



ABSTRACT

State Balanced Growth Fund - Constitution of State Balanced Growth Fund and guidelines for implementation of State Balanced Growth Fund – Approved – Orders – Issued.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES (SPC) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.13

Dated : 07.02.2013

நந்தன-தை 25,

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2044.

Read :-

1. Government letter No.2385/PD&SI(SPC)/2012-1, Dated 12.04.2012.
2. From the Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission, Chennai-5 Letter No.2370/SPC/DP/11, Dated 23.08.2012.

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ORDER :

There are vast regional disparities in key parameters of development across various regions of the State. In order to correct such regional imbalances, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance in the Budget Speech 2012-2013 has announced that 100 most backward blocks and backward urban local bodies will be identified based on indicators in sectors like health, education, gender related indicators and other indicators like per capita income, incidence of poverty and unemployment. For this purpose, by constituting a State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF), targeted programmes will be launched in these identified areas with the objective of correcting these disparities.

2. The Member Secretary, State Planning Commission, has forwarded the guidelines for the implementation of SBGF for approval of the Government. The Government, after detailed examination, approves the guidelines as annexed to this order for implementation of the SBGF.

3. Government constitutes a State Level Empowered Committee headed by the Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission comprising of the Members of the State Planning Commission and all Secretaries to Government. The State Level Empowered Committee shall approve the Perspective Plans and Annual Action Plans prepared for blocks/wards and accord sanction for individual projects or sub-projects received from the Districts/Corporations. The State Level Empowered Committee shall also function as Steering Committee to monitor, review and evaluate the implementation of the programme.

4. Government also constitutes a State Level Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. All Secretaries to Government will be the Members of the Committee and the Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission shall be the convenor of the State Level Review Committee. The State Level Review Committee will introduce a monitoring system of senior IAS officers to visit project districts in the specific target blocks/wards to assess and advise and then provide feedback to the State Planning Commission, the State Level Empowered Committee and the concerned District Collector/Corporation Commissioner.

5. Government also sanction a sum of Rs.100.00 crores (Rupees one hundred crores only) for implementation of the SBF for the year 2012-2013. The expenditure is debitable under the following Heads of Account:-

“3451.00 – Secretariat – Economic Services – 800.Other Expenditure – Schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan-II.State Plan – JA.Tamil Nadu Balanced Development Fund – 99.Miscellaneous” (DPC 3451 00 800 JA 9907) (Rs.25.00 Crores)

“5475.00.Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services – 800.Other Expenditure – JA.Tamil Nadu Balanced Development Fund – 99.Miscellaneous” (5475 00 800 JA 9905) (Rs.75.00 Crores)

6. The Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission is authorised to draw the funds sanctioned at para 5 above and kept in a Personal Deposit Account to be opened in the name of the Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission. The Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission, as a standing sanction, is permitted to reopen the Personal Deposit Account every year upto the level of the budget provision. The Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission is also authorised to release the funds to the districts based on sanctions accorded by the State Level Empowered Committee. The funds released to the districts shall be kept in a separate Savings Bank Account opened with any of the nationalised banks at district headquarters to be operated jointly by the District Collector/Project Director, District Rural Development Agency. In respect of Chennai Corporation, the Savings Bank Account shall be opened and operated in the name of Commissioner, Chennai Corporation. Initially, the Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission can draw 40% of the total sanction for the year. Release of remaining 60% will be based on physical progress of the works undertaken.

7. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O. No.15/DS(B)/2013, Dated.05.02.2013.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**R.VIJAYKUMAR,
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

To

The Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission, Chennai-5.

All Secretaries to Government, Secretariat, Chennai-9.

All Departments of Secretariat, Chennai-9.

All Head of Departments.

(Through the Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission, Chennai-5)

All District Collectors.

The Accountant General (A&E), Chennai-18.

All Treasury Officers.

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai-5.

Copy to:

The Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister. (5 copies)

The Senior Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister(Finance), Chennai-9.

The Personal Assistant to Chief Secretary, Chennai-9.

The Private Secretary to the Additional Chief Secretary to Government,

Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, Chennai-9.

The Finance(Public)Department, Chennai-9.

