distributed to each IAY beneficiary. The engineering wing has reported to the NLM that the payment has been released whereas the beneficiaries have contradicted it. Finally, it is admitted that the payment has not been released. It is interesting to note the case in one GP. In Aladipatti, a tribal village 23 houses has been allotted under IAY during 2011-2012. Out of this, one has completed and occupied. And the remaining houses are in the completing stage. Seven are under plastering, 13 under completing roof level and remaining two under lintel level. Not even one installment has been released to any of the 23 IAY beneficiaries in the village. During the time of debriefing, the NLM team mentioned the case to the District Collector and it is noticed that District Collector has issued immediate direction to release the amount to the beneficiaries as per the level of completion of IAY house construction and action has been taken in this direction.

S.No	Scheme	Question
22	NSAP	GP's response on reasons for eligible persons still not covered under IGNOAPS/ IGNWPS/ IGNDPS in the GP Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: It is observed that the number of pension holders under the NSAP is relatively high in all these villages though there are variations in number. But the NLM team could identify a few eligible persons who are not covered under the pension scheme. This has been observed mainly from the MGNREGA worksite and other habitations dominated by marginalized communities. A few president of the GP also substantiated that there are some eligible persons left out under the scheme. In the entire exercise, starting from identification of beneficiaries to the delivery of pension amount, the GP has no role and even the list is not available in the GP. The scheme is implemented by the revenue department. There is a separate assigned official for the pension scheme. There is a Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme) at the district level and Village Administrative Officer (VAO) at the village level. At the intermediate level there is one special Tahasildar and a few revenue inspectors (RI) at the Taluk level to look after the scheme. The bureaucratic attitude of the revenue department and

absence of awareness generation campaign for the potential beneficiaries is one of the reasons for not covering all the eligible persons.

S.No	Scheme	Question
23	NSAP	Reasons for delays in receipt of pension Village(s) : [VALAIYAKARANUR],

Clarification: Generally, pensions are distributed without delay. But in one GP (Valaiyakaranur) the delivery of widow pension (IGNWPS) is delayed by two months. Both the beneficiary and the officials could not explain the reasons of delay. The official explanation is that this may be an exceptional case.

S.No	Scheme	Question
24	NSAP	Beneficiaries expectations on Pension amount and processes Village(s) : [THAGARAPUDUR], [ALADIPATTI], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [THULUKANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: A few beneficiaries have demanded that the pension amount should be increased from Rs.1000/- to Rs.1200/- per month.

S.No	Scheme	Question
25	NSAP	Is the GP/District taking up any awareness generation campaign for the potential target beneficiaries of the procedures and entitlements under IGNOAPS/IGNWPS/IGNDPS Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: It is noticed that so far no attempt in this direction at any level. It may be one of the best strategies to cover all eligible persons under the scheme. It is better to conduct awareness generation campaign at the MGNREGA work sites .

S.No	Scheme	Question
26	NSAP	Detail of corruption/biased selection reported/observed during the visit to the village Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: Biased selection of beneficiaries has not been reported. It is complained that at the delivery point (post man/ post woman of the postal department) there is corruption. The post man used to collect Rs.30/ - Rs.50/- from each pension holder per month. One president of the GP has estimated that a post man could collect an amount of Rs.10000/- to Rs.15000/- from the jurisdiction of a delivery point of a post man under a post office.

S.No	Scheme	Question
27	IWMP	GP's response on reasons for why the progress of works has not been reviewed in the Gram Sabha Village(s) : [VALASAIYUR]

Clarification: The GP has no role in the implementation of the IWMP. IWMP is implemented by District Watershed Development Agency under Agriculture Department. The Gram Sabha can suggest works under IWMP. There is no procedure to submit the progress report of IWMP to the Panchayat and the Gram Sabha. Both the institutions are not aware of the progress of work under IWMP. The minutes of the GP and Gram Sabha records show that the progress of the work has not been discussed in the meeting.

