Research Article

Socio-Economic Analysis of Indian Poverty Alleviation Program

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Abstract

Poverty is here to stay, and of all worldly perceptions it is not a vanishing aspect from the Indian social fabric. Also for more than just socio-economic reasons, the sub-continent has been constitutionally and systematically segregated under the aegis of all the 12 planning commissions (Since 1950 to 2017), and despite tepid measures being rolled-out in the form of tangible establishments of institutions of the poor, poverty is here to stay and its ugly truth lurks in all corners and main-roads of Mother India. The social factors of poverty which this study addresses comprises of dependency, ignorance, landlessness, forced labour, exploitation, untreated illness, superstitions, prolonged and communicable diseases as a brief list. These NINE variables and their associated factors over a longer tenor tend to convert to secondary factors viz., poor governance, bad infrastructure, lack of skills and capital etc., when people are denied employment, lack of job security and income that does not meet the basic requirements. Lack of employment will effect a household depending on who the earning member is. There is higher chance of factories or construction sites denying work to women. What they fail to understand is that, the woman could be the only bread earner for the entire household.

This study also assesses the Indian Poverty Alleviation activities over the past three decades, and attempts to analyse the effectiveness and efficiency of the Indian Institutions of the Poor, from the key factors designed as variables (themed above) from a Socio-Economic Perspective with an intent to design and execute better performing and implementable systems. Here, the focus is also drawn towards the issue of women and how the society treats individuals on the basis of their gender. Little girls from a very tender age are thought to take care of others first before even considering about themselves. To make a difference in the society, a good starting point women should be treated as human beings first, a detailed cross-sectional study would be the future research orientation.

Introduction

"Lies, Dammed lies and Statistics"

The poverty rate has reduced considerably over a period of time in India. For communities like the Dalits and Adivasis static poverty is a fact. They are subjected to ream in the same condition as compared to those who come from more affluent areas-according to the Human Development Survey, India. Poverty in India has been segregated into various forms with respect to regions, districts, villages, households, caste, creed and gender etc., [17].

India rationally estimates poverty centred on the variables of consumption and income factors of a household. Consumption is always measured on the account of the money that a household spends on

the essential goods as defined about six years ago (Tendulkar's Committee Report, 2011) [2]. Income on the other hand is calculated with respect to the earnings of a single household. Poverty Line (PL) is an important construct and a measurable causal factor that helps a researcher determine various levels of poverty for better measurement and possibly draw mitigation measures [6]. It acts as an academic index benchmark to measure poverty methodically. A poverty line helps estimate minimum level of income a family needs in order to afford the basic necessities. As of 2017, the poverty line is set at 32 rupees per day in villages and 47 rupees in cities and town [8].

A widespread condition it always has been, post-independence, has taken many twists and turns, the path can best be described as arduous and engulfed with many troughs than crests. From the primary standpoint of the three basic necessities of survival, this study defines poverty, as the condition wherein a person is in no position to fulfil the above mentioned basic need to survive in any given condition (includes the aspect of Capability Maturity Model). If one were to ask, 'what is the root cause of diminishing mortality rates?' The plausible response can be – Poverty or abject poverty (more applicable for the women folk) [10,14].

Research objectives

To assess the impact of poverty on general population

The Indian economy has shown evident advancement in the past 20 years, even so this growth can be perceived only in few segments and ranges. The rate of progression is supposedly higher in Delhi and Gujarat as compared to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The impact of this heinous phenomenon has effected millions of children across India who are deprived of secondary schools. Effected rural areas have not seen proper roof over their heads or sanitation system. Sometimes, these villagers are forced to walk for hours just to get two pots of water [13].

To investigate if poverty is omnipresent and immortal

Despite suppression of realities by way of measurement dynamics, one cannot deny and hide the fact that poverty is not dangerously rising. This ugly truth is not mitigated by way of execution on a piece of documented paper by just reducing the average consumption standards since the Indian context of measuring poverty.

The collation of results from the consumption and income factors of a household as presented by the Indian Central Government appointees "Tendulkar's Committee report – 2011 and the Saxena Report – 2010 and 2014 [19] is a clear example of this ambiguity. Mere play with numbers and misuse of authority will not change the fundamental fact that a serious issue like poverty will resolve by itself. It is neither ethically nor socially tolerable. India needs to promote social equality and support schemes that helps eradicate poverty.

Theoretical basis

Poverty is a common phenomenon that has been a constant even before the British invaded India [18,15]. But the force was much simpler and under control. Then, poverty was confined only to certain region, tribes and casts [21]. The magnitude of the impact that was thrown left right and centre across the width of India is unimaginable. Millions of people after the British decided to imprison India and deprive its own people the very basic right to utilise its resources and wealth for their own needs. Instead, they were forced into slavery in their own home and help the rich get richer and push their people into the brim of poverty [21]. The poor were left behind to die of starvation and were deprived of the very basic requirements.