Stock File / Spare Copy.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

S. Maheswari
5/2/13
SECTION OFFICER

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5/2/13

ANNEXURE

Guidelines governing the implementation of State Balanced Growth Fund

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 aims at Tamil Nadu becoming the *Numero Uno* State in India in terms of socio-economic indicators and to achieve the present levels of Human Development attained by developed countries. The State places substantial emphasis on inclusive growth. Such inclusive growth requires strategic investments that may remedy the regional imbalances caused by lopsided development in the State. Although the State has achieved reasonable levels in terms of Human Development Index, inter-regional disparities within the State, particularly in levels of poverty in its various dimensions, per capita income, literacy, health, and gender related indicators are significant. For instance, although the State average per capita income (2008-09) at constant prices is ₹48216, Kanyakumari district is highest with ₹68459, while Perambalur is lowest with ₹17761. Similarly, income poverty ratio (2004-05) is highest in Perambalur with 47.5% and lowest in Nagapattinam with 10.9% while the State average is 29.4%. Similar wide gaps exist in education and health related indicators. The new State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) of the Tamil Nadu Government has been conceived to target backward areas of the State and give focused attention for improving outcomes in select socio-economic indicators and thereby, achieve balanced growth. This Fund is an important component of the State's Inclusive Growth Strategy that seeks to ensure equitable and sustainable development of districts by channelizing and converging resources under on-going schemes. For this purpose, the SBGF will make special allocations as additionality to low performing Blocks and Wards of urban local bodies to correct infrastructure or schematic gaps left by existing schemes.

1. Objectives

The primary objective of the scheme is to reduce regional disparities in key measurable socio-economic development indicators, thereby improving the overall status of the State in Human Development Index (HDI). 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.

2. Strategy for Implementation

The SBGF scheme will

- Sensitize all stakeholders including the PRIs to play a key role in planning and development through capacity building for sustainable and balanced development;
- Identify inter-regional gaps in key socio-economic indicators;
- Undertake resource mapping and preparation of Perspective Plan at district level by involving stakeholders and specifically, identify resource gaps that are causative for backwardness in these areas. In this process, benchmarks will be established to enable monitoring of progress and evaluation;
- Converge all existing schemes at the local level to target backwardness and identify consequent project or schematic needs that require resource provision;

- Design sub-projects to address these identified needs while ensuring that these new projects are closely tied with the objects and mechanisms of existing projects, if any, and operate wherever possible, in a multisector format cutting across departmental frontiers;
- Obtain necessary funding from the Balanced Growth Fund for operating schemes formulated in this manner;
- Continuously monitor improvement in specific human development indices at sub-district, district and State levels; and
- Institute quantitative and qualitative evaluations by district and state-level teams, and through consultants to enable reflection and strategy changes or other course corrections.

3. Target Area and Selection of Backward Areas

This scheme will target the lower fourth among rural and urban local bodies covering 100 Panchayat Unions, Town Panchayats, and Wards within backward Municipalities and Wards within Municipal Corporations identified as backward on a variety of parameters, in particular, composite indices relating to the multiple dimensions of Poverty, Per Capita Income, Unemployment, Health, Education and Gender. These parameters are highly inter-related and therefore, any programme or scheme is likely to have cross-parameter impacts. The selection of blocks/wards using these parameters is also likely to be impacted because of excessive weights that are introduced by inter-related variables.

The identification of backward areas shall be done by the State Planning Commission through a reasonable methodology by measuring backwardness on the lines set out above. The phasing plan for taking up activities in these backward units shall also be approved by the State Level Empowered Committee. Town Panchayats and Municipalities that are included within the identified 100 backward blocks may also be treated as backward for the purposes 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 populations.

4. Phased Coverage of Backward Areas

All blocks and urban local bodies identified as backward may be covered in three phases in each districts commencing from the first phase in 2012-2014. Each District Collector or Commissioner, in the case of Chennai Corporation, shall be responsible for deciding the scope of coverage and execution capability within each budgetary sanction period and correspondingly, the phasing that would be appropriate for effective implementation. Collectors/Commissioner shall obtain required approvals for their plans of action from the State Level Empowered Committee. To illustrate, six backward blocks (wards) in a district (Municipality) may be commenced in two blocks (wards) each over the first three years with interventions planned in each set of two blocks (wards) for five years thereafter. Accordingly, beginning from the commencement year, in every year, one-third of the blocks (wards) will be taken up and schemes will be implemented over the next five years. Therefore, a Perspective Plan will be prepared for five years for each backward block (ward) from plan commencement with final completion year in 2019-2020 for third phase blocks.

5. Funding and Programme Components

A sum of ₹100 crores has been allocated for the SBGF for the year 2012-13. Since the number of backward rural and urban local bodies and nature of backwardness will differ, the Annual Action Plan approved by the State Level Empowered Committee will become the basis for funding and phasing with mid-course corrections based on need and feedback.

