

**AN EXTRAMURAL SEMINAR**  
**ON**  
**"GLOBAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION"**

*Presented by:*

**Prof. Bharat Chandra Patra**  
**Former principal**  
**SSJ Mahavidyalaya, Rajnagar**  
**Kendrapara**

On  
07<sup>th</sup> November 2017



**Organised by:**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,**  
**PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE,**  
**PATTAMUNDAI**  
**KENDRAPARA-754215**

## **REPORT**

An Extramural Seminar was organised by the Department of Economics, Pattamundai college, Pattamundai on 07<sup>th</sup> November 2017 at 11AM in the seminar hall of Economics. The topic of the seminar was “**Global Poverty Alleviation**”. Prof. Bharat Chandra Patra, former principal of SSJ Mahavidyala, Rajnagar, Kendrapara, was the resource person in the seminar. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Pradyumna Pradhan, HOD, Department of Economics, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai. The meeting was commenced at 11.00 A.M. with the lighting of candle by our respected Resource Person. Mr. Pradyumna Pradhan, Head Department of Economics gave a key note address of the topic and Mr. Subhasis Mishra, lecturer in Economics, Pattamundai College, welcomes and introduced the Resource Person on this occasion.

The meeting was ended with vote of thanks by Miss Swopna Rani Rout, a student of +3 1<sup>st</sup> year degree at 2.00 P.M.



OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

Mobile : 9437376724

# PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE

NAAC ACCREDITED B+ GRADE

PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA, ODISHA - 754215

Ref No. : ..... 879 .....

Date..... 04/09/2017 .....

To,

Prof. Bharat Chandra Patra

Former principal,

SSJ Mahavidyala, Rajnagar, Kendrapara.

**Sub: Invitation to act as Resource Person in the Departmental Seminar at  
Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on 07<sup>th</sup> September 2017.**

Sir,

We are organising a Departmental Seminar in the Department of Economics on the topic "**Global Poverty Alleviation**" on 07<sup>th</sup> September 2017. We would appreciate it very much if you would accept our invitation to deliver your talk in the said topic.

Your cooperation in this regard will be highly encouraged us and make the seminar a grand success.

Yours faithfully

  
Principal 4.9.17

Pattamundai College  
Principal  
Pattamundai College

# Global Poverty Alleviation

**Prof. Bharat ch. Patra**

**Former Principal SSJ Mahavidyalaya,**

**Rajnagar, Kendrapara**

## Introduction

Poverty reduction, or poverty alleviation, is a set of measures, both economic and humanitarian that are intended to permanently lift people out of poverty. While global poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 2000, one in ten people in developing regions still lives on less than US\$ 1.90 a day - the internationally agreed poverty line, and millions of others live on slightly more than this daily amount. Significant progress has been made in many countries within Eastern and South-eastern Asia, but up to 42 per cent of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to live below the poverty line.

## What is poverty

Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. In 2015, more than 736 million people lived below the international poverty line. Around 10 per cent of the world population is living in extreme poverty and struggling to fulfil the most basic needs like health, education, and access to water and sanitation, to name a few. There are 122 women aged 25 to 34 living in poverty for every 100 men of the same age group, and more than 160 million children are at risk of continuing to live in extreme poverty by 2030.

## Poverty fact and figures

- 736 million people lived below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90 a day in 2015.
- In 2018, almost 8 per cent of the world's workers and their families lived on less than US\$1.90 per person per day.
- Most people living below the poverty line belong to two regions: Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries.
- As of 2018, 55 per cent of the world's population have no access to at least one social protection cash benefit.

## **Poverty and Sustainable Development Goal**

Ending poverty in all its forms is the first of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The SDGs' main reference to combatting poverty is made in target 1.A: "Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions."

The SDGs also aim to create sound policy frameworks at national and regional levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to ensure that by 2030 all men and women have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural.

