



about eightfold, and eventually more than a quarter of the land of British India was irrigated. Irrigation was extended both as a source of revenue and as a measure against famine. The work on the line was started as famine relief during the severe famine of 1876-78, which took the toll of one million lives in Mysore State alone.

Sheshadri Iyer who initiated gold mining in Kolar region in 1886, created the Departments of Geology (1894), Agriculture (1898), and launched the Vanivilasa Sagara Irrigation Scheme in Chitradurga district. The Shivanasamudra Hydro-Electric Project, which supplied power to Kolar Gold Fields in 1902, later, also provided Electricity to Bangalore city in 1905 and for Mysore in 1907, was the first major project of its kind in India. Although it is interesting to note that in 1887, a Hydro Electric project was started at Gokak in a small scale. India was the first country in Asia to have a modern textile industry, preceding Japan by twenty years and China by forty years. Cotton mills were started in Bombay in 1851, and they concentrated on coarse yarns sold

domestically and to China and Japan; yarn exports were about half of output.

Conclusion

Mark Cubbon was a good administrator & a proficient bureaucrat who ably breathed freshness by initiating several administrative reforms in Mysore which later on became a legacy. Mysore was modeled & nurtured to devise its own administrative setup during his period. He encouraged & shifted the capital from Mysore to Bangalore, helped reform the finances of Mysore, and created a peaceful and prosperous government. Thus, He was considered as pioneer in commencing administrative, economic, judicial reforms in Mysore which helped Mysore later on to earn the epithet of a model state.

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Reflections on Defense Structures in South India – The Historicity of Fort of Srirangapattana through the Ages

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Abstract

This paper analyses the historicity of Srirangapattana, an island fort city through the ages. The place was subjugated by several dynasties. It owns the perfect boundary disposition. It had a river running through the area, a strategic balance of elevation for forming a jaladurga as evinced in Kautilya's Arthashastra. It was the most planned & designed forts of India being known for its inaccessibility. It served as a military bastion. It defended the enemy marches successfully. It was built, renovated, rebuilt & restructured from time to time. But each time the fort was strengthened. The fort has a double wall defense system, which is what makes it impenetrable. The legendary Tipu Sultan's residence was inside this fort. Hence, it is also known as Tipu Sultan Fort. The changing fortunes of this island fortress found a champion in Tipu Sultan who made it one of the strongest forts in south India, and secured for it a treasured place in the history of Indo-British wars. Major Dioram of the designing British army in 1792 exclaimed this insulted metropol must have been the richest, most convenient and beautiful spot possessed in the present age by any native prince in India.

Key words: Fortress, Strategy, Planning, Military Safeguards, Bastion.

Introduction:

The fort city of Srirangapattana was subjugated by

several dynasties which lead to its growth as a fortress city. It owns the perfect boundary disposition. It has a river running through the area, a



strategic balance of elevation for forming a jaladurga as evinced in Kautilya's Arthashastra. It was one of the most planned & strategically designed forts of India being known for its inaccessibility. It served as a military bastion for rulers of dynasties ranging from Hoysalas to Tipu sultan. It was operated as a frontrunner security center. It had defended the enemy marches successfully since centuries. It was built, renovated, rebuilt & restructured from time to time. But each time the fort was strengthened to defend the territorial possessions with manifest dignity. But today the fort has become a remote desolated region with people vandalling it without even knowing the invaluable historicity of the fort.

The Historic Background

Srirangapattana is located in Mandya district of Karnataka state in the course of River Cauvery. The island measures approximately 5 kilometers east to west and 1.5 kilometers south to north. Near this town, river Cauvery divides into two branches called North and South Cauvery creating the central land mass as an Island. This Island is

called Srirangapattana after the presiding deity of the place Sriranganatha. A little upstream, the river Cauvery deviates to west before it creates the island and called Pashchimavahini. It is a well-known place of pilgrimage and the people of Southern Karnataka visit the place to perform the final rites of the deceased. There is a check dam in the dividing part of this river which was built by Ranadhira Kanthirava Narasaraja and excavated a channel called Bangaradoddi Nale. For a short distance it runs along the South bank and irrigates the southern part of the island right up to Sangam or Lalbagh. The fort is situated in the western part of the island. Except Dariya Daulat Bagh, Gumbaz and a few other monuments constructed after 1799 are situated outside the fort; the major monuments are within the fort area.

