



# DELIBERATING LOCAL BODY AUTONOMY WRT TAMIL NADU

Organized by

**SOCIAL WATCH - TAMILNADU**

**HRF**

**PAALAM**

*Date: 28.02.2020 (Friday)*

*Venue: AICUF House, Sterling Road,  
Nungambakkam, Chennai.*

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## சமூக கண்காணிப்பகம் - தமிழ்நாடு

“ஊராட்சி மன்றங்களை, தன்னாட்சி மன்றங்களாக மாற்றுவது பற்றிய கருத்தரங்கம்”

பேரன்புடையீர்!

புதிதாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஊராட்சிமன்றத் தலைவர்கள் / உறுப்பினர்கள், ஒன்றிய / மாவட்டத் தலைவர்கள் / உறுப்பினர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் நல்வாழ்த்துக்கள்!

தல ஆட்சிகளையும், தல ஆட்சித்தலைவர்களையும் மேலும் உரிமை படைத்தவர்களாகவும், மக்களின் எதிர்பார்ப்புகளை நிறைவேற்றும் சுதந்திரம் படைத்தவர்களாகவும் ஆக்குவது பற்றிய உரையாடல்களை சமூகக் கண்காணிப்பகம் - தமிழ்நாடு, பாலம் மற்றும் மனித உரிமை மேம்பாடு மற்றும் ஆராய்ச்சி மையம் ஆகிய அமைப்புகள் கடந்த 10 ஆண்டுகளாக நடத்தி வருகின்றன.

2020இல் நடைபெற்ற தேர்தலுக்குப் பிறகு, முதல் கூட்டமானது 28 பிப்ரவரி 2020 (வெள்ளிக்கிழமை) அன்று அய்க்க.ப இல்லம் (லொயோலா கல்லூரி எதிரில்), நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை காலை 10.00 மணி முதல் மாலை 05.00 மணி வரை நடத்தப்படுகிறது.

அது பொழுது:

1. பஞ்சாயத்துகள் தற்போது மாநில, மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத்தின் ஏவல் பணிகளை மட்டும் செய்யும் கீழ்மட்ட அலுவலகமாக மட்டும் செயல்பட வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்நிலையை மாற்றி பஞ்சாயத்துகள் தாமே சுயமாகத் திட்டம் வகுக்கவும், தாமே பணிகளை எடுத்துச் செய்யவும், தாமே நிறுவங்களை நடத்தவும் உரிமை படைத்த ஆட்சிகளாக மாற்றுவதை இக்கூட்டம் கருத்தாடல் செய்யும். அரசுக்கு இது தொடர்பாக முறையீடுகள் அனுப்பப்படும்.
2. மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகிகளை, அரசின் ஊழியராக இருக்கும் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவரின் ஆளுகைக்கு ஆட்படுத்தி வைத்துள்ளார்கள். இந்நிலையை மாற்றி பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவர்களின் பதவியைப் பறிக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை மாநில சட்டமன்றத்திற்கு வழங்க வேண்டும்.
3. பஞ்சாயத்துக்குள் இருக்கும் பள்ளிகளையும் சாலைகளையும், நீர்நிலைகளையும், ரேசன் கடைகளையும் நிர்வகிக்கும் அதிகாரம் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு வழங்கப்படவேண்டும்.

என்ற இம்மூன்று கருத்தாக்கங்களுக்கு வடிவம் உருவாக்கப்படும்.

இந்த ஒருநாள் கருத்தரங்கில் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்காகச் செயல்படும் தொண்டு நிறுவனங்கள், ஊராட்சி தலைவர்கள், ஒன்றியத் தலைவர்கள் அரசியல் கட்சி நிர்வாகிகள் பங்கேற்பர்.

தங்களை அன்போடு வரவேற்கிறோம். வருகை புரிவோர்க்குத் தங்கும் வசதி செய்து தரப்படும்.

