



VIT[®]
Vellore Institute of Technology
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

HUM1039 – Project Review 2

Decreasing Poverty in Rural Communities

20BCE1630 – Mohamed Ashraf Ali

20BCE1689 – Hrithik D

20BCE1852 – Devarinti Dhapatla Puneeth Reddy

20BCE1855 – Sanjil K C

20BCE1892 – Lenin Vasan

Faculty Coordinator: Patchainayagi S





Survey about rural development and poverty

100 responses

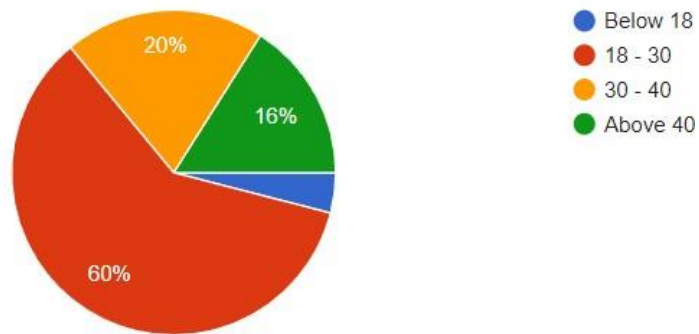
Questions Asked:

1. Name (For Reference)
2. Age Category
3. Are there poor people in your rural area
4. Common effects caused during lockdown
5. Do you have any job or not?
6. Are you aware of the schemes provided by government for jobs and rural development?
7. Are these schemes useful to the poor people?
8. Do poor people really depend on government schemes?
9. In what way poor people need help?
10. In what way government supported during lock down?
11. Are the basic needs provided by the government sufficient for the people?
12. Did poverty reduce in your area in past 10 years?

Responses:

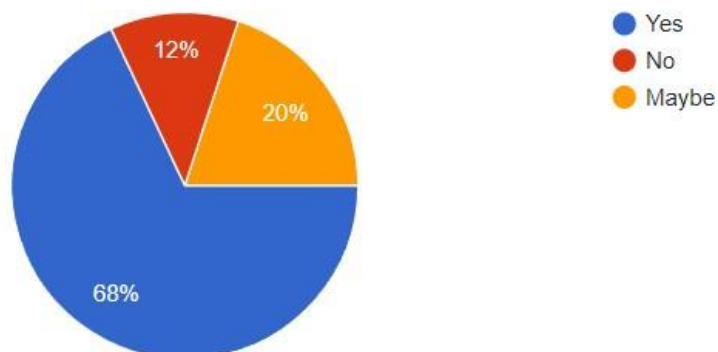
Age Category

100 responses



1) Are there poor people in your rural area

100 responses



2) Common effects caused during lockdown

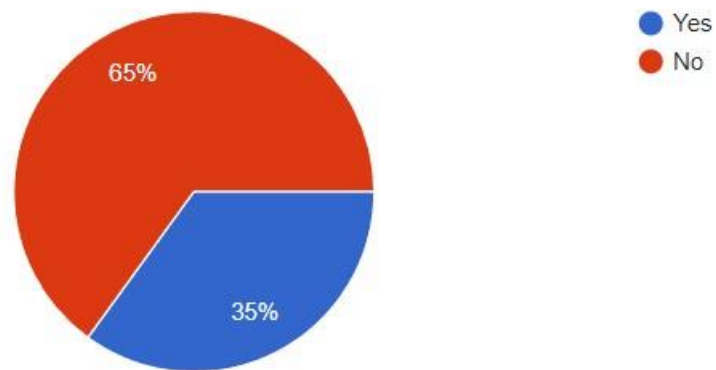
- Unemployment
- Unemployment
- Poverty
- health problems
- Jobless
- Debt
- Shelter
- Loss of job
- Lack of communication and unemployment
- Poor economy

- Unemployment, Income decline, Lack of basic necessities.
- mental tensions,
- lack of food, no proper medication
- Poverty increased.....
- Job Loss, Unable to take care of Medical expenses many lost their loved ones
- Food scarcity for poor
- Acute shortage of cash , unemployment, dropouts from schools
- Corona
- Poverty , Economic Fall , Lack of Entertainment , Non Understandable Online Classes , Boring
- Poverty
- Unemployment ⁸
- Lack of food
- No money to survive
- Unemployment, Lack of food
- Shortage of income for daily needs
- it damaged india's GDP
- Lack of food to poor people as they lost their job
- Yes
- People not able to afford even a single meal
- Economic crisis . Poverty . Child labor
- Facing economically issues
- Unemployment, salary deficit and closing down of petty shops
- stress, sometimes unemployment
- Food , mindupset , mood off
- Loss of jobs
- Lack of employment
- Unable to rotate money which exhausted thier savings
- Lost the job
- Hygiene
- Economic crisis, Rise in problems on Mental health
- Daily wagers are greatly affected by lockdown and private workers are also greatly affected.
- People became jobless which rendered them to debt to look after their necessities.
- Food problem
- lack of pay , which affected greatly in their essential needs like food and shelter. It also caused quitting of school and college education by students because of the financial situations
- Unemployment caused in many self employed workers, Cooling, hospitality Industries etc..
- lack of food and loss of job

