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## A Study of the Challenges to Poverty alleviation Strategies in India for VIKSIT BHARAT

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### **Abstract:**

*In This Research Paper summaries the study of the Challenges to Poverty alleviation Strategies in India for VIKSIT BHARAT and overview of Present Poverty line, Causes of poverty. The Indian economy is facing more challenges in the 21st century. India is the second Number biggest populous country and one of the big economies in the world. But only a few percentage of the Indian population has benefited this Influential growth so far, as the many of people in India are still living in abject poverty. Around 8.5% of the world's population lives in extreme poverty. Around 8.5% of the world's population lives in extreme poverty. Living on less than \$2.5 a day feels like an impossible scenario, but's a reality for around 601 million people in our world today.*

*Poverty is a phenomenon on which a section of the Society is unable to fulfil even its basic needs of life. Today, poverty remains a critical issue for the world, where we still find more than two billion people in developing countries. Currently, ten per cent of the world's population faces extreme poverty, of which Twenty per cent are found in India. Now we are 76 years of Independence in India, today we are the fastest growing Economy of the world. But this growth is not shared throughout the society, the development will be failed. Poverty Since a long time ago to remain a serious problem in India, with its consequent toll on human welfare in the form of poor health, low basic levels of education and a poor quality of life. Out of the total population living in the rural parts of India, 25.8% is living below the poverty line whereas in the urban areas, the situation is a bit better with 13.8% of the population living below the poverty line. The findings of this study will help improve poverty alleviation strategies in a way that will benefit the whole world's policymakers who intend to leave no one behind Thus. This paper will be a reference for scholars, policymakers, governments and stakeholders in poverty reduction.*

***Keyword: Absolute Poverty, Relative Poverty, Poverty Alleviation Strategies, Sustainable Development, Uniform and Mixed Recall Period***

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### **Introduction:**

India is one of the fast growth economies of the world. The growth of the past two decades has also led to India making remarkable evolution in reducing extreme poverty. Between 2011 and 2020, the country is estimated to have halved the share of the population living in poverty - below \$2.15 per person per day (2017 PPP).the pace of poverty reduction was slowed especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. India's aspiration to achieve-VIKSIT BHARAT high income status by 2047 will need to be realized through a climate-zero Global warming growth process that delivers broad-based gains to the bottom half of the population. Our country Gaps in economic participation will need to be addressed, coming by bringing more women into the workforce.

INDIA is dreaming of becoming a developed country by 2047. Recently, the CEO of NITI Aayog BVR Subrahmanyam recently predicted that India was on track to achieving the targeted \$30-trillion economy by 2047. Arvind Subramanian, former chief economic adviser, has projected that even a \$50-trillion economy is well within India's reach.

The claims are supplemented by various global governance institutions and corporate think tank organisations that have thrown up a variety of arguments and presumptions. It seems that India is poised to become a developed country by the stipulated date. This projection is reinforced by the media, warding off critics.

However, some business leaders and policymakers have started questioning the current model of governance and fixing long-term targets without facing the real challenges. Infosys founder Narayana Murthy recently said that India's governance system has failed to be innovative. Problems are coming with no viable and sustainable solutions in sight. Murthy used Delhi's pollution to vindicate his point. He urged the government to change its system of management and take the challenges of the Indian economy head on.

Poverty alleviation and sustainable business models are intricately linked, as innovative business practices can play a crucial role in lifting communities out of poverty while promoting long-term environmental stewardship. By embracing social entrepreneurship, businesses can create solutions that not only address immediate economic challenges but also foster sustainable development; for instance, companies that invest in renewable energy technologies can provide jobs in underserved areas while reducing carbon footprints. Furthermore, integrating fair trade principles and ethical sourcing into supply chains empowers marginalized producers, ensuring they receive equitable compensation and support, ultimately leading to a more resilient economy that benefits both individuals and the planet (Rathod et al., 2024).

Poverty alleviation and women's labor force participation are intricately linked, as empowering women economically can lead to significant reductions in poverty levels within communities. When women participate in the workforce, they not only gain financial independence but also contribute to household income, which can improve access to education, healthcare, and nutrition for their families. Moreover, organizations and governments that prioritize policies promoting gender equality in employment—such as flexible work arrangements, equal pay, and skill development programs—can create an ecosystem that not only uplifts women but also stimulates overall economic growth, thereby fostering a more sustainable approach to poverty alleviation (S. P. Jadhav & H. L. Jadhav, 2024).

Poverty alleviation and agricultural sustainability are intricately linked, as sustainable agricultural practices can empower marginalized communities and enhance their livelihoods. By promoting techniques such as organic farming, agroforestry, and crop diversification, farmers can increase their productivity while preserving natural resources, thereby ensuring food security and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Furthermore, equitable access to resources, education, and technology is essential in fostering resilient agricultural systems that not only improve the economic status of impoverished populations but also contribute to the preservation of ecosystems, creating a sustainable pathway towards shared prosperity (Wavare et al., 2024).