### **Measuring poverty**

There has been marked progress in reducing poverty over the past decades. According to the most recent estimates, in 2015, 10 per cent of the world's population lived at or below \$1.90 a day. That's down from 16 per cent in 2010 and 36 per cent in 1990. This means that ending extreme poverty is within our reach. However, the decline has slowed. In April 2013, the World Bank set a new goal to end extreme poverty in a generation. The new target is to have no more than 3 per cent of the world's population living on just \$1.90 a day by 2030. By measuring poverty we learn which poverty reduction strategies work, and which ones do not. Poverty measurement also helps developing countries gauge program effectiveness and guide their development strategy in a rapidly changing economic environment.

### **Global Action**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development promises to leave no one behind and to reach those furthest behind first. Meeting this ambitious development agenda requires visionary policies for sustainable, inclusive, sustained and equitable economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work for all, social integration, declining inequality, rising productivity and a favourable environment. In the 2030 Agenda, Goal 1 recognizes that ending poverty in all its forms everywhere is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

While progress in eradicating extreme poverty has been incremental and widespread, the persistence of poverty, including extreme poverty remains a major concern in Africa, the least developed countries, small island developing States, in some middle-income countries, and countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. In light of these concerns, the General Assembly, at its seventy-second session, decided to proclaim the "Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)." The objective of the Third

Decade is to maintain the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) towards poverty eradication. Further, the 3rd Decade is also expected to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Department of economic and social affair**

In 1995, the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen, identified three core issues: poverty eradication, employment generation and social integration, in contributing to the creation of an international community that enables the building of secure, just, free and harmonious societies offering opportunities and higher standards of living for all.

Within the United Nations system, the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) acts as Focal Point for the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty and undertakes activities that assist and facilitate governments in more effective implementation of the commitments and policies adopted in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the further initiatives on Social Development adopted at the 24th Special session of the General Assembly.

### **International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.**

Through resolution 47/196 adopted on 22 December 1992, the General Assembly declared 17 October as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

The observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty can be traced back to 17 October 1987. On that day, over a hundred thousand people gathered at the Trocadéro in Paris, where the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948, to honour the victims of extreme poverty, violence and hunger. They proclaimed that poverty is a violation of human rights and affirmed the need to come together to ensure that these rights are respected. These convictions are inscribed on a commemorative stone unveiled that day. Since then, people of all backgrounds, beliefs and social origins have gathered every year on October 17th to renew their commitment and show their solidarity with the poor.

### **Poverty alleviation programmes in India**

The poverty alleviation programmes in India can be categorized based on whether it is targeted either for rural areas or for urban areas in the country.

Most of the programmes are designed to target the rural poverty as prevalence of poverty is high in rural areas. Also targeting poverty is a great challenging in rural areas due to various geographic and infrastructure limitations. The programmes can be mainly grouped into 1)

Wage employment programmes 2) Self-employment programmes 3) Food security programmes 4) Social security programmes 5) Urban poverty alleviation programmes.

The five year plans immediately after independence tried to focus on poverty alleviation through sectoral programmes.

### **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana ( JGSY)**

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is the restructured, streamlined and comprehensive version of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). It was started on 1 April 1999. The main aim of this programme was development of rural areas. Infrastructure like roads to connect the village to different areas, which made the village more accessible and also other social, educational (schools) and infrastructure like hospitals. Its secondary objective was to give out sustained wage employment. This was only given to BPL (below the poverty line) families and fund was to be spent for individual beneficiary schemes for SCs and STs and 3% for the establishment of barrier free infrastructure for the disabled people. The village panchayats were one of the main governing body of this programme. ₹1848.80 crore was used and they had a target of 8.57 lakh works. 5.07 lakh works were completed during 1999–2000.

### **National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)**

This scheme came into effect on 15 August 1995. The scheme provides pension to all old people who were above the age of 65 (now 60) who could not find for themselves and did not have any means of subsistence. The pension that was given was ₹200 a month (now it is 2000 per month). This pension is given by the central government. The job of implementation of this scheme in state and union territories is given to panchayats and municipalities. The states contribution may vary depending on the state. The amount of old age pension is ₹200 per month for applicants aged 60–79. For applicants aged above 80 years, the amount has been revised to ₹500 a month according to the 2011–2012 Budget. It is a successful venture.