Traditional Background

According to the Mythological tradition, the great sage Gautama lived here and worshipped Lord Sri Ranganatha Swamy. Even today, a small island to the west of the main island is called Gautama Kshetra in commemoration of this visit. The



local tradition associate this place with a natural cave where Gautama did the penance was also here. According to another tradition the principal deity of Sri Ranganatha Swamy temple of Srirangapattana was built by one Devadasi namely Hambi. This is referred in one of the works of Timmakavi, namely Pashchima Rangakshetra Mahatyamam. Hence this place has mythological legend linked with it.

Literary Evidences

The history of Srirangapattana commences from the 9th Century A D as revealed in the record of a Ganga chief namely, Tirumalaiah. The record is dated 894 AD which credits the Ganga chieftain namely Tirumalaiah, founded two temples - one dedicated to Sri Ranganatha Swamy and the other to his sanctified deity Tirumala Deva, and named the place as Srirangapura which was later identified as Srirangapattana. A record of Sri Ranganatha Swamy temple states that grant was given by the Hoysala king Ballala II to the Brahmans who formed an agrahara or an educational center here called as Tiruvaranga Narayana Chaturvedi Mangala at

Srirangapattana. There are references to state that Udayaditya, the brother of Vishnuvardhana, built the town in 1120 AD.

Fort during Hoysalas

The fort at Srirangapattana was built by Hoysala Udayaditya brother of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana around 1120 AD After the fall of Talakadu, it was necessary to build strong military reinforcement to stop the recapturing of this region by the Chola military forces. Hence Hoysala kings oriented towards fortification of their southern territorial boundaries & this fort was the result of such a political vision. The fort was held as a strategic strongpoint till the Hoysala rule which ended in 1346 A D.

Fort during Vijayanagara Empire

After the fall of Hoysalas this region came under the sway of the ambitious Vijayanagara Empire. The literary references on the history of Mysore, states that Timmanna Hebbar ,a descendant of Nagmangala chiefs, visiting the court of Vijayanagara King Devaraya , obtained a royal order to build the fort at Srirangapattana. Then, he was



designated as Dandanayaka and ruled the region as feudatory of the Vijayanagara Empire. Later on the Vijayanagara king Krishnadevaraya attacked this fort to subdue the rebellious chiefs of Ummattur. His attack on this region concluded between 21st January 1511 and 3rd November 1511. He also appointed a governor at Srirangapattana province. After the attack it became the seat of the Viceroy of Vijayanagara kingdom. From then on, the fort was ruled by the viceroys of Vijayanagara kingdom up to 1610 CE, when Raja Wodeyar took over its possession.

Fort during Nagamangala Chiefs

The descendants of the Hebbar family of Nagamangala seems to have continued to rule the region until the Ummattur chiefs rose to power and annexed it to their territory.

Fort during Ummattur Chiefs

The Srirangapattana city along with its adjacent region was captured by the chiefs of Ummattur and they further strengthened the fortresses. During the reign of Immadi Raya of Ummattur his sons divided their ancestral estate. The

elder kept the family seat Ummattur with independent territory and the younger was ruling from Srirangapattana and its neighborhood. Srirangapattana was attacked by Salva Narasimha Nayaka (1485-1503 A.D.) the king of Vijayanagara who defeated the Ummattur chiefs and subjugated the Srirangapattana fort.

Fort during Wodeyar Kings

In 1610 AD when Thirumala Raya, was the viceroy at Srirangapattana, the ruler of Mysore, Raja Wodeyar, invaded the fort and captured it. Some sources say that the capture of Srirangapattana by Raja Wodeyar was without military action. According to some reliable sources Raja Wodeyar had an official royal order Rajanirupa to occupy the vice regal seat at Srirangapattana. In 1610 CE Raja Wodeyar started his rule as a subordinate king of the Vijayanagara kingdom. An inscription of Raja Wodeyar states this fact. Since then, Srirangapattana continued as the capital of Mysore & the fort remained as prized possessions of the Wodeyar kings until Hyderali seized the throne from Wodeyars. Between 1610 and 1799



CE, Srirangapattana was busy with political activities, especially during the period of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, i.e., between 1761 and 1799 CE, it was the centre of South Indian political activity. Then early ruler of the Wodeyar family and in 1654 CE, Kanthirava Narasaraja had strengthened the fort and made provisions within the fort to store the fundamental items for the public and stationed an army for political emergency.

The Fort under Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan being very ambitious in his fight against the mighty British East India Company turned his attention to the strategic defense of the country. He renovated the fort and constructed gateways with the help of French engineers.

