



STATE BALANCED GROWTH FUND

**Manual
for
Preparation of
Perspective Plan**

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

CHENNAI – 600 005.

Manual for Preparation of Perspective Plan under SBGF

Introduction

Tamil Nadu has been India's most progressive State and is amongst the top three on several economic and social indicators. The Twelfth Plan of Tamil Nadu lays the foundation for the "VISION 2023 Strategic Plan for Infrastructure Development in Tamil Nadu" – a vision that aims to make the State India's most prosperous and progressive State by 2023 with a status of poverty free State. The Twelfth Plan aims to place Tamil Nadu on an **Accelerated, Innovative and Inclusive Growth** path.

The State's consistent efforts have paid dividends in improving the social and economic development status thereby improving the human development status. Various Reports of the Union Government endorse the progressive position of the State in human development and achieving Millennium Development Goals. Despite conscious efforts to ensure equitable development, there are disparities among districts and within districts in terms of economic development and social development.

Imbalances are caused due to various factors such as geographical terrain, local economic conditions, infrastructure, demographic structure, connectivity etc. For addressing these imbalances, focused interventions that are specific to the locality and issue are necessary.

The Government has formulated State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) to address regional imbalances in six key parameters of development viz., Per Capita Income, Employment, Poverty, Education, Health and Gender. The primary objective of the scheme is to reduce regional disparities in key measurable socio-economic development indicators, thereby improving the human development status. The secondary objective would be to create capacity in districts to monitor human development status at district and sub-district levels in order to achieve inclusive economic growth.

Target area and selection of backward areas

The State Planning Commission identified rural backward areas by taking into account the blocks which are categorized as backward based on parameters such as incidence of poverty, areas declared as Drought prone, industrially backward, educationally backward, poor health attainments. The State Planning Commission has identified 105 backward rural blocks among the 385 development rural blocks in the State, which perform low in terms of the above parameters. Similarly one fourth of the urban areas which are backward in these parameters are also to be covered under this programme. Towns and Municipalities that are included within the identified 105 backward blocks may also be treated as backward for the purpose of this scheme. The selection of the lowest fourth of the wards selected as backward wards in the selected (backward) Municipalities and in all Corporations should prefer those with substantial slum population.

These backward areas will be covered in three phases depending upon the number of backward blocks/ urban areas in each district.

Addressing backwardness

Addressing backwardness requires focused interventions and formulation of such interventions require in depth analysis of the causes. These interventions should be formulated in such a way that suggested solutions give long-term benefits. Therefore, the goal of providing solutions to address regional imbalances should be location specific, issue based, measurable and it should result in sustainable development. This would call for the preparation of Perspective Plan. All districts should prepare Perspective Plan for all the identified backward blocks. In order to facilitate the preparation of Perspective Plan, each district has engaged a Resource Institution, which is cognizant of local issues.

With regard to coverage of the blocks for the Preparation of Perspective Plan, the District Collectors can decide the phasing plan in such a way that all blocks/ Urban local bodies identified as backward may be covered in one or more phases. If the number of blocks to be covered in a district is one or two, then, it can be covered in one phase and if it is more than two, then it can be covered in two phases.

Preparation of Perspective Plan

Perspective Plan provides strategies and programmes for the development of a geographical unit. The Plan is prepared with specific growth objectives usually for 5 years with specific growth targets for a long-term development. The Perspective Plan addresses not only vertical growth but also takes care of horizontal balance, i.e distribution aspect of growth among the various sectors of population, areas etc. The Perspective Plan for a block / area should be prepared for a period of 5 years in such a way that within the period all the identified backward parameters are to be comprehensively addressed.

The Block Perspective Plan should specifically focus on the six key parameters viz., Per capita Income, Poverty, Unemployment, Health, Education and Gender. The status of development in all the above six parameters are to be analysed in detail using the values of relevant indicators and the plan should specifically focus and formulate interventions for addressing the backwardness.

A Perspective Plan for a Block/ Area should:

- i. Benchmark the present status;
- ii. Review existing schemes that address the identified backwardness components
- iii. Assess the requirement of gap in each component after taking into account the available resources under various on-going schemes;

The plan should be prepared for a five-year period indicating road map to achieve specific goals/targets, time-lines, strategy to be adopted and projects to

be implemented, etc. Specific projects/schemes for each of the identified components should target improved levels of measurable indicators for which SBGF is sought.

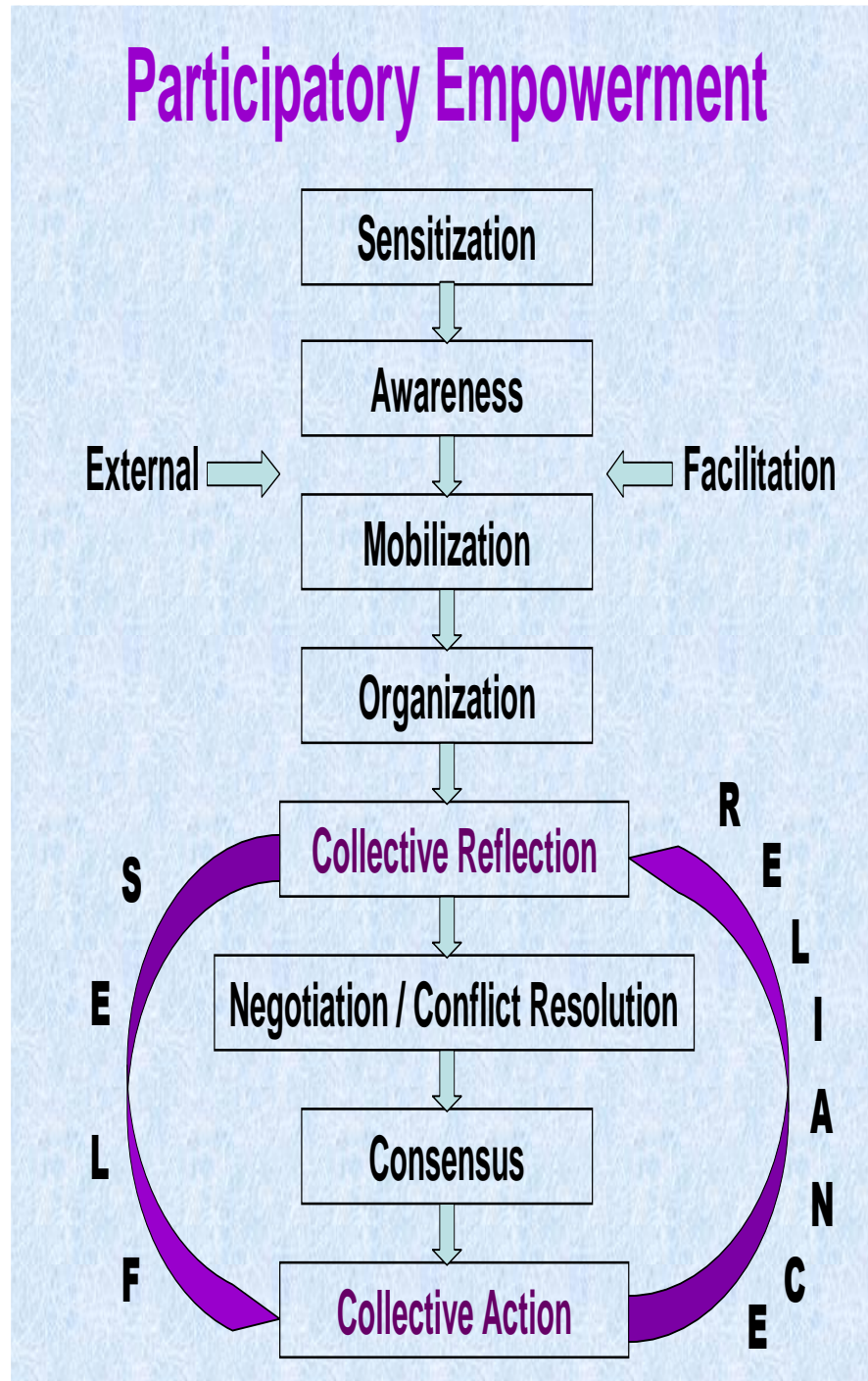
Methodology for preparation of Perspective Plan

