

A PANOROMIC VIEW OF THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES AND ITS IMPACT ON THE RURAL ELITES IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

S. Jayanthi¹ and Dr. P. Soundararajan²

¹Ph.D. Full time Research Scholar, PG & Research Department of Economics, Urumu Dhanalakshmi College, Tiruchirappali, Tamil Nadu, India

²Assistant Professor in Economics, PG & Research Department of Economics, Urumu Dhanalakshmi College, Tiruchirappali, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The all India Rural Credit Review Committee in its report cautioned "If the products of improvement keep on being denied to the huge segments of rustic local area, while success builds to a few, the strains social and monetary may not just steamed the cycle of organized and quiet change in the provincial economy yet even disappoint the public stands to set up farming creation". The idea was subsequently stretched out to its more extensive importance to embrace 'changes' of political, social, social, innovative, financial and furthermore the mental casing of society. In its present signifying 'advancement' is utilized to communicate energized change for procuring most extreme human potential. Actually, advancement is the name of a 'Arrangement' and its 'Subsequent projects', intended to achieve an ideal change' in friendly, monetary, political, or mechanical circles of life. It is worried about the advancement of human limits: Physical or mental, to achieve the valued social objectives. Improvement is potential-related, and it tends to be accomplished the degree of the current advancement potential, which is estimated by the un-abused assets, gifts, edge of refinement and the 'determination' which executes advancement strategy

Key words: Poverty Alleviation, Rural Poverty, Income distribution, Rural Elites

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1. INTRODUCTION

Rural development has been getting expanding consideration of the administrations across the world. In the Indian setting provincial advancement accepts uncommon importance for two significant reasons. First around 66% of the populace actually lives in towns and there can't be any advancement insofar as provincial regions stay in reverse. Second, the backwardness of the country area would be a significant obstruction to the general advancement of the economy.

India is predominately a rural nation and cultivating is their fundamental occupation. As far as techniques for creation, social association and political activation, country area is incredibly in reverse and powerless. Also, specialized improvements in field of agribusiness have expanded the hole between the rich and poor, as the good ranchers embraced present day ranch innovation to a more prominent degree than the more modest ones. The all India Rural Credit Review Committee in its report cautioned "If the products of improvement keep on being denied to the huge segments of rustic local area, while success builds to a few, the strains social and monetary may not just steamed the cycle of organized and quiet change in the provincial economy yet even disappoint the public stands to set up farming creation." It was consequently felt important to make game plans for the circulation of products of advancement to the country frail and in reverse segment of society.

The term is utilized to signify 'getting sorted out things' in order to change existing conditions for a superior state. There might be numerous variations of advancement drawing their terminology from the circle of action where the change is overseen or the sort of progress or the 'technique' how the ideal change is accomplished. For a very long while the term was utilized, exclusively, for monetary change, comprehensive of the conditions which influence improvement. The idea was subsequently stretched out to its more extensive importance to embrace 'changes' of political, social, social, innovative, financial and furthermore the mental casing of society. In its present signifying 'advancement' is utilized to communicate energized change for procuring most extreme human potential. Actually, advancement is the name of a 'Arrangement' and its 'Subsequent projects', intended to achieve an ideal change' in friendly, monetary, political, or mechanical circles of life. It is worried about the advancement of human limits: Physical or mental, to achieve the valued social objectives. Improvement is potential-related, and it tends to be accomplished the degree of the current advancement potential, which is estimated by the un-abused assets, gifts, edge of refinement and the 'determination' which executes advancement strategy. Advancement is the molding of progress, and when endeavors are laid towards the utilization of Growth possibilities in provincial economy and Society, it is country improvement.