- Health and financial issues
- Jobs lost
- unprecedented migrant worker crisis, and widespread loss of access to healthcare.
- No proper food
- Tough to manage our daily needs
- Money is the main problem caused during lockdown
- No education, no food
- Lack of daily supplies.
- no basic needs
- No proper education
- Food, water, prblm
- Money is less
- Loss in business
- Hunger and Malnutrition
- Loss of income due to no job
- Daily wage workers going jobless and facing several difficulties
- Loads of work in home
- Digital dmenia
- Loss in Small businesses
- Loss in stock market
- Unemployment for poor people
- Reducing the salary
- Poverty increase
- Lack of food, internet,
- People almost no income
- Increase in unemployment
- no food
- loss of job
- Lack of work
- Risk of getting proper food
- Water blockage
- many people pushed into poverty
- Poverty increse
- Money shortage
- Loss of money and livelihood
- Disruption
- Food, transport
- Unemployment, food scarcity, increase in domestic violence
- lack of money
- Lack of Groceries
- Financial problems
- No job, No food

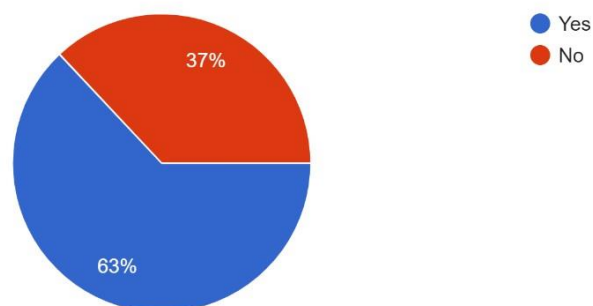
3) Do you have any job or not

100 responses



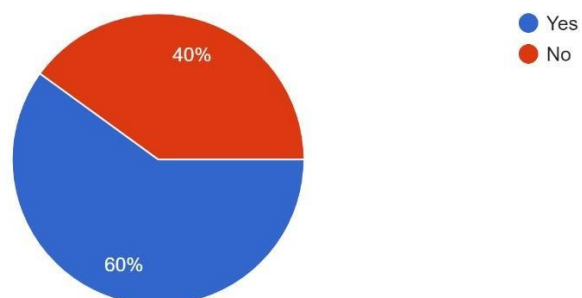
4) Are you aware of the schemes provided by government for jobs and rural development?

100 responses



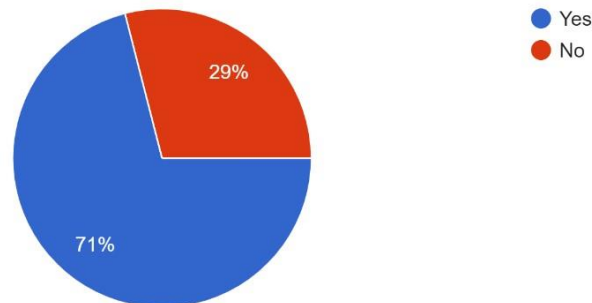
5) Are these schemes useful to the poor people

100 responses



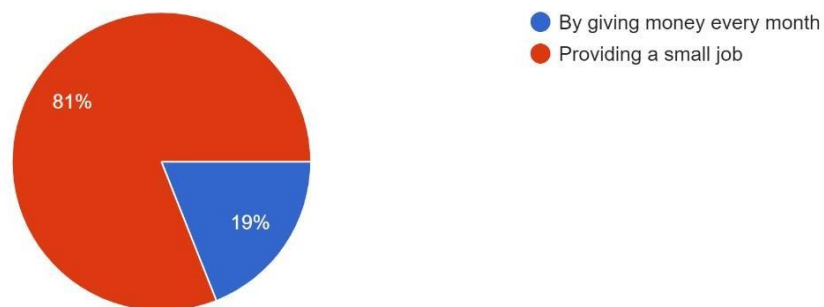
6) Do poor people really depend on government schemes?

100 responses



7) In what way poor people need help?

100 responses



8) In what way government supported during lock down

(100 responses)

- Nothing
- Giving money
- No support
- Provided groceries and other things
- By providing necessary accessories
- Government took all efforts to support people especially the rural people during lockdown. Students were given free laptops and sufficient data packs to attend online classes.
- nothing instead of supporting they are increasing the prices of petrol, essential items, gas everything
- providing food and some basic needs
- Giving essentials for people that found it hard to survive
- by giving some food ingredients

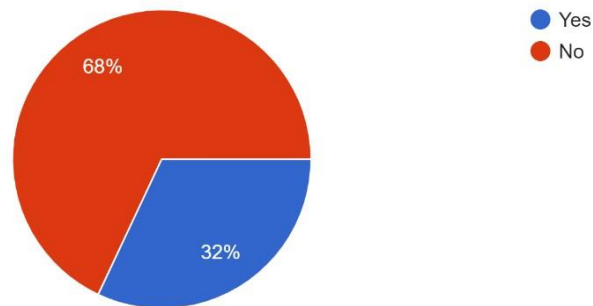
- Only Food Grains
- Nothing for poor
- Giving various subsidues
- No way I can think of
- Provides cash
- Provided support and money even rice and other ration products
- Giving Ration items Freely , Monthly 4000 rupees
- By helping only poor people
- Ensuring proper sanitation
- By providing food
- By providing free stuffs(like rice,dhal,oil) through ration shops
- Nothing.
- By giving food or money to the poor people
- By giving 5000rs
- By providing free food
- By giving money and reduce the price of LPG(COOKING GAS) , PETROL, DIESEL, FOOD PRODUCTS
- Ration shops . Vaccination poll
- Nothing they supported
- Small jobs offered
- By establishing strict rules on social distancing
- They provided ingredient for cooking , and some amount and free food
- They gave money in ration shops
- Subsidy
- Basic grocery and vegetables were provided
- I think the common people have provided more eg sonu sood hero
- Through money
- No way
- Providing counselling to mentally disturbed one, Money for ration card holders etc
- Government has many schemes but it didnt reach respective people due to corruption.
- Govt gave ₹5000 per family and food supplements for free
- They gave ration products such as a wheat,rice and dal
- Rice ,wheat,dal
- providing alowances (AIADMK TENURE- 1000 & DMK - 4000 per family), gave free goods in fair price shop, funded the children with 3 lakh who became orphans because of COVID 19
- Providing ration
- Giving food and money
- By providing free ration and a little money
- Food supplies
- Providing groceries,high hospitality for people

