

A STUDY ON POVERTY WITH REFERENCE TO CHIEF MINISTER'S SOLAR POWERED GREENHOUSE SCHEME IN TAMILNADU

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Abstract:

Poverty in India is a major issue which is being discussed for almost a long time. There are many problems raised due to the cause of poverty. Poverty is a major cause of child marriage, unemployment, literacy, drug addiction, etc., Poverty means the insufficient means of income which results in the unavailability of the basic needs such as food, water, shelter, clothes. There is a common definition for poverty that is the lack of basic need. There are many schemes established by the government in the eradication of the major issues. The research is made by doctrinal method with the secondary sources. These schemes have the total mass budget decided by the central and state government, and approved by the legislations. Every annual budget in Indian government would discuss about the major issue and they allot funds for the eradication of the issue. This fund results in the new ideas and projects in the locality where it is actually needed the most. In India, the total count of the schemes has been increasing but the implementation matters a lot. In order to check out with the poverty eradication scheme in Tamil Nadu, the administration involves the introduction of the scheme and the implementation of the scheme to the right people. This scheme mainly includes people to provide benefit who are all with the less income or below poverty line to make use of the opportunity to come out of poverty. This paper studies about a scheme implemented by Chief Minister for the poverty eradication. This paper is based on the secondary data collected through the government website for the data and the background of

the scheme .The paper includes the study of poverty, the implementation of the scheme and the comparison between before and the after the scheme. This paper concludes that there is a significant impact of the Chief Minister's Solar powered green house scheme in Tamil Nadu. There is a significant impact of Chief Minister's solar powered Green House scheme. Hence alternative hypothesis have been proved in this research.

Keywords: Poverty, scheme, greenhouse , funds, eradication , administration.

Introduction:

Poverty ,in addition to a lack of cash, poverty is concerning not having the ability to participate in recreational activities; not having the ability to send child on daily trip with their schoolmates or to a birthday party; not having the ability to obtain medications for Associate in Nursing illness. These are all prices of being poor. Those those that are rarely to obtain food,shelter merely can't contemplate these alternative expenses once individuals area unit excluded at intervals a society, once they don't seem to be well educated and after they have the next incidence of sickness, there area unit negative consequences for society. we have a tendency to all pay the value for poverty. The increased value on the health system, the justice system and alternative systems that give supports to those living in poverty has an effect on our economy.(Nigeria. National Planning Commission and National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (Nigeria))

Poverty eradication is considered integral to humanity's mission for sustainable development. Thus, reduction of poverty in India is vital for the attainment of international goals. The philosophy underlying the poverty alleviation programs is to tackle the rural poverty by endowing the poor with productive assets and training for raising their skills so that they are assured of a regular stream of employment and income in raising themselves above the poverty line (Datt and Ravallion).

In 1993–94, India's poverty continued to be a predominantly rural phenomenon, although rural poverty had declined faster than urban poverty during the past 40 years. The decline in national poverty seems to have been driven mostly by the decline in rural poverty. Until and unless the newly introduced schemes for the eradication of the major issue called poverty is properly implemented , the poverty rate will not get declined day to day.This paper attempts to study about poverty, the Chief Minister's solar powered Green house scheme in Tamil Nadu and the implementation of the scheme.(Bailey and Gannon)

This paper studies about a scheme implemented by Chief Minister for the poverty eradication. This paper is based on the secondary data collected through the government website for the data and the background of the scheme. The paper includes the study of poverty, the implementation of the scheme and the comparison between before and the after the scheme. This paper concludes that there is a significant impact of the Chief Minister's Solar powered green house scheme in Tamil Nadu.

Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis : There is no significant impact of Chief Minister's solar powered Green house scheme.

Alternative Hypothesis : There is a significant impact of Chief Minister's solar powered Green House scheme.

Study design :

This research is based on the descriptive methods which deals with the poverty and Chief Minister's solar powered green house scheme in Tamil Nadu. This study includes the sources such as books, online sources, articles , journals, research papers and secondary data.

