SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN KARNATAKA: A STUDY OF 'NO POVERTY' GOAL WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HAVERI DISTRICT

**Hemanth C N**

*Assistant Professor of Economics,Department of Economics, KLE Society's Gudleppa Hallikeri College, Haveri-581110, Karnataka*

**Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra18733**
**DOI No: 10.36713/epra18733**

## ABSTRACT

*The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Sustainable development aims to bring a balance between meeting the requirement of what the present demand while not overlooking the needs of future generations. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. While the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs.*

*Achieving 'No Poverty' is one the SDGs and it is the main theme of the present study. In this direction, the current study focused and examined the status and performance of Karnataka state in eradicating poverty which is the first goal of SDGs. Hence, this paper highlighted on various programmes and policies initiated by Government of Karnataka to eradicating poverty. Further, this paper tried to highlight on the status of poverty in Haveri District of Karnataka State. This paper is purely based on secondary source of data and appropriate statistical tools have used for the data interpretation. At the end, some of policy suggestions are presented.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Sustainable Development Goals, No Poverty, Human Development,*

## I. INTRODUCTION

United nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development that includes 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators to be achieved by 2030. The goals are interdependent and cover social, environmental and economic issues. These goals aim at ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity through equitable development and environmental sustainability. A new approach to sustainable development – threading together economic, social and environmental dimensions across the generations, acknowledging that decisions and approaches are related and have both synergies and trade-offs.

In India, Karnataka is among the top 5 states with 3rd position contributing Rs. 17.31 lack crore economy and 8.8% to national GDP. Maharashtra is in the first position and second position stands for Tamilnadu. The economy of Karnataka has reached 3rd position in India because of its contribution in sector wise income level, 14.3% of its GVA comes from agriculture while 19.4% from industry and remaining 66.3% from service sector. Compared to India's average per capita income (₹1, 45,680) Karnataka has higher average per capita income (₹2, 59,803).Because of the rise in Karnataka's average per capita income poverty ratio is decreasing.

The main reason for an increase in per capita income is due to "outcome based planning & budgeting" in Karnataka. Innovative approaches and strategies of the state are enhancing the development effectiveness of various programs and projects. This kind of innovative planning and strategy has enabled Karnataka to be in the top most States in India.

## II.POVERTY IN KARNATAKA: AN ANALYSIS

Poverty is one of the most critical issues being faced by Karnataka Economy it has been defined variously by the scholars "poverty is conservatively measured by the expenditure or income level that can continue an exposed minimum standard of living". . The planning commission has updated the poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-2012 based on the recommendations of Rangarajan committee using a household consumer expenditure survey. According to the data of the National Sample Survey Organizations (NSSO) 68th round, the poverty line at Karnataka level at monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of ₹ 975 for rural areas and ₹ 1373 for urban areas in 2011-12 the poverty ratio in the Karnataka has declined from 23.6% in 2009-10 to 20.91% in 2011-12 in absolute terms, the number of

SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

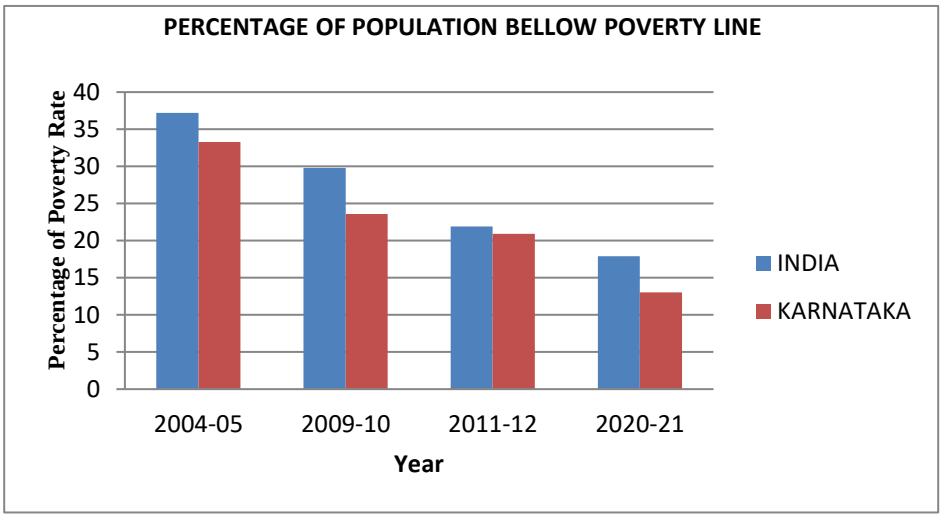
poor declined from 14230 (no of persons thousand) in 2009-10 to 12976(no of persons thousand) in 2011-12 with an average annual decline of 1.12 percentage points during 2009-10 to 2011-12. Karnataka recorded 13.02% of poverty in 2020-21 against the India average of 17.9%.Karnataka aims to eradicate poverty completely in the state by 2030.