The Fort

Srirangapattana fort was probably a mud fort at the beginning which was later turned to inaccessible water forts with the escalation in political activity in this region. The region Srirangapattana could house this fort because the region was well-protected by the river Cauvery on all sides. The fort is now confined to the

Western part of the island and it has an area of about 5 square kms. Since, it is surrounded by the river Cauvery the fort may be classified under Jaladurga class of forts. There are square or rectangular or oblong bastions, guarded by batteries. Each bastion is named after important persons, e.g., the bastion above the dungeon was called Sultan Bateri and a bastion in the South-East corner of the fort, is called Kaalegaudana Bateri. In the absence of epigraphical evidences, it is very difficult to identify the names of other bastions.

The Fort Walls

The fort walls of Srirangapattana are built robustly. The first and second enclosure walls from the outer side were protected by tight stone casing. These walls are very thick which is measured in meters. The third or innermost wall is designed differently like a right angle triangle. The outer face is protected by stone wall and in the inside mud ramping is done. It has a considerable slope to move loaded cannons to the top. At the top of the inside fort wall there is a 2 to 3 m. wide platform made of natural pebbles and lime mortar and a



parapet wall with provision to employ cannons and long rifles. These portions of the fort walls were built of brick and lime mortar.

Defense Features

The fort of Srirangapattana exhibits the best defense features like fort design, bastions and fortification method. It is very interesting to note that the fort has three man-made moats in the southern and eastern directions, whereas in the North and West, it has only two man-made and one natural moat. In other words the river Cauvery functions as the third moat in the North and West. The first fortification in the North and West was erected just on the bank of river Cauvery, and damaged due to floods and human defacement. The fort was one of the unconquerable forts of India. It was considered as the second strongest fort in India.

Fort Gateways

The fort has six gateways and among them two gates are very important, namely Aneya Bagilu or Anekote Bagilu which means Elephant Gate. It is situated in the Southern walls of the fort and the Bangalore or Ganjam Gate is situated

in the Eastern enclosure walls of the fort. The relevance as well as a brief reference to Gateways is emphasized. The Mysore Gate or Elephant Gate- It is known as Anekote Bagilu in the local tongue. It was constructed in 1791 CE, by Tipu Sultan to enter the city on the back of elephant, sitting in the howdah. Actually the entrance had three Gates, each one in three enclosure walls. All the three gates had proper links to pass through. These gates were made of stone, brick and lime mortar. They measure 5.50 m in height, 3.75 m in width and 14.75 m. in length. The gateway in the central fort wall which was badly damaged was repaired in the recent past by the then Government, providing small key- stone arches.

The Bangalore Gate- The Bangalore Gate, formerly known as Ganjam Gate, is also designated as the Elephant Gate. All the three fort walls have a gate, with a considerable height to pass through, sitting on the back of an elephant in a howdah. It is built of stone, brick and lime mortar. Now it is used as the main entrance to the town.



Dungeons

Apart from the Gates, the fort wall is also known for the creation of dungeon in those days to keep the most wanted war captives. In the Northern and North-eastern side of the fort wall, there are dungeons named after Col. Bailey and Inman respectively.

Colonel Bailey's Dungeon

On the Northern side of the Srirangapattana temple, in the fort wall, there is an oblong bastion in which heavy battery was kept and it is called Sultan Bateri. Below the bastion, there is a dungeon which is not visible to any passerby. It measures about 30 meters in length and 12 meters in width. It is designed with vaulted roof and constructed using brick and lime mortar. In the Eastern, Northern and Western walls there are fixed stone slabs with holes, to which the chains of the prisoners were tied. Several English war prisoners like Col. Bailey, Captain Baird, Col. Braithwaite, Sampson, Frazer, Lindsay and Captain Rulay were imprisoned by Tipu Sultan. Since Col. Bailey died on 13th November 1782 in the dungeon after

a prolonged illness, it is named after him.

Like this the city of Srirangapattana developed as a small township outside the fort. Economy of the East India Company, non-availability of trained engineers and use of local materials and artisans resulted in the simple design and construction initially. The vulnerability of the earlier construction, hostilities with the French and the growing might of the Company resulted in stronger and more complex designs for the second round of construction which made it an impenetrable fort in India.

Conclusion

The kings who ruled this region emphatically comprehended the strategic utility of this fort & showed interest in strengthening it. Though, the fortification of Srirangapattana started at the time of the Hoysalas it gained military prominence at the time of the Vijayanagara Empire. Later dynasties furthering its voluminous strategic boundary line amplified its inner precincts as a bastion & made it inaccessible. The escalation of military activities in this



region after Ummattur chiefs declined to hold this region, was a turning point in the history of this fort city & later on fort became a strategic stipulation. Several forts were built in south India but this fort stands exclusive because the fort records unsurpassed historicity. It surpasses all other forts of this stature.

