

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This Chapter is devoted by the researcher for the purpose of dealing the reviews conducted in many parts of the world.

Review of Literature is a Compendium of the studies on a particular research conducted by the various researches in assessing the significance of the research purpose.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ON POVERTY

Poverty is not bound with the any territorial part of the world; it has been spread throughout the world. Many eminent economists also have studied poverty alleviation programmes in different nations. Few of the literatures are given below.

Townsend (1970) suggests that, needs which are not assembled, can be defined suitably only in terms comparative to the society in which they are established. According to him there is no distinction between absolute and relative poverty that the need which are believed to be basic or absolute can be shown to be relative. Townsend also says that Poverty must be observed as in a general form of relative deprivation which is the consequence of mal distribution of resources and that segment of the population whose resources are so disappointing from the mean as to be deprived of enjoying the benefits and participating in the activities which are habitual in that society can be said to be in poverty.

Martin Rein (1970) has also thrown light on poverty it is subsistence, inequality and externality. Continuation is concerned with the minimum stipulation needed to retain health and working capability. Discrimination is concerned with the

relative arrangement of the income groups to each other. Externality is concerned with the social effects of poverty for the rest of the society more willingly than in terms of the needs of the poor. The studies on poverty trends indicate two related phenomena and intensification of inequality between the higher income group and poverty group as well as increase in the overall incidence of poverty figured on the source of income levels for basic calorie constraints.

Goedhart et. al. (1977) had also explained and defined poverty a family as poor if his actual income was found to be less than what his family considers as just sufficient. Attempts have been made to estimate the society's poverty line empirically on the basis of such subjective considerations. Poverty, whichever by complete or relative is, consequently, a feeling of dispossession.

Ahluwalia, Montek S., et. al. Growth and poverty in developing countries. Washington, D.C.: **The World Bank, 1978. 46 Pp.** This paper uses a quantitative framework to project the number of people in poverty under different assumptions about GNP growth, population growth and changes in income distribution. Its conclusions demonstrate that the elimination of absolute poverty by the end of 20th century is a highly unlikely prospect; to achieve any substantial reduction would require combinations of policies designed to accelerate the growth of poor countries, to distribute the benefits of growth more equitably, and to slow the rapid pace of population increase in these countries.

Rowntree (1901) has explained absolute poverty as that level of income which is inadequate to obtain even the minimum necessities for the maintenance of human efficiency. According to it, estimation of absolute poverty requires us to answer the question as to what is the minimum level of income that guarantees

efficiency. We must also address ourselves to the question as to what are the absolute minimum necessities and what are the minimum quantities of such absolute necessities to bring about efficiency in human existence. The survey of literature suggests that absolute poverty in India have invariably been equated to the lack of physical standardized level of living. For instance, in the USA, absolute poverty connotes socially acceptable standardized levels of living.

Jean and Amartya Sen. Hunger and Public Action. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1989. 373 Pp. No social or economic problem facing the world is more urgent than that of hunger. The focus of this study is on action-action to banish both the threat of famine and reality of chronic hunger affecting many parts of the world. This is a study on the whole that public action can play in eradicating starvation and food crisis covers a wide range of issues related to this theme, including the nutritional, economic, social and political causes of hunger, the strategy of famine prevention, the connections, between economic growth and public support, the influence of class and gender conflicts, the role of adversarial politics, and the relationship between state action and public action.

According to Lewis, 'we come closer to describing what poverty is when we define it as the inability to satisfy one's material wants or needs. There is an effort in all definitions of poverty to approach the average level of living in a culture and as such these descriptions replicate the subsistence of inequalities in a society and the extent to which different societies are prepared to abide them. Over the ages culture of poverty has got transmitted from generation to generation in India. For example, the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living. This approach is borne out of a realization that it

would not be possible to afford even a minimum quantum of basic requirements for some decades and, therefore, to talk with reference to a practical level of living or good life may appear to be wishful thinking at the present stage. Backwardness has often been characterized by a syndrome of collective poverty. Thus the review of literature section has dealt with the past materials referred on poverty, in the form of Indian and international references on poverty.

Chambers, Robert, N.C. Saxena and Tushaar Shah. London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1989. 273 Pp. discovers how poor people can achieve more from rural India's huge and often underrated prospective from groundwater and from growing trees. The authors use empirical evidence and practical political economy to identify new and implementable policies and stress secure rights and access, and control, management and use of resources by poor households, and by their groups and communities and argue that rights, and creating competitive markets, can be used to free the poor from exploitation, enabling them to claim, own and gain more from lift irrigation and from trees.

Townsend, Peter: The International Analysis of Poverty. New York: Harvester Wheat sheaf. 1993. 291 Pp. This book provides a major contribution to debates on the conceptualization of poverty and assembles new evidence for its measurement. It explains the changing world map of poverty and documents poverty in Third World and First World countries. A major theme of the book is the concept of relative deprivation, which, in an international context, highlights disparities of wealth both within as well as between countries and make necessary connections to class's structure and social roles, customs and relationships in generating human need. Particular attention is given to the modern phenomena of social polarization and the

role of gender and racial discrimination in shaping policy concludes that it is the process of polarization, coupled with the institutionalization of dependency brought about by international agencies and companies that increases hierarchical control of domestic labor markets, which is establishing rich and poor societies alike. The World Bank, 1998 in this book, it has been shown that the reforms in India started in 1991 hold the promise of considerably improving the living standards of the country's 320 million poor. The economy has responded well to the reforms, and the government has explicitly committed itself to accelerate the development of the country's human resources. By maintaining its commitment to economic liberalization; redirecting towards infrastructure, health, and basic education the large resources now absorbed by ill-targeted subsidies; and improving the effectiveness and targeting of spending in education, health, and anti-poverty programs, India can give its long battle to reduce poverty a new impetus. The finding of the report is that the success of education and public health in reaching the poor depends not only on more spending but on improving the quality of service they receive. The report suggests that targeting government spending to primary education, reducing communicable diseases, improving water and sanitation, and reducing household insecurity through public works programs would do most to reduce poverty.

Baker, Judy L. and Margaret E Grosh. Measuring the Consequences of Geographic Objectives on the Poverty Reduction. Washington, D.C.: **The World Bank, 1994.** This research provides to estimate the practices used for identifying poor areas, and find out what impact various imitation transfer schemes will have on reducing their poverty. Sideways from the policy allegations of this paper, the work is proposed to reveal the need and helpfulness of household data collection efforts such as the Living Standards Measurement Study in developing countries.

Carvalho, Soniya and Howard White. Indicators for Monitoring Poverty Reduction. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1994. 54 Pp. This paper analyses experience in designing performance indicators in the Bank's targeted poverty projects and poverty-oriented SALs/SECALs, and sets out key considerations that should guide the choice of indicators for monitoring the poverty reduction performance of the Bank's lending. The paper is primarily addressed to Bank staff and policy makers involved in the indicators exercise, and those with an interest in monitoring and evaluation.

Poverty: A Determined Global Authenticity, edited by John Dixon and David Macarov. London: Routledge, 1998, 287 Pp. Poverty is one of the greatest eminence troubles faced by the governments and populations all through the world. Whether in prosperous times or during depressions, as well as in agricultural, industrial or post industrial societies, no matter how it is measured and despite anti poverty programmes and aid to the poor, poverty continues. The poverty rate in the industrialized West ranges between 10% and 15% and is much higher in agricultural societies. In post socialist nations, it is only opening to be admitted and acknowledged. The chapters focus on ten different countries (USA, UK, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Philippines and Zimbabwe) and the socio economic and historical context within which poverty subsists, the amount and nature of poverty, the reasons of poverty, and procedures that have been taken to alleviate poverty.

Dent, Martin and Bill Peters. The crisis of poverty and debt in the Third World. **Hants: Ashgate, 1999. 284p.** Describes the dilemma of 52 of the poorest nations in the world and situates in detail the case for essential cancellation of past

static debt. The cost and benefit of this remission and the ground breaking concord of people and governments that could accompany it are examined in detail. Includes analysis on the economic bases of the World Bank and IMF advances to liability administration in developing economies, as evident in structural modification programmes and their maintenance, mistreatment of surplus reserves and the methods used to carry out reformation and development of projects.