இப்படிக்கு,

திரு. இரா.கிருத்தாசு சாந்தி இ.ஆ.ப (ஓய்வு)  
முன்னாள் கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலர் (தமிழ்நாடு),  
நிறுவனர்: பாலம், அம்பு, அகம்  
மின்னஞ்சல்: [reg1952@gmail.com](mailto:reg1952@gmail.com)  
அலைபேசி: 94440 45215

திரு. ஜான் குமார்,  
இயக்குனர்,  
சமூகக் கண்காணிப்பகம் - தமிழ்நாடு  
மின்னஞ்சல்: [kumar@swtn.org](mailto:kumar@swtn.org)  
அலைபேசி: 94444 69685

திருமிகு. சித்ரா  
மனித உரிமை மேம்பாடு மற்றும் ஆராய்ச்சி மையம்,  
ஈக்காட்டுந்தாங்கல், சென்னை.  
அலைபேசி: 8668091453

# Minutes of the Consultation

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## **Deliberating Local Body Autonomy w.r.t Tamil Nadu**

**Social Watch – Tamilnadu** in collaboration with **Paalam** and **HRF (Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation)** have conducted a consultation meeting with the Elected Panchayat Presidents and the likeminded people from various NGOs on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020 at AICUF (All India Catholic University Federation), Chennai. The major agenda of the meeting is to orient the newly elected Panchayat Presidents about the powers they have and the measures they could take as an autonomous institution.

Fr. John Kumar, Director of Social Watch – Tamilnadu addressed the gathering on the schedule of the entire day and the input of the meeting is about to carry. Then he also insisted that every Panchayat Presidents have their power and it should be realized by them. Several numbers of training have been made by the human rights organizations on this, Panchayat Presidents also should take initiatives for the changes they desire. He mentioned the Panchayat Raj system of Kerala as an example and also the organizing team has given the materials on the module of Kerala Government's panchayat raj system. Then Fr. Kumar has explained why the consultation meeting on this particular topic "**To make Panchayat as Autonomous Institution**" is mandatory in the current situation. Then, the session was handed over to Dr. R. Christodoss Gandhi, IAS (Ret.).

### **Dr. R. Christodoss Gandhi IAS (Retd.,)**

He began the session by explaining why the meeting is important. The major aim is to give awareness to the Panchayat Presidents on the power they have and what they can do from the Panchayat Raj level. This meeting has brought out to the known circle for the initial stage, where the next level will be the district level meetings with the respective Panchayat Presidents.

Then, the discussion went on with recognizing the awareness level of the Panchayat Presidents on the power they have. India is the Republic Nation, where we say the government is "for the people, of the people and by the people". And the People's representatives to all the assemblies are elected by the public, but when it comes to the fact, it is doubtful that the government doesn't act for the people. The electoral structure of India deals with the Indian Constitution, it ensures the power of Central, State and the Panchayat Raj. In most of the context, Central or State cannot interfere in each other's decision. In some of the cases, Central decides the authority of the State, likewise, State also holds some of the powers of the Panchayat, where mostly it fails to do so. After Independence, India has come out from the colonized rule and became the democratic country, where people elect their leader whom they wanted to represent on their behalf in the assembly. When it comes to Republic state, the decisions have to be dealt with the public, their opinion should be taken as a concern, and move on with the further

decision which is actually known as “Republic”, E.g., New Education Policy. In this case, when the entire concept is dangerous and was set in order to oppress people who have been oppressed already for thousands of years. It could have been questioned by State and Panchayats, but the government has been set up in a way which is not to be in descent for the Central government.

Then the discussion went over with the authority of the Panchayat in collecting taxes. According to Article 243 H- Powers to Impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats.

The legislature of a State may, by law

- a) Authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;
- b) Assign to a Panchayat such as taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State government for such purpose and subjects to such conditions and limits;
- c) Provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the consolidated fund of the state; and
- d) Provide for the constitution of such Funds for crediting all money received, respectively, by or on behalf of the Panchayats and also for the withdrawal of such money there from.

As may be specified in the law.

Then, the speaker **Dr. Christodoss Gandhi** IAS (Retd) took the session as an interactive session with the participants on the authorities that the Panchayat Presidents have to run a school and also regarding the other authorities.

According to Article 243 G - Powers, Authority and Responsibilities of Panchayat.

