

Chapter 9

MEASURING POVERTY AND RECENT REMOVAL OF POVERTY

9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 The state of the poor or their level of living in any country is an important part of its ecology. The complete removal of poverty and the guaranteeing of cleanliness and healthcare services must be a target for realization by the rich in their own interest. A speedy removal of poverty in a country which is already thwarted in respect of development by its dogmatic policy (Sarkar 1987) is not possible without a substantial change in social structure¹. There is another purely economic reason why a change in social structure fosters new sources of growth in the country. The size of the markets has been acknowledged since the time of Adam Smith as the great determinant of the inducement to invest and hence of economic development of the less developed countries (Nurkse 1953).

9.1.2 Decidedly, the greatest reason for speedy change of the social structure is to bring everyone within the country within the fold of competitiveness. The complete removal of poverty will release and continue to release ~~at~~ a higher ^{level} ~~rate~~ of productive energy so essential for excellence not merely in productive activities but also in all varieties of human undertakings that win admiration in and outside the country. Viner admitted long ago that the first requirements for high labour productivity under modern conditions

are that the masses of the population shall be literate, healthy and sufficiently well fed to be strong and energetic (Viner 1953). In this chapter we deal with the extent of poverty that exists in the rural economy of Dinhat in the light of the measures given by various economists and other experts. A study on the recent removal of poverty that follows from the implementation of the various antipoverty programmes is also a task of this chapter.

9.1.3 To measure the percentage of households that lie below the poverty line we use two definitions, one is as provided by a group of experts² who fix up the cut-off level of income at Rs.20 per capita per month at 1960-61 prices. Accordingly, a family who earns less than Rs.20 per capita per month may be treated as poor family. To fix-up the cut-off level of income the group of experts leave out the expenditures like expenditure on housing, clothing and healthcare by assuming that people will get such benefits ~~at~~ free of cost from the Government. But the fact is that more than 35 years of planning era have not brought forth such benefits at free to the people who live in absolute poverty. Considering the fact Prof. P.C.Sarkar of North Bengal University has provided the second definition (Sarkar 1989) where he suggests to fix-up the cut-off level of income at Rs.40 per month per capita at 1960-61 prices. Thus according to him a family who earns less than Rs.40 per month per capita may be treated as poor family. To adjust the amount for the equivalent adult units³ for members of a family we have adopted the following weighting : head of the household or other male adults 1.0; other adults 0.7 and children

0.5. Since an average number of population of our sample, following the above weighting is to be equivalent to 0.75 consumption unit, we, therefore, fix-up the cut-off level of income on the basis of income per consumption unit at Rs.15 following the study group and at Rs.30 following Prof. Sarkar.

9.2 INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND A MEASURE OF POVERTY

9.2.1 We begin analysing the extent^{of} poverty by presenting the size distribution of income by income per capita and by income per consumption unit. These are available in table 9.1 and 9.2 respectively. Table 9.3 and table 9.4 show the respective distributions after their deflation by the consumer price index of 1985-86 for the agricultural labourer of West Bengal taking 1960-61 as the base year.

9.2.2 It follows from table 9.3 that while ^{according to} the first definition 561 or 67.83 per cent households of our sample lie below the poverty line and following the second definition the figure increases as much as to 766 or 92.62 per cent of the total households. Similarly, we can see from table 9.4 that the percentage of households that lie below the cut-off level of income according to the study group is 31.20 per cent, while following Prof. Sarkar the figure stands at 72.79 per cent. Calculated Gini concentration ratios⁴ for the distribution of income by income per capita and that of income per consumption unit are 0.36 and 0.33 respectively. It is, therefore, very clear from our

Table 9.1

Size Distribution of Income by Income Per Capita

Annual income per capita	Number of Households	Percentage to total households
Upto 500	108	13.06
500-1000	319	38.57
1000-1500	189	22.73
1500-2000	92	11.13
2000-2500	47	5.68
2500-3000	28	3.39
above 3000	45	5.44
Total	827	100.00

Table 9.2

Size Distribution of Income by Income Per Consumption Unit

Annual income per consumption unit	Number of households	Percentage to total households
Upto 500	15	1.81
500-1000	243	29.38
1000-1500	207	25.03
1500-2000	137	16.57
2000-2500	87	10.52
2500-3000	49	5.93
above 3000	89	10.76
Total	827	100.00

Table 9.3

Size Distribution of income per capita Deflated by Consumer Price Index of 1985-86 Taking 1960-61 as Base Year

Monthly income per capita	Number of households	Cumulative number of households	Percentage of total households
Upto 7	108	108	13.06
7-15	319	427	51.63
15-22	188	615	74.36
22-30	92	707	85.49
30-37	47	754	91.17
37-44	28	782	94.56
above 44	45	827	100.00

