



RESEARCH ARTICLE

'RIGHT TO WORK' SHOULD BE A COMMON VOICE – AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO ERADICATE 'POVERTY'

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ABSTRACT

The slogan of 'right to work' and the 'poverty eradication' is not a local or a national agenda of discussion today. The observation of the International Labour Organization is that, the global unemployment rate increased to 6.0 per cent in 2008 from 5.7 per cent in 2007, while the total number of unemployed increased by 10.7 million, reaching about 190 million in 2008. The unskilled workers especially youth and women are losing their jobs and suffer from horror of income less. Also, workers are already shifting out of dynamic export-oriented sectors and are either becoming unemployed or moving to lower-productivity activities that include moving back from urban to rural areas. In this situation, it is observed that, the children, especially girls, are expected to suffer major health and education setbacks as a result of the crisis. The shrinking family budget to maintain minimum standard of living forcing the families to stop children's education, compromise with nutrition and social needs and the education and nutrition very much sensitive for girls than boys. In this regard, the eradication of poverty is a moral and ethical imperative - so rooted, in the principles governing the United Nations. A social life free of poverty and hunger - is one of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25 (1) of the Declaration states that, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services". This right is further reaffirmed in the International Convention of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. These human rights instruments acknowledge that human rights are derived from the inherent dignity of the human person. Extreme poverty has also been addressed by the General Assembly as a "violation of human rights". Moreover, in the Charter of the United Nations it was determined that one mission of the United Nations would be to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development" through international cooperation (Articles 55 and 56). Keeping in mind, present scholars tried to make a bridge between the two – poverty as well as work crisis through a sociological point of view. The present situation of work crisis arising out of unskilled workforce as well as the lack of work opportunity will be discussed thoroughly. In the other part, it will be tried to address the problem of absolute poverty that is reflected in terms of deprivation in the field of right to a decent standard of living encompassing food, health, clothing, housing and necessary social services, with the help of an applied research based model designed to generate scope for self employment with reference of an 'Alternative Approach to Eradicate Poverty'.

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INTRODUCTION

The human beings may ignore the importance of money but the money itself cannot ignore its importance for survival of the human world. We know that the term poverty, as a social situation composed of lack of livelihood strategies, inaccessibility to resources (money, land, credit), feeling of insecurity and frustrations and inability to maintain and develop social relations with others as a consequences of lack of resources. Policy makers of different countries and other globally organizations and agencies are trying to overcome from the stigma of the entitled conditions of the peoples, but,

the evaluation of the different policies expressed to make policy again, and they do the same. We, all are informed from the earlier literature, policy results and from the academic insights that, poverty is a situation that gives rise to feeling of a discrepancy between what one has and what one should have. What one should have is an internal construct and personal feeling and experience of poverty is individual. But all poor people around the world possess the feeling of 'powerlessness' and resource lessness. So the word poverty generally defined as a condition of the deficiency of essential goods and services to live. The term 'Poverty' express by self to mean to mass as, lack of the necessities of daily living, like (food, clothing, shelter, and health care), lack of social need, such as social exclusion, dependency, and the ability to participate in societal activities this would include education and information. Social

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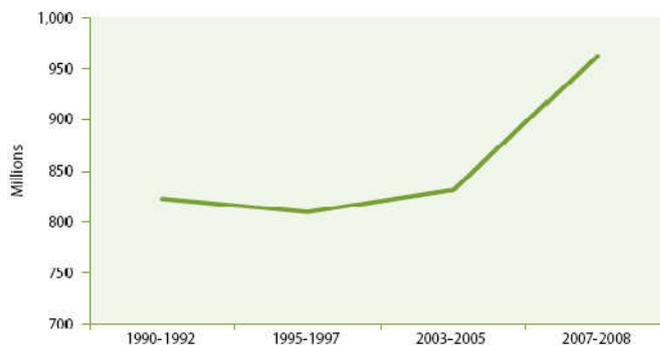
exclusion is an extreme form of poverty and now it is an issue of economics, politics and mode of governance than the ethical.