The Preparation of Perspective Plan is a systemic approach involving processes such as assessment of backwardness, benchmarking the status of development, visioning, mapping resources, assessment of needs and gaps, converting needs into programmes and prioritization. Based on all these activities the final Perspective Plan could be built with specific Annual Action Plan which would be implemented in succession. The process would involve conducting of meetings at various levels namely, district, block, sectoral and village level. The minimum number of meetings to be conducted and the key players to meet and discuss in the exercise, and suggested strategies are given in the Guidelines I – III for reference. Depending upon the nature of the block, the number of meetings could be decided. Tips for carrying out various activities are also given in the Guidelines IV.

The details of meetings conducted, other activities carried out in preparation of Perspective Plan has to be given in Annexure as per the format given. **(Annexure I)**

Assessment of Backward Profile of the Block/ Area

The first stage is to identify the problems and constraints for development in the block/area for which the plan is proposed. This can be done by stakeholder interactions and focus group discussions. This stage needs to involve all the stakeholders either in one platform or specialized groups separately to mainstream the common concerns and accordingly arrive at possible solutions. The major steps involved in this phase of the planning exercise are given in the chart below.



Sensitizing the stakeholders on the problems and constraints is very essential as each of them work in one's own domain and may not be aware of the causes and possible way out of the backward situation. The sensitization can be made by involving resource persons from inside as well as outside to create an enabling environment for a consensus on the need to create better

development avenues. It is essential that the stakeholders own the plan to make it work on the ground. Hence, collective reflection of the ideas in the first phase is very critical for the realization of the plan preparation as well as its implementation on the ground.

Participatory Appraisal (PAs) is the best methodology for backwardness identification. This will invariably involve all the social segments like farmers, women, labourers, students, senior citizens, NGOs, academia, and other respected individuals and social entrepreneurs from all communities and social groups. This process will make the planning exercise inclusive and participatory in nature for its credibility and way forward.

Since these plans have to be location specific and goal specific, the preparation of Perspective Plan must start with mapping of Block/Area. This is typically a stock taking exercise of the existing situation, resource inventory, flow of funds, service delivery arrangements and existing gaps. The terrain and geographical features of the block must be captured.

The key features, which need to be considered are

- i) Geographical structure of the locality (Location particularly in terms of access to capital city and other important centers)
- ii) Administrative set up
- iii) Demographic features
- iv) Natural resources eg: Forests, minerals, rivers, lakes, water bodies, soil type
- v) Socio-economic status /development of different-social groups & poverty profile
- vi) Infrastructure development (road connectivity, water supply, sanitation, irrigation, credit facilities, hospitals and health centers, schools and colleges, etc.)
- vii) Source of livelihoods etc

Benchmarking the status of development

Benchmarking is very essential to assess the performance and outcome of the projects undertaken in addressing backwardness. There is a set of indicators for each backward parameter, which needs to be collected for the selected block as well as other blocks in the district for benchmarking the status of development before the start of the SBGF implementation. This will also be useful for inter block comparison and comparison of development with other areas of the State or Nation. Further this will be useful for better understanding of how the block is backward and the different aspects in which the block is backward.

The list of select indicators for each backward parameter with its source of data is given below.

Indicators for Poverty, Income and Employment

S No	Backward Parameter	Indicator	Details of Estimation	Source of data	Table No. as per DHDR
1	Poverty	Percentage of underweight children under five years of age.	No. of children below normal weight/Total no.of children x 100	PO ICDS	28
2	Poverty	Percentage of households with access to water supply	No. of households provided with drinking water/ Total no. of HHs	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	32
3	Poverty	Proportion of households with access to latrine	No. of households provided with toilet facilities/ Total no. of HHs	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	33
4	Poverty	Percentage house hold without House Site	Total No. of HHs without housesite/Total No. of HHs	BDO,MC, EO, TP	52

5	Poverty	Percentage of BPL Population	House holds below poverty line in rural areas/Total no. of HHs.	PD DRD	8
6	Poverty	Percentage of HHs with pucca houses	Total No. of HH with pucca house/ Total No. of houses	BDO, Municipality TP	51
7	Poverty	Percentage of HHs with Electricity	Total No. of HH with EB connection/Total No. of HHs		53
8	Poverty	Percentage of habitations having road connectivity	No of habitations having road connectivity/ Total number of habitations	to be calculated	
9	Poverty	Habitations having Bus transport facilities	No of habitations having Bus connectivity/ Total number of habitations	to be calculated	
10	Income	Cropping Intensity	Gross cropped area/Net cropped area	Deputy Director Statistics	13
11	Income	Irrigation Intensity	Gross irrigated area/Net irrigated area	Deputy Director Statistics	14
12	Income	Percentage of Urban population	Urban Population / Total Population	Census 2011	
13	Income	Length of roads per Sq.km	Total length of roads/ Area of the block in Sq.Km	BDO,MC, EO,TP	55
14	Income	Per capita advances in the non-agri sector	Total advances under non-agri sector/ Total Population	to be calculated	
15	Employment	Work Participation Rate	Total No. of workers/Total no. of Population	Census	3

16	Employment	Percentage of HHs provided with MGNREGS Work	No. of HHs issued job cards under MGNREGS/Total no. of HHs registered	BDO/PD, DRDA	6
17	Employment	Percentage of persons employed in non-agri activities	No. of persons employed in non-agri activities/ Total No. of persons employed	to be calculated	

Indicators for Education

S.No.	Backward Parameter	Indicator	Details of Estimation	Source of data	Table No. as per DHDR
1	Education	Literacy Rate	Total No. of literate in the age of 7+/Total no. of population aged 7 & above	Census 2011	34
2	Education	Gender Gap in Literacy	Male Literacy- Female Literacy	to be calculated	
3	Education	Dropout Rate	No. of children who were dropped out/Total enrolment of children in that age group	SSA	39
4	Education	Transition rate	No. of children enrolled in the next higher level/No. of children completed the present level	SSA	40
5	Education	Net Enrolment ratio in Primary, Secondary	Total no. of enrolled in that age group/total no. of children in that age group	to be calculated	
6	Education	SSLC Pass out rate	No. of children passing the SSLC/Number of children appeared for SSLC Exam	To be calculated	

7	Education	+2 Pass out rate	No. of children passing the HSC/Number of children appeared for HSC Exam	to be calculated	
8	Education	Teacher Pupil ratio	Total No. of students/Total no. of teachers	SSA	44
9	Education	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Education	No. of girls enrolled/No. Of boys enrolled	to be calculated	
10	Education	Percentage of Schools exclusive for Girls	No. of girl schools/ Total No. of schools	to be calculated	
11	Education	Percentage of Girls School having toilets	No. of girl schools having toilet/ Total No. of girl schools	to be calculated	

Health Indicators

S.No	Backward Parameter	Indicator	Details of Estimation	Source of data	Table No. as per DHDR
1	Health	Infant Mortality Rate	Total No. infant deaths (0-1)/Total no. of livebirths × 1000	DD Health	21
2	Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Total No. of maternal deaths/Total no. of livebirths × 100000	DD Health	22
3	Health	Sex ratio	Total No. of Women/Total no. of men × 1000	Census	17

