



International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 29^h Nov 2018. Link

[:http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-07&issue=ISSUE-12](http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-07&issue=ISSUE-12)

Title: **GENERATION OF POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA**

Volume 07, Issue 12, Pages: 549–557.

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GENERATION OF POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract-

Poverty and Employments Generation is one of the most significant goals of growth approach since the initiation of planning in India. The concept of sustainable economic growth that implies progressive changes in the socio-economic formation of a country or society in terms of eradicate poverty, unemployment and also inequality, illiteracy, malnutrition has been accepted as a proper intension to desire for. Anti-poverty and employment generation programmers are implementing a proper way to eradicate poverty and increasing employment generation. The present study uses the concept of “poverty and employment generation” to address the problems of poverty and employment generation in all state wise in India. The study analysis the state wise percentage of population below the poverty line, and to understand the number of poor and poverty ration of measured by Rangarajan committee and Tendulkar committee. The study analysis the growth of employment generation in economic sector, unemployment ratio and status of absolute employment ratio in major states and also poverty alleviation programmes in India This study is purely based on secondary data sources from ministry of labour and employment Govt. of India, Planning commission report and etc. The analysis will be done using the appropriate statistical tools and techniques.

KeyNotes: Poverty, Employment Generation & Poverty Alleviation

INTRODUCTION

Poverty and Employments Generation is one of the most significant goals of growth approach since the initiation of planning in India. Creation of employment generation, eradicate poverty and employment generate the basic services programmes has been process in few decades and later economic reforms in progress to eradicate anti-poverty and employment generation has been ample variations across the states in rural and urban areas. Anti-poverty strategy has three components¹ and three main aspects of employment problems in India² [5] India is

a country of continental significance, and poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon it is a greatest challenge to the mankind and the most critical issues being faced by any economy. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon and it is a greatest challenge to the mankind. In

India context, poverty is measured in terms of a specified

1 Promotion of economic growth; Promotion of human development; and targeted programmes of poverty alleviation to address multi-dimensional nature of

poverty

2 Problem of proportion of labour to total population; Problem of labour and Problem of unemployment and underemployment of labour

normative poverty line reflecting the minimum living standard of people. The official approach has laid emphasis on ensuring a subsistence minimum and hence, on eradicating absolute poverty [3] Poverty is defined as deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. It also encompasses low levels of health and education, attainment, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life (World Bank 2006). The measurement of poverty is a complex exercise and the estimates are broadly based on per capita consumption expenditure of household consumption expenditure surveys of NSS. As per the estimates of Tendulkar committee in 2011-12, is 21.9 percentage of population are poor that is 269.9 millions of population is living below the poverty line [7] Globally two-third of world population is living below the international poverty line which is measured in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), of \$ 1.90 per day. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first person to discuss the concept of poverty line. After independence there have been several efforts to develop mechanisms methodologies to construct poverty line and also identify the number of poor in the country. In 1962, the Planning Commission constituted the working group to define the poverty line

based on minimum calorie requirements suggested by the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) 2,200 calories for rural and 2,100 calories for urban areas. The monetary value of these calories for a family of 5 people is fixed at Rs.100 per month or Rs.20 per capita per month in 1960-61 prices for urban areas. In 1979 the planning commission constituted Task Force committee to estimate the percentage of population below the poverty line the committee fixed 2400 calorie per capita per day in rural area and 2100 calories per capita per day in urban area and estimated Rs.49.09 & Rs.56.64 monthly per capita for all India rural and urban areas. The expert group (1984) did not re-defined the estimation methodology of poverty, it adopted the earlier task force committee estimation To define Rs.89.50 and Rs.115.65 Monthly per capita for rural & urban area and find out the percentage of population below the poverty line of 45.65% rural area and 40.79% of urban area and total 44.48% population below the poverty line in all India. Later the planning commission constituted of expert group under the chairmanship of Tendulkar Committee. The committee did not construct a poverty line but they espouse earlier expert group of Lakdawala methodology to estimate Rs.447 & Rs.579 per capita per month of both rural and urban area based on minimum calorie requirements is 2100 calorie for rural and 1776 calorie for urban. In 2012 the Rangarajan Committee computed the average requirements of calories of 2,155 kcal per person per day in rural areas and 2,090 kcal per person per day in urban areas to find out

