

VAKRATUNDA PRABANDHAN

An E-Magazine of IBM

Editorial Board

Patron

Prof. S.C. Jain
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor
Mangalayatan University

Advisors

Brig.(Dr.) P.S. Siwach
Prof. Surat Singh
Prof. Hemant Agrawal
Prof. Abdul Wadood Siddiqui

Editor

Prof. Abhay Kumar

Associate Editors

Dr. Rinku Raghuvanshi
Dr. Sidharth Jain
Mr. Anubhav Sony

Student Editors

Mr. Prashant Kumar
Ms. Sukanya Raghuvanshi
Ms. Lincey Thomas

Contents

Sr.No.	Title of Articles and Name of Contributors
1.	Alcoholism, Anger, Rage, Human Rights and Peace Education By- <i>*Mr. Anubhav Sony</i> <i>Mr. Ashish Srivastava</i> <i>Mrs. Unnati Jadaun</i> Institute of Business Management, Mangalayatan University, Aligarh.
2.	Celebration of Sadbhawna Diwas at IBM on August 20, 2016.
3.	Guest Lecture in IBM By- <i>Dr. SitaVanka</i>
4.	Problem of Poverty: An Analysis in current scenario. By- <i>Dr. Anurag Shakya.</i> Mangalayatan University, Aligarh
5.	Government role and poverty alleviation in India By- <i>Dr. Sidharth Jain,</i> Mangalayatan University, Aligarh.
6.	Celebration of Fresher's Party 2016, at IBM.

Alcoholism, Anger, Rage, Human Rights and Peace Education

*Mr. Anubhav Sony,
Research Scholar,
Institute of Business Management,
Mangalayatan University, Aligarh.
cybersonyhere@gmail.com

Mr. Ashish Srivastava
Assistant Professor,
Institute of Business Management,
Mangalayatan University, Aligarh.
salilashish@rediffmail.com

Mrs. Unnati Jadaun
Research Scholar,
Institute of Business Management,
Mangalayatan University, Aligarh.
unnati.jadaun87@gmail.com

Alcoholism occurs when a person shows signs of physical addiction to alcohol (for example, tolerance and withdrawal) and continues to drink, despite problems with physical health, mental health, and social, family, or job responsibilities. Alcohol may come to dominate the person's life and relationships. Anger is an emotion characterized by antagonism toward someone or something you feel has deliberately done you wrong. Anger can be a good thing. It can give you a way to express negative feelings, for example, or motivate you to find solutions to problems. But excessive anger can cause problems. Increased blood pressure and other physical changes associated with anger make it difficult to think straight and harm your physical and mental health. rage is a feeling of intense anger. When a person experiences rage it usually lasts until a punch in the face threat is removed or the person under rage is incapacitated Peace education may be defined as the process of acquiring the values, the knowledge and developing the attitudes, skills, and behaviors to live in harmony with oneself, with others, and with the natural environment. In this paper we will describe how Alcoholism will enhance human anger and rage will destroy and how peace education help to overcome this problem

Introduction

All over the world, a great deal of emphasis is currently being placed upon peace education, as the quest for peace necessitates extensive knowledge and unflinching assiduity. The widespread interest in preparing individuals for peace on earth makes us resort to the teaching-learning process. The inevitability of this emphasis upon education for peace has arisen not only from the need to educate the public opinion of the

scourges of war, its prodigality or the danger of total annihilation etc, but also from the necessity to promote understanding, acceptance and friendship among all peoples and nations, and to strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Alcoholism

Alcoholism is the physical and mental addiction to alcohol. Prolonged abuse of alcohol caused both physical and mental conditions, and there are also various social implications from associated behaviors. There are numerous physical effects to the digestive system, pancreas, nerves, and heart. Alcoholism can be difficult to diagnose because of secrecy and the tendency towards denial of a serious problem. In some cases alcoholism may actually be a symptom of an underlying condition such as depression or schizophrenia.