4	Health	Juvenile Sex Ratio	No. of girl children in the age group 0-6/ No. of boys in age group 0-6 × 1000	Census	19
5	Health	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Total no. of death in the age group (0-5)/Total no. of livebirths × 1000	DD Health	72
6	Health	Percentage of HHs without toilet	No. of HHs without toilet/ Total No. of HHs	to be calculated	
7	Health	Percentage of HH with House Service Connections of water supply within the premises	No. of HHs with Water Supply connection within HHs/ Total No. of HHs	to be calculated	
8	Health	Percentage of HHs having LPG connection	No. of HHs having LPG Connection/ Total No. of HHs	54	
9	Health	Percentage of Pregnant women with severe Anemia	No. of preg. Women with anaemia/ Total no. of Pregnant women	DD Health	77
10	Health	Percentage of institutional deliveries	Total No. of deliveries in health care facility/ Total no. of deliveries	DD Health	24
11	Health	Percentage of children immunized.	Total No. of children immunized/ Total No. of Children below 5 years	DD, Health	29
12	Health	Average population served by Anganwadi Centre	Total No. of Anganwadi centre/ Total Population	to be calculated	

13	Health	Average population served by PHC	Total No. of PHCs/ Total Population	to be calculated
14	Health	Availability of doctors per 1000 Population	No. of Doctors available /Total Population in 1000	to be calculated

Gender related indicators

S.No	Parameter Backward	Indicator	Details of Estimation	Source of data	Table No. as per DHDR
1	Gender	Gender Gap in Literacy	Male Literacy – Female Literacy		to be calculated
2	Gender	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education			to be calculated
3	Gender	Sex Ratio	Total No. of Women/Total no. of men × 1000	Census	17
4	Gender	Juvenile Sex Ratio	No. of girl children in the age group 0-6/ No. of boys in age group 0-6 × 1000	Census	19
5	Gender	Percentage of Women in SHGS	Total No. of SHGs formed and active/Total no. of SHGs in the District		to be calculated
6	Gender	Percentage of Women benefitted under MGNREGS	Total No. of women having jobcard under MGNREGS/total of MGNREGS job card holders		to be calculated

All the required data are available in the district either directly/ Census records or it can be calculated. The District Planning Officer has collected these data for construction of Human Development Indices for DHDR preparation. The same may be obtained and used for preparation of Perspective Plan. The details are also to be annexed to the report as shown in **Annexure II**

The analysis of backwardness has to be done using these data for the six key parameters and other thrust areas so that the future development can be monitored by measuring the relevant indicators.

Setting Goals and Vision

The Perspective Plan is prepared in order to achieve certain goals. The Perspective Plan does not fix one single goal, but multiple goals, which are realistic and possible. The goals can also be inter-linked, such as improving the enrollment rate from its present level would also result in overall increase in literacy rate, imparting employable skills along with curriculum would result in employment generation and general increase in literacy results in better health status. Set of goals relevant to six key parameters are given in the table which may be taken as a model for generating goals for the block/areas to which Perspective Plan is prepared. With these set of Goals in place the Vision for the planning unit must be developed. Vision for the Block must be based on bringing the block on par with the best region in the State/Country.

The priorities of the planning unit should be aggregated, prioritized and formulated into specific goals. These goals must be measurable over a period of time. Hence these goals must be further split into specific targets like reduction in IMR from the present level by two-thirds over a period of five years, improving sanitation facilities from the present level by one-fourth over a period of three years etc would facilitate monitoring.

The data collected on socio-economic status of the blocks in the form of various indicators must be studied and a comparative analysis should be made

with the other blocks within the district and with other districts, State and Country. The qualitative aspects of the development may also be assessed through Focussed Group Discussions/ Field visits. The Analysis should highlight the key gaps in the persistence of backwardness in these blocks.

The status on the following is to be assessed for fixing the goals.

1. Income Generation and Livelihood enhancement
 - a. Agri related
 - b. Non-agri related
2. Water security
 - a. Drinking water
 - b. Irrigation
3. Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement
4. Education and Skill Development
5. Health and Nutrition
6. Infrastructure Development
7. Ecological Security
8. Governance Issues
9. Other specific Issues

The individual goals must be towards addressing backwardness in specific parameters and bringing in overall development. After arriving at the goals, targets for each of the measurable indicators are to be fixed. These targets would be useful in tracking the progress in implementation of the programmes.

Mapping Resources

The objective of this exercise is to identify the schemes/ programmes available in the Block/Area which directly contribute to the improvement in Poverty, Income, Employment, Health, Education & Gender empowerment. The fund flow from various sources are to be taken into account.

The following are some of the sources

- (a) Fund flow from State schemes
- (b) centrally sponsored programmes

- (c) Tied and untied grants from State and Central Finance Commission
- d) Local body's own revenues
- (e) Bank credit
- (f) Private sector/ Corporate Sector contribution towards social responsibility

Departments relating to six parameters of SBGF are tabulated below. Details relating to existing schemes and fund flow needs to be obtained from the department with the help of the DPO. Based on the existing schemes implemented and fund flow under various sources the gaps can be understood well. Conduct of District level and block level meeting would help to collect such details.

S.No	Backward Parameter	Department concerned
1	Income, Poverty and Employment	Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department (DRDA, Mahalir Thittam, and Pudhu Vaazhvu, DIC, Public Works Department,(WRO), Agri Engineering, TNEB, Transport Department, Revenue, Lead Bank, NABARD
2	Health	Deputy Director of Health Services, Joint Director (Health & Family Welfare) , Special Health Services for TB, Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Blindness Control etc., ICDS, TWAD
3	Education	CEO, CEO(SSA) CEO(RMSA), DEO, DEEO
4	Gender	Social Welfare, Mahalir Thittam, ICDS, Health

In addition the details may also be collected from the Collectorate as the review meetings on Plan Schemes are conducted by the District Collector. This provides a birds eye view of the fund flow to the district from which fund flow to the Block may be worked out. The details may be furnished as per the template in the **Annexure III**

Convergence with other Departments

One of the key components of this programme is Convergence. The achievement of the objectives and goals of this programme requires close co-ordination and co-operation among stakeholders for convergence of various sectoral schemes at the district level. A number of State and Central Government programmes with specific sector goals is being implemented by different departments and these programmes could be converged for addressing backwardness of the area.

The responsibility for ensuring convergence of activities and resources from these programmes lies with the District Collector. Some possible convergence candidate programmes are listed in the table below as an illustration.

No	Sector	Scheme
1	Per Capita Income	Schemes to promote Industry, SME Service, Agri sector, Infrastructure, Skill upgradation
2	Poverty Reduction	Universal PDS, MGNREGS, NSAP, NADP, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Mahalir Thittam, SGSY, Watershed Programmes, CM's <i>Uzhavar Paathukappu Thittam</i> , CM's Comprehensive Insurance Scheme organised & unorganised workers welfare board, IAY, CM's Solar Housing
3	Unemployment	Skill training under different programmes, Incentive schemes to promote labour intensive industries, MSME sector, Self Employment Programmes under SRLM, Pudhu Vaazhvu, TAHDCO, PMRY, NEEDS etc.
4	Education	Sarva Shiksha Abhyan, RMSA, Arivoli/Valarkavli Iyakkam NCLP

		(Labour Dept), provisions created under RTE Act
5	Health and Social Welfare	RCH Programme, Total Sanitation programme, National Rural Health Mission, AIDS Control and RNTCP. Combating malnutrition among women and Children. ICDS, OAP/NSAP (Revenue Department)
6	Gender	Girl Child Protection Scheme, KGBV, Cradle Baby Scheme

Assessment of Needs and Gaps

In order to assess the needs of the Backward Block/Area, various meetings are to be organized with PRIs, Community leaders, representatives of civil society who are concerned about the welfare of the people at different levels and officials.