### Global Scenario - Poverty and Work

Due to insecurity in living as well as social life everyone needs protection from risks social vulnerability. Unsatisfactory social needs are alluring the situation of inhumane living. A growing body of evidence indicates that unfulfilled protection results in increasing poverty, higher levels of exclusion from access to health and education, low access to productive activities, an increase in the prevalence of child labour, HIV/AIDS and so on. The societal protection are depends on several factors and it varies from individual to individual as well as societal to societal as well as the national level. The factors include income, sex, age, health status, occupation, employment status, area and the workplace; and at the macro the political stability, economic trends, price trends are playing a vital role in this regard. When pointing the factors, it is relatively easy to identify situations that increase vulnerability and the need for protection. For example, at the individual level, it includes remain untreated for long illness or accepting a hazardous occupation even after having the efficiency of better one. At the macro level it could refer to a financial crisis or increases in food prices. The poor tend to amass several risk-laden situations simultaneously, so that they face increased insecurity: their low income means they are less able to save and accumulate assets. This in turn renders them less able to deal with a crisis when it strikes; they most often work in the informal economy – an unregulated environment with unsafe working conditions; they may lack basic education (illiteracy) and are often beyond the reach of prevention or health education programmes because they are unaware of their social entitlements. In addition, they may live in remote areas far away from public social services. For poor people, dealing successfully with the risks they face is often a matter of life or death. But risks does not affect only the existing poor, poverty as a process it able to plunge the non-poor into poverty. For example, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that each year 100 million people fall into poverty as a result of the financial burden of health-related risks, or the need to pay for health-care services.

A report of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs entitled "*Rethinking Poverty Report on the World Social Situation 2010*" pointed out that, despite remarkable progress achieved since the Second World War, especially in parts of Asia, abject poverty remains widespread in many parts of the world. According to the World Bank's much cited "dollar-a-day" international poverty line, which was revised in 2008 to \$1.25 a day in 2005 prices, there are still 1.4 billion people living in poverty. This figure is higher than the 2004 estimate of 984 million made with the old measure of \$1-a-day. Poverty is the principal cause of hunger and undernourishment. According to most recent estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2009), the number of hungry people worldwide is 963 million (figure I), or about 14.6 per cent of the estimated world population of 6.6 billion, representing an increase of 142 million over the figure for 1990-1992. Most of the undernourished are in developing countries. Insofar as the

poverty line is supposed to be determined principally in terms of the money income needed to avoid going hungry, the large discrepancy between the numbers for poverty and hunger and especially between their apparent trends becomes a source of rather fundamental concerns about the significance of the measures being used and cited.



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2008; 2009).

**Figure 1. Undernourished people in the developing world, 1990-2008**

In the other hand, poverty claims the lives of 25,000 children each day. The children are "*die quietly in some of the poorest villages on earth, far removed from the scrutiny and the conscience of the world. Being meek and weak in life makes these dying multitudes even more invisible in death*" (United Nations Children's Fund, 2000). About 27-28 per cent of all children in developing countries are estimated to be underweight or stunted. According to the United Nations school enrolment data, about 72 million children of primary school age in the developing world were not in school, and more than half of them, that is 57% were girls (United Nations, 2007b). Nearly 1 billion people entered the twenty-first century unable to read or even sign their name (United Nations Children's Fund, 1999). About 1.1 billion people in developing countries do not have adequate access to water, while 2.6 billion lack basic sanitation (United Nations Development Programme, 2006).

The hopeless interesting fact is that, the poverty and inequality are closely related, and inequality appears to have been on the rise worldwide in recent decades at both national and international levels. More than 80 per cent of the world's population lives in countries where income differentials are widening. The poorest 40 per cent of the world's population account for only 5 per cent of global income. On the other hand, the richest 20 per cent account for 75 per cent of world income (United Nations Development Programme, 2007). Extreme poverty does not necessitate just unsatisfied needs of material or being undernourished. It is often accompanied by a degrading state of powerlessness. Even in democratic and relatively well-governed countries, poor people have to accept daily humiliations without protest. Often, they cannot provide for their children and have a strong sense of shame and failure. When they are trapped in poverty, the poor lose hope of ever escaping from their hard work for which they often have nothing to show beyond bare survival (Singer, 2009). In other

part of the discussion on work, according to estimates by the International Labour Organization (2009a), the global unemployment rate increased to 6.0 per cent in 2008 from 5.7 per cent in 2007, while the total number of unemployed increased by 10.7 million, reaching about 190 million in 2008. Workers at the lower end of the job ladder, including youth and female workers, are more likely to lose their jobs or to suffer income losses. Also, workers are already shifting out of dynamic export-oriented sectors and are either becoming unemployed or moving to lower-productivity activities (which includes moving back from urban to rural areas). In China alone, 20 million workers had been so affected by the end of 2008. These trends are likely to jeopardize poverty reduction in more structural terms as it may take some time before economies readjust and workers can shift back to activities yielding higher remuneration. Children, especially girls, are expected to suffer major health and education setbacks as a result of the crises. Shrinking household budgets force families to pull children out of school, with girls more likely than boys to be affected. Preliminary forecasts for 2009-2015, and it indicated that out of total 1.4 million to 2.8 million infants that is 700,000 of Africa may die if the crisis persists (World Bank, 2009b; 2009e).