S.No	Scheme	Question
28	NRDWP	Type of Problems in the Not functional Safe Water Sources/Service access Village(s) : [THAGARAPUDUR], [ALADIPATTI], [THULUKANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: It is noticed that water taps of the PWSS are not functional in four villages (Thagarapudur, Aladipatti, Thulukanur & Arasanatham). It is simple mechanical problem and the taps can be replaced.

S.No	Scheme	Question
29	NRDWP	Seasonal variations (Which Months)in Safe Water Sources/Service access points Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: It is reported that during the month of March, April & May there is a problem of water scarcity due to the variation of the quantity of water in different water sources and the ground water table.

S.No	Scheme	Question
30	NRDWP	Type of Water Quality problems Safe Water Sources/Service access points Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [VALASAIYUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: It is reported that mainly there are two types of water quality problems and they are salinity and iron.

S.No	Scheme	Question
31	NRDWP	GP's response on reasons for Field Test Kit is not available in the Gram Panchayat Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: The GP functionaries are not aware of the Field Test Kit. The NLM team could not trace the kit in any of the selected 10 GPs. However, the Assistant Executive Engineer, Salem District from the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board claims that Field Test Kit has been distributed to the GPs and training had been given to the pump operators at the GP level.

S.No	Scheme	Question
32	NRDWP	How serious is the need for sustainability structures for safe water sources in this Village Village(s) : [THAGARAPUDUR], [ALADIPATTI], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [THULUKANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: The total estimated output of the water from different sources has been calculated by considering the present water requirement of the total population in the habitation along with water requirement for animal population. If the availability is less than 40 lpcd, it needs more attention for sustainability structures for safe drinking water sources in the village. The five villages (Thagarapurudur, Aladipatti, Valaiyakaranur, Thulukanur & Arasaatham) needs more sustainability structures for safe drinking water security

S.No	Scheme	Question
33	TSC	Places in the Village where open defecation observed Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: In all the streets in rural areas, sides of public water bodies and sides of drainage channels are not clean and it is used for open defecation. The sanitation status of the villages is poor .Schools and aganwadis are not properly kept .Toilets are not maintained and as a result it is disfunctional. The toilet coverage in individual households is less than 40 percent in the selected villages. Out of the 10 selected villages not even a single one is awarded by NGP.

S.No	Scheme	Question
34	TSC	GP's response on reasons for System of Solid Waste Management followed not in Practice in the Village Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [THAGARAPUDUR], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [THULUKANUR], [KALPAGANUR], [ARASANATHAM]

Clarification: In all the villages certain attempts have been made to address the issue of solid waste .Waste bins were introduced in certain localities. Village Sanitation Committees (VSCs) have been constituted in the villages. The GPs admit that proper awareness has not been generated among the people due to lack of IEC .There was no sustainability in the attempts. The message of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has not reached in the villages.

S.No	Scheme	Question
35	TSC	GP's response on reasons for System of Liquid Waste Management followed not in Practice in the Village Village(s) : [THAGARAPUDUR], [ALADIPATTI], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [THULUKANUR], [ARASANATHAM], [ANAIYAMPATTY], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [VALASAIYUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [KALPAGANUR],

Clarification: The GPs have constructed drainage system to certain streets. Since it was not based on any scientific planning the system could not work as expected by the GPs. In some cases the drainage channels were filled by solid waste and it is blocked. The President of one GP made the comment that scientific planning is needed at the village level to address both the issues of solid and liquid waste.

S.No	Scheme	Question
36	TSC	GP's response on reasons for poor community awareness on sanitation and safe hygiene practices in the villagers Village(s) : [ANAIYAMPATTY], [KONDAYAMPALLI], [ALADIPATTI], [VALASAIYUR], [VALAIYAKARANUR], [APPAMASAMUDRAM], [KALPAGANUR],

It is admitted by the GPs that the Village Sanitation Committees (VSC) are not functional. Proper awareness has not been generated among the people. There is no IEC to be distributed among the community .The message of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has not been reached in the villages .There is no wall writings, hoardings, notice board on sanitation and hygiene practices in the villages .The GPs made complaints that there is no financial allocation to GPs to take up the issues of sanitation and hygiene in the villages.