The Needs of the Block/Area have to be specifically identified for major thrust areas such as Income generation and livelihood promotion, Health & Nutrition, Education and skill development, Water security for drinking and irrigation, Sanitation and hygiene improvement, Infrastructure requirement and in addition, specific needs for Ecological Security and Governance Reform. The details are to be presented in a template as found in **Annexure IV**.

The areas of intervention for all key parameters are briefly mentioned here. This can be considered while assessing the needs under various thrust areas.

(i) Incidence of Poverty

There are numerous programmes to address poverty aspects of income, vulnerability, independence, isolation that reduces opportunities and exploitation, mainly through wages, self-employment, interventions of critical

services, and by infrastructure creation. Effective implementation of wage employment programmes such as MGNREGS, and self-employment programmes such as THADCO schemes, SGSY-NRLM/SJSRY would directly address some of these aspects of poverty enhancing the coping mechanism of the poor to meet risks and contingencies may be done through employment guarantees, welfare schemes such as insurance and social security. Efficient connectivity to access opportunities, access to quality education, health and extension services will reduce regional disparities caused by imbalance in knowledge and access. As adequate funds are already available under existing schemes, convergence should be arranged among such schemes particularly in areas of infrastructure, health, nutrition, education, skill building for better employability, reduction of exploitation by age and gender, etc. SBGF should, therefore, squarely attempt to address critical gaps in poverty reduction initiatives including multi-sector interactions.

(ii) Per Capita Income or Income Poverty

Increase in Per Capita Income in an area should typically, focus on and around the core, predominant economic activity and explore other sectors that are seen by the people to widen opportunity. Improving agriculture sector would require; improving farm productivity, diversification, better water and crop management, promoting non-farm activities and allied sectors like animal husbandry, fisheries, strengthening economic infrastructure like yards for threshing, drying, and pre-cleaning/sorting, storage, marketing, processing, etc. Promoting Industrial projects, industrial estates/parks, industrial cluster development, promoting service sector activities like tourism, etc., may generate employment opportunities that increase per capita income.

(iii) Unemployment

Unemployment in a particular area may be due to poor endowment, inappropriate exploitation of natural resources and other deficiencies in the knowledge of opportunity, skill, labour market or the private sector.

Unemployment can be addressed by initiatives such as imparting job-linked and job-oriented skill development programmes with the support of the private sector, establishing specialized training institutes through industries organizing job fairs (melas), improving road access and infrastructure for promoting industries with value-added activities etc. The availability of options in employment is a critical underpinning to deter exploitation of employees and child labourers. In backward locations, the young are further disadvantaged by being unable to perceive the link between educational inputs and employment opportunities and for the exceptional students, to a career in the professions. “Talent-spotting” programmes may be considered to identify potential for completing school and college and those suited to vocational streams that could find ready employment in the private sector and also in local government employ such as teachers, nurses, and ANM workers. After identifying talent, the students will need counseling and hand-holding until the objective of placement is achieved. For the capable student who shows promise beyond the school level, specific and individualized assistance will be required for placing them in the best higher secondary schools and colleges and for financing their studies, subject to conditions on grades and growing skills. Such special measures will be highly essential to an intervention in remote and hilly areas or in areas where girl students are actively discouraged from higher studies or even for areas where cultural and social incentives are few. In some of these professional areas, joint initiatives with the private sector, industry and trade associations, will further boost awareness of the links between school and future incomes.

(iv) Health

Better access to quality health services and adequate nutrition engenders the physical capacity to exploit opportunities and to rise in economic and social status. Better hygiene, safe drinking water supply, sanitation, healthy lifestyle and balanced nutrition are essential ingredients of improved health. Lack of infrastructure facilities such as Health Centres, Road connectivity, adequate

doctors and lack of awareness directly impact health, reduce access and increase vulnerability to risk and contingencies.

Various programmes exist to create health care facilities, road connectivity, transportation, emergency services, health insurance for the eligible poor, protected water supply, solid waste management, installing and promoting use of household toilets, prevention of water borne diseases and for improving service delivery. Mortality and morbidity indicators including infant Mortality rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality rate (MMR) are useful barometers of health status of the local people.

(v) Education

Backwardness in education levels may be due to socio economic and cultural factors, security issues, migration for employment, nutritional inadequacies, inadequate infrastructure, sub-standard school facilities, teacher vacancies, poor teaching capacity and ineffective teacher management. The causes of poor enrolment and retention levels and poor student performance need to be accurately assessed and suitable plan formulated within existing schemes and for gap filling under SBGF in the areas of infrastructure, hostels, basic facilities, teach adequacy and capacity, special guidance using contractors and volunteers for weak as well as intelligent students especially in mathematics and languages, technology introduction, laboratories, and creating the knowledge of opportunities in vocational education and relevant infrastructure, if existing institutions are not readily accessible. Disincentives that exist for girls could be another area as well as the dispersed living habitats of tribal communities that hinder children from attending school.

(vi) Gender related indicators

Enhanced opportunities for girls and women in healthcare, nutrition, education, employment and wage levels promote gender equity. Some specific areas for attention include foeticide, infanticide, early marriage age, maternal nutrition, maternal mortality, denial of education and high dropout rate, lack of

employment opportunities, disparity in wages, denial of healthcare, and nutrition. Since social and cultural factors may be impeding girl child education, special facilities, by way of exclusive schools, hostels, and social defense mechanisms accompanied by awareness building, may be considered. Some other interventions could be

- a. Strict enforcement of PCPNDT Act banning identification of sex of the foetus;
- b. Ensure 100% enrolment and retention of girl child in schools;
- c. Ensure proper implementation of welfare programmes such as girl child protection, Incentive to girl child for education;
- d. Establish girls' hostels, working women hostels, exclusive girls' schools etc;
- e. Promote vocational skills for women;
- f. Design special products to improve women's access to formal banking and credit lines; and
- g. Ensure easy access to healthcare through strategic positioning of healthcare institutions, facilities, etc

Some indicators could be 'Female Literacy rate', 'Child Sex ratio' and the 'Dropout rate for girls' that are a measurable composite of various influences on the girl student. Monitoring these and selected qualitative indicators will enable a critical understanding of the problems of education and their resolution.

To assess the needs and gaps, meeting with different sectoral departments are to be organized to ascertain (i) The needs that can be fulfilled with the existing programmes of the department (ii) The needs that cannot be fulfilled for which additional funds for schemes will be required. In addition the departments may also be asked to spell out be the gaps in infrastructure, human resource, funds and schemes for fulfilling the needs of the community. The details are to be presented in the format as per the **Annexure V**.

The fund released under SBGF is to be used for implementing specific projects/programmes to fill up critical gaps, vital for addressing backwardness

in identified backward parameters; (One or more of parameters viz poverty, per capita income, unemployment, health, education and gender). This will be in addition to other major interventions done through on-going departments programmes.

Assessment of Needs

(i) Through village survey and PRI's.

A Block comprise of many Village Panchayats. Assessment on the backwardness of the block must ideally start with villages. A model template for assessing the existing socio economic condition of village Panchayat is given in the **Annexure VI**. Using the template the data for all the Village Panchayats of the block has to be collected through the Village Panchayat concerned. To do that the Resource Institution has to conduct sensitization meeting for all the Panchayat Presidents at the Block level and inform the nature of data to be collected. District Planning Officer should help the Resource Institution to mobilize the support of the Block Development Office to collect the required data from the Panchayats and other Departments. The Resource Institution may draw up an action plan in consultation with the Block and Panchayat to conduct special meeting to collect all the left out details so as to complete the survey in a time bound manner. The details, which are available in the local bodies and with village functionaries can be collected and filled in the format. The details, which are not readily available can be collected through Village level meetings. *(Ideally, collecting all details accurately under different headings in the survey format is not an easy job as it is not readily available. Whatever data available may be collected from respective functionaries and the remaining data need to be collected in consultation with the community during the special meeting).*

The data formats are designed to bring out the status of development and to understand the backwardness in various aspects of socio economic condition of the people and the village at large. Hence even accurate data may not be

available the collected details may be used to make inferences about the Status on ground.