Within the yearly allocation, 98% of the funds will be used for financing approved projects/schemes. These funds shall strictly be additionality to meet gaps that could not be met from on-going schemes and are not intended to reduce the physical and financial contributions of the local body. The projects proposed may create infrastructure or promote livelihoods development of the people. The size of the project should not ordinarily exceed ₹25 lakhs. However, the State Level Empowered Committee may, at its discretion, consider projects exceeding ₹25 lakhs. The sub-projects should be designed to achieve measurable progress in the parameters of backwardness that are the focus of this scheme. The project will include an administrative component of two percent of the fund allocation to be used with the approval of the State Level Empowered Committee for the purposes of plan preparation, training, capacity building, monitoring, evaluation, special studies on related issues, documentation, and other administrative purposes.

6. Interventions and Expected Outcomes

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 six key parameters: poverty, per capita income, unemployment, health, education and gender related indicators. This will be in addition to other major interventions done through on-going departmental programmes.

(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. Promotion of 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 counselling and hand-holding until the objective of placement is achieved. For the capable student who shows promise beyond the school level, specific and individualised 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, 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 socioeconomic 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 plans formulated within existing schemes and for gap filling under SBGF in the areas of infrastructure, hostels, basic facilities, teacher 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 defence 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.

7. Administration of the funds

The SBGF is specifically intended to address deficiencies in the selected backward area that are not met within guidelines of existing schemes. The District Collectors may contract with a reputed and capable Resource Institution/NGO for the preparation of perspective plan and shelf of appropriate projects that aim to fill gaps found. Each of the deficiencies may need specific schemes/projects and allocation will only be made for 'approved' projects. The District Collector shall, in turn, release funds to the concerned implementing agency/department.

8. Support of Resource Institution/NGOs

Perspective Plan for rural/urban local bodies and Annual Action Plan should be prepared with extensive participation and consultation with various stakeholders. In order to develop a practical and insightful plan, the District Collector (Commissioner for Chennai Corporation) may contract a capable and reputed resource institution/NGO.

9. Preparation of Perspective Plan

All the identified backward areas are to be covered in three phases and in each area, the project period will be five years. The District Perspective Plan will be prepared for a period of 5+2 years covering all the identified backward areas with road map for achieving the specific targets on the key parameters. The Perspective Plan would specifically focus on the six components viz., Poverty/Deprivation, Per capita Income, Unemployment, Health Indicators, Education Indicators and Gender Related Indicators.

A Perspective Plan for a district should:

- i. Review existing schemes that address the identified backwardness components to establish measureable objectives to reduce backwardness of the area;
- ii. Benchmark the present status;
- iii. Assess the requirement of gap in each component after taking into account the available resources under various on-going schemes;
- iv. The plan should be prepared for a five years period indicating road map to achieve specific goals/targets, time-lines, strategy to be adopted and projects to be implemented, etc. As this scheme is implemented in three phases (three years), the total period of perspective plan for the district covering all phases, will be 5+2 years; and

- v. Specific projects/schemes for each of the identified components should target improved levels of measurable indicators for which SBGF is sought.

The District Collector (Commissioner, Chennai Corporation) shall prepare a shelf of projects (sub-projects) in the manner described above and these may be consolidated to constitute the Annual Action Plan for the district. This Annual Action Plan should cover all sectors in the identified backward area, both rural and urban and properly phased for seeking approval of the State Level Empowered Committee. The State Planning Commission shall scrutinise such Annual Action Plans and obtain approval from the State Level Steering Committee.

The steps in preparation of Perspective Plan may be:

- i) Identify critical gaps in each sector where the local area is comparatively backward;
- ii) Prepare action programme/projects to address the gaps;
- iii) Requirement of physical infrastructure and funds;
- iv) Resource matching with the existing schemes and assessment of required additional fund flow; and
- v) Compile the sub-projects with SBGF funding as Annual Action Plans.

10. Implementation Mechanism

A **State Level Review Committee** will be constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and will include all Secretaries to Government with Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission as Convenor. This Committee will review the progress of the scheme and also by reference to data on progress in socio-economic indicators in the State at least once in a quarter. The Committee may introduce a monitoring system by appointing senior IAS officers to visit project districts in the specific target blocks/wards in order to assess and advice and then to provide feedback to the State Planning Commission, the State Level Empowered Committee and the concerned district Collector and/or Corporation Commissioner.

The **State Level Empowered Committee** headed by Vice-Chairman, State Planning Commission and comprising all Members of the SPC and all Secretaries to Government, shall approve the Perspective Plans and Annual Action Plans prepared for blocks/wards, and shall accord sanctions for individual projects or sub-projects, as and when proposals are received from the districts/Corporation. This Committee will also be the Steering Committee to monitor, review and evaluate the implementation of the programme.

