# "POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN KARNATAKA  – A CASE STUDY OF HIRIYUR TALUK"

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## ABSTRACT

'Poverty' is a major Social problem in India Indian Economics in basically depending upon agriculture and agriculture in India is popularly criticized as a 'Gamble with Rain'. Hence, drastic changes are to be in enhanced to bring a change in the scenario of Indian Society which can remove the poverty.

**KEYWORDS:** Definitions of poverty, Objectives of the study, Hypotheses of the study, Methodology, Sampling, Research Tools, Analytical Techniques, Case studies, Conclusion.

## INTRODUCTION:

Poverty is a multi-dimensional concept. Poverty is not the same as inequality. While poverty is concerned with the absolute standard of living of a part of the society-the poor; inequality refers to relative living standards across the whole society. But minimum inequality. The World development report, 2000 defines poverty as the inability to attain a minimal standard of living.

In a very broad sense, poverty can be taken to mean the inability of certain persons in a society to find the means to even meet their basic needs in life. 'Poverty' is an indicator of wellbeing or not and an economic condition of a person who is not in a position to get the required ready items such as Food, shelter and clothing of his choice.

Hence, Poverty can be thought of in two ways that is in Absolute terms and in Relative terms. A very simple explanation of these concepts would be as follows;

a) In Absolute terms, one can lay down the bare minimum requirement of human being, such as food, clothing and shelter. Hence, a person would be poverty-stricken, if he was not in a position to meet these minimum requirements.

b) In relative terms, one can think of poverty by looking at the disparity in the distribution of wealth in a society. Hence, a person would be said the in poverty after looking at the affluence or otherwise of persons around him.

In India, poverty has constantly been defined in Absolute terms, as the effort has been to ensure that every citizen is provided with the bare requirement of foodstuff to service and earn his livelihood. Hence, the number of calories required by a normal human being has been specified. Then, the poverty line has been defined as the income that would be required to buy foodstuff to generate that amount of calories.

## DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY:

**The World Bank** has the following to say about poverty- "Poverty is hunger and the lack of shelter. It is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. It is not begin able to go to school and not knowing how to read. It is not have a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. It is losing a child to illness brought

about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom. It has many faces, changing from place to place and across time".

**Gunnar Myrdal** has spoken of the vicious Circles of Poverty. His description of poverty is akin to that of Chambers. The poor person is a victim of numerous forces and finds it impossible to escape from the clutches of poverty.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**
**Following are the specific objectives of the study;**
1. To study the review of the concept of poverty and the manner in which poverty is to be measured.
2. To study the infrastructure or ended under the different poverty alleviation programmes to its present states.
3. To study the funds are vitalized property my panchayath raj institutions (PRIs).
4. Assign people involvement and participation in poverty alleviation programmes.
5. To suggest ways and means for effective implementation of poverty alleviation programmes.
6. To study the socio-economic conditions of poverty alleviation programmes in hiriyur taluk.
7. To work out the average cost of poor people of poverty alleviation programmes.
8. To study the problems of poverty alleviation programmes in hiriyur  taluk.

**Hypotheses of the study:**
The current study has set the following hypotheses;
1. In the Indian context, given the experience of the last five decades, empirical evidence would suggest that the strategies that have been adopted hitherto to alleviate poverty have not been successful.
2. However, the evidence of the last five decades may not be interpreted to mean that Government must leave the field to private initiative. On the contrary, perhaps Government may have to continue to play an important role for poverty alleviation for a fairly long period of time.
3. The basic hypothesis of this study is that Government can still make a breakthrough in this sector; however, this is possible only if new approaches are evolved and new and modified policies are adopted in the campaign against poverty. Further, it may also be essential to make a clean break with the past and also formulate new and vastly different strategies.
4. Government may also have to take the step of involving Non-Governmental Organizations in the campaign against poverty. Then, Government agencies may have to work along with them in the task of forming peoples' such as Self Help Groups, Micro Credit Groups and other Informal Groups and strengthening these Groups.
5. Hitherto, the various Departments and other Field Agencies of Government have been used to implementing programmers' of poverty alleviation on their own. Government may also have to invest heavily on training its personal, especially those at the cutting-edge and build capacity in them, so that they are enabled to work along with the Non Governmental Organizations to realize the goals of Government.
6. The study attempts to describe a series of steps that can be taken by Government. If this is done, perhaps, Government can hope to achieve a far greater degree of success in poverty alleviation than hitherto.
7. Socio-economic conditions of poverty alleviation programmers are improved.
8. Poverty alleviation programmes is profitable in hiriyur taluk.

**Methodology:**
**Area of study**

The wide geographical area of the present study is limited to hiriyur taluk of Karnataka state. However, the centred of attention was on poverty alleviation programmers' in hiriyur taluk.

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### Source of Date
- The present study depended on both primary and secondary date, the information gathered/collected from published sources, such as different research articles, journals, Periodicals and reports. For the purpose of gathering the latest information on the topic internet sources were also glanced.
- The primary date collected through personal administration of appropriately prepared open ended interview schedules to the poverty alleviation programmes in the study area.