Table 9.4

Size Distribution of Income by Income Per Consumption Unit Deflated by Consumer Price Index of 1985-86 taking 1960-61 as Base Year

Monthly income per consumption unit	Number of households	Cumulative number of households	Percentage of total households
Upto 7	15	15	1.81
7-15	243	258	31.20
15-22	207	465	56.23
22-30	137	602	72.79
30-37	87	689	83.31
37-44	49	738	89.24
above 44	89	827	100.00

Table 9.5

Eamers' Income Distribution for Total Sample

Annual income of an earner	Number of eamers			Per cent
	Male	Female	Total	
Upto 2000	235	142	377	29.99
2000-4000	384	26	410	32.62
4000-6000	227	3	230	18.30
6000-8000	117	-	117	9.31
8000-10000	53	-	53	4.21
10000-12000	32	-	32	2.55
above 12000	38	-	38	3.02
Total	1086	171	1257	100.00

Table 9.6

Eamers' Income Distribution for Sub-Sample I

Annual income of an earner	Number of eamers			Per cent
	Male	Female	Total	
Upto 2000	117	78	195	26.28
2000-4000	255	12	267	35.98
4000-6000	141	-	141	19.00
6000-8000	66	-	66	8.90
8000-10000	34	-	34	4.58
10000-12000	21	-	21	2.83
above 12000	18	-	18	2.43
Total	652	90	742	100.00

Table 9.7

Earnings' Income Distribution for Sub-Sample II

Annual income of an earner	Number of earners			Per cent
	Male	Female	Total	
Upto 2000	118	64	182	35.34
2000-4000	129	14	143	27.77
4000-6000	86	3	89	17.28
6000-8000	51	-	51	9.90
8000-10000	19	-	19	3.70
10000-12000	11	-	11	2.13
above 12000	20	-	20	3.88
Total	434	81	515	100.00

analysis that whatever may be the amount of cut-off level of income, poverty will be less marked if we measure it on the basis of income per consumption unit. But what is ^{felt} ~~left~~ is that the extent of poverty, what ^{even} ~~will~~ be the measure, is rather high in this rural economy of Dinhata.

9.2.3 We also gather some idea about the extent of poverty from the earners' income distribution of our sample. The earners' income distribution of the sample as a whole is shown in table 9.5, while the same for sub-sample I and sub-sample II are demonstrated respectively in tables 9.6 and 9.7. One notices from these tables that the females are mainly part-time workers in our sample economy.

The male workers, on the other hand, are not in luminous position. Of the total male earners 77.90 per cent have failed to cross the annual income limit of Rs.6000. The two rates for sub-sample I and sub-sample II are 78.68 per cent and 76.73 per cent respectively.

9.3 EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION AND A MEASURE OF POVERTY

9.3.1 Like income distribution the distribution of expenditure by expenditure per capita and that of expenditure per consumption unit are shown in table 9.8 and in table 9.9 respectively. Tables 9.10 and 9.11 show the respective distributions after their deflation by the consumer price index for agricultural labourer of West Bengal of 1985-86 taking 1960-61 as the base year. It follows from table 9.10 that the number of households that lie below the poverty line, following the study group, is 563 or 68.07 per cent of the total households of our sample and the figure, following Prof. Sarker, increases as much as to 815 or 98.55 per cent. Similarly, one notices from table 9.11 that the two respective figures are 24.30 per cent and 70.98 per cent. The Gini concentration ratio for expenditure per capita is 0.26, while for expenditure per consumption unit the ratio stands at 0.25.

9.3.2 The ratio of food and non-food expenditure in our sample economy stands at 3.61 : 1.00, while the ratio of the same for those who live in absolute poverty is 4.22 : 1.00. Thus the people of this area economy spent virtually very little amount

on non-food items. This can be verified from table 9.12. Table 9.13 shows the share of various food items in total food expenditure. It can be seen from this table that among the various food items the share of milk is lowest and followed by sweets, salt, and spices and pulses. The share of vegetables is 5.76 per cent only. The share of various non-food items in total non-food expenditure is presented in table 9.14. One notices from this table that the households of relatively poorer group spent more on tobacco than on healthcare or on education.