Poverty :

Middle English poverté, from Anglo-French poverté, from Latin paupertat-, paupertas, from pauper which means poor. The actual lack of every basic needs and necessities for the fulfilment of the life to live. There are many causes for the development of poverty. Though there are many eradication methods poverty is still prevailing in India. Tribal people , Dalits and work class incorporating farmers in towns and easygoing labourers in urban communities are still extremely poor and make the poorest class in India. (Pandey)

Types of Poverty

There are two category of poverty based on the financial status of an individual. It is Absolute poverty and Relative poverty. Absolute poverty is the poverty where there is an actual deprivation of the basic needs. This mentions that the people suffer from Absolute poverty will have zero level of income. Relative poverty is something that has a comparison with the income level and the status of the other individual. (Dubey and Verschoor) This compares the income status of the individual whether it is above the low level income of the society. Relative poverty is something that is above the basic common necessities for live.

Causes of Poverty:

As poverty plays an important role in causing major issues, there is a need to look into the causes which results in poverty. Illiteracy is a major cause, as the people don't know

what to do to earn their livelihood and to earn money.(Dr. P. JAYASUBRAMANIAN et al.) Child marriage is also mostly due to poverty as the people don't have enough money to marry their children by spending high cost. The insufficient availability of the money will also leads to the child labours. The children who works as child labourers are deprived of their colourful young livelihood. (Aasha Kapoor and Amita Shah 2002). Drug addiction leads the people who got addicted to drugs to opt for drugs at whatever cost they are available. This deprives their livelihood and all the basic needs. Alcoholism is the biggest cause behind the poverty in the recent days in Tamil Nadu. Alcoholic persons and drunken people will spend their majority of the income to the purchase alcohol and drugs and they get their human body affected. (Antoniello)They even spend more money to get cured and this leads to poverty. The children and the family of the drunker will stand in the street and affects the whole life of the children and his family. Low financial income also results in the poverty. This makes the individual not to spend any of the money for their well livelihood.

Impacts of poverty :

The major impact will be the inequality between the high incomes people and the low incomes people. There will be a discrimination prevailing in the society because of the poverty. The poverty has a serious impact on the health issues of the people. They suffer from hunger and malnutrition.(Mathur) This results in the danger of their life. (The poverty adds extra burden to the children of the low incomes people to earn money by going to work without studying. There are many School dropouts due to the family background and the pressure to earn money to make their family run. (Patra et al.)

Below Poverty Line :

As per the Governmental data , the Below Poverty Line (BPL) has been estimated as 269 million in India. . And later by the survey it has been found out that 172 million although after the revision of the BPL rate by the world Bank in upward rate.(OECD, *Poverty Rates in Chile: People with Income below the National Poverty Line (absolute Poverty) as per Cent of Population*). The national poverty line with the usage of the Tendulkar methodology at the end of 2011 – 2012 was rupees 816 per capita per month for rural and rupees 1000 per capita per month in urban areas. By the facts of the planning commission that the below poverty line has been fixed as rupees 27 per day that is whoever is earning more than this amount is not included in the list of below poverty line and in urban it is rupees 33 per day. (Wang et al.)

After many controversial matters in the Below Poverty Line, the committee held in 2012 is headed by the former Reserve Bank or Governor C.Rangarajan recommended to make the amount to be increased as rupees 32 per day in rural and 47 per day in urban. This

was still prevailing as the rate to be fixed as below poverty line. (OECD, *Population below Poverty Line by State, 2011-12*).

Statistical Information on Poverty :

Where do the greater part of poor live in India? – 60% of the poor still live in the conditions of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The purpose behind these states to be in the classification of the poorest state is on the grounds that 85% of ancestral individuals live there. Additionally, the vast majority of these areas are either surge inclined or experience the ill effects of cataclysms. These conditions hamper farming, all things considered, on which the family unit pay of these individuals depends. (Chinnadurai)

As indicated by the current Worldwide Yearning Record Report 2012 by the Universal Nourishment Exploration Organisation, India positions 97th in Worldwide Appetite List. In spite of the fact that there is no lack of nourishment generation in India, our country still has the most astounding level of underweight kids under five. India is endeavouring to end up a superpower in 2020, however shouldn't something be said about these poor in India as our country still falls behind in enhancing GHI. (Nigeria. National Planning Commission and National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (Nigeria))

Government Schemes :