### **Indian Scenario - Poverty and work**

Poverty is widespread in India, with the nation estimated to have a third of the world's poor. World Bank estimates, 80% of India's population lives on less than \$2 a day (United Nations, 2009). According to a 2005 World Bank estimate, 41% of India falls below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.25 a day reduced from 60% in 1981 (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2008). According to the criterion used by the Planning Commission of India in 2004-2005 out of total population 27.5% of them living below the poverty line, down from 51.3% in 1977-1978, and 36% in 1993-1994 (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2009). A study by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative using a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) found that there were 421 million poor living under the MPI in eight north India states of Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This number is higher than the 410 million poor living in the 26 poorest African nations (United Nations Children's Fund, 1987).

In the other side, India's workforce comprises nearly 92 per cent in the unorganized segment, with the entire farm sector falling under the informal category, while only one-fifth of the non-farm workers are found in the organized segment. Estimates suggest that in the non-farm sectors, as we move up the income ladder, the share of the informal sector gradually declines. However, as far as the agricultural sector is concerned, irrespective of economic class, the share of the unorganized workforce remains flat. Further analysis reveals that the coverage of social security schemes has been extremely sparse among the economically and socially vulnerable sections. The pro-rich, pro-capital policy of the present regime is reflected in the recent downward revision of the interest rate to the subscribers of provident fund. Further, the move towards defined contributory schemes away from

defined benefit schemes of pension funds is fraught with danger. Therefore, we argue that given the poor affordability and lack of an institutional mechanism, any design of social security that relies heavily on a contributory basis is bound to fail dismally (Sakthivel, 2006).

### **Global and National Initiatives to Eradicate Poverty**

The government can directly help those in need. This has been applied in most Western societies during the 20<sup>th</sup> century in what became known as the welfare state. Especially for those are most at risk, such as the elderly and people with disabilities. The help can be for example monetary or food aid somewhere house and cloth also. This is often formally encouraged within the legal system. For example, help through charitable trusts and tax deductions for charity to serve the poor to improving the social environment and abilities of the poor. Provide affordable housing development and urban regeneration. Provides to poor affordable education, health care and help in finding employment. Subsidize for the BPLs for employment of groups that have difficulty finding work otherwise. Encourage political participation and community organizing. Encourage to community practice social work. Eradication of poverty and hunger by 2015 is a Millennium Development Goal.

In addition to broader approaches, the Sachs Report (for the UN Millennium Project) (United Nations Development Programme, 2006) proposes a series of "quick wins", approaches, for that the experts identified by development experts which would cost relatively little but could have a major constructive effect on world poverty. The quick wins are: Eliminating school fees. Provide soil nutrients to farmers in sub-Saharan Africa. Free school meals for school going children. Support the BPLs to breast-feeding, schooling the children in affected areas. Training programs for community health in rural areas. Provides mosquito nets for the poor, subsidize fees for basic health care in developing countries. Encourage access to information on sexual and reproductive health, drugs for AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Upgrading basic infrastructures of slums and provide land for public housing. Encourage access to electricity, water and sanitation, legislation for women's rights, including rights to property, action against domestic violence and appointing government scientific advisors in every country. Most developed nations send some aid to developing nations. Polls have shown that, on average, Americans believe that 24% of the federal budget goes to development assistance. In reality, less than 1% of the budget goes to this (Zepeda, Eduardo, 2007). According to The Borden Project, estimated annual cost of eliminating starvation and malnutrition globally is \$19 billion a year. Comparatively, Congress and the White House spend \$420 billion on defense.

Some think tanks and NGOs have argued, however, that Western monetary aid often only serves to increase poverty and social inequality even more, either because it is conditioned with the implementation of harmful economic policies in the recipient countries (Singer, Peter, 2009), or because it's tied with the importing of products from the donor country over cheaper alternatives, what would constitute a form of corporate welfare hidden in the form of international

aid (International Labour Organization, 2009a). This practice encourages political corruption of government officials, instead of creating businesses that contribute to economic growth. Most developing countries have produced Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or PRSPs (International Labour Organization, 2010a). Inequality can be reduced by progressive taxation, wealth tax, and/or inheritance tax. One group of experts are favoring for a radical change of the economic system. There are several proposals for restructuring of existing economic structures, and many of their supporters raise voice for favor their ideas because the ideas would reduce or even eliminate poverty entirely if they were implemented and the proposals have been put forward by both left-wing and right-wing groups: socialism, communism, anarchism, libertarianism and participatory economics etc. In law, there has been a movement to seek to establish the absence of poverty as a human right. Economist Jeffrey Sachs in his book "The End of Poverty" (Sakthivel, 2006), world renowned laid out a lucid plan to eradicate global poverty by the year 2025. Following his doctrine, international organizations such as the Global Solidarity Network are helping end poverty working with governments and partners to help eradicate poverty worldwide with known, proven, reliable, and appropriate interventions in the areas of housing, food, education, basic health, agricultural inputs, safe drinking water, transportation and communications.

