

## POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMMES IN INDIA, OVERVIEW & ITS IMPACT

**Dr. M. C. Mehta Nemdhari Mahto\***

\*Associate Professor,

Research Scholar,

University Dept. of Commerce,

Business Management,

Ranchi University, Ranchi, INDIA

Email id-nemdhariMahto76@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2023.00072.1**

---

### ABSTRACT

*India is a developing country; its 46% population live under the poverty line. It is agriculture-based country, about 140 crores people reside in India. After independence India government has started many poverty eradication programs. These programs are most helpful in eradication of poverty. The reasons for backwardness are lesser industrialisation, illiteracy, dependency on agriculture, unemployment, poverty etc. Despite these constraints our country reduces poverty gradually. It indicates that the poverty eradication programs are playing vital role in eradication of poverty in our country.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Manrega, Bpl, Pmay, Pds, Drda, Eradication, Poverty, Skill Development, Pep, Ddu-Gky, Trysem, Dwera, Sitra, Gky, Mws.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

Eradication of Poverty remains a major challenge of planned economic development. Condition of poverty eradication programs in different states are different. Some states like Punjab and Haryana reduce poverty by high agricultural growth. Also, like Kerala reduces poverty by human resource development. Andhra Pradesh & West Bengal states reduce poverty by direct public intervention in the form of public distribution of foodgrains.

Poverty decreases gradually from 1980. Govt. has taken good steps for reduction of poverty through five-year plans. The persons of BPL categories are reducing gradually. There are many causes for the existence of poverty in different states. Something due to floods and drought, agriculture production reduces. Hence poverty arises and people suffering from the lack of food, cloth, and shelter. Also, in agriculture hidden unemployment is present. They have no work whole in the year. Agriculture backwardness and lesser industrialization are the main causes of poverty in India. Self-employment programs provide the employment to people created by themselves e.g., SGSY (skilled development, mudra Yojana) etc. Schemes of the government which give assistance to the people to start a new business and get employment.

Government provide loan at subsidized rate. Self-help groups work such type of business. Many persons are engaged with these schemes. Mainly in villages many women create different groups and doing self-business. Another type of poverty eradication programs is wage employment program. In these programs government provides employment and give wages to the labors.

---

MNREGA is such type of government scheme which provide employment to willing family through job cards. People get employment and create assets like wells, ponds, canal, plantation etc. Thus, they eradicate the poverty these schemes.

Similarly, Government has also introduced many social security programs like old age pension scheme, PDS, Scholarship yojana etc. These programs assist the poor people for survival in the society.

Government has introduced many programs in village areas. They are taking benefit and making high the living standard. Also, some people are poor in village area. They have no way to overcome the poverty. Also, Government has started many programs to eradicate the poverty in urban areas. standard labour rate in the city are fixed by the government. There are many Labour laws to care the laborers and property eradication programs are continue to eradicate the poverty. Before independence huge number of people are below the poverty line. They have no money to fulfil their basic needs on that time. Indian are grass root level of laborer. They have no screen knowledge; they have limited resources. So, their conditions are very miserable.

After independence Indian government had taken many poverties eradication program through different five-year plan. The Nineth five-year plan envisaged a multi-pronged approach. Govt. was trying to reduce the poverty by self-employment, wage employment, food security and social security programmes. People have built up the capacities to fulfil the basic needs like food, cloth, and shelter. The issues of governance also engaged the attention of the plan, which help in greater participation of people through Panchayati raj. These institutions are effective delivery mechanism for poverty reduction. In this chapter, we have discussed the effectiveness of programs of the ministry of Rural development in alleviating poverty. The main poverty eradication programmes and their impacts are as follows-

## **1. Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP)**

IRDP is a rural development program, which was established in 1980-81 in the different blocks of the country. Its overall objective is generating sustainable incomes. IRDP has been a poorly targeted program, mainly selected of BPL families and some non-poor families are selected. Sometime it is seen that subsidy money is taken by the middle man due to corruption. Government provides loan at subsidized rate to groups. Some clever members are using the subsidy and rest are not taking benefit due to lake of awareness in village areas. There are many mahila groups are running, they are contributing money weekly or monthly in equal amount. They open the bank account with the name of any two of president, secretary, or Cashier of concerned group members. They provide the loan to their members in few rates of interest. Also, they provide loan to other persons with high rate of interest. They will return the borrowed money with in

Terest after the stipulated period. They sit together weekly or monthly and maintain the accounts. They take loan from the government Banks.

