

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT POVERTY ELEVATION OF PROGRAM



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ABSTRACT

A solid foundation for a stable society may be built with the help of a media that is free, independent, and robust. Democracy, freedom, politics, the economy, and international relations all need a potent tool for communication, and it has been shown that the media plays an important role in resolving local, regional, and global concerns and bringing about the necessary reforms. The study investigates the problem of a split between the elite and the masses that exists in the majority of Indian society. The goal of this undertaking is to investigate the past of this division in order to comprehend both the cause and the impact of the phenomena being studied. In addition, while speaking about the elites and the people, "IN RECENT times, the idea of elite has been evoked often in debating the challenges and chances of development in third world nations."

keywords: Poverty, Elevation, Program

INTRODUCTION

A solid foundation for a stable society may be built with the help of a media that is free, independent, and robust. Democracy, freedom, politics, the economy, and international relations all need a potent tool for communication, and it has been shown that the media plays

an important role in resolving local, regional, and global concerns and bringing about the necessary reforms. The social structure is not static, despite the fact that it is dependent on a variety of circumstances; because of this, the media has an important part to play in defining and shaping the structure's framework, as well as its stability, strength, and qualities. According to Arjun Appadurai, "This is a world where electronic media are transforming the relationships between information and mediation, and where nation, states are struggling to retain control over their populations in the face of a host of subnational and transnational movements and organisations." "This is a world where electronic media are transforming the relationships between information and mediation.". The democratic republic of India is the biggest democracy in the world and the seventh largest nation in terms of land area. It is also the second most populous country in the world, behind only China, with more than 1.2 billion people. India, which has a history that is more than 30,000 years old, has a diverse cultural legacy and is the birthplace of six of the world's major faiths. The caste system in India is responsible for a significant amount of the social stratification as well as the majority of the social constraints that can be found on the Indian subcontinent. There are hundreds of endogamous hereditary groupings that form social classes. These groups are often referred to as jatis, which is another word for "castes." However, numerous reports suggest that many Dalits ("ex-Untouchables") and other low castes in rural areas continue to live in segregation and face persecution and discrimination. India declared untouchability illegal in 1947 and has since enacted other anti-discriminatory laws and social welfare initiatives.

India is a federal republic that is made up of a total of 28 states and 7 union territories. The twelfth biggest state in terms of land area, Bihar is also the third most populous state. Ancient Bihar (which comprised of Anga, Videha/Mithila, Magadha and Viji/Viji) was a center of power, learning, and culture in ancient and classical India. Mithilanchal is an area in North Bihar that extends into Nepal and has a significant role in the well-known epic Ramayana. It carries a lot of importance because of this connection. Agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry, and poultry farming are the primary contributors to the economy of this area, which is often regarded as being among the most economically impoverished in India. The area suffered through a series of setbacks that led to it being one of the poorest in the nation, despite the fact that it has a magnificent past and is famous for having mythical, intellectual, and cultural value. There are numerous factors that have contributed to the current predicament, but the uneven allocation of society's resources according to caste and class has been a significant one. The study investigates the problem of a split between the elite and the masses that exists in the