CHAPTER 4

Conclusions & Recommendations

(A)- MGNREGA

The scheme has been succeeded in fulfilling the basic objectives of the programme. There is no major deviation from the guidelines while it is being implemented in the district. No rent seeking is noticed in the programme implementation at any level. Contractors and labour displacing machines are not seen in any of the work site. The beneficiaries have expressed their satisfaction for getting employment under the scheme. However, there are some complaints regarding the rate of Rs 119 per day and for getting less than the prescribed wage rate. Wages are paid in cash. New wage rate yet to be made operational. Workers are getting the job according to the convenience of the Gram Panchayat rather than their demand for job. The physical target on two important components (number of mandays generated and number of works completed) has not been furnish by the district administration and it shows the lack of proper planning at the district level.

Recommendations

1. Jobs should be provided as per the demand of workers rather than the convenience of the Gram Panchayat
2. At present, only wage component is allowed while implementing the scheme. As a result, some schemes could not take up under the scheme and in some cases the sustainability of the asset is not properly ensured. Therefore, attempt should be made for utilizing material component also
3. Provision for appointing a *Gram Rozgar Sahayak* at the Gram Panchayat level / cluster of Gram Panchayats may be made.
4. In a majority of cases, the workers could not reach the prescribed level of work and the prescribed level of wage rate. The reason is explained as the low level of productivity of workers. Therefore, 'Work Time Motion Study' is recommended.
5. At present, no convergence is in operation between MGNREGA and other schemes for development. Proper convergence may be assured for possible types of works.
6. Social audit is only a formal procedure, as it is practiced in a majority of villages. Social Audit may be conducted in a participatory mode with the active involvement of all stakeholders.

7. It is noticed that there is no perspective plan for a period of five years. In the real sense, there is no 'shelf of projects' (SoP). Only there is an 'action plan'. It is better to have perspective plan for a period five years with shelf of projects and annual action plan for every year.
8. It is better to change from cash payments to bank / post office A/cs.

(B)- SGSY/NRLM

Certain deviations from the guidelines are noticed while implementing the scheme. The process of grading through social engineering, capacity building, skill development, bank linkages and technical training has not given serious attention. As a result, the SGSY has not been very successful as it is envisaged. Under the scheme there are two types of beneficiaries (group and individual swarozgaries). Comparatively less number of SHGs is formed and out of them, very few have started economic activity in the real sense with bank linkages. Lack of proper common infrastructure facilities is another reason for the poor performance of the SHGs. Considerable numbers of SHGs are seen defunct for various reasons. There is no agency (both government and non government) to motivate or rejuvenate the defunct SHGs under SGSY. In the majority of the Pachayat Unions, the deputy BDOs who are in charge of the scheme have no regular contacts with the SHGs. Since the district officer, who is in charge of the scheme is out side the jurisdiction of DRDA; the scheme is not subjected to regular monitoring system by the DRDA. The Gram Panchayat has no assigned role in the implementation or monitoring of the scheme. With the introduction of *Mahalir Thittam* and *Pudhu Vaazhou* Project the identity of the SGSY has been reduced considerably. At the field level there is lack of functional clarity between SHGs under SGSY, *Pudhu Vaazhou* Project and *Mahalir Thittam*. As far as individual Swarozgaries are concerned, only 218 persons are given assistance.

Recommendations

1. The officer at the district level who is in charge of SGSY may be attached to DRDA.
2. Grading of SHGs may be considered through a regular process of capacity building exercise.
3. The field level monitoring of the SHGs should be given to Gram Panchayats.
4. The deputy BDO who is in charge of SHGs should have regular contact with the groups
5. Directory of SHGs should be maintained at the Gram Panchayat / Panchayat Union level.