It is a self-employment program. The government provides loan with subsidy at very few rates of interest. After doing the small business, they return the money to the bank with interest. They make credit with the bank and take loan as higher amount and stand the business firstly. Also, government provides the work as public distribution system, poultry farm, animal husbandry etc.

The impact of IRDP is positive. People's income increases rapidly and doing the work as self-assistance. They are getting the own job and create the employment. After creation of employment income level of the people increases. Thus, their living standard of the people have raised as compare to previous time. The main purpose of such program is to promote equality and diversity in the society.

## **2.Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)**

TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY along with MWS are allied programs. IRDP and allied programs are merge into single program as SGSY with effect from April, 1999. The SGSY is a holistic program and aims at covering all aspects of self-employment. It is a credit cum subsidy program. Self-help groups are creating. Government provides loan to them at subsidized rate. Its purposes are to arise the BPL families, creation of assets, getting subsidy of Bank loan, increase family income up to Rs 2000 per month. In three years, many micro industries are established through this scheme. With the help of loan, they get work and doing business. It is a way of saving money. Self-help groups are the group of poor persons, government assist for training and provide loan at subsidized rate. Also, government arranges market. Due to this program per capita income and living standard of people have increased. This scheme is covering all respects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into self-help groups training, credit technology, infrastructure, and marketing.

SGSY is introduced by the ministry of rural development. This scheme assists the poor families living below the poverty line in rural areas. The basic objective is to bring assisted poor families about the poverty line by providing income generating assets through mix of bank credit and subsidy. Also, Swarna Jayanti shahri Rojgar Yojana in India i.e., Central sponsored scheme which come into effect on first December, 1997. This scheme provides gainful employment to the urban employed and unemployed poor. The SGSY scheme is being implemented on costing basis between the central and state in the ratio of 75: 25. The subsidy of beneficiaries is 30% which is maximum Rs.7500 and for ST/SC Rs.10,000 is the maximum subsidy.

## **3.Jawahar Rozgar yojana (JRY)**

JRY is a central program sponsored scheme on 1st April, 1989. It is a mixed of two programs National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee program (RLEGP). Its main objective was generation of additional gentle employment for the unemployed and under employed people in rural areas. By this Yojana, there is creation of rural economic infrastructure community and social assets with the aim of improving the quality of life of the rural poor. The funds developed to village panchayats, Intermediate panchayat, and district panchayats in the ratio of 70: 25:15. The panchayat are responsible for planning and execution of JRY. Villages perceived this program as an asset building program rather than wage employment program. The objective of this program is creation of assets. Since there is heavy amount of money invested in material. So, it is treated as material-oriented program.

Thus, SGSY is a material-oriented program of the Government. Also, some labors are engaged for performing the work. In this scheme material cost is higher than the labor cost. Thus, it elevates the poverty.

#### **4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana**

PMRY is a central Yojana to provide houses to poor persons. This scheme was started in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi. It dedicates the poverty after giving the shelter. This scheme was also known as Indira Awas yojana earlier. But now it is known as PMAY. PMAY -Gramin provide shelter to rural poor people. A similar scheme was launched for urban poor persons in 2015 and housing for all by 2022. This scheme is governed by ministry of rural development to construct houses for BPL population in the villages. In this scheme government financial assistance worth Rs. 120,000 in plain areas and Rs.130,000 in difficult areas are provided for construction of houses in rural areas. The houses are well equipped with the facilities of toilet, LPG connection and drinking water e.g., Swachh Bharat Abhiyan toilets, Ujjwala Yojana Gas connection, Saubhagya Yojana Electricity connection. Since, facilities of housing is mainly to provide the ST/SC/Minority people, but gradually extended to cover all Below the Poverty Line (BPL) population. PMAY was also launched by prime minister Shri Narendra Modi in June, 2015 with an aim to provide affordable housing.

It is also seen that there are many constraints like involving middlemen, corruption, lack of awareness of the poor people. Despite these constraints, people complete the house and enjoy with family. Their standard of living arises due to this facility. Also, they avail toilet, drinking water and electricity facility. So, we can say that it is boon of the poor people.

The impact of PMAY-G&U are positive for the poor persons. The physical facilities such as type of connection of electricity connection, kitchen, toilet and bathroom, natural ventilation, natural light, space for livelihood activities etc. After making the houses the social status as self-worth, confidence level. feeling of ownership, feeling of safety and security, self-perceived improvement of health, overall quality of life and beneficiaries feel better as compare to the control group. These constructed houses have made significant impact on the lives of the beneficiaries.