- Giving money
- By providing groceries in reasonable amount
- By giving food
- By Giving groceries
- The central government distributes Rs 2000 to people in BPL and the state government of Kerala distributed kits to every family with all the necessary supplies for cooking.
- Giving subsidies
- government support was very less
- Free rice
- The government did not help at all
- Free food
- Provide food
- Loan extension
- Government support never reach to the basic people
- Government provided incentives and basic day to day commodities for poor people
- By giving them subsidy
- Have no idea
- Reducing loans
- Donating food
- Reducing loan amount
- Helping people get vaccinated
- It seems in no way govt supported rural people. They managed with their fields and cattles in lockdown
- Create awarness
- Gave them money during lockdown
- by giving rice every month
- proper rules (health is priority)
- By vaccination
- By providing emergency measures & free food
- By providing extra ration to.poor people
- By providing medicines
- new policies
- Giving out money to support
- By giving some money
- Providing money
- Providing offers
- None
- By supplying grocery items
- Extra provisions through PDS
- Security for food
- By providing small job

- stay home
- They provided us part time job
- They provided us money and job
- Given Some money to each family
- Provided extra ration and money monthly to people
- Given some Groceries

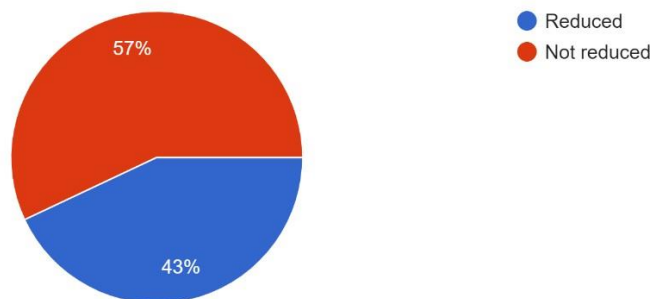
9) Are the basic needs provided by the government sufficient for the people?

100 responses



10) Did poverty reduced in your area in past 10 years?

100 responses





Schemes for jobs and development

1) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

- The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted in September 2005. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched on 02.02.2006

- **Objectives of the Scheme**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This Act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The Village Panchayat will issue job cards to every registered individual. Payment of the statutory minimum wage and equal wages for men and women are the notable features of the scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - TN under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was formulated in G.O M. S No. 89, RD & PR (CGS1) dt 2.8.2006 and published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary No.181 dt 2.8.2006.

- **Funding Pattern**

The cost of the scheme is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 90:10. The Central Government will bear the following costs:

- a) The entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers.
- b) 75 percent of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- c) administrative expenses, which will include, inter alia, the salary and allowances of Programme Officers and their support staff and work site facilities.
- d) administrative expenses of the Central Employment guarantee Council.

➤ **The State Government will bear the following costs:**

- a) 25 percent of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- b) Unemployment allowance payable in case the State Government cannot provide wage employment within 15 days of application.
- c) administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council.

➤ **Priority of works**

Taking into account the field conditions in Tamil Nadu, the works are being taken up in Tamil Nadu in the following priority:

- a) Formation of new ponds.
- b) Renovation of existing Ponds, Kuttais, Kulams, Ooranies, Temple tanks etc.
- c) Desilting of channels.
- d) Desilting and strengthening of bunds of irrigation tanks.
- e) Formation of new roads.
- f) other water conservation/soil conservation measures/flood protection measures.

➤ **Special steps taken to ensure successful implementation of NREGS**

On assumption of office in the month of May 2006, this Government noticed that the scheme had not taken off properly. This was evident from the fact that the expenditure made up to 31.03.2006 was only Rs. 3 crores and that works had been taken up only in 924 Village Panchayats out of a total of 3,830 Village Panchayats in the six Districts.

This Government was quick to identify the issues and bottlenecks that were responsible for the poor progress in the implementation of the programme and came out with a series of initiatives to address those issues and to remove the implementation bottlenecks.

As a result of the concerted efforts taken by this Government, a sum of Rs.5,241.21 crores have been utilized and over 69.250 crores man days of employment have been generated up to 31.01.2011. About 82% of the work force comprises women and 56% are Scheduled Castes. A notable feature of the scheme is that it has had a buoyant effect on rural wages.

➤ **Implementation of Scheme**

With a current annual budget of EUR 7.33 billion, MGNREGA includes 127 million households registered as beneficiaries, and provides wage employment to an **average of 70 million households** in a year.