The Poor People's Economic Human Rights Campaign is an organization of the United States. The organization is working to secure freedom from poverty for all by organizing the poor themselves. The Campaign believes that, a human rights framework based on the value of inherent dignity and worth of all persons, offering the best means by which to organize for a political solution to poverty. The causes of poverty and the elimination thereof are a controversial, politicized issue. Advocates of a right wing may look to structural factors that prevent economic growth such as poorly protected property rights, lacking credit system, crime, corruption, rent seeking, and harmful regulation which prevent economic efficiency. Those with more left wing views may see poverty as the result of different systemic factors. For instance, they may consider that poverty is caused by lack of opportunity (particularly in education), and that it is often the *lack* of government intervention which results in more poverty. They tend to believe that alleviating poverty is a matter of social justice and that it is the responsibility of the wealthy to help those in need. The reality becomes clearer if we keep a view on India's poverty, its causes and government initiatives and lastly the evolution of present burning issue that is MGNREGA:

#### MGNREGA: State-wise percentage of Household availed 100 days Employment during the year 2009-10

Causes of Rural Poverty	Government Initiatives to Eradicate Rural Poverty	
Rapid Population Growth	Legal Elimination of Bonded Laborers	Scheme for Rural Artisans / Craftsmen
Lack of Capital	Preventing the Centralization of Wealth by modifying the Law	DWCRA Program
Lack of Alternate Employment Opportunities Other than Agriculture	Antyodaya Plan	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
Excessive Population Pressure on Agriculture	Small Farmer Development Program (SFDP)	Mahila Samridhi Yojana
Illiteracy	Drought Area Development Program (DFDP)	National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)
Regional Disparities	Twenty Point Program	Group Life Insurance Scheme for Rural Areas
Joint Family System	Food for Work Program	Rural Housing Program
Child Marriage Tradition	Minimum needs Program (MNP)	Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
Indifferent attitude towards Investment	Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP)	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
Lack of proper implementation of Public Distribution System	National Rural Employment Program (NREP)	Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
	Rural Labor Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP)	Indira Awaas Yojana
	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) (Formerly known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana)	Samagra Awaas Yojana
	TRYSEM Scheme	Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
	Family Planning / Welfare Program for Population Control	Agriculture Income Insurance Scheme
	Employment Assurance Scheme	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Causes of Urban Poverty	Government Initiatives to Eradicate Urban Poverty	
Migration of Rural Youth towards Cities	Emphasis on Vocational Education	National Social Assistance Program
Lack of Vocational Education / Training	Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)	Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) Program
Limited Job Opportunities of Employment in the Cities	Self – Employment Program for the Urban Poor (SEPUP)	Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PMIUPEP)
Rapid increase in Population	Financial assistance for Constructing Houses	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana
Lack of Housing Facilities	Self – Employment to the Educated Urban Youth (SEEUY) Program	
No proper Implementation of Public Distribution System	Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana	