**TABLE NO: 1. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELLOW POVERTY LINE**

| Based on MRP Consumption | India | Karnataka |
|---|---|---|
| 2004-05 | 37.2 | 33.3 |
| 2009-10 | 29.8 | 23.6 |
| 2011-12 | 21.92 | 20.91 |
| 2020-21 | 17.9 | 13.02 |

Note: Computed as Per Tendulkar MethodMRP (Mixed Recall Period)
Source: https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=16603

Karnataka's poverty line is continuously decreasing compared to the Indian poverty line. The poverty ratio has declined from 33.3% in 2004-05 to 23.6% in 2009-10 in Karnataka. The decline was thus a uniform 9.7% point's decrease over two year. Then 23.6% in 2009-10 to 20.91% in 2011-12 in Karnataka. The decline was thus a uniform 2.69% point's decrease over the two year. Then 20.91% in 2011-12 to 13.02% in 2020-21 in Karnataka. The decline was thus a uniform 7.89% point's decrease over the two year.




## III. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka is being one of the progressive states in the country compared to other states like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana, Odisha, and West Bengal etc. Karnataka has goal wise committees identified around 605 total indicators which encompass national indicator (305) and additional state indicators (300), which is the highest number of indicators developed by any state in the country. Karnataka is being highly sensitive to universal development by organizing various programmes initiated by international institutions such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, UN, and other organizations. The state has taken up the implementation and monitoring of SDGs and targets on priority basis. The planning, programme monitoring and statistics department is formulating strategies for attainment of sustainable development goals in Karnataka by 2030.

**Karnataka State Level Action Plans for SDGs**

2030 agenda needs to be supported & strengthened by the strategies & action plans at the state level. Karnataka state has developed AVALOKONA (New Decision Support System) platform that enable citizens to access data on budget & expenditures incurred.

1. State Level Steering Committee: - Effective & efficient action plan for SDGs
2. Separate Technical Cell: - Monitor the progress of various SDGs
3. Goal Wise Committee: - Every SDG indentified indicators & additional state indicators
4. Nodal Officers: - Contribute to the goal as a member
5. Monitoring & Coordination Committee: - Budget requirements of SDGs

SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

**District Level Action Plan for SDGs**

2030 agenda needs to be supported & strengthened by strategies & action plans at district level in Karnataka. The following are the action plans of Haveri district:- District Planning Committee (DPC):-This committee collects data for district with district specific targets to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of SDGs and evaluation of the development programmes.Public Affairs Centre (PAC).International Institute of Information Technology .

**Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC)**

As part of the Planning Department in partnership with United Nation Development Programme (UNDP). This center's main intention is to achieve innovative action of the SDGs. This center's motive is to attain the Vision of 2030: Strategies & Action Plan, Community Broadcast Programs: community radios are connecting to government schemes & programs, SDG Centre for youth engagement, SDGs for Youth, NGOs for SDGs, and Media for SDGs.