Subject to provisions of this constitution, the legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to-

- a) The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;
- b) The implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

On based on this, some of the questions were put forth to the participants such as; whether the Panchayat Presidents are capable of running the school from Panchayat Raj level and whether they have powers for that. Most of the participants felt that the village won't accept if Panchayat runs a school , and most of the schools are being owned by the public. And most of

them discussed that Panchayat running the school with its authority is the best thing to do for the people, where they can easily connect to the public and can work for the welfare of the oppressed. But the major concern was the salary for the staff who will be working in the Panchayat Schools.

The session was over with the fact that Panchayat Presidents getting the power and authority is the only way to make Panchayat Raj as an autonomous institution and to work for the people's welfare on their own.

### **Mr. M. L. Doss**

The next session was handled by **Mr. M. L. Doss**, Free-lance trainer based on safeguarding the Indian Constitution and making it useful for the welfare of the people. He discussed about the Part IX of the Indian Constitution which is related to Rural Local Self Government added by 73'rd constitutional amendment act. It is also known as Panchayat Raj.

Further, IX (A) part is related to Urban Local Self Government known as Municipal, added by 74'th constitutional amendment act. Also part IX (B) is related to Co-operative Societies. ,Art.243 (G) Powers, Authority and Responsibilities of Panchayat, And he also spoke about others GOIs which talks about the power of the presidents and authorities that panchayat president could have.

Then the speaker discussed the Executive structure of PRI, which holds

1. Inspector of Panchayats
2. Assistant Director (AD) Panchayat
3. Assistant Director (AD) Audit
4. Block Development Office (BDO)
5. Deputy BDO
6. BDO Scheme
7. Panchayat Assistance.

Whereas Panchayat President and Ward Members are the legislative members of the Panchayat Raj System.

Then the speaker discussed that every executive member and legislative members have their own responsibilities and power, where one cannot interfere with others.

### **Ms. Chitra – Senior Coordinator- Local Government from HRF**

The next session was taken over by **Ms. Chitra – Senior Coordinator- Local Government from HRF**. The speaker brought out the session on the importance of Gram Sabha and how it can work effectively.

According to Art.243 A- Gram Sabha

"A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide".

To develop the Panchayat as an autonomous institution, we should take over the responsibilities for the five-year plan, where it should be based on the condition of every village. In order to plan it, the Panchayat President should be aware of all the resources available in the village and further need of it. Gram Sabha should have the special and individual role in concern with the Union Government's decision, wherein the absence of that the action must be taken in order to get the powers that have to be allotted for the Panchayat Raj. When we compare the Panchayat Raj system of Tamil Nadu with other states like Kerala, the Panchayat Presidents over there are being treated with their respective dignity and the specific salary.

Panchayat Raj should have the authority to decide on their own income and work for it. Several schemes have been introduced; Panchayat Presidents should look to it for the welfare of the people.

Overall, the entire session was about how Gram Sabha could bring more power for the Panchayat Raj system for the welfare of the people.

Once the morning sessions are over, Dr. R. Christodoss Gandhi IAS (Retd.,) gave a brief explanation about the morning inputs by the speakers. Then he discussed with the participants about the works the human rights organizations do and what can be done in future as follow up of this meeting. Then it was a little interactive session with the participants and the speakers on how Panchayat Presidents work effectively and the newly elected Panchayat Presidents could work effectively for the welfare of the people were discussed before leaving for lunch.

Soon after the lunch, Dr. R. Christodoss Gandhi IAS (Retd) discussed the following financial authority of the Panchayat and tax levy to empower financial autonomous of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Articles 268 to 293 in Part XII of the Constitution deal with Centre and State Financial Relations. The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of 1992 authorizes a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees, assign to a Panchayat taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State government, Provide for making grant-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State, provide for the constitution of funds for crediting all money of the Panchayat.

To increase the financial position of the Panchayat Raj Institutions:

- ✓ Revising the Property tax and house tax of the Panchayat wards which has been revised long back.
- ✓ Increasing commercial tax by 4% for Multinational Companies and Institutions.
- ✓ Zero Tax (Discounts in taxes) for the vulnerable community

- ✓ Increasing Road and Construction taxes

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### **Ms. Kamatchi, Senior Researcher, Social Watch - Tamilnadu**

The next session was taken forward by **Ms. Kamatchi, Senior Researcher, Social Watch Tamilnadu**. She emphasis over the Gender Budget in Tamil Nadu and how to empower Dalit / Tribal women through Gender Responsive Budgeting.