30.9% & 26.4% population below the poverty line in rural and urban area and 29.5% in all India. The World Bank set a new goal to end extreme poverty in a generation target is to have no more than 3 percent of the world's population living on just \$1.90 a day by 2030 and there has been marked progress in reducing poverty over the past decades. Recently in 2013, estimates to the world bank 10.7 percent of the population lived or below \$1.90 a day.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Filds S. Gary (1999) in this study has been three mechanism first to present comparative data showing rates at which employment opportunities improve and eradicate poverty in mirror countries with disparity growth experience, secondly, examine the differences in labour market institutions, representative of those in East Asia have similarity more likely to lead market output with living conditions and thirdly analyzing synergy between countries choice of trade and labour policies. Employment generation one of the most output of the growth in developing countries Shukla S. Shubhendu and Mishra Ashutosh (2013) in this study analysis employment generation and poverty alleviation in developing countries with poverty alleviation programmes and creation of employment opportunities with macroeconomic environment stability on the industry speed generation and more jobs in higher level through increasing productivity. Especially in rural areas the poverty alleviation programmes Dr. Anandha Rajkumar P & Dr. Suriyan K (2014) In this study focus on poverty alleviation

programmes and protect marginalized with appropriate strategies especially rural areas Though there were so many programmes implemented my both central and state governments in India but it never been decreased at a larger extent. One of the most importance role of Poverty alleviation Bisnoi India et.all (2012) poverty alleviation and employment generation through Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act. The study conducted primary data through structured interview method from Khota Mahawa village of babhani block of Uttar Pradesh and to analysis performance of MNREGA and socio-demographic information of beneficiaries both male and female.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Poverty in India.
- To understand the Status of Employment Generation in India
- Anti-Poverty and Employment Generation Programs in India

IV. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

To conduct research work information to be collected from secondary data and it will be collected from ministry of labour and employment Govt. of India, Planning commission report and published and unpublished data. The data collected will be tabulated and analysed with statistical tools and techniques.

V. POVERTY IN INDIA

Poverty is a wide spread evil in the world, particularly in Asia and Africa countries. It is greatest challenge to the mankind. India is a country characterized by multi-layered diversity and it is a multidimensional phenomenon. Despite the encouraging growth experience, one of the most critical

and determined problems, starting the country, is that of the level and extent of poverty. The measurement of poverty is a complex of exercise and estimates are broadly consistent with independent evidence on per capita expenditure, state domestic product and real agricultural wages. A study of poverty of India is of great importance today even though so many measures have been taken by various governments and International Organizations to alleviate the global poverty be mass poverty exists in vast areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin American countries. As per the estimates of Tendulkar committee in 2011-12, 21.9 per cent of the populations are poor that is 269.9 millions of population is living below the poverty line [7]. Globally two-third of the world population is living below the international poverty line which is measured in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), of \$ 1.90 per day.

Table No: 01
Number of Poor and Poverty Ratio in India

Committee	Year	Poverty Ratio			Number of Poor (Million)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Rangarajan	2011-12	30.9	26.4	29.5	260.5	102.5	363
	2009-10	39.6	35.1	38.2	325.9	128.7	456.6
Reduction		8.7	8.7	8.7	65.4	26.2	91.6
Tendulkar	2011-12	23.7	13.7	21.9	216.7	53.1	269.8
	2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
Reduction		8.1	7.2	7.8	61.5	23.4	84.9