The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide **at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year** to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

SOURCE: -

<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/29773.html>

2) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States and Himalayan Union Territories as per 2001 census) in the core network for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural population. Relaxation has been provided to the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Planning Commission) and unconnected habitations in these areas with a population of 250 persons and above in the Core Network as per Census 2001 are eligible for connectivity under the scheme. In the critical Left-Wing Extremism affected blocks (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above as per 2001 census.
- The mandate of PMGSY has been subsequently widened to include new interventions. PMGSY- II was launched in the year 2013, with a target to upgrade 50,000 Kms of the existing rural road network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) was launched in the year 2016 for construction/upgradation of strategically important roads chosen in the 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts in the 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. PMGSY-III was launched in the year 2019 for consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.
- The main features of PMGSY are decentralized and evidence-based planning, standards and specifications as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) and Rural Roads Manual, dedicated implementation mechanism at central, state and district level, scrutiny of Detailed Project Reports

(DPRs) at multiple levels, strong IT backbone for monitoring and implementation of the programme, three-tier quality management system, unbroken flow of funds, inbuilt mechanism for consultation with public representatives at planning, selection of roads and monitoring stages, etc.

- The State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated a target length of 7,375 Km under PMGSY-III. The State has so far been sanctioned 880 road works of 3,198.01 Km at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,817.10 crore, which also includes 18 roads of 78.30 Km sanctioned for widening and strengthening of the existing carriageway width. The implementation period of PMGSY-III is up to March, 2025.
- The allocation of funds to the States for implementation of PMGSY depends, inter-alia, on works in hand, pace of expenditure and unspent balance available with the State. The unspent balance with the State as on 1st April, 2021 was Rs. 258.26 crore, out of which the State has spent Rs.227.22 crore as on 15th July, 2021, leaving a balance of Rs. 31.04 crore with the State.

➤ **Better Employment Opportunities**

Areas with better connectivity and sturdy roads and other amenities often reap the benefits of enhanced health facilities, employment opportunities, good educational institutions and a better quality of life, overall. Established companies always prefer to set up shop in areas that have great accessibility through well-connected roads and decent facilities.

Considering the fact that the PMGSY aims to enhance the quality of the same in rural India, this presents an opportunity for better employment and enhanced job roles.

➤ **Ease of Access and Ease of Movement**

A certain percentage of India is considerably out of touch with reality and development owing to a lack of mobility and access to those areas. Lack of roads or any form of access has been a major reason for those areas to be lagging behind drastically in terms of development and advancement.

Rural road connectivity is a highly essential requisite for rural development. This, in turn, provides access to better socio-economic conditions, enhances the

agricultural income as well in order to provide a better standard of living to rural India.

➤ **Overall Development**

The PMGSY aims to eliminate the lack of accessibility and connectivity through the construction of solid, all-weather resistant roads that allow for easy movement of vehicles and goods. Most rural areas in India have borne the brunt of the lack of focus amongst the planners and authorities which are in charge of providing them with these basic facilities, resulting in them being neglected, for the most part.

The PMGSY is a saving grace to places like these. With the focus being on the development of connectivity in rural India, it gives these areas hope of development and progress overall.

➤ **Implementation of Scheme**

According to latest figures made available by the State Governments under a survey to identify Core Network as part of the PMGSY programme, about 1.67 lakh Unconnected Habitations are eligible for coverage under the programme. This involves construction of about 3.71 lakh km. of roads for New Connectivity and 3.68 lakh km. under upgradation

SOURCE: -

<https://ladakh.nic.in/scheme/pradhan-mantri-gram-sadak-yojana-pmgsy/#:~:text=The%20Pradhan%20Mantri%20Gram%20Sadak,was%20launched%20by%20the%20Govt.&text=According%20to%20latest%20figures%20made,for%20coverage%20under%20the%20programme.>

3) Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme

The Government has introduced the flagship programme called Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme from 2011-12 on wards to overcome the bottlenecks in the uneven distribution of resources and to provide minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all the habitations.

Tamil Nadu is the only State focusing on 'Habitation' as the unit of development and no other State in the Country is implementing such an innovative scheme. There are about 6 habitations on an average for each Village Panchayat in Tamil Nadu with 79,394 habitations in 12,524 Village Panchayats.

However, the number of habitations varies from District to district. The average number of habitations in a Village Panchayat in The Nilgiris District is 37 whereas it is only 3 in Villupuram District.

Therefore, allocation of equal amount to all the Village Panchayats, with varied number of habitations, has led to disparity in development, disproportionate distribution of assets and uneven progress.

The THAI scheme has come as boon with the aim of extending the basic facilities to the grass root habitation. There are 12,524 Village Panchayats in the State spread across the 31 Districts (except Chennai).

As can be seen from the following table, the population of Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu varies widely with some Village Panchayats having population even below 500 while some others have population exceeding 10,000.

➤ Minimum Basic Requirements:

➤ Water Supply:

Drinking water supply works like provision of power pump, extension of pipeline, augmentation of existing source shall be taken up depending upon the requirement.

➤ Street Lights:

New streetlights will be provided in the new habitations, extension areas, Adi-Dravidar & Tribal habitations and IAY housing colonies, based on the actual needs. Additional street lights, including solar powered lights will be provided in the areas where the existing coverage is felt inadequate.

Cement Concrete Roads:

- Pavements with residential units on sides, streets or lanes prone to water logging, part of the uncovered portion where a portion of the street has already been covered with cement concrete, will be taken up on priority.