India measures poverty levels by keeping in mind the consumption and income factors of a household. Consumption is always measured on the account of the money that a household spends on the essential goods needed. Income on the other hand is calculated with respect to the earnings of a single household [19]. Poverty Line is an important measurable factor that helps a researcher determine various levels of poverty. It acts as a benchmark to measure poverty. A poverty line helps estimate minimum level of income a family needs in order to afford the basic necessities. As of 2017, the poverty line is set at 32 rupees per day in villages and 47 rupees in cities and town [10]. However, according to the Tendulkar's committee report the initial association with regard to calories was broken since the patterns of consumption have changed since 1974 [2].

Regardless of the nation's brilliant Gross Domestic Product of 8.9per cent, insufficiency in the country is penetrating in villages comprises 69.8per cent of the country's 1.913 billion residents. India is the steadfast moving nations across the globe. Still, the prosperity distribution is not distributed evenly across the country [20].

Government of India is very much aware what a huge barrier poverty is to overcome to qualify as a fully developed nation. Despite introducing varieties of anti-poverty policies, since the 1950's it took around 20 years for the officials to put the plan into action [16].

Results and discussions

Although poverty has different perspective form political, economic and technological perspective, this paper will be concentrating and justifying poverty in social viewpoint. Women in general constitute a whopping 70per cent of the world's poor population. Since time women have been facing inequalities and are the victims of unwanted and ridiculous prejudice. So, 70per cent of these 'poor' women from meagre education (again depending on the mind-set) to pitiable nutrition and bias that a woman suffers her entire life is enraging but is not avoidable. This is because the mind-set of the society since time immortal [18].

Empirical model testing using evidenced based Probabilistic Methods

In place of modelling multiple income amounts, it is simpler to categorize and cluster the same into one variable for simpler analysis to segregate the line separating the poor and affluent. This structure of questioning is termed as the Basic data Collection instrument.

'How much or what is the primary consideration for a basic minimum net income for your household?

Alternatively, we seek for a numbered response, lower to which survival is not possible.

about..... per day / week / month / year

Please earmark the calendar years you refer to.'

Let the answer of individual a be $I_{min'a}$. As per SPL, [19], and [15]; the response is determined as the individual's poverty line (IPL).

Obviously, $I_{min'a}$ is associated to individualistic responses to IEQ or as μ_{1a}; this being a compound measure to assimilate with 1EQ methodology.

Again, the study seeks to factor the samples personal net present household income. The specific log-linear relationship:

$$\ln(I_{min'a}) = \Upsilon_0 + \Upsilon_1 . \ln(\Upsilon_c) + \Upsilon_2 . \ln(FS)$$

Adding a $K(0,6^2)$ residuals "6" to the above derivative will now be estimated using partial least squares estimates.

As the variables are already above the NIL, the resultant yield is expected to be positive only.

For a multitude of quantum derivatives, within the family this study illustrates the respective Logarthimic negative as a poverty line and as functions of logarthimic (Υ_c) as below
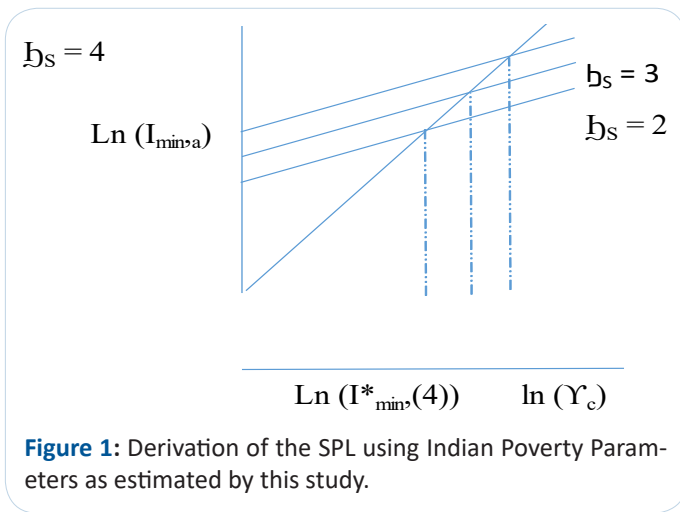

Figure 1: Derivation of the SPL using Indian Poverty Parameters as estimated by this study.

To derive a multitude and differentiated poverty lines at the National Level. By setting

$\ln(\Upsilon_c) = \ln(I_{min})$ for each identified family size (as per Tendulkar or Saxena) the study relies on established log-poverty lines $\ln(I^*_{min}(FS))$ as equal to: $\ln(I^*_{min}(FS)) = \Upsilon_0 + \Upsilon_2 . \ln(FS) / 1 - \Upsilon_1$

The above equations can be modelled as for one person or upto four as demonstrated, or one state upto 4 states, or one region upto four regions. The aspect here is to establish the aspect of scaling and start clustering with factor loadings and then arriving at the desired quantum of output.