6. The SHGs under SGSY should keep the separate identity and the functional clarity may be kept between the SHGs under SGSY, *Pudhu Vaazhvu* Project and *Mahalir Thittam*.
7. NGOs and CBOs may be given space in the functioning of the SHGs under SGSY

(C)-IAY

Under IAY, houses are provided with minimum facilities of shelter, sanitation and connectivity. The beneficiaries of the scheme have opined their satisfaction. The selection has been done by the Gram Sabha and list of potential beneficiaries (waitlist) has not been prepared in all the GPs. It is also reported that in every year when Gram Sabha is asked to select IAY beneficiaries, Gram Sabha will be held and the beneficiaries will be selected. The technical staff of the Panchayat Union (Engineer / Overseer) is providing technical support and supervision to the construction of houses. As part of mobilization advance 60 bags of cement and 155 kg of steel have been supplied to the beneficiaries and the cost of the same are adjusted from the following installments. Since the State Government has started a new housing scheme as 'Green House' which is more attractive in terms of assistance and space, the demand for IAY house are being reduced. It is found that inordinate delay in the payment of assistance amount for IAY beneficiaries.

Recommendations

1. Every panchayat should prepare a list of potential beneficiaries (waitlist) and it should be displayed in the prominent places. IAY beneficiaries should be selected only from the wait list.
2. There should be parity with the IAY assistance and the assistance for the 'Green House' (The assistance for Green House is Rs 1.5 lakhs and an additional Rs 30,000 for the installation of solar energy)
3. Effective and regular supervision of the IAY houses should be assured by the engineering staff of Panchayat Union.
4. It is better to establish convergence between IAY and MGNREGA (IAY beneficiary can be provided job card and he / she may be allowed to utilize his / her manpower of 60 days for the fulfillment of unskilled manual work for the construction of the house. Attempts may be made to include IAY in to the 'profile of works' with the approval of concerned authorities / agencies/ government.)
5. Attempt should be made to release the installments as per the stage completion.

(D)-NSAP

IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS are in operation in the district under NSAP. Planning and its implementation of the scheme have succeeded in covering majority of the eligible persons under social security scheme. However, there are still a few eligible persons who are outside the scheme due to lack of awareness of the procedures and entitlement of the scheme. With the contribution of the State Government the amount of pension has been increased to Rs.1000/- and the amount is same for the three schemes. Generally, the pension is received on or before 5th of every month and mode of payment is by money order. The scheme is implemented by the Revenue Department and there is no role for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). At the district level, a Deputy Collector is in charge of the scheme. At the Taluk level, there is special Tahasildar in charge of the scheme. There are Revenue Inspectors (RIs) and Village Administrative Officers (VAOs) at the village level for processing the application of the beneficiaries. Majority of them have expressed their satisfaction on the overall administration of the scheme. Some incidents of corruption have been reported at the delivery point of the pension amount. In addition to this, NFBS is also in operation. However as per the secondary data furnished by the district officials, there were only 10 beneficiaries. In the field, not even a single beneficiary of NFBS could be found out.

Recommendations

1. Attempts should be made to cover all the potential beneficiaries under the scheme.
2. It is better to conduct awareness programmes on the procedures and entitlements under the scheme of the GPs.
3. There may be some vigilance against corruption.
4. Attempts may be made to issue smart card/bio metric card to the beneficiaries.
5. Serious attention should be given for wider coverage for NFBS.

(E)- IWDP/DPAP/DDP/IWMP

District Watershed Development Agency (DWDA) implements watershed programmes. DWDA is under the administrative control of the Department of Agriculture. Since the DWDA is equipped with technical staff, expertise is reflected in the planning and implementation of the scheme. All the initial steps have been done (awareness generation campaign, application of PRA, formation of watershed committees, SHGs and use groups and training to various stakeholders) with the support of local community.

Recommendations

1. Identification of the priorities of the activities under the scheme and finalizations of the action plan should be placed and discussed in the Gram Sabha.
2. Since watershed is directly connected with other livelihood programmes, possibility of optimum convergence may be utilized under the scheme.
3. Details of the watershed activities may be displayed for wider dissemination
4. It is better to conduct periodic social audit of the activities of the scheme.