1. In 1998 Kerala government introduced Women Component Plan in Kerala Panchayat system in which they have allocated 10% budget allocation to women in their Panchayat. In 2008 the State government of Kerala has released a Gender Budget statement that is after 10 years. But in Tamil Nadu, the Gender Budget Statement has published in 2018.
2. First time in History, Tamil Nadu Budget Speech 2020-21 mentions the 'Gender Budget Statement' :

*“The statement showing an outlay of Rs. 78,796.12 crores in 2020-21 towards women in the Budget has been prepared and is presented as part of the Budget documents.”*

3. The Gender Budget Statement depicts the probable outlay for women in the total budget outlay. The statement is classified into three categories.
  - Part A includes schemes that are targeted at women and so 100% of the outlay is towards women.
  - Part B includes schemes that are beneficiary oriented and depending upon the scheme, 40% to 99% of outlay benefits women.
  - Part C includes other schemes and other expenditure items of the Government, which are not beneficiary oriented and are therefore form indivisible items of expenditure. In Part C, these indivisible items are grouped sector-wise and it is assumed that at least 30% of the outlay will benefit women.
4. Part C is like gambling game which they have allocated money for the namesake like the Administration gets 30% of allocation because of the women staff working in the administration department. Part C has 23 departments in which the budget allocated for the namesake.
5. The Amount allotted for Part C – 40130.7cr can be utilized by the Panchayats for the specific need of the women who is more vulnerable like Dalits, Tribals, Person with Disability and Widows in their Gram Sabha Meeting by passing a resolution to the empowerment of Marginalized women’.
6. In overall Gender Budget Statement, exclusively Dalit women are getting the only 2.02cr of allocation, even in Special Component plan that is Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and

Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP) the representation of women component schemes (SC/ST Women) is comparatively very low. This implies that Dalit and Tribal women are doubly excluded. (Refer Table-1 below)

- The Gram Sabha is more significant in working for the specific need of their respective

**ஆதி திராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியின பெண்களுக்கு மறுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை**  
**Discrepancies in Expenditure for DALIT and TRIBAL WOMEN in TN**

Rs. in Crores

1	2	3	4	5
STATEMENTS in 'Appendices to the Budget Memorandum', Government of Tamilnadu, 2020-21	Total Budget Estimate Outlay for respective Statement	Share Due for SC/ST Women (% as per populational representation) [Column 2 Vs 3]	Expenditure for SC/ST Women as found in respective Statements (% of share Column 2 Vs 4)	Amount Denied to SC/ ST Women [Col 3 – Col 4]
Gender Budget Statement –GBS Scheduled Caste Sub Plan- SCSP Tribal Sub Plan - TSP	அறிக்கைகளின்படி - மொத்த திட்ட ஒதுக்கீடு	ஆதி திராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியின பெண்களின் மக்கட்தொகைக்கு ஏற்ப வரவேண்டிய பட்ஜெட் பங்கு	ஆதி திராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியின பெண்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட செலவினம்	ஆதி திராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியின பெண்களுக்கு மறுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை
GBS - மகளிருக்கான வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கை	78796.16	16547.19 (21%)	1589.46 (2.02 %)	14957.73
SCSP - ஆதி திராவிடர் நலத் திட்டம் செலவினங்களுக்கான நிதியொதுக்கம் குறித்த விவர அறிக்கை	13680.14	6840.07 (50%)	230.86 (1.69 %)	6609.21
TSP - பழங்குடியினர் நலத் திட்டம் செலவினங்களுக்கான நிதியொதுக்கம் குறித்த விவர அறிக்கை	1299.47	649.74 (50%)	8.27 (0.64 %)	641.46

Reference: நிதிநிலைக் குழியின் இணைப்புகள், 2020-21, வரவு-செலவுத் திட்ட வெளியீடு - 64 தமிழ்நாடு அரசு.