Table 9.8

Size Distribution of Expenditure by Expenditure Per Capita

Annual expenditure per capita	Number of households	Percentage to total households
Upto 500	57	6.89
500-1000	351	42.44
1000-1500	226	27.33
1500-2000	116	14.03
2000-2500	59	7.13
2500-3000	13	1.57
above 3000	5	0.61
Total	827	100.00

Table 9.9

Size Distribution Expenditure by Expenditure per consumption unit

Annual expenditure per consumption unit	Number of households	Percentage to total households
Upto 500	8	0.97
500-1000	193	23.34
1000-1500	236	28.54
1500-2000	150	18.14
2000-2500	151	18.26
2500-3000	50	6.04
above 3000	39	4.71
Total	827	100.00

Table 9.10

Distribution of Expenditure (Per Capita) Deflated by Consumer Price Index of 1985-86 taking 1960-61 as Base Year

Monthly expenditure per capita	Number of households	Cumulative number of households	Cumulative P.C. to total households
Upto 7	57	57	6.89
7-15	351	408	49.33
15-22	226	634	76.66
22-30	116	750	90.69
30-37	59	809	97.82
37-44	13	822	99.39
above 44	5	827	100.00

Table 9.11

Distribution of Expenditure (per Consumption Unit) Deflated by Consumer price Index of 1985-86 taking 1960-61 as Base Year

Monthly expenditure per consumption unit	Number of households	Cumulative number of households	Cumulative P.C. to total households.
Upto 7	8	8	0.97
7-15	193	201	24.30
15-22	236	437	52.84
22-30	150	587	70.98
30-37	151	738	89.24
37-44	50	788	95.28
above 44	39	827	100.00

Table 9.12

Food and Non-food Expenditure by Land Groups

Land group	Food item	Percentage	Non-food item	Percentage	Food and non-food ratio
No land	831,246	82.91	171,379	17.09	4.85
Upto 2	1,449,476	79.72	386,644	20.28	3.75
2-5	1,042,635	76.78	315,240	23.22	3.31
above 5	460,963	70.63	191,717	29.37	2.40
Total	3,784,320	78.33	1,046,980	21.67	3.61

9.4 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CONCENTRATION CURVES

9.4.1 Lorenz curves (due to Lorenz 1905) for income distribution by income per capita and by income per consumption unit are pictured in figure 9.1. We get an initial impression from this figure that the degree of concentration of income is rather high in our sample economy. Again one notices from the same figure that the Lorenz curve for income per consumption unit lies above that of the Lorenz curve for income per capita. This fact further strengthens our earlier inference that the degree of inequality will be less marked if we measure it on the basis of income per consumption unit.

9.4.2 Again we have drawn the Lorenz curves for expenditure distribution by expenditure per capita and by expenditure per consumption unit. They are demonstrated in figure 9.2. Here also the Lorenz curve for expenditure per consumption unit lies above that of the Lorenz curve for expenditure per capita. We also make a comparison between the Lorenz curves for income and expenditure per capita and find that the degree of concentration is rather high under the former than that later. The comparison is shown in figure 9.3.

Table 9.13

Share of Different Food Items in Total Food Expenditure

Land group (acre)	Proportion of total food expenditure on									
	Rice	Wheat	Vege- table & meat	Fish	Pulses	Salt & spices	Edu- ble oil	Milk	Sweet	Total
No land	74.52	12.52	2.47	3.90	1.59	1.74	2.99	-	0.27	100.00
Upto 2	61.91	11.97	5.94	9.40	2.74	2.17	3.40	0.72	1.77	100.00
2-5	58.80	8.70	7.40	11.29	2.98	3.04	4.43	1.09	2.27	100.00
above 5	56.90	7.02	7.48	13.15	3.20	3.33	5.06	1.25	2.60	100.00
Total	62.83	10.59	5.76	9.17	2.53	2.46	4.25	0.73	1.68	100.00

