

## **A STUDY ON ERADICATION OF RURAL POVERTY IN ANDHRA PRADESH-SDG1**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Poverty is the strongest barrier against human progress. It can have a substantial negative impact on chances of achievements in one's life. Andhra Pradesh is committed to ending all forms of poverty - monetary, multidimensional, and others, by 2030. Poverty rate of Andhra Pradesh is 9.2%, which is considerably lower than that of India's, which stands at 20.9%. Rural poverty rate is 10.96% while urban poverty rate stands at 5.81%. Like income/ consumption-based poverty, multidimensional poverty also has fallen considerably. Provisional calculations put the value of the headcount ratio of the Multidimensional Poverty Index estimated for 2016 at 20%, a commendable improvement from 41.6% estimated for 2016. The urban Multidimensional Poverty Index headcount ratio stands at 17% and rural at 21%. The State Human Development Index at 0.665 is better than the national value. The State has instituted comprehensive social protection floors, equitable access to resources and basic amenities, and opportunities for gainful employment and livelihoods to support its people in poverty. Through this study, we aim to contribute valuable insights into the progress of Andhra Pradesh in achieving SDG-1 targets and provide evidence-based recommendations to strengthen existing policies and practices. The findings will be instrumental in guiding policymakers and development practitioners in designing more effective poverty alleviation strategies, fostering inclusive growth, and ultimately advancing sustainable development in the state.

**Keywords-** Sustainable Development Goals, SDG-1, poverty eradication

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) referred to in our previous conversation are a set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations in 2015. These goals are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to address various social, economic, and

environmental challenges facing the world. The SDGs provide a framework for all countries and stakeholders to work together to achieve a more sustainable and equitable future for everyone. In our previous conversation, the specific SDG that was discussed is SDG-1, which stands for "No Poverty." It is the first goal in the set of 17 SDGs and aims to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030. SDG-1 focuses on eradicating extreme poverty, ensuring equal access to resources and opportunities, and implementing social protection systems to support those in need.

Each SDG has specific targets and indicators to monitor progress and guide efforts towards achieving the goals. They cover a wide range of issues, including poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, sustainable energy, economic growth, climate action, and more. These goals serve as a global blueprint for sustainable development and are meant to be implemented by all countries, taking into account their individual national priorities and circumstances. Governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector all play important roles in working towards the achievement of the SDGs.

## **OBJECTIVES**

1. To examine the current state of poverty in Andhra Pradesh and assess the progress made towards achieving SDG-1 targets.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness and impact of existing policies and programs aimed at poverty alleviation in Andhra Pradesh.
3. To identify the challenges and bottlenecks faced during the implementation of poverty alleviation policies and practices.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

Top-5 States	75	Kerala
	74	Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
	72	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Uttarakhand
	71	Sikkim
	70	Maharashtra
Bottom-5 States	61	Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Odisha
	60	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
	57	Assam
	56	Jharkhand
	52	Bihar

Govt of India, Ministry of rural development

The state of Andhra Pradesh in India has undertaken various practices and initiatives to address the Sustainable Development Goal-1 (SDG-1) of eradicating poverty. These practices aim to reduce poverty, improve livelihoods, and enhance the overall well-being of its population.

Some of the key practices in Andhra Pradesh related to SDG-1 include:

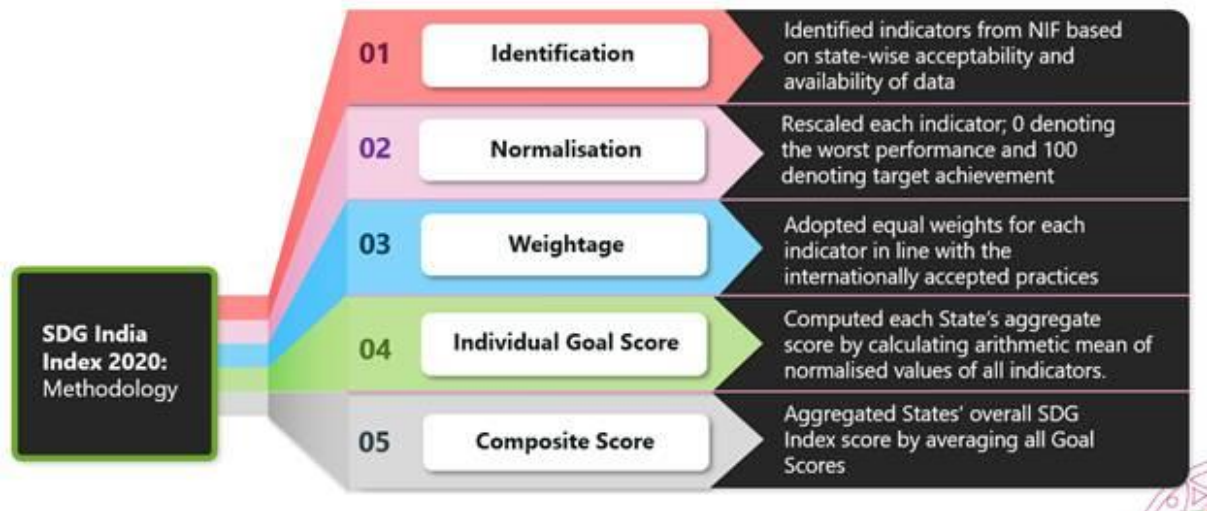
1. **Social Safety Net Programs:** The state government has implemented several social welfare programs to provide targeted assistance to vulnerable populations. These include schemes like the "Rice Card" program, which ensures subsidized rice to below-poverty-line households, and the "Pension Kanuka" program, which provides financial assistance to senior citizens, widows, and disabled individuals.
2. **Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** Andhra Pradesh has a strong network of women's Self-Help Groups that empower women by providing them access to credit, livelihood opportunities, and entrepreneurship training. These SHGs have been instrumental in reducing poverty and improving the economic status of women in rural areas.
3. **Rural Employment Schemes:** The state has actively implemented national rural employment schemes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), providing guaranteed employment and wages to rural households. These schemes create temporary job opportunities and enhance rural income levels.