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Failure behind Success- An Analytical view of Leadership Training Programs

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Abstract: In today's business management, the aptitude of leadership is most sought after skill. To lead effectively, it is based on a number of key skills which are highly sought after by employers as they involve dealing with people in such a way as to motivate, enthuse and build respect. These days training people in leadership roles is becoming increasingly popular there have been several colleges giving degrees, certificates & courses in Leadership. The institutes giving such training are targeted these days because of several critical issues linked with the outcome of the leadership trainings & inherent loopholes. This paper addresses the issues behind the failure of leadership training programs in India & focuses on the issues connected with the failure.

Key words: Leadership, Training, Management Ethics, Skill Aptitude

"Don't train leaders, coach them, mentor them, disciple them, and develop them, but please don't attempt to train them"

Introduction:

Today, businesses and organizations face a storm of problems that have profound implications on current and future leaders; at the same time companies cannot settle for incremental improvement. They must periodically undergo performance transformations to get to the top and more importantly stay there. To lead

effectively is based on a number of key skills which are highly sought after by employers as they involve dealing with people in such a way as to motivate, enthuse and build respect. These skills can be applied to any situation where one is required to take the lead, professionally, socially and at home in family settings. Ideally, leaders become leaders because they have credibility, and because people want to follow them.



Employers' difficulty with filling vacancies is sector agnostic. In the 2012 Manpower Talent Shortage Survey, a global survey of employers, 48 percent of the respondents based in India reported difficulty finding qualified candidates for their managerial positions. Nearly 17 percent reported a lack of any candidates for these positions, qualified or not. Employers' difficulty with filling vacancies is sector agnostic. In the 2012 Manpower Talent Shortage Survey, a global survey of employers, 48 percent of the respondents based in India reported difficulty finding qualified candidates for their managerial positions. Nearly 17 percent reported a lack of any candidates for these positions, qualified or not.

These days training people in leadership roles is becoming increasingly popular there have been several colleges giving degrees, certificates & courses in Leadership. The institutes giving such training are targeted these days because of several critical issues linked with the outcome of the leadership trainings& inherent loopholes. This paper addresses the issues behind the

failure of leadership training programs in India & focuses on the issues connected with the failure.

Leadership skills

Historically, Indian business leaders have focused on developing technology rather than people. As a senior manager at a large Indian conglomerate put it, "We have quality technical experts, but can't convert them into business leaders." But often certain loopholes are observed in tackling these issues connected with leadership training. Most of these training are being reconsidered because no desired outcome is forthcoming because they suffer from these problems.

1. **Situational Lagging:** A trained brilliant leader in one situation may not necessarily perform well in another situation
2. **Limited Patterns of Training Methodology:** Too many training initiatives rest on the assumption that one size fits all and that the same group of skills or style of leadership is appropriate regardless of strategy, organizational culture.



3. **Limited Focus:** Focusing on context during training period inevitably means equipping leaders with a small number of competencies (two to three) that will make a significant difference to performance. Instead, one finds a long list of leadership standards, a complex web of dozens of competencies, and corporate-values statements. Leadership Training is something leaders try and avoid, whereas they will embrace and look forward to development. But in most of the cases these leadership trainings are offering nothing but waste of time.
4. **Limited Focus:** Most leadership development programs focus solely on the leader and leadership behaviour. While this approach is very limiting in personalizing his behavior .In many cases behavior trained in one session of training may lose its significance when the trainee finishes his training. Leaders are faced with the dilemma of developing enhanced team productivity along faster and faster timelines. As a result, focusing on teams on key results and outputs, build energy and momentum toward achieving goals, negotiate on their team's behalf, and handle difficult dynamics within a team that impact performance leadership training should be focused.
5. **Impact of outside Coaching:** The design of many leadership development programs are stuck in misguided notions of humanistic developmental psychology. The outcome of this misguided thinking is an over emphasis on face-to-face instruction from outside "experts" that provide limited opportunities in giving job learning experiences, critical reflective practice, critical action learning or collaborative and reflective enquiry
6. **Lack of Work Requirements:** Many leadership development programs lack any type of scientifically valid means of stratifying the value added work requirements in their organizations. The leadership programs subsequently developed



are nothing more than a stab in the dark attempt to identify the value adding work requirements at each level and have little prospect of aligning to the appropriate work context for the learner. As a consequence leadership development programs are seen as low value and an interruption to business. When leadership development programs are designed in this way they have little chance of integrating with other core HR process such and performance, talent or succession management.

Though the leadership deficit in Indian business is widely recognized, few companies have successfully addressed it. That's because the requisite solutions, including the development of a strong leadership pipeline, require immediate and focused efforts by Indian companies.