Poverty and Disparity in Europe and Central Asia: The World Bank, 2000. 524 Pp. In this book it has been shown that, the increase in poverty and inequality in the transition countries of Europe and Central Asia over the past decade is as striking as it is unprecedented. Drawing on new household survey data and extensive qualitative studies, the study brings together the latest findings on the nature and evolution of poverty and inequality in the region. Virtually all transition countries experience a collapse in economic output in the initial years of the transition, but the drop was much sharper and the recovery slower in some parts of the region. The study explores the different responses to this collapse and their implications for poverty and inequality. Imperfect market alterations, high levels of bureaucratic corruption, and the confine of national governments by powerful business elites account for some of the main divergences in poverty and inequality outcomes amongst countries. It addresses the policy actions needed to reduce poverty and create inclusive societies. First and foremost is nurturing institutions at the community, local, and national level that are responsible to and comprehensive of all parts of society. These associations afford the establishment for functioning independent societies, good supremacy, and collective economic growth. Economic growth that produces creative work and guides to a rise in real wages is also essential to poverty reduction. Sustaining such

growth in turn depends on concluding reforms and building open and aggressive markets, with sufficient protects where markets may be unsuccessful. Inclusive establishments and economic growth will present the basis for continued and shared affluence – as long as societies guarantee that people have the capabilities they need to contribute in the market and put in place mechanisms to help those who may be missing behind.

Poverty in World Politics, edited by Sarah Owen Vandersluis and Paris Yeros. Hound mills: Macmillan, 2000. 234 Pp. This book contains a collection of articles on the issues relating to failures to realize democratic ideals in a ‘global era’, evident in the exclusionary processes of a globalizing world economy and the perseverance and raise in poverty. The contributors engage critically with contemporary interpretation of globalization and accounts of the human conditions. They draw upon methods and insights from varied fields, including international relations, development studies, and ethics, to address the contemporary ethical and political dilemmas and alternatives with respect to world poverty.

Alam, Shahid M. Poverty from the prosperity of nations: incorporation and divergence in the global economy since 1970. **London: MacMillan Press, 2000. 215 Pp.** this book has focused on analyses of the evolution of global disparities that goes beyond earlier neo-Marxist critiques, both in its conception and the marshalling of evidence. Demonstrates that global disparities emerged only after 1800 and the concentration of manufactures, capital and technology in the advanced countries was not the result of market forces alone. The advanced countries had the military power, they used it to colonize lagging countries, to extract rents from them and acquire exclusive control over their markets.

Poverty Reduction: What Role for the State in Today's Globalized Economy, edited by Wilson Francis, Nazneen Kanji and Einar Braathen. London: Zed Books, 2001. 372 Pp. This book emphasizes on various issues like, Poverty and social exclusion have moved up the international policy agenda, in step with the ever more obvious failure of development to decrease mass poverty and the growing gulf of discrimination which latter day entrepreneurship has been created. In a series of general investigations of the problems involved and definite investigations in particular countries, essentially in Southern and Central Africa, the contributors investigate theoretically and empirically the problematical questions about how much can be estimated of the state in poverty reduction. What political and cultural elements of the state want to be taken into account when taking into account how it should help form activity in society? How is the role of power best analyzed when considering strategies to reduce poverty? What is the meaning of pro-poor governance?

What can be estimated of definite interferences by government? How is the theory of nationality included in poverty reduction programmes? It presents a prosperous stratum of up-to-date information on the occurrence and forms of poverty in Southern and Central Africa and the great multiplicity of strategies and programmes by governments, support agencies and international institutions to undertake it.

Alkire, Sabina. Valuing freedoms: Sen's Capability Approach and Poverty Reduction. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002. 340 Pp. This book observes how Sen's capability approach can be consistently and practically put to work in participatory poverty reduction activities. Sen probes how we identify what is valuable. Sen intentionally left the potential approach 'incomplete' in order to ensure its significance to persons and cultures with different percepts of the good.

In the first division of this book, Alkire recommends a framework for identifying important capabilities that maintains the fundamental incompleteness and space for individual and cultural multiplicity. Drawing on the work of John Finnis and others, Alkire addresses foundational issues regarding the identification and pursuit of valuable dimensions of human development based in practical reason, and then detects that much of the criticism of development begins from negative impacts on social or cultural/religious facets that are also extremely valued by the poor. She concludes with a four part 'operational definition' of basic capability that bridges basic needs, participation, and informed consent.

McCulloch, Neil. The impact of structural developments on poverty: an easy line of attack with extension. Washington, D.C.: **The World Bank, 2003. 41 Pp.** Structural reforms are frequently designed to modify the values of key goods and services. Taking as a whole, purpose of such reforms is the reduction of poverty, it is essential to understand how the result in price alterations influence the poor. Though, organizations looking for to afford suitable recommendation to policymakers in developing countries frequently do not have the data and resources needed to undertake the most complicated approaches to such analysis. The author summarizes a straightforward methodology based on the analysis of family survey data to estimate the first-order impact of a variety of structural reforms. The author also intricates on the ways in which this methodology may be extended in a flexible way to account for particular aspects of a country in question. Finally, he draws the direction of some additions on the approach to undertake dynamics, risk, and qualitative poverty study.

Poverty Targeting in Asia, edited by John Weiss. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2005. 282 Pp. This volume reviews the occurrences with poverty aiming in a number of large economies in South Asia (India) and South East Asia (Thailand,

Philippines and Indonesia) as well in the People's Republic of China (PRC). In some of these countries poverty intentioning has a relatively long history stemming from longstanding social welfare apprehensions (India and to some extent the Philippines and PRC), whilst elsewhere it originated predominantly in the late 1990s in response to the impact of the regional financial disaster (Thailand and Indonesia). The focus is principally on measures that afford promoted food, employment, access to health and other social facilities and irregularly cash transfers. The use of micro-finance is considered separately in Chapter 7 of this volume. The country studies present information on these interventions in considerable detail. In India and Indonesia there is a very widespread 'grey cover' literature on the impact of targeted interferences, and the country studies investigation these official or quasi-official estimations. In the Philippines, China and Thailand there are less official evaluations of targeting events available.

INDIAN STUDIES

Singh, Tarlok. Poverty and Social Change: with a Reappraisal. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1969. 352 Pp. With a view to action after the attainment of freedom, an analysis of poverty and proposals on problems such as the need to transform peasant society, to overcome the consequences of small and fragmented agricultural holdings, to raise the level of agriculture and reorganize the rural economy along co-operative lines, to eliminate under-employment and provide a stable livelihood to the landless, and to integrate the rural with the urban and industrial economy. These problems are as real today as they were twenty-five years ago. In this new edition, the original text of poverty and social change is presented in part one. Part two of the book has been prepared by way of a reappraisal of basic problems and issues and consists of a new essay on the present perspective of rural poverty.

Dandekar, V.M. and Nilakantha Rath. Poverty in India. Pune: Indian School of Political Economy, 1971. 159 Pp. This study is concerned with the problem of poverty in India. It is a problem of low national income and its unequal distribution; of slow pace of development and inequitable distribution of the small gains of development.

Rakshit, Gangadhar. Poverty and Planning in India. Calcutta: The World Press, 1977. 160 Pp. This book takes a critical view of the planning process and its achievements in terms of its marginal impact on the problem of poverty. It contains four aspects: the analysis of the concept of poverty and its dimension in the Indian Economy, the causes of poverty in India, measures to deal with this problem and the financing of such measures.

Government of Rajasthan published in 1978, a book laying down the five year perspective and Plan of action of its Antyodaya Scheme wherein it is stated that in Antyodaya there is a qualitative change in the basic approach towards helping the poor. In the past all programmes envisaged approach by the needy person to the agencies meant for providing economic assistance, for the first time the trend has been totally reversed. For identification the government machinery travelled to the villages and so it did for drawing up economic profile and plans for his livelihood. In the next stage of helping him the government machinery the banks and other financial institutions are openly progress towards him right at his doorstep.

Vakil, C.N. Poverty, Planning and Inflation. Bombay: Allied, 1978. 316 Pp. This book is a collection of papers written during the past fifty years by a leading contemporary economist on the rapidly changing economic scene in the country. It begins with the articles on poverty which the author contributed to young India at the

request of Gandhi in 1928, together with Gandhiji's comments. His influence on current controversies and events such as those of the Ottawa Agreement in 1932 and the inflation of 1943 or the economic consequences of the partition is well known.