The survey form has been designed to ascertain the details of accessibility of various services, availability of various amenities at the habitation level and Panchayat level. The details regarding fund flow to Village Panchayat under various programmes, Receipt and Expenditure of the Village Panchayat, are also collected to short list the needs, which can be fulfilled using the ongoing and available schemes and funds and the needs, which cannot be fulfilled. In addition various needs which are required to fulfill basic amenities and other facilities related to health, education, sanitation and livelihood are to be collected from all Village Panchayats by interacting with PRI members and other community representatives.

After completion of survey of all Village Panchayats, the Resource institution has to prepare a consolidated report for the block indicating the present level of development, inadequacies in terms of basic amenities and other facilities and the additional needs of the community in fulfilling health, education and livelihood improvement.

(ii) Through Sectoral Meetings

Village survey and interaction with the community would yield the inadequacies and needs of the community to fulfill the shortcomings. In addition to the PRI set up, there are many development departments working for the welfare of the people. For instance Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry are working for the welfare of Livelihoods of the people and implementing various development programmes. Similarly, Health and Education Department catering to health and educational needs of the people. These departments will have better ideas about inadequacies and backwardness of the area in their domain and possible solutions to address them. To ascertain the views of the departments it has been suggested to conduct at least six meetings with Sectoral Departments. The purpose of these meetings would be to

get details about ongoing schemes and programmes, existing fund flow through programmes and to get suggestions from the officials on the aspects of backwardness, major concerns and challenges faced by the sector including bottlenecks, gaps, resources, other impediments. They may also be asked to spell out further needs at the village/block level to address the backwardness.

Sl.No	Departments	Purpose	Expected outcome
1.	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Fisheries	These departments are concerned with income generation and livelihood generation hence they can be asked to suggest various needs for addressing backwardness of the people and area at large	Better understanding of concerns and challenges of the sector and possible interventions and specific needs
2.	PWD, TWAD, Agriculture Engineering	Concerned with Water security for drinking and irrigation, Soil and water conservation	Interventions for augmenting water
3.	DRDA, Mahalir Thittam, Pudhu Vazhvu Project, AD Panchayat	Self employment, wage employment, poverty reduction and fulfilling basic amenities and creation of other infrastructure facilities	Scope and type of interventions for poverty reduction, income generation etc.,
4.	DIC, KVIC, Lead bank, NABARAD, Aavin, THADCO, Dairy etc.	Understanding impediments in achieving better income and	Projects for improving income, employment and addressing poverty, skill

		employment and scope for improvement	development etc.,
5.	Health, Social Welfare, ICDS	Understanding impediments in achieving better status of health, nutrition, women and child development and understanding gender issues	Projects for improving health, nutrition, women and child development etc.,
6.	Education department, SSA, RMSA, College education.	Understanding impediments in achieving better status of education in primary secondary and tertiary	Projects for improving literacy, enrolment of children, reducing drop out special coaching for children etc.,

Participation of grass root level functionaries of the concerned departments must be ensured for meaningful interaction and better outcome.

At the end of meeting the Resource Institution should collect and compile various specific needs expressed by PRIs and different departments which will address backwardness of the block as showing **Annexure VI**.

Assessing the Needs with focus on backwardness

Discussions with the village people and different sectoral officials would throw up several needs such as roads, schools, health care facilities, nutrition, drinking water, sanitation facilities, irrigation facilities market centers, skill training, assistance for livelihood activities, awareness generation, capacity building etc. All such needs have to be assessed whether it has got the potential to address the identified backwardness and only on satisfying that the specific need raised by the community/department would address backwardness of that

area it has to be included in the Perspective Plan then the need is to be converted as name of the work proposed to be taken up.

The expected outcome of each of the work have to be assessed and in addition the relevant indicators by which outcome can be measured also has to be identified. This would enable the stakeholders to visualize the impact of each of the activities and this would also facilitate monitoring while implementing the plan/ programmes. The details of works arrived at through consultation have to be presented in a table as given in the **Annexure VII**.

Prioritisation and Preparation of Shelf of Projects

Now all the works identified to fulfill various needs in order to address the backwardness of the block/area is to be prioritized as funds are scarce.

The process should be a consultative and participatory so that the implementing agencies/ local body and the community would own the programme and participate in it.

While preparing the shelf of works, all the works demanded under the backward parameters in which the Block/Area in backward are to be considered and only those works which would comprehensively address backwardness should be given priority. The expected outcomes must be measurable over a period of time so that the flow of benefits and implementation of the programmes can be monitored and tracked.

Wherever, beneficiary oriented programmes are formulated, identification of beneficiaries must be done with the participation and voice of the community, and if there is any beneficiary component, the contribution and mode of collection must be finalized in consultation with the community during the planning process. The details of all works identified as shelf of works is to be presented as per the table shown in **Annexure VIII**.

Finalisation of Draft Perspective Plan and Annual Action Plan

It is a culmination of Plan preparation process prepared with the participation and involvement of community, PRI Leaders, sectoral line department officials. This should be the vertical as well as the horizontal integration of plans for each of the sector/ planning unit based on the ground realities and public demand. The Perspective Plan has to be presented before the District/ Block level meetings to get their concurrence.

The comprehensive plan prepared in the form of Perspective Plan is for 5 years which needs to be broken into Annual Action Plans in the order of objectives and set priorities with due consultation. The financial resources required to implement the Annual action Plan must be indicated by mentioning specific sources of funding for each of the programme component.

The finalized annual action plan has to be prepared as per template found in **Annexure IX**

Approval of the Plan

The Perspective Plans are formulated for the overall development of a block, which are backward in parameters like Income, Employment, Poverty, Health, Education and Gender. The purpose of preparation of Perspective Plan is to address the backwardness and ensure overall development of the block. Effective Perspective plan should aim to achieve all the identified backwardness of the block comprehensively in 5 years on implementation. Once the draft plan is ready which is duly discussed and approved at the Block and District level should be sent to SPC for its consideration. SPC in turn would arrange it to be placed before State Level Empowered Committee for consideration. Any changes or modifications suggested by SPC/SLEC needs to be carried out and then the document can be printed and disseminated to all stakeholders.

Structure of the Perspective Plan

1) Introduction

This chapter should briefly describe the objective of the SBGF programme. The purpose and objectives of preparation of Perspective Plan should also be delineated

2) Methodology adopted for the preparation

The resource institution must have employed number of methods for identification of backwardness, identification of needs, plans for the overall development of the block. The methodology adopted for the Plan preparation must be briefly explained.

3) Backwardness profile of the block

This chapter is a crucial chapter in the Plan. The chapter should present the profile of the block in terms of its location, demography, economic structure, natural resources, endowments, infrastructure etc. This chapter should clearly bring out the backwardness, its inherent causes and the indicators which depict backwardness. The status of development in the six key parameters need to be explained in detail under separate headings with reference to the district, other blocks. In addition to the six parameters, other aspects of backwardness should also be brought out.

4) Benchmarking status of development

The present status of the block in terms of the key backwardness parameters through various sub-indicators (exhaustive list is provided in the manual) needs to highlighted. This will help to monitor those key indicators on implementing the Plan.