Conclusion:

Thus young talent requires proper leadership development and supervision skills. Since several Indian companies have expanded their reach both domestically and abroad, the lack of managers capable

of providing this leadership guidance has become more acutely felt. The country's economy is growing at a faster pace than the rate at which the leadership pipeline is maturing. A decade of rapid expansion and exponential growth has left companies in deep need of leadership talent that is in short supply. Thus Companies can avoid the most common mistakes in leadership development and increase the probability of success by matching precise leadership skills and traits to the context at hand; embedding leadership development in authentic & genuine work; fearlessly investigating the mind-sets that strengthen behavior and monitoring the impact so as to make improvements discerningly visible.

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A Time Bound Strategy for Eliminate the Rural Poverty in India

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Abstract

Poverty in India is widespread a third of the world's poor live in India. As poverty is remaining constant, this paper proposes a strategy for rural poverty eradication by 2015 based on the Mission Mode approach/strategy of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The strategy envisages that poverty can be removed by 2015. Under the Mission Mode approach the SGSY scheme was restructured to provide self-employment to about 1.4 crore households. In addition, about 1.7 crore households/youth would be provided skill development and placement. The under supplementary on-going schemes of the Ministries other than the Ministry of Rural Development would be covered by self employment by 1.4 crore households. However, poverty is remaining stable even for 2013-14. Thus, there is need of hour to search for alternatives to reduce poverty. Government of India should be coordinated and come under single umbrella at the same time, corrupted less good governance, commitment should be incorporated in Millennium Development Goals.

Key words: Poverty, Head count ratio, Millennium goals, Rural development, purchasing power parity



1. Introduction

During the last six decades, Indian economy a drastic structural changes have been taken place in Indian Economy. It is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. As a result, now India placed 4th largest economy after USA, China and Japan as per the purchasing power parity (PPP). On the other side India is 12th richest country in the world in terms of GDP growth (World Bank report). However, as a both sides of one coin, there are many impediments such as Population explosion, illiteracy, unemployment, gender inequality, economic inequalities, high mass poverty etc are attacking the economy. Poverty is considered as plague to the economy. To eradicate the poverty, chaining efforts have been put together. Studies poverty show that there has been a gradual declining trend is accomplished in India during last decades, but unsatisfactory level. **Poverty in India** is widespread a third of the world's poor live in India.

Inclusive Growth- Rural Poverty Eradication

India's GDP grew by 9.6 percent in 2006-07 and now expecting 5-7 percent of growth rate. As a result of the rapid growth in recent years, the percentage of people living below poverty line has declined from 55 percent in 1973-74 to 36 percent in 1993-1994 to 27.5 percent in 2004-2005. The decline in the percentage of people living below poverty line in the rural areas during the corresponding periods was from 56.4 percent to 37.3 percent to 28.3 percent. However, despite the steady growth and strong macroeconomic fundamentals, the gains have not been inclusive enough. Poverty and unemployment continue to be the central challenges confronting policymakers. Keeping this in mind, the following issues are considered as main objectives of the study

2. Purpose and practice of this paper

The main objectives of this paper are to assess the trends of poverty and estimate future poverty in India. Further, the role of past strategies for



poverty reduction and to find out the impact of on-going programmes has also considered. Basing on the past experience, hypothetical time bound machinery (Mission Mode) to exclude poverty by 2015 from India has made with help of available information from the MRD, planning commission of India, NSSO, Ministry of Human Resource, Government of India, and Journals etc.

The major limitation of this paper is the poverty is remain constant and no more adding to the existing level during the time bound.

3. Poverty line

The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty at national and state levels. The poverty line is framed with per capita consumption expenditure level which meets the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas along with a minimum of non-food expenditure. The official poverty line based on consumption poverty (2400 Kcal) is estimated by NSSO reports of 61st and 63rd round that the national poverty line Rs.356.30 per capita per month expenditure in rural

areas, or Rs 21,378 or say Rs 22,000 per annum and Rs.538.60 per capita per month or say Rs.32, 316 per annum in the urban areas of household for five members. The poverty ratio at all-India level is obtained as the weighted average of the state wise poverty ratios.

4. Consequences of poverty

There are many reasons for causes of poverty. Poverty is complex and multi-dimensional in nature. It is reflected in multiple deprivations like inadequate resources/ assets/ capital required for a minimum living / livelihood; lack of access to skill development, education, and health and other facilities/ amenities. The marginal farmers, landless laborers and casual worker households are the worst sufferers of these deprivations. Within the category of the poor, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, woman-headed households, the elderly and female children are the worst affected.