Sen, Amartya. Poverty and starvation: A Thesis on Entitlement and Dispossession. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1981. 257 Pp. This study was undertaken for the World Empowerment Programme, launched by the International Labor Organization in 1969. It is concerned with the causation of starvation in general and of famines in particular. The technique of analysis implemented is the 'entitlement approach', which focuses on ownership and exchange. Problems of conceptualizing and measuring poverty are examined and the specific problems of starvation in general terms are discussed. The issues of deprivation related to entitlement systems are analyzed.

Sen (1988) has opined on the basis of his study that, the different problems underlying the concept of development have become clearer over the years on the basis of conceptual statistics as well as from insights promising from pragmatic work. In so far as these problems have become clearer, something of substance has in fact been achieved, and the demise of the brashness which characterized the initiation of development economics need not be seen completely as a failure. An obvious identification of the difficulties and problems is definitely a step in the direction of attracting our ability to undertake them. The success of economic activities has to be judged ultimately in terms of what it does to the lives of human beings. The development of living conditions must evidently be an essential -if not the essential- object of the complete economic exercise and that enhancement is an integral part of the concepts of development.

Schneider, Bertrand. The Scandal and the Shame: Poverty and Underdevelopment. New Delhi: Vikas, 1995. 168 Pp. There are open and concealed scandals of underdevelopment and poverty. The author emphasizes wasted and improper aid, the scandal of diverted aid, of improvement profiteers. He illustrates the World Bank as a distinctive case of misguidance, and the expensive disorder in the UN agencies. Undernourishment, inequality, structural adjustment policies and their human importances reflect the present condition. The author proposes a new concept of improvement: the well being of individuals and societies everywhere and a number of considered applications of this perception, for example empowerment through accurate to property, a radical new approach to development financing, measures to fight corruption, education, population manage, strengthening the role of social society and NGOs.

Gaur, K.D. Management of Poverty Alleviation in India. New Delhi: Manak, 1998. After getting independence, India accepted a model of planned economic development to alleviate the poverty of its collections. This has shown some improvement as far as general economic activities and rising of the per capita income are concerned. But realities stay behind that the problem of poverty has not been explained so far in spite of planned efforts straddling over four and a half decades. critically examines the government policies and programmes for eradication of poverty and suggests the use of management skills to coordinate.

Chand (1999) analyses the impact of liberalization on four important crops in India – rice, maize, chickpeas and rapeseed-mustard – at the national and the farm level. In order to determine the impact of trade liberalization on the above mentioned crops, he analyzes the Net Protection Coefficient (NPC), which is the ratio of the

household wholesale price and the margin price of a commodity for each of the four crops from 1987 and 88 to 1996 and 97. He also concluded that trade liberalization would lead to a heave in exports of rice and maize; at the same time as rapeseed-mustard oil would experience a substantial increase in imports.

Ram, N.V.R. and A. Ramaswamy, Poverty 143. Reddy, Sateesh K. Poverty and Unemployment: A Theoretical framework. New Delhi: Anmol, 1999. 153 Pp.

The first chapter deals with the conceptual framework of the subject of the poverty. An attempt is made to present the investigation of poverty and explain the concepts of poverty, chief characteristics and causes of poverty, the areas for dimension and the tools used. Unemployment is a serious problem and the awareness of the problem has grown over the year which has created a sense of frustration and restlessness among the educated youth and a sensation of despair in the rural areas. The second chapter deals about the analysis of the perceptions and methods of quantification of unemployment. There is a perfect relationship between income and employment, and since income determines the poverty, there is indecorously a close relationship between poverty and unemployment. An effort is made in that fourth Chapter to make clear about the relationship among poverty and unemployment. Poverty is a worldwide occurrence and poverty less society is a fairy tale. However, the double problem of poverty and unemployment in India is more delicate and challenging because the number of poor in the country is tremendously large and they live mainly in large number of villages under conditions of semi-starvation and undernourishment and in poor health. In the last chapter, an attempt is made to point out the approach, policies and programmes for alleviation of poverty, which made a significant indentation in the problem of poverty and the occurrence of poverty.

Joshi, Sandeep. IRDP & Poverty Alleviation. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 1999: Rural development means total all-round socio-economic development of the rural masses. Many policies and programmes have been designed with the aim of alleviation of rural poverty in our country. In spite of stretched attempts with regard to removing poverty and unemployment successful results could not be attained. In the year 1978-79, the primary themes of CAD, DPAP, SFDA and MFAL were incorporated into a new programme called “Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)”. This programme was comprehensive to cover the complete nation and its capacity increased to all activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. In this volume, the role and performance of the IRDP at the nationwide and state level has been estimated.

The impact of any rural development programme can be discriminated by the output accomplished. The study in addition looks into diverse accomplishment features of the IRDP in order to suggest some practicable ways and means to rationalize and reinforce the programme.

Jaliha, K.A. and M. Shivamurthy. Practical Rural Development for Poverty Alleviation: a Pioneering Exemplar: This book is disquieted with rural poverty alleviation in India. In 1999-2000, even after fifty years of independence, 27.09% of rural people were still below the poverty line. Administrators and rural development workers delegated with the charges of executing rural poverty alleviation programmes must identify what rural poverty is and how to attempt it, so that poverty alleviation can be accelerated. The book is divided into two parts. Part 1 with five chapters deals with the concept of rural poverty, causes of rural poverty, poverty related situational facts and results of the efforts made so far to alleviate rural

poverty. Second part of this book provides details of sensible rural improvement. It comprises information connecting to perception of rural development; important subjects in rural development; models of economic development including ideas of Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen; strategies and schemes to be used in accelerating poverty alleviation; programme objectives and programme areas needed for poverty alleviation; and an inventory of important programmes areas.

Psychology of Poverty and Disadvantages, edited by Ajit K. Mohanty and Girishwar Misra. New Delhi: Concept, 2000. 327p. This book positions the challenging subject of poverty and disadvantage in India in an interdisciplinary perspective. It provides a comprehensive evaluation and analysis of research in this area and releases up new possibilities for psychological research on poverty and disadvantage by integrating the current knowledge into a hypothetical framework. It deals with theoretical aspects of poverty and disadvantage, their consequences and affiliation, intervention strategies and problems and provides imminents into prospect trends and research prospects in this area of study.

Ravallion and Datt (2000) working on the determinants of poverty reduction across India's major states between 1960 and 1994 shows empirically the importance of initial conditions. They find that one percent increase in non-agricultural state domestic product leads to a 1.2% decline in poverty rates in the states of Kerala and West Bengal versus only 0.3% decline in Bihar. Ravallion and Datt discover that more than half of the discrepancy impact of non-farm output on poverty rates is attributable to Kerala's greatly higher levels of opening literacy. Their results suggest that while the transition from (low-wage) agriculture to (higher wage) non-farm sectors may be a key for the removal of poverty, making the transition is not easy or automatic for the poor.

Raghubendra Jha (2000) observes the impact of liberalization on poverty and inequality in India by analysing trends in cumulative inequality and poverty in India and outlining the foremost distinctiveness at the state level. He uses the headcount ratio, the poverty gap index and the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke measure as indicators of poverty. He finds that in the period post-1991, inequality was severely exacerbated, and that poverty also rose due to the economic crisis of 1990-91 and subsequently declined albeit by a marginal amount. He finds that although variations in monsoons account for some fluctuations, the real wages in agriculture have been increasing over time. He also finds that there is no convergence between states in ranks and there is a weak level convergence in poverty, inequality and mean consumption in the urban and rural sectors.

McCulloch, Winters and Cirera (2001), another researcher at the World Bank, highlights the fact that it has been far more difficult to find connections between trade liberalization and growth. This primarily has two reasons; first of all measuring trade barriers and openness is difficult. Secondly, the direction of causality between trade liberalization and growth is difficult to establish. Several studies have been done in order to estimate the effect of trade reform on poverty through employment.

Khan (2001) analyses the links between growth, employment and poverty reduction. He shows that an increase of productive and remunerative employment is associated with a decrease in the level of poverty. Another study by him also stresses the importance of economic growth to reduce poverty but at the same time points out that this is only a necessary condition and not sufficient condition for poverty reduction. Moreover no confirmation has been found that labour used in the export industry would be the least talented and consequently most likely to be poor. **Hasan**

(2001) disagrees, using cross-country confirmation, that policies and institutions that sustain economic freedom are dangerous for poverty reduction. Economic liberty pointers used by these authors embrace, volume of the government, stability of price, freedom to deal with foreigners, nonexistence of over-regulations of markets and civil liberties as revealed in property rights, rule of law etc. The author ends this literature review with two cautionary notes. Firstly, most of these studies are cross country. Such studies, in spite of using abundant controls, not at all control for the institutional diversity across the world.