**TABLE:2. Number of SDG Indicator Developed by Karnataka Based on National Indicator Framework**

| Goal Number | Goal | National Indicator | State Indicator | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | No poverty | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| 2 | Zero hunger | 19 | 38 | 57 |
| 3 | Good health & well being | 41 | 43 | 84 |
| 4 | Quality education | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| 5 | Gender equality | 29 | 21 | 50 |
| 6 | Clean water and sanitation | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| 7 | Affordable and clean energy | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| 8 | Decent work and economic growth | 40 | 26 | 66 |
| 9 | Industry innovation and infrastructure | 17 | 25 | 42 |
| 10 | Reduced inequalities | 6 | 37 | 43 |
| 11 | Sustainable cities and communities | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| 12 | Sustainable consumption and production | 17 | 8 | 25 |
| 13 | Climate action | 4 | 27 | 31 |
| 14 | Life below water | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| 15 | Life on land | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| 16 | Peace, justice and strong institution | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| Total | | 305 | 300 | 605 |

(Source: Karnataka economic survey 2021-22)

According to the Karnataka economic survey 2021-22 information is already published by this paper, so we are going to conduct a study on national and state indicators regarding no poverty which is the first goal of sustainable development. Karnataka has adopted the national indicator (19), and state indicator (04), and total indicator (23) for no poverty, which is the first target of sustainable development. The goal of no poverty is included in the category of human development needs and services. Karnataka has already achieved 52nd rank in 2018, 49$^{th}$ rank in 2019 and 68$^{th}$ rank in 2020, in poverty eradication, the first goal of SDGs.

**TABLE:3. SDGs measures is divided into four categories**

| S.NO | SCORE | CATEGORY | KARNATAKA |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 100 scorer | Achievers | First goal of 'No **Poverty'** performance score 68 this goal move to front runner category. Karnataka 10th ranks of no poverty performance. (Source: Karnataka economic survey 2021-22) |
| 2 | 65 to 99 scorer | Front Runner | |
| 3 | 50 to 64 scorer | Performer | |
| 4 | 00 to 49 scorer | Aspirant | |

**IV.PROFILE OF HAVERI DISTRICT**

Haveri district came into existence on 24th August 1997, in the state Karnataka with an allotted district code of 564. The district has the boundary of 4,823 sq km and occupies 21st rank in the State and 231$^{st}$ rank in India. It lies at 14°79'N latitude, 75°40' longitude and 605m E altitude. In the year 2019, the district covered 7.12% forest area of total geographical area. Haveri district is divided into 7 talks,

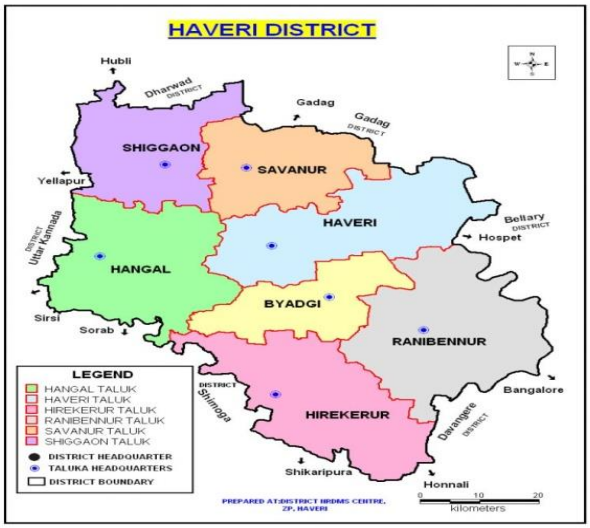
SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

10 towns and 696 villages. The district is exactly in the center of Karnataka with equal distance from Bidar in the far north and till Kollegal in the far south. It has two sub-divisions namely Haveri and Savanur with seven taluks namely Hanagal, Shiggaon, Savanur, Haveri, Byadagi, Hirekerur and Ranebennur.

**PICTURE:1. KARNATAKA MAP**



**PICTURE:2. HAVERI DISTRICT MAP**




## HAVERI DISTRICT ECONOMY

According to 2011 census, the district has 3,25,456 total number of households with total population of 15,97,668 including 8,19,128 males and 7,78,540 females causing it to 18th rank in the state and 313th rank in India( 2021 data projected total population is 18,38,540 including 9,51,476 males and 8,86,991 females).The districts total rural population is 12,42,167 including 6,38,450 males and 6,03,717 females causing it to 14th rank in the state and 275th in India. The district urban total population is 3,55,501 including 1,80,678 males and 1,74,823 females and causing it to 19th rank in the state and 269th in India. The density of population of the district is 331 persons per sq km. The sex ratio is pegged at 950 (females per 1000 males) while the child ratio stands at 946 (females per 1000 males). The population growth rate during the period 2001 to 2011 was 11.02% including 10.62% males and 11.44% females. In the year 2019 the number of live births in the district was 20,907 out of which 10,743 were males and 10,164 were females. In the same year the number of deaths in the district was 11,414 out of which 6,708 were males and 4,706 were females. The district has a total number of 7, 30,066 workers, with 4, 90,731 males and 2, 39,335 females. Labor Force Participation Rate is (2017-2018) 55.68% (Rural), 54.51% (Urban). Looking at the above data we know that the majority of people in this district are living in rural areas and the proportion of employees is less than 50% of the total population of this district.