5. Trends in poverty in India

The proportion of India's population below poverty line has fluctuated widely in the past, but the overall trend has been downward.



Basing on the changes in trends, it is analyzed by three periods.

1950 to mid-1970s: During this period, income poverty reduction shows no discernible trend. In 1951, about 47 percent of India's rural population was below the poverty line. The proportion went up to 64 percent in 1954-55 and it came down to 45 percent in 1960-61 but in 1977-78, it went up again to 51 percent.

Mid-1970s to 1990: Income poverty declined significantly between the mid-1970s and the end of the 1980s. The decline rate was more pronounced between 1977-78 and 1986-87, with rural income poverty declining from 51 percent to 39 percent. It went down further to 34 percent by 1989-90. Urban income poverty went down from 41 percent in 1977-78 to 34 percent in 1986-87, and further to 33 percent in 1989-90.

After 1991: The post-economic reform period is evidenced both setbacks and progress. To sum up, a recent World Bank estimates, based on purchasing power parity (PPP) that about 45.6 crore persons (42 percent of total population) are living below poverty line in India at the new international poverty line of \$1.25 per

day. At \$ 2 per day expenditure, level is considered, and then about 75.6 percent population fall below the poverty line. The Study also suggests that the proportion of the poor based on poverty line of \$ 1.25 (PPP) per day in India decreased from 60 percent in 1981 to 42 percent in 2005 (There is some difference between NSSO and World Bank estimates).

Table -1 provides (summary) data on temporal profile of poverty reduction from 1973-1974 up to 2004-05. Poverty in the rural areas, in percentage terms, has declined to half from 56.4 percent in 1973-74 to 28.3 percent in 2004-05. But, in absolute terms, the reduction is not very significant. The population living below the poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas is still unacceptably high, at over 22 crore (4.5 crore BPL households).

Whatever the source of poverty estimates is, whether the Planning Commission at 27.5 percent and 30.2 crore or the World Bank Study at 42 percent and 45.6 crore, both figures are very high and point to the need for a time-bound Mission Mode approach to poverty eradication.



Table -1. Trends in estimates of poverty in India

Year	Percentage of people below poverty line		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973	56.44	49.01	54.88
1983	45.65	40.79	44.48
1993	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004	28.30	25.70	27.50
2006-07	21.1	15.1	19.3

Source: Planning Commission

6. Projected rural BPL population by 2015

The Millennium Development Goal to reduce proportion of poor by half by 2015 is likely to be achieved, as the proportion of poor in the 1990 was about 36 percent, which declined to 27.5 percent in 2004-05 and is likely to fall further to 18 percent in 2015, thereby would be achieved the MDG. However, the absolute number of poor even with 18 per cent rural

population below poverty will still be unacceptably high at 18.53 crore. The projected population and the rural BPL population in India for the period 2008-15 are given in Table-2. It is evident from the figures that there will be about 18.53 crore BPL population in rural areas in 2015. Hence there is a need of strategy regarding more rapid control of poverty.

**Table -2. Trends in Projected rural BPL population by 2015
((in cr)**

Year	Total Population	Rural Population	Rural BPL Population	Rural HH
2008-09	114.75	80.45	20.92	4.23
2009-10	116.25	81.13	20.50	4.12
2010-11	117.76	81.81	20.09	4.02
2011-12	119.27	82.49	19.69	3.94
2012-13	120.78	83.17	19.29	3.86
2013-14	122.29	83.85	18.91	3.78
2014-15	125.31	84.53	18.53	3.71

Source: Ministry of Rural development, Govt. of India



7. Strategies for Poverty Reduction (up to 1990s)

Until introduction of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY, April, 1999), a major self employment scheme, many rural developmental programmes were launched. Some of them are: The Community Development Programme was launched in the First Five Year Plan. The decade of the 1960s witnessed import of huge food grains in the face of food crisis necessitating launching of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme (IADP), Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP). The introduction of modern scientific practices and the adoption of high yielding varieties ushered in the Green Revolution that brought in its wake self-sufficiency in food production by early 1970s. The technology was not suited to the arid and rain fed areas. In order to address this problem, area development programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), Small Farmer, Marginal Farmer and

Agricultural Laborers Development Programmes, Food for Work Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, were launched for arid, semi-arid and other eco-fragile regions and the targeted people.

In the 1970s and 1980s it was realized that an integrated approach was required. A holistic self-employment programme, viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) followed by Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) were launched in early 1980's. This strategy of direct attacks on rural poverty was launched as the normal 'trickle down' effects of growth did not appear to be reaching the rural poor. During the same decade Wage Employment Programmes, viz., National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were launched which were later merged into Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) were launched in early 1990's. The



EAS focused on drought prone, desert, tribal and hilly blocks of the country. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) were launched as social security measures.