### **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)**

This scheme was started in August 1995. This scheme is sponsored by the state government. It was transferred to the state sector scheme after 2002–03. It is under the community and rural department. This scheme provides a sum of ₹20,000 to a person of a family who becomes the head of the family after the death of its primary breadwinner. The breadwinner is defined as a person who is above 18 who earns the most for the family and on whose earnings the family survives.

### **National Maternity Benefit Scheme**

This scheme provides a sum of ₹6000 to a pregnant mother in three instalments. The women should have age to be older than 19 years of age. It is given normally 12–8 weeks before the birth and in case of the death of the child the women can still avail it. The NMBS is implemented by almost all states and union territories with the help of panchayats and

municipalities. During 1999–2000 the total allocation of funds for this scheme was 767.05 crores and the amount used was ₹4444.13 crore. It is for families below the poverty line. The scheme was updated in 2005-06 into Janani Suraksha Yojana with ₹1400 for every institutional birth.

**First instalment** (*in first trimester of pregnancy*) - ₹3,000/

- Early Registration of Pregnancy, preferably within first three months.
- Received one antenatal check-up.

**Second instalment**

- At the time of institutional delivery - ₹1500/-

**Third instalment** (*3 months after delivery*) - ₹1500/-

- Child birth is compulsory to be registered.
- Child has received BCG vaccination.
- Child has received OPV and DPT-1 & 2.

### **Annapurna**

This scheme was started by the government in 1999–2000 to provide food to senior citizens who cannot take care of themselves and are not under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), and who have no one to take care of them in their village. This scheme would provide 10 kg of free food grains a month for the eligible senior citizens. The allocation for this scheme in 2000-2001 was ₹100 crore. They mostly target groups of 'poorest of the poor' and 'indigent senior citizens'.

### **Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP)**

IRDP in India is among the world's most ambitious programs to alleviate rural poverty by providing income-generated assets to the poorest of the poor. This program was first introduced in 1978–79 in some selected areas, but covered all the areas by November 1980. During the sixth five-year plan (1980–85) assets worth 47.6 billion rupees were distributed to about 16.6 million poor families. During 1987–88, another 4.2 million families were assisted with an average investment of 4,471 per family or 19 billion rupees overall.

The major objective of Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) is to raise families of identified target group below poverty line by creation of sustainable opportunities for self-employment in the rural sector. Assistance is given in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit advanced by financial institutions (commercial banks, cooperatives and regional rural banks.) The program is implemented in all blocks of the country as centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the centre and the states. The target group under IRDP consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having annual income below ₹11,000 defined as poverty line in the Eighth Plan. In order to ensure that benefits under the program reach the more vulnerable sectors of the society, it is stipulated that at least 50 per cent of assisted families should be from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with corresponding flow of resources to them. Furthermore, 40 per cent of the coverage should be of women beneficiaries and 3 per cent of physically challenged persons. At the grassroots level, the block staff is responsible for implementation of the

program. The State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) monitors the program at state level whereas the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment is responsible for the release of central share of funds, policy formation, overall guidance, monitoring and evaluation of the program.

### **Pradhan Mantri GraminAwaas Yojana**

This scheme aimed at creating housing for everyone. It was initiated in 1985. It aimed at creating 20 lakh housing units out of which 13 lakhs were in rural areas. This scheme also would give out loans to people at subsidized rates to make houses. It was started in 1999–2000. In 1999–2000, ₹1438.39 crore was used for this scheme and about 7.98 lakh units were built. In 2000-01 a central outlay of ₹1710.00 crores was provided for this scheme. It improved the standard of living of rural areas:health,primary education, drinking water,housing,roads.

The scheme has proved to be a major boost in Indian rural population's income.