Agriculture is the major source of income in haveri district because the majority of people live in rural areas in the district and their primary occupation is agriculture. The district 2018-19 data Gross District Domestic Product ₹17,53,328 in lakh at Current Prices and ₹13,34,890 in lakh at Constant (2011-2012) Prices.Then Net District Domestic ₹16,15,630 in lakh at Current Prices and ₹12,16,448 in lakh at Constant (2011-2012) Prices. The district 2019-2020 data Gross District Domestic Product ₹22,84,893 in lakh at Current Prices and ₹16,11,772 in lakh at Constant (2011-2012) Prices. Then Net District Domestic ₹20,01,436 in lakh at Current Prices and ₹13,81,729 in lakh at Constant (2011-2012) Prices When looking at the revenue of this district, it is seen that haveri district is very backward compared to the district of south Karnataka but this district year to year increasing the income level.

The district Per Capita Income (NDDP, at Factor Cost) 2018-19 data ₹ 95,196 at Current Prices and ₹71,675 at Constant (2011-2012) Prices and 2019-2020 data ₹115780 at Current Prices and ₹79,931 at Constant (2011-2012) Prices. 2021-2022 economic survey report per capita income (GDDP) ₹ 1, 32,178. Looking at the per capita income information of this district, it can be seen that the personal income of the people of the district is increasing year by year and consumption, production, investment, is also increasing. By observing the above collected data of Haveri district the average per capita income of the people is increasing day by day, due to the changes in income level consumption level, production investment and standard of living the overall development has taken place.

SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

## V. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index was launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in 2010. MPI is based on the idea that poverty is not unidimensional (not just depends on income and one individual may lack several basic needs like education, health etc.), rather it is Multidimensional.

**Dimensions Used by MPI**:

MPI uses three dimension and ten indicators which are Health, Education, and Standard of Living.

1. Health: child mortality and nutrition (1/6 weightage each, total 2/6)
2. Education: years of schooling and child enrollment (1/6 weightage each, total 2/6)
3. Standard of Living: Electricity, Flooring, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Cooking Fuel and Assets (1/18 weightage each, total 2/6)

**Who is poor as per MPI?**

A person is multidimensional poor if she/he is deprived in one third or more (means 33% or more) of the weighed indicators (out of the ten indicators). Those who are deprived in one half or more of the weighted indicators are considered living in extreme multidimensional poverty.MPI is significant as it recognizes poverty from different dimensions compared to the conventional methodology that measures poverty only from the income or monetary terms.

**Equation of MPI (MO)**

The Multidimensional Poverty Index reflects both the incidence and the intensity of multidimensional poverty. The index (denoted by M0) is the product of the two partial indices, the Headcount Ratio (H) and Intensity of poverty (A) of multidimensional poverty.