One segment can be categorized as below poverty line, if their residual earnings fall lower than $\ln(I^*_{min}(4))$; Secondly, if the assimilated earnings categorize over $\ln(I^*_{min}(4))$ they can be listed as affluent.

Application of the multi-dimensional variables of the bootstrap method, replace $\ln(I^*_{min})$ or $\ln(I^*_{min}(FS))$ respectively.

Other measures could be superior and that superiority is assimilated only to the variables as applicable to that country. The SPL is absolutely more applicable to an Indian Perspective. i.e., 'two square meals a day.

With one evidenced parameter, there is no more room for inter parameters variation in data interpretation. However, in the multi-level parametric constraints it is possible to interpolate amongst the verbal constructs as sourced from the questionnaire and to tabulate measures as applicable. Randomized erroneous responses at the independent levels can cancel each other out to a significant level.

Conditions of poverty and their primary variables as per the authors above, prevalent for the period 1980-86 of the US and UK are more similar to the current day considerations from the Indian Context and hence the SPL is the more likely of functions to be adopted prior to any systematic analysis of Poverty and its alleviation measures.

Summary

About 28.9 per cent of the population of 1.298 billion people even to this day survives close to scarcity. Some agree on the fact that poverty level has dropped gradually but, the statistics states the opposite. In order to completely eradicate poverty, the efforts put in to do so should be followed and checked upon religiously. The health of the nation is determined by the standards of living.

Poverty Line is an important measurable factor that helps a researcher determine various levels of poverty. It acts as a benchmark to measure poverty. A poverty line helps estimate minimum level of income a family needs in order to afford the basic necessities. As of 2014, the poverty line is set at 32 rupees per day in villages and 47 rupees in cities and town [2]. Although, one of the disadvantages of this type of measurement is that the data derived can be inaccurate.

Poverty can be measured in various forms. But, Indians measures poverty levels by keeping in mind the consumption and income factors of a household. Consumption is always measured on the account of the money that a household spends on the essential goods needed. Income on the other hand is calculated with respect to the earnings of a single household.

In another divisions, scarcity is regarded as a comparative occurrence because individuals are regarded as underprivileged only when their economic situation is under the actual level in the eyes of the society. Hence, in conclusion these methods are considered as phenomenon of inequality. If absolute approach is to be considered as a form of measurement, then nobody is considered as poor in a certain society according to absolute approach whereas in relative approach, there is a standard class known as 'underclass' in which the people are considered as less privileged.

As we now know poverty can be identified in both absolute and relative approach. In an absolute way, the basic requirements are mentioned. In this approach, the basic requirements are mentioned i.e. the minimum nutrition requirement is regulated. It is a pre-determined fact. It is a tool that depicts the survival ability and chances of an individual. The poverty line here is considered by the amount of money that an individual needs to buy food. With this, the poverty line can be determined in absolute approach. [28] Implied that that food is not the only factor that needs to be considered while measuring the poverty line. According [28], with food, for the survival of an individual housing and clothing must be considered. [26] Suggested to multiply the poverty line based on the food diet as mentioned above with the reciprocal of the average food and income ratio (c/y).

But an alternative method was proposed on the basis of [13] observation that the income food ratio can decrease monotonically as there is increase in income. Specific level of the income food ratio is considered as the verge of poverty where, households with definite food income ration higher than the margin that is considered to be poor.

In this paper, it is repeatedly pointed out that the poverty depends on the individual in a society because individuals are the best judges of themselves and their own situations. The result of this is called as 'the subjective poverty lines.'

In the study, the descriptions of Subject Poverty Lines measures the poverty level in terms of the income of a household that which helps separate the poor and the non-poor in general. Here, opinions of each individual is taken into consideration. In the pragmatic part of the paper, the average poverty line and a few related features of the Subjective Poverty Line as this methodology is more relevant to the Indian context.

Conclusion

In conclusion, any number of poverty eradiation schemes and programmes will be a success in gradually eradicating poverty unless people's lives are valued as human beings despite their status. In the present scenario success and survival can be brought with an instant with the help of money, assets and status. If the schemes are to work, injustice, inequality, corruption and favouritism should not be entertained. Also, the study would draw out key themes which can be re-designed for plausible axioms and simpler integration of technology applications, possibly decreasing the geographic barrier and better strategic impetus prior to operationalization or conceptualization of Poverty Alleviation Measures in India. Women and children should not be side tracked. An infant girl's fate is decided at the time of her birth because of her gender. The society thinks it is acceptable for the child not to get quality education and constrain their activities to household chores. If this idiocy stops, there is a ray of hope for the poor in future.

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