5) Setting of Goals & Vision

The broad vision, Goals for the holistic development of the block need to be specified. A set of Goals for development strategy has been provided. The State's Twelfth Five Year Plan, Vision document for 2023 can also be referred to fix issue specific goals For each Goal, specific targets and strategies to achieve the goals and targets need to be spelt out

6) Mapping of resources

The summary of available resources through various programmes and projects must be presented. This would help to assess the existing fund flow and channels

7) Assessment of needs and gaps

The chapter should bring out the gaps in the existing endowments, financial resources, human resources, infrastructure, programmes and outcomes for each of the backward parameter. The felt needs of the community / block that emerged during various meetings/ discussions with community, PRI leaders and officials should be spelt out in detail. The chapter needs to provide the link to prepare the shelf of projects/ interventions and finally Perspective Plan.

8) Prioritisation and Preparation of shelf of works

On identification of gaps/ felt needs, prioritisation should be done. Those gaps/ needs, which have a greater impact on development / standard of living, should be given high priority. The gaps could be ordered in the descending order of priority.

The next logical step after prioritization would be preparation of shelf of works. This chapter should indeed, indicate a set of interventions for the backward parameters. A set of interventions for the indicators/ Goals/ parameters has been provided for guidance. The Resource Institutions should explore the possible interventions, specific to the location, community etc to improve the situation. It may be kept in mind that for each of the gap/ need, specific interventions are designed or taken care by an umbrella of works. The linkage must be brought out clearly so that there is no ambiguity in attaining the goals.

9) Perspective Plan

The Perspective Plan comprises of backward parameterwise summary of all activities that has to be implemented by the District to bring the backward block to a desired level as the vision envisaged.

10) Annual Action Plan

The Annual Action Plan gives the year wise activities that are proposed to be implemented in succession based on the prioritization.

Tips for carrying out important activities

1. Setting the Context of backwardness: Background Activities

1. Discussion with BDOs and other development officials to understand the development context in the block
2. Discussion with DPO/ Panchayat Secretary to understand the development context and plan for the study
3. Discussion with District Collector to understand the development context of the block and ask for his/her suggestion to carry out the study

2. Setting the Context: Mining Secondary Data

1. Collect data on all major development indices (Use detailed list provided by SPC covering all six parameters of backwardness. One can go beyond the list to collect other indices to understand backwardness better. Get support from DPO/ District Planning Cell and meet concerned department heads to collect data. Use District HDR, Census and departmental data. Data for the block for which perspective plan is prepared, data for other blocks in the district, district level, State and All India level data should be collected for all indices. This will help to better juxtapose the development status of the block.
2. Trace the history of socio-political, economical context of the region. Use British Gazetteers of the region. Interact with senior citizens, political activists, of the region. Though this exercise will be not be easy, considering the long term development agenda, it will be immensely useful if one could collate this info.

3. Setting the Context: Mining Primary Data

1. Meeting with all Panchayat Presidents and Panchayat secretaries to understand the development concerns they have. Start with one block level meeting. If needed, one can organise one or two more meetings. If necessary, Panchayat leaders can be met individually too. Especially dalit and women Presidents should be met individually as they may not speak out in an open meeting. If one finds that some panchayats are more backward than others, visits to those panchayats are necessary.
2. Discussion with different sections of people in the block. Meet all the marginalised sections like dalits, adivasis, women, minorities if any, aged, landless etc. FGDs will help in this regard. One has to plan the visits especially in case of blocks having many Panchayats. The visits should cover all important marginalised sections and fairly wide geography of the block.
3. Understanding the water, sanitation, agriculture and other livelihoods, health and nutrition, education, ecological context of the block is very important.
4. Meet all concerned officials/ government employees of the block like Block Medical Officer, Teachers, Bank Managers, agriculture officer and others. Also meet different NGOs if any which are working in the area.
5. Meet people who are into major livelihoods of the area. For example, if the block is agriculture based, meet small, marginal and big farmers, labourers, agents, market avenues available etc to understand the agriculture economy of the area.
6. Meet women from various social backgrounds to understand their aspirations, issues of health, sanitation, family spending pattern etc. Meet children to understand their aspirations and educational context in the block. Meet youth who are in colleges and who are unemployed to

understand their aspirations and the development context perceived by them.

4. Analysis – Needs and Gaps

1. Scheme and Fund mapping for the block for all major sectors outlined by SPC (like health, education, agriculture etc) should be done in consultation with all concerned departments. The data for the current financial year and for last 3-5 years should be collected. It will help in understanding the scheme and fund flow available for the block. If block level data is not available, atleast district level data can be sought for and one can use the average figures to come to an understanding of the development context of the block.
2. The exercise of identification of needs of the people and the fund mapping will lead to working out the gaps in infrastructure, human resource, schemes, funds etc.
3. Only after identifying the needs and gaps, one can work on perspective plan for the development of the block including annual action plans. This can be done with the help of DPO and other departmental heads at district level.

5. Preparation of Perspective Plan

The Perspective Plan may contain the socio-political, economic history of the block, the initiatives of State and Central government to alleviate backwardness, salient features of SBGF, development context of the block based on the data and field observations, needs and gaps, broad thrust areas and interventions and action plans. Maps may be used wherever necessary.

Annexure may include the data on different aspects of perspective plan including summary of discussions with Panchayat leaders and other sections, the needs and gaps table, detailed budget etc.

The entire process of developing the Perspective and Action Plans involved a systematic implementation of Rapid assessment survey and series of stakeholder consultations with community and key officials of the District/ Block/ Village level functionaries.

6. Rapid assessment of the Area

The process adopted for conducting the data collection through Rapid assessment was as follows:

In-depth review: Survey reports, published articles, details of programmes and schemes implemented, were reviewed. The knowledge and understanding gained through this desk review helped to draft the data collection tools for the Rapid Assessment.

Building Rapport: As a first step, the Resource Institution should built rapport with key informants such as the Community Organizer, SHG leaders, elected members (ward counselors), and develop a plan for conducting the rapid assessment in their area.

Transect Walk: During transect walk a broad understanding and familiarity with the locations, living conditions and the basic infrastructure and services available at the community, was achieved. This will help the Resource Institution to connect with the issues that were discussed during the interviews and group discussions with the community members.

Key informant interview: In order to gain knowledge on sector specific information and services, Key information interviews may be conducted with Anganwadi teachers, school teachers, nurses, Ward Counselors, and senior member of the community using semi-structured interview schedule.

Focused Group Discussion: FGDs may be conducted with community members representing a cross-section of the community such as women, youth, adults, elderly persons and other vulnerable sections.

Listing and prioritization of key issues: For the selected Block/Area key issues that account for the present backwardness at the community are to be listed and prioritized for focused interventions through SBGF or existing schemes. The prioritized issues should be further verified and validated through consultation with the key officials from the sectoral departments concerned.