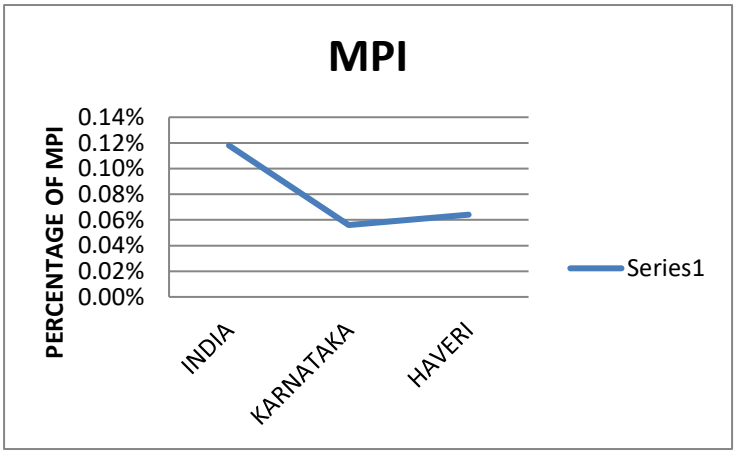
**Equation of MPI**: M0=H X A

**1. Headcount Ratio (H)**: The identification of multidimensionally poor individuals, the next step is to determine the proportion of multidimensionally poor individuals in the total population. This is known as the headcount ratio of multidimensional poverty or the incidence of poverty and is the first of two partial indices used to determine the MPI. The headcount ratio (denoted by H) answers the question 'how many are poor?

**2. Intensity of Poverty (A)**: The intensity of poverty (denoted by A) is the average proportion of deprivations which is experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals. It is the average deprivation score of all multidimensionally poor individuals. A is the second partial index used in the construction of the MPI and answers the question how poor are the poor?

**TABLE: 4. PERCENTAGE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX**

| COUNTRY, STATE, DISTRICT | MPI |
|---|---|
| INDIA | 0.12% |
| KARNATAKA | 0.06% |
| HAVERI | 0.06% |



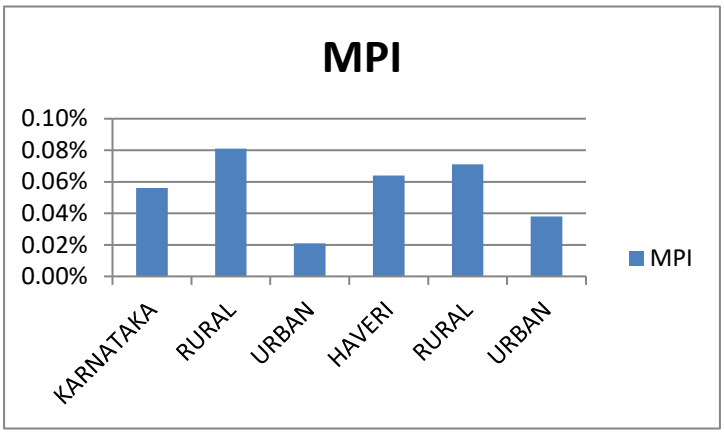

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NITI Aayog, 2021 Based on the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16)

When we look at the above table India's Multidimensional Poverty Index is 0.12 percent and if we compare it to Karnataka, Karnataka's Multidimensional Poverty Index is 0.06 percent, which is much lower than India. Similarly, Haveri district in Karnataka state also has the same multidimensional poverty index as Karnataka state. When we look at this Multi-dimensional Poverty Index, we come to know that the poverty rate is decreasing across the state of Karnataka. Also, the poverty rate is decreasing in Haveri district as well.

SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

**TABLE: 5. PERCENTAGE OF MPI IN KARNATAKA AND HAVERI (Rural and Urban)**

| STATE & DISTRICT | MPI |
|---|---|
| **KARNATAKA** | 0.06% |
| Rural | 0.08% |
| Urban | 0.02% |
| **HAVERI** | 0.06% |
| Rural | 0.07% |
| Urban | 0.04% |




Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NITI Aayog, 2021 Based on the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16)

Looking at the above table, the Multidimensional Poverty Index of Karnataka is 0.06 percent, of which 0.08 percent is in rural areas and 0.02 percent in urban areas. When compared to Haveri district, the rural MPI of Karnataka is 0.01 percent higher and haveri urban MPI is 0.02 percent higher than urban MPI of Karnataka

