

# A Critical Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programs of Government of India

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## ABSTRACT

*Government of India and state governments have launched many poverty alleviation programs to remove poverty from the country. It is helpful to develop the financial position of the people below poverty line. These programs help to create employment opportunities in the society. In this paper alleviation has been made to find the implementation and impact of poverty removal policies launched by Indian government. The main object of my research is to know the various policies launch by the government for removal of poverty as well as their impact on people (BPL) and on employment sector. For this I have used statistical tools like percentage analysis, Rank analysis, Chi-square analysis, T-test. There is association between anti-poverty policies across economic and social development as well as employment. Furthermore, a theoretical model of policies launch in India developed in this study will help to provide a useful framework for future research regarding policies making by the government for removing poverty and its impact on economic development as well as improvement in employment.*

**Keywords:** BPL, Poverty alleviation, government programs

## Introduction

Government of India and the state governments have been implementing several programs (IRDP, JRY etc.) for eradication of poverty in India. While the objectives of these programs may be commendable, they are based on a belief that spending of money is in itself a necessary and sufficient condition for poverty alleviation. This belief under-plays the role of non-monetary policies and the impact they have on the lives of the people. It has been the experience of many grass root workers that often certain government policies harm the poor much more than any benefit that accrues to them through money-oriented schemes like the IRDP.

## Research Objectives

1. To know the various policies launch by the government for removal of poverty
2. To know the impact of these policies on Indian's poor citizen
3. To know the impact of various policies on employment sector

## Research Methodology

The research is based on primary and secondary data collection methods and the research type is descriptive. A structured questionnaire will be designed to gather information for primary data and for secondary, data-internet, books and websites; previous dissertations/research papers/marketing journals/magazines/text etc will be used. A five point multi item liker t scale (1- strongly agree and 5- strongly disagree.) will be used for the study the research will be conducted in different states of India It will involve gathering of information from the people who belong to BPL (Below Poverty Line). Convenience sampling method will be used to get the responses from target population. Sample size of 500 (working and non working) respondents in the age group 18 to 65 year will be taken for the survey. To analyze the data, statistical tools will be used: percentage analysis, Rank analysis, Chi-square analysis, T-test.

## Hypothesis

1. H1 - HA: There is positive association between anti-poverty policies and socio- economic development.

2. H2 – HA: There is positive association between anti-poverty policies and employment.

### Research Contribution

This research paper aims to provide a better understanding of the application of poverty alleviation schemes by the government and their impact on people (BPL) and rising of employment in India. Understanding poverty alleviation schemes can assist government body of policies makers when they develop strategies and enable them to launch most suitable schemes that are helpful to remove poverty from our country. Furthermore, a theoretical model of policies launch behavior in India developed in this study will help to provide a useful framework for future research regarding policies making by the government for removing poverty and its impact on economic development as well as improvement in employment situation.

### Review of Literature

**According from Dr. M. Sreedhar:** The goal of poverty alleviation program should not merely at the increasing of the income level of individual, household or group but generally marginalized in the development process of the country. The country cannot claim economic growth when sections of the people are marginalized to the periphery of the society. Poverty, therefore, is a complex phenomenon of many 77 dimensions but not merely the economic dimension. So, the government should provide better development program facilities, so that people living below poverty line can improve their livelihood. It also suggests that Poverty alleviation programs should also take up the issue of poverty from the social and economic perspectives.

**According from C.A.K. Yesudian:** The link between ignorance and poverty and ill health and poverty are well-established. There are diseases of poverty such as malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and malnutrition. Having fallen ill due to poverty, the poor do not have the resources to seek quality health care, for which he/she has to borrow money for treatment. Indebtness due to hospitalization leading to poverty has been well documented. Poverty therefore is a complex phenomenon of many dimensions not merely the economic dimension. Poverty alleviation programs should address the issue of poverty from broader social and economic perspectives.

### Analysis and Discussion

In the data analysis there is classification and Frequency of different demographic profile like economic and social development statement. Chi-square test, T- test, helps to understand the relation between different demographic factors, economic & socio development, job section. From the cross tabulation of different factors I make the relation then apply the chi-square test on the basis of the test result it come to know the Association or No association among different factors.

#### (A) Chi-Square Test

##### Hypothesis 1

HO: There is no association between anti-poverty policies and economic and Social development.

HA: There is association between anti-poverty policies and economic and Social development.