Poverty alleviation is crucial for the vision of a "Viksit Bharat," or Developed India, as it directly contributes to economic growth and development. By lifting individuals and communities out of poverty, we create a more skilled workforce, enhance consumer spending, and stimulate innovation, all of which are essential for driving sustainable economic progress. Furthermore, addressing poverty is fundamental to social stability and cohesion; reducing disparities in wealth and access to resources fosters a healthier society where all citizens can participate fully in the nation's development. Lastly, poverty alleviation initiatives often lead to improved health, education, and overall quality of life for marginalized populations, ultimately empowering them to contribute to nation-building and ensuring that development is inclusive and

equitable. In this way, a comprehensive approach to eradicating poverty is not only a moral imperative but also a strategic necessity for achieving a prosperous and harmonious future for all of India (Harale & Pawar, 2024).

The World Bank is partner with the government in this effort by helping strong policies, institutions, and investments to create a Good future for the country and its people through green, resilient, and inclusive growth. Before we examine different efforts aimed at poverty alleviation, we should try to understand VIKSIT BHARAT. This particular Research Paper presents on concept of Poverty, figures of Indian poverty, causes of poverty and Measures of poverty and the Challenges to Poverty alleviation Strategies in India for VIKSIT BHARAT.

### **Objectives of the study:**

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. The First objective of the paper is to study the Poverty Estimation in India.
2. The Second objective of the paper is to highlight Challenges to Poverty alleviation Strategies in India for VIKSIT BHARAT

### **Research Methodology:**

This paper is prepared through done with help of the information from secondary data sources that are from various websites, journals, Research articles, newspapers and magazines, Books related to Challenges to Poverty alleviation Strategies in India for VIKSIT BHARAT.

### **Aims of the study:**

This study aims to investigate a study of the Challenges to Poverty alleviation Strategies in India for VIKSIT BHARAT, recognize the gaps and propose the way forward for future research.

### **Definition of Poverty:**

“Poverty is most hunger, Poverty is lack of good shelter, and people is being sick and not being able to see a doctor, most of child’s is not going to school and not knowing how to read, not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time, powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom.”

Poverty is that state of economic being when the income of the people is so low that they can’t fulfil, even their basic minimum requirements. For survival, a person needs food that would provide 2100 to 2400 calories per day. People who can’t to buy food, which would provide them even this minimum needs, are said to be in Poverty.

#### **A. Absolute Poverty:**

‘a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human need, food, clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, good shelter, education. It depends not only on income but also on access to services.’ Absolute poverty refers to those poor who are unable to maintain a minimum subsistence level of living. And that is why absolute poverty is often known as subsistence poverty.

#### **B. Relative Poverty:**

Relative poverty is based on some relative standards which are relative to the particular time and place. It is measured on the basis of a reasonable and acceptable standard of living and style of life according to time.

Relative poverty, another dimension of poverty, is reflected by the extreme differences in levels of living between the top and bottom start of society.

**Determinants of Poverty:**

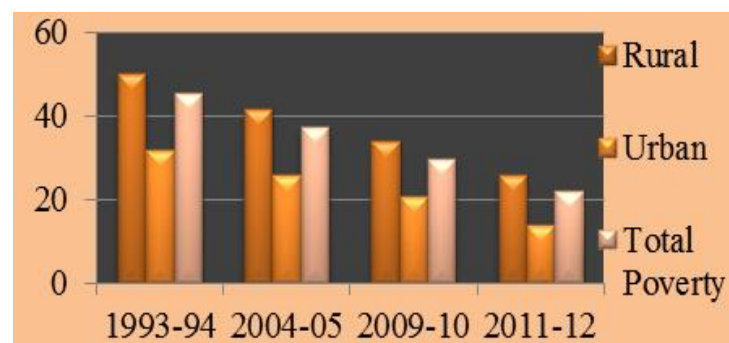
A Researcher identified some major determinants of poverty. Lack of income, Landlessness, Lack of livelihood sources, Inadequacy of infrastructure, Unemployment, Lack of housing, Ill-health, Illiteracy, Lack of food and Lack of Advanced Technology etc.