Signs and symptoms of Alcohol - related disorders:-

Because the person with alcohol dependence may hide or deny his addiction, and may temporarily manage to maintain a functional life, assessing for alcohol-related disorder can be difficult. Note physical and psychosocial symptoms that suggest alcohol-related disorder. For example, the patient's history may suggest a need for daily or episodic alcohol use to maintain adequate functioning, an inability to discontinue or reduce alcohol intake, episodes of anesthesia or amnesia (blackouts) during intoxication, episodes of violence during intoxication, and interference with social and familial relationships and occupational responsibilities. Many minor complaints may be

alcohol-related. The patient may report malaise, dyspepsia, mood swings or depression, and an increased incidence of infection. Observe the patient for poor personal hygiene and untreated injuries, such as cigarette burns, fractures, and bruises, that he can't fully explain. Although each person abusing alcohol may present in his own unique way, secretive or manipulative behavior may be a manifestation of the patient's denial of the severity of his addiction. Suspect alcohol-related disorder if the patient uses inordinate amounts of aftershave or mouthwash. When confronted, the patient may deny or rationalize the problem. Alternatively, he may be guarded or hostile in his response and may even sign out of the hospital against medical advice. He also may project his anger or feelings of guilt or inadequacy onto others to avoid confronting his illness.

Anger

It is an emotion characterized by antagonism toward someone or something you feel has deliberately done you wrong. Anger can be a good thing. It can give you a way to express negative feelings, for example, or motivate you to find solutions to problems. But excessive anger can cause problems. Increased blood pressure and other physical changes associated with anger make it difficult to think straight and harm your physical and mental health.

Causes of anger

People feel angry when they sense that they or someone they care about has been offended, when they are certain about the nature and cause of the angering event, when they are certain someone else is responsible, and when they feel they can still influence the situation or cope with it.

Usually, those who experience anger explain its arousal as a result of "what has happened to them" and in most cases the described provocations occur immediately before the anger experience. Such explanations confirm the illusion that anger has a discrete external cause. The angry person usually finds the cause of their anger in an intentional, personal, and controllable aspect of another person's behavior. This explanation, however, is based on the intuitions of the angry person who experiences a loss in self-monitoring capacity and

objective observability as a result of their emotion. Anger can be of multicausal origin, some of which may be remote events.

Harmful effects of anger

- Anger almost always increases frustration.
- Getting angry prevents a person from solving a problem because anger is not the solution to frustration. It is a reaction to frustration.
- One sets poor example of mental health.
- Anger makes a person physically sick.
- Anger is the greatest single cause for break in human relationships.
- Anger is responsible for one of the most depraved human behaviour – child and wife abuse.

Rage

Rage is a mental state that is one extreme of the intensity spectrum of anger. When a person experiences rage it usually lasts until a threat is removed or the person under rage is incapacitated.

Symptoms and effects

Rage can sometimes lead to a state of mind where the individual experiencing it believes, and often is capable of doing things that may normally seem physically impossible. Those experiencing rage usually feel the effects of high adrenaline levels in the body. This increase in adrenal output raises the physical strength and endurance levels of the person. One's senses become extremely acute due to the high amounts of adrenaline in the body, and, on the opposite end, this also reduces one's sensation of pain. People in rage may also experience events in a sort of slow motion. An explanation of this "time dilation" effect is that instead of actually slowing our perception of time, high levels of adrenaline increase our ability to recall specific minutae of an event after it occurs

A person in a state of rage may also lose much of his or her capacity for rational thought and reasoning, and may act, usually violently, on his or her impulses to the point that they may attack until they themselves have been incapacitated or the source of their rage has been destroyed.

A person in rage may also experience tunnel vision, muffled hearing, increased heart rate and hyperventilation. They often focus only on the source of their anger. The large amounts of adrenaline and oxygen in the bloodstream may cause a person's extremities to shake.

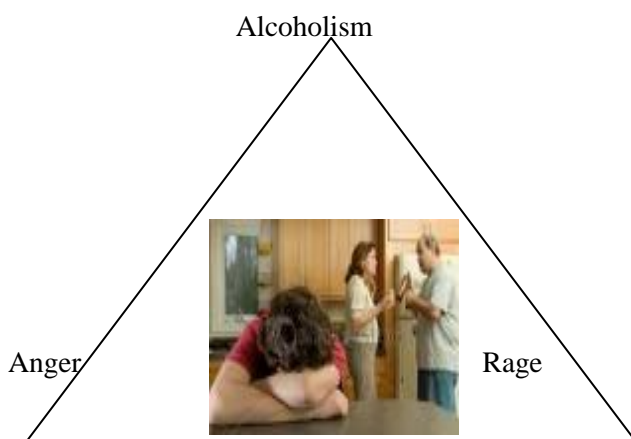
Relationship between Anger, Rage and Alcoholism

Alcohol facilitates aggression

The relationship between alcohol and aggressive behavior is well known. Alcohol increases the aggression. Alcohol is involved in half of all murders, rapes and assaults

"Alcohol intoxication brings out people's natural tendencies in the expression of anger."