McCulloch, 2001 posited that increased demand for unskilled labour will in turn result in increased employment opportunities and/ or wage increases for this group of workers). Assuming that the majority of the poor are unskilled, the extent for direct poverty reduction through exporting should consequently, in theory, be considerable.

A third study is by **Dollar and Kray (2001)**, who examine the impact of changes in the participation of developing countries in trade over time on growth rates using data for 100 developing countries over the 1980's and 1990's. The pragmatic methodology they use permits them to control for both turn around causality and perplexing factors, such as the initial development and time invariant country characteristics. The outcomes powerfully signify "that greater contribution in trade is related to faster development in developing nations" (**Dollar and Kraay, 2001**).

The literature on the direct determinants of poverty rates and changes in them is much smaller. **Dollar & Kraay's Study (2002)** entitled "Growth is Good for the Poor" is perhaps the most extensive study conducted on relations between inequality, incomes and growth with regards of the amount of data processed. It comprises 953 observations in 137 countries over the period 1950-1999. According to the conclusion

of the authors, the average income of the poorest fifth in the society moves proportionally in the same direction as for the average income of the society as a whole. In other words, in the long run – a one percent increase in the average income will be reflected in a one percent increase in the income of the poorest fifth.

The Great Indian Poverty Debate, edited by Angus Deaton and Valerie

Kozel: This book brings together the key papers in the Indian poverty debates, together with a new introduction that provides an overview and synthesis. The collection also contains some seminal papers that link the current debates to the earlier literature, as well as discussions of the issues in other countries. Many of the papers in this volume were first presented in Delhi in January 2002 at a workshop jointly organized by the Planning Commission and the World Bank.

Gulati and Narayanan (2002) glance at the impact of rice trade liberalization on poverty in different developing countries. This study measures the impact of liberalization on domestic production of rice and on prices of rice, using an NPC analysis, and finds that India – along with Thailand and Viet Nam – would be the main exporter of rice in the medium-to-long run in the post-liberalization period. On the other hand, they pressure the significance of looking at the delayed result of trade liberalization on agricultural income and employment.

The examination by **Berg and Krueger (2003)** focusing on econometric studies using cross-country or panel data and evidently find that honesty is a fairly vigorous reason of development. As Berg and Krueger (2003) inscribe, there are significant challenges coupled with identifying the impact of trade directness on growth, including the measures of openness, the prospect of turn around causation and the ability to control for factors correlated with both growth and openness. However,

the authors point to a number of studies that administer to get about these difficulties through the use of advanced econometric procedures, counting the use of influential variables.

Bigsten (2004) furthermore used firm level data from Africa (Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe) and discovered related indication suggesting that exporting enhances productivity. **Kraay (1999) and Blalock and Gertler (2004)** too found a positive impact of exporting on productivities for China and Indonesia, correspondingly. Lastly, **Mengistae and Pattillo (2002)** spotlight on exports and productivity in Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya) and discover that firms which export straight to foreign market are considerably more helpful than firms which do so by means of a domestic trade intermediary. As knowledge causes from exporting are considered to occur partly through the knowledge acquired from contacts with foreign customers and revelation to foreign competitors, the authors fight that these findings are reliable with the learning hypothesis.

Poverty and its Alleviation, edited by S.N. Misra: Poverty has become a global phenomenon. It is more serious in a developing country like India. Economic growth is often considered a panacea for the reduction of poverty. Accordingly more stress was given under Indian planning to accelerate the pace of economic growth. Growth has certainly helped for the reduction of poverty from 54.88% in 1973-74 to 26.10% in the year 1999-2001. Even then poverty has persisted in the country. The absolute number of population living below the poverty line has actually gone up over the years on account of the growth of population in the country. For that matter more direct intervention by the government as an agent of economic development through several poverty alleviation programmes to deal with the target group of beneficiaries

is considered a more desirable step. Several poverty alleviation programs beginning from Community Development Project to Swarnajayanti Swarozgar Yojana have been implemented with the express intention of lifting the BPL families to cross the poverty line. However, all these programmes have mixed results. The distributional impact of these programmes have benefited more the richer states than poor states indicating thereby a thorough search in efficiency of operation, delivery of the programmes and implementation of the schemes by persons and agencies in charge of implementation. The programmes have failed to sustain the poor for long, although they have provided only short term palliatives. One of the themes of 86th Annual Economic Conference of Indian Economic Association is Poverty and Sustainable Development. A large number of writers presenting the papers have tried to probe the problem from different angles. It consisted of 27 articles dealing with various aspects of poverty alleviation in India. Those aspects are grouped under four parts as follows: (a) Poverty and Poverty Alleviation Programmes, (b) Poverty and its Remedial Procedures (c) Approaches for Poverty Alleviation and (d) World Bank and Poverty alleviation. Provides guidelines to policy makers by identifying the short comings of policies adopted in the past regarding the perennial problem in India. **Poverty and Power, edited by John Cameron.** Delhi: Contains contribution on the fundamental causes of poverty in Asia, showing the variety of ways in which poverty is generated, reproduced, and deepened or reduced by the exercise of power. This fundamental idea of power is not confined to the actions of the situation, but is also used to evaluate the operations of market forces and institutions entrenched in the society. This study discusses the development experience of many countries in South and South-East Asia in a range of rural and urban employment activities.

Bhide, Shashanka and Aasha Kapur Mehta. Associates of Incidence and Leave from Persistent Poverty in Rural India: evidence from panel data. New Delhi: Chronic Poverty Research Centre and Indian Institute of Public Administration, by 2004. The study exercises panel data that longitudinally path 3,139 families in rural India to attempt to present an understanding of the characteristics of households that demonstrate mobility out of poverty and of those that merely stay poor. The next section of the paper presents a review of some of the panel data based literature on chronic poverty (based on Mehta and Bhide 2003). This offers a basis for the collection of changeables for the consequent econometric investigation.

Virmani, Arvind. Speeding up Development and Poverty Reduction: a Strategical Policy Framework for India's Development. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2004. 327 Pp. This book is based on policy papers on poverty written during the nineties at the Ministry of Finance. The fundamental purpose of economic policy is to engender unbiased economic growth and thus bringing the increased happiness of all citizens. The objective of these policy papers was to eliminate policy alterations that were encumbering growth and productivity and to initiate economic and institutional reforms that would accelerate the increase. The policy recommendations were formed by theory and empirical facts on the one hand, and by institutional/organizational and socio-political restrictions on the other. The eighteen theses included in this book include a wide picture: the new paradigm on which the reforms of 1991 were based and integrated policy framework that it entails; policies that have special importance for ensuring development with useful employment; macro-economic reform subject related to the economic situation and the external accounts; problems and policies relating to various sectors such as agriculture, industry, telecommunication, power and urban.

As noted by **Winters et al. (2004)** one of the most direct ways in which trade can impact on poverty is via the impact it has on wages, employment and profits from production (e.g. farmers). According to traditional trade theory, exporting will especially benefit the poor in developing countries. The **Heckscher-Ohlin model**, a foundation stone in traditional trade hypothesis, implies that countries, which are relatively copious in unqualified labour will have a relative benefit in labour intensive products.

In the extended running, the key in to the poverty alleviation is economic growth. As noted by **Winters et al. (2004)** in their review of trade liberalization and poverty, economic growth creates the resources to raise incomes, and even if “trickle-down” is insufficient to bring the benefits to the poor people, governments will have extent for tougher redistributive measures when income is higher and growing more rapidly. Exporting is an important engine for growth.

However, (**Winters et al. 2004**) concluded that in reality unskilled workers may not be the direct beneficiaries if trade is accompanied by skill-biased technical change (i.e. the adoption of more advanced technology as a result of increased foreign competition on the home or export market), which increases demand for skilled labour instead, or if strong endowments of mineral and agricultural resources lead to a stimulation of non-labour-intensive sectors.

M.Perumal 2004, in his Doctoral Studies, stated that on alleviation of Poverty in Tiruchirappalli was largely confined only the creation of social assets like Percolation of ponds, minor irrigation and other rural infrastructural facilities are highly useful as well as generation of further employment opportunities to the localities.

Singh N. (2004) concludes on the basis of her study that State commitment to and programs for, integrated rural development are necessary, but are insufficient by themselves to attain the desired results. An essential component is to involve the entire

village community in identifying its basic needs and in formulating and implementing specific development programs. Despite the existence of Panchayati Raj institutions, the actual for a state - society interface on development related issues are minimal.