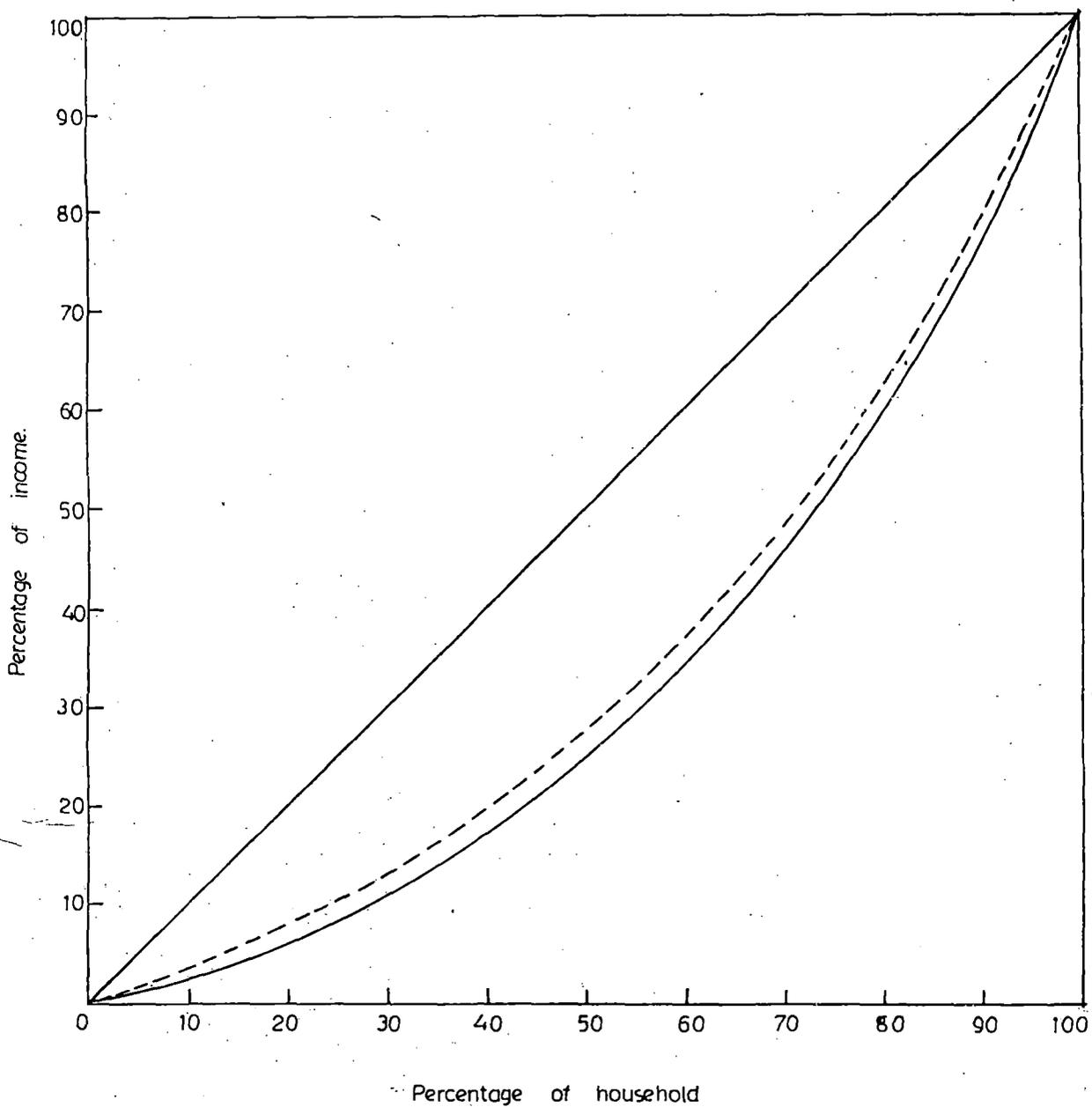
Table 9.14

Share of Non-food Items in Total Non-food Expenditure

Land group (acre)	Proportion of total non-food expenditure on									
	Fuel	Clo- thing	Cosme- tics	Health care	Travel	Tea	Toba- cco	Educa- tion	Fire- wood	Total
No land	9.92	62.31	0.14	11.29	-	-	13.17	3.17	-	100.00
Upto 2	9.07	39.29	3.52	16.61	5.10	0.55	18.12	6.77	0.98	100.00
2-5	6.39	38.10	4.43	16.43	5.62	1.38	11.66	13.96	2.03	100.00
above 5	4.60	38.02	3.91	14.28	5.86	3.04	10.15	17.20	2.94	100.00
Total	7.58	42.46	3.31	15.26	4.56	1.17	13.90	10.26	1.50	100.00