"If individuals tend to express their anger outwardly" alcohol will 'turn up the volume,' so that such a person will express anger more frequently and more intensely. A heightened response will most likely occur when the provocation against the drinker is a strong one, and will less likely occur when the individual is experiencing a low provocation and is sober."



Anger and Rage Facilitate Alcoholism

Anger and Rage Increases Frustration and Depression to overcome from this stage people start taking alcohol. Alcoholics and Addicts often started taking drink, drugs, or act out sexually. This is a highly self-destructive response to anger.

Peace education

Peace education is transformative education that seeks to change mindsets, values and behaviors that have led to direct, structural and other forms

of violence in our Society. It builds awareness, concern and action towards nonviolence, justice and environmental care and promotes a culture of peace.

Peace education Program for controlling anger, rage and alcoholism.-

A peace education program for addressing discussed issues will contain following points.

➤ Identify the characteristics and reasons of Anger, rage and alcoholism:-

There are certain characteristics that optimize people which makes them to react in a particular situation in a particular way. These include: genetics, cognitive maturational processes, modeling and reinforcement, knowledge stock, education, cultural values and beliefs, family influence, peers, community inputs etc. it is must to understand all of these factors at the first step of the peace education program. Identify the real causes of anger, rage and alcoholism and trying to address these issues.

➤ Methodology for communicating the message :-

An educator teaching peace will use conceptual elements of the philosophy and the processes to structure formal, informal and "hidden" curricula, including classroom climate, tolerance, respect and those teachable moments that can transform classroom interactions and learning.

➤ Key values Need to be considered for changing the mindset of the people and addressing the main issues:-

- Trying to Build Attitude/Values regarding :- Self-respect, Respect for Others, Gender Equality, Respect for Life/Nonviolence, Compassion, Global Concern, Ecological Concern, Cooperation, Openness & Tolerance, Justice, Social Responsibility, Positive Vision
- Try to develop skills regarding :- Reflection, Critical Thinking & Analysis, Decision Making, Imagination Communication, Conflict Resolution, Empathy, Group Building

- Try to develop knowledge regarding:- Holistic Concept of Peace, Conflict & Violence –causes, Some Peaceful Alternatives Disarmament, Nonviolence – Philos.& Practice, Conflict Resolution, Transformation, Prevention, Human Rights, Human Solidarity, Democratization, Development Based on Justice, Sustainable Development
- Respect for life:- Respect for the life of each human being and respect for other life forms in nature.
- Nonviolence The refusal to harm or kill another, The use of moral appeal, force of love and positive techniques vs. physical force, The use of nonviolent conflict resolution methods e.g., dialogue, problem-solving approach to negotiation
- Oneness of the human family:- All share a common humanity, despite many differences.
- Human worth and dignity:- Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
- Fulfillment of basic human needs
- Participation in decision-making
- Tolerance Respect for diversity vs. racism, ethnocentrism, sexism, religious intolerance
- Rejection of a sense of superiority and other
- Prejudices.
- Economic equity:- Support for the equitable distribution of wealth and resources.
- Environmental Care and Sustainability:- Action that will ensure the well-being of the earth's ecosystems such that it can continue to meet future and present needs
 - Gender Equality:- Valuing the right of women to enjoy equal opportunities with men and to be free from abuse, exploitation and violence.

Conclusion

Peace education programs for addressing the issues of alcoholism, anger and rage are centered

on identifying the causes of anger, rage and alcoholism and then addressing these issues by developing key attitude values and skills in the people so that they can resolve their internal as well as external conflict. It typically focuses on the social-behavioral symptoms of conflict, training individuals to resolve inter-personal disputes through techniques of negotiation and (peer) mediation. Learning to manage anger, "fight fair" and improve communication through skills such as listening, turn-taking, identifying needs, and separating facts from emotions, constitute the main elements of these programs.