(F)- NRDWP

Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWADB) implements National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It has a rural water supply division at the district level and it is headed by an executive engineer. It has divisional offices at sub district level. The major activities of the board includes, digging of wells, construction of over head tanks, erection of low level tanks and extension of pipe lines with public taps. After the completion of the water supply works, TWADB use to hand over the project to Gram Panchayats. The provision of O & M is vested with the Gram Panchayats. The power pump maintenance and other maintenance work are attended by the Engineers/ Overseers of the respective Panchayat Union. Field test kit for testing the quality of water was not available at the panchayat level. As per the secondary data furnished by the district officials there is 100 percent achievement both in the case of financial and physical progress. However, during the field visits uncompleted works could be traced out.

Recommendation

- 1 It is better to conduct awareness programmes on water literacy, water democracy and water auditing
- 2 Urgent steps may be taken to supply the field test kits to the Gram Panchayats and proper training should be given to the panchayat staff especially the person who is in charge of operating the pump.
- 3 Possible convergence model may be worked out with MGNREGA and water structures.
- 4 Attempt should be made to complete all the incompleting works which are reported as officially 'completed'.

(G)- TSC

A district coordinator who is attached to DRDA is in charge of the activities under TSC at the district level. At the block level, a block coordinator is also attached to the panchayat union. Since both of them are appointed on contract

basis, they are outside the frame of policy formulation and implementation of TSC related activities in the district. This may be one of the reasons of the poor level of performance of the TSC in the district. At Gram Panchayat level a Village Sanitation Committee (VSC) is in operation. The VSC consist of the three members including the president of the Gram Panchayat who is the executive chairman of the committee. In majority of the villages, the VSC are found defunct and it is reflected in the poor profile of the village sanitation. In majority of schools have toilet facilities whereas the anganwadies have not covered fully. There are women sanitary complexes in majority of villages and recently they are maintained and upgraded with the assistance from the State Government. However open defecation is not arrested in the villages. No serious attention has given to IEC activities in the villages. It is observed that sanitation activities have not been given adequate considerations when compared to other sectors of rural development in the district. Since TSC is a demand driven scheme, a detailed project report for the district is very urgent. It is also important to note that out of the 10 GPs selected for field work none of them was awarded by NGP.

Recommendation

1. In the DRDA one senior officer may be given responsibility of TSC and the Progress of TSC should be reviewed seriously in the every meeting of DRDA.
2. More responsibilities may be handed over to Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Union in the area of sanitation.
3. Solid and liquid waste may be treated with the support of modern scientific systems at feasible levels by Gram Panchayats with the support from the Panchayat Union.
4. It is better to make convergence between TSC and MGNREGA (Individual household beneficiary for construction of toilet under TSC can be used job card and he/she may be allowed to utilize his/her manpower of 10 days for the fulfillment of unskilled manual work, very particularly for the digging the pit for the construction of individual toilet .It is better to refer, Jairam Remesh's earlier note on Reforms in NREGA Implementation, which states, " Convergence of MGNREGA with Total Sanitation Campaign allowed for construction of individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets and community sanitary complexes".)
5. Special attention may be given to cover 'baby friendly' toilets in the anganwadies.
6. More attention is needed in IEC activities.
7. It is better to prepare a status report on the sanitation and hygiene in the district and strategies may be workout to achieve NGP award for all the Gram Panchayats in the district.

8. Attempts should be made to activate the Village Sanitation Committees (VSC) in all the Gram Panchayats.
9. It is noticed that women are engaged in MGNREGA work site without any toilet facilities. It is recommended that temporary toilets may be provided near MGNREGA work site.

CHAPTER 5

Findings/Observations for Immediate Follow up Action

Points for Immediate Action

Sl No	Issues for Action	Justification	Authority to Address the Issue
(A)-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)			
1	Preparation of District Perspective Plan for a period of five years.	(i) It may work as a bench mark study (ii) Annual action plan and labour budget can be prepared from the District Perspective Plan. (iii) District Perspective Plan gives a holistic approach to the district development. (iv) Agriculture seasonality can be considered while allocating jobs for working. (v) It will lead to district development plan.	District administration.
2	Appointment of <i>Gram Rozgar Sahayak</i> .	(i) Gram Panchayats will be strengthened. (ii) Work load of secretaries will be reduced. (iii) Documentation and other official works related to MGNREGA can be done in time.	District Administration with the approval of State Government.
3	Payment of wages based on the Work Time Motion Study.	Wage may be given as per the productivity of the workers by considering different aspects (climatic conditions, nature of soil, nature of work and time involved etc.)	District Administration with the agreement of State Government.
4	Training and Exposure Visit for <i>Sarpanch</i> and Members of GP to the best performing MGNREGA sites from different States.	(i) Demand for training (ii) Poor awareness on Procedure and Guidelines of the Act. (iii) Previous training has not covered on many aspects including the issue of convergence.	District Administration.