Fig. - 9.1

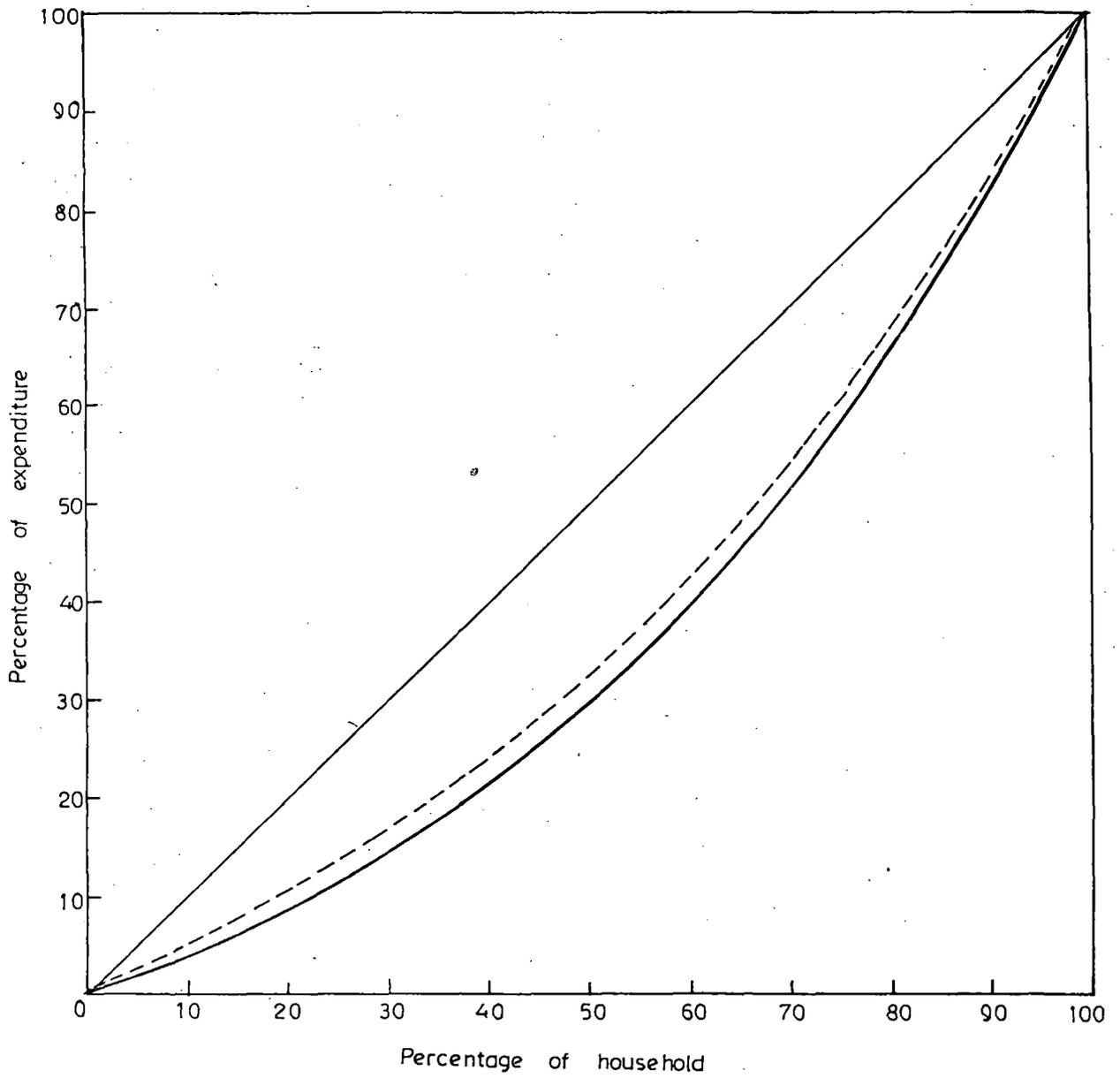
Lorenz Curves for Income Distribution.



-----, Income per consumption unit; —, Income per capita.

Fig. - 9.2

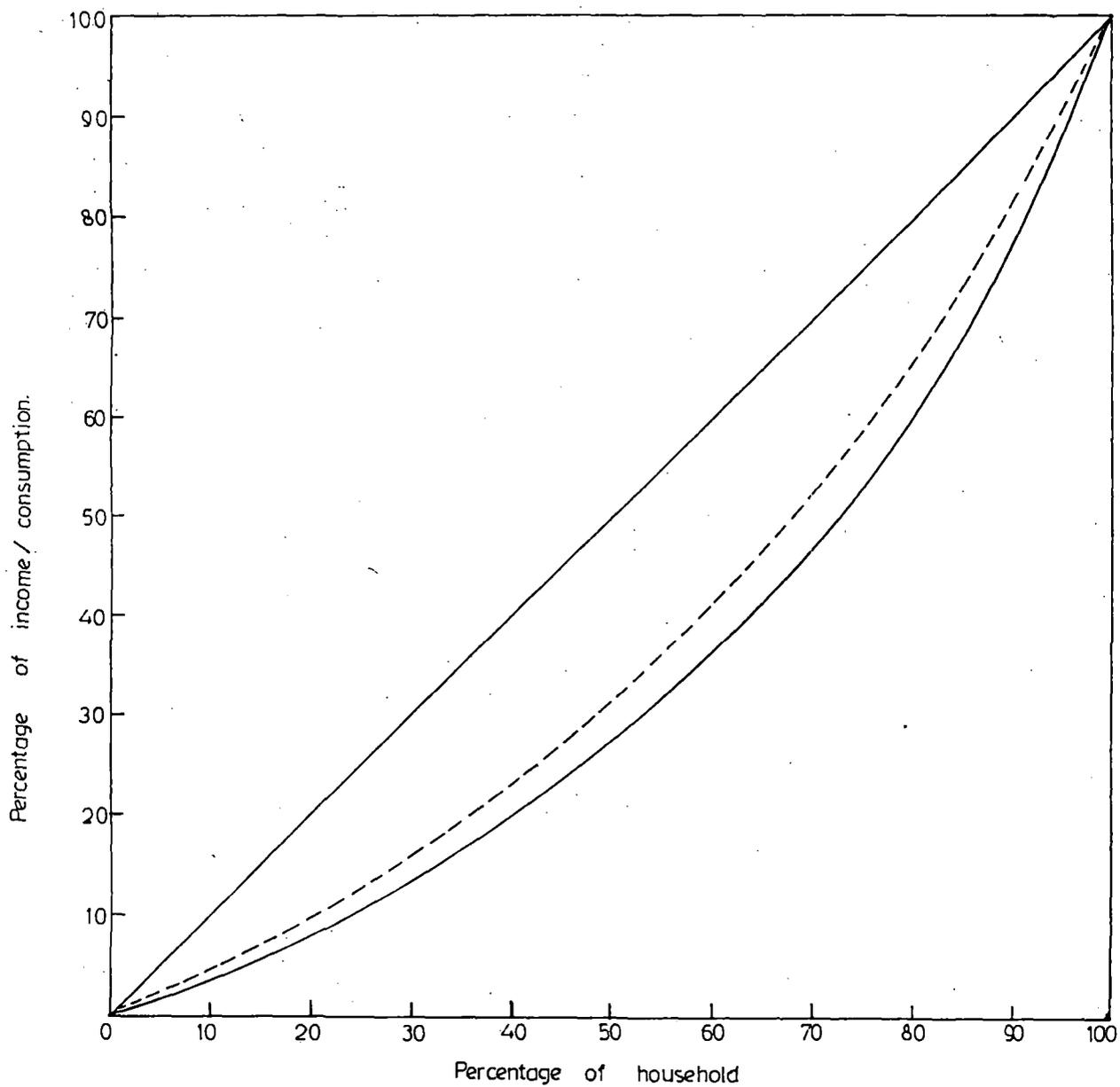
Lorenz Curves for Expenditure Distribution