**Table 1**

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-square	11.39	4	0.0149
Likelihood Ratio	14.87	3	0.0083
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.22	1	0.0117
N of Valid Cases	68	-	-

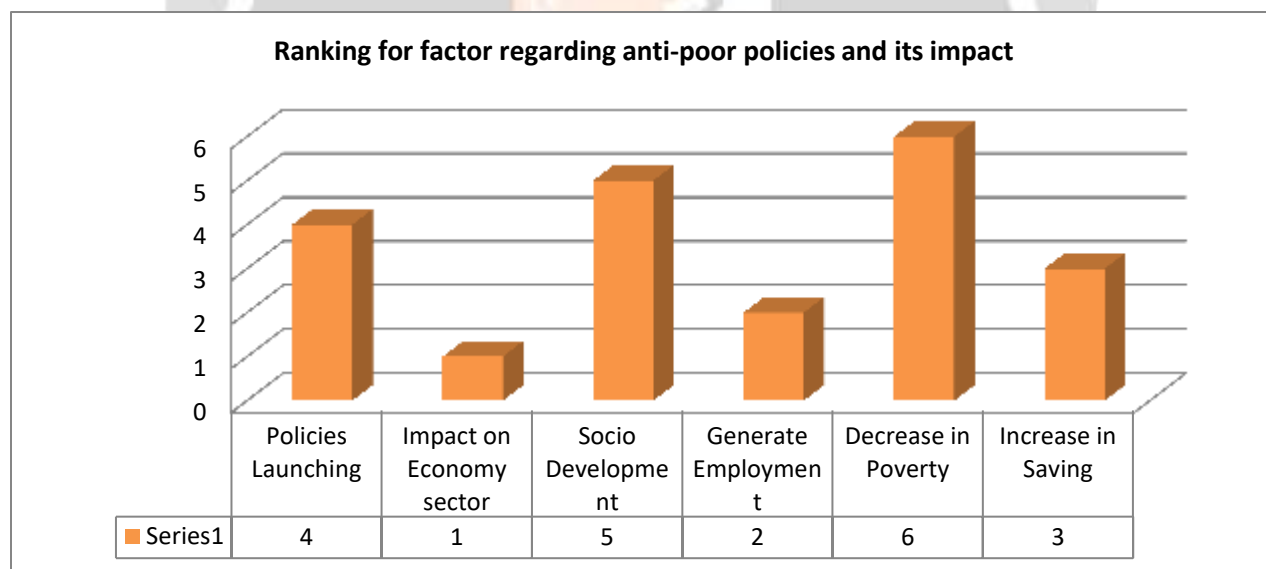
Inference: The above HO: is Rejected (chi-square with 2 degree of freedom=11.39, p=.0149).

There is association between anti-poverty policies and economic and social development.

**(B) Ranking for factor regarding anti-poor policies and its impact****Table 2**

Serial No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	WAS	Rank
Factor	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	-	-
Policies Launching	37	11	8	6	10	2	1	5	4.39	4
Impact on Economy sector	6	22	16	20	9	4	5	3	7.34	1
Socio Development	2	6	19	4	9	27	10	16	3.28	5
Generate Employment	3	15	12	18	11	7	8	3	6.89	2
Decrease in Poverty	15	10	8	19	18	8	6	2	3.06	6
Increase in Saving	20	14	8	10	14	15	9	2	5.67	3

Inference: The Table 2 gives the distribution of the respondent according to the ranking of the factor regarding anti-poor policies and its impact..... Impact on Economy sector 1st ,2nd for Generation of Employment, 3rd for Increase in Saving, 4th for Policies Launching, 5th for Socio Development, 6th for Decrease in Poverty.

**(C) T-Test****Hypothesis 2**

HO : There is association between anti-poverty policies and employment

HA: There is no association between anti-poverty policies and employment

**Table 3**

Levine's Test for Equality of Variance s			t-test for Equality of Means		
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Equal variances assumed	3.84	0.06	1.48	68	0.19

Inference: The above HO : is Accepted, ( $p=.19 > .06$ ,  $t= 1.48$ ).

There is positive association between anti-poverty policies and employment.

## Results and Findings

- Anti-poor policies of government of India succeed approximately 76% to remove poverty.
- Government policies helped to improve economic and socio level of people belong to below poverty line group.
- It generates new employment in different sector.
- according to the
- According to the ranking of the factor regarding anti-poor policies and its impact..... Impact on Economy sector 1st, 2nd for Generate Employment, 3rd for Increase in Saving, 4th for Policies Launching, 5th for Socio Development, 6th for Decrease in Poverty.
- There is association between anti-poverty policies and economic and social development.
- There is association between anti-poverty policies and employment.

## Conclusion

Finally, all policies regarding alleviation of poverty from the country that be launched by the government are very helpful to build up strong financial platform for the people who belong from Below Poverty Line group. These schemes also give major contribution to raise employment in the society. The reforms also lay stress on transparency, making information about the programs public at the village level, and on the importance of physical, financial, and social audits. In future, government should be requiring launching better schemes on zero balance rates to alleviation poverty from the society.

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