Unstructured economy and challenges to beat poverty in India (Poverty reduction tools Analysis)

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Abstract – *My study pertain the challenges of our govt. because India is the country where the poorest 40 percent of the world's population accounts for 5 percent of global income. The richest 20 percent accounts for three-quarters of world income so my paper mainly focus on drawback and unstructured economy because good and services prices day by day increase but no one intimate solution to clarify this so firstly we have to adopt the concept of stability of essential goods .*
Key words *–stable the prices of Goods and services, poverty reduction tools , better services and their distribution .*

I.   Introduction

In recent times, the Indian Economy has become more outward oriented and India reform and role of CSR being a long standing and democracy and such as improvement in the welfare of the poor and make insure societal changes in modern era .The analysis of my paper examine Trade reforms and effective role in poverty Reduction .

Govt. adopted lots of scheme to reduce poverty but no one solution to manage this Financial inclusion and aims to eliminate these barriers and provide economically priced financial services to the less fortunate sections of the society so that they can be financially independent without depending on charity or other means of getting funds that are actually not sustainable.

Socialism concept totally denied -my paper systematically come in this point India is not a Democratic country because prices not set according their needs why Govt. do this I cannot explain its broken the chain of socialism essential commodities and services prices rapidly rises. The NCAER distinguished itself in finding innovative ways to map the state of the Indian economy during the pandemic. At a time when official sources of data suffered large gaps and inadequacies.

Discrimination badly impact in our Country -
1-The slow pace of Economy and their challenges -reduced poverty in Asia and the Pacific over the years. However, much still needs to be done in a region that is home to about two-thirds of the world's poor. - India's economic recovery could become even more difficult in several ways. Fast economic growth has helped to significantly

2-**Lower and Middle class socioeconomic standards impacted** -Negative response to the stressors of the chronic demands of indigence. In studying the physiological effects of an impoverished existence, stressors such as hunger, abuse and neglect are measured in indices termed allostatic loads.

3-**Little or no access to livelihoods or jobs** –Economically they are no any option to strengthen their careers because education and higher studies in few amount is not possible so this is fail their dreams and reduce their morale so this is responsible factor of unemployment.

Negative Impacts Examine –
➢ **Hunger and stress**
➢ **No any financial saving**
➢ **Poor impact of education**
➢ **dependent on government**
➢ **Early marriage of girls**
➢ **Financial discrepancies become barrier of their lives.**
➢ **Societal ignorance and physiological harms.**
➢ **Mental and physical weaknesses destroy their life.**

➢   **Poor nutrition and physically handicapped children.**
➢   **Instructed and unstable their lives.**
➢   **Women are victims of malnutrition to do hard work and poor eating.**

Poverty reduction tools Analysis study   -

➢   The Rangarajan committee has pegged the new poverty line to monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 972 in rural areas and Rs. 1,407 in urban areas. This translates to daily per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 32.4 in rural areas and Rs. 46.9 in urban areas.

➢   The World Development Report 1990 endorsed a poverty alleviation strategy that combines enhanced economic growth with provisions of essential social services directed towards the poor while creating financial and social safety nets.

➢   **In 1986, the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department studied how adjustment programs affected the distribution of income in 94 countries (International Monetary Fund, 1986). The study concluded that, although there was no evidence that IMF-supported programs worsened income inequality, different policy measures had different effects on different income groups. Measures that made the distribution of income more equal included devaluation of the exchange rate in countries where small farmers depended on agricultural exports, elimination of exchange controls, expansion of access to credit markets, expansion of the tax base for property and income taxes, and reallocation of expenditures toward basic education and health care. Measures with adverse distributional effects included increases in indirect taxes (for example, customs duties and the value-added tax). A follow-up study (Heller and others, 1988) that focused on seven countries concluded that the distributive effect of IMF-supported programs depended on the policy mix used to achieve fiscal adjustment.**

➢   CEIC Data Global Database helping analysts and economists make sense of the world economy. CEIC Global database has been the gold standard for knowledge of developed and developing markets around the world since 1992   .C

Literature Review-Various study I have done in my aspects but my study related to poverty reduction tools in India. The IMF's interest in this area is also reflected in studies that have recently been undertaken (see, for example, Clements, 1997; and Tanzi and Chu, 1998(1.1) Guidance Note for Fund Staff on the Treatment and Use of SDR Allocations(1.2),poverty and equity brief report of south Asia