So by altering beliefs, attitudes, and behavior of people a peace education program can be very effective in managing the anger, rage and avoiding practice of alcohol.

References

1. Centre for Peace Education, Manipur University, Canchipur (Leaflet) 2000.
2. Delars Jacques: Learning: The Treasures Within UNESCO publishing 1996
3. Faure, Edgar, et al: Learning to be: The World of Education Today and Tomorrow, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1972.
4. Harris, Ian and Synott, John. (2002) 'Peace Education for a New Century' Social Alternatives 21(1):3-6
5. Brabeck, K. (2001). Justification for and implementation of peace education. Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology, 7, 85-87.
6. Pillai, K.S: Relevance of Peace Education, Associated Publishers, Ambala Cantt, 1991.
7. Prasad, S.N and Shukla, S (Eds): Democracy Education and Peace, The Associated publishers, Ambala Cannt, 1995
8. UNESCO: UNESCO's culture of peace programme (Leaflet, 1994)
9. UNESCO International year for culture of Peace (leaflet) 2000.

-----***-----

Celebration of Sadbhawna Diwas at IBM on August 20



2016

**GUEST LECTURE by
Dr. Sita Vanka**



Problem of Poverty: An Analysis in current scenario.

Dr. Anurag Shakya

Mangalayatan University, Aligarh

Introduction:

Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom. Poverty is "pronounced deprivation in well-being." The conventional view links wellbeing primarily to command over commodities, so the poor are those who do not have enough income or consumption to put them above some adequate minimum threshold. This view sees poverty largely in monetary terms. Poverty may also be tied to a specific type of consumption; for example, people could be house poor or food poor or health poor. These dimensions of poverty often can be measured directly, for instance, by measuring malnutrition or literacy. The broadest approach to well-being (and poverty) focuses on the capability of the individual to function in society. Poor people often lack key capabilities; they may have inadequate income or education, or be in poor health, or feel powerless, or lack political freedoms. There are four reasons to measure poverty:

- To keep poor people on the agenda
- To be able to identify poor people and so to be able to target appropriate interventions
- To monitor and evaluate projects and policy interventions geared to poor people
- To evaluate the effectiveness of institutions whose goal is to help poor people.

To help countries think systematically about how the position of poor people may be improved, and to act accordingly, the World Bank favors the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process. Countries are expected to measure and analyze domestic poverty, and to identify and operationalize actions to reduce poverty. The PRSP process requires strong technical support.

Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time, and has been described in many ways (for a collection of readings, Most often, poverty is a situation people want to escape. So poverty is a call to action -- for the poor and the wealthy alike -- a call to change the world so that

many more may have enough to eat, adequate shelter, access to education and health, protection from violence, and a voice in what happens in their communities.

To know what helps to reduce poverty, what works and what does not, what changes over time, poverty has to be defined, measured, and studied -- and even experienced. As poverty has many dimensions, it has to be looked at through a variety of indicators -- levels of income and consumption, social indicators, and indicators of vulnerability to risks and of socio/political access. Much work has been done using consumption or income-based measures of poverty, but also on non-income dimensions of poverty,

Measuring poverty at the country level

A common method used to measure poverty is based on incomes or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her consumption or income level falls below some minimum level necessary to meet basic needs. This minimum level is usually called the "poverty line". What is necessary to satisfy basic needs varies across time and societies. Therefore, poverty lines vary in time and place, and each country uses lines which are appropriate to its level of development, societal norms and values.

Information on consumption and income is obtained through sample surveys, with which households are asked to answer detailed questions on their spending habits and sources of income. Such surveys are conducted more or less regularly in most countries. These sample survey data collection methods are increasingly being complemented by participatory methods, where people are asked what their basic needs are and what poverty means for them. Interestingly, new research shows a high degree of concordance between poverty lines based on objective and subjective assessments of needs.