#### **5. Indira Gandhi Old Pension Scheme(NAOPS)**

Indira Gandhi National old age pension scheme is implemented in 1995. It is the part of national social assistance program of the ministry of rural development. The persons whose age is above 60 years and below the poverty line are eligible to take benefit from this scheme. Monthly rupees 1000 per month is given to the beneficiary. It is non contributory scheme and provide monthly income of senior citizens.

The objectives of this scheme to provide help to poor persons for their assistance. Because of senior citizens are facing many problems in all days. Their children are not taking care properly. So, this pension assists them to fulfill fundamental needs. Really, it is a good work of the government. Thus, lastly government wants to say that execution of this scheme properly is necessary. Every should have to help the government to success of this scheme. Also, I have done such type of work. They will remember always my assistance in my villages. Also, government agencies, NGO and other organizations must come forward and work for the benefit of old age persons.

#### **6. Antyodaya Ann Yojana**

Antyodaya Anna Yojana is launched in 25th December, 2000. It is sponsored by the government of India to provide highly subsidized food to the poorest families. The benefit of this scheme is

provided to the poorest of the poor. It is implemented in Rajasthan state firstly. Poorest of the poor means the BPL families, which must provide at very lowest rate. Every Ration card holder of this scheme provide 35kg foodgrains, in which Rs3 per kg rice and Rs2 per kg wheat. Poorest of the poor families are selected in the Gram Sabha. At first government has taken target to provide ten crore family to give ration.

The impact of Antyodaya Ann Yojana is positive to ensure food security. It plays a vital role in to create the hunger free India. It serves the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. This scheme provides foodgrains in free or very subsidized rate. The scheme has improved due to evolving various monitoring mechanism. Now a days PDS shops are providing the foodgrains by biometric finger basis. Thus, it is no chance of defalcation.

### **7. National Rural Livelihood Project Mission(NRLM)**

NRLM is launched in 2011 to eradicate the poverty implemented by the Rural Development govt. of India. This programme is focused on self -employment. In this scheme, self Help Groups are created and making them capable of self- employment after restructuring of IRDP. SGSY was launched in 1999. Now, SGSY is remodeled to form NRLM. It was launched in 2011.It is one of the flagships programs of rural development. This is world's most prominent initiatives to improvement of rural people. This is also supported by world bank.

This basic idea of NRLM to form self-help groups and to start some entrepreneurial activities. This mission of this scheme to provide self -employment to generate meaningful livelihoods and enable them to come out of poverty. Poverty is eradicated by the gainful self-employment and skilled wage opportunities. NRLM was renamed as DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya yojana -National Rural Livelihood Mission) with effect from 2016. The objective of this scheme is to promote sustainable livelihood for the poor such that they come-out from the poverty. The financing of the programme is shared between central and state in the ratio of 75:25.

The mission has largely successful in creating sensitive support structures right up to the block level context. Further several state missions have customized the implementation strategy to suit their local context. The scheme provides the promotion of self-help groups. Federations and the increase in disturbance of bank credit. The programme had most impact on women's empowerment, access to microfinance, increase in livestock, production, and high-cost debt reduction. While lesser impact on augmentation of natural resources, increase in agricultural production and infrastructural development.

### **8. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana**

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is launched in the year 2016.The purpose of this scheme to provide 50 million LPG connection to women of Below poverty line. It is a flagship scheme with an objective to make clean cooking fuel. By this scheme LPG gas connection provide the rural poor and deprived people. At first people are cooking with the help of firewood, coal, cow dung etc. which provide harmful gases. Hence by replacing of ancient system we are using the new system of cooking. This scheme is launched by prime minister shri Narendra Modi in Baliya, Uttar Pradesh.

The benefits of LPG gas cylinder are given to BPL families. The connection is given to the name of woman of BPL families. Priorities is given to ST/SC/Minority/OBC belonging to BPL categories. The eligible persons must provide BPL certificate, caste certificate, Aadhar Card and

passbook. Since, gas subsidy is sending to the beneficiary's account. In this way there is no chance of corruption. By this scheme, eligible families get free LPG gas connection. It is a central scheme; the funds are available by the central government. Now a days, we see most of the families in rural areas using LPG cylinder. It is only due to awareness of people and executive bodies of the government. Mainly females are so happy that they always remember the government, who has started in favor of them. It improves the standard of living of rural poor persons. Lastly, we can say that it eradicates the poverty by providing the cooking facilities. Now, we can save forest and coal. Also, there is safeguard of the environment by harmful gases like CO, CO<sub>2</sub> etc.