-----, Expenditure per consumption unit ; —, Expenditure per capita.

Fig. - 9.3

Lorenz Curve for Income and Expenditure Distribution.



-----, Expenditure per capita ; —, Income per capita.

9.5 LAND HOLDING AND A MEASURE OF POVERTY

9.5.1 The ratio of agricultural income to that of non-agricultural income in our sample economy is found to be 3:1 and the ratio of number of adults engaged in agriculture to that in non-agriculture is 4:1. These two evidences are enough for making the inference that the asset land is the most important income generating asset in our area economy. The asset land are mainly inherited asset in our sample. Of the total 499 ownership units 219 are solely inherited units. The number of solely purchased units is 91 and the rest 183 units include some gifts along with their inherited and purchased amount. These are available from tables 9.15 to 9.18. The effort on the part of the Government to redistribute the land is very limited. Only 64 holding units get on an average amount 0.60 acres of land from the Government as a result of land redistribution.

9.5.2 Size distribution of ownership holding and size distribution of operational holdings are summarised in tables 9.19 and 9.20 respectively. The average size of ownership holding considering the owners only stands at 2.15 acres, while considering both owners and non-owners the amount decreases to 1.28 acres. Again the average size of operational holding considering the operators only is 2.16 acres and considering both the operators and non-operators the figure falls to 1.33 acres. One also notices from these two tables that the percentage of households having no land for cultivation is 39.66 per cent and the households do not operate any amount of land is 38.21 per cent.

9.5.3 On the basis of the data presented in tables 9.19 and 9.20 we have drawn two sets of Lorenz curves to show the extent of inequality in respect of land asset in our area economy. The figure 9.4 shows the concentration curves for

Table 9.15
Solely Inherited Holdings

Ownership holding (acre)	No. of households	Amount of land
Upto 2	162	173.24
2 - 5	45	125.39
above 5	12	88.63
Total	219	387.26

Table 9.16
Solely Purchased Holdings

Ownership holding (acre)	No. of households	Amount of land
Upto 2	67	76.60
2 - 5	17	62.97
above 5	7	52.72
Total	91	192.29

Table 9.17

Holding that Include Some Purchased Land

Ownership holding (acre)	No. of household	Amount of land in- herited	Amount of land bought	Total amount of land
Upto 2	31	20.33	9.37	29.70
2 - 5	44	122.17	54.87	177.04
above 5	16	101.93	42.42	144.35
Total	91	244.43	106.66	351.09

Table 9.18

Holding that Include Some Gifts

Ownership holding (acre)	No. of house- hold	Amount inheri- ted	Amount bought	Amount received from Govt.	Amount received from others	Total amount of land
Upto 2	74	5.93	3.45	28.67	15.39	53.44
2 - 5	13	12.00	3.16	9.98	12.33	37.47
above 5	5	10.00	7.33	-	20.66	37.99
Total	92	27.93	13.94	38.65	48.38	128.90