**Poverty Estimation:-**

1. **Planning Commission Expert Group (1962)**, working group constituted by the Planning Commission formulated the separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas (₹20 and ₹25 per capita per year respectively)
2. **V. M. Dandekar and N. Rath (1971)**, 40% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population lived in below the poverty line in 1960-61.
3. **Suresh Tendulkar committee's estimate**, the Tendulkar committee gives us a different picture. The all India poverty ratio in 2004-05 is estimated at 37.2%. A figure higher than the planning commission estimate.
4. **Rangarajan Committee estimate 2012**, C. Rangarajan submitted its report in 2014. This committee suggested that persons spending below Rs. 47 a day in cities and Rs. 32 in rural areas be considered poor.
5. **International Poverty Line**, The World Bank defines a person as extremely poor if she is living on less than 1.90 international dollars a day, which are adjusted for inflation as well as price differences between countries. (Potdar, 2022)

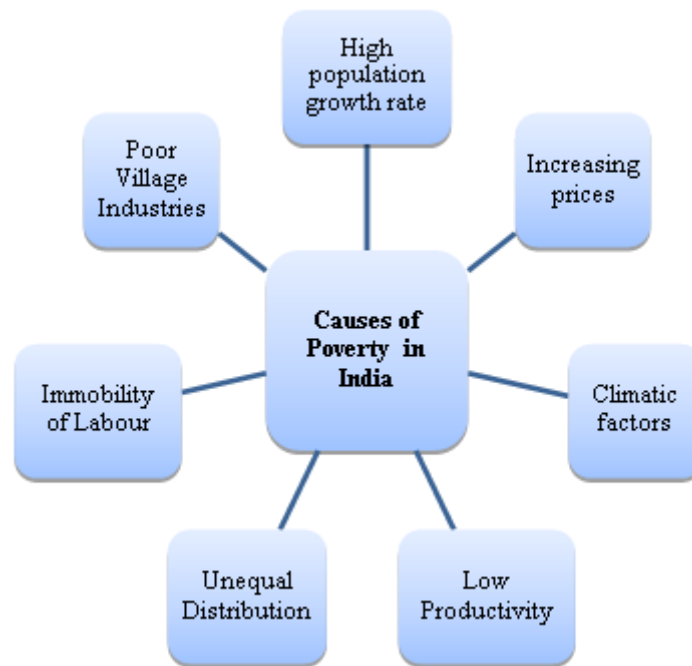
**Poverty in India:- Poverty in India:****Table 1: Poverty in India**

Sr. No	Year	Rural	Urban	Total Poverty
01	1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3
02	2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2
03	2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8
04	2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9
Ref. Planning commission Poverty estimate 2011-12				

**Table 2: Comparison of Poverty Line**

Sr. No	Years	Country	Poverty Line (Per Day) in \$
01	2017	India	Rs. 32 (\$0.5)
02	2017	Argentina	Pesos 481 (\$11.81)
03	2011	China	Yuan 6.3 (\$1)
04	2011	Nigeria	Naira 65 (\$0.4)
05	2005	United States	Dollar 14 (\$14)

Ref. Researchers compilation from various sources

**Causes of Poverty in India:****What is Poverty Alleviation?**

According to the World Bank, Poverty Alleviation is if a person is living on \$1.90 a day or less, then he/she is living in extreme poverty. The Government of India were launched to eradicate poverty and to provide basic amenities to poor households.

**Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India:**

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)-1978
2. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana-1985
3. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)-1995
4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)-1995
5. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)-1999
6. Annapurna-1999-2000
7. Food for Work Programme-2000
8. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)-2005
9. National Food Security Mission-2007
10. National Rural Livelihood Mission-2011
11. National Urban Livelihood Mission-2013
12. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana-2014
13. Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)-2014
14. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana-2015
15. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana-2015
16. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana-2015
17. National Maternity Benefit Scheme-2016
18. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)-2016
19. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)-2016
20. National Nutrition Mission (NNM), Poshan Abhiyan-2018
21. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM)-2019
22. Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi – PM SVanidhi-2020

**The Challenges to Poverty alleviation Strategies in India for VIKSIT BHARAT:**

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) compares acute multidimensional poverty for 107 countries in developing regions. These countries are home to 5.9 billion people, three-quarters of the world's population. Of these people, 1.3 billion people (22%) are identified by the global MPI as multidimensionally poor as per the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2020. According to Global MPI 2020, India is 62nd among 107 countries with an MPI score of 0.123 and a 27.91% headcount ratio, based on the NFHS 4 (2015/16) data.

### **1. Population Density:**

The population density of India is one of the highest in the world. This population density, coupled with Indian infrastructure which is not able to keep up with the population growth, is one of the main problems that the Indian economy faces. Suggestions and Way To 'Viksit Bharat'

### **2. Poverty Problems:**

Another challenge faced by the Indian economy is poverty. Nearly 22% of the population lives below the poverty line. This means that a large portion of the population is not able to participate in the economy and this leads to a vicious cycle of poverty.

### **3. Food problem:**

The human body needs to consume enough food to survive. But some poor families do not even get enough food to live on. Therefore, the food problem is seen as a very serious problem.

