

Editorial on Poverty Reduction Strategy in India

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Editorial

India has a significant poverty problem, which is caused in part by bad policies and in part by an incompetent and corrupt bureaucracy. It is necessary to support social entrepreneurs and public engagement in the fight against poverty. To develop the correct collection of policies, practises and innovations, a variety of activities are necessary.

At the turn of the 2000, 260 million individuals in the country lacked the financial means to purchase items from a consumption basket that defines poverty. Rural regions accounted for 75% of the total. India is home to 22% of the world's impoverished people. Poverty elimination has been one of the key aims of the development planning process, therefore such a high prevalence of poverty is cause for concern. Poverty is a worldwide concern, to be sure. Its abolition is seen as critical to humanity's desire for long-term progress. As a result, reducing poverty in India is critical for achieving international goals.

Several social protection programmes have been launched in India during the last two decades with the goal of improving living conditions and these have aided the Indian government in poverty reduction. Existing research reveals a strong link between urban economic growth and poverty alleviation; the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has greatly increased household spending and amassed more nonfinancial assets since its adoption in 2006. Furthermore, the Indian government's Public Distribution Systems (PDS) and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), as well as higher labour incomes, have all contributed to poverty alleviation. Furthermore, the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana and biometric identity cards under Aadhar have transformed anti-poverty programmes by replacing the current cumbersome and leaky distribution of benefits under various schemes with the Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) programme, which has replaced the current cumbersome and leaky distribution of benefits under various schemes. According to these findings, poverty reduction is mostly determined by structural changes and greater spending on social safety programmes.

Is India's 10th Plan a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) that meets the criteria? Will it help to reduce poverty and make national planning procedures more pro-poor and accountable? While India's 10th Plan has many positives, it is far from the best practise model in terms of institutional set-up, according to this London University study.

India has a long history of national development planning and has opted to use it as a method for poverty alleviation. The World Bank recognises India's PRSP as the 10th Five-Year Plan (2002-07). Several of the PRSP process's general aims are generally shared in India. However, several of the goals pertaining to a market-driven approach to development are viewed as very contentious. The PRSP best practise model was created in the absence of an institution. It isn't specifically designed to fit the country's institutional framework. The Indian Plan, on the other hand, works within the existing bureaucratic-institutional framework. The government is not reliant on aid and is not obligated to follow an international development agenda.

The first round of consultations with project stakeholders took place in 2008. In 2010, as part of the project planning and preparation phase, new consultations and extensive social census surveys were conducted. Through informed and inclusive engagement with impacted families and other interested stakeholders for each project component, social protections were implemented into the census survey. Stakeholders were polled on their thoughts on the project, its benefits and drawbacks and how they expected to be affected. The project's resettlement impact, mitigation techniques and measures, as well as community perceptions and opinions on these topics, were also reviewed. Directly impacted persons, the executing agency, the executive engineer, the block development officer and other local administrative agencies and departments were all consulted on all important areas of project planning and development [1-5].

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