Panchayat by gaining autonomy in Financial Management, Decision Making on Land Resources and Irrigation.

- She also gave an introduction to localizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and how to implement it in the Panchayats.
- The Principle of GB, SCSP, TSP, the budget allocation should be **PROPORTIONALITY** - proportional with respect to the population, **CONVERGENCE** for the holistic empowerment, **UNIVERSALITY** for inclusive growth in all department, **AUTO DECISION** making to involve the representation of the community in decision making.

(Table 1: Discrepancies in Expenditure for Dalit and Tribal Women in TN)

**Localizing SDG through Panchayat Raj**

**Mr. Rukmangadam, HRDF**

Then, the next Session was led by Mr. Rukmangadam, HRDF. Government of India has planned to collect data through Panchayat Ward Members in Gram Sabha Development Board by forming a group of members in Gram sabha. The member in the respective Panchayat ward collects primary and secondary data of their Population, the vulnerability of people, wasteland, irrigation process, specific need of their ward, the data collected should be uploaded in the Plan plus Website, this primary and secondary data are compared with the statistical reports of Govt of India. The Gram Sabha authorizes by framing a Public Policy for the welfare of their respective Panchayat. All 29 Department shall co-operate in framing the Public policy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Panchayat President / Ward Member can utilize this opportunity to meet their emerging need of the Panchayat, to reduce poverty allegation in their area, water and sanitation. The excess land can be distributed to the landless Pooors, Dalits and Tribals especially Women.

The Panchayat President should ensure that the Gram Sabha Development Board is formed with the appropriate budget allotted to achieve the goals.

The Panchayat President from the Thiruporur district asked: “Do Panchayat President has rights to evict the Encroachments in their Panchayat?”

The Speaker explained,

The Panchayat President has all rights to clear the Encroachment in their Panchayat with the resolution passed by Gram Sabha. He also quoted the benchmark "**Judgment of Markandey Katju**" in the Punjab High court that the Panchayat President has all the rights to evict the encroachers of the Panchayat area except SC/STs in the area.

To take action, the Panchayat president can do the following ways; 15 days Prior letters to encroachers, letter to Collector, RTO and inspector of that area.

He ended the Conversation with the confident note that, A Participatory planning Member of Gram Sabha (MG) is equivalent to MPs and MLAs of the State. The constitution of India grants the autonomous of Gram sabha, the resolution passed by Gram sabha is the democratic participation of the citizen.

Dr. R. Christodoss Gandhi IAS (Retd) took forward the session by consulting with the Participant about the Following:

1. The Panchayat President cannot extend their authority over the Grama Natham, Porambhoke Land (Wasteland) and the Lake Land which are come under the revenue department.
2. The Lake Land can be converted into the Constructions only after the permission of Gram sabha. The internal activities or constructions can be passed after the Suggestion or advice of the Panchayat President and Gram Sabha.

3. The Land of realization, agriculture land cannot be converted for other activities purpose without consulting with Panchayat President of Gram Sabha.
4. The Constitutional mandate is categorical in making Panchayat Raj institutions to have autonomous governance.
5. The surplus amount in the budget of Panchayat can be used for the welfare of underprivileged section like Single Women, SC, ST, Widows and Person with Disabilities.
6. The Panchayat can own and run institutions like Educational Institutions, Windmill and the Electricity produced by the windmill can be utilized by the respective wards of the Panchayat.
7. The Panchayat can levy its own taxes as it authorized in the constitution without being arm-twisted by the State or Central Government.
8. The Panchayat or Gram Sabha has absolute liberty to intervene with the Industry/ Company that create pollution in their Panchayat area. The concerned authority has to report or cancel the License after the resolution passed by the Gram Sabha.

Fr. John Kumar reinvigorates the crowd with his positive note, to access the e-governance, the availability of Government sources through the internet. He disseminated the constitutional provisions of Panchayats Institutions, its authority, power and financially autonomous. Fr. John Kumar also explained for sustainable growth, the five-year action plan of Kerala Panchayats. He urged that there are 3500 SC/ST Panchayats in our country which these strong supports of Gram Sabha the economic empowerment and social justice of Dalits and Tribals can be achieved.