Measuring poverty at the global level

When estimating poverty worldwide, the same reference poverty line has to be used, and

expressed in a common unit across countries. Therefore, for the purpose of global aggregation and comparison, the World Bank uses reference lines set at \$1.25 and \$2 per day (2005 Purchasing Power Parity terms). Using improved price data from the latest (2005) round of the International Comparison Program, new poverty estimates released in August 2008 show that about 1.4 billion people in the developing world (one in four) were living on less than \$1.25 a day in 2005, down from 1.9 billion (one in two) in 1981. The new international poverty line of \$1.25 a day at 2005 prices is the mean of the national poverty lines for the 10-20 poorest countries of the world. While the revised estimate is significantly higher than earlier estimates of less than a billion people living under \$1 a day in 1993 prices, the developing world as a whole remains on track to meet the first Millennium Development Goal to halve extreme poverty from its 1990 levels by 2015. However, poverty is more pervasive than earlier estimated, and efforts to fight it will have to be redoubled, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Also, lags in survey data availability mean that the new estimates do not yet reflect the potentially large impact on poor people of rising food and fuel prices since 2005.

The research behind the new estimates is explained in a research paper "The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, But No Less Successful in the Fight against Poverty" by Ravallion and Chen (2008) and in a shorter, bulleted brief, and web article. The data will be available on PovcalNet on September 30, 2008.

New directions in poverty measurement

While much progress has been made in measuring and analyzing income poverty, efforts are needed to measure and study the many other dimensions of poverty. Work on non-income dimensions of poverty -- defining indicators where needed, gathering data, assessing trends -- is presented in the World Development Report (WDR) 2000/01: *Attacking Poverty*. This work includes assembling comparable and high-quality social indicators for education, health, access to services and infrastructure. It also includes developing new indicators to track other dimensions -- for example risk, vulnerability, social exclusion, access to social capital -- as well as ways to compare a multi-dimensional conception of poverty, when it

may not make sense to aggregate the various dimensions into one index.

In addition to expanding the range of indicators of poverty, work is needed to integrate data coming from sample surveys with information obtained through more participatory techniques, which usually offer rich insights into why programs work or do not. Participatory approaches illustrate the nature of risk and vulnerability, how cultural factors and ethnicity interact and affect poverty, how social exclusion sets limits to people's participation in development, and how barriers to such participation can be removed. Work on integrating analyses of poverty based on sample surveys and on participatory techniques is presented in the WDR. An example of participatory work is given by the *Voices of the Poor* studies. See an extract of these studies at *What the Poor Say*

Living standards have improved...

Living standards have risen dramatically over the last decades. The proportion of the developing world's population living in extreme economic poverty — defined as living on less than \$1.25 per day (at 2005 prices, adjusted to account for the most recent differences in purchasing power across countries) — has fallen from 52 percent in 1981 to 26 percent in 2005. Substantial improvements in social indicators have accompanied growth in average incomes. Infant mortality rates in low- and middle-income countries have fallen from 87 per 1,000 live births in 1980 to 54 in 2006. Life expectancy in these countries has risen from 60 to 66 between 1980 and 2006. Adult literacy has also improved, though serious gender disparities remain. Male adult literacy (% ages 15 and over) rose from 77% to 86% in low- and middle-income countries between 1990 and 2004. While female literacy rates rose from 60% to 74%.

Challenges, options and shortcomings

A frequently cited advantage of the subjective approach to poverty measurement is that it is free from arbitrariness, since the definition of the poverty line is derived from the population itself and not by the researcher, however, this approach does require the researcher to make certain assumptions and take some decisions that could be somewhat arbitrary. Before addressing this issue, it is necessary to stress that the subjective approach is not just another way —an alternative to the

objective approach— of assessing poverty, as it leads to the identification of situations that could be different to those recognized through objective methods. Individuals who are identified as non-poor under an objective approach may feel poor. Such circumstances are analytically interesting because they may help explain certain behaviours. Hence, subjective poverty is not necessarily an alternative to objective poverty, but rather is complementary. As just mentioned, the subjective poverty approach does not eliminate the need for the researcher to make certain arbitrary decisions, which may have a considerable impact on the results. One of these decisions is the wording of the subjective question that will be used. The way the questions are asked may change the responses significantly. Experience also shows that the same wording can be interpreted in different ways according to the cultural context, even within the same geographical region. Another crucial aspect is the difficulty of obtaining accurate answers from respondents. Kapteyn et al. (1988) show that “people in general only know approximately the level of their actual income”, and that they make systematic errors in estimating their own income. Therefore, to obtain a poverty definition that is based on an accurate measurement of income, they propose including a set of detailed questions about income in the questionnaire. Lokshin and Ravallion (1999) develop a similar idea, arguing that the systematic determinants of subjective economic welfare can only be analyzed if subjective questions are “asked in a context of a comprehensive objective socio-economic survey”.