With regard to India, experimental literature on trade–growth–poverty nexus is very much restricted. **Topalova (2005)** examines the differential impact of liberalization on poverty and inequality across Indian districts. She compares the poverty and inequality measures in the districts with industries that experienced greater liberalization to those whose industries remained largely protected. In the baseline specification, the district-level outcome of measures of poverty and inequality is taken as a function of the district's exposure to international trade. She arrives at the conclusion that lower levels of tariffs have been associated with significantly high levels of poverty (measured as the headcount ratio and poverty gap) for rural India. For the urban sector, however, no such significant relationship between trade liberalization and poverty was found. Likewise, she finds that there is no arithmetically considerable relationship between trade experience and inequality.

Van Biesebroeck (2005) finds compelling causal evidence in favour of both self selection and learning effects from exporting using data on manufacturing firms in nine African countries. He discovers that entering the export market consequently enjoys considerable increases in both the intensity and growth rate of productivity. The study work additional finds that half of the productivity crack between exporters and non- exporters is attributable to the ability of exporters to abuse economies of scale. Household firms are found to be controlled by the small size of local markets and the poor quality of contract enforcement, which makes development through trade recognition to domestic customers hazardous.

For development to be prolonged in the long run, productivity increases are compulsory. In the previous decade, an immense new literature using firm-level data to unswervingly test the impact of exporting on productivity and vice versa has emerged. **Wagner (2007)** concludes that these findings hold for developed as well as for developing countries. A greater part of studies locate that this is due to a self assortment of firms into exporting, where only the more creative firms are able to prevail over costs coupled with access into foreign markets. In comparison, there seems to be relatively little evidence that firms become more productive as a result of exporting. However, there are important exceptions found among developing countries.

Bakshi (2010) in her study emphasizes on the importance of household level data on income in the analysis of the nature and causes of poverty and income deprivation can not be ignored. Income surveys of household income in India revealed the presence of households with negative income due to losses made in agriculture. Average household consumption expenditure exceeded average household incomes. It was also observed that there is no regular source of all India data collected by the National Sample Survey or similar organisation on household incomes in India, rural or urban.

Vamanjor (2010) on the basis of her study has concluded that a thorough understanding and clear appreciation of the problems of anti-poverty programmes as well as genuine sympathy and concern for the rural poor are prerequisites for a successful implementation of the programmes. A strictly bureaucratic neutral approach to development may not be sufficient to ensure that rural poverty is eradicated. Effective decentralisation of power is necessary and Panchayat Raj institutions are closely associated with the programme. According to the author, the benefits under various schemes have largely gone to the richer section of the society who are already above or near the line of poverty rather than the poorest of the poor.

Shepherd and Haddad (2011) noted that no countries in the past 50 years have managed to sustain high levels of growth and significant increases in per capita incomes without greatly expanding imports and exports. Certainly, as demonstrated in a study by the World Bank (2009) the fastest growing countries are those that have lengthened their shares of global exports in goods. Economic theory offers many reasons as to why one would expect exporting to have a positive impact on long-term growth rates. In the nonexistence of exports, the growth of an economy is restricted by domestic demand. Admittance to larger markets permits individual producers to assist from economies of extent, reducing unit cost of production and increasing productivity, necessary for sustained economic growth. The argument of the impact of exports on growth is also intimately related to the wider empirical literature on trade honesty and growth.

McCaig (2011) did a study that directly and very convincingly tests the impact of increased market access to developed countries on poverty rates and wages is who examines the impact of the US-Vietnam mutual trade agreement employed in 2001. As the author makes it clear, the key alteration on the US side was to award Vietnam **Most Favoured Nation (MFN)** access to the US market instantaneously upon accomplishment of the agreement. To distinguish the immensity of tariff cuts in Vietnam on US imports were pointed over time, with the mainstream taking place three to four years after implementation. Hence, whereas the agreement was actually bilateral, the asymmetric timing of the tariff reductions allowed for a study of the impact of US tariff reductions unaided.

Narayanan (2011) finishes on the basis of his study, cash transfers portray a class of instruments through which beneficiaries are provided with purchasing power to attain definite goods quite than the goods themselves. There could also be overlapping

categories that are best portrayed as ‘cash-assisted kind’ relocates involving a transfer of cash or purchasing power, but one that controls its usage to the purchase of pre-specified commodities or services. She reviewed select empirical evidence from across the world on different kinds of transfers. There is a wide agreement that the relative efficiency of cash transfers, in whatsoever appearance, is highly context reliant. In-kind transfers make knowledge for a large class of food and health associated involvements. There also appears extent to use ‘cash-assisted kind’ transfers for agricultural inputs, for example fertilizers, in the type of vouchers. It would formulate sense to redraw the outlines of our contentions by clearly recognizing that both cash and in-kind transfers can take many, frequently overlapping, forms, and that it does not make sense to speak of cash transfers in basic terms. The middle ground, where cash transfers are seen to strengthen supply-end initiatives, offers the wealthiest possibilities for policy in India.

India’s experiments with social security measures can be traced back to the colonial period, with the initiation of famine relief measures in the late 19th century. Involving a combination of a public works programmes and the introduction of a rudimentary urban public distribution system, these measures, in response to the changing political economy, have since then been reworked and revamped in post-colonial India. Persistence of rural poverty despite a degree of economic growth and accompanying rural unrest has been a critical driver of the initiation of further social welfare programmes, particularly since the mid-1960s. Moreover, the failure to produce increases in productive employment has been balanced by a sequence of governmental measures that look for to make available a degree of social protection for the economically disqualified. Between 1999–2000 and 2004–05, “formal” employment

that ensures access to social security benefits and a degree of employment security accounted for less than 10% of the total employment in India and has additional decrease since the commencement of liberalising reforms from the 1990s (**Papola 2013; Sood, Nath and Ghosh 2014**).

Dutta, Murgai, Ravallion, Walle (2012) conclude on the basis of their study that the demand for work on MGNREGS tends to be higher in poorer states. This emerges to replicate the scheme's integrated 'self targeting' mechanism, whereby non-poor people find work on the scheme less eye-catching than do poor people. However, actual participation rates in the scheme are not any higher in poorer states where it is needed the most. The reason for this inconsistency lies in the disparities in the degree to which the employment guarantee is respected. Rationing is widespread, but distant more so in some of the underprivileged states. The poor charge to some extent fewer well when it comes to the total number of days of work they administer to get on the scheme. While the distribution of work throughout the local level rationing procedure is not operational against the poor, there are obviously many poor people who are not getting help because the employment guarantee is not in operation approximately wherever. Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu could be counted as exceptions, where 80% or more of those who want work got work.

The National Planning Committee in 1936 under Nehru has made an economic review and recognized that "there was lack of food, of clothing, of housing and of every other essential requirement of human existence". Alongside this consideration, the Committee proclaimed that the development policy purpose should be to "ensure an adequate standard of living for the masses, in other words, to get rid of the terrible poverty of the people". In the direction of this ending, the Committee described goals

for the total population in terms of nutrition (concerning a balanced diet of 2400 to 2800 calories per matured worker), clothing (30 yards per capita for a year) and housing (100 sq. ft per capita) (**Ravi, 2013**). There has been no standardized determination of poverty in India. The Planning Commission of India has accepted the Tendulkar Committee report which says that 33% of people in India live below the Poverty line (**Jay, 2013**). The usefulness and sustainability of pro-poor growth development is conversely, clearly dependent upon whether an enabling atmosphere exists for the realization of purchasing power and fundamental capabilities like the potential of being free from hunger, ill health and illiteracy for the poor and the underprivileged. Employment development, together in terms of quantity and quality, in divisions which are more labour-intensive is serious for a pro-poor growth process (**CDHR, 2005**).

Liu And Barrett (2013) concluded in their study that the self targeting design of the MGNREGS leads to greater rates of self selection into the programme by poorer and disadvantaged (SC/ST) households, as reflected in statistically important negative relationship between MGNREGS job seeking and household per capita expenditures nationwide and in virtually every state. At least five states performance is truly exemplary, clearly signaling that the MGNREGS can be effectively deployed to attract, employ and improve the well being of poor rural households. But half of India's states struggle to avoid high rates and regressive patterns of administrative rationing of MGNREGS jobs to which the poor have a legal right.