***-Documented by***

***Ms. E. Malar Vizhi, SW-TN***  
***Ms. K.C. Priyadharshini, SW-TN***

**Annexure – I (Participation list)**

**NGO**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Contact no</b>	<b>Email</b>
1	Irulapoo Selvakumar	Pazhangudi Irular Peravai	Thevanur, Andimadam, Ariyalur - 621806	9443807426 8870554251	<a href="mailto:irulapoo@gmail.com">irulapoo@gmail.com</a>
2	Nadupattu Ravi	Tamilaga Pazhangudi Munnetra Sangam	Nadupattu, Aavur (PO), Keelpenathur (TK), Thiruvannamalai - 606755	9789251279	<a href="mailto:pazamkudierular@gmail.com">pazamkudierular@gmail.com</a>
3	Krishnan R	Kalvi Urimaikana Membaty Maiyam (READ)	Sathyamangalam, Erode - 638401	9943204625	<a href="mailto:readtribeproject@gmail.com">readtribeproject@gmail.com</a>
4	Ilavarasan P	Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Ilaignar Narpani Manram	Arangoor	7639957938	
5	Periakaruppu M	RACNIICO	No 274, Sri Balaji Nagar, (Near SIDCO) opp, Power house, Kattur, Tiruvallur – 52	9382688993	
6	Ramu C	Power Trust	13, Mariayamman Kovil St, N.S.Puram (PO), Attur, Salem	9994368575	
7	Sadaiyappan P	ATTRADC	155 B, Mahalaxmi Nagar, Sevvapet, Tirur (PO), Thiruvallur – 602025	9445186701	
8	Ramasamy RP		Athur, Ambasamuthram, Ramanathapuram	7639524693	
9	Revathi Janakeraman J	Children, Women - Welfare & Educational Organization	Tiruppur	7339021899	<a href="mailto:cwweotruttirupur@gmail.com">cwweotruttirupur@gmail.com</a>
10	Rajathi S	Team Women Development Association	Tiruppur	7305796999	<a href="mailto:srajees01@gmail.com">srajees01@gmail.com</a>
11	Bharathan M	AKAM	Tirunelveli	9443117665	
12	Chandramohan G	AKAM	D/106, TNPL Colony, Kagithapuram, Karur – 639136	9677758358	<a href="mailto:chandru.teda@gmail.com">chandru.teda@gmail.com</a>
13	Rukmangathan D	HRDF	Thirukalukundram	9962944025	<a href="mailto:nagarukma@gmail.com">nagarukma@gmail.com</a>
14	Murugappan R	SASY	Tindivanam	9894207407	<a href="mailto:murugappan@sasy.net.in">murugappan@sasy.net.in</a>
15	Doss ML		Chennai	9444082940	<a href="mailto:m.l.doss@hotmail.com">m.l.doss@hotmail.com</a>
16	Kumar A	IRDA	Koduvalli Village, Thiruvallur	9841162005	
17	Selvaraj M	Irula Tribe Associate	Chengalpet	9380382567	
18	Kalyani D	AWARD	No 38D, Manivasagam St, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur (DT) – 601102	9444385030	

19	Edison	AICUF		9840164698	
20	Meenatchi G	Aruvi Arakattalai	Kallakuruchi	9443985850	
21	Ilangovam R		2/2 Pillaiyar Kovil St, Kallakuruchi	7418718414	
22	Manivannan S	Bahujan Samaj Party - BSP	No 5, Viyasar St, Ayyapa Nagar, Trichy - 21	9944003320	<a href="mailto:srmanibsp@gmail.com">srmanibsp@gmail.com</a>
23	Ameen Ahmed J	Manithaneyya Makkal Katchi		9003158999	
24	Edwin	HRF	No.6, Balaji Nagar, 2nd Main Road, Ekkatuthangal, Chennai - 32		
25	Trish	CWS			
26	Chithra	HRF		8668091453	
27	John Kumar SJ	SW-TN			
28	Christodoss Gandhi IAS (R)	Paalam		9444045215	
29	Kamatchi	SW-TN			
30	Sophia	SW-TN			
31	Malarvizhi	SW-TN		9677142322	
32	Priyadharshini	SW-TN		8122192844	
33	Francis Xavier	SW-TN			
34	Brittoraj	SW-TN		8098071914	

