

TOWARDS AN ANTI- POVERTY SUB-PLAN

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BASIC PRINCIPLES

- Matching available resources with people's priorities adds to efficiency and effectiveness
- Poverty is multi-dimensional and there is a ratchet effect among the different causes/manifestations of poverty. So it requires a multi-pronged, simultaneous action strategy
- Participatory planning by the people can lead to need-based, demand-led convergence of schemes and services
- Participation brings about confidence, trust in government and empowerment

***POSSIBLE COMPONENTS
OF
AN ANTI-POVERTY SUB-PLAN***

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

- ICDS – three streams
- Mid-day meals
- SABLA
- PDS – Right to Food

BASIC MINIMUM NEEDS

- **Housing**
 - IAY
- **Toilet**
 - TSC
- **Drinking Water**
 - NRDWP
- **Connectivity**
 - RGGVY
- **Core Connectivity**
 - PMGSY
- **Miscellaneous Items**
 - BRGF
 - TFC grants

SOCIAL SECURITY

- NSAP
- RSBY
- AABY/JSBY
- JSY
- Care for the aged
- Care for the challenged

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- **Health –**
 - NRHM
 - RSBY
- **Education –**
 - ICDS
 - SSA/RMSA
 - Right to Education

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- SCSP
- TSP

ECO. DEVELOPMENT

- **MGNREGS**
- **NWMP**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- **Cash Income**
 - MGNREGS
- **Agriculture**
 - RKVY
 - MGNREGS
 - MKSP
- **Micro-enterprises**
 - NRLM
 - RSETI
- **Salaried Job**
 - Skills and Placement component of NRLM
- **Credit**
 - NRLM

CONCLUSION

Utilize emerging institutional opportunities

- Village Organizations of NRLM
- Panchayat strengthening
- DRDA restructuring

Link to a holistic understanding of poverty

- Census data
- SECC data
- Participatory identification of poverty under NRLM

- Planning from below
- Cover the full life cycle
- Rights-based framework to deepen entitlements
 - Right to work
 - Right to Education
 - Right to Food
 - Land Rights
 - Forest Rights
 - Special Rights
 - PCR
 - PWD