How poverty in India can be eliminated

What is the cost of eliminating poverty and hunger in India? That of course depends on the extent of poverty, which has been mired in academic debate about the measurement of poverty. There is however universal agreement that in the years from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 the poverty rate was between 25 per cent and 35 per cent. We can therefore skirt the esoteric debate about the precise change in poverty between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and its level in either year by considering three numbers. For each of these years we order the households/person by consumption level and identify the ones, which are 25 per cent, 30 per cent and 35 per cent from the bottom. That is, we identify in each year the consumption level of the person(s) who would be just at the poverty line if the poverty rate was 25 per cent, 30 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively. Then we calculate the income transfer needed for everybody below that

level to be brought up to the level. The data are summarised in the table.

In 1999-2000, the total subsidies provided by the central government were Rs 25,690 crore (Rs 256.9 billion), of which Rs 22,680 crore (Rs 226.8 billion) were for food and fertiliser. During the same year the central and state governments together spent another Rs 28,080 crore (Rs 280.8 billion) on "Rural Development," "Welfare of SC, ST & OBCs" and "Social Security and Welfare". Either of these was sufficient to bring all the poor to the consumption level of the person/household at the 30 per cent level. Given that poverty was between 26.1 per cent and 28.6 per cent, either of these if transferred directly to the poor and disadvantaged would have eliminated poverty. Together these subsidies and poverty alleviation expenditures (Rs 53,770 crore or Rs 537.7 billion) would have been sufficient to eliminate poverty in 1999-2000, even if administrative costs and leakages used up half the allocation (and the small fraction of rural development expenditure on water supply were excluded). It can be argued that the most efficient social welfare policy is a direct transfer of income to the poor through a negative income tax. In a developed country, this would be very easy. How can we transfer these amounts directly to the poor, the needy and the disadvantaged in a poor country? The answer: By setting up an Indian version using a modern smart card system that delivers cash and/or subsidies to the poor, based on their entitlements in accordance with specified parameters and norms. Such a smart card could be programmed with identity (photo & biometric fingerprint), and have information on social and personal/household characteristics. Each person/household's entitlements could be in the form of specified subsidies for food/cereals, kerosene, midday meals, nutrition supplements, drinking water, toilet/sanitation services, basic drugs, schooling (primary/secondary), Internet access, electricity and a host of other items reflecting the dozens of subsidies and programmes currently in existence. The entitlement could be varied with and dependent on economic and social handicaps such as SC-ST, age (infant or aged), mental handicap, physical disability, female head of household, lactating mother, chronic illness, etc. In this way the current stakeholders, special interest groups and social policies could be accommodated in a single integrated system.

References:

1. http://www.ibge.gov.br/poverty/pdf/rio_group_compendium.pdf
2. <http://www.evancarmichael.com/African-Accounts/1665/Poverty-Measurements-and-Relevance-of-Microcredit.html>
3. www.flipkart.com/extent-measurement-poverty-india-keshav-book-8170990548
4. www.csus.edu/org/pswip/Papers/poverty%20-%208000%20words.doc
5. <http://kilm.ilo.org/KILMnetBeta/pdf/kilm20EN-2009.pdf>
6. https://editorialexpress.com/cgi-bin/conference/download.cgi?db_name=SERC2007&paper_id=176
7. <http://www.rediff.com/money/2007/jun/29/guest.htm>

---***---

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Dr. Sidharth Jain,
Mangalayatan University,
Aligarh

Introduction:

Economists measure wealth and poverty in several ways. The three most common measures are income, assets (meaning accumulated wealth in the form of money, securities, and real estate), and socioeconomic metrics. Measures in the last category go beyond financial data to account for health, nutrition, infant mortality, sanitation, and other aspects of human well being. In this section, I will usually examine wealth and poverty in terms of income. Data on income is readily available, reliable, and relevant, especially in discussing poverty in the United States, where inherited wealth is a minor factor and most people live on wages and salaries. It's useful to think of wealth and poverty in relation to one another. That's because *income inequality* is really the underlying issue in poverty, especially in developed nations.