5	Permanent display of activities at prominent places.	(i) Public are not aware of the activities under MGNREGA. (ii) More transparency can be ensured. (iii) It can be worked as an area of public scrutiny.	District Administration.
6	Convergence model may be encouraged.	(i) Convergence gives more results and productivity. (ii) Convergence gives more sustainability. (iii) Convergence may address critical gaps and linkages between backward and forward.	State Administration and District Administration.
7	Payment through banks/post office account.	(i) Banking habits may be developed among the poor. (ii) It will be strengthened the financial inclusion. (iii) It may encourage saving habits among the workers as they may deposit some amount in the bank for meeting causality/ emergency. (iv) More transparency and less chances of corruption. (v) Money (bank deposit) will be safer.	State Government.
8	Provision for utilization of material cost.	(i) 40% of material cost is permissible. (ii) Production (any form of construction activity) is the interaction of man with materials. Hence, without material support the assets may not be sustainable. (iii) Sustainability of certain asset can be ensured only with the support of material component. (iv) Certain types of urgent works may not be taken up due to the lack of material component.	State Government.

9	Services of <i>Ayah</i> at the work site.	There are a few children along with mothers at the work site. A <i>creche</i> in work site may be useful for children.	District Administration.
10	Construction of temporary toilets near the work site.	(i) Temporary sanitation facility (toilet) is essential where averages of 60-100 women are engaged.	District Administration.
11	It is better to introduce the new prescribed wage rate (Rs.132/-) for MGNREGA workers.	(i) The general complaint is that the present prescribed wage rate (Rs.119/-) is low.	State Government.
(B)-Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGSY)/NRLM			
1	All SGSYs may be brought under the control of single administrative unit which is attached to DRDA.	(i) With the introduction of <i>Mahalir Thittam</i> and <i>Pudhu Vaazhvu</i> Project lack of clarity has been noticed. (ii) The District Officer who is in charge of SHGs is not attached to DRDA. Therefore, the SGSY activity is not being monitored by the monitoring mechanism of DRDA.	State Government.
2	More space may be given for Gram Panchayats in the activity of SHGs.	(i) At present, GPs have no role. (ii) As per the activity map of PRIs and the principle of subsidiarity, GP may be the best opted level of administration to monitor the activities of SHGs.	District Administration.
3	Preparation of directory / documentation on SHG including SHGs under SGSY at Panchayat Union level.	(i) At present, no actual information is available on SHGs at any level. (ii) Even if there is some information, it is contradictory. (iii) The number of SHGs under SGSY, <i>Pudhu Vaazhvu</i> Project and <i>Mahalir Thittam</i> project seemingly mixed one another.	District Administration.
(C)-Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)			
1	Preparation and finalization of waitlist for potential beneficiaries under IAY	(i) It gives transparency. (ii) Addresses the issue of rent seeking	District Administration and Gram Panchayat