**TABLE: 6. PERCENTAGE OF INDICATOR WISE MPI IN KARNATAKA & HAVERI (Rural and Urban)**

| STATE & DISTRICT | HEALTH | | | EDUCATION | | STANDERD OF LEAVING | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nutrition | Child & Adolescent Mortality | Maternal Health | Years of Schooling | School Attendance | Cooking Fuel | Sanitation | Drinking Water | Electricity | Housing | Assets | Bank Account |
| **KARNATAKA** | **29.88%** | **1.05%** | **7.94%** | **16.15%** | **6.98%** | **9.81%** | **9.35%** | **2.93%** | **0.82%** | **7.99%** | **4.22%** | **2.87%** |
| Rural | 29.58% | 1.00% | 7.66% | 15.96% | 6.34% | 10.30% | 9.61% | 3.10% | 0.81% | 8.36% | 4.39% | 2.91% |
| Urban | 31.46% | 1.34% | 9.39% | 17.15% | 10.38% | 7.22% | 8.02% | 2.05% | 0.92% | 6.03% | 3.35% | 2.70% |
| **HAVERI** | **30.17%** | **0.89%** | **7.87%** | **14.85%** | **4.47%** | **10.51%** | **8.67%** | **3.64%** | **1.38%** | **10.10%** | **5.01%** | **2.43%** |
| Rural | 29.48% | 1.02% | 7.54% | 15.30% | 4.56% | 10.55% | 8.77% | 4.16% | 1.29% | 10.30% | 4.86% | 2.17% |
| Urban | 34.95% | 0.00% | 10.18% | 11.72% | 3.78% | 10.25% | 7.99% | 0.00% | 2.05% | 8.70% | 6.10% | 4.28% |

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NITI Aayog, 2021 Based on the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16)

The above data reveals that the MPI of Karnataka and Haveri district measures the poverty level based on three factors, the most important of which are health education and standard of living. Looking at the above data, overall we know that health education and standard of living are lower in rural areas compared to urban areas of Karnataka. Similarly, the condition of Haveri district is also similar.We came to know that rural areas need to be developed more than urban areas because in rural areas. Poverty can be eradicated only when the basic amenities are provided to the people living in large number.

## VI.POVERTY ALLEVATION PROGRAMMES

Karnataka being the progressive state formulated several policies and programmes in end of poverty. The poverty alleviation programs in Karnataka can be categorized based on whether it is targeted either for rural areas or urban areas in the state. Most of the programs are designed to target rural poverty as the prevalence of poverty is high in rural areas also targeting poverty is a great challenge in rural areas due to various geographic and infrastructure limitation. The programs can be mainly grouped into wage and self employment programs, food security programs, social security programs, urban poverty alleviation programs, skill India programs for employment.

SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

**1. National Food Security Mission: (NFSM)**

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in October 2007 its main goal is to increase food crops and security in the face of increasing population. 60% of the funds are allocated from the center and 40% from the state. This schemes main objectives area expansion and productivity enhancement, creating employment opportunity, restoring productivity and fertility, entitling form level economy. This scheme provides subsidy for sowing seeds kits, chemical fertilizers and agriculture machineries.

Haveri district has been chosen for implementation of national food security mission(NFSM)'s inter-cropping scheme in the state on a pilot basis the project has been designed with an objective of helping formers get better revenue through cultivation of multi-crops has taken special interest in getting the project for Haveri district. Two lack acres in Haveri district if through inter-cropping different crops including pulses & oil seeds are cultivated farmers have a chance of getting guaranteed income to promote inter-cropping with an objective helping farmers already the district has been allocated seed kits of pulses worth ₹ 2.44 crore for distribution among farmers for cultivation in 600 hectares seeds of pulses and oil seeds will be distributed in all the raita samparka Kendra.

**2. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

The programme introduced a national policy for social assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. In providing social assistance benefits to poor households for the aged, widows, disabled and the case of death of the breadwinner, the NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the state are currently providing or might provide in future. The intention in providing or might providing 100 percent central assistance is to ensure that social protection to the beneficiaries everywhere in the country is uniformly available without interruption. Accordingly, the central assistance should not displace states on expenditure in this respect and that the state may expand their own coverage of social assistance independently wherever they wish to do so.

At present five schemes introduce in Karnataka government for BPL persons. 1. India Gandhi national old age pension scheme (IGNOAPS), 2.Indira Gandhi national widow pension scheme (IGNWPS), 3.Indira Gandhi national disability pension scheme (IGNWPS), 4.National family benefit scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

**TABLE:7. Total Number of Beneficiaries (NSAP Schemes)**

| S.No | Schemes | Karnataka | Haveri |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | IGNOAPS | 899424 | 23884 |
| 2 | IGNWPS | 452027 | 19205 |
| 3 | IGNDPS | 44825 | 1827 |
| 4 | NFBS | 6545 | 2 |

**3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**

This scheme introduced September 2005th a centrally sponsored scheme which provides a legal guarantee for 150 days of work in each year to any adult member of rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This schemes implemented by the ministry of rural development. The scheme has multiple aims: social and livelihood security, poverty alleviation, increasing rural consumption, creation of durable assets for rural development and environmental protection, social inclusion, and strengthening panchayat raj system. This scheme introduce for overall sustainable goal achievement in the Karnataka state.