By the 1990s it was realized that the programmes appeared to be conceptually sound but were not having the desired effect. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were enacted to empower village panchayats (local self-governing bodies) and make development programmes more participatory, people centric, transparent and responsive. The *gram* (village) and *nagar* (town) panchayats have the power and responsibility to prepare plans and implement schemes for economic development including 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule (Article 243 G) in case of *gram* panchayats. Most of the rural development programmes are implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the selection of the beneficiaries in all Rural Development Programmes is done in the Gram Sabha.

In the late 1990s, various programmes in place for poverty reduction were reviewed and it was observed that there was a multiplicity of programmes. A number of separate programmes had resulted in lack of desired linkages among these programme thereby having a less than optimal impact on household income generation and poverty reduction. The wage and self-employment programmes were modified and restructured.

8. Mission Mode Approach (Time bound Strategy) to eliminate the poverty (through on-going Schemes)

The proposed strategy envisages that through a Mission Mode approach to implementation of the poverty reduction schemes it is possible to lift the 4.5 crore BPL households above poverty line by 2015. The regular flow of income to at least one member of BPL household either through self-employment or gainful employment through placement linked skilled development would enable the BPL household to move above the poverty line.



a. SGSY-Self employment schemes

Recognizing the importance of **Self Help Group** (SHG) and Micro-Enterprise (ME) approach, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) a major self employment scheme was launched in April, 1999 after merging the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with allied programmes.

Since inception of the SGSY scheme in 1999, the number of SHGs formed is 29 lakh having about 2.9 crore members (assuming on an average 10 members per SHG). Given that SHGs formed so far may also comprise of about 30 per cent members from above poverty line (APL), the coverage of BPL members in the SHGs may be around 200 lakh. This implies that *about 2 crore households are already covered*; presuming that one member from each BPL household is a member of the SHG. To cover all 4.5 crore BPL households, the SHG movement

needs to be universalized in a time-bound manner i.e. the remaining households need to be brought under the SHG umbrella. While it has taken 10 years to form 29 lakh SHGs that includes 30 per cent or more of APL families in some of the States and thus there is need to form about additional 28 lakh BPL SHGs, to reach the goal of universal coverage by 2012. If this is achieved, then economic activity of all the mature groups so formed could begin by 2015, the cutoff date by which poverty is to be eradicated

The proposed strategic framework envisaged to cover entire BPL households under various programmes implemented by the Ministry and other Ministries/departments to eradicate poverty by 2015. The tentative number of rural BPL households likely to be covered under the self-employment, wage employment & social security net are given in the table-3



Table- 3 Proposed strategic framework for covered self-employment by 2015

SI.No	Programme/Scheme	Number of BPL household to be brought to APL (In crore)
1.	SGSY	1.4
2.	Skill Development & Placement	1.7
3.	NREGA & IGNOAPS	To supplement income of BPL HH
4	Schemes of other Ministries/Departments	1.4
	Total	4.5

Source: Ministry of Rural development, Govt. of India

b. Skill Development & Placement Mission for rural BPL youth

The Sub-Group on Employment & Labour Force Projections for the 11th Plan, Planning Commission projected 52.1 crore labor force consisting of 36 crore persons in rural and 16.1 crore persons in urban areas by 2017. In view of this, Government has taken initiatives through coordinated action for skill development by augmenting capacity to create 50 crore certified and skilled technicians by the year 2022. To achieve this, broad institutional structure consisting of a

National council for Skill Development, a National Skill Development Coordination Board and National Skill Development Corporation have been set up. It is expected that at least 1.7 crore rural BPL youth would be able to take benefit of skill development programme of the Ministry and other institutional arrangements made under the National Skill Development Mission (table-3)

c. NREGA & IGNOAPS

A considerable portion of rural BPL households are marginal & small



farmers of which large numbers would have level of income near to the poverty line. The supplementary income through NREGA & IGNOAPS (Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme) will enable them to get at least desired level of income. It is expected that about 1.57 crore persons above 65 years of age will receive a minimum pension of Rs. 2400 per annum in 2008-09. In some states this would be more depending upon the additional amount supplemented by the States.

d. Schemes of other Ministries/Departments/Agencies

Various programmes implemented by other Ministries/Departments/Agencies are directly or indirectly providing benefits/opportunities for the rural BPL household to strengthen their livelihood support. Such target oriented focused programmes for certain groups like handloom weavers, craft persons, small & marginal farmers, fisherman, dairy development etc will help the rural BPL households to generate reasonable level of income at least to cross poverty line. It is expected that with the initiative of other Ministries/

Departments/Agencies, the remaining 1.40 crore rural BPL household will be able to earn adequate level of income to support their livelihood by 2015.

e. Small and Marginal Farmers Income

The rural BPL households have multiple sources of income. This includes income from wages, cultivation, animal husbandry, and non-farm activity, etc. Large number of small and marginal farmers, especially in rainfed areas, falls under the BPL category. The households of farmers can be broadly categorized into nearly landless, marginal, small farmers, semi-medium, medium and large farmers according to size of their land holdings.