	Provision for repair of houses may be made after a specific period.	(i) Under IAY, there is a provision for upgradation of houses but it is not included and implemented in the district. And there is also a demand for upgradation of houses. (ii) If upgradation is not done in time, the houses will be ruined. Moreover, it is economical if upgradation is done in time.	State Government.
2	Installments will be released as per the stage completion.	(i) It envisages in the guidelines (ii) Without installments it is difficult for the beneficiary to complete the house construction. (iii) Inordinate delay in payment of assistance amount for IAY beneficiaries is found.	District Administration
3	Parity should be maintained in the case of subsidy of IAY with the subsidy amount of 'Green House Scheme' of the Government of Tamil Nadu.	(i) Since subsidy amount is high in Green House Scheme, (a State Sponsored Housing Scheme) the demand for IAY is relatively low. (ii) More over IAY beneficiaries opined that since the subsidy amount is relatively low it is difficult to complete the construction with in the prescribed time limit.	Ministry of Rural Development and State Government.
<i>(D)-National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)</i>			
1	Awareness on procedures and entitlement of the scheme may be generated at village level with the involvement of Gram Panchayats.	(i) There are still some potential beneficiaries who are outside the orbit of the pension scheme in all the villages. (ii) Procedures and entitlement of the scheme have not reached to all the potential beneficiaries. (iii) Awareness on procedures and entitlement may eliminate the ineligible beneficiaries from the scheme, if any. (iv) Rent seeking may be reduced.	District Administration.

2	Preparation of IEC materials on the scheme	(i) More information is needed on the scheme. In such a case IEC material may be the best tool. It is noticed that MGNREA work site and gram sabha can be used as a forum for information dissemination.	District Administration.
(E)-Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP), DPAP, DDP, IWMP			
1	Action plan for watershed project may be placed before the Gram Sabha and there may be a provision for facilitation by the officials from the watershed project.	(i) It is reported by officials that action plan for watershed project are being discussed in the Gram Sabha. However, the detailed enquiry with local community reveals that in majority cases it is not taking place.	District Administration.
2	Possibility of convergence should be utilized.	(i) Convergence between IAY and MGNREGA (IAY beneficiary can be provided job card and he / she may be allowed to utilize his / her manpower of 60 days for the fulfillment of unskilled manual work for the construction of the house. Attempts may be made to include IAY in to the 'profile of works' with the approval of concerned authorities / agencies/ government).	State Government with the approval of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.
3	Asset register may be maintained.	(i) Under different watershed schemes assets are created but it is not properly documented and maintained. (ii) Asset created under the scheme may be handed over to used groups / watershed committees. In such a situation asset register is essential.	District Administration.
4	Activities undertaken may be displayed for public information.	(i) Maximum information should be communicated to local community for dissemination. (ii) Display boards may be a tool to increase the rate of public participation and transparency. (iii) Display boards may reduce the level of corruption.	District Administration.

(F) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)			
1	Attempts may be made to activate the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC).	(i) At present, the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) are not in operation. (ii) It may be linked with Village Sanitation Committee (VSC)	District Administration.
2	There may be functional coordination between NRDWP and TSC.	Water tight compartmentalism (closed boundary) between NRDWP and TSC should be removed and there should be proper coordination between these two agencies, which may bring more results.	State Government.
3	There should be conceptual and functional clarity between NRDWP and TSC.	(i) At present, the two agencies have no functional linkages. (ii) The understanding on the concepts on sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water are also varies between these two departments. (iii) Sanitation and drinking water are essential components for healthy hygiene practices in the villages.	State Government.
4	Field test kit should be supplied to GP	(i) It is very essential to examine the water quality.	District Administration.
(G) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)			
1	In the DRDA, one senior officer may be given the responsibility of TSC.	(i) The Progress of TSC can be reviewed seriously in the every meeting of DRDA. (ii) He may be in a position to formulate the policy related to sanitation activities in the district.	District Administration.
2	More responsibilities may be handed over to Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Union in the area of sanitation.	(i) Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Unions can take more responsibility in the area of sanitation since it is their core area of activity.	District Administration.
3	The problems related to solid and liquid waste needs more attention.	(i) Solid and liquid waste has also emerged as one of the serious sanitation issues in the rural areas.	District Administration.