Source: Planning Commission Government of India 2014 Report

Above the shows that the Indian poverty measured by Rangarajan and Tendulkar Committee in the year 2009 -10 and 2011-12. According to Rangarajan report rural poverty ratio was 30.9% (260.5 million poor people) and urban poverty ratio was 26.4% (102.5 million poor people) in urban areas and both rural & urban areas ratio of poverty is 29.5% (363 million people) in the year 2011-12 respectively 39.6% (325.9 million

poor people) rural areas and 35.1% (128.9 million poor people) in urban areas and both areas 38.2% (456 million people) in 2009-10. On average of poverty ratio decline 8.7% (65.4 million people) in rural and 8.7% (26.2 million people) total 8.7% (91.6 million people) from 2009-10 to 2011-12. The all state wise average performance of actual poverty ratio or no of people is higher than compare to estimate by Tendulkar committee report that result will be shows below the table no.02 state wise percentage of population below the poverty line recently estimates by Rangarajan committee and Tendulkar committee.

Table No: 02
Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States 2011-12

Sl.No	States	Rangarajan Methodology			Tendulkar Methodology		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
		% of Person	% of Person	% of Person	% of Person	% of Person	% of Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.7	15.6	13.7	11	5.8	9.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39.3	30.9	37.4	30.9	20.3	34.7
3	Assam	42	34.2	40.9	33.9	20.5	32
4	Bihar	40.1	30.8	41.3	34.1	31.2	33.7
5	Chhattisgarh	49.2	43.7	47.9	44.6	24.8	39.6
6	Delhi	11.9	15.7	15.6	12.9	9.8	9.9
7	Goa	1.4	9.1	6.3	6.8	4.1	5.1
8	Gujarat	31.4	22.2	27.4	21.5	10.1	16.6
9	Haryana	11	15.3	12.5	11.6	10.3	11.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	11.1	8.8	10.9	8.5	4.3	8.1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	12.6	21.6	15.1	11.5	7.2	10.3
12	Jharkhand	45.9	31.3	42.2	40.8	24.8	37
13	Karnataka	19.8	25.1	21.9	24.5	15.5	20.9
14	Kerala	7.3	15.3	11.3	9.1	5	7.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	45.2	40.1	44.3	35.7	21	31.6
16	Maharashtra	22.5	17	20	24.2	9.1	17.4
17	Manipur	34.9	73.4	46.7	38.8	32.6	36.9

18	Meghalaya	26.3	16.7	24.4	12.5	9.3	11.9
19	Mizoram	33.7	21.5	27.4	35.4	6.4	20.4
20	Nagaland	6.1	32.1	14	19.9	16.5	18.9
21	Odessa	47.8	36.3	45.9	35.7	17.3	32.6
22	Punjab	7.4	17.6	11.3	7.7	9.2	8.3
23	Rajasthan	21.4	22.5	21.7	16.1	10.7	14.7
24	Sikkim	20	11.7	17.8	9.9	3.7	8.2
25	TamilNadu	24.3	20.3	22.4	15.8	6.5	11.3
26	Tripura	22.5	31.3	24.9	16.5	7.4	14
27	Uttar Pradesh	38.1	45.7	39.8	30.4	26.1	29.4
28	Uttarakhand	12.6	29.5	17.8	11.6	10.5	11.3
29	West Bengal	30.1	29	29.7	22.5	14.7	20
30	Puduchery	5.9	8.6	7.7	17.1	6.3	9.7
31	Andaman & Nicobar	6.6	4.9	6	1.6	0	1
32	Chandigarh	12	21.5	21.3	1.6	22.3	21.8
33	Dadra & Nagar	55.2	15.3	35.6	62.6	15.4	39.3
34	Daman & Diu	0	17.6	13.7	0	12.6	9.9
35	Lakshadweep	0.6	7.9	6.5	0	3.4	2.8
ALL INDIA		30.9	26.4	29.5	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source: Planning Commission Government of India 2014 Report

VI. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA

Employment generation one the most important factor of eradicate poverty since first five year plan to till today. The growth of employment generation scenario of primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector it was attitude of employment opportunities is increasing trend. Below the table show the allocation performance of employment generation in economic sectors.