majority of Indian society. The goal of this undertaking is to investigate the past of this division in order to comprehend both the cause and the impact of the phenomena being studied. In addition, while speaking about the elites and the people, "IN RECENT times, the idea of elite has been evoked often in debating the challenges and chances of development in third world nations." There have been many wonderful possibilities for them to investigate the social causes that are responsible for the emergence of the new elites as well as their own part in the social revolution that is taking place there. It was widely held the belief that the elite, by virtue of their position as thought and action leaders, were able to inspire successful programmes of social change.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The administrative headquarters of the district are located in the Muzaffarpur District, which is one of the three largest districts in the state of Bihar. This district obtained its current status in 1948, when it was separated from what had previously been the district of Udhampur. According to the census completed in 2011, Muzaffarpur had a total population of 409,936, with males and females having respective counts of 213,641 and 196,295. The Muzaffarpur district is located in the heart of the outer Himalayan range. As a result, the people who live there have to deal with a great deal of discomfort, which makes it difficult to administer the surrounding areas as a whole. In July of 2006, the state government decided to split the district into two additional districts, which were given the names Ramban and Kishtwar. The Anantnag District of the Kashmir Division is located to the district's north, the Kishtwar District is located in the north east, the Chamba area of Himachal Pradesh is located to the district's south, the Udhampur District is located to the district's south west, and the Ramban District is located to the district's west. If we take a look at Muzaffarpur, we will see that it is the most important town in the region and also the location of the district headquarters. The district is broken up into two sub divisions for administrative purposes; these are Muzaffarpur and Bhaderwah. There are 406 settlements in the district. Muzaffarpur, Bhaderwah, Thatri, and Gandoh are the four Tehsils that make up this region. There are a total of eight Rural Development Blocks, and their names are as follows: Bhaderwah; Ghat (Muzaffarpur); Thatri; Gandoh; Bhagwah; Assar; Marmat; and Gundana. The block itself has 232 panchyats allocated to it. The early history of the Muzaffarpur district includes the fact that the district got its name from the city that serves as its administrative headquarters, Muzaffarpur. It is stated that one of the old rulers of Kishtwar, whose dominion reached beyond Muzaffarpur, persuaded one migrant from Multan,

Pakistan, who made utensils to reside permanently in this realm and establish a manufacturing for cooking utensils there. It is stated that Deeda settled in a village that later became known as Muzaffarpur, the current name of the district. Originally named Deeda, the name of the settlement later evolved into Muzaffarpur.

DATA ANALYSIS

The headquarters of Block Bhalessa are located at Gondoh; this location is 66 kilometres away from Doda District and 234 kilometres away from Jammu, the Winter Capital. The Doda District's Doda Block is one of the district's major blocks. Before the establishment of a new block in 2014, Block Bhalessa was made up of a total of 42 Panchayat villages and 66 Revenue villages. According to the census completed in 2011, the total population of the block Bhalessa is around 71889 people. There are 13216 households in it. According to the information provided by the block development officer, there are 7 villages that have a pharmacy located inside the village, and there are 14 villages that have a sheep husbandry centre located within the village. Every single hamlet now has access to a potable water supply, which is provided by the tap water. There are still some villages that do not have any kind of illumination source in the village at all. According to the data supplied by the Block Development Officer, the IAY programme has successfully provided dwelling facilities for 349 households. According to statistics from 2007-08, there are 6806 households in block Bhalessa that fall below the poverty line. The terrain of Block Bhalessa is entirely hilly, and the majority of people who live in the study area live in a manner that is considered to be regionally backward. These people do not have access to the fundamental amenities of life, such as healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and other amenities.

Our research is based on a sample of 300 houses, with 140 of those households coming from a single block, as determined by the methodology of our study and the questionnaires. There are a total of 140 households included in the main research for Block Bhalessa. I have carried out a survey of 140 homes in four different villages, namely Gowari, Halore, Kakoo, and Gowaloo, and the outcomes and findings of our research are displayed in the tables that can be seen below. The names of these villages are Gowari, Halore, Kakoo, and Kilhotran.

Table 1 Description of Education Level in sample area of Block Bhalessa (Total no. of Panchayats = 42)

S. No.	Education Level	No. of Persons / Households	Percentage
01	Upto 4th	44	34.66
02	Upto 8th	30	20.00
03	10th	30	20.00
04	12th	20	13.33
04	B.A.	10	4.67
06	M.A.	04	3.34
Total Sample Size		140	100.00

Source: Based on Primary Survey.