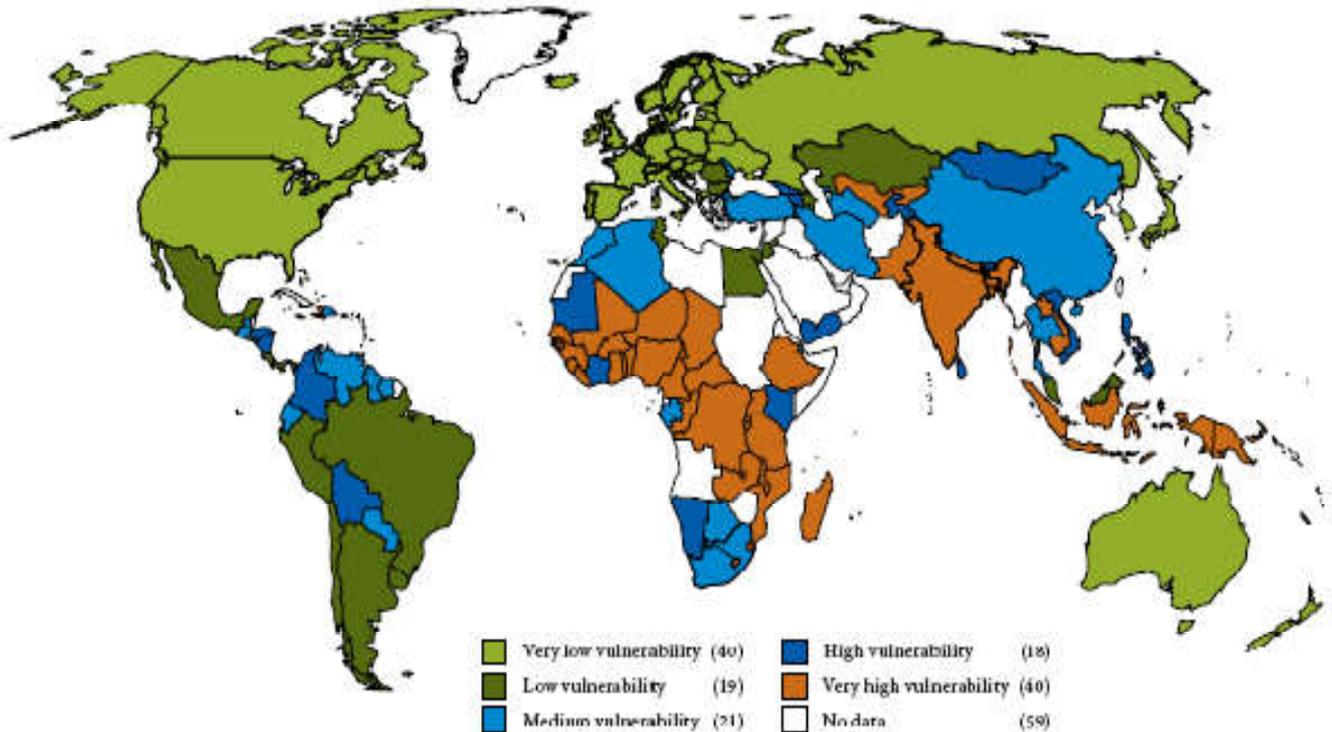
Source: Data compiled from Official website of MGNREGA: [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)

#### Rural Unemployment rates (% of labour force) in India and West Bengal during 1977-78 to 1999-2000

Year	India			West Bengal		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1977-78	7.1	9.2	7.7	9.3	9.7	7.17
1983	7.5	9.0	7.9	14.4	24.0	6.94
1987-88	4.6	6.7	5.3	4.6	15.2	4.31
1993-94	5.6	5.6	5.6	8.7	11.2	9.10
1999-2000	7.2	7.3	7.2	15.2	25.1	17.00

Source: Ghosal Ratan Kumar (2006) , "On Nature and Transformation of Rural Employment Structure

### A combined Graph of the Countries grouped by level of vulnerability, poverty and informality



Sources: For informality (non-wage workers as a proportion of total employment as a proxy of informality level): ILO, LABORSTA (ILO, 2009e) and KILM (ILO, 2008e), and national statistical offices; for poverty incidence (below US\$2 per day): World Bank, 2009a. Numbers in brackets give the number of countries included in each group. See also ILO, GESS (ILO, 2009d).

#### Rural-urban Cause of Poverty and Measures to Eradicate Poverty in India

S. No.	State	%age of Households availed 100 days Employment	Rank	S.No.	State	%age of Households availed 100 days Employment	Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.66	2	11	Jharkhand	7.83	9
2	Bihar	6.85	10	12	Kerala	4.56	16
3	Gujarat	6.50	11	13	Assam	6.10	13
4	Rajasthan	23.22	1	14	West Bengal	2.07	20
5	Tamil Nadu	17.39	3	15	Punjab	2.83	19
6	Chhattisgarh	7.94	8	16	Himachal Pradesh	9.71	7
7	Uttarakhand	3.96	17	17	Orissa	5.92	14
8	Haryana	5.65	15	18	Karnataka	12.61	6
9	Madhya Pradesh	14.40	5	19	Uttar Pradesh	14.53	4
10	Maharashtra	3.83	18	20	Jammu and Kashmir	6.36	12
National average						13.47	