2. PROBLEMS OF THE POOR

Poverty in India is decided by the pay produced by the family. A group of 4-5 individuals need essentially Rs.22,000 (USD 300) per annum, to meet their base fundamental necessities. The individuals who can't procure this pay are delegated poor. Joblessness and underemployment are the significant reasons for rustic destitution. Different components are little land property, cruel agro-climatic conditions, helpless foundation and restricted freedoms for country modern turn of events, chronic weakness care, lack of education, social concealment, dependence on liquor and misuse by personal stakes. Land is the significant asset in India, which gives vocation to the provincial populace. As indicated by a study led in 1991-92, about 11.25% of the rustic families are landless and among the land holders, more than 69.35% own under 1 ha (minimal ranchers) and 21.25% own somewhere in the range of 1 and 2 ha (little ranchers). Water is another basic asset needed to improve the horticultural creation. Out of the absolute arable space of 169 million ha, just 28% region is under water system and the lay is reliant upon downpours, where barely one harvest can be filled in a year. About 40% of the editing region is situated in

low precipitation districts where the business opportunity is barely for 40 to 50 days in a year and harvests for the most part flop twice in five years. Decrease in numerous conventional occupations and poor institutional frameworks have additionally diminished open positions. Consequently about 90% of the provincial populace, who are denied of sufficient land holding need to search for different method for job for their endurance.

3. RURAL SCENARIO IN INDIA

Out of a billion population, more than 65% individuals are by and by living in towns and around 35-40% families, who acquire not exactly US\$ 300 for every annum are delegated poor. As of now, about 25% of the towns don't have guaranteed wellspring of drinking water for around 4-5 months during the year and around 70-75% of the water doesn't satisfy the guideline endorsed by WHO. Low quality drinking water is unfavorably influencing the wellbeing and the runs are a significant reason for newborn child mortality. Conventional Indian people group being male ruled; ladies have been smothered till as of late. While the normal education rate in provincial regions is around 50-65%, it is just about as low as 20-25% among ladies in reverse regions. Training of young ladies was felt to be superfluous before and this has genuinely influenced their personal satisfaction. Ignorance has additionally stifled their advancement because of absence of correspondence with the rest of the world. They are delayed in embracing new practices, which are fundamental with the evolving times. Aside from absence of correspondence, social no-no has likewise ruined their advancement.

A few personal stakes, both neighborhood and outcasts have abused the present circumstance. The rich landowners didn't need any framework advancement, which would profit poor people, due to the dread that they would not get modest work to deal with their ranches. The nearby moneylenders didn't need substitute monetary foundations to give less expensive credit required by poor people. The conventional healers campaigned against current medication under the attire of religion and heavenly force. Consequently, the poor kept on living in the grasp of the amazing, tolerating it as their predetermination. They stayed away from showdown and liked to carry on with a voiceless and smothered life. Enduring the most noticeably awful and expecting better days has been their lifestyle.

4. BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Until Freedom Independence, India was abused to the greatest by unfamiliar rulers. Normally, accordingly, when the nation acquired autonomy, it acquired entomb alia destitution in inheritance. One of the primary undertakings before the vanguards of the country during the post-freedom time was to eliminate destitution and specialist wretchedness of the majority and remake the monetary construction of the general public. The initial 36 years of freedom were given to the financial inspire of the country. All endeavors were made to interpret the standbys of freedom set somewhere near Mahatma Gandhi - the Father of the Nation - into the real world. Yet, even after more than sixty years of diligent discuss advancement and nine Five-Year Plans, one tracks down a developing financial emergency. The shrewdness of knowing the past has now clarified that the plans had a tip top predisposition. The individuals who lead the way and expect progress were influenced by different confusions about the financial development that occurred. Higher GNP was wrongly compared with advancement, and some shallow credits of the wealthy West procured to satisfy the requirements, yearnings and aspirations of the world class, was wrongly likened with the normal government assistance. Simultaneously, an enormous part of comrades experienced hard disregard.

5. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

We can know the profundity of poverty in India. We discover parts to mitigate poverty. We can measures to destitution based on total and relative standards. We can know where and how the poverty lightening programs are to be executed. We can gauge and recognize destitution in provincial region. Government can survey the easing programs carried out by them, realize the current circumstance in regards to the financial situation of our country, by help of the investigation. Govt. apparatus can distinguish the down to earth challenges raised while executing destitution easing program. Covered up and hid neediness of rustic masses can be recognized, estimated and steps could be taken appropriately to reduce destitution. Along these lines, this examination would be massively imperative to organizers, managers, strategy creators, Government apparatus, Reserve Bank of India, scholastic local area, specialist, future scientists, understudies and individuals too. Hence a detailed attempt was made by the researchers on A Panoromic View of the Poverty Alleviation Programmes and its Impact on the Rural Elites in Tiruchirappalli District”.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of the present study are the followings

- To make relative investigation the major impact of poverty alleviation in rural poor of Tiruchirappalli District in Tamil Nadu state.
- To pursuit out qualities of rural poverty.
- To recognized the variables, which are influencing to the rural poverty.
- To survey in the demanding Poverty mitigation program in Tiruchirappalli District and discover the significant limitation in its execution.
- To examination the different components identified with poverty.