Anand (2014) has concluded in his study that all the wage employment programmes in India from the past 4 decades have not proven highly successful largely due to their inability to present adequate employment as per the insist, at the minimum

wages, inside the edge of the villages. He also observed that poor quality assets are created due to lack of proper identification and planning of work. Participation of local villagers in Gram Sabha is very low, due to which the local needs are not properly identified. Lack of account for the quality and sustainability of assets was seen. The author also observed that interstate variation in MGNREGP data shows that the average spending is higher in smaller and poorer states and lower in economically richer states.

Chilumula (2014) talks about how the low attendance in Gram Sabha meetings suggests limited participation of the respondents in the local political sphere. Therefore, as 2 of the goals of the MNNREGS are to empower the people by implementing a rights based Act and through grassroots democracy, this finding further suggests a need for the MGNREGS in the study area to encourage political participation in matters that concern the livelihoods of the local people. According to the author, a challenge faced by the respondents in the implementation of the MGNREGS was a general lack of awareness about the Act. Being unconscious of their rights people are deprived of the possibility of being incorporated in and taking benefit of the rights that are beneficial to them to promote from rights, people must be more attentive of these rights that are provided to them.

Kabra (2014) states that based on loans taken from micro finance institutions (MFI), the income of people increased up to 40%. The researcher has concluded that MFI's are really helpful in poverty alleviation and people's saving rate has also increased ranging between 10 to 40% and people use these savings especially to meet the expenses for education, food security, medical and other emergencies.

Kali (2014) concludes on the basis of his research that villages closer to managerial centre, educational institutes are progressive in tenures of social development. Literacy level, general awareness of people about education, women development in terms of maternal and child mortality define measures of social development. Locational advantages play a major role in defining social development. Villages positioned in the inter district boundary also have high infrastructure development for catering the need of man and material. Village's nearness to district capital exhibits high levels of social development.

Ratnam (2014) in her book opined that some of the important defects noticed by the researcher's field study regard to the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) was as follows: The first aspect is the defective selection procedure of beneficiaries. In fact there is no thorough study of the aptitude of the candidates at the time of selection. The second element is the lack of involvement on the part of trainees or inadequate motivation to install confidence in them. Thirdly, the beneficiaries ignorance of the economic factor. The youths selected under the scheme do not study the economic viability of the projects they choose. Generally they select trades which have no economic viability. Fourthly, the infrastructural facilities for training are not upto the mark. Fifthly, there is a lack of coordination amongst the district industries centers, banks and training institutions in carrying out various programmes of rural development which need an integrated effort of all agencies concerned.

Agriculture maintains to account for the bulk of employment combination and comprises a large number of marginal landholders who merge self employment with waged work to meet their livelihood prerequisites. Rapid reductions in the national income share for the agricultural sector has not been matched by corresponding reductions in the workforce employed in agriculture, reflected in the persistence of

rural poverty. Though unemployment rates are not too high, under employment continues to prevail. The Annual Employment Unemployment Survey, 2013–14, showed that the unemployment rate was 4.9% (Labour Bureau 2014). However, among those in the labour force, only 60.5% could find employment for the entire 12 months.

Employment intensification throughout public works programmes, maintain throughout subsidies and the promotion/safeguard of various kinds of self employment such as handloom weaving improvements in the PDS and social security pensions for the marginalised are key constituents of such social protection measures initiated in India. The Constitution of India does not ensure a judicially enforceable fundamental right to work. However, the right is a part of the directive principles of the Constitution, which provide guidelines for the government to frame policies. Though they cannot be implemented sensibly, they allocate for the formulation of laws that can, in turn, be made implementable.

The MGNREGA, Right to Education Act and the National Food Security Act are examples of possibilities envisaged in the directive principles to ensure a degree of social protection, and how that can be translated into enforceable rights (**Harriss 2013; Ruparelia 2013; Mooij 2014; Jenkins and Manor 2017**).

Public works programmes in India enclose an extended olden times. Amongst them, the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), run by the Maharashtra government from 1972, is the the majority prevalent and nearby to the MGNREGA in terms of a rights based establishment. While most other programmes had a shelf life of no more than a few years, this programme was reconstituted into a rights based entitlement and continued for 20 years, fascinating the consideration of both policymakers and the academic community (Dev 1996; Hirway and Terhal 1994;

Patel 2006; Jadhav 2006; Joshi and Moore 2000). Originally launched as a drought relief programme in the early 1970s, it was soon rescaled as an antipoverty programme and granted a statutory basis through a law passed in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 1977.

While some scholars view this as a poor substitute for proper land reforms and entrenchment of the interests of the rural landed elites, it was also seen as an empowering implement that unfastened spaces for staking maintain among the rural poor. However, such programmes were not without pitfalls. The Maharashtra EGS refused in terms of scope and stipulate over time. **Moore and Jadhav (2006)** recognized the loss of political concentration due to shifts in patterns of political power and “bureaucratic suppression” of demand by routinising accomplishment, as the two most important factors behind the refuse. This also presented possibilities for corruption and rent in quest of, for occurrence, adding fabricated names to the rolls, paying workers less than the stipulated rates or allowing poor quality of infrastructure (Hirway and Terhal 1994), discrimination based on caste identities and landed elites using this programme to access labour to work on their lands (**Patel 2006**). Many of these examinations have fed into improvements established into the MGNREGA.

The MGNREGA, estimated to cost 1% of the country’s GDP (**Dreze 2011**), was passed in Parliament in September 2005 and implemented in a phased manner from 2006. The Act guarantees a minimum of 100 days of employment for rural households annually, with a state-specific fixed minimum wage. Starting with 200 of the most backward districts, it was extended to 130 more districts within a year and then encompassed all the remaining districts by 2008 (Ministry of Rural Development

2012). The Act also prescribes the nature of work and its hierarchy of priorities, as follows:

- i. *water conservation and water harvesting;*
- ii. *drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);*
- iii. *irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;*
- iv. *provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) or below poverty line (BPL) families or to the beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of GoI or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008;*
- v. *renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;*
- vi. *land development;*
- vii. *flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;*
- viii. *rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and*
- ix. *any other work which may be notified by the central government in consultation with the state government.*

A foremost analysis levelled against MGNREGA is the insufficient prominence on work completion with less than half of the work being completed in most of the states. While the employment dimension of the Act is seen as a reasonable success, outcomes of the asset creation objective have therefore been mixed (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India 2012). Thus, it has often been criticised for merely transferring money without creating assets. Criticisms notwithstanding, recent studies on this count (**Narayanan 2016; Ranaware et al 2015; Khera 2016**) state

that while the initial emphasis was more on job creation, over time, it shifted to asset creation. This has been propelled by two policy moves by the government; first an expansion of the list of works that can be undertaken under the Act including work on private lands, and second, encouraging convergence works. Convergence refers to the mixture of MGNREGA programmes with other government programmes to generate benefits. The initiative, as Narayanan (2016) pointed out, has led to the creation of new rural livelihood options, improved productivity in agriculture and, importantly, expanded water related infrastructure through a range of measures. A study conducted by the Indian Institute of Science in four states, using assessments of ecological, socioeconomic and physical indicators such as groundwater, soil and organic carbon and biomass estimation and household surveys, demonstrated that assets created through MGNREGS work on water and land development have helped improve groundwater levels, increase availability of water for irrigation, increased areas under irrigation and enhanced the availability of drinking water for human beings and domestic animals **(Esteaves et al 2013)**.

Findings caught from the research in Maharashtra disclose the significance of assets created through MGNREGA for agriculture, dietary diversity and diversification of economic doings into horticulture and pisciculture as well as improved irrigation and drinking water amenities **(Ranaware et al 2015)**. Fascinatingly, although there are models of asset creation, such as the formation of dry wells in Jharkhand, no single state has all together witnessed tough employment generation, asset creation and GP producing demand (interview with key informant, March 2016).

Varghese (2016) in her study observed that 48% respondents said that there had been a definite improvement in the status of villages because of the poverty alleviation programmes as the villages have been provided with various facilities, this

has resulted in the changing the status of the village, basic amenities have increased and the villages have developed, 86% confirmed that there has been improvement in health because of these programmes. 65.2% reported an improvement in transportation facilities. But 66% have denied increase of employment opportunities. There is in general a disinterested attitude of the representatives of the Gram Panchayat. It was also observed that rural people are not curious towards poverty alleviation programme because of the inactive role of Gram Panchayat.