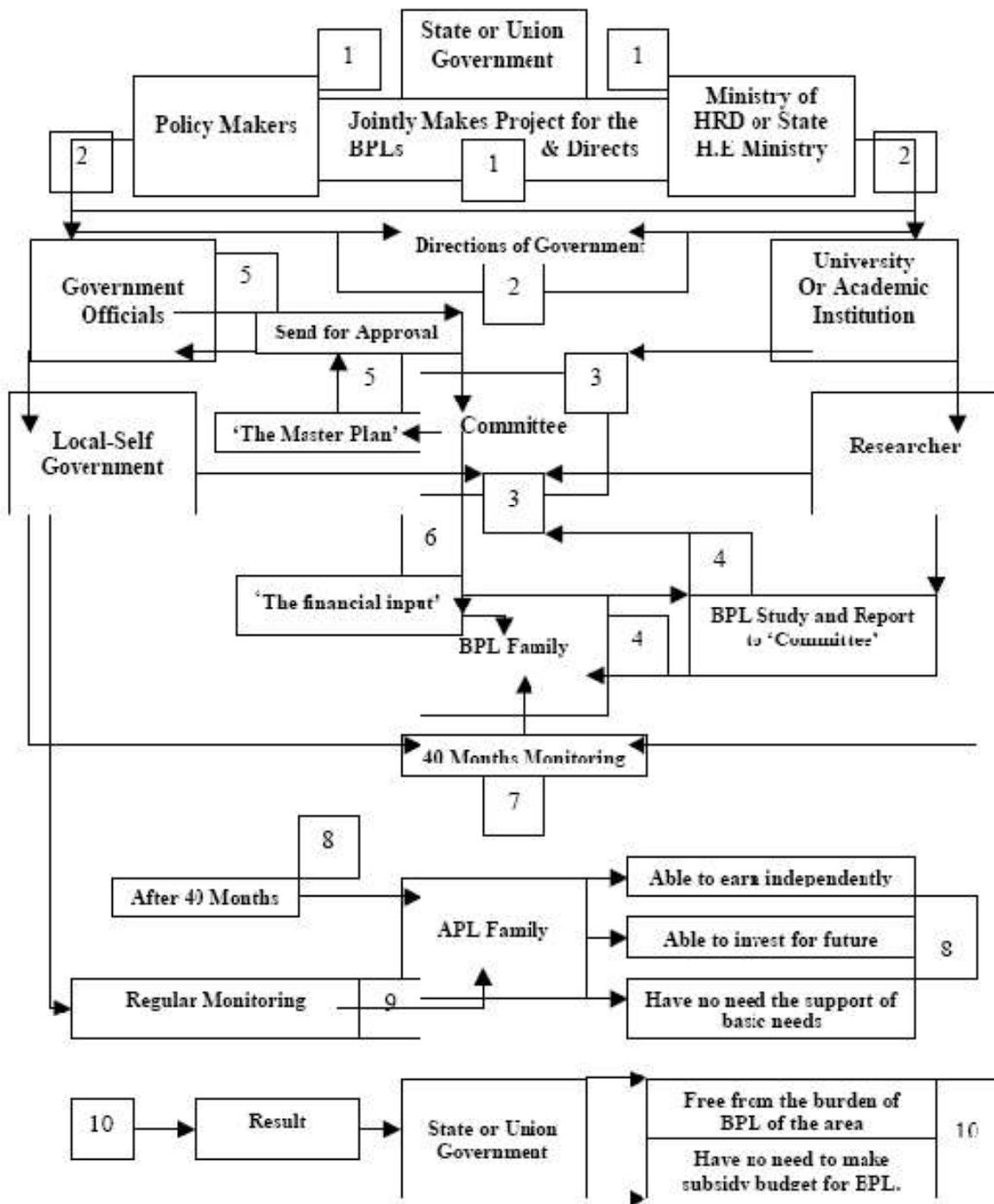
Source: Data compiled from Official website of MGNREGA: [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)

#### The 'Poverty and Self-Employment' – An Approach for the slogan 'Right to Work'

After reviewing above pictures of global poverty, it is clear that after the Second World War a civil society emerged to combat the social pathos like poverty and hunger as well as malnutrition from the earth, presently it included health, sanitation, safe water, education, housing, right to work and global burden of diseases etc. The continuing feature of these journeys is the Millennium Development Goal. But the previous experiences, that failure of different policies rightly opened up few questions and ultimately the policy makers bound to frame the Millennium Development Goal to eradicate poverty and hunger from the world. The similarly questions may come in front after reviewing the result of present policies of global as well as national.

In this situation, present scholar tried to draw an approach for the slogan 'right to work' keeping in mind the concept 'poverty and self-employment'. Before reaching to the 'Alternative Approach' I tried to communicate about the said approach. It is a model poverty eradication research. I hope it would be more effective initiative to eradicate the 'Poverty'. The said model based on existing literature, observation of repeated result of different, policies imagination and obviously the applied knowledge in the field of social science. As a citizen of a developing country, experiences and the knowledge of applied sociology reflected to this work. The model modeled India, its currency and other social environment, but I hope it would be more effective to reach the target relating to the 'poverty' of other country by applying it. 'The Constitution' of all the countries guides the Governmental Administration and their working behaviour.