The researchers clarified here significant goals of the investigation and considered this kind of target which simply relies upon accessibility of information. Consequently we have dropped a few things of examination in our investigation. According to survey of the investigation on especially destitution we have chosen above targets in our examination. These destinations depend on after theory or presumption.

6.2 Hypotheses

- Rural and Urban poverty vary from one another according to various segments that structure the vector of Poverty.
- The rural poor have deficient pay and resource in contrast with urban poor.
- Rural poor have additionally less word related freedoms as contrast with urban poor.
- The country poor will in general burn-through less nourishing component than those of the urban poor.
- The issue of safe house is extremely lacking and is probably going to be more intense in poor rural society.

6.3 Source of Data/ Information

This investigation has an exploratory-cum-illustrative examination plan. This investigation will be founded on essential and optional information, which will be taken from various sources like records of Incentive Agricultural Development Program (IADP), Incentive Agricultural Area Program (IAAP), Draft Prone Area Program (DPAP), Small Farmers De elopement Agency

(SFDA) High Yielding assortments program (HYVP), Integral Rural Development Program (IRDP) and so on DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) records just as Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu's Records and distributions, Reports, of different advisory groups and commissions on destitution. Various examinations and reports of rustic advancement plans. just as Journals, Research considers, Articles additionally be utilized in this investigation. Giving optional information, area astute examination will be completed in this investigation.

Essential information will be gathered through our recommended surveys which are created by us. This examination depends on close to home meetings of recipients just as concerned government officials, Experts as and others as and when important.

6.4 Time Period of Study

This study is aimed to analyze last fifteen years span of poverty alleviation program i.e. 2004-2015 to 2016-20.

Sample Selection

Our main aim is, as stated before to study poverty alleviation programme which is implemented by Central and State Government for the last fifteen years. Hence the inquiry will be conducted in the towns and villages of Tiruchirappalli (Rural), Manaparai, Marungapuri and Thuraiyur Taluka. Primary and Secondary data will be collected and, analyzed its final inferences, results, and suggestions will be altogether summarized in the last chapter of the thesis.

The social characteristics of the sample will include age, caste, religion, marital status, yearly income, urban of rural occupation, Education and whether occupy land or landless laborer.

The Qualitative and quantitative techniques of data collection would include (1) interview schedule (2) case study (will not be mentioned in the written report) (3) observation (4) documentary facts.

7. MAJOR FINDINGS

- There is a remarkable rate of the progress of the income position of the selected respondents in this area before and after implementation of poverty alleviation programs.
- 42 percent of respondents opined that the schemes implemented will be very useful and 28 percent of people are having the contrary opinion and the remaining percent of respondents have no idea.
- Existing MGNREGP daily wage Rs.229 was not fully paid.
- Around 80 percentage of respondents opined that Anna Awasyojana is very beneficial.
- The economic impact of rural poor in the areas of Manapparai and Thuraiyur regions are very low as compared with developed areas like Lalgudi and Musiri region.

8. CONCLUSION

Poverty is not just an absence of sufficient pay. It is a social wonder where a part of a general public can't satisfy even its essential necessities of life. Indeed, even with in excess of 1,000 investigation and many projects to ease neediness, the degree of poverty has not diminished sufficient on the planet. India is proceeding to confront this issue notwithstanding its advancement in numerous spaces of activity. Indeed, even the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of United Nations expresses that "Everybody has the privilege to a way of life

satisfactory for the wellbeing and prosperity of himself and of his family, including food, dress, lodging and clinical consideration and important social administrations". Except if solid and prompt measures are taken in huge and limited scope, the poverty in India will become over the top. Along these lines, the public authority needs to achieve important changes in its strategy designs and its execution.

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