Kaur (2016) affirms that an analysis of government disbursement and income of Rajasthan for 1970-71 to 2013-14 shows that mutually expenditure and revenue of Rajasthan moved in a racing bike with microeconomic situation of the country, it was as well found that capital expenditure on economic services has been on the refuse while social service has been on increasing. It is indicative of the fact that the state government's capacity to generate income from productive activities would fall in the long run. It was also observed by the author that expenditure on revenue accounts has substantially increased over the years, particularly after the implementation of the Vth pay commission in the state.

Rajakumar (2017), in his study of India's rural sector states that the fact that poverty alleviation was a driving objective of government policies in the post independence period is widely known and acclaimed; the progress achieved has also been commendable. Rural poverty ratio to urban poverty ratio has gone up implying that urban poverty is falling faster than rural poverty. And also, percentage of rural poor in the country's total poor remains steadier, particularly during the period marked by a stupendous growth. Reduction in urban poverty is faster than that of rural poverty and rural poor continue to account for about 81% of the poor of the country.

This is not to undermine the strides made in alleviating poverty in the country; rather this indicates failings in reducing rural poverty compared to success achieved in combating urban poverty.

Mohapatra and Mathew (2017) concluded on the basis of their study that, a historical summary of rural development priorities show that rural improvement policies, at least since the 1980s, have focus squarely on extenuating the effects of poverty through social protection and livelihoods endorsement with no sufficiently addressing the conditions that make rural areas particularly susceptible to market failure. Deficiencies in programme design and implementation, poor systems of transparency and accountability, targeting inefficiency and leakages, which further contributes to the inability of government spending to achieve intended outcomes.

Raghuram (2017) in his study on issues in Rural Infrastructure development states that the Central Govt's spending on rural infrastructure during 2000-12 was over 3 lakh crore, of which rural roads had the highest share at 28.9%. The role of rural infrastructure is critical as India's rural economy transitions from an agriculture led to a non farm economy. Indeed, government spending on infrastructure has a more significant and lasting impact on poverty reduction than government outlay on fuel, food and other subsidies. He also states that infrastructure also needs to be viewed in a holistic sense, keeping in view the underlying need of the beneficiaries and scope of coordination across stake holders including govt. departments.

Mathew (2017) concludes on the basis of his study of rural enterprises in India that, unlike in many of the industrially advanced economies, India does not have an effective monitoring system for the unorganized sector, though the contribution of unorganized manufacturing and services to the GDP is significantly high. On the

credit front, the usage of innovative approaches, such as life cycle and value chain approach, necessitates such monitoring both at the macro and firm level. Changes towards public and private initiatives require as its sine qua non strong economic governance system. Despite laudable achievements relating to Panchayati Raj, the country is yet to move towards local economic governance.

Bohra (2019) in his study of financial inclusion for inclusive growth in Rajasthan, talks about how access to affordable financial services, principally credit creates livelihood opportunities by employing and empowering the poor. Financial inclusion is an emerging priority strategy for officials in developing countries. Financial inclusion was described by the author as the process in which there is an availability of financial services to each citizen at an affordable price. It results in significant improvement in the quality of life including standard of living. It is the program that helps the poor households to avail the financial services and pull out of poverty.

Bhattacharya, Mohit and Prabhat Datta. Anti-Poverty Programme Evaluation.

This study looks at the anti-poverty programme in the fisheries sector as a complex set of activities involving the grassroots Panchayat institutions and the local banking agencies, government's own field organization dealing with fisheries development and the beneficiaries' reactions and responses to the schemes and its operational nuances including work flow analysis of the long winding procedure relating to input (loan) delivery,. Drawing on earlier researches, the researchers have also paid due attention to the socioeconomic "environment" of the project in terms of villages social structure and economy within which the beneficiaries live and the projects are embedded.

Chakravarti, Ashok. Aid, Foundations and Improvement: new approaches to growth, governance and poverty: Using the latest empirical findings on aid and

growth, this book reveals how good governance can be achieved by radically restructuring the international aid architecture. If aid programmes are aimed away from so called poverty reduction measures and play a more forceful role in political and institutional reform, aid can truly be made an effective instrument. The volume is organized into seven chapters. The current introduction chapter continues with a conversation of the motivation of aid and gives a quantitative outline. The second chapter presents a discussion of the modern growth literature to facilitate the highlights what is now established as being the determinants of development, as these must essentially become the necessary components of any successful development approach. Such a framework is necessary in order to understand why aid has failed and how it can play a more effective role in future development.

Gaur, K.D., et. al. Reflections on anti-poverty programmes. New Delhi: Despite the four and a half decade of plan implementation, poverty in India remains one of the gigantic problems. The development myth of Indian planners and policy makers was falsified in the sense that the fruits of development had not percolated the lower level of Indian society. Realizing the backwardness of rural people many rural development programmes were started by the government after independence for eradication of rural poverty and to improve their living conditions. But these programmes have failed to achieve their objective in totality and did not succeed in removing poverty and unemployment and in creating the production assets. Thus poverty, unemployment and unequal distribution of wealth continue to be the major problems which have been demanding complete attention of planners and policy makers. Different approaches were spelt out in various plans but basic objectives remained untouched for ensuring growth with equalities and social justice, self reliance, improved efficiency and productivity ultimately resulting in poverty and less employment. The

problems, living cases beneficiaries under various schemes and structured exercises based on primary data have been incorporated.

Gupta, S.P. Structural Dimensions of Poverty in India: Deals with both theoretical and empirical aspects of Indian poverty. The difficulties intrinsic in conceptualization in addition to different theories and ideologies of poverty have been discussed in detail. A variety of establishes of poverty and their appropriateness form an imperative area of enquiry of the manuscript. Also concerns by means of the observations by the poor, of themselves, of their lives, and of their positions in the civilization.

Handbook of Poverty in India: Perceptions, Policies, and Programmes, edited by R. Radhakrishna and Shovan Ray: While providing a chronological account of the occurrences, drifts, and determinants of poverty, the booklet analyses: most important policies and programmes in the post reforms, self employment, and public distribution systems; important legislative and other proposals taken by the government; institutional interferences such as employment security, reprieve measures, food security, land reforms that focus on intensificating the base of the poor, furthering human development, and authorizing helpless groups; public expenditure on social services and poverty alleviation programmes; rural banking and microcredit functions.

Showcasing the work of some of the foremost scholars in development economics and focusing on key social issues in the post-reform era, this handbook is required reading for students, policy planners, and researchers of development. It will also be a valuable guide for sociologists, activists, and aid agencies working on social and economic development.

Jain, T.L. Poverty in India: An Economic Analysis. New Delhi: Reject the cultural and sociological explanations of poverty in favour of economic analysis. It

estimates the proportion of the poor and the intensity of their poverty in India and all the states for their rural and urban areas.

Kamble, N.D. Poverty within Poverty: A Study of the Weaker Sections in a Deccan village: one of the most striking experiences of the planning efforts in India has been that the economically diffident sections and economically backward people in both developed and backward regions have gained tiny. Social segregation and oppression contributed a lot in perpetuating the inequalities. So extended as social segregation and discrimination maintains to subsist poverty will continue to dog the oppressed like a shadow. Even among the poor, the worst hits are those who are socially under privileged and the poor. Therefore, from the social and economic justice point the poorest need to be given priority. Unfortunately, the poorest become the first casualty in the event of natural or human made calamities.

Kohli, Atul. The State and Poverty in India: the politics of Reform: Focuses attention on the nature of ruling political parties as an important factor influencing the success or failure of redistributive and benefit the political visions in a democratic entrepreneurial setting. Comparing the three state level Indian governments of the late 70s: Communist ruled West Bengal, Karnataka was under the Congress Party and Uttar Pradesh under the Janata Party. Comparing these in terms of their achievement in redistributing agricultural land and generating employment for the rural poor, the author argues coherently that well organised, left of center parties in government like that in West Bengal are the most efficient in implementing transformations.

Kumar, B. Planning, Development and Poverty Alleviation: A 21st Century Perspective: The Indian economy has undergone basic structural and directional changes during nearly four decades of economic planning. The post independence

economic history of the country can be rightly divided into three eras. The Nehru era was devoted for preparing anchor sheet for growth and blending of mixed, planned and socialist ideas into a unified working system. The era of Smt. Indira Gandhi saw economy maturing and gaining new heights. Rajiv Gandhi era opened a new panoramic vista vision before the nation. The Seventh Plan is intended to make a bridge between 20th and 21st century India. The nation is allured towards a new horizon of peace and prosperity. The present volume contains not only updated facts and trends but also recapitulates the progress made so far as well as the challenges facing the country.