District level: The District Collector or Commissioner in the case of Chennai Corporation, is responsible for the overall implementation of the Programme and will head the concerned **District Level Project Committee**. The Project Director, DRDA and District Planning Officer of the District Planning Cell functioning at the district level will assist the District Collector in the preparation of Perspective Plan, for implementation, and for monitoring progress in the programme. The District Planning

Cell will be responsible for administration of the programme, for reporting, and for maintaining data on the implementing agencies and the Bank accounts to which SBGF development grants will be credited. The District Planning Cell, which will service this programme, will also maintain details of Utilisation Certificates from each implementing authority. A District Level Project Committee shall be constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector with PD, DRDA as Secretary and District Planning Officer as Assistant Secretary/Convenor. In the case of Chennai, the Committee shall be headed by the Commissioner assisted by the Headquarters Additional Commissioner as Secretary. The Chairmen of the rural and urban local bodies in the areas selected under SBGF will be members. The following district officers of line departments as below shall also be Members and the Collector/Commissioner may induct others who may be useful to achieve outcomes:

- i) Health
- ii) Education
- iii) Employment
- iv) Labour
- v) Agriculture
- vi) Animal Husbandry
- vii) Managing Director, Milk Union
- viii) PWD (Irrigation, Groundwater)
- ix) Agricultural Engineering Department
- x) Town & Country Planning Department
- xi) District Industries Centre
- xii) Revenue
- xiii) Social Welfare
- xiv) Women's Development or/and Pudu Vazhvu Project
- xv) Representative of NABARD
- xvi) Lead Bank Manager
- xvii) Resource Institution

In the case of Chennai, the concerned departments will be Metrowater, Slum Clearance Board and others as may be decided by the Commissioner.

Depending on need, the District Collector (Commissioner) may co-opt other members. This Committee will help in preparing the Perspective Plan, Annual Action Plan for each target area and monitor the implementation of the programme.

11. Converging Departments, Schemes in Districts

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 are being implemented by different departments and these programmes could be converged.

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

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 UPT, CM's CIS, organised & unorganised workers welfare board
3	Unemployment	Skill training under different programmes incentive schemes to promote labour intensive industries, MSME sector.
4	Education	Sarva Shiksha Abhyan, RMSA, Arivoli/ Valarkalvi 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 equity	Girl Child Protection Scheme.

12. Release of Funds

The Member Secretary, State Planning Commission shall release funds to the districts in instalments based on physical and financial progress in implementation of the programme and by reference to the approved Annual Action Plan. The funds at State level will be held in PD account and released to districts, where it may be kept in a separate savings bank account opened with any one of the Nationalised Banks at district headquarters. The account shall be operated jointly by District Collector and PD, DRDA, under whose prior written authorisation, the District Planning Officer shall release funds directly to the Implementing Agencies in suitable instalments depending on progress and furnishing of utilization certificate upon completion of scheduled steps. The interest amount accrued on deposits shall be treated as additional resources under the SBGF and prior approval should be obtained for its use. In the case of Chennai Corporation, the functions stipulated for the DRDA/DPO shall be carried out by the Commissioner of Chennai Corporation.

13. Monitoring and Evaluation

Successful implementation of this programme rests on the preparation of Perspective Plan and Annual Action Plan. Following bench-marking, fixing of monitorable goals and milestones for each of the parameters, the programme needs close monitoring and concurrent evaluation for the effective attainment of desired goals. Close co-ordination of various stakeholders is also necessary to achieve the goals. The Member Secretary, State Planning Commission shall evolve suitable formats for monitoring the programme at all levels. The performance of each local body (both rural and urban) shall be monitored by the District Collector (Commissioner in Chennai) with the help of the PD, DRDA and DPO of the District Planning Cell (as appropriate for Chennai) through periodic review meetings, field inspections and from progress reports. Performance evaluation in terms of progress made in correcting imbalances and achieving progress will be monitored by mainly by assessing the performance indicators related to six key parameters. The

performance of the district will be reviewed by the State Level Empowered Committee in the State Planning Commission based on benchmarking and improvements in the measurable indicators identified for improvement.

14. Maintenance of Accounts

Each implementing agency shall be responsible for maintenance of accounts for the funds received by them. The executing agency entrusted with funds under the programme shall maintain separate accounts to enable audit.

15. Audit of Works

Regular physical and financial audit of the works under the scheme shall be carried out at the end of each financial year, in each district. The audit shall be done by the Chartered Accountants who audit the DRDA accounts.

16. Schedule for Inspection of Works

In order to maintain quality of works, a quality monitoring system shall be constituted. The Heads of Divisions and Planning Officers of the State Planning Commission may periodically tour the districts to inspect the works and report progress to the Member Secretary. This system shall be reviewed regularly by the State Level Empowered Committee and also by the State Level Review Committee.

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S. Maheswar
Section Officer

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8/2/13