Human social systems being what they are, it is often the differences in wealth that make people feel rich or poor. In a Third World nation, a family with indoor plumbing, running water, decent food and clothing, and access to health care and education is quite well off. In the United States, however, millions of people who have those things are considered poor, because they have little else and those things constitute the bare essentials in America. In this most developed of economies, dwellings without plumbing are not legally fit for habitation; public assistance programs, such as Food Stamps, Medicare, and Medicaid, assure at least adequate levels of nutrition and health care; and public education is compulsory for children.

Poverty Alleviation in Rural India: Programmes and Strategy

Poverty eradication is one of the major objectives of planned development. The magnitude of the problem is still quite staggering. Thirty six per cent of the Indian population was below poverty line (BPL) in 1993-94, the latest year for which the data are available and the absolute number of poor was 320 million, out of which 244 million (37 per cent of the rural population) lived in rural areas. The incidence of poverty declined from 54.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 36 percent in 1993-94. But the absolute number of poor did not decline much over this period of 20 years. There were 321 million poor in 1973-74 and 320 million in 1993-94; in the rural areas the corresponding numbers were 261 million and 244 million.

The main determinants of poverty are

- Lack of income and purchasing power attributable to lack of productive employment and considerable underemployment and not to lack of employment per se;
- A continuous increase in the price of food, especially food grains which account for 70-80 per cent of the consumption basket; and
- Inadequacy of social infrastructure, affecting the quality of life of the people and their employability.

Economic growth is important. Economic growth creates more resources and has the potential of creating more space for the involvement of the poor. But the involvement of the poor depends on the sources of growth and the nature of growth. If

the growth is sourced upon those sectors of the economy or those activities that have a natural tendency to involve the poor in their expansion, such growth helps poverty eradication. Therefore, it is important to source a large part of economic growth in agriculture, in rural non-agricultural activities and in productive expansion of the informal sector which all have high employment elasticity's, as well as in an export strategy based on labour intensive exports.

The Government recognizes that high growth of incomes is by itself not enough to improve the quality of life of the poor. Unless all the citizens of the country, and most particularly the poor, have certain basic minimum services, their living conditions cannot improve. These minimum services include among other things literacy education, primary health care, safe drinking water and nutritional security. The Government had convened a meeting of Chief Ministers to identify such basic minimum services and a list of seven services had unanimously been agreed upon. These seven services are safe drinking water, primary health facilities, universal primary education, nutrition to school and pre-school children, shelter for the poor, road connectivity for all villages and habitations, and the Public Distribution System (PDS) with a focus on the poor.

The Ninth Plan lays special emphasis on these seven basic minimum services and will make all efforts to achieve a minimum level of satisfaction in providing these in partnership with the State Governments and the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Direct poverty alleviation programmes are important and will continue on an expanded scale in the Ninth Plan. But these programmes would be oriented towards strengthening the productive potential of the economy and providing more opportunities for involving the poor in the economic process.

Broadly, there would be schemes for income generation through supplementary employment, for the welfare of the poor in rural/urban areas and for a targeted PDS system to ensure that the poor have access to foodgrains at prices they can afford. In this chapter, both rural and urban poverty alleviation programmes besides the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) will be discussed in some detail. Poverty can effectively be eradicated only when the poor start contributing to the growth by their active involvement in the growth process. Implementation of the programmes should be increasingly based on approaches and methods that involve the poor

themselves in the process of poverty eradication and economic growth. This is possible through a process of social mobilisation, encouraging participatory approaches and institutions and empowerment of the poor. In this the PRIs, the voluntary organisations and community based Self-Help Groups will be more closely involved.

Poverty Alleviation Initiatives in India in Five year Plan

“Growth with Social Justice” has been the basic objective of the development planning in India since independence. At the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan, almost half of the Indian population was living below the poverty line, 80% of which lived in the rural areas. The incidence of poverty in villages was widespread. This problem was further aggravated by disparities that existed among the States, between men and women and among different social groups. The magnitude of poverty and disparities that existed between various social groups necessitated planned State intervention to provide succour and relief to millions reeling under poverty, particularly the disadvantaged and marginalised social groups, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward castes, women, children, the physically handicapped and the disabled.