Table 9.19

Size Distribution of Ownership Holdings

Holding size (acre)	No. of households	Total area in acres	Percentage of total	
			No. of household	Area
No land	328	nil	39.66	nil
Upto 2	340	332.98	41.11	31.43
2 - 5	119	402.87	14.39	38.02
above 5	40	323.69	4.84	30.55
Total	827	1059.54	100.00	100.00

Table 9.20

Size Distribution of Operational Holding

Holding size(acre)	No. of household	Total area in acres	Percentage of total	
			No. of household	Area
No land	316	nil	38.21	nil
Upto 2	325	324.09	39.30	29.40
2-5	143	451.77	17.29	40.98
above 5	43	326.65	5.20	29.62
Total	827	1102.51	100.00	100.00

Table 9.21

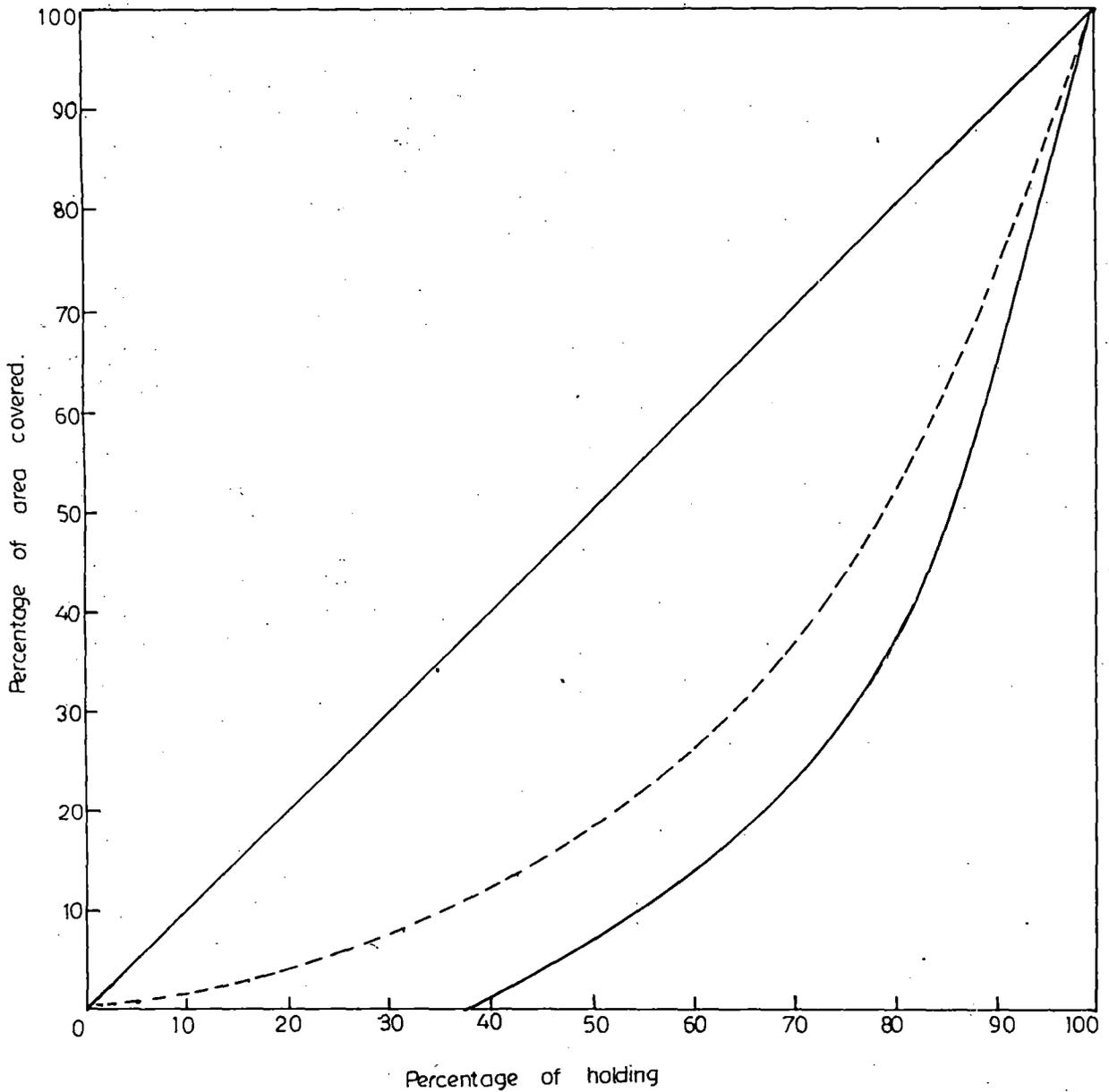
Gini-coefficients of Distribution of Land Assets