The Functions of the model of “BPL to APL-an alternative approach” should be active, directive and responsive like the following diagram



In the governmental part of the said model just vary by country and other part almost would be the same. India basically a developing country and its base of economy is agriculture. From this point it is clear that, because the economy of the country is agriculture that for, the most of people are living surrounding the agricultural land. And again, the limited agricultural land and the uncontrollable pressure of people themselves makes the workless-landless rural dwellers, and they are migrating towards the urban sector. And secondly, the pressure, created by refugees of neighbour country in both the urban and rural sector in India.

Here, a political factor of pre-independence India had acted a major role, which fragmented the pre-independence India by three countries by religion and then the India recognized by the Constitution as secular. These preconditions make country's human resources as, education less, skill less, landless, workless and then ultimately less of their basic needs. In India this situation, people are defined as BPL (Bellow Poverty Line) and it is a very popular and sympathetic concept in our country, which literary indicates, the people who are unable to access their basic needs to survive. And we the people repeatedly framed some policies to eradicate the 'Poverty' or

try to convert them from BPL to make an APL (Above Poverty Line) in a line of each successful financial year as well as in the 'Five Year Plans' or in different 'title' policy. But the experience shows after evaluation of the different policies, these policies unable to open up any hopeful way for the conversion of the BPL peoples to economically as well as socially. And again we do the same, basically based on some hopeful ideas of the social policy makers. I have point out some points based on my experience and applied thought, which are responsible for repeated failure of target of an indicated time-span of different policies and tried to give an alternative way to solve the problem. The Government and the different non-government agencies are giving their best efforts to touch the target by providing the immediate need of the BPL peoples. Here my view is very clear, 'immediate needs of the BPL peoples should be provided by any of the Government (State or Union) through their network.'

above mention committee. And then the committee prepares 'the master plan' to carryout the BPL model or project.

- Then, the committee should direct the scholars visit the BPL peoples of a local self-government area.
- The scholars should point out the natural and human resource of by studying the area, study the political stability, economical conditions, culture, educational facility, communication infrastructures and lastly the interest of the people, what should make them BPL to APL by using the local resources and infrastructures.
- The scholars should prepare a budget with his or her findings of earlier study and submitted to committee. The budget only includes 'the financial input which in future able generates money, that is from the 'financial input' to "Money-generation'.

Budget Example: Approximate financial input budget (giving Financial Input) for 40 Months duration for 100 BPL families would be like as:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Financial support for	Amount to be given for one time per BPL family	Maintenance 40 months	Research Related Expenditure [Monthly] a. Rs. 16,000/- X 10 Researchers b. Rs. 3,000/- contingencies for each include travel, stationeries, communications etc. [Extra 5 months need for first stage and last stage of the project]	Miscellaneous Expenditures 45 months duration.	Total expected Expenditures for 100 families	Total expenditure of Government for one BPL Family
For buying a cow (it may vary according to the area)	[Rs. 3000/- X 100]= Rs. 3,000,00/-	[Rs. 600/- X 100/- X 40 months]= Rs. 24,000,00/-	[a+b = Rs. 19,000/-X 10 Researchers X 45 months] = Rs. 85500,00/-	Rs. 8,000,00/-	Rs. 12050000/-	Total = RS. 1205,00/-

A monthly expenditure for a BPL family is Rs. 2678/- (Indian Currency).

Then the planner should make a complete special financial project for the BPL peoples, which funded by the any of the Government (State or Union). And then, the government should make directions through own administrative network, 'the project should run under the guidance of various social science departments of the different universities by appointing eligible scholars and qualified students with help of the local self government of the beneficiary area.' After filling these preconditions the project model should be like following steps:

- Firstly, a direction should be given by the 'Policy Makers' of the 'State or Union' Government to the 'Local-self Government' to prepare a project for the BPL of the area of the 'Local-self Government' with cooperation of the various social science department of the nearby university.
- Secondly, another direction should given by the 'Policy Makers' through the 'Higher Education Ministry' or 'Human Resource Development Ministry' of State or Union Government to the Universities "to take the responsibility of the project of the nearby 'Local-self Government' and cooperate with them" to completing the project by providing academic guidance and appointing potential scholars specially to targeting the goal of said project.
- Thirdly, after the both side understanding with the Local-self Government and the University, they prepare a 'committee' to achieving the goal of the BPL model, and then include the potential scholars after appointing, to the

Example: 100 BPL families have been found in a local-self government area among 1760 families, political stability is stable, culturally all are same, one primary school is there, natural road of village is maximum length, which are connected with brick roads and brick roads are connected with the Block level communication. And the BPLs are wishing to become an APL; they seek a financial support from the Government and guidance given by the Local-self Government, University and researcher (committee). Firstly, here I want to mention that, the budget prepared by the 'committee', which would be prepare, be composed with the University academicians, research scholars and the representative of the local-self government. And then the proper Government official channels should approve it the budget and the proposal of the 'committee'. Expenditure should be making in presence of the beneficiary, researcher, representative of the local-self government and the Government officials. The above budget should follow these directions.