Table 4.1 provides a comparison of the educational attainment of residents in the 42 Panchyats that make up the block Bhalessa. Within those 42 Panchyats, I sampled 140 homes from four different villages: Gowari, Halore, Kakoo, and Gowaloo. Kilhotran was also included in the study. According to the findings of our research, in the sample area 34.66% of people have a pass in the fourth grade, 20% of the population has a pass in the eighth grade, 13.33% of the population has a pass in the tenth grade, 4.67% of the population has a pass in the bachelor's degree, and 3.34% of households have a pass in the master's degree. The following graphic presents Table 4.1 for your reference:

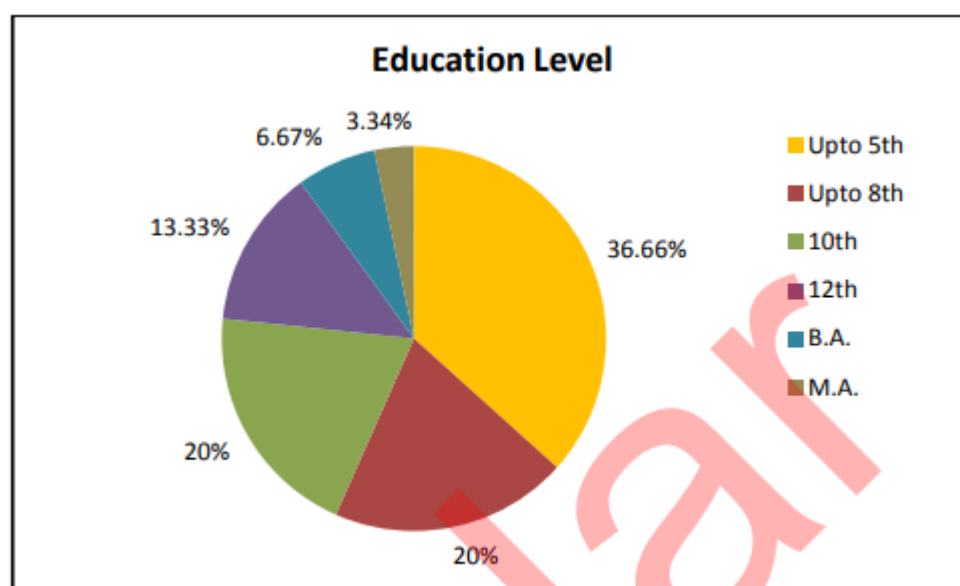


Figure 1 Education Level in sample area

Table 2 Description of Source of Income in sample area of Block Bhalessa (Total no. of Panchyats = 42)

S. No.	Source of Income	No. of Households	Percentage
01	Service	14	10.00
02	Business	20	13.34
03	Agriculture	44	34.66
04	Labor	60	40.00
04	Other (Technical)	Nil	Nil
Total Sample Size		140	100.00

Source: Based on Primary Survey.

Table 2 provides an all-encompassing view of the sample area where the survey was carried out. The results of the survey revealed that approximately 10% of households in the sample area earn their income from the business sector, 13.34% earn their income from the service sector, 34.66% earn their income from agriculture, and the remaining 40% earn their income from labour. The following graphic illustrates Table 4.2 for your reference:

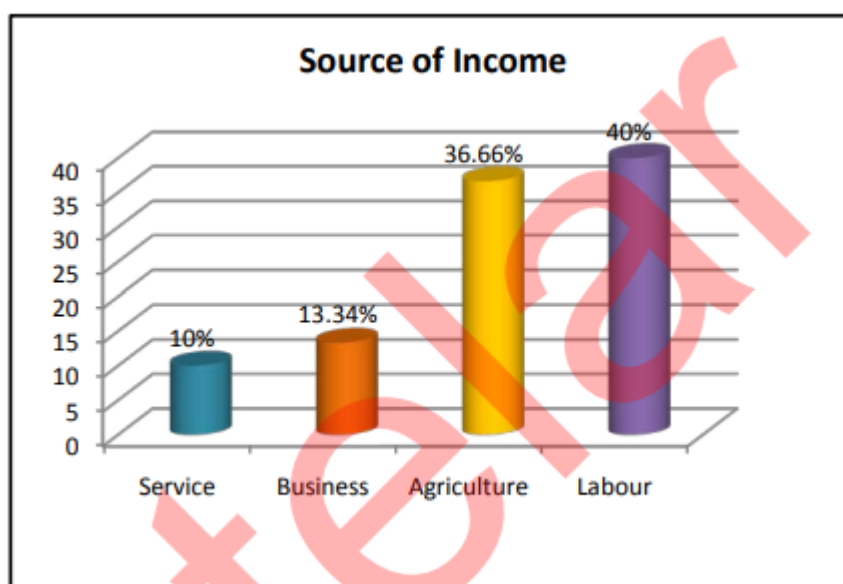


Figure 2 Source of income in sample area

Table 3 Description of Monthly Income before Implementation of programme in Sample Area of Block Bhalessa (Total no of Panchyats = 42)

S. No.	Monthly Income	No. of House Holds	Percentage
01	0 – 800	Nil	Nil
02	800 – 1600	10	4.67
03	1600 – 2400	60	40.00
04	2400 – 3200	40	33.33
04	3200 – 4000	20	13.33
06	4000 – 4800	10	4.67
Total Sample Size		140	100.00

The contrasting picture of monthly income in the sample region of block Bhalessa is presented in table 3. According to the findings of our research, prior to the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, 4.67% of beneficiaries had a monthly income of between 800 and 1600 dollars, 40% of beneficiaries had a monthly income of between 1600 and 2400 dollars, 33.33% of beneficiaries had a monthly income of between 2400 and 4000 dollars, 13.33% of beneficiaries had a monthly income of between 3200 and 4000 dollars, and only 4.67% of beneficiaries had a monthly income of between 4000 and 4800 dollars. The following graphic presents Table 4.3 for your reference:

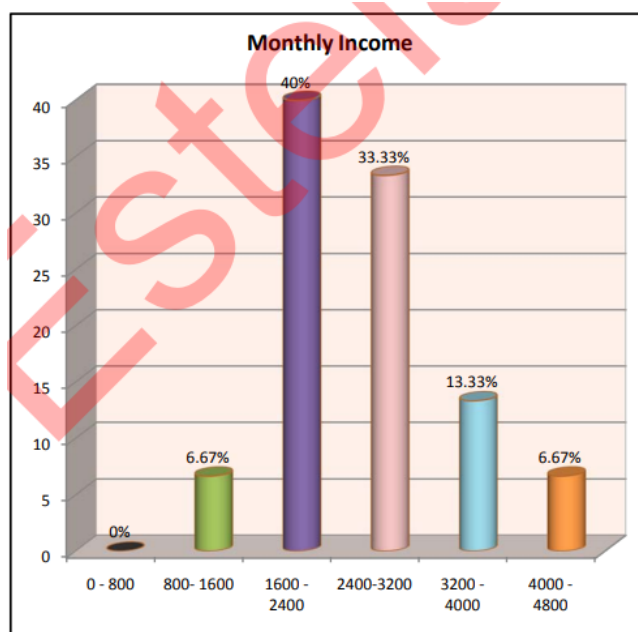


Figure 3 Monthly Income in sample area

CONCLUSION

It is possible to draw the conclusion that even if the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes has increased since they were first implemented, there is still a significant amount of work that needs to be done. According to the rules and the purpose that has been declared, the Poverty Alleviation Programs have not yet been able to get off the ground in the state. Having said that, we may draw the following conclusions based on the findings presented above: The research presents a comparative picture of the typical monthly income in the sample region, which is the location where the survey is carried out. Based on the findings of our research, we determined that the average monthly income for households in the sample area of block Bhalessa is 2586.67 rupees, whereas the average monthly income for households in the block Gundana is 3333.33 rupees. This demonstrates that there is hardly any significant difference in the typical monthly incomes of the two blocks that were chosen as samples. In addition, based on the findings of our research, we found that after the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, the average monthly income in the area that was chosen for study increased.

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