Kurien, C.T. Poverty, Planning and Social Transformation. New Delhi:

The central theme of this book is that all development efforts within the existing property relations and with the kind of distribution of resources can only ensure the growing prosperity of the few and the continuing melancholy of the several. A major section of the book is devoted to an analysis of that not properly understood dynamics of development. Its roots are traced to the colonial times when the beginnings of a certain kind of social transformation were laid, and which has gathered momentum since independence and the launching of planned development. It is shown that mass poverty must be viewed as the by product of that continuing and accelerating process, and that, therefore, its eradication can be achieved only by arresting that process. Hence, what is needed for the eradication of poverty is not more planning, but a different kind of planning leading to a radical restructuring of the socio-economic system itself. The concluding chapter of the book outlines the major contours of an alternative approach to planning and social transformation which are necessary to set in the processes for the eradication of mass poverty.

Mehta, Aasha Kapur. Multidimensional Poverty in India: District Level Estimates. New Delhi: The article tries to discover chronic poverty at the district level by using multidimensional pointers that reflect determined deficiency, for example illiteracy, infant mortality, low levels of agricultural production and poor infrastructure.

Mishra, S.N. Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Gram Panchayats Analyses empirically as to how the contribution of Gram Panchayats plays an effectual role in abolition of poverty in rural India. With the help of several tools of empirical study, the study finds out certain bottlenecks which come in the way of effective implementation of poverty alleviation programmes and finally, derived from surveys it provides certain policy recommendations which may confirm quite helpful in eradicating poverty from the geography.

Murthy, Nirmala, et. al. How healthy do India's social service agendas serve the underprivileged? This literature review was initiated to fill the research gap on how well social service programs serve India's poor. The study finds that India's social services were used relatively little by the poor whether they were programs for the general public (such as education), programs targeted to the poor (welfare and social security), or programs meant especially to help the poor (nutrition). The physical condition and education of the poor has enhanced but not as much for the population as an entire. Children's nutritional status has changed little in the last 20 years. Legislation to protect the poor cannot be enforced. Further it finds that reaching India's poor calls for greatly improved social service delivery systems, better targeting of the poor, more coordination between agencies, policies aimed at income generation, and more contribution of the poor and of non-governmental institutions.

Nayyar, Rohini. Planning for the Development of Backward Districts: The Planned development in India has been based on the perception of ensuring balanced regional development. Given the extent and diversity of the country this was a significant intention in the planning exercise. The transference of funds to the states was based on a formula that gave weightage to population and income levels so as to build in fairness in central support to the states. The paper argues that decentralized development and planning is required at the district and subdistrict levels to ensure participation of all areas and communities in the process of development.

The Government has changed schemes to covenant with the problem of 'backward districts' characterized in different ways, depending on the origin of backwardness. A multiple index encompassing social, economic and physical indicators of development may also be unwieldy and might still leave problems unsettled. Therefore, it is best to adopt specific issues based on local situation, for battle. The Constitutional Amendment Act presents a suitable framework for decentralized planning and development. With regard to 29 articles, designated local bodies/panchayats are accountable for planning and implementation of programmes of economic growth with social honesty. Through the establishment of DPCs, district plans are to be organized from below, coherencing the priorities and felt the needs of the local people. As a result, district as an element of planning and development is an authenticity at present. Conversely, it is very much essential that line departments work under the generally supervision of the panchayats.

Nayyar, Rohini. Rural Poverty in India: An Analysis of Interstate Discrepancies presents a methodical dimension of poverty in rural India on a state wise basis, and analyses the issues underlying the pragmatic interstate differences. Covering the

period 1960-61 to 1983-84, the data provide estimates of rural poverty, both absolute and relative, based on alternative concepts and criteria. The author uses cross section and time-series evidence to highlight differences across space and changes over time. The relationships between poverty and malnutrition, disease and morbidity, and the inadequacy of health and educational facilities are also discussed. The living conditions of agricultural workers, who form the rural poor, are also examined. Evaluates some of the major programmes launched by the government to undertake the poverty problem.

Need for new Strategies to Eradicate Poverty, edited by J.L. Singh and K.D. Gaur: Poverty is both widespread and intensive and intrinsically related to socio-cultural, sociopolitical and socio-economic factors which indicate the contemporary ideologies and policies followed by a society. After independence, India adopted a model of planned economic development to eliminate the poverty of its masses. This has shown some importance as far as general economic activities and rising of per capita income are concerned. But facts remain that the problem of poverty has not been solved so far despite planned efforts spanning over four and a half decades. An attempt has been made to examine the extent of poverty at macro level.

A critical appraisal of the government policies and programmes for eradication of poverty and rural development at various levels has also been attempted. A new approach i.e. to coordinate local self-government especially Panchayat Raj institutions to eradicate poverty and rural development has been attempted.

The Poor in a Hostile Society: Glimpses of Changing Poverty Scenario in India, edited by V.M. Rao brings together two set of studies prepared by scholars having intimate understanding of the recent and emerging poverty scenario in India. The eight state-level studies included in the book provide insights into processes

leading to sharp differentiation among the poor within and across states. The studies also bring out the diverse situations in which different groups of poor would find themselves in the coming years. The implication is that the policies towards the poor have to be sensitive to area-cum-group-specific characteristics of the groups and of the social milieu in which they are situated. This theme is pursued further in the three policy studies covering measures and programmes critical for eradication of poverty. The policy studies show persistent weaknesses in the tasks of making optimum use of land and water resources, providing infrastructural support for broad based and poor-friendly growth and building up participatory institutions to bring the poor into the mainstream.

A report given by **Raghav Gaiha & Vani S. Kulkarni** works on Money Vs Happiness in **The Hindu dated on 18th February 2021** in the open page stated as follows, The question whether the rich are more happy with their lives is often taken for decided, although surveys, like the Gallup World Poll, show that the relationship between biased well being and income is often pathetic, except in low-income countries in Africa and South Asia. Researcher Daniel Kahneman and his team, for instance, report that the association between household income and accounted life satisfaction or happiness with life typically sorts from 0.15 to 0.30. There are a few plausible reasons. First of all, growth in income typically has a momentary effect on individuals' reported life satisfaction, as they acclimatize to material goods. Second, relative income, sooner than the level of income, influences well being earning more or less than others appears larger than how much one earns. Third, however average life happiness in countries tends to increase with GDP per capita at low levels of income, there is a small increase in life satisfaction once GDP per capita surpasses

\$10,000 (in purchasing power parity). This research studies the relationships between subjective well-being, which is narrowly described to focus on economic well-being in India, and deviations of income, based on the only group survey in India Human Development Survey (IHDS).

CITATIONS FROM M.PHIL (DESSERTATION) AND Ph.D THESES

- 1) Sathyabama & Dr.R.Veerasekaran (1990), Studies on IRDP and its Impact among the rural people in Thanjavur District largely reveals that it is a boon to the rural elites in improving their Socio-Economic Conditions.
- 2) G.Kesavan & K.Nagaraj (1991), summarized major findings of the TRYSEM programme in Composite Thanjavur District determined the need for implementing poverty alleviation programmes for improving their economic conditions.
- 3) M.K.Geetha & M.Perumal (1999), studies on the poverty alleviation programmes in Tiruchirappalli District is lagging the implementation process and the absence of social auditing in this programme.
- 4) Silambuselvi & M.Perumal (2000), outlined the importance of the anti-poverty programmes and programme and implementation in Tiruchirappalli District shown that 1/3rd of the population enjoyed the benefits of the ongoing programmes.
- 5) M.L.Santhakumari (2000), in her doctoral research in Daishinakannada of Karnataka state emphasized the implementation mechanism of poverty alleviation programmes and suggested certain recommendations for the improvement of the ongoing programmes.

- 6) G.Ravikumar (2014), in his doctoral work embodied on small farmers' development agencies in Tiruchirappalli District clearly summarized that the need for rural development programmes and changing delivery mechanism on the ongoing programmes.
- 7) P.Selvamani (2017), in her doctoral work on functioning system of MGNREGP in Tiruchirappalli District clearly mentioned and concluded that the existing programme must be extended to all the rural spheres with more mandays in generation of the employment opportunities.

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA