

A Brief Report on Indian Poverty Reduction Plan

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Introduction

Poor policies and an incompetent and corrupt bureaucracy are both contributing to India's significant poverty problem. Social entrepreneurs and public involvement in the fight against poverty must be supported. A variety of activities are required to develop the appropriate collection of policies, practices, and innovations. At the turn of the year 2000, the country had 260 million people who lacked the money to buy things from the "consumption basket" that defines poverty. 75% of the total was in rural areas. 22 percent of the world's poor live in India. One of the primary objectives of the development planning process has been poverty elimination, so the prevalence of poverty is troubling. Certainly, poverty is a global issue. It is believed that humanity's desire for long-term progress depends on its abolition. Therefore, achieving international objectives necessitates reducing poverty in India.

Description

In order to improve living conditions, a number of social protection programs have been implemented in India over the past two decades, assisting the Indian government in reducing poverty. Poverty reduction is strongly correlated with urban economic expansion, according to previous research; Since its passage in 2006, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has led to significant increases in household spending and the accumulation of additional non-financial assets. Additionally, higher labor incomes and the Indian government's Public Distribution Systems (PDS) and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) have all contributed to the reduction of poverty. The Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) program, which has replaced the current cumbersome and leaky distribution of benefits under various schemes, has also transformed anti-poverty programs by replacing the cumbersome and leaky distribution of benefits under various schemes with the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana and biometric identity cards under Aadhar. These findings indicate that structural changes and increased spending on social safety net programs are largely responsible for poverty reduction [1-5].

Is India's 10th Plan a PRSP (Policy Reduction Strategy Paper) that satisfies the requirements? Will it contribute to poverty reduction and make national planning procedures more accountable and favorable to the poor? According to this London University study, India's 10th Plan has many positive aspects, but its institutional setup is far from the best practice model.

Based on the findings of our research, we propose that, when designing and implementing projects to alleviate poverty, we should take into full account and make use of the social and natural conditions of the area, as well as employ targeted rather than universal policies. To achieve the coordination and unity of ecology, environment, and economy, it is necessary to establish the concept of green development, combine ecological poverty alleviation and environmental protection, and develop green industries, particularly for poverty-stricken areas. For instance, in conjunction with the actual situation in rural areas, the establishment of distinctive breeding and planting industries will encourage the

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underprivileged to participate in industrial development, increase their income, and support the growth of the local economy. The tourism industry's growth can be accelerated in poor areas with stunning scenery. Ensure ecological benefits while creating distinctive tourism products like forest health care projects. The overall rural landscape should be greened, natural resource management and community development should be coordinated, transportation should be made easier, education should be improved, and mountainous agriculture and sustainable livelihoods should be given special attention in areas with poor ecological conditions. Resettlement policies should be looked at for those remote mountainous areas where development is severely hindered to reduce the scarcity of natural resources.

India has utilized national development planning as a strategy for reducing poverty throughout its long history. India's PRSP is recognized by the World Bank as the 10th Five-Year Plan (2002-2007). In general, India shares a number of the general goals of the PRSP process. However, some of the objectives of a market-driven development strategy are seen as highly contentious. In the absence of any formal structure, the PRSP best practice model was developed. It does not specifically conform to the institutional framework of the nation. In contrast, the Indian Plan operates within the existing institutional and bureaucratic framework. The government is not obligated to adhere to an international development plan and is not dependent on aid. 2008 marked the beginning of the project stakeholders' first round of consultations. In 2010, extensive social census surveys and new consultations were carried out as part of the project planning and preparation phase.

Conclusion

Social protections were incorporated into the census survey through informed and inclusive engagement with affected families and other interested stakeholders for each project component. Stakeholders were asked what they thought about the project, its advantages and disadvantages, and how they anticipated it would affect them. The community's perceptions and opinions on these issues, as well as the project's resettlement impact, mitigation strategies, and measures, were also examined. On all important aspects of project planning and development, directly affected individuals, the executing agency, the executive engineer, the block development officer, and other local administrative agencies and departments were all consulted.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest associated with this manuscript.

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