The proportion of persons provided with MGNREGAs work to total demanding in Karnataka was 84.26% almost on percentage with national average (84.75%). However only a small proportion of households were able to have 100 days of work which ranged from 0.1% in kalaburagi to 2% in vijayanagar.

**TABLE:8. HOUSEHOLDS AVAILED 100 DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE (MGNREGA)**

| Year | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-2020 | 2020-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karnataka(in lakhs) | 1.96 | 0.3 | 2.11 | 1.87 | 2.41 |

Looking at the above table, in the last five years of the MGNREGA scheme, the level of employment in the state of Karnataka is increasing year by year and the poverty level is decreasing.

Haveri district has also adopted the MGNREGA scheme. It can be seen that the rural people of Haveri district are getting employment opportunities from this scheme. It can also be seen that the income level of the rural people is increasing year by year. From these

SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

schemes it can be seen that the rural areas of Haveri district are moving towards development. It can also be seen that the rural poverty rate of Haveri district is decreasing year to year.

**TABLE:9. Employment Provided For Financial Year 2021-2022 MGNREGA**

| S.No | Block | Total Attendance | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | House Hold Employed | Person Days Generated |
| 1 | Byadgi | 12130 | 668356 |
| 2 | Hanagal | 24790 | 1257252 |
| 3 | Haveri | 13935 | 628429 |
| 4 | Hirekerur | 17572 | 1128963 |
| 5 | Ranebennur | 14913 | 683450 |
| 6 | Rattihalli | 12070 | 624652 |
| 7 | Savanur | 11200 | 498354 |
| 8 | Shiggaon | 8401 | 415740 |
| | **Total** | **115011** | **5905196** |

Sources: Govt of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development

**4. Women and Child Development Schemes:**

**1. Stree Shakthi programme:** Stree shakthi programme was launched in 2000-01. Stree Shakti has provided poor and marginalized women an opportunity to collectively save and borrow money. This has enabled them to take up various income-generating activities. Karnataka state self help group is a good medium to congregate women. The programme implimemented throughout the state to empower women through groups. Under the scheme, each group comprises about 15 to 20 women members who come from below the poverty line families, women belonging to families that are landless or agricultural laborers, and largely SC/ST women. At present, there are 1.65lakh self-help groups, comprising 25.85lakh women members. The groups had ₹ 12638.59 crore since inception. The introduce several programs CDS-National Nutrition Mission, 2.Bhagya Laksmi Yojana, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Pradhana Mantri Maatru Vandana Yojane.

## CENTRAL GOVRNMENT LATEST POVERTY ALLEVATION PROGRAMMES

**1. Banking And Insurance Related Schemes**: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana(PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana(PMSSY), Pradhan Mantra Mudra Yojana(PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Joythi Bhima Yojana( PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantra Suraksha Bima Yojana(PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana(APY) and Kisan Vikas Patra.

**2. Agriculture and Rural Development Related**: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana(PMFBY) Pradhan Mantra Gram Sinchai Yojana(PMGSY), Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SASY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Joythi Yojana(DDUGJY)

**3. Housing and Urban Development Related Schemes**: Pradhan Mantra Awas Yojana (PMAY), Atal Mission for Rejuvention and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), National Heritage City Development And Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) and Smart City Mission.

**4. Technology, Education and Skill Development Related Schemes**: Digital India, Skill India, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushyalya Yojana(DDUGKY), Unnath Bharat Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana(PMKVY), Vidyanjali Scheme and Swayam Prabha.

**5**. **Employment and Poverty Alleviation Related Schemes**: Den Dayal Antyodaya Yojana, Make in India, Startup India, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalayan Yojana (PMGKY)

**6. Health and Sanitation Releted Schemes**: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana.

**7. Electrification Related Schemes**: Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY), Pradhan Mantra Ujjwal Yojana.