Table No: 03
Growth of Employment Generation in Economic Sector (in Millions)

Years	1983	1993	2001	2010
Primary Sector	208.99	245.16	239.83	228.43
	69%	65.50%	60.40%	55.07%
Secondary Sector	41.66	55.33	66.91	78.12
	13.80%	14.80%	16.80%	18.82%
Tertiary Sector	52.11	73.76	90.26	100.35
	17.20%	19.70%	22.70%	26.11%
Total Employment	302.76	374.45	397	414
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: S.S Shukla & A. Mishra (2013)

The above the table no 03, shows that scenario of number of million people and percentage of sector wise employment

generation it was increasing from 1983 to 2010. In primary sector the percentage of employment generation declining from 1983 to 2010 due to development or growth of secondary and tertiary sector. In 2010 the total employment generation is 302.76 million in 1983 is followed by 374.45 million in 1993, 397 million in 2001 and 414 million in 2010. It around increasing 111.24 million of employment increased in all the sectors between periods of 1983 to 2010.

Table No: 04

Unemployment at Current Daily Status (CDS) in Million

	Sector	Male	Female	Total
2004-05	Rural	17	7.8	24.8
	Urban	6.9	2.6	9.5
	Total	23.9	10.4	34.3
2009-10	Rural	14.6	6.3	20.9
	Urban	5.2	1.9	7.1
	Total	19.8	8.2	28

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India.

The above the table no 04, shows that declining unemployment at current daily status in millions of male and female people both rural urban areas and it was declining percentage of unemployment rate since 2004-05 to 2009-10. In 2004-05 34.3 per cent of Unemployment at CDS which is 23.9 per cent male and 10.4 per cent of female. In 2009-10 28 per cent of Unemployment at CDS which is 19.8 per cent of male and 8.2 per cent of female. Below the tale no 05, shows that allocation of people of absolute employment ratio in million in major sector by state wise in India period of 2004-05 and 2009-10.

Table No: 05
Absolute Employment (in millions) by Major Sector 2004-05 and 2009-10

States	2004-05				2009-10			
	Agriculture Sector	Industrial Sector	Services Sector	Total 2004	Agriculture Sector	Industrial Sector	Services Sector	Total 2009
Andhra Pradesh	20.5	7.30	10.9	38.8	20.4	9.8	9.7	39.9
Assam	7.7	0.70	2.4	10.8	6.9	1.1	3	10.9
Bihar	21.3	2.30	4.3	27.8	17.2	4.3	5.5	26.9
Chhattisgarh	8.6	0.90	1.3	10.8	6.3	2.2	1.5	10
Delhi	0.1	1.60	3.5	5.2	0	1.9	4	5.9
Gujarat	15.7	4.50	5.1	25.3	12.9	5.2	6.6	24.7
Haryana	5	1.80	2.3	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.7	9.6
Himachal	2.1	0.50	0.7	3.3	2.2	0.6	0.6	3.4
Jammu & Kashmir	2.8	0.70	0.7	4.3	2.9	0.8	1	4.7
Jharkhand	7.7	2.20	1.8	11.7	4.9	3	2.2	10.1
Karnataka	17.6	3.80	6	27.4	15.3	4.8	6.7	26.8
Kerala	5.1	3.20	4.4	12.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	12.9
Madhya Pradesh	18	4.00	6.3	28.2	18.4	5.8	4.4	28.5
Maharashtra	22	10.10	16.5	48.1	26	8.5	14.6	49.1
Orissa	11.2	2.60	2.9	16.7	10.1	3.4	2.9	16.2
Punjab	3.6	3.10	4.1	10.7	4.7	2.7	3	10.4
Rajasthan	17.4	4.70	4.4	26.5	13	9	5.2	27.2
Tamil Nadu	14.5	8.30	8.5	31.3	12.6	9.4	8.1	30
Uttar Pradesh	43.3	10.20	11.7	65.2	39.8	13.6	12.6	65.9
Uttarakhand	2.7	0.50	0.8	4	2.4	0.8	0.9	4
West Bengal	15.5	6.90	9.3	31.7	14.8	9	10.4	34.2
Total	262.5	80.60	108	449.6	236.1	104.9	110	451.4