2021(1.3) A Study for the World Savings Banks Institute, Perspectives No. 49, Oxford Policy Management (1.4) Bhushan (2014) has inferred that Indians with low level of financial literacy invest their money in traditional financial products instead of new age financial products with higher returns.(1.5), In order to assess the performance of the public sector banks the Finance Minister of India has introduced Financial Inclusion Index based on two criteria, namely, the number of additional branches covered and the number of new no-frill account opened (Government of India, 2011)(1.6). A study by Chakrabarty (2006) showed that in India there are 17 credit accounts and 54 saving accounts per 100 persons and at the same time only 13 percent people are availing loans from the banks in the income bracket of less than Rs. 50000 per annum(1.7).Financial discrepancy book analysis view pg 34-36(1.8),book of international marketing written by p.k jain pg no 5-152017(1.9) . The effects of poverty on childhood development Research paper make by The University of Tennessee at Martin2016-17,(1.10) Journal of Nutrition and Education and Behavior 2018,(1.11) Educational aspirations among low-income youths2018(1.12) U.S. Census Bureau data shows that the U.S. poverty rate rose to 15.1 percent (46.2 million) in 2010(1.13)

Hypothesis statement -H1- India have better plan to reduction poverty.
                    H2- India do not have better plan to reduction poverty.
India is the democratic country lots of time we are facing challenges in our life goods and services price rises but Government not be provide any assistance to reduce poverty in permanent basis only short term plan come and go but not be targeted broad way so this is my repot only Govt. are responsible to manage all this thing my attitude my education and investment also do better work and here we provide chart how much poverty increase compare to previous year.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Number of Scheduled Tribe Households in the 2009–2010 Expenditure Survey

State	Urban	Rural	Urban Rural + Urban
Uttar Pradesh	46	30	76
Maharashtra	468	150	618
Bihar	66	21	87
West Bengal	230	74	304
Tamil Nadu	38	33	71
Rajasthan	407	75	482
Gujarat	467	81	548
Karnataka	153	107	260
Orissa	669	149	818
Kerala	31	13	44
Assam	488	84	572
Jharkhand	610	136	746
Haryana	13	9	22
Chhattisgarh	520	98	618
Punjab	7	12	19
Andhra Pradesh	312	76	388
Madhya Pradesh	569	127	696

India all state poverty   6682

So here, we look ratio of poverty day-by-day increase and Government rules and policies not are effective so this is showing null hypotheses and level off significance low. .
 Methods-
A quantitative survey was conducted on the estimation of poverty and taken questionnaire to know income level public and this is conducted both aspects rural and urban so we find data and population take by2009-10 , located in different states in India, each having more than 500employees. There responses were collect as per the respondent's convenience. This survey based on questionnaire and secondary data.
Sample and procedures for data collection-
250 questionnaires were distributed, of which 150 were sent using a Google Doc survey and 136were printed and distributed along with the assurance of confidentiality. Out of 426 responses received, 40 fully completed questionnaires were analyzed (21 were incomplete) –The demographic profile of the public , in terms of age, gender, qualification, experience, and nature of work (Rural /Urban /Rural –urban) are presented in chart .

Design/Mythology/Approach- I use action Research for this purpose and all types of object population parameter and census data I arrange sequential manner and I will increase this study to know poverty why increase so this purpose I used exploratory research and find all India poverty ratios is obtained as a state-population weighted average poverty ratio. The international poverty estimates are based on the $1.90 per person per day in 2011 PPP terms. The national PPP is disaggregated into rural and urban PPP to reflect cost-of-living differences in these areas. and find out main cause of poverty and financial stabily in India so for this purpose I will used comparative study method.

Content analysis- My findings focused on collect tools to reduction poverty rate, which is high and this is increase dependency in Govt . so for this reason we have to focus on stable economy and make sustain all resources as education, Technologies, business and utility goods because govt . not be applied the policy of compulsory financial inclusion so this is barrier mostly people ignore necessary investment and education as urban and rural which is become drawback of policy and this is become harm for economy Govt. revenue go to continue loss and very huge projection always fail so Govt. have to check all these parameter such as strong investments for public their children education do in right way and proper investigation of polices which is given by research and project when govt. implement all these thing so sure economic strengthen rate will increase and this is factor every people have know about their work and we can build financially strong nation and this is tools for reduction of poverty .

Limitation of Future Research – Various data I will collect to reduce rate of poverty but Govt. also projected the permantly reduction of poverty rate and this is drawback of this paper we are not go all parameter only go census data, projected rate of employment and primary data collection so in future I prospect more utilities and work so that we examine main cause of poverty and this is fulfill in 2-3 year and behalf of my projection and survey data .

Conclusion and suggestion –Poverty showing unstructured economy and wrong utilization of goods and services so firstly Government have to take resource seeking knowledge all about revenues and expenditure because lots of time Fiscal deficit mismatched so our moral responsibility we understand poverty is nothing only inappropriate distribution of goods and services so this is showing corruption is powering firstly we have to fight with corruption then economy will also achieve equality and this equality can make zero poverty .

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