There has been sustained effort through Government intervention to deal with the problem of poverty, in India. During the five decades since Independence, the country has made a significant stride in many areas. It is now a net exporter of food-grains. There has been significant improvement on a range of human development indicators. There has been noticeable achievements in the area of poverty alleviation as well. With the sustained efforts of Government interventions, the proportion of population Below the Poverty Line (BPL) has been brought down from 54.8% in 1973-74 to 35.9% in 1993-94 and further to 26% in 1999-2000. The rural poverty during this period has also been brought down from 56.4% in 1973-74 to 37.27% in 1993-94 and 27.09% in 1999-2000.

Approach Paper to the 10th Five Year Plan envisages that poverty will be brought down to 20% by 2007 and 10% by 2012.

The point of concern, however, is that, over a quarter of the world's poor are still concentrated in India. The latest estimate by the Planning

Commission (1999-2000) shows that more than 260 million people continue to live Below the Poverty Line (BPL) which is about 26% of the country's population. There is still high concentration of the poor in the rural areas. Out of the total, 193 million poor live in the rural areas which is about 75% of the total poor in the country. The poor are also concentrated mostly in backward regions like dry land, rain fed, drought prone, tribal, hill and desert areas. The concentration of the poor continues to be more among the weaker sections of society particularly among SCs, STs, backward classes.

Such a vast size of the rural population below the poverty line does have its telling effects on the country and its economy. It amounts to great wastage and underutilization of the human resources. There is also a great burden on the economy in terms of recurring relief investment at the time of drought, floods, cyclone etc. since the poor are the most vulnerable to natural calamities. It also affects greatly the potential for saving of the economy for productive investment. Poverty also breeds many socio-cultural problems, which are to be tackled separately. It also affects the image of the nation globally.

Having summarized the nature and size of the problem in the foregoing paragraphs, an attempt is being made to briefly analyze the major initiatives taken so far in the country since independence to tackle the problem of poverty in rural areas.

Major Initiatives

The first such initiative was the Community Development Programme started in 1952. The programme aimed basically at integrated development at the local level through co-operation of people and convergence of technical knowledge in various fields. The Community Development Blocks which were created as local level units for this purpose across the country at that time exist even today and function as field level administrative units for many rural development programmes at present as well.

The second initiative was taken in the country by introducing the measures for abolition of intermediary institutions and systems of land holdings such as Zamindari, Jagirdars etc. The systems were highly exploitative and were responsible for a caste and land-based nexus perpetuating poverty. This was followed by a comprehensive policy of Land Reforms. The measures undertaken were based on the consideration that land was the only productive asset in rural areas. Extension of the ownership of the land to the poor was, therefore, felt to be an obvious factor to alleviate rural poverty.

The third measure adopted was the strategy of Five Year Plan for economic development. There were Plan-specific strategies towards this end. The first Five Year Plan focused on ways and means to immediately tackle the food requirement. The second Five Year Plan emphasized on the Heavy Industries. In this context, it was felt that the Public Sector would be the leader of the industrialization process in the country through acquiring the much perceived "commanding height". It was also expected that there would be a trickle-down effect from the growth based on industrialization. During Third Five Year Plan the emphasis was again on food grain production through introduction of new technology in agriculture. The result was a very successful Green Revolution.

References:

1. <http://www.infoplease.com/cig/economics/poverty.html>
2. <http://icmr.nic.in/ijmr/2007/october/1013.pdf>
3. http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/commitee/wrkgrp/wg_rulpovty.pdf
4. http://www.planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/10th/volume2/v2_ch3_2.pdf
5. http://www.karmayog.org/ruraldevelopment/ruraldevelopment_7059.htm

---***---

**Celebration of Fresher's Party 2016 at IBM
on 3 Sept 2016**



VAKRATUNDA PRABANDHAN

मङ्गलायतन
विश्वविद्यालय

॥ विश्वं ज्ञाने प्रतिष्ठितम् ॥