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment in India

VII. ANTI-POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMS IN INDIA

The problem of poverty poses the greatest challenge for us and we have to launch full-scale war against it, while poverty in itself is a curse that needs for removed at the earliest both on ethical and humanitarian consideration, there is a strong economic rationale for promoting poverty alleviation programs. Poverty eradication is one of the major objectives of planned development in India since independence. There is an extensive, literature on the effects of growth on poverty and the general conclusion has been that the proportion of the poor has declined over time but not fast enough. In India, the economic growth with a focus on employment generation has remained as a key element of the strategy for poverty reduction along with emphasis laid on the provision of basic minimum services like health, education, water supply, sanitation, etc. Poverty reduction has been on the

important goal of development policy since the inception of planning in India. Various anti-poverty, employment generation, and basic services programmes have been in operation for decades in India. The ongoing reforms attached great importance to the removal of poverty and addressing specifically the wide variations across states and him rural urban divide. The various programmes targeted at the poor have been streamlined and strengthened in recent year.

(A) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): The Integrated rural development programme I was introduced in 1978-79 and Structure of subsidy and bank credit to create employment opportunities to raise the income generation capacity of generation of among poor and meant to provide for supporting to the rural poor. Later this programme merged into a single programme is known as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) on 1st April, 1999.

(B) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)/Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana: The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was launched 1st April, 1989 and this program by merging National Rural Employment Programme 1980 (launch in six five year plan and to provide to implementation of additional employment o under employed persons) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme 1983 (employment to landless farmer and labours). In this programme the main objectives of creation of rural economic infrastructure with employment generation and Poverty alleviation in rural areas.

(C) Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awaas

Yojana: the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) it was the important programme of social welfare and it aims to providing free housing facilities to families of below the poverty line in rural areas. This function will be founded sharing basis released by central and state government ratio of 75% and 25%, North-Eastern states share of 90% & 10%, and Union Territories states for 100% share of central government. Later this programme merged to Pradhan Mantri Grameen Awaas Yojana in 2015 and to provide housing facility for all rural poor in India by targeting in year of 2022.

(D) Employment Guarantee Scheme: this scheme introduced in Maharashtra in the early 1970. Is an innovative of antipoverty intervention and is provides a guarantee of employment to all adult 18 year of age who are willing to unskilled manual work on a price rate basis.

(E) National Food for Work Programme: the national food for work programmes it was launched on 14th November, 2004 under Ministry of Rural Development, Gov. of India. Under this scheme the most 150 backward districts of India for the purpose of generating supplementary wage employment only for who are poor with unskilled labours.

(F) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): this scheme launched on 25th September, 2001. By merging the requirements of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS-1993), Food for Work Programme (1977-78) and Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana (1989). This scheme especially provision of Women, Schedule Cast, Scheduled Tribes and parents of

children reserved from dangerous occupations those families of below the poverty line. This programme founded sharing basis of

75% & 25% of Central and State government through district panchayats, intermediate panchayats and gram panchayats.

(G) Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) this scheme was launched in 1979 as a special nation scheme for training rural youth of age between 18-35 , and the scheme initiated to provide basic technical and marginal skill to rural youth who family below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment and wage employment

(H) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana: this scheme launched by Govt. of India in 1997, and the addressing eradicate urban poverty through provide productive employment to the rural areas through encouraging them to setup self-employment and supporting to skilled development and training programmes to facilitate the urban poor have access to employment opportunities and empowering community to attempt the issue of urban poverty through suitable self managed community structures like Neighborhood Groups (NHGs), Community development Society (CDS), etc. this scheme was subsumed earlier three urban poverty alleviation programme³.

