

Title of the project

**“TO STUDY THE STRATEGIES
FOR ALLEVIATION OF RURAL
POVERTY”**

SUBMITTED BY

STUDENT NAME:

ENROLLMENT NO:.....

UNDER SUPERVISION

.....

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CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that the Project Report titled “**TO STUDY THE STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATION OF RURAL POVERTY**” submitted to University Name in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of **Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development** is an original work carried out by(Enrolment Number:).

The matter embodied in this Project is a genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this University or to any other University/ Institute for the fulfillment of the requirement of any course of study.

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Supervisor

Name:

Name:

Enrolment Number:

Designation:

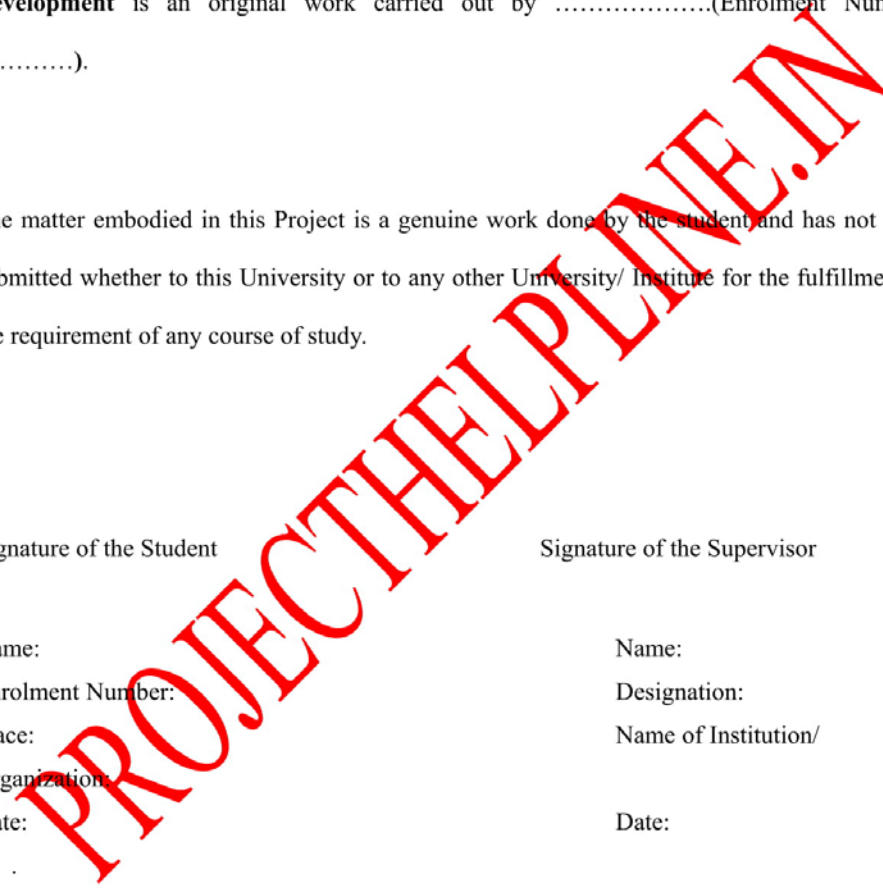
Place:

Name of Institution/

Organization

Date:

Date:



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With Candor and Pleasure I take opportunity to express my sincere thanks and obligation to my esteemed guide..... It is because of her able and mature guidance and co-operation without which it would not have been possible for me to complete my project.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the support, encouragement & patience of my family, and as always, nothing in my life would be possible without God, Thank You!

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NAME.:

ENROLMENT NO.:

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project work titled “**TO STUDY THE STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATION OF RURAL POVERTY**” is my original work and no part of it has been submitted for any other degree purpose or published in any other form till date.

The empirical findings in this project are based on the data collected by myself while preparing this report.

This project is completed as a part of curriculum & all that information collected is correct to the best of my knowledge.

NAME.:

ENROLMENT NO.:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS

Certificate of originality

Acknowledgement

Declaration

Title of the project

Introduction

Review of Literature

Objective Scope

Research Methodology

Data Analysis & Interpretation

Findings and Recommendations

Conclusion

Limitation of the study

References

Appendix

Questionnaire

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TITLE OF THE PROJECT

**“TO STUDY THE STRATEGIES FOR
ALLEVIATION OF RURAL POVERTY”**

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

POVERTY REDUCTION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Poverty reduction, or poverty alleviation, is a set of measures, both economic and humanitarian, that are intended to permanently lift people out of poverty.