In Tamil Nadu , there are many schemes to eradicate poverty. In the recent years, they implemented many schemes in different names with the allotted funds by the government. To prevent poverty, the government of Tamil Nadu implemented a scheme to provide a solar powered house with a good infrastructure and planning. This scheme has the objective to remove the group of poor people who suffers without a house to stay and proper shelter. This scheme has certain limitations that only the people with the income below the poverty line described in both rural and urban poverty.(Jesudas and Nagarajan) The name of the scheme is that “The Chief Minister solar powered green house scheme” in Tamil Nadu. (Rajandran)

This scheme includes various steps to be progressed both by the government and by the people. On 03.06.2011 in the Legislative Assembly the government of Tamil Nadu passed that “The government will introduce a scheme that aims to provide a housing which is solar powered in 300 square feet at a cost unit of 1.80 lakh of the state government. The state government planned to construct 60,000 solar powered houses at every year for the next five years from 2011-2012.(India. Ministry of Finance. Economic Division and MINISTRY OF FINANCE. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

Salient Features of the Scheme :

This scheme provides beneficiary only to the people who are below the poverty line in the rural areas. This scheme takes rupees of 1.80 lakh in which 1.50 lakh is for the building of the house and 30,000 will be spent for the solar panels installed in the green house. This solar powered house provides living room, bed room, kitchen, toilet, verandah and apart from Rain Water Harvesting. RD and PR Department is entrusted with the construction of the houses. The solar panel instalment is administered by Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency. The houses are built wintergreen in in-situ (their existing dwelling structure) or the land owned by beneficiary. Only the people with patta to the land are the eligible candidates for the beneficiary of the scheme. (“CHAPTER V CONDITIONS FOR WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU AND KERALA: DEEP DIVE INTO THE EMPIRICS STAGE II 143”)

Issue of Order:

The Block Development Officer will Issue the order to the beneficiaries by listing out their short listed names after the completion of the eligibility for the beneficiary. The order and the key of the house will be given to the beneficiary in the Government function in front of the public officers and Ministers. (Anuradha tiyagi 2017). (Ministry of Finance and India)

Monitoring :

The District collector will look after the construction of the houses and the installation of the solar power lighting system with the block level officers and with the officials of TEDA in the site. There will be many site visits during the project execution. There is nodal officers appointed by the District collector to supervise the works. (Yesudian 2007). There were District collector, Project director and District rural development agency were responsible for the scheme in the district level. TEDA for the state level execution.

Solar Power Home Lighting System :

The amount were allotted for solar panel installation includes the use of 5 CFL lights in the house. This provides 5 years warranty for the lighting and the solar electricity supply. There were any helplines in the District Level installed for the manufacturer. (Raj Krishna 2016). The Training modules were given to the village panchayat and the panchayat officials about the schemes so that this may have a wide knowledge in the people.

Implementation of the scheme District level :

From the year 2011-12 to 2015-16, 3,00,000 houses have been taken up at a total estimated cost of Rs.5,940 crore under Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS) as referring to the government details about the scheme.

Year wise Physical and Financial Allocation³

Sl.No	Year	Physical (In Numbers)	Financial (Rs. In Crores.)
1.	2011-12	60,000	1080.00
2.	2012-13	60,000	1080.00
3.	2013-14	60,000	1260.00
4.	2014-15	60,000	1260.00
5.	2015-16	60,000	1260.00
	Total	3,00,000	5940.00

District-wise Physical and Financial Allocation⁴

Sl.No	District	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
		Physical (In Numbers)	Financial (Rs. In Lakhs)	Physical (In Numbers)	Financial (Rs. In Lakhs)	Physical (In Numbers)	Financial (Rs. In Lakhs)	Physical (In Numbers)	Financial (Rs. In Lakhs)	Physical (In Numbers)	Financial (Rs. In Lakhs.)