(I) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or MGNREGA 2005: the national rural employment guarantee scheme was later (after 4 years) renamed as "Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act by our Ex. Prime

minister Manmohan Singh. It aims of enhancing employment securities in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of in a financial year to eligible of every household whose adult members. Under this scheme provides economic security and creates rural assets for its can help to eradicate poverty, protection of environment, empowering rural women and reducing rural & urban migration. This scheme is the largest and most shifting social security and public world by (2014) world development report. In the recently 2015-16 financial year under this programme applying total issue the job card 12,34,82,673 out of 12,60,29,673 and released the amount (in lakhs) Rs. 2,65,20,39,70,412 of total work 7,09,59,300. This scheme totally implemented by gram panchayats.

3 Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) Recently the Government of India launches several healthy schemes for eradicating poverty and employment generation in India.

□ **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (26th Jan 2015):** aims to eradicating the financial un-touch ability by providing bank accounts to the poor and the scheme aims is financial inclusion to ensure access to financial services. On the inaugural day 1.5 crore bank account opened across country this is the world record.

□ **ROSHNI Skill Development Scheme for Tribal Youth (7th June 2013):** this scheme launched in Jammu Kashmir by ministry of rural development for providing

employment to Tribal youth in 24 Naxal affected

districts and an average 50,000 youth in the 10-35 year age group.

□ **MUDRA (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency 8th April 2015):** to providing fund for non corporate small business sector. In this scheme have provides three categories of releasing fund. First one is Shishu for Rs.50,000, second one Kishore for Rs. 50,000 to 5 lacks and third one is Tarun for Rs. 5 lacks to 10 lacks for business sector. Under this program the financial year (FY) 2015-16 sanctioned number of loan is 3,48,80,924 persons and sanctioned amount of Rs.13744.27 Crore and in FY 2016-17 number of loan is 2,17,93,908 persons and sanctioned amount Rs.81721.09

Crore.

□ **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana 25th Sep 2014:** under this scheme aims to target to youth under 15-35 age group population of BPL and SC/ST to have a increase the employment generation through skill raining programme for especially. In financial year (FY) 2016-17 total 688 training centers trained 1,17,077 population and there placed 63,830 people. While in FY 2015-16 the scheme 1,096 training centers trained 2,70,399 population and there placed 1,34,744 people.

□ **Digital India 1st July, 2015:** under this scheme the government of India and the scheme main objective is connecting rural area with high speed internet technology for improving literacy and the dream of this programme

is inclusive growth of electronic services,

manufacturing, products and job opportunities.

□ **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM-2011):** The schemes implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India for eradicate extreme poverty and focused on promoting increase self employment, skill wage employment and organization of rural poor. It is one of the world largest leads to improve the livelihood of poor and supporting World Bank with credit of \$1 billion for this scheme and this scheme was succeeded by Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana On 25th Sep, 2015

VII. CONCLUSION

The poverty of India is of great importance today even though so many measures have been taken by various Governments and International Organization to alleviate the global poverty. Poverty and Employments Generation is one of the most significant goals of growth approach since the initiation of planning in India. Creation of employment generation, eradicate anti poverty programmes has been process in few decades and later economic reforms also progress the eradicate anti-poverty and employment generation has been ample variations across the states in rural and urban areas. The estimated poverty by Rangarajan committee was more than the poverty ration of Tendulkar committee report because of Rangarajan committee using food and non-food item of basket and another most important aspect of employment generation by sector wise. Since the Government of India has initiated of various poverty alleviation programmers in both rural and urban areas have achieved

to eradicate extreme poverty through MGNREGA, rural housing, training for youth of rural areas, skill development and self employment programmes.

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