### **9.Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,2005**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is introduced in our country on 2nd February, 2006. This program is implemented by the ministry of rural development, which is directly related to life of poor and encourages extensive development. This act is the first Act, its kind in the world. Under which employment is guaranteed. Under these adult members of every house is guaranteed to be employed for at least 100 days work in every financial year. This job is in reference to physical labor and work provided to the adult persons, who is willing to do it.

The second goal of the scheme is to create sustainable and strengthen to the rural poor. The purpose of this Act is to deal with the problem of poverty, drought, forest debris, soil erosion. So, that employment opportunities arise.

Apart from this it is also emphasized that employment is based on physical level, in which contractors and machines have no any interference. The women's participation in labor is minimum 33% and the monitoring of this act is through block and panchayat. MGNREGA is a kachcha work in village areas. There are many works which can be done by this like- Grade one road construction, well, ponds, plantation, and soil conservation. This scheme provide works to demanded persons, then amount is deducted from the officer's salary for payment of wages of labors as compensation.

Thus, MNREGA provides works to rural poor, especially helpful during the non-farming seasons. Permanent and productive assets like community ponds, wells, shelter, plantation, grade one road etc. are made whose benefits are taken for a long period. This scheme provides unskilled and promote income generating activities through creation of supportive infrastructure. Its aim to enhance the livelihood and security in rural areas by providing 100 days of employment in financial year. The impact of this scheme is good. People are getting work and earn money by utilizing for their development and per capital income increases gradually.

**TABLE-1.1 WORK COMPLETION RATE IN MNREGA**

	No. of works started	No. of works completed	No. of works not yet completed	Work completion rate (%)
2019-20 and earlier	2,221,052	2,208,632	12,420	99.44
2020-21	1,126,969	720,334	406,635	63.92
2021-22	695,761	321,819	373,942	46.25
2022-23	177,125	43,197	133,928	24.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,220,907</b>	<b>3,293,982</b>	<b>926,925</b>	<b>78.04</b>

Source- <https://nrega.nic.in>

The above table 1.1 shows that work completion rate in year 2019-2020 is highest and the lowest completion rate in the year 2022-2023. Also, the highest no. of works started in the year 2019-2020.

### 10.Scholarship Yojana

Central and state government provide scholarship to ST, SC, OBC, Minority or disable students. Every year this scholarship helps the students in the study. They are using the money for purchase of books, copies, stationery etc. Also, government provides merit scholarship. Now a days, students must apply online for scholarship. They provide their own bank account number. Government makes National scholarship portal. Students take benefit easily by this portal regarding the scheme are mentioned in the portal. At present government also provides scholarship for economically weaker section children. There are two types of scholarship like post matric and pre- matric, some institutes also provide merit scholarship.

Therefore, in conclusion, it can be said that the benefit of the governments as scholarship scheme should be given to the desired people only. Then the gap between rich and poor can be bridged. It increases the living standard and per capita income of the people through this scheme.

### 11.Atal Pension Yojana

Atal pension Yojana is related to persons which are related to unorganized sector like personal maids, farmers, workers, drivers, gardeners etc. It was started in June,2015 by the government of India. NPS scheme is also introduced by the government, but workers are not satisfied. So, Government introduced to fill up the gap. Atal pension yojana is good for rural poor by increasing the saving capacity and giving the retirement. A handsome pension will get after retirement. So, it is a good scheme of central Government. Because of simple persons are entitled

to get the pension in old age. An Indian citizen can take the benefit of the age group of 18-40 years and having the bank account.

Through the Atal pension scheme people are getting the pensions with low contribution. But some persons are not aware. So, Govt, agencies as well as other non- Govt. agencies must take step for the awareness of the people. Thus, these facilities are to provide properly to remove the poverty.

**12. Deen Dayal Upadhyay- Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

DDU-GKY is a sub scheme of NRLM. It is a placement linked programme focusses on the training of rural dropouts in order to help them build skills. After taking training, they do the work and earn money to overcome the poverty. This programme focusses on the youth in the age of group 15-35 years. But tribes and transgenders have exception in age limit may go up to 45 years. The overall achievement of the scheme is very good and number of youngsters who have either completed or undergoing training, has crossed a mark of 55,000 as on September 30, 2023. About 20,000 persons are placed for job after training.