### Sampling:
### Selection of Hob lies
- Poverty alleviation programmers' was grown in all the hob lies of hiriyur taluk. However, dharmapura and imangala hoblies are selected purposefully, since poverty alleviation is grown extensively in these hoblies. The area devoted to poverty alleviation programme by stratified random sample technique was selected of these 105 selects   during 2010-2011.
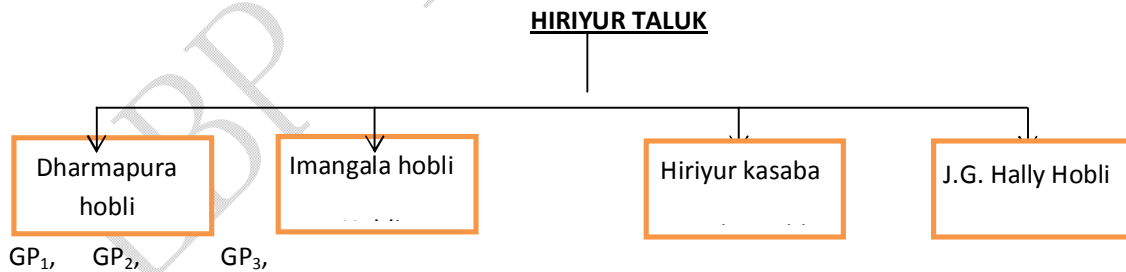
### Selection of villages
- Hiriyur taluk has four hoblies namely Hiriyur kasaba, dharmapura hobli, imangala hobli, javagondanahalli hobli respectively. To give a better representation of two hoblies dharmapura hobli (52 beneficiaries and non beneficiaries) and imangala hobli  (53 beneficiaries and non beneficiaries) in Hiriyur taluka has been selected for the study. Again two villages which had the relatively large area under poverty alleviation have been selected from each hobli. Thus, totally 8 villages were selected for this study.

### Selection of the sample frame
- The sample frames are divided into three types of groups based on the different types of their holdings, namely. a) Beneficiaries – 26 peoples b) Non-Beneficiaries – 26 peoples c) Officers – 53 peoples. In each village a list of farmers who had grown poverty alleviation during 2010-2011 has been prepared. Forms these list 26 beneficiaries in each village as area under poverty alleviate were randomly selected. Equal number of beneficiaries (26), non-beneficiaries (26), and officers (53) were selected of these 105 were selects.

- The methodology applied for the case study of Hiriyur taluk, can be understood through Following chart.

**HIRIYUR TALUK**

| Dharmapura hobli | Imangala hobli | Hiriyur kasaba | J.G. Hally Hobli |

GP$_1$,    GP$_2$,        GP$_3$,

**Sample Frame** The primary data required for those analyses will be collected from samples.

| Sl.No. | Sex | Beneficiaries | | Non-Beneficiaries | | Officers | | | Total |
|--------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | SC | ST | SC | ST | ZP | TP | GP | |
| 1 | Male | 07 | 06 | 07 | 06 | 25 | 08 | 07 | 66 |
| 2 | Female | 07 | 06 | 07 | 06 | 06 | 04 | 03 | 39 |
| | **Total** | **14** | **12** | **14** | **12** | **31** | **12** | **10** | **105** |

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The primary data required for those analyses will be collected from samples.

Note: SC: Schedule Cast          ST: Schedule Tribe          GPS: Gram Panchayath

TP:TalukPanchayath                                    ZP. Zillapanchayath

## Research Tools:

This scale consists of objective questions to which the respondent has to react. The scale contains 105 items distributed over 3 areas.

1)  Prepared for administrative officers.
2)  Prepared for beneficiaries
3)  Prepared for non-beneficiaries

**Reliability:-** Case study of Hiriyanur Taluk survey of reliability was established and the obtained sufficient of correlation was 0.81.

## Analytical Techniques:

To fulfill the specific objectives of the study, based on the nature and extent of availability of data, the following analytical tools and techniques were used;

- Mean
- Compound annual growth Rate
- S.D
- T - test
- Cost-Benefit Analysis.

There have been numerous programmes. However, they have failed to take into account **certain basic causes of poverty**. This are –

* High Population growth rate,
* Low literacy,
* Poor health coverage,
* Weak institutional and
* Infrastructural support in the rural areas.

## Different planning under which poverty alleviation has been under took;

- SGSY
- IRDP
- SJRY
- PMRY
- NREGP
- TRYSEM

## Case studies:

1) Hanumantharaya the barber
2) Duruganna the cobbler
3) The Integrated development of Eshwaragere village.

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## CONCLUSION:

Conclusion of poverty alleviation programmes in India as a young student I would like to suggest some factors which would be helpful in our journey to reduce poverty. Basically we have to take necessary steps to reduce the population in our world. Natural resources don't increase according to the population which is increasing at a high speed. When we consider the families in poor countries, they have at least six or seven kids. But those kids do not have a proper health or the parents cannot provide proper education for them. And also those parents cannot provide good foods filled which suitable nutrients to their kids due to lack of wealth. Because of that their healthiness decreases by a considerable amount. The development of their brains becomes insufficient and due to that their ability to get a proper education decreases. So taking necessary steps to develop health and education sectors in these countries is a good way to reduce poverty. So firstly we have to develop services for pregnant women of these countries and provide them good foods filled with proper nutrients to keep the babies in good health.

Developing the education sectors of these countries with the help of charity services and the governments of developed countries is also a good step to develop education systems in those countries. So I believe my opinions and suggestions would be a good help to conclude poverty.

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