➤ Link Roads:

Link roads will cover bus-plying roads, upgradation of WBM roads to BT roads connecting two or more habitations in the same Panchayat and upgradation of earthen/gravel roads.

➤ Cremation / Burial Grounds:

Each burial ground / cremation ground will be provided with approach road, compound wall, cremation shed, water facility and lights.

➤ Pathway to Burial Ground:

Wherever the pathway is already available, improvement of the existing pathway will be taken up and wherever pathway is not available, top priority will be given to provide approach road or pathway.

The additional requirements and other permitted works will be taken up based on the need and necessity. Apart from THAI, the scheme will be implemented by dovetailing funds, from various schemes of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department and schemes of other Departments

➤ Scheme Implementation during 2013-14 & 2015-16:

THAI Scheme was implemented in 12,095 habitations of 2,741 Village Panchayats for the year 2014-15 and 8,268 habitations of 3,013 Village Panchayats with an allocation of Rs.750 crore per year.

Out of this, Rs.680 crore was earmarked for fulfilling the basic needs. Additions Rs.70 crore was earmarked to improve Panchayat Union Roads which run through or in the vicinity of the THAI Villages.

➤ **Implementation of Scheme**

- The Scheme was implemented in 5 phases from 2011-12 to 2015-16.
- During 2011-12, a total of 25,335 habitations in 2,020 Village Panchayats were selected for implementation with an annual allocation of Rs. 680 crore.
- During 2012-13, this programme was implemented in 18,581 habitations of 2,250 Village Panchayats with an annual allocation of Rs.750 crore.
- The remaining habitations were covered as described below:

Sl. No	Year	No. of Village Panchayats	No. of Habitations
1	2013-14	2,500	15,115
2	2014-15	2,740	12,093
3	2015-16	3,014	8,270

SOURCE: -

https://tnrd.gov.in/schemes/st_thai.php

4) The Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS)

The Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS) was launched during the year 2011-2012. It is a flagship scheme of Government of Tamil Nadu, which fulfils the Housing requirement of the rural poor people along with Solar Powered Home Lighting Systems and thereby promoting green energy.

The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj will draw the funds and release the same to TEDA. Funds to the companies shall be released based on the progress of installation. Final payment should be made only after the satisfactory completion of the work, duly getting a certificate relating to completion from the competent authority of TEDA. TEDA will facilitate the RD & PR Department in obtaining the subsidy from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India for reimbursing to the State Government.

➤ Mode of Selection of Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries should be selected from the poor people living in the Village Panchayat and the list of such beneficiaries shall be approved by the Gram Sabha.

Out of the total allocation 29% shall be allotted to scheduled castes, 1% shall be allotted to Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 70% shall be allotted to others.

3% of the district wise allocation should be reserved exclusively for differently abled persons.

While preparing the list of beneficiaries, priority should be given to the following persons differently abled, widows, destitute and deserted women, women headed families, Ex-servicemen and retired members of Paramilitary forces, families having severely malnourished children, transgenders, HIV/AIDS/TB affected persons.

Priority shall also be given to households having a mentally challenged person in the family and Victims of natural calamities such as fire, flood, etc.,

➤ Eligibility of the Beneficiaries: -

The beneficiary should:

Be a resident of the Village Panchayat concerned. Own a site of not 300 sq. ft area. Have clear patta less than for the site/house in the name of the head of the

family or any other member household. of the Do not own any other pucca concrete house in the village or elsewhere. Should not have been benefited under any other housing scheme of the Government.

➤ **Salient features of the Scheme: -**

The poor people living in rural areas are eligible to be beneficiaries of the CMSPGHS. Each house shall be built with an area of 300 square feet at a unit cost of Rs.2.10 lakh fully funded by the State Government. Each house shall consist of a living room, bed room, kitchen, toilet and veranda apart from the provision of harvesting rain water. Both the construction of houses and installation of solar lights shall be taken up by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The Green Houses shall be constructed on the land owned by the beneficiary. People with pitta for their house sites are only eligible under this scheme

➤ **Type design and unit cost: -**

The construction of sq. ft. houses should not exceed the permissible limit of 300 To ensure uniformity in the design, no change of type design in normally permitted. However, changes in type design, such as shifting of kitchen room or bedroom to another direction, etc., shall be permitted without altering the total plinth area of 300 sq. ft. The logo for this scheme printed on ceramic tiles shall be affixed visibly on all the houses.

➤ **Implementation of Scheme**

The Commissioner of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj is authorized to draw the annual allocation for CMSPGHS in two half-yearly instalments. The fund in turn will be released to the districts at the rate of Rs.1,50,000/- per house. The balance amount at the rate of Rs.30,000/- per house shall be deposited with Chairman & Managing Director, TEDA for the purchase and installation of materials relating to Solar Powered Lighting System. The DRDA shall release the funds directly to the respective Village Panchayats. The funds should not be routed through the Blocks.

A separate Savings Bank Account at District Headquarters shall be opened exclusively for **CMSPGHS** in the name of District Collector/ Chairman, DRDA. There shall be only one **CMSPGHS** Savings Bank Account at the district level.

In the Village Panchayats where the **CMSPGHS** is implemented, a **sixth account**, namely, '**Village Panchayat CMSPGHS Account**' shall be operated.

SOURCE: -

https://tnrd.gov.in/schemes/st_cmbspghs.php

5) Clean Village Campaign

The Clean Village Campaign was launched in the year 2003. The Clean Village Campaign encompassed all activities taken up in the village for environmental sanitation.