The DDU-GKY plays a vital role in anti- poverty. At present, youths must have to give training and make skilled. After successful completion of training, they must provide works. Trained persons do the work with lesser mistakes. So, the concerned organisations are more benefited due more production.

**Table-1.2 ACHIEVEMENT UNDER DDU-GKY IN JHARKHAND**

Key indicator	Achievements FY 2021-22 as on 31 <sup>st</sup> march,	Achievements in FY 2022-2023	Cumulative progress
No. of youngsters trained/under training	2437	2696	55,777
No. of youngsters who get placement > 3 months since inception	1023	1522	19,991

The above table 1.2 shows the progress of trained persons and their placement. No. of persons which have given training is 55,577, in which 19,991 persons are placed for work in Jharkhand.

**Objective of the study**

- i) To take the follow of various poverty eradication programs in India.
- ii) To know the objectives, functions, monitoring, implementation, and funding patterns of poverty eradication programs in India.
- iii) To review the various poverty eradication programs in India.
- iv) To study the impact and constraints of various PEP.



v) To provide the various suggestions to remedy the poverty in India.

## Methodology

Primary and Secondary both types of data are taken for the study. Different websites, Theses, Articles, Writers' books etc. are taken for secondary and questionnaire, interview, observation, and schedule are taken for collecting the primary data.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, poverty eradication programs in India are playing very vital role to eradicate the poverty. These programs are useful for the poor persons. They are taking benefits from different programs. Every person must fulfill the criterion for getting the benefits. The people can fulfill basic needs like food, cloth and shelter enjoying the benefits. In these days we feel the living standard is high as compared to earlier. In other way, per capital income of the persons have increased. These are the sign of overcoming the poverty. Also, it is seen that some needy persons who have no house and no ration cards. They must provide the benefits, because of lack of awareness and education, they are not able to make it. But now we can say that poverty is decreasing gradually.

The discussions are related to the different poverty eradication programs, because of India is a developing country and its economy is based on agriculture. Most people are below the poverty line. Before 1947 our country was ruled by the British government.

After independence the Government of India is trying to eradicate the poverty by different five-year plans and other effective schemes. The ninth five-year plan is enriched a multi-pronged approach. Government is reducing the poverty by self-employment, wage employment, food security and social security programmes. Government has also introduced many new schemes for reduction of poverty. Industrial backwardness and agriculture-based economy are the main reasons. NRLM, IRDP, SGSY, PMAY, MNREGA, PDS, make in India, old age pension scheme etc. are the main schemes of the government to eradicate the poverty. Illiteracy and lack of awareness are also the reason for poverty. Also, mudra Yojana, skill development of India, scholarship yojana etc. are introduced presently by the central government. Its proper monitoring, funding pattern, social audit, execution by the officer's, people's cooperation etc. are playing a vital role for its success. People must build up the capacity to fulfil the basic needs like food, cloth, and shelter. Government is taking in mind for implementing the different poverty eradication programmes which reduce the gap between rich and poor persons.

Thus, removal of poverty without public participation and efficient implementation by the executors will remain a work process. The public participation and honest bureaucrats are necessary to remove poverty. Corruption and commission will have to be rooted out; only then can poverty go away. Despite these shortcomings, the programs of poverty alleviation have a positive effect. These programmes help to increase the per capita income and living standard of the people.

## REFERENCES

1. <https://bokaro.nic.in/>
2. Prabhat Khabar, Date- 05.04.2023, Page No-05.
3. Choudhary, Bidyanand, Rudra Publication, *Jharkhand Economy*, p.309

4. Choudhary, Bidyanand, Rudra publication, *Jharkhand economy*, pp. 337- 338
5. <https://jkuber.jharkhand.gov.in/>
6. <https://www.yojanaschemehindi.com/>
7. <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=156094>
8. <https://www.jharkhand.gov.in/>
9. <https://jslps.org/>
10. Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2020-21, *Planning-Cum-Finance Department, Govt. of Jharkhand*
11. Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2021-22, *Planning-Cum-Finance Department, Govt. of Jharkhand*
12. <https://www.buddy4study.com/>
13. Choudhary, Bidyanand, Rudra Publication, 1998, *Jharkhand Economy*, pp.334-335
14. [https://finance.jharkhand.gov.in/pdf/ Jharkhand Economic Survey,2021-2022](https://finance.jharkhand.gov.in/pdf/Jharkhand%20Economic%20Survey,2021-2022)