³ Government of Tamil Nadu , Rural development and Panchayat Raj System
https://www.tnrd.gov.in/schemes/st_cmspghs.html

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1.	KANCHEE PURAM	2235	3352. 50	2225	3337. 50	2225	4005. 00	2225	4005. 00	2288	4118.4 0
2.	TIRUVAL LUR	2192	3288. 00	2182	3273. 00	2182	3927. 60	2182	3927. 60	2346	4222.8 0
3.	CUDDAL ORE	2723	4084. 50	2713	4069. 50	2713	4883. 40	2713	4883. 40	742	1335.6 0
4.	VILLUPU RAM	4333	6499. 50	4323	6484. 50	4323	7781. 40	4323	7781. 40	4491	8083.8 0
5.	VELLORE	3719	5578. 50	3709	5563. 50	3709	6676. 20	3709	6676. 20	3847	6924.6 0
6.	TIRUVAN NAMALAI	3038	4557. 00	3028	4542. 00	3028	5450. 40	3028	5450. 40	3195	5751.0 0
7.	SALEM	2801	4201. 50	2791	4186. 50	2791	5023. 80	2791	5023. 80	2852	5133.6 0
8.	NAMAKK AL	1575	2362. 50	1565	2347. 50	1565	2817. 00	1565	2817. 00	1630	2934.0 0
9.	DHARMA PURI	1824	2736. 00	1814	2721. 00	1814	3265	1814	3265	1870	3366
10.	KRISHNA GIRI	2104	3156. 00	2094	3141. 00	3996	3996. 00	2220	3996	2140	3852
11.	ERODE	1738	2607. 00	1728	2592. 00	1728	2592. 00	1728	2592. 00	1780	3204.0 0
12.	TIRUPPUR	1646	2469. 00	1636	2454. 00	1636	2944. 80	1636	2944. 80	1556	2800.8 0
13.	COIMBAT ORE	1507	2260. 50	1497	2245. 50	1497	2694. 60	1497	2694. 60	1970	3546.0 0
14.	THE NILGIRIS	545	817.5 0	545	817.5 0	545	981.0 0	545	981.0 0	505	909.00
15.	THANJAV UR	2589	3883. 50	2579	3868. 50	2579	4642. 20	2579	4642. 20	2637	4746.6 0

16.	NAGAPAT TINAM	2047	3070. 50	2037	3055. 50	2037	3666. 60	2037	3666. 60	2095	3771.0 0
17.	TIRUVAR UR	1657	2485. 50	1647	2470. 50	1647	2964. 60	1647	2964. 60	1647	2964.6 0
18.	TIRUCHIR APPALLI	2206	3309. 00	2496	3744. 00	2370	4266. 00	2370	4266. 00	2438	4388.4 0
19.	KARUR	1043	1564. 50	1033	1549. 50	1033	1859. 40	1033	1859. 40	1090	1962.0 0
20.	ARIYALU R	1051	1576. 50	1041	1561. 50	1041	1873. 80	1041	1873. 80	1097	1974.6 0
21.	PERAMBA LUR	725	1087. 50	715	1072. 50	715	1287. 00	715	1287. 00	591	1063.8 0
22.	PUDUKK OTTAI	2056	3084. 00	2046	3069. 50	2046	3682. 80	2046	3682. 80	2104	3787.2 0
23.	MADURAI	1897	2845. 50	1887	2830. 50	1887	3396. 60	1887	3396. 60	1944	3499.2 0
24.	THENI	859	1288. 50	849	1273. 50	849	1528. 20	849	1528. 20	847	1524.6 0
25.	DINDIGU L	2182	3273. 00	2172	3258. 00	2172	3909. 60	2172	3909. 60	2231	4015.8 0
26.	RAMANA THAPURA M	1506	2259. 00	1496	2244. 00	1496	2692. 80	1496	2692. 80	1605	2889.0 0
27.	VIRUDHU NAGAR	1928	2892. 00	1918	2877. 00	1918	3452. 40	1918	3452. 40	1976	3556.8 0
28.	SIVAGAN GAI	1403	2104. 50	1393	2080. 50	1393	2507. 40	1393	2507. 40	1450	2610.0 0
29.	TIRUNEL VELI	2427	3640. 50	2417	3625. 50	2417	4350. 60	2417	4350. 60	2480	4464.0 0
30.	THOOTHU KKUDI	1531	2296. 50	1521	2281. 50	1521	2737. 80	1521	2737. 80	1591	2863.8 0

31.	KANNIYA KUMARI	913	1369. 50	903	1354. 50	903	1625. 40	903	1625. 40	965	1737.0
Total		60000	90000	60000	90000	60000	10800 0	60000	10800 0	60000	10800 0

From the above tabular column, it is found that there were certain allotted funds for the building of the Chief Minister's solar powered greenhouse for the people below the prescribed poverty line. ([Rajkamal Radhakrishna 2005](#)). It is found that The Nilgiris is provided with the least fund of 909 lakhs in the year 2015 to 2016. It may be due to the less population or may be less number of low income people. Villupuram district is provided with 8083.80 lakhs which is considered to be the highest fund allotted in all over Tamil Nadu in the year 2015 to 2016.