Measures, like those promoted by Henry George in his economics classic *Progress and Poverty*, are those that raise, or are intended to raise, ways of enabling the poor to create wealth for themselves as a means of ending poverty forever. In modern times, various economists within the Georgism movement propose measures like the land value tax to enhance access to the natural world for all. Poverty occurs in both developing countries and developed countries. While poverty is much more widespread in developing countries, both types of countries undertake poverty reduction measures.

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Minhas (1970) estimated poverty during 1956-57 to 1967-68 on the basis of the definition given by the Expert Group of Planning Commission (1962). Dandekar and Rath (1971), Bardhan (1973), Rudra (1974) and Ahluwalia (1978) defined poverty on the basis of calorie criteria. Ravallion and Datt (1996) used three poverty measures: Headcount Ratio, Poverty Gap Index and Squared Poverty Gap Index to estimate poverty during 1950-90.

Mehta and Venkaraman (2000) found that the people on "Official Poverty Line" had means sufficient to acquire only 1968 calories per capita per day in the rural areas and 1800 per capita per day in urban areas which is quite less than required i.e. 2400 calories per capita per day in rural and 2100 calories per capita per day in urban areas. In India, this is due to changing food preferences.

CHAPTER -3

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study to what extent government and governance bodies of rural areas contributing for Poverty Reducing Strategies (PRSs).

SCOPE:

HYPOTHESIS:

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CHAPTER – 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology in a way is a written game plan for conducting research. Research methodology has many dimensions. It includes not only the research methods but also considers the logic behind the methods was used in the context of the study and explains why only a particular method of technique was used. The basic task of research is to generate accurate information for use in decision making. Research can be defined as the systematic and objective process of gathering, recording and analyzing data for aid in making business decisions.

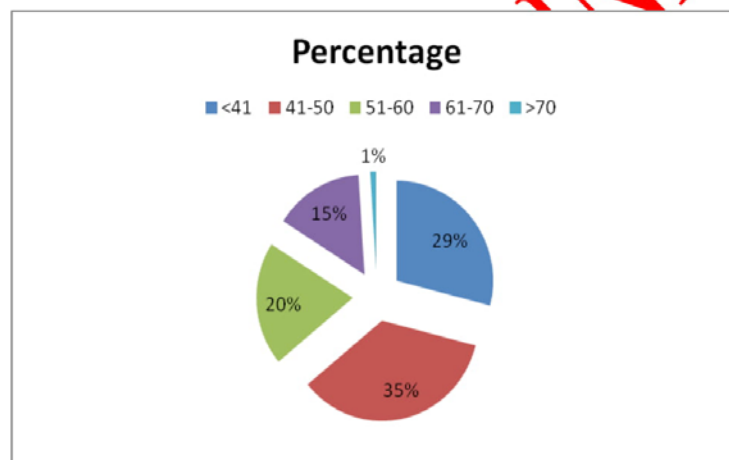
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CHAPTER - 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Q1. Age(years)

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
<41	29	29%
41-50	35	35%
51-60	20	20%
61-70	15	15%
>70	1	1%

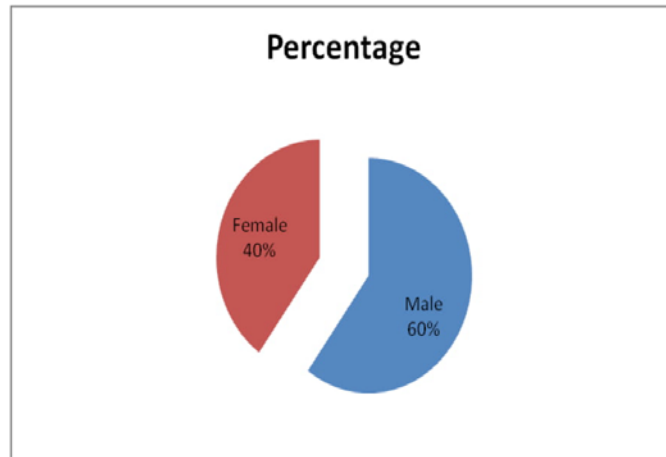


ANALYSIS:

In the above pie chart show that the 29% of the respondents age was <41, 35% of the respondents age was 41-50. 20% of the respondents age was 51-60, 15% of the respondents age was 61-70 and 1% of the respondents age was >70.

