
Ending Poverty through Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract: *Ending poverty can be considered to make its contribution to social development of the Millennium when it plays its role in human development , the ultimate goal of social development in a society. There is no solution of poverty in global domain. This paper evolved the issues of ending poverty , the various poverty eradication programmes and international and national supports to social environment are the clear solution to ending poverty. Human development is intrinsic importance to the quality of life, it is also seen as an essential investment in human capital development then the poverty can be ended in the sustainable goals. This paper extracts the poor people who wants to end poverty through new approach like self help groups to see an end to extreme poverty. This helps empowering the households who are living below poverty line. Our role is to get behind the world's poor, give voice to their aspirations, and work as citizen and consumers to make the end of extreme poverty the legacy that our generation leaves on this world.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Ending poverty in the world remains the most formidable challenge to development. The questions relating to evolving the right mix of policies and appropriate strategies to alleviate poverty in the areas are being addressed at different levels. Now there are 30 million children are considered poor in the world's richest countries. It is not easy to find out the most poor people, it is also waste of time and very expensive, because they have a large desire in their minds of the human being. Instead of satisfying their desire, we should provide a support to the poor people in the beginning stage of the development by income generation activities, skills, financial and moral support to the people. They often need a motivation in critical situation in the initial stages of this process. People living in very critical situation are considered poor, they faces many problems in every walk of their life to come out from poverty. Hence the major problem of poverty is not been able to find out the solution to ending it through Millennium goals.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As we are observing that the trend of reduction in poverty linked with the global economic growth in the global economy. The annual GDP average increases from 3.4 percent in the first half of the 1970s to 5.9 percent in the last half of the 1980s. In 1970s and 1980s, social,economical and political measures are the three measures that declined poverty. This impact, which a reduction in the population growth rate would have had on poverty cannot be directly established. Not only of population, there should be growth and development in all social, economical and political aspects, which has shifted first from economic growth to socio-economic development to the human development which strongly recommend on removal of poverty. In the seventh plan, it is explored that the national development council seeks to improve and compel the policies and create awareness programmes which will increase the growth in production of food grains, increasing employment opportunities and increasing productivity. In the initial stage, these three objectives in the Millennium goals are to achieve and these are the best in sustainable goals. For that, it is a right time to evaluate and finding the solutions to ending poverty in Sustainable Development Goals.

3. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are

- ❖ To find the issues of Ending poverty
- ❖ To eradicate the poverty through sustainable development.

- ❖ To driven people who want to ending poverty through new approach like self help groups
- ❖ To suggest policy interventions needed to end poverty.

4. METHODOLOGY

The present paper has made use of secondary data, mainly from various reports, newspaper, journals, books, websites and other reliable sources.

5. ISSUES OF ENDING POVERTY

Removal of poverty has been one of the Goals in Millennium Development 2015, 189 countries were taken the Millennium Development declaration “spare no effort to free our fellowmen, women and children from the object and dehumanizing conditions extreme poverty”. But still it is questioned. The First issue is the eradication of poverty. There are two basic pre-requisites of a poverty eradication programme. Firstly, revamp the agricultural relations, then only many agricultural people occupiying the ownership of land will be higher. Unfortunately, this aspect does not find a place in the poverty eradication programme of the sixth plan. The planning commission, therefore, stated; “There are no new techniques to spoil the small holdings that increases the high productivity per unit of land. There are the highest yields in the world, such as rice and cotton in Japan and Egypt have been obtained in an agriculture characterized by small holding”. Once a relatively better resource base is provided to a small cultivators, it would be desirable to strengthen it with the provision of credit and better inputs so as to develop the poor peasantry out of abject poverty.

Secondly, there is no such programme to reduce the poverty can succeed without inflation and sudden rise of prices. Inflation is the major issues of inequalities and it leads to the deterioration of their economic condition to the poor income class. Hence the poverty eradication programme must redistribute the surpluses with the higher income classes such as landlords, moneylenders, merchants and traders, transporters and capitalists. The people those who are having surplus in the form of black money, it is most important to confiscate those money, so that resources are not misdirected in to channels of luxurious consumption.

These two perquisites require a strong political will in the national leadership to implement the much-needed structural reforms are recognized as essential ingredients of an anti-poverty programme even in capitalist democrats.