➤ Objectives of the Clean Village Campaign are

- To create more awareness to the community on the adverse consequences of open defecation practices.
- To recognize the special needs of different categories of people and promote sanitation needs of specific groups like children, women, adolescents, aged people, disabled, etc.
- To promote environmental sanitation in all institutions like Anganwadis, Schools, public places, etc.
- To develop and promote technology options for different geographic locations and conditions of water availability, depth of water table, etc.
- To promote hygienic behaviour through change in knowledge-attitude practices and skills for improving environmental sanitation.

➤ The components of Clean Village Campaign are

- Eliminating the practice of open defecation
- Water conservation and waste water re-use
- Solid waste management
- Night soil-based Biogas plant

Clean Village Campaign which was shelved by the previous Government was revived and re-introduced by this Government during 2011-12 with an allocation of Rs.1.55 crore for giving cash award of Rs.5 lakh for 31 selected Village Panchayats, at the rate of one Village Panchayat from each district.

This scheme will continue in 2013-14 with an allocation of Rs.1.55 crore.

➤ **Funds for the Campaign: -**

Funds available under “Total Sanitation Campaign” General Funds of Local Bodies including 11th finance commission, Sarva Sikhsha Abiyan (SSA) and Public Contribution can be utilized wherever necessary for achieving the objectives of the Clean Village Campaign.

➤ **Eligibility: -**

Gram Panchayats, with 100% sanitation coverage in terms of 100% sanitation coverage of individual households, (b) 100% school sanitation coverage (c) free from open defecation and (d) clean environment through solid waste management, water conservation and (e) 100% rain water harvesting in individual houses.

➤ **Key Principles of Institutional Arrangements: -**

- Sanitation is a local issue that has to be addressed by the communities residing in a given spatial area. Gram Panchayats are, therefore, the appropriate institution to promote and sustain rural sanitation. Based on this principle, the responsibility of managing sanitation services has been devolved to the local Governments in the 73rd and 74th Amendment.⁰
- Currently village panchayats do not have the necessary capacity to discharge this responsibility suitable capacity support should be provided.
- The state rural sanitation society develops the rules, criteria and systems for providing support to IEC activities, capacity building, monitoring and development best villages.

➤ **State Rural Sanitation Society: -**

The SRS society, at the state level, should develop, appropriate operational guidelines, a framework for programme implementation, develop a system for monitoring and evaluation and a system for selection of best villages. The SRSS should undertake periodic reviews of the progress and guide the district administration, arrange for knowledge share and disseminate the learning's.

➤ **Implementation of Scheme**

The Village Panchayats with 100% sanitation coverage in individual households, schools and Anganwadis were free from open defecation with clean environment through solid waste management and water conservation and also had provision of rain water harvesting in all the houses, were eligible to be nominated for a cash award of Rs.5.00 lakh by the State. The Government disbursed awards every year to 15 such Village Panchayats as a “Cash and Recognition Incentive”.

Clean Village Campaign which was shelved by the previous Government was revived and re-introduced by this Government during 2011-12 with an allocation of Rs.1.55 crore for giving cash award of Rs.5 lakh for 31 selected Village Panchayats, at the rate of one Village Panchayat from each district.

For the year 2011-12, proposals were received from all the 31 District Collectors who have recommended 91 Village Panchayats for the Award. These proposals have been scrutinized and 31 Village Panchayats, one Village Panchayat from each district, have been selected for the Award by the Government.

SOURCE: -

https://tnrd.gov.in/schemes/st_cvc.html

FIVE DISTRICT PROFILE SMAPLES

➤ **MADURAI**

	RURAL	URBAN
WORKERS	5,81,811	5,06,732
NON-WORKERS	5,52,214	9,37,444
TOTAL POPULATION	11,34,025	14,44,176

The Total Population of MADURAI is **25,78,201**

SOURCE: -

<http://www.maduraicorporation.co.in/population.html>

➤ **KARUR**

	RURAL	URBAN
WORKERS	3,27,687	1,80,820
NON-WORKERS	2,77,700	2,43,495
TOTAL POPULATION	6,29,976	4,34,517

The Total Population of KARUR is **10,64,493**

SOURCE: -

<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3bbf94b34eb32268ada57a3be5062fe7d/uploads/2018/05/2018051092.pdf>

➤ ERODE

	RURAL	URBAN
WORKERS	6,35,104	5,60,669
NON-WORKERS	4,58,664	5,97,307
TOTAL POPULATION	10,93,768	11,57,976

The Total Population of ERODE is **22,51,744**

Source: -

<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3bca82e41ee7b0833588399b1fcd177c7/uploads/2018/06/2018062117.pdf>

➤ DINDIGUL

	RURAL	URBAN
WORKERS	6,50,375	3,12,642
NON-WORKERS	7,01,360	4,95,398
TOTAL POPULATION	13,51,735	8,08,040

The Total Population of DINDIGUL is **21,59,775**

SOURCE: -

<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3f74909ace68e51891440e4da0b65a70c/uploads/2020/03/2020031133.pdf>

➤ **DHARMAPURI**

	RURAL	URBAN
WORKERS	6,46,077	1,05,093
NON-WORKERS	5,99,854	1,55,819
TOTAL POPULATION	12,45,931	2,60,912

The Total Population of DHARMAPURI is **15,06,843**

SOURCE: -

<https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s366368270ffd51418ec58bd793f2d9b1b/uploads/2018/03/2018052692.pdf>



METHODOLOGY

The above data shows the people benefitted from the schemes and not a big population living in the poverty have benefitted

About 74 per cent of India's population lives in villages.