The Ministry of Rural development from the Government of India ,says that a wider multidimensional area of deprivation is used by the Ministry of Rural development which conducts the Below Poverty line with the objective of identifying the BPL households in the rural areas and there are certain terms and conditions for the scheme beneficiary. There should be some eligible to benefit from various anti-poverty programmes. (Lalita Kumari, 2013). As said by Sreedhar in an article Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India that , income inequality has resulted in a number of evils of which poverty in the certainly the most serious thing .(Kannan and Union) Poverty is all about the contradiction of all the available opportunities and the deprivation of the fulfilment of human potential. As he clearly stated to understand about the poverty , one should study and consider the Below Poverty Line. Planning commission also set up an extent group to develop a method of identifying BPL households in urban areas in India and proposed criteria for urban areas.

As stated by P.V.Srividya in The Hindu article , Tamil Nadu state Rural livelihood Mission Scheme , a programme to alleviate poverty in rural areas and villages will be by improving the income of the households. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also started to implement a scheme with the eradication of the poor households and low income. (Narendra Singh 2015). Nearly 96% of villages in India are electrified but only 96% of the Homes have

the proper electrifying connections. This report has been drawn from the six states. So , Government of Tamil Nadu tries to provide a housing facility to make the less income people to live in a proper place. Their housing plan was added with the solar powered electricity in the house. All the facilities were provided in the house for the beneficiary as eco friendly. (Sri Divya 2012).

Execution of Works :

The commissioning agencies shall be responsible for 5 years of warranty including the maintenance of the contract. TEDA will station one AEE/AE and one Junior Assistant cum Computer Operator at each DRDA who will check with the Project Director, DRDA for day to day coordination and supervisions of the construction. (Datt and Ravallion) Quality Control & Inspection :

TEDA will engage the Project Management Consultants (PMC) and a third party inspection agency, whom has the responsibility is to ensure that all the materials used and the workmanship practiced is confirmed to the prescribed specifications. ([Vaidyanathan, A., 2004](#)). The inspection will cover quality checking of major materials at pre-shipment stage at the vendor's outlet.

The Project management consultants will ensure that 100% of the lights are installed after inspection. Any defect in the Solar powered Home Lighting System will be brought to the notice of TEDA by the beneficiary/ Panchayat/ Block/ District Administration for immediate rectification. In case the quality check expresses that the work is not satisfactory, the implementing agency (TEDA) shall ensure replacement of the material or rectification of the defective workmanship, as the case may be, within the stipulated time. All works which is expressed unsatisfactory shall be re-inspected after the rectification report is received from the contractors go took the tender. Funds and allotments will be released to the commissioning agencies only after receiving positive and satisfying inspection reports. TEDA will designate an appropriate senior officer as incharge of the Monitoring system. (Datt and Ravallion; *Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, India*)

Funds release and Subsidy Claim :

The Commissioner of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj will draw the funds and release the same to the agency who are working for the construction of the scheme. (Jesudas and Nagarajan; Brandt) Funds to the companies shall be released based on the progress for their work. Final payment should be made only after the satisfying of the completion of the work, duly getting a certificate relating to completion from the competent authority of TEDA. (Sreedhara 2017). TEDA will facilitate the RD & PR Department in getting the subsidy from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India for reimbursing to the State Government. (Tiwari)

Warranty :

TEDA should ensure the norms and conditions for good quality as per the approved standards of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). There should be warranty for each item such as solar panel, battery, etc. which is always taken during the agreement time itself. The SPV lighting system will have a warranty of two years as per the conditions. Further, the rate for Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC) will be called for another 3 years (beyond 2 years warranty period) through tendering process. Depending on the rates quoted and the funds available, the number of years for CAMC will be finalised by TEDA. (Dr. Nagaraja.. S. et al.)