RESOLVE POVERTY ERADICATION INCLUDE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ARE:

- ❖ Promote and access the social services.
- ❖ Promote to sustainable development in their livelihoods .
- ❖ To protect the supportless people.
- ❖ Improving the standard of living and their companies.
- ❖ Sustain the international co-operation for poverty eradication.
- ❖ Intensifying rural women empowerment through self help groups.
- ❖ To promote equality of women and the women empowerment as effective ways to eradicate poverty, hunger and disease and to develop the poor people which is strongly sustainable.
- ❖ To improve and facilitate the younger people everywhere in the world to plan and find decent and skilled work.
- ❖ To motivate the pharmaceutical industry to make the sufficient drugs and reasonable cost afford by the poor people in all developing countries.
- ❖ To improve private sector and with civil society should join in the smoothen way, then only we have a development in the eradication of poverty.
- ❖ To ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies are available to all.

6. DR. SENS ERADICATION OF POVERTY

Dr.Sens focus on Poverty as the lack of certain basic capabilities such as ability to avoid hunger and illiteracy not only revolutionized the development thinking in the post-war era but also enlarged the scope of policy framework for the elimination of poverty. Dr.Sen, analysis made eradication of poverty amenable to policies which influence the ownership of assets and which affect exchange entitlements. Several policy option for elimination of poverty emerged from these relationships. Poverty can be eliminated if we can make employment opportunities available for the poor. It can be also eliminated by the direct provision of basic needs such as primary education, basic health care, housing, sanitation, and safe drinking water.

7. KUZNET'S APPROACH OF ERADICATION OF POVERTY

Kuznet's approach to income-inequality did not leave any option for policy choice in eradication poverty. In his analysis, inequality of income was a trend inevitably associated with economic growth and as such it has to be accepted by the policy makers. The advantage of entitlement approach to ending poverty is that it assigns a significant role to public policy in terms of its impact on poverty.

The shift to capabilities from income in understanding poverty had solid foundations in the diverse social outcomes of economic growth in developing countries. This applied to lead a higher growth in life expectancy, education and health. The capability approach to the analysis of poverty in the developing world brought out the limits of income-centered concept of well-being. In the new conceptual framework, the eradication of poverty did not depend only on increasing in the income of poor but on the build-up of requisite capabilities of the poor. In new thinking Self help groups also gives the capability to the poor people for improving longevity, literacy, basic health, sanitation, and empower the people in sustainable goals.

8. SELF HELP GROUPS TO ENDING POVERTY

Nabard (1995) while documenting the best practices of banking with the poor, commented on the characteristics of SHG members should be residents of the same area, homogeneous and numbering at least five persons, should hold regular meeting and the leaders should be elected by the members with group functionaries or positions being rotated among the members. Regarding banks, it stated that the poor were capable of meeting commercial loan obligations without seeking any concession or subsidies. Hence, banks should take significant initiatives to reach the poor. They could do this by providing credit in quantities both significant and sitting overtime for productive and income generating activities of the poor.

Prasad (2000) reported that in many villages, community issues like drinking water, roads, and electricity and health services were addressed by the women's groups. The women involved themselves in various activities like desalting of tanks and working towards child development in addition to income generating activities. .

In new thinking Self help groups also gives the capability to the poor people for improving longevity, literacy, basic health, sanitation, and empower the people in sustainable goals. In terms of policy it meant that poverty could be eliminated only when the basic needs of the poor could be fulfilled. So this programme also improve and income generation to the poor people and ending poverty.

9. FINDINGS OF ENDING UP POVERTY

According to UNCTAD Report on LDC's-2000 that in respect of very important social indicators such as life expectancy, under five infant mortality rate, in the level of education and gender gap, the LDCs will be left behind by 2015. It has been observed through the poverty alleviation experience of selected developing countries that the reduction in poverty to a very great extent was induced by the high rate of economic growth. In case of LDCs on the basis of trend of economic growth 1980s and 1990s, the prospect for growth-induced poverty reduction appears to be very limited. During 1990-1998, real GDP per capita in the LDCs grew only at 0.9 percent per annum as against 3.6 percent per annum growth in per capita income of other developing countries. The poverty-profile of the "poorest of the poor" poses a number challenges in terms of policy-initiatives both at national and international level. The programme of action articulated policy and measures which should be immediately taken to improve the social indicators, The action programme fixed some goals and targets in two vital sectors such as education and health.

The implementation of the Action programme adopted in the third United Nations conference on LDCs (May 2001) is of vital importance for the eradication of poverty for the LDCs. The participants in the third united UN conference on LDCs had undertaken commitments to raise the level of Human and social Development and towards that end, they outlined a number of policy measures to build human and institutional capacities and to develop social infrastructure.

INDICATORS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SOME ASIAN COUNTRIES-1997

COUNTRY	Life Expectancy At birth (years)	Infant Mortality rate (per thousands Births)	Adult Literacy rate (per cent)
India	62.4	71	62
Kerala State (India)	72.0	12	93
Bangladesh	58.1	81	39
China	69.8	38	83
Indonesia	65.1	45	85
Korea, Republic	72.4	6	97
Malaysia	72.0	10	86
Pakistan	64.0	95	41
Philippines	68.3	32	95
Thailand	68.8	31	95

Source: UNDP-Human Development Report, 1998.

