

CATEGORIES OF POOR:

CHRONIC POOR: This category includes those people who are *always poor* and *usually poor*. Example- Casual workers and landless workers.

TRANSIENT POOR: This category includes *churning poor* who keeps moving in and out of poverty like small farmers and seasonal workers and *occasionally poor* who are not poor but at times are struck by bad luck and become poor.

NEVER POOR: This category includes the *non-poor* who are always above the poverty line.

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NATURE OF POVERTY IN INDIA:

DECLINING TREND: In India poverty has been showing a declining trend since the five year planning started in the country. The poverty ratio in India was above 50% at the time of independence which with time went down to 45% in the 1970-71. Over the last decade, poverty has witnessed a consistent decline with the levels dropping from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. Poverty in India declined to a record 22% in 2011-12.

16. SELF-EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES:

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes as Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) have been restructured into a single self-employment programme called the Swarnajayanti Gramya Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from April 1999.

17. THE SWARAN JAYANTI ROZGAR YOJANA:

This plan began on December 1, 1997 whereas launching of this Yojana, previous programmes meant for providing employment to urban employed like Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Prime Minister Integra-Urban Poverty Eradication Programme were merged into it. It aims at providing self-employment or wage employment to urban unemployed and underemployed persons.

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It comprises of two plans: (i) Urban Self-Employment Programme-(USEP) and (ii) Ur Wage Employment Programme-(UWEP). Of the total expenditure on the Yojana, percent will be borne by the centre and 25 percent by the state governments. In year 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 125 crore was spent on this yojana.

18. JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA:

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana with effect from April 1999. This Yojana has been formulated to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing the additional gainful employment.