Eligibility for the beneficiary of the scheme :

- The beneficiary should Reside within the Village Panchayat.
- He or she should be in the BPL permanent wait list of the Village Panchayat.
- The beneficiary should own any site of not less than 300 sq.ft. area.
- The beneficiary should have a clear patta for the site/house in the name of the head person of the family or any other member of the family
- Should not own any of the pucca or the concrete houses
- He or she should not be benefited under any of the other housing scheme of the Government.

Allocation of houses :

At the State level, the Commissioner of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj shall allocate the number of houses to be constructed under this Scheme for each and every district in a year according to the government schemes. At the District level, the District Collector shall decide the allotment of houses to the Village Panchayats. ([Lalita Kumari 2013](#)). The Village Panchayats should allocate the houses to the selected beneficiaries based on the priority category of people found in the BPL Permanent Wait List approved by the Grama Sabha.

Documentation :

Photographs showing the beneficiary positioned in front of the house builder in which they reside at present should be taken. The same process has to be repeated after completion of the house. These processes have to be documented by the Block Development Officer (BP) before making final payment for the allocation of the house. (Narendra Singh 2015). Out of the fund allocated for the scheme, 1% is will be marked for documentation and other Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities. ([Sivanna 1990](#))



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⁵ Tamil Nadu Energy development Agency
<http://teda.in/programes/cms-solar-powered-green-house-scheme>

Results :

- Poverty still exists in India . Though there are many schemes and policies in the name of eradication of poverty, there is no complete eradication of poverty .
- Poverty eradication can also be made in many other ways, but not only through this housing scheme.
- The proper usage of all the schemes, plans and subsidies by the government for the people may increase them from the lower strata of the society.
- The Chief Minister's solar powered greenhouse scheme has been implemented in almost in every states in Tamil Nadu.
- But the implementation of the scheme have not attained the goal of eradication of poverty in Tamil Nadu.

Discussion :

The Chief Minister's solar powered green house scheme has various facilities like housing with living room, bed room, kitchen, toilet and solar powered lighting facilities. All these facilities are well and good for the beneficiary. But the allocation of the funds to the Grama Sabha (village panchayat),selection of the beneficiary and the order of tenders, supply of the materials should be properly implemented and the main objective of the scheme must be achieved in every aspect.Then only it is considered to be the proper scheme of the eradication of the particular issue. (Vaidyanathan, A., 2004). In this scheme, the people of low income with all the categories necessary for the scheme should be selected, but almost most of the schemes of the village panchayat and for the rural development is not known for the rural people. So most of the public officers to make their jobs more easier , they skip out many of the steps followed to successfully implemented a scheme. The tender for the supply of the materials for the building of the house should be allotted with the proper steps, but nowadays the tender for the supply of the materials will be given to the company with least coated value than the government's value(Jesudas and Nagarajan; Brandt; Ghatak). In most of the cases, the tender and orders will be given to the well-wisher of the authority.Whatever the construction quality and the proper setting of all the things in the schemed house, only the fast and quick implementation of the project will be the target for most of the officials who look after the constructions. The progress of the scheme is taken in every year by the

allotment of the funds for the rural development and the improvement of the livelihood of the less income people.

Conclusion:

Poverty is a major issue that we all know. This issue cannot be cleared by the practising of some individuals. There should be a massive participation in the eradication of this kind of issue. Though there were many schemes and ideas developed to eradicate poverty, still there is an availability of poverty in most of the districts in the state. Chief Minister's solar powered green house scheme has been implemented in almost all the districts with the allotted funds. But the continuation of the proper functioning of the scheme and the usage of the subsidies provided for the below poverty lined individuals is a big question. Tendulkar committee used a new recommendations on the poverty line should reflect the existing urban poverty ratio as mentioned in an article by Pradeep Agarwal .A small change is found in the rate of people living in the slums and outer coast of the towns and cities by the scheme of the solar powered greenhouse. But mostly, the number of houses were limited in every year, so this cannot provide house facility to every less income people. To the all, the scheme has provided a big benefit for the people who uses this scheme. Poverty eradication can also be made in many other ways, but not only through this housing scheme. The Central Government announces many of the schemes and subsidies to improve the livelihood of the low income people. The alternative hypothesis is proved in this research , as the scheme has some significant impact in Tamilnadu. The usage of all the schemes, plans and subsidies by the government for the people may increase them from the lower strata of the society. There is a significant impact of the Chief Minister's Solar powered green house scheme in Tamil Nadu.

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