Roughly 39 per cent of the rural population lives in poverty.

Since lockdown started people have been suffering a lot

By the below ideas the government can provide more no of jobs to the people living in poverty

The government can provide job opportunities by the following ways:

➤ Incense sticks from floral waste

- **Requirement**

Floral waste collected from temples and riverbanks

- **Process**

The workers collect discarded flowers from temples and river banks
washed to remove pesticides and chemicals
dry the flowers and make it powder
then the powder is converted into incense sticks
the floral pulp is collected to make incense sticks, cones, etc.

- **Output**

Incense sticks, cones, boxes, etc..

- **Inspiration**

Entrepreneur Ankit Agarwal started this eco-friendly business idea in the Ganga river
all the pesticides and insecticides used to grow the flower are mixed in the Ganga river causing hepatitis, cholera across India and Bangladesh affecting 420 million lives.

Ankit Agarwal started a company called Phool at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
Now the company makes not only incense sticks also,
phool antique silver t-light candle votive
phool tapered honeycomb candle votive

phool happy diwali giftboxes
phool happy pataka boxes
phool jaali aroma oil burner
and many more.....

- **Source:** <https://phool.co/>



➤ Pottery

▪ Requirements

Clay, Pottery Wheels, Kilns, Tools

▪ Process

1. sourcing clay
2. preparing clay
3. center clay on wheel
4. create form
5. use string to cut piece off the hump
6. place on ware board to dry
7. store pieces covered for 1-2 days
8. trim pieces when leather hard
9. add signature and store to dry
10. bisque fire
11. glaze
12. glaze firing
13. sand/grind

▪ Output

Clay - Pottery is the process and the products of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials, which are fired at high temperatures to give them a hard, durable form. Major types include earthenware, stoneware and porcelain.

▪ Inspiration

Mesopotamia - Sometime between 6,000 and 4,000 BC, the first potter's wheel was invented in Mesopotamia. This brought about a revolution in the way ancient people could create items out of clay.



➤ Tapioca plastic production – I am not plastic bags

▪ Requirements

Tapioca plants and its starch and corn and other natural extracts

▪ Process

Extract the starch powder from the tapioca plants.

The starch is processed into tiny pellets like small bags.

These pellets are then converted into semi-transparent sheets.

These sheets are then colored and converted into I am not plastic bags.

▪ Output

We get I am not plastic bags which are non-toxic causing no harm to the environment

when they are immersed in hot water, they dissolve within a matter of few seconds

if they are burnt, they turn into ash without emitting any toxic fumes

also if it goes to ground microbes decompose them within just 50 days

▪ Inspiration

India generates more than 9 billion kgs of plastic every year

Mr. Cibhi Selven, founder of Regeno Bags

▪ Source: <http://www.regeno.in/>



➤ Vegan leather using Cacti

- **Requirement**

Nopal or Prickly pear cactus

- **Process**

The process for cactus leather involves using either the new young leaves or the mature leaves of the plant. In the case of Desserto, they use the young leaves from the prickly pear cactus. These leaves are harvested from organically grown cactus plants, cleaned, mashed, and left in the sun to dry for three days before being processed.

- **Output**

The product is also highly sustainable with a lower carbon footprint than other leather alternatives. It also happens to be:

- ✓ Less water intensive
- ✓ Free from phthalates
- ✓ Free from toxic chemicals
- ✓ PVC-free

- **Inspiration**

Adrián López Velarde and Marte Cázarez are said to be the first to create organic leather out of only nopal (prickly pear) cactus. They don't use toxic chemicals, phthalates, or PVC in their design. Tanners treat animal-based leather with 250 different substances, including formaldehyde, cyanide, arsenic, and chromium. These substances enter waterways — polluting oceans and marine life — and raise the risk of disease for local communities. Companies that incorporate the plant-based leather into their work could lower water consumption by 20 percent. The vegan leather also helps reduce plastic waste by 32 to 42 percent.

- **Source:** <https://desserto.com.mx/>



➤ **Bamboo handicrafts**

- **Requirements**

The essential tools required for bamboo handicrafts are the bill-hook, a 'v' shaped wooden frame and a knife. For creating bamboo furniture, saws, pliers, hammers, pincers, knives and daos are used by craftsmen.

- **Process**

The bamboo is dried well to make it durable. Depending on the orders of the clients the products are made mostly, the sizes of bamboo as required for to accomplish the product is cut and soaked in water and boiled with natural medicines. This makes the bamboo unaffected from the contamination from pests, termite and the external triggers.

The bamboo is completely dried before use. The bamboo is segregated initially according to the products that are going to be made. They are cut to the required sizes with the help of bamboo sawing machine. The cut bamboo sticks are arranged to the products that have to be made.

- **Output**

A wide variety of products made in bamboo are, floor mats, beach mats, table mats, table runners, coasters, curtains, furniture, shoulder bags, purses, coin, jewelry, magazine holders, cutlery trays, fruit trays, boxes, bins, baskets, lamps, table watches, masks etc.

- **Inspiration**

During the early 7th century, cane and bamboo crafts flourished under Bhaskara Verma. This period also holds annals mentioned cane products such as mat and cool mats traditionally addressed as siltal pitas. Since bygone era, cane and bamboo holds religious significance in the region of Assam.