### **4. Indebtedness:**

Due to the persistent situation of poverty, lack of employment, illness, addiction, and low income, consumption cannot be met. As an alternative, some families below the poverty line turn to borrowing, resulting in an increase in their indebtedness.

### **5. Income and wealth inequality:**

The information obtained in the field survey revealed that economic inequality is the root cause of poverty. Comparing the income and consumption expenditure of a handful of rich people with the income and consumption expenditure of the poor classes, one can get an idea of the poverty of selected families below the poverty line. In rural areas, there are respected village leaders, rich farmers and poor families for whom even a single meal is expensive. This economic inequality is the cause of poverty.

### **6. Poor Education:**

Another challenge that the Indian economy faces is poor education. The literacy rate in India is only around 74%. This means that a lot of people are not able to get good jobs and participate in the economy. This leads to a lot of social problems as well.

### **7. Skill Development:**

India is confronted with numerous issues in developing skills among its citizens due to its current infrastructure and policy framework. Insufficient scale and limited capability, skills mismatch, mobilisation, scalability, and non-emphasis on technical skills are significant challenges in India's skill development.

### **8. Corruption:**

The most widely spread endemic in India is corruption, which must be handled quickly and wisely. There is hardly any office, in both private and public sector, that is untouched from this disease. There is no telling how much loss has the economy suffered because of this. Though most of us are concerned, when the time comes to act, we, the people of India, are found lacking.

### **9. Safety of Woman:**

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reveals that there were 3,09,546 incidents of crime against women in 2013 in India. Crimes against women have only shown an increase in the last five years. Safety is definitely one of the growing concerns in our country, particularly with regard to woman. Technology and access to it can solve many issues that women face in

their day to day lives. Many startups have already taken the initiative to introduce products in the form of apps to ensure safety for women. They utilise features like GPS tracking, safe and unsafe areas on maps, ways to send alerts to emergency contacts, and scream alarms. But the main problem this thinking of the men behind it.

#### **10. Healthcare System:**

It is true that worlds the most populous democratic country cannot provide proper healthcare facilities to its entire population. India is becoming a hub for medical tourism but all these facilities are not available to local residents, who are poor. Healthcare is a neglected issue in India, as major attention drawers are agriculture, infrastructure and IT. Lack of resources in rural India is a major concern of the day, leading to most of the problems. 50% of all villagers have no access to healthcare providers; 10% of babies die within a year of their birth; lack of nutrition caused stunted growth in 50% of all the babies. If you want to see the practical example just go for one day visit for Govt. hospital and also Pvt hospital, you will see how peoples are suffering in Govt hospital and how much money private hospital are making

#### **Suggestions and Way Suggestions and Way to VIKSIT BHARAT:**

##### **1. Recognition potential talent and capabilities:**

Realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat' demands unwavering dedication, a firm belief in India's destiny and a profound recognition of the vast potential talent and capabilities of its people, particularly the youth.

##### **2. The energy of the students and the youth:**

There is a the need to channel the energy of the students and the youth of every university towards achieving the common goal of 'Viksit Bharat'

##### **3. It requires comprehensive efforts with large-scale:**

1. Infrastructure development.
2. broad-based welfare measures for poverty alleviation.
3. Commitments to empowering women and youth through entrepreneurship, as well as the development of a vibrant agriculture sector.
4. To achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047, all sectors must contribute to the economic growth of the nation.
5. For that, regulatory reforms and ease of doing business are critical as they pave the way for attracting global investments.

#### **Conclusion:**

To assure more employment generation in the country, the Skilled India programmes must develop more entrepreneurship skills among the population. When it comes to making concerted efforts to boost trade, these programs should focus on the unorganised sector. As a result, the Make in India campaign will succeed in terms of skills, and India will fulfil its goal of 'Koushal Bharat, Kushal Bharat.

Economic Growth and Health status are positively correlated and have a two-way relationship, suggesting that better health enhances growth by improving productivity, and high growth allows better human capital formation. Health expenditure is an important determinant of both higher growth and better health a status, and is therefore a key tool available to policy-makers. Among other exogenous variables, literacy and industrialisation seem to reduce Poverty. According to the Global Hunger Index Report 2018 by the International Food Research Institute, India ranks 103 in the Global Hunger Index (GHI). Though there is no shortage of food production in India, our nation still has 35.8% of children under five in the underweight category. India is working hard to become a superpower in 2020, but such statistics are worrisome, as our nation still lags behind in improving GHI. At the same time, India seems to have According to the

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There is a strong relationship between Poverty and Inequality, Unemployment, Hunger and Malnutrition. Ignoring negative aspects, Positive aspects can be taken into consideration in order to improve the sustainable Economy of our country.

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