Q2. Gender

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Male	66	66%
Female	44	44%

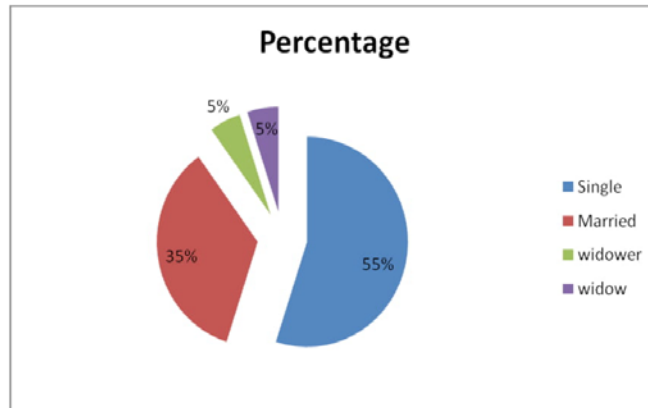


ANALYSIS:

In the above pie chart show that the 66% of the respondents was male and 44% of the respondents was female.

Q3. Marital Status

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Single	55	55%
Married	35	35%
widower	5	5%
widow	5	5%



ANALYSIS:

In the above pie chart show that the 55% of the respondents marital status was single, 35% of the respondents was married, 5% of the respondents was widower and also 5% of the respondents was widow.

CHAPTER - 6

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FINDINGS:

- 29% of the respondents age was <41, 35% of the respondents age was 41-50. 20% of the respondents age was 51-60, 15% of the respondents age was 61-70 and 1% of the respondents age was >70.
- 66% of the respondents was male and 44% of the respondents was female.
- 55% of the respondents marital status was single, 35% of the respondents was married, 5% of the respondents was widower and also 5% of the respondents was widow.
- 20% of the respondents household income was 1-3 persons. 15% of the respondents have 4-6 persons, 25% of the respondents have 7-9 persons and 40% of the respondents have >9 persons.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A policy environment conducive to faster agricultural growth is necessary for poverty reduction. But for agricultural growth to reduce poverty substantially, smallholder farming must be competitive and sustainable. The poverty-reducing effects of growth also depend on a buoyant rural nonfarm economy, often linked to agriculture.

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CHAPTER - 7

CONCLUSION

This study concluded from the findings that rural poverty is often a product of poor infrastructure that hinders development and mobility. Rural areas tend to lack sufficient roads that would increase access to agricultural inputs and markets. . Primary education, health care and nutrition, living standard, infra structure of rural areas for all is important for economic growth and poverty alleviation

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CHAPTER - 8

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The size of the research may not be substantial and it is limited to area.
- There may be lack of time on the part of respondents.

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- Agarwal, A. G.; Bose, M. L. and Janaiah, A. (2000), "Poverty and Income Distribution in Rain-fed and Irrigated Ecosystems", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 35, No.52, December , pp. 4664-4669.

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APPENDIX

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondents,

I, a student of **PGDRD**, as a part of my curriculum; I am to take a research Project on **“TO STUDY THE STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATION OF RURAL POVERTY”**. To enable to undertake above mentioned study, I request you to give your fair views. Your insights and perspective are important and valuable for my research. Please feel free to give your honest responses. The confidentiality of the information provided by the respondent is completely assured.

Personal information

Name: _____
Age: _____
Sex: _____
Subject: _____

Q1. Age(years)

- <41
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-70
- >70

Q2. Gender

- Male
- Female

Q3. Martial Status

- Single
- Married
- Widower
- Widow

Q4. Household Income

- 1-3 persons
- 4-6 persons
- 7-9 persons
- >9 persons

Q5. Education level

- Not attended School
- Primary School Evaluation Test (UPSR)
- Lower Secondary Evaluation (PMR)
- Malaysian Certificate of Education (SPM)

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