4. **Livelihood Diversification:** The government has focused on promoting livelihood diversification through skill development programs and vocational training. This enables individuals to access better employment opportunities and move out of poverty.
5. **Agriculture and Allied Sectors:** Given the significance of agriculture in the state's economy, various agricultural support programs and schemes have been implemented. These include the provision of agricultural subsidies, improved irrigation facilities, and the adoption of advanced farming practices to enhance farmers' incomes.
6. **Affordable Housing Schemes:** The government has initiated housing schemes for economically weaker sections, providing affordable and quality housing to those in need. This contributes to improving living conditions and reducing housing-related vulnerabilities.
7. **Healthcare Initiatives:** The state has taken steps to improve healthcare access in rural areas, including the establishment of primary healthcare centers, mobile health units, and health insurance schemes for low-income families.
8. **Digital Initiatives:** Andhra Pradesh has embraced digital technologies to enhance service delivery and ensure transparency in social welfare programs. The use of digital platforms facilitates efficient targeting and implementation of poverty alleviation initiatives.
9. **Inclusive Financial Services:** The state has promoted financial inclusion through the establishment of banking facilities in rural areas, extending credit to marginalized communities, and facilitating financial literacy programs.
10. **Sustainable Development Planning:** Andhra Pradesh has integrated sustainable development principles into its planning processes, focusing on inclusive growth, environmental conservation, and social equity.

While these practices demonstrate the state's commitment to achieving SDG-1, there may still be challenges in reaching the most marginalized populations and sustaining the impact of these initiatives over the long term. Continuous evaluation, stakeholder engagement, and adaptive policy-making are essential to ensuring that Andhra Pradesh's efforts towards poverty eradication remain effective and responsive to changing circumstances.

## Methodology

Based on globally accepted SDSN methodology



SDG Goals ,Ministry of rural development,Govt of AP

## FINDINGS

An analysis of Sustainable Development Goal-1 practices and policies in Andhra Pradesh would require a comprehensive examination of various socioeconomic indicators and policy interventions aimed at poverty reduction. Here are some potential points of analysis:

1. **Poverty Levels:** Analyze the trends in poverty rates in Andhra Pradesh over the years and assess the progress made in reducing the percentage of people living below the poverty line.
2. **Social Safety Net Programs:** Evaluate the effectiveness of social safety net programs like the "Rice Card" and "Pension Kanuka" in reaching the intended beneficiaries and alleviating poverty.
3. **Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** Study the impact of SHGs on women's empowerment, livelihood improvement, and poverty reduction in rural areas.
4. **Rural Employment Schemes:** Assess the employment generated through schemes like MGNREGS and their role in boosting rural incomes and reducing poverty.
5. **Livelihood Diversification:** Analyze the success and challenges of livelihood diversification initiatives, such as skill development programs, in providing alternative income sources to the poor.

6. Agriculture and Allied Sectors: Examine the impact of agricultural support programs on farmers' income levels and assess the effectiveness of irrigation facilities in boosting agricultural productivity.
7. Affordable Housing Schemes: Evaluate the reach and impact of affordable housing schemes in providing housing security to economically weaker sections.
8. Healthcare Initiatives: Measure the improvement in healthcare access and outcomes due to various health initiatives in the state.
9. Digital Initiatives: Assess the efficiency and transparency of digital platforms in implementing social welfare programs and targeting beneficiaries.
10. Inclusive Financial Services: Analyze the extent of financial inclusion achieved through banking facilities and credit provision to marginalized communities.
11. Sustainable Development Integration: Evaluate the extent to which sustainable development principles have been integrated into planning and policy frameworks.
12. Equity and Inclusivity: Analyze whether the benefits of poverty reduction initiatives are reaching all segments of the population, including marginalized groups and remote areas.
13. Challenges and Bottlenecks: Identify the challenges faced in the implementation of poverty alleviation policies and recommend strategies to overcome these barriers.
14. Impact on Other SDGs: Explore the linkages between poverty eradication efforts and progress towards other SDGs, such as those related to health, education, gender equality, and environmental sustainability.

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*Research paper*

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