Guidelines - I**Suggested Strategies for the preparation of Perspective Plan**

Steps to be taken	How
Understand key characteristics of the Backward block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Government records, • Discuss with officials • Discuss with the PRI representative • Discuss with the Public • Study the present status of various development schemes; • <u>DHDR</u>: Numerous data reflecting social, economic and other parameters are available in DPO collected for DHDR preparation. • Collect various plans/ reports prepared by various departments for their own sectoral plans/ schemes (District Agriculture Plan/ Block Agriculture Plan/ Village Agriculture Plan, Potential linked credit plan prepared by NABARD, Annual Work Plan prepared by SSA, RMSA, Shelf of Works for MGNREGS, Sanitation Plan under NBA, Habitation based planning under THAI , Rural Roads connectivity under PMGSY, Poverty Reduction Plan under PVP, NRLP and NRLM, Watershed Plans Tribal Development Plan etc)
Identify available resources (Natural Resource and Human Resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observation by visiting the backward block • Discussion with Line Department officials including Forest, Horticulture, Agriculture Officials, • Discuss with the District Collector & Project Director DRDA • Discuss with the Official of Pudhu vaazhvu, NABARD, Lead Bank • Review of Annual Progress Reports for the past years
Village Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do PRA exercises to assess the village level resources • Assess the resources by direct observation • Get the views on the existing problems of villages from village people especially the 'Unreached' • Get the views on the existing problems of villages of PRI representatives • Get the views on the existing problems of villages from Senior citizens, School teachers, Anganwadi staff and Health functionaries
Ascertaining needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with various departments

for shaping future development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of DAP reports, SSA, RMSA, NBA, MGNREGS, • Study the future planning of various departments and budget • Get the views and consent of elected PRI functionaries • Get the views and consent of Block level officers • Get the views and consent of village level workers and officials • Get the views and consent of the villagers, especially the 'Unreached'
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Key Players to meet and discuss

- 1) District Collector and other District level/ Block level Officials of line department
- 2) Community: with special care to meet the most vulnerable sections – dalits, women, physically challenged, youth, agricultural labourers, artisans, Kuravas and the 'unreached, unheard' social sections.
- 3) PRIs – current and past Village Panchayat, Panchayat Union Presidents, Councilors, ward members, women and dalit members.
- 4) Women SHGs/ PLFs/VPRCs
- 5) Farmers – marginal, small, medium, big; tenant farmers

Departments/ Official agencies

- 6) Department of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
- 7) Public Works Department (Water Resources Department)
- 8) Department of Agriculture
- 9) Department of Horticulture / Sericulture
- 10) Forest Department
- 11) Department of Agricultural Engineering
- 12) Agriculture Marketing and Business
- 13) Fisheries
- 14) Animal Husbandry / Dairy
- 15) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (Krishi Vigyan Kendra and other Research Institutions)

- 16) TWAD Board
- 17) ICDS
- 18) Pudhuvazhvu Project / Mahalir Thittam
- 19) District Industries Centre
- 20) TAHDCO
- 21) Tribal Welfare Department
- 22) Education (CEO, SSA, RMSA, DIET, DEO, DEEO)
- 23) Health (DDHS, JD Health, TB, AIDS Control, Blindness control, Family Welfare)
- 24) Public Sector Banks

Guidelines - II**Meetings to be conducted and Expected Outcome**

S.No.	Level	No. of meetings to be conducted	Purpose	Expected outcome
1.	District Level	3	1. Sensitisation of SBGF Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness among the district level officials on imbalances, consensus to address them
			2. Interim Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on the feedback received from Block level, village level meetings Seeking support
			3. Presentation of Draft plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting the draft plan and seeking the opinion of district level officials, ways and means for the Plan to finalise
2.	Block level	5	1. Sensitisation of SBGF Programme with official and non-officials including PRIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness generation among the stakeholders Creation of a sense of ownership for the development of the block
			2. Brainstorming session about the backwardness of the block and seeking responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback and response from the stakeholders on the probable causes for backwardness and their suggestions to abate them Ascertaining type of interventions required to address the

				<p>backwardness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of needs related to six key parameters from PRIs, community and department officials • Consolidation of activities/ interventions arising out of village level consultations/ sectoral meetings • Charting an action plan
			3. Interaction with PRIs to understand their concerns and priorities about the backwardness addressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the perception of backwardness of the block/ villages, efforts made so far to redress such backwardness, availability of plans already made and • Ascertaining new interventions
			4. Interim presentation of draft action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of nature of backwardness and type of proposed interventions • Suggestions for funding sources, bridging gaps, convergence of programmes/ sectors • Prioritisation of activities and preparation of Annual Action Plan • Refining the draft plan based on their

				responses
			5. Presentation of draft plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finalization of draft plan
3.	Meeting at sectoral level	6	<p>1. Agri & Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forests</p> <p>2. PWD, TWAD, Agri. Engineering</p> <p>3. Rural Development, Pudhu Vaazhu, Mahalir Thittam, AD Panchayat</p> <p>4. DIC, KVIC, Lead bank, NABARD, Aavin, Pudhu Vaazhu, Skill Development Mission, THADCO</p> <p>5. Health, Social Welfare, ICDS</p> <p>6. Education SSA, RMSA, DEO, CEO, Collegiate education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evoking the responses / suggestions from the officials, fund flow through different programmes to the block, identification of bottlenecks, identifications of gaps in resources, programmes, infrastructure and other social impediments, • village level development status, • issues and concerns, • local conditions • and way forward
4.	Village level		Attempt should be made to conduct village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness generation, identification critical issues,

			level meeting in all village panchayats. If the block is too big it may be conducted at cluster level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifications of needs to address backwardness• Identification of different social groups and status• Evoking suggestions for addressing the issues for holistic development
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Guidelines - III

List of Goals under different backward parameters

The 8 Millennium Development Goals are

- Prevent Extreme Hunger and Poverty
- Achieve Universal Primary Education
- Promote Gender Equality and Empower women
- Reduce Child Mortality
- Improve Maternal Health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

Other goals which can be considered are as follows

- Increasing the farmer's income by 3 times
- Improving Irrigation Intensity from its present level
- Improving Cropping Intensity
- Making technology affordable and feasible for crop cultivation
- Creating conducive environment to nurture non-farm sector and rural industries
- Increasing water availability through better water management practices
- Ensuring community participation in water conservation
- Improving educational status of the people and reduction in gender gap in education
- Ensuring Education to all
- Ensuring 100 percent attendance in all schools
- Enhancing the skill base to match industrial needs
- Creating sound knowledge base
- Enhancing quality of living on par with urban areas
- Provision of quality health care: preventive and curative
- Ensuring better sanitation practices and healthy lifestyle
- Improving child health and survival
- Achieving positive sex ratio
- Addressing mal-nutrition among all age groups
- Creation of quality infrastructure favouring growth and development
- Encouraging women participation in employment
- Removal gender discrimination in employment and wages

Guidelines - IV**Goals and Activities relevant to backward parameter and its Indicators**

Backward Parameter	Goal	Indicator	Activity
Poverty	Reducing the proportion of poor	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing / Ensuring access to Anganwadi centres • Supplementary feeding through traditional millet based products • Continuous monitoring of the underweight children
Poverty		Proportion of households with access to water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring piped water supply to all habitations/ house service connections • Improving water resources through community participation • Ensuring Rain water harvesting / utilization
Poverty		Proportion of households with access to latrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement of the community to construct and use IHHL • Strengthening IEC activities
Poverty		Percentage of households without any assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring 100 days of employment under Wage employment programme • Self employment opportunities • Access to credit
Poverty		Proportion of landless households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring 100 days of employment under MGNREGS • Ensuring 100 per cent coverage in the quantum of works so as to achieve disbursement of assured wages under MGNREGS • Facilitating access to credit/subsidy for income generation
Poverty		Percentage of HHs without Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing free electricity connection • Providing solar light in

			remote areas
Poverty		Percentage of HHs dependent on Unclean fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularizing efficient and cost effective clean cook stoves • Making these options affordable
Poverty		Density of Live stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converging CM's distribution of cattle, goat/sheep programme • Credit facilities for purchase of cattle, goat/sheep
Income	Increasing the farmer's income through increased crop production and productivity of predominant crops Making technology affordable and feasible for crop cultivation	Cropping Intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the soil fertility • Upscaling the latest techniques in crop cultivation • Optimising yield by minimising the cost
Income	Ensuring community participation in water conservation	Irrigation Intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro Irrigation technology
Income	Creating conducive environment to nurture non-farm sector and rural industries	Per capita advances in the non-agri sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing non-farm opportunities • Credit facilities for self employment • Skill Development in food processing • Assistance to set up food processing units
Income		Length of roads per Sq.km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of new roads • Upgradation of roads
Employment		No. of SSI units per lakh of population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring speedy process for approvals
Employment		Employment to Population Ratio (Worker Population Ratio)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring speedy process for approvals • Starting of new units
Employment	Enhancing the skill base to match industrial needs	Employed in the organized sector per lakh of population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill development programmes