To augment wage employment opportunities by providing employment on demand and by specific guaranteed wage employment every year to households whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work to thereby extend a security net to the people and simultaneously create durable assets to alleviate some aspects of poverty and address the issue of development in the rural areas.<sup>[4]</sup>

The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) is the nodal Ministry for the implementation of NREGA. It is responsible for ensuring timely and adequate resource support to the States and to the Central Council. It has to undertake regular review, monitoring and evaluation of processes and outcomes. It is responsible for maintaining and operating the MIS to capture and track data on critical aspects of implementation, and assess the utilization of resources through a set of performance indicators. MRD will support innovations that help in improving processes towards the achievement of the objectives of the Act. It will support the use of Information Technology (IT) to increase the efficiency and transparency of the processes as well as improve interface with the public. It will also ensure that the implementation of NREGA at all levels is sought to be made transparent and accountable to the public. Now 100 to 150 days work for all is provided.

# DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI

AN EXTRAMURAL SEMINAR ON "GLOBAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION"

DATE- 07TH NOVEMBER 2017

## TEACHERS PRESENT

| Sl. No | Name of the Teacher | Designation                    | Signature         |
|--------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1      | Pradyumna Pradhan   | Lect <sup>r</sup> in Economics | Pradyumna Pradhan |
| 2      | Subhasis Mishra     | Lecturer in Economics          | S. Mishra         |
| 3      |                     |                                |                   |
| 4      |                     |                                |                   |
| 5      |                     |                                |                   |
| 6      |                     |                                |                   |
| 7      |                     |                                |                   |
| 8      |                     |                                |                   |
| 9      |                     |                                |                   |
| 10     |                     |                                |                   |

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI**

AN EXTRAMURAL SEMINAR ON "GLOBAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION"

DATE-07<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2017

**students attendance**

| Sl. No | Name of the Students       | Roll No.  | Signature                  |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1      | Sudeep ku Samal            | BA-16-167 | Sudeep ku Samal            |
| 2      | Biswasree Barik            | BA-16-067 | Biswasree Barik            |
| 3      | Archana Swain              | BA-16-051 | Archana Swain              |
| 4      | Sadhana Subhadarani Tantai | BA-16-131 | Sadhana Subhadarani Tantai |
| 5      | Asha Priyadarshini Das     | BA-16-263 | Asha Priyadarshini Das     |
| 6      | Rekha Sethi                | BA-16-013 | Rekha Sethi                |
| 7      | Gouram Kumar Gaba          | BA-16-070 | Gouram Kumar Gaba          |
| 8      | Himansa Subhadan Malik     | BA-16-187 | Himansa Subhadan Malik     |
| 9      | Suchitra Kumar Panda       | BA-16-214 | Suchitra Kumar Panda       |
| 10     | Niranjana Roul             | BA-16-050 | Niranjana Roul             |
| 11     | Albedita Tantai            | BA-16-169 | Albedita Tantai            |
| 12     | Priyadarshini Sahoo        | BA-16-224 | Priyadarshini Sahoo        |
| 13     | Satyabrata Padhi           | BA-17-109 | Satyabrata Padhi           |
| 14     | Abhina Sundara Padhi       | BA-17-061 | Abhina Sundara Padhi       |
| 15     | Sahani Parada              | BA-17-010 | Sahani Parada              |
| 16     | Baisakhi Dash              | BA-17-201 | Baisakhi Dash              |
| 17     | Ranjita Patra              | BA-16-231 | Ranjita Patra              |
| 18     | Rachini Rekha Panda        | BA-16-722 | Rachini Rekha Panda        |
| 19     | Mamuli Singh               | BC-16-040 | Mamuli Singh               |
| 20     | Kalpana Sahoo              | BC-16-035 | Kalpana Sahoo              |
| 21     | Tapaswini Panda            | BA-17-252 | Tapaswini Panda            |
| 22     | Nalini Maharana            | BA-17-152 | Nalini Maharana            |
| 23     | Pabeni Sahoo               | BA-17-163 | Pabeni Sahoo               |
| 24     |                            |           |                            |
| 25     |                            |           |                            |
| 26     |                            |           |                            |
| 27     |                            |           |                            |