10. INDIAN EXPERIENCE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

A survey of Indian poverty –profile shows the influence of economic growth on poverty. In the early years of planned development, the average rate of growth had leveled at a rate of 3.5 percent per annum. Population in India grew at the rate of 2.3 percent on average during 1950 to 1970. The net improvement in per capita income was only 1percent and this low rate of growth in income did not make dent in poverty in India. Poverty only started to decline after the mid 1970s when per capita income started growing at 3 percent per annum. In 1973-1974 the intensity of poverty in India was estimated to be 57 percent which included both urban and rural poor. A head-count of poor persons below the poverty line was conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS) in 1993-1994. India declined by one third from 57 percent in 1973-1974 to 37 percent in 1993-1994. The break-up of poverty is given in the below table.

ESTIMATES OF POVERTY

year	All India	Rural	Urban
1973-74	54.9	56.4	49.0
1977-78	51.3	53.1	45.2
1983	44.5	45.7	40.8
1987-88	38.9	39.1	38.2
1993-1994	36.0	37.3	32.4
1999-2000 30 day recall	26.01	27.09	23.62
7 day recall	23.33	24.02	21.59

SOURCE: Planning Commission

11. PERCENTAGE OF POOR ESTIMATED BY TENDULKAR METHOD, USING MRP

POVERTY RATIO IN PERCENTAGE

	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9
Annual Average Decline:1993-94 to 2004-05(percentage points per annum)	0.75	0.55	0.74
Annual Average decline 2004-05 to 2011-12(percentage points per annum)	2.32	1.69	2.18

Source: Planning Commission.nic.in/reports

During the 11 year period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average decline in the poverty ratio was 0.75 percentage points per year. It accelerated to 2.18 percentage points per year during the 7 year period of 2004-05 to 2011 to 2012. Therefore, it can be accelerated that the rate of decline in the poverty ratio during the most recent 7-year period was about three times of that experienced in the 11 year period 1993-94 to 2004-05. The above tables shows the decline of poverty. If we attain all the objectives, definitely the result will be come close to ending poverty in sustainable goals.

As per the International Labour Organisation report, by the year 2030, about 33 percent of the people in developed countries and 19 percent of the people in developing countries will be sixty years or older and most of them incidentally will be women. The real test of Government is the allocation of financial resources for programmes for women's development. In India, in all state governments and central ministries, at least 30 percent of all non women specific developmental outlays has been earmarked exclusively for women in a sub-plan known as women's component plan. In this context, power to people signifies a new movement, which has probably been born out of the realization that society's traditional arrangement for voicing their problems are inadequate. This asperity stems from the people's desire to meet their needs and determine their own destinies through the principles of cooperation. Economic growth is indeed an important dimension. However Economic growth means not only creation of wealth, but also creation of people's capacity to create wealth and this resides in their health, education, knowledge, and skills. Income poverty is also very alarming to consider. The efforts from respective government , they introduced various subsidy linked poverty alleviation programmes since independence. Enhancing economic productivity is important strategy for improving the welfare of the people living below poverty line. These are the factors made ending the poverty.

12. SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are provide for the ending poverty

- ❖ Development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people (poor).
- ❖ Improper and inadequate coordination among the implementing agencies. It should be avoid in future.
- ❖ Thrust is on economic upliftment without giving necessary linkage to social factors.
- ❖ Assets are not created and when created, quality is lacking.
- ❖ Rigid target oriented approach leads to identification of often the intelligible beneficiaries to the poor people.
- ❖ People should involved their overall development activities.
- ❖ We have to create a real democratic situation.
- ❖ People should protected from risk associated with open market fluctuations.
- ❖ Government should take care of the poor people, they have to personally empowered by introducing welfare schemes to the poor people.

13. CONCLUSIONS

Poverty is the muti-dimensional problems in all over the world. Eventhough, the situations, many Economists and developing countries are found the solution to ending up poverty. The new foundations of development have changed the traditional factors of production. Land, Labour, and Capital have become less important when compared with technology which has expanded production-frontiers. Until recently capital was a scarce commodity but with globalised market and with growing integration, the access to capital has widened. Today it is knowledge that has become the prime mover of economic growth. In the new environment it is the human resource which is of vital importance. It is through the development of human resource that progress in future can be sustained. These changes in the global economy, give added importance to the elimination of poverty in the developing world so that the human resources in these countries are fully developed and utilized for growth and development in the global economy. These are the few suggestions made by me and I believe my suggestions would be a very useful to ending poverty in the sustainable goals.

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