## STATE GOVRNMENT LATEST POVERTY ALLEVATION PROGRAMMES

**1. Welfare of SC/CT Scheme: a) Kuteera Joythi**: free electricity supply increased to 75 units

**2. Farmers, Agriculture and Horticulture:- a) Mukyamantri Raita Vidhyanidhi Programme:** ₹438.69 crore worth of scholarships distributed to 9.98 lakh students. **b) Pradhan Mantra Krishi Samman Scheme**: income support extended to ₹ 50.35 lakh farmers in 2021-22₹47.83lakh farmers in 2022-23

**3. Welfare of Weavers: Nekar Samman Scheme:** income support increased from Rs. 2,000 to 5,000. Amount transferred to 49,544 weavers directly in 2021-22

SJIF Impact Factor (2024): 8.675| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 9 | Issue: 10 | October 2024 - Peer Reviewed Journal

**4. Social Security Schemes:**Increase in Old Age Pension, Sandhya Suraksha, Widow Pension, Maitri, Manaswini, monthly pension for differently abled people and acid attack victims. To help 75 lakh beneficiaries
**5. Rural Water Supply Schemes: 1.'Mane Manege Gange' Jalajeevan Mission:** new tap connections provided to 22.85 lakh houses. **2.Jalajeevan Mission:** 100% goal achieved.
**6. Food Security scheme:** Distribution of 1 kg Finger Millet/Sorghum in addition to 5 kg of Rice to every beneficiary holding a priority ration card
**7. Sahakara Samruddhi :**Distribution of agriculture loans amounting to 20,971.79 crore to 28.42 lakh farmers GO issued to reimplementation of Yashaswini Scheme
**8. Irrigation: Between** July 2021 and June 2022, irrigation capacity was created for 79,731 acres by spending an amount of 17,270.13 crore

## SUGGESTIONS OF END OF POVERTY

The generation of employment is important in poverty alleviation because of the following reasons:

- It will increase the income level of the poor household families and will help in reducing the rate of poverty in the state. Hence, there is a significant relationship between unemployment and poverty.
- It will decrease thru rural –urban migration through the generation of employment programs in rural areas.
- An increase in the income level through the generation of employment programs will help the poor in accessing basic facilities including education, health facilities, and sanitation.

If Gandhijis dream of "village swaraj" is to be realized, the state will be able to develop only when the rural area is developed. If this village swaraj is to be a poverty free state, Karnataka has adopted the principle of no poverty as the first goal of sustainable development to make it a poverty free state in 2030.

## VII.CONCLUSION

The Poverty rate and MPI for both Karnataka state and Haveri district is examined in this paper. It is observed that the poverty rate is decreasing year by year. On the other hand, the per capita income, consumption expenditure and living standard of the people have increased over a period both Karnataka and Haveri District Level. The majority of the people in Haveri District are living in rural areas and it is recommended that there is need to create more employment opportunities and strengthen the poverty eradication programme in order to proper development of Haveri District. This paper examined the various schemes undertaken by the central and state governments to make the state of Karnataka as poverty free by 2030, which is one of the sustainable development goals.

Karnataka is one the leading states in India in achieving sustainable development goals through the income generation, creation of employment opportunities, proper implementation of poverty eradication programmes, providing education and health facilities for their needs persons. Karnataka is also very sound technological development and good governance. The state must set a more ambitions, visions and aim to achieve USD 1 trillion GSDP by 2032. Its citizens must unite under focused strategies to meet this goal. This call for a fresh perspective in planning, goal setting, strategic, initiatives and a much focused human development initiative to ensure the higher job creation, increased incomes for its citizens and the highest quality of life for all. The next decade presents a generational opportunity for our state and it is one all our citizens will work together to achieve.

## VIII. REFERENCE

1. *Eeconomic Survey of Karnataka 2021-22 ( Planning Programme Monitioring and Statistics Department)*
2. *Karnataka District Factbook, Haveri District. Key Socio-Economic Data Of Haveri District,Karnataka. (Indiastatpublication)*
3. *National Multidimensional Poverty Index, (NITI Aayog, 2021 Based on the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16)*
4. *Pratiyogita Darpan, "General Studeies Indian Economy"*
5. *'The Hindu' Newspaper.*