➤ Weaving

- **Requirements**

A loom, Warp, Weft, Shuttles, A Comb, Tapestry Needle, Shed Stick, Pair of Scissors

- **Process**

Woven cloth is normally much longer in one direction than the other. The lengthwise threads are called the warp, and the other threads, which are combined with the warp and lie widthwise, are called the weft (synonyms are “filling,” “woof,” and “shoot,” or “shute”). An individual thread from the warp, of indefinite length, is called an end; each individual length of weft, extending from one edge of the cloth to the other, is called a pick, or shot. Consecutive picks are usually consecutive lengths of one piece of weft yarn that is repeatedly folded back on itself.

- **Output**

Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. Other methods are knitting, crocheting, felting, and braiding or plaiting.

- **Inspiration**

The development of spinning and weaving began in ancient Egypt around 3400 before Christ (B.C). The tool originally used for weaving was the loom. From 2600 B.C. onwards, silk was spun and woven into silk in China. Later in Roman times the European population was clothed in wool and linen.



➤ **Hemp production cloth, bags, rope, soaps etc.**

Cultivation of cannabis with low THC(Tetrahydrocannabinol) content for industrial purposes is encouraged in India.

▪ **Requirement**

Hemp plant prefers a sufficiently deep, well-aerated soil with a pH level of 6 or greater, along with good moisture and nutrient holding capacity. Poorly drained soils are not recommended as excess surface water after heavy rains can result in damage to the Hemp crop.

▪ **Process**

The soil must be well drained, rich in nitrogen, and non-acidic. Hemp prefers a mild climate, humid atmosphere, and a rainfall of at least 25-30 in (64-76 cm) per year. Soil temperatures must reach a minimum of 42-46°F (5.5-7.7°C) before seeds can be planted. The processing equipment needed will depend on the end product. All the hemp plant's components will go through cleaning and drying. Generally, the plant's stalks will go through decortication and retting processes. Hemp flowers, buds, and leaves will go through bucking and de-hulling for the seeds.

▪ **Output**

Hemp is grown for use in the production of a wide range of products, including foods and beverages, cosmetics and personal care products, nutritional supplements, fabrics and textiles, yarns and fibers, paper, construction and insulation materials, and other industrial and manufactured goods.



➤ Apiculture

▪ Requirements

As bee keeping is considered a part of animal husbandry, general principals of animal husbandry shall also apply on bee keeping. In addition following requirements shall also be met:

- ✓ Bee hives shall be made of natural materials free from toxicity.
- ✓ Bee hives shall be placed in organically managed farms and/ or wild natural areas, away from the fields or areas where prohibited substances have been used.
- ✓ Veterinary medicines/ antibiotics shall not be used in bee keeping and no repellents consisting of prohibited substances be used when working with the bees.
- ✓ For pest and disease control and for hive disinfection use of caustic soda, lactic, oxalic, acetic, formic acids, sulphur, etheric oils and *Bacillus thuringensis* are allowed

▪ Process

House bees take the nectar inside the colony and pack it away in hexagon-shaped beeswax honey cells. They then turn the nectar into honey by drying it out using a warm breeze made with their wings. Once the honey has dried out, they put a lid over the honey cell using fresh beeswax.

▪ Output

Honey, Bee wax, Propolis and balms, Royal jelly, bee venom.



➤ Biodegradable waste collection – for making organic fertilizer

▪ Requirement

There are seven main compost requirements needed for great compost decomposition. These requirements are compost size, air, moisture, fragment size, green matter, dry matter, and heat.

▪ Process

Composting is an aerobic process where complex degradable materials are degraded and transformed by microorganisms into organic and inorganic byproducts

▪ Output

Cool compost piles produce insects and worms. Well-built aerobic composting produces heat. At the end of composting, you have relatively stable humus

▪ Inspiration

Most early civilizations practiced some form of composting by spreading manure and plant waste on fields to improve fertility. Researchers have found clay tablets from the Akkadian Empire, around 2350 BC, which are the first to speak of “making” compost for agricultural use.



➤ **Providing small cattle animals – like goat, sheep, hen, duck**

The cattle will be provided to people and the methods to graze will be taught and all the required instruments will be provided.

➤ **Organic Farming**

If compared to large-scale mechanized agricultural systems, organic systems appear more labour-intensive. This is especially true in areas with low ecological potential. Many techniques used in organic farming require significant labour (e.g., Zai planting pits, strip farming, non-chemical weeding, composting). In the developed world, labour scarcity and costs may deter farmers from adopting organic management systems. This is also true for cash-poor farmers and those supplementing their incomes with off-farm work.



Expected Outcome

The people will get a minimum source of income from the job opportunities we provide and this will help people to come out of the poverty and we expect our nation's poverty population to reduce.



Conclusion

Instead of giving some money to the poor people every month. We can provide at least one job to each family. Single job in a family makes the poor people to live some comfortable life. And also, just by giving money government should face many problems and loss to the government. But by providing the small job to poor people, this will reduce the loss to the government and also gains the profit. If the job was provided government no need to focus on giving food water and some basic needs. They can solve their problems by themselves easily and get rid of the poverty.

In the rural areas government was giving some benefits but that are being miss used, even still some people are not able to have a proper meal a day. They all always depend on government to have a food. Government should improve the schemes. Like which gives jobs.