### **Panchayat Raj Institution**

S.No	Name	Village Panchayat/ Union / Taluk / Districts	Address	Contact No	Email
1	Mani M	Keelpennathur, Thiruvannamalai	Neelanthangal, Aavur (PO), Thiruvannamalai – 606755	9751253541	
2	Jaya K	Thingalur Panchayat, Thalavadi (TK), Erode	368, Sujjil Karai, K.B.Malam (PO), Thalavadi (TK), Erode – 638401	9943408410	
3	Andiappan P	Pettavaithalai Panchayat, Anthanallur Union, Tiruchy	No.20, Main Road, Pettavaithalai, Sri Rangam (TK), Tiruchi – 639112	9443161418	
4	Raga A	Arangorr Panchayat, Mangalur Union, Cudalore	Arangoor, Vagaiur (PO), Thittakudi (TK), Cudalore – 606106	9940891288	<a href="mailto:davidjohnraja@gmail.com">davidjohnraja@gmail.com</a>
5	Sangar S	Vichur Panchayat, Sholavaram	150, Dr. Kalaignar Nagar,	9840493666	

		Union	Manali, Vichur, Chennai – 103		
6	Prem M	Keelanur Panchayat, Thiruvallur Union	No.94/A, Perumal Kovil St, Keelanur, Thiruvallur	9787185590	
7	Nagarajan R	Varatur Panchayat, Thiruvallur Union	50, Perumal Kovil St, Varatur,	9843398578	<a href="mailto:naga43456@gmail.com">naga43456@gmail.com</a>
8	Kattammal	Senji Agaram, Ellapuram Union, Thiruvallur		8270061284	
9	Rajaselvan E	Vengai Mandalam Panchayat, Musiri Union, Trichy	1/36, Ambalakaratheru, Vengai Mandalam, Muvanur (PO), Musiri TK, Trichy – 621006	8883734734	
10	Dhevaki S	Thoravalur Panchayat, Tripur Union, Avinash Taluk, Tiruppur	1/36, Annanmar Kovil Thottam, Thoravalur, Tiruppur – 638103	9363000750	
11	Sambath Kumar MS	Thoravalur Panchayat, Tripur Union, Avinash Taluk, Tiruppur	1/36, Annanmar Kovil Thottam, Thoravalur, Tiruppur – 638103	9363000750	
12	Ravi P	Ellapuram Union, Thiruvallur	Thirukandalam (PO), Thiruvallur – 601103	9444101651	
13	Surshkumar K	Gobichettipalayam Union, Erode	58/1, Kennady Veethi, Sa.Ganabathy Palayam, Kodi (TK), Erode -638313	9952776655	<a href="mailto:gkgsuresh@gmail.com">gkgsuresh@gmail.com</a>
14	Suresh P V	Pothur Panchayat, Villivakkam Union	199, Mari Amman Kovil St, Pothur, Chennai – 52	9884068118	<a href="mailto:advocatepvsuresh@gmail.com">advocatepvsuresh@gmail.com</a>
15	Rajamani S		4/86, Mukkudu Jallipatti, Tirupur	9715165386	<a href="mailto:rajamanisuresh.2004@gmail.com">rajamanisuresh.2004@gmail.com</a>
16	Prabu S	Pandur Panchayat, Poondi Union	59, Pandur, Thiruvallur – 631203	7550350359	<a href="mailto:prabuips@yahoo.co.in">prabuips@yahoo.co.in</a>
17	Panchacharam K	Semmangudi Panchayat, Muthukulathur Union, Ramanathapuram	141, Sembangudi, (PO), Muthukulathur (TK), Ramanathapuram – 623712	9944347341	<a href="mailto:arasu.6c@gmail.com">arasu.6c@gmail.com</a>
18	Kalaiyarasi S	Aavinangudi Panchayat, Mangalur Union, Cudalore	Mariamman Kovil Theru, Avinangudi (PO), Thitakkudi.	904759882	

