

POVERTY ERADICATION

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Spending almost 67 years of independence of our country, still India have had no clear concept in terms of eradicating or reducing poverty and bridge the gap of 40 years. Mean to say, Indian 1978 the time when first time income based poverty line assumed and emphasized.

The poverty line was originally fixed in terms of income or food consuming in sense of their requirements in 1978, hence seeing it govt. make plan according to their calorie uses like in rural areas and urban areas are 2400kc and 2100kc respectively. How govt. had taken it into action because of the cost of the grain (about 650 grams) that fulfil the normative standard. This cost was the poverty line. In 1978 it was ₹61.80 per person per month for rural areas while ₹71.30 per person per month for urban areas.

Since then planning commission calculates the poverty line annually adjusting for inflation. but after came into being NITI AAYOG & GST (Good & Services Tax) this will be more specific while govt has taken alternative to combat this situation authentically to implement NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY BILL in 2013.

Indian economy is not fully based on centralized or privatized while it's mixed economy means govt. interference vibrate or fluctuate market economy whenever they think reasonably and according to demographical situation they varied time to time due to political democratic system.

Not with standing, my notion is to show you that side in which economist and decision

maker yet not memorandum of understanding to counter the problem so far, consciously this is burning issues for bright India what today faced like increasing of below poverty line from their existing scale is too much now according to National sample survey of India data. Presumptions on which this line can be made are many and it is herculean task in continent type country like India. There is always fear of exclusion of deserving ones and inclusion of undeserving ones. Poverty is a state of deprivation of people or society, in which they are not able to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. In all this they have low capacity to deal with Socio-economic and environmental exigencies. This definition however can be contested for it doesn't include education, healthcare and decent standard of living or dignified life.

Despite of the above mentioned normative standard, the poverty line in recent year in as follows-

Year	Rural	Urban
2000-01	₹328	₹454
2005-06	₹368	₹558

₹ per month per head

This income is bare minimum to support the food requirement and don't provide much for the basic essential items such as health, education etc. That is why sometimes the poverty line has been described as "STARVATION LINES".

The govt. of India decided that the BPL (BELOW POVERTY LINE) for 2002 could be finalized as per original guidelines.

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The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj opined that in the BPL survey done in 1991 out of 8,433,000 rural families, 3,446,000 families were identified as BPL families. In the BPL survey done of that year 1999 out of 9,388,000 rural families, 2,737,000 families were identified as BPL families.

Current scenario by the different sources and govt. authentic statical data dealt with as...

Rural population- 833,087,662

Urban population- 377,105,760

Total population- 1,210,193,422

While having some statical problems NSSO 2011 shown total population of india as 1,210,854,977

In which males are 623,724,248

Female are 586,469,174

Total population are- 1,210,193,422 (2011th census)

According to the present data 29.5% (by the Rangrajan committee) & 21.9% (by the Suresh Tendulakar committee) lives in below poverty line.

It means 363 million estimated (by the Rangrajan committee) and 270 million estimated (by the Tendulakar committee) population lives in BPL and this is an increases of almost 35% by the Tendulakar formula's).

Hence if we subtract the above given data as NSSO and other provide, approx 6,61,555 people disappear.

May be this one will be the error in counting or missing whatever.

Note- on 4th dec, 2017 the total population of India are as 1,349,791,750

In which males are- 6,97,032,460

Female's are- 6,52,759,290

Kindly attention please,

(Those spending over ₹32 a day in rural areas and ₹47 in town and cities should not be consider poor..... by former RBI Governor C. Rangarajan)

Based on Suresh Tendulakar panel's recommendation in 2011-12, the poverty line had been fixed at ₹27 in rural areas and ₹33 in urban areas, level at which getting two may be difficult.

The Rangrajan committee was tasked with revisiting the Tendulakar formula's for estimation of poverty and identification of the poor after a massive public outcry erupted over the abnormally low poverty lines fixed by UPA's Govt.

(Sources-TOI news)

Come to the next on the crucial points what I'm going to deliver here very comprehensively and normatively, and it would be the best one to analyse the poverty line very broadly and concisely. Beacause govt has no yet discover any realistic concrete ideas till the date so this can be differentiate very well.

Even though Rangrajan committee and Tendulakar formula's are working to solve this puzzles till date but current scenario is differ and varies in most of cases.

So what would have to do seeing above situation?

Current situation of India's rapidly grading of poverty and its scale.

Hence looking for solve it to use my formula's what I made to see India outlook.

Formula is as,

Past values of money (Po) × difference of year=
Current year value (P1)

Solving above formulas first let the income of family in 1995 was ₹1500 and depending persons are 11 (I.e, grandma, grandpa, himself, their four spouse and 4four siblings lives in a joint family) this illustration may taken because of in rural areas most of people live in joint family and in them one is taken care for all, As mukhiya in terms of Hindu undivided family (HUF).

And now current in 2017, his family income should be $₹1500 \times 22 \text{ yrs.} = ₹33000/\text{month}$.

Now what come out the monthly wages of that family, can be counted as

Let suppose currently they have 4 family person like their mom, two brother and one sister.

Hence, $₹ 33000 \div 4 = ₹8250/\text{month}$ minimum salary would be the one who taken care of said family.

Now per day wages of the family as,

$₹8250 \div 22 \text{ yrs} = ₹ 375$ (if consider of past year)

Hence their monthly pay should be as,

$₹375 \times 30 = ₹11,250/\text{month}$ minimum estimated.

Let's another illustration,

Suppose they earn ₹7000 in current year then what will be their expected gap of poverty as,

$₹7000 \div 30 = ₹233.33 \sim ₹233$

if we subtracts

Past year per day wages by current year per day wages, we get something,

$₹375 - 233 = ₹142$ loss every day,

(While this should be incredibly changed after 22 years.)

Now come to conclusion,

Gap of assured money by the current year,

$₹11,250 - 8250 = 3000/\text{month}$.

This formula is sufficient to increase or decrease the people income in respect of seeing NSSO data and household income and person of family accordingly.

This may be varied if we could not take authentic statical data from primary sources.

Now, I'm very happy to cope up the vital situation very well due to giving reliable formula's to bring down or reducing poverty of india and as well as poverty line scale per se.

My one request to reader you can take own family examples if want to verify this formula's and give it's validation endlessly.

If this formula's satisfied with you, it might be universally significant to check out and analyse more brilliantly.

I'm very glad to hear you if want to give any positive feedback, suggestions, comments, or any idea, heartily welcomes you and this will be highly appreciable.

Thanks giving,

REFERENCE

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- [4]. Google Sources.