Education	Creating sound knowledge base	Literacy Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensuring 100 % enrolment •Improving access to formal and non-formal education
Education		Gender Gap in Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving girls education
Education		Dropout Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving Attendance Rate •Reducing drop outs •Incentivising, attendance, enrolment in education etc.
Education		Transition rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving tertiary enrolment
Education	Ensuring Education to all	Net Enrolment ratio in Primary, Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enrolling all children in the age group and ensuring retention of children
Education		SSLC Pass out rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving the pass percentage •Conduct of special coaching
Education		+2 Pass out rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving the pass percentage •Conduct of special coaching
Education		Teacher People ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positioning more teachers •Filling up of vacancies
Education	Improving educational status of the people and reduction in gender gap in education	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving girls enrolment •Improving retention rate of girls
Education		School Infrastructure Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Construction of school building, toilets, water supply etc.
Education		Percentage of Schools exclusive for Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creation of special schools for girls

Education		Percentage of Girls School having toilets	•Provision of toilets exclusive for girls
Education	Improving Employability of educated youth		•Improving Vocational / technical education •Imparting skill training •Career counseling guidance

Health	Improving Child health and Survival	Infant Mortality Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Availability of blood bank •Provision of ambulance
Health		Neonatal Mortality Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Separate unit for neonatal ward
Health		Under 5 Mortality Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving the nutrition •Improving hygiene status
Health		Percentage of children immunized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensuring immunization of children •Awareness to mothers
Health		Percentage of low birth weight children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ante and Post natal care for mother
Health	Improving Maternal Health	Percentage of Pregnant women received full ANC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Registering women on pregnancy •Monitoring system in place
Health		Maternal Mortality Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provision of Anti shock garments in PHC •Ambulance facility • Creation of Birth waiting rooms
Health		Percentage of Pregnant women with severe Anemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness on anemia
Health		Percentage of institutional deliveries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Registration and monitoring •Creation of operation theatre locally
Health	Ensuring quality health care: preventive and curative	HIV Prevalence among population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness on HIV
Health		Malaria Incidence rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevention of waterlogging •Provision of mosquito nets •Establishment of Combutia hatcheries and distribution
Health		Percentage of Death due to Malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving surveillance •Ensuring availability of medicines •Supply of fogging machines to PHCs and local bodies
Health		TB Incidence Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness Generation •Improving surveillance

Health		Percentage of Death due to TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensuring 100 per cent coverage under DOTS programme and continued monitoring
Health		Percentage of HHs without toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing assistance for constructing toilets through NBA •Awareness generation through Doctors, Hospitals, Health Workers
Health		Percentage of HH with House Service Connections of water supply within the premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spreading awareness on the benefits of HS connections •Provision of water supply connection to HH •Ensuring availability of continuous water supply •Water augmentation programmes
Health		Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness generation •Access to Healthcare •Efforts to improve physical fitness •Improving Preventive methods •Control of vectors •Water treatments, prevention of water bodies from contamination •Insisting on hygiene practices
Health		Average population served by PHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Availability of Doctors •Availability of Ambulance and Operation Theatre etc •Creation of Health Sub Centres/ PHCs as per norms •Provision of Mobile medical units in difficult areas
Health		Availability of doctors per 1000 Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Postioning doctors in all health facilities Filling up of vacancies
Health		Higher order birth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness generation addressing poverty Ensuring family welfare programmes

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increasing coverage under sterilization programmes
Health		Average Population served by Aanganwadi centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creation of new Aanganwadi centre
Health		Sex ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Empowerment of women
Health		Juvenile Sex Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness generation •Prevention of sex selection using diagnostic tests
Gender	Promoting Gender Equality	Gender Gap in Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100 per cent enrolment of girls •Improving retention rate of girls •Special schools for Girls
Gender		Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving girls enrolment •Improving retention rate of girls
Gender	Increasing Girls survival	Sex Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Empowerment of women
Gender		Juvenile Sex Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness generation •Prevention of sex selection using diagnostic tests
Gender	Improving women's participation in employment	Percentage of Women in SHGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Formation of new SHGs •Efforts to bring all eligible women into SHG
Gender		Percentage of Women benefitted under MGNREGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Registration and issues of Job cards to women •Wage disbursal without delay
Gender	Ensuring women's Participation in decision making	Percentage of Women elected representatives in Rural & Urban local blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enabling women SHGs/ PLFs to have a say in MGNREGS •Political awareness to women
Gender	Ensuring Gender equality in education	Percentage of schools exclusive for girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Establishment of new schools to girls

Annexure I**Meetings conducted and other efforts for Preparation of Perspective Plan**

S.No.	Level of meeting/ Efforts	Purpose of the meeting	Date of conduct of meeting	Outcome of the meeting

Annexure II**Benchmarking the Status of Blocks - Comparison**

S.No.	Backward Parameter	Indicator	Name of the Block						State Average	State Best
			1	2	3	4	5	6		

Annexure - III
Resources Mapping

S. No	Department	Financial		Physical		Name of schemes implemented in the block
		Allocation for the District	Tentative Allocation for the block	District	Block	
1	Agriculture					
2	Animal Husbandry					
3	Horticulture					
4	Sericulture					
5	Fisheries					
6	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj					
7	Mahalir Thittam					
8	Pudhu Vaazhvu					
9	District Industries Centre					
10	Public Works Department (WRO)					
11	Agriculture Engineering					
12	TWAD					
13	TAHDCO					
14	Adi Dravida Welfare (DADWO)					
15	Tribal Welfare					

16	Education					
17	Health					
18	ICDS					
19	Social Welfare					
20	BC & MBC Welfare					
21	Others					

Annexure -IV**Need Assessment****Major Development Concerns, Challenges & Specific Support Needed**

Major Thrust Areas	Major Concerns	Major Challenges	Specific Support Needed
1. Income Generation and Livelihood enhancement a. Agri related b. Non-agri related			
2. Water security a. Drinking water b. Irrigation			
3. Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement			
4 Education and Skill Development			
5. Health and Nutrition improvement			
6. Infrastructure Development			
7. Ecological Security			
8. Governance Issues			
9. Other issues			

Annexure V
Needs and Gaps Analysis

S.No	Thrust Areas	Specific Need / Demand	Whether the Need can be fulfilled through existing scheme/ programe Yes/No.	If 'Yes' Relevant programmes / schemes	Department/s concerned	If 'No' how the need can be fulfilled

Annexure VI**Village Survey Form (See Page No.)****Annexure VII****Assessing the Needs with focus on backwardness**

S.No.	Specific Need/Demand	Name of the work suggested	Relevant backward parameter	Expected outcome	Indicators by which outcome can be measured
1.					
2.					
3.					

Annexure VIII**Shelf of Projects and Budget for Perspective Plan**

S.No	Name of the work / project	No. of Units	Tentative Cost	Source of Funding		
				Existing Programme	SBGF	Community Contribution

Annexure - IX**Annual Action Plan**

S. No	Name of the backward parameter	Name of the work / project	No of Units	Tentative Cost	Source of Funding			Year of Execution				
					Existing Programme	SBCF	Community Contributio	I year	II Year	III Year	IV Year	V year
1	2	3	4	5	6			7				