



ROLE OF GOVERNMENT POLICES IN POVERTY ERADICATION IN INDIA

Dr. Ashwini

Assistant Professor DOSR in Sociology Tumkur University.

ABSTRACT:

Poverty is a social-economic phenomenon in which a section of society is unable to fulfil even its minimum consumption standard should be regards as poor. "No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable" (Adam Smith, 1776). India remains home to one quarter of the world's undernourished population, over a third of the world's underweight children, and nearly a third of the world's food insecure people (UN ESCAP, 2015). The Government of India has taken up umpteen number of program with the objective of eradication poverty and improving the standard of lives of people. These programmes range from ensuring them employment in rural areas, rural livelihood programs, food security, health facilities, housing for poor, enhancing nutritional and educational status of children, according infrastructure to villages, and even taking care of the people dwelling in the urban slums.



KEYWORDS: Mass Media, Society, Mediums of Mass Communication, People.

INTRODUCTION

After the implementation of the 1991 economic reforms, India emerged as a success story of globalisation. While on the one hand, India is able to sustain its rapid economic growth, on the other, India is struggling to provide basic services and infrastructures to its population. Recent estimates show that there is a rapid decline in poverty in India. The Indian government's Planning Commission (currently NITI Aayog) estimated that the annual average decline in poverty was 2.2% between 2004-05 and 2011-12 - from a poverty headcount ratio of 37.2% to 21.9% (Planning Commission 2013). As per the UNDP Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2020, in 2005-06, over 640 million people across India were in multidimensional poverty; with the successful implementation of social protection policies, 273 million people moved out of multidimensional poverty over a 10-year-period.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR POVERTY ERADICATION IN INDIA:

Since India became part of the global economy and underwent economic reform in 1991, its economy is growing at a faster rate of nearly 10 per cent per annum. In the process, India has become the fourth largest economy in the world. In the last two decades, a significant proportion of the population across the country has reaped the benefits of this economic growth. They have become the

part of global economy and market, and their lives have transformed into one of global citizens with all the comforts and luxury in life.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

Since its inception from 2nd February 2006, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been able to bring in a new dimension of eradicating poverty and hunger at the grass root levels. MGNREGA is the very first law, globally, that ensures wage work at an extraordinary scale! It targets improving vocation security by giving somewhere around 100 days of ensured wage work in a monetary year to each provincial family whose grown-up individuals volunteer to accomplish untalented manual work. The Act shrouded 200 areas in its first stage, and was stretched out to every one of the provincial locale of the country in stages. The essential target of the Act is satisfying need for wage work in provincial regions. The works allowed under the Act address reasons for constant destitution like dry spell, deforestation and soil disintegration, so the business age is feasible. The ladies labor force support under the Scheme has outperformed the legal least prerequisite of 33%. Since it began, consistently ladies' support has been around 48%.

AJEEVIKA-NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is one of the significant projects of administration of India, as far as distribution and inclusion, and it tries to contact 8-10 crore rustic helpless families and arrange them into SHGS and leagues at town and at more elevated levels by 2021-22. While doing

thus, NRLM guarantees sufficient inclusion of poor and weak areas of the general public recognized through participatory cycles and endorsed by Gram Sabha. A solid intermingling with Panchayath Raj Institutions (PRI) is a significant component of the program.

PRADHANS MANTRY GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)

Rustic streets establish around 80% of the dirt road's organization and are a help for by far most of the populace that lives in the towns. Streets forma basic connection for rustic networks to get to business sectors, schooling, wellbeing and different offices. They additionally upgrade openings for work in the non-ranch area and work with setting up of shops and private ventures, Government of India, as a component of destitution decrease procedure, dispatched the PradhaMantry Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) on 25th December 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to help States. The essential target of the program is to give great all climate availability to all qualified detached residences in the center organization with a populace of 500 (Census-2001) or more.

INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY):

As a feature of a bigger procedure of the Ministry's destitution destruction exertion, Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), a leader plan of the Ministry of Rural Development, has since initiation been giving help to the BPL families who are either houseless or having deficient lodging offices, for building a protected and tough sanctuary. The Government has been carrying out IAY as a component of the empowering way to deal with 'cover for all', taking discernment of the way that country lodging is one of the significant enemy of neediness measures for the minimized. The house is perceived not just as a sanctuary and an abode yet in addition as a resource which upholds occupation, represents social position and is likewise a social articulation. A decent home would be in agreement with the common habitat shielding the family from outrageous climate conditions and offices for monetary exercises. In the year 2013-14, 13.73 lakh houses have been built.

THE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM):

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with an objective of providing focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 65 cities with emphasis on urban poor, slum improvement,

community toilets/ baths, etc. The Mission proposes reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure, services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBS) towards citizens.

NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION

Service of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has dispatched "Public Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" in the twelfth Five Year Plan w.e.f. 24th September, 2013 supplanting the current SwarnaJayantiShahariRozgarYojana (SJSRY). The NULM centers around getting sorted out metropolitan poor in Self Help Groups, setting up open doors for ability improvement prompting market-based work and assisting them with setting up independent work adventures by guaranteeing simple admittance to credit. The Mission targets furnishing cover outfitted with fundamental administrations to the metropolitan destitute in a staged way. Moreover, the Mission will likewise address vocation worries of the metropolitan road sellers. The essential objective of NULM is the metropolitan poor, including the metropolitan destitute.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION:

The Government of India in 2007 embraced a goal to dispatch a Food Security Mission containing rice, wheat and heartbeats to build the creation of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and heartbeats by 2 million tons before the finish of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Likewise, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Public Food Security Mission' (NFSM), was dispatched in October 2007, The Mission is being kept during twelfth Five Year Plan with new focuses of extra creation of food grains of 25 million tons of food grains including 10 million tons rice, 8 million tons of wheat, 4 million tons of heartbeats and 3 million tons of coarse oats before the finish of twelfth Five Year Plan. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during the twelfth Five Year Plan is having five parts

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS):

The ICDS Scheme executed by Government of India is one of the world's biggest and special projects for youth care and advancement. It is the preeminent image of the Country's obligation to its kids and nursing moms, as a reaction to the test of giving pre-school non - formal instruction on one hand and breaking the endless loop of ailing health, dismalness, diminished learning limit and mortality on the other. The recipients under this plan are kids in the age gathering of 0-6 years, pregnant ladies and lactating moms.

INTERVENTION STRATEGIES OF SOCIAL WORK:

The Following intervention strategies are adopted while implementation of welfare programs for poverty eradication in India Social workers working with the marginalized or excluded, those lacking resources, scenarios which push them to poverty situations. Social workers are used to dealing with poverty and also with the risk assessment, working creatively and innovatively to help people to understand their situation and to change their behaviour and their environment, where possible. One role that derives increased attention for social development, which requires skills in community analysis, social planning, and community organizing and social action. Development requires the ability to foster economic opportunities for area residents through work on industrial retention, local business development, job training, and placement. At times the role of social workers involves making judgments about risk to individuals and at times they have to use their ability and influence to protect the victims of poverty from themselves or from others.

CONCLUSION

India is a unique country of its own. The Government of India has put into action a number of plans, programmes and strategies intended for elimination of poverty and hunger. The dimensions of causes of poverty are manifold and its ill-effects are multifaceted. Though, the nation has succeeded in the up-lifting of a significant number of its poor, still the burden of poverty is huge in India. One in every

five persons in India is below the poverty line and one in every three children below the age of 3 years are underweight children. Hence, eradication of poverty and hunger continues to be a priority area of development. By adopting Social Work methods like Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Community Organization, Social Welfare Administration, Social Work Research and Social Action, professional Social Workers can provide bring in changes in the lives of individuals, groups and communities.

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