The national poverty line at 2004-05 prices is Rs 22000 (per hh per annum) in the rural areas. The income from agriculture of nearly landless, marginal farmer households is Rs 829 & Rs.5910 per annum respectively which is much lower than the desired level. These families may also be having some income from agriculture & non agriculture labour but the total income will not enable



them to move above the poverty line. The income of small farmers is Rs 14020 from agriculture is also not up the required level.

f. Other schemes

Some of the families may also be benefited under NREGA. At present Income from NREGA is estimated Rs. 3200 & Rs. 2400 respectively per member per annum and income from other sources like livestock, business etc will make their total annual income in the range of Rs 10000-15000 which may still be considerably lower than the required level of income. This shows a need of additional income to these households to cross the poverty line.

9. Total Fund Requirement

The implementation of aforesaid schemes under Mission Mode by the Ministry will involve the total financial implication of Rs.226300 Crore during the period 2008-09 to 2015-16. In addition to this, an amount of Rs140000 Crore would also be required as bank credit. Other programmes of the Ministry like NREGA, PMGSY, IAY etc will continue as usual at present with

periodic enhancement of budgetary allocation

10. Summary of Expectations on Mission Mode approach

Through the above strategies, Rural BPL households subsist on livelihood strategies which incorporate multiple sources of income. In a rural BPL household (i) an income of Rs. 24,000 – Rs. 36,000 per annum is generated from credit-linked self-employment or skill development and placement under the SGSY Mission Mode, (ii) supplemented by wage income of Rs. 5000 – Rs. 8000 per annum from NREGA, (iii) further add-on of annual pension of Rs. 2400 for members above 65 years, widows and disabled , (iv) together with the normal agriculture and allied activities undertaken, such a strategy would enable the household to cross the poverty line.

Current position

Since the appropriateness of the poverty lines in use so far for poverty estimation was questioned in some quarters, the Government appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of late Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. As per the revised



methodology adopted by Planning Commission, on the basis of recommendations of Tendulkar Committee, the poverty line provides a higher estimate of rural poverty and therefore also of total poverty. In 2009-10, the all-India Head count ratio (HCR) has declined by 7.3 percentage points from 37.2per cent in 2004-05 to 29.8per cent, with rural poverty declining by 8.0 percentage points from 41.8per cent to 33.8per cent and urban poverty declining by 4.8 percentage points from 25.7per cent to 20.9per cent.

In the current year 2014, the World Bank reported that 11.8 per cent of all people in India fall below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.25 per day (PPP). Over the last decade, poverty has witnessed a consistent decline with the levels dropping from 37.2per cent in 2004-05 to 29.8per cent in 2009-10 and 21.9per cent in 2012 to **11.8per cent in 2014**. The number of poor is now estimated at 148 million in 2014 as compare to 396 million in 2004-05. According to the Planning Commission of India, poverty in India declined to a record 21per cent in 2011-12. In 2012 the total number of

people below the poverty line was estimated to be 250 million, but more recent surveys by the World Bank in 2014 give a figure of 148 million people. According to the new estimate of HCR at the national level (47.8per cent), the Country is required to achieve a HCR level of 23.9per cent by 2015 in order that MDG target 1 is achieved. With the historical rate of decline the Country is likely to achieve poverty HCR level of 26.72per cent but not zero level by 2015.

11. Conclusions

The income effects of schemes of infrastructure creation lead to income benefits through improved access to education and health facilities input and output markets etc. but to achieve the goals, additional fund requirement to completion the goal, can be met through a combination of additional budgetary support to the restructured SGSY. Better coordination with employment generation and social security schemes of other Ministries, project support from multi-lateral funding agencies, enhanced credit mobilization, National Skill Development Corporation/ Fund and Public Private Partnerships as rightly



pointed out by Department of Rural Development and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India should be coordinated and come

under single umbrella at the same time, corrupted less good governance, commitment should be incorporated in Millennium Development Goals.

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