## Annexure –II

### Photo Gallery



28 பிப்ரவரி 2020 அன்று நடைபெற்ற கூட்டத்தில் கலந்துகொண்ட பஞ்சாயத்து  
தலைவர்களால் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட தீர்மானம்

புதிதாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஊராட்சி மன்றத் தலைவர்களின் கூட்டமானது 28 பிப்ரவரி 2020 (வெள்ளிக்கிழமை) அன்று அயக்கி.ப இல்லம் (லொயோலா கல்லூரி எதிரில்), ஸ்டெர்லிங் சாலை, நுங்கம்பாக்கம், சென்னை - 32 என்ற முகவரியில் நடைபெற்றது.

காலை 10 மணியளவில் தொடங்கி மாலை 5 மணி வரை நடைபெற்ற இக்கூட்டத்தில் 9 மாவட்டங்களிலிருந்து 18 புதிதாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஊராட்சி மன்றத் தலைவர்கள் கலந்துகொண்டு (கலந்துகொண்டோர் விபரத்தினை இணைப்பில் காண்க) பின்வரும் தீர்மானங்களை நிறைவேற்றினார்கள்.

**தீர்மானங்கள்:**

1. ஊராட்சி மன்றத் தலைவரைப் பதவி நீக்கம் செய்யும் உரிமையை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவரிடமிருந்து உயர்நீதிமன்றங்களுக்கு வழங்க வேண்டும்.
2. மத்திய மற்றும் மாநில அரசுகளின் எந்தவொரு குறுக்கீடும் இல்லாமல் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் தமது வருமானத்தை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ள, தன்னிச்சையாகவே வரிகள், தீர்வைகள், சுங்க வரிகள், கட்டணங்கள் ஆகியவற்றை விதிப்பதற்கும், வசூலிப்பதற்கும், பயன்படுத்துவதற்கும் அதிகாரமளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
3. பஞ்சாயத்துகளில் உள்ள அரசுப் பள்ளிகளை அந்தந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளே மேற்கொண்டு நடத்த வேண்டும். (பராமரிப்பு மற்றும் மூலதன செலவுகளுக்கு மத்திய மற்றும் மாநில அரசுகள் நிதி உதவி அல்லது பங்கீடு அளிக்க வேண்டும்).
4. அனைத்துக் குழந்தைகள் நலக் காப்பகங்களும் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் வசம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
5. பஞ்சாயத்து எல்லைக்குள் ஓடும் அனைத்து வகையான சாலைகளை அமைப்பதையும், பராமரிப்பதையும் பஞ்சாயத்துகளே மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
6. நியாய விலைக் கடைகளும் (ரேசன் கடை) பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் வசம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
7. அனைத்து வகையான ஆரம்ப சுகாதார நிலையங்களையும் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் பொறுப்புகளில் விட வேண்டும்.
8. பஞ்சாயத்துகளிலுள்ள எல்லா நீர் நிலைகளின் மேலாண்மையும் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் வசம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
9. சோலார் (Solar), காற்றாலை போன்ற புதுப்பிக்கத்தக்க எரிசக்தி திட்டங்களை, பஞ்சாயத்துகளே சொந்தமாக நடத்த நிதி உதவிகள் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

திரு. இரா.கிருத்துதாசு காந்தி இ.ஆ.ப (ஓய்வு)  
முன்னாள் கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலர் (தமிழ்நாடு),  
நிறுவனர்: பாலம், அம்பு, அகம்  
மின்னஞ்சல்: [rcg1952@gmail.com](mailto:rcg1952@gmail.com)  
அலைபேசி: 94440 45215

திரு. ஜான் குமார்,  
இயக்குனர்,  
சமூகக் கண்காணிப்பகம் - தமிழ்நாடு  
மின்னஞ்சல்: [kumar@swtn.org](mailto:kumar@swtn.org)  
அலைபேசி: 94444 69685

திருமிகு. சித்ரா  
மனித உரிமை மேம்பாடு மற்றும் ஆராய்ச்சி மையம்,  
ஈக்காட்டுந்தாங்கல், சென்னை.  
அலைபேசி: 8668091453