

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Poverty Alleviation Programmes are the type of programs launched by the government of a country to eradicate the existing poverty in the nation. The **Poverty Alleviation Programmes** in a country can be categorized in two ways, first, where the target audience is the rural people or rural areas, and second where the target audience is urban people or urban areas. However, most of the programs and schemes initiated by the government are designed keeping the rural section of society in mind. This is because the prevalence of poverty in rural areas is much higher than in urban areas.

What is Poverty and Poverty Alleviation Programmes?

The absence of the resources and needs needed to maintain a minimal standard of living is referred to as poverty. When the wages earned by a person are insufficient to cover the basic needs that he requires for a perfect living is said to be living in poverty. According to the definition given by the World Bank, poverty is a serious loss of well-being that takes different forms. Poverty is categorized by Low incomes and the inability to access the goods and services necessary for a decent living.

A group of humanitarian and economic actions made to end poverty in a nation is called poverty alleviation. According to data released by the World Bank, extreme poverty, which now impacts more than 760 million people globally, is defined as having a daily income of less than \$1.90. About 268 million Indians survived less than \$1.90 in 2011. To end poverty and give disadvantaged households access to the basic essentials, the Indian government has created a variety of plans, programs, and schemes under various poverty alleviation programmes in India.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes launched by Indian Government

Since 1978, a large number of poverty alleviation programmes in India have been launched under which the underprivileged section of society is provided with assistance for raising their standard of living by various means. Following is the table that shows all the poverty alleviation programmes launched by Indian Government along with the year launched and objectives of the Programmes.

Name	Year Launched	Objectives of Poverty Alleviation Programmes
Integrated Rural Development Program	1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Integrated Rural Development Program is the combination of the Community Area Development Programmes, Drought Prone Area Program, Small Farmer Development Agency, and Marginal Farmers And Agricultural Labourer Agency.- The prime motive for introducing integrated rural development programs was to eradicate the problem of unemployment, poverty, and hunger in the rural sector of India.

Pradhanmantri Gramin Aawas Yojana	1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To build 13 lakh residential areas for rural regions and to provide homes for everyone. - To offer loans to the general public at reasonable discounts. - The objective of this poverty alleviation programme is to increase the number of wage job possibilities available to households by offering both annual guaranteed pay employment and on-demand employment.
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To offer pensions to Indian senior citizens who are more than 65 years of age or over it and living in poverty. - This scheme offered a minimum amount of Rs 200 on a monthly basis for individuals who were aged between 60 and 79 years and rupees 500 to people who were above 80 years.
National Family Benefit Scheme	1995	To give 20,000 to the recipient which would take over as the head of the family after the sole caretaker passes away.
Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the facilities provided to the remote areas like proper schools, linking roads to urban areas, and opening hospitals. - To provide a long-term page of to the family who fall under the category of BPL.
Annpurna Yojana	1999 to 2000	The objective of this scheme of the poverty alleviation programme is to offer food grains of about 10 kgs to older individuals who meet the requirements, but are not currently enrolled in the national old age pension scheme.
Food for Work Program	2000	The Food Corporation of India provided free food grains to the states however after sometime the supply became inconsistent and slow.
Sampurn Gramin Rojgar Yojana	2003	The primary goal of this game was to create the wage jobs developing a long lasting economic structure in rural regions and supply food and provide nutritional stability for the underprivileged section of society.
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every rural family is given 100 days of guaranteed work each year under this act. Women would only be eligible for one third of the planned positions. National Employment Guarantee funds will also be provided by the central government under this act. - State governments will also create sales Employment Guarantee funds to carry out the program. A participant

		in the program is eligible for a daily employment benefit if they are not offered work within 15 days.
National Food Security Mission	2007	The countries designated districts to produce more rice wheat pulses and coarse grains through responsible area development and improved productivity.
National rural livelihood mission	2011	It develops out of the necessity to give the impoverished in rural areas work that pays a consistent monthly wage and to diversify their requirements. To assist the impoverished section self-help group are established at the village level.
National Urban livelihood Mission	2013	It focuses on unite the urban poor into self-help groups providing possibilities for developing skills leading to market-based employment and assisting them in starting their own business by making finance readily available.
Pradhanmantri Jan Dhan Yojana	2014	This scheme under the poverty alleviation programmes aimed to provide direct transfer of subsidy pension insurance and other benefits in 1.5 crore bank accounts. The target audience for such benefits is the underprivileged section of society.
Pradhanmantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	2015	This scheme focuses on the newcomers to the labor force, particularly the dropouts from class tenth and twelfth, and employment exchange.
Sansad Aadarsh gram Yojana	2014	To create the necessary infrastructure and institutional framework in three communities by the end of 2019.
Pradhanmantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana	2015	The program offers life insurance to the underprivileged and low-income groups in society.
Pradhanmantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	2015	Under this scheme people who belong to marginalized sections of society are provided with the facility of a life insurance policy.
National Maternity Benefits Scheme	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This scheme ensures financial assistance to the mothers of those who are of 19 years or above, by providing them with 6000 rupees. - This financial assistance is available for about 12 to 8 weeks prior to the birth of the child and also be available even after the child is dead.
Pradhanmantri Ujjwala Yojana	2016	This scheme ensures the supply of LPG connections to the 50 million families coming from marginalized sections.

Pradhanmantri Garib Kalyan Yojana	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This scheme offers a chance to cowardly disclose unexplained black money while avoiding prosecution by paying a fee equal to 50% of the unreported income.- The further 25% of the UN reporter's income is put into the program which is eligible for a four-year interest-free return.
Solar Charkha Mission	2018	It is one of the poverty alleviation programmes in India which ensures to set up the Solar charkha clusters in progressed sectors of India by providing employment to about 1 lakh people.
National Nutrition Mission Poshan Abhiyan	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The goal of this scheme is to improve the nutritional conditions of children nationwide and lower the cases of undernutrition.- Additionally it helps to enhance the adolescent pregnant mothers breastfeeding mothers and young children.
Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan	2019	It is a Central Government that launched a scheme that was implemented for the total security of unorganized workers' social security and safety in old age.
Prime Minister Street Vendors Atm Nirbhar Nidhi PM SVanidhi	2020	This scheme helps street sellers with the micro-credit facilities who have been impacted by Covid 19 epidemic.