4	It is better to make convergence between TSC and MGNREGA.	Reforms in MGNREGA Implementation, which states, " <i>Convergence of MGNREGA with Total Sanitation Campaign allowed for construction of individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets and community sanitary complexes</i> "	State Government.
5	Provide temporary toilets facilities at MGNREGA work site.	(i) It is noticed that around 100 women are engaged in MGNREGA work site without any sanitary facilities.	District Administration.
6	Baby friendly toilet in the anganwadies.	It is essential to practice the toilets habits among the children.	District Administration.
7	More attention is needed in IEC activities.	(i) IECs are the best tool for awareness building on sanitation. (ii) IEC has not been seriously programmed in the agenda of TSC in the district.	District Administration.
8	Preparation of a status report on the sanitation and hygiene in the district.	(i) It is essential to frame strategies to achieve NGP award for all the Gram Panchayats in the district.	District Administration.
9	Activate the Village Sanitation Committees (VSC) in all the Gram Panchayats.	(i) At present, the VSCs are either inactive or defunct.	District Administration.

CHAPTER 6

Success Stories/ Case Studies

Case Study I

On 24 April 2012 at 11.35 a.m while the NLM team were discussing with Project Director (PD), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Salem in his chamber the following SMS has reached from the Commissionerate of Rural Development (CRD) to PD, which he has shown to the NLM.

“Out of 824 clusters how many works are in progress?”

The PD has sent the following reply at 12.19 p.m

“Today, 478 works is going on.”

Immediately there was a reply from CRD which says

“Cluster work is very poor, improve it”

The PD has responded in two ways. First he has replied to the CRD and it says,

“Yes. This week I will improve the position.”

Second, he has forwarded the message from CRD to all the 20 BDOs and concerned Deputy BDOs in the Panchayat Unions. And it is learnt that the concerned Block Officers have passed the message to all Securities of the Gram Panchayats within two minutes. The impact of the SMS based monitoring was that as the PD has given the assurance, the position of works under MGNREGA has been improved within a week. The mode of communications among the officers practiced in Tamil Nadu has multi dimensional effects. It brings immediate responses and improves the results. It also saves the time and reduces stationary and manpower.

Case Study II

Inordinate delay in payment of assistance amount for IAY beneficiaries is noticed. Even after completing the house construction and occupied by the beneficiaries there are cases of not releasing even single installment to the beneficiaries. It is noticed that only 60 bags of cement and 155kg of steel have been distributed to each IAY beneficiary. The engineering wing has reported to the NLM that the payment has been released whereas the beneficiaries have contradicted it. Finally, it is admitted that the payment has not been released. It is interesting to note the case in one GP. In Aladipatti, a tribal village in Aladipatti Gram Panchayat (Ayothiyapattinam) 23 houses have been allotted under IAY during 2011-2012. Out of this, one has completed and occupied. And the remaining houses are in the completing stage. Seven are under plastering, 13 under completing roof level and remaining two under lintel level. Not even one installment has been released to any of the 23 IAY beneficiaries in the village. During the time of debriefing, the NLM team mentioned the case to the District

Collector and it is noticed that District Collector has issued immediate direction to release the amount to the beneficiaries as per the level of completion of IAY house construction and action has been taken in this direction.

Case Study III

There are some Gram Panchayats where the wait list of IAY is not in operation. It is reported that in every year when the GPs is asked to select IAY beneficiaries, Gram Sabha will be held and the beneficiaries will be selected. The system is followed in four GPs (Anaiyampatty, Kondayampalli, Valasaiyur and Kalpaganur). It is noticed that the IAY beneficiaries are not selected from the 'IAY permanent waitlist' whereas they are selected from the Gram Sabha. However, their names are recorded in the Gram Sabha proceedings.

Appendix No.1

Name of the Selected Gram Panchayats (villages) Salem District, Tamil Nadu

SI No	Name of the Gram Panchayats	Name of the Villages	Name of the Blocks
1	Appamasamudram	Appamasamudram	Attur
2	Arasanatham	Arasanatham	Attur
3	Kalpaganur	Kalpaganur	Attur
4	Thulukanur	Thulukanur	Attur
5	Aladipatti	Aladipatti	Ayothiyapattinam
6	Valaiyakaranur	Valaiyakaranur	Ayothiyapattinam
7	Valasaiyur	Valasaiyur	Ayothiyapattinam
8	Anaiyampatty	Anaiyampatty	Gangavalli
9	Kondayampalli	Kondayampalli	Gangavalli
10	Thagarapudur	Thagarapudur	Gangavalli