- After finalization of the BPL project and the budget by the said committee, the project proposal should be send to the Government official for their approval, after maintaining the formal procedure, the 'committee' should start their work.
- In presence of the beneficiary and the Government officials the 'committee' buys a calf (an example of giving financial input) for the BPL family or families.
- Then a regular monitoring should be made by the scholar to the BPL family and the calf. And the expenditure related to

the calf should be making by the scholar and beneficiary and report of this expenditure should be making by the scholar to the 'committee' under the guidance of the 'committee'. The amount of this kind of expenditure is fixed by an average of forty-months by Rs. 2000/- monthly, and it may be vary by months to months but not exceed the average. And the monitoring should continue till maturation of the calf to cow, and after the birth a calf of the cow, the monitoring should continue till calf's maturation that is again calf to cow. Expenditures to maintaining the cows in between the two-generation are fixed by Rs.2000/- monthly average.

- Rs. 15,000/- paid should pay per month as scholarship to the researchers and Rs. 3000/- per months is a contingency expenditure of the researcher. It includes, travel cost, stationeries and research related other expenditure and if need the expenditure of a research assistant.

Under these directions, the scholar must be inspired to doing an applied research work, secondly the beneficiaries could be avail a mental support, because, the scholar himself took all the responsibilities to look after the mater related to the physical maturity of the calf. Ant the process should continued till the physical maturity age of the cow-calf. From the starting time till the cow-calf's maturity age the researcher should take the account of the observations of his or her regular monitoring of the BPL family, which would helpful to maintaining a regular reporting to the funding authority for careful performance by self as well as the said 'committee'. From the birth of cow-calf, the beneficiary BPL family is able to find the way of earning, and the earning, after filling his basic needs should be invested and reinvested, which will create 'money generation' under the observation and guidance of the researcher and overall observation of the said 'committee'. I just tried to come at this point; after entering this "money generation" stage, there should not be need 'immediate needs of the BPLs should be provided by any of the Government (State or Union) through their network.'

At this stage the BPL peoples able to access daily 5-8 litters milk from the cow or cows and it will be slowly increased if the local-self government kept an average observation after the forty-months period. By selling the milk he would able to earn Rs. 24/- to Rs. 28 per litter X 5-8 liters milk per day. After filling BPL family's immediate needs and expenditure of the cows' maintenance, the family should able to invest and reinvest and the 'money generation' will be started. And lastly the family became as an APL one. On the other side a social science researcher able to applying his or her theoretical knowledge of research to an applied field. Secondly, the academic institution should able to relate their activities with needy masses of the society. Thirdly, local self-government officials are able to gather an academic knowledge of social development by the direct interaction with a social science researcher and the beneficiary. And lastly the probability of success of the Government Policy is high, here the responsibility of the Government shared by the researcher, university or academic institution, local-self government and the beneficiary BPL family. At the end or in the concluding part I want to say that, after following the 'model' to alter 'poverty' with a strong commitment for the 'poverty' people.

The 'model' after 40 months must be gives the expected 'result' mention at the diagram bellow for the governmental and the targeted people of the society.

### Notes for the Diagram "BPL to APL-An Alternative Approach"

- Making Project for the BPLs by State or Union Government, Ministry of HRD or State H.E Ministry and the Policy Makers.
- Directions of Government after Making Project for the BPLs.
- Formation of 'Committee' composing representative of Local-Self Government, University or Academic Institution and the Researcher.
- BPL Study by the Researcher (after appointing by the university or academic institute) and Report to 'Committee'.
- Preparation of 'Master Plan' by the 'Committee' and send to 'Government Officials' for their approval, after approval they send to the 'Committee' to imply.
- 'Financial Inputs' given to the BPL Family by the 'Committee' from the fund of project.
- 'Forty-months' observation by the 'researcher and representative of Local-self Government' to the BPL Family.
- Results of BPL Family after 'forty-months'.
- Regular monitoring after 'forty-months', by the 'Local-self Government'.
- Results.

The Functions of The Model of "BPL to APL-An Alternative Approach" Should be Active, Directive and Responsive like the Following Diagram: -

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