Variable	Gini co-efficients
Land owned (owners only)	0.4061
Land owned (all families)	0.6458
Land operated (operators only)	0.3917
Land operated (all families)	0.6242

ownership holdings and figure 9.5 shows the same for operational holdings. These two figures simply release the fact that the asset land in our area economy is concentrated in the hands of the few only. However, the area of concentration will be less marked if we consider only the owners and operators in the context. On the other hand, the nearness of the two concentration curves, as

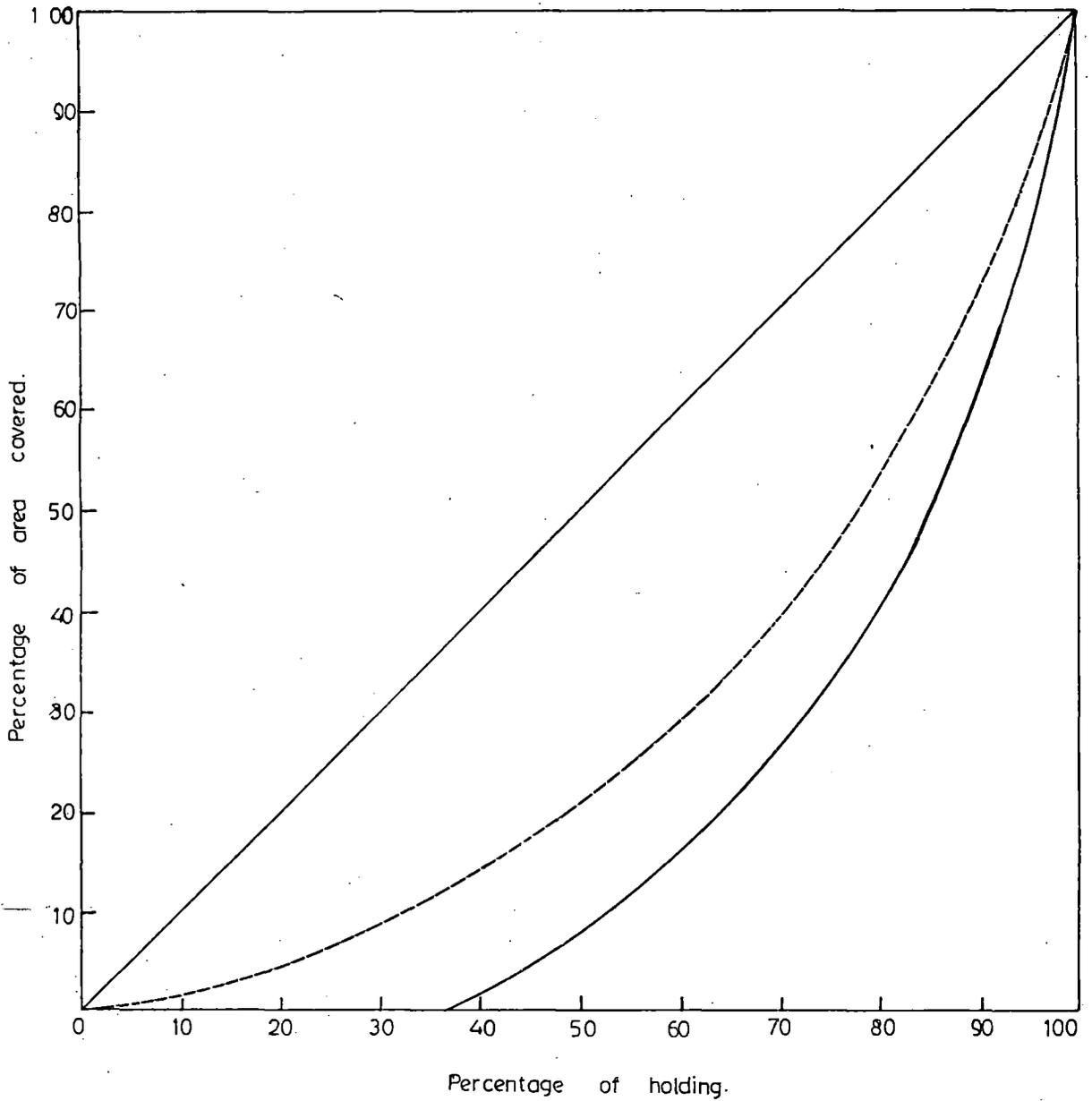
Fig. - 9,4

Lorenz Curves for Ownership holding.



-----, Ownership holding (Owner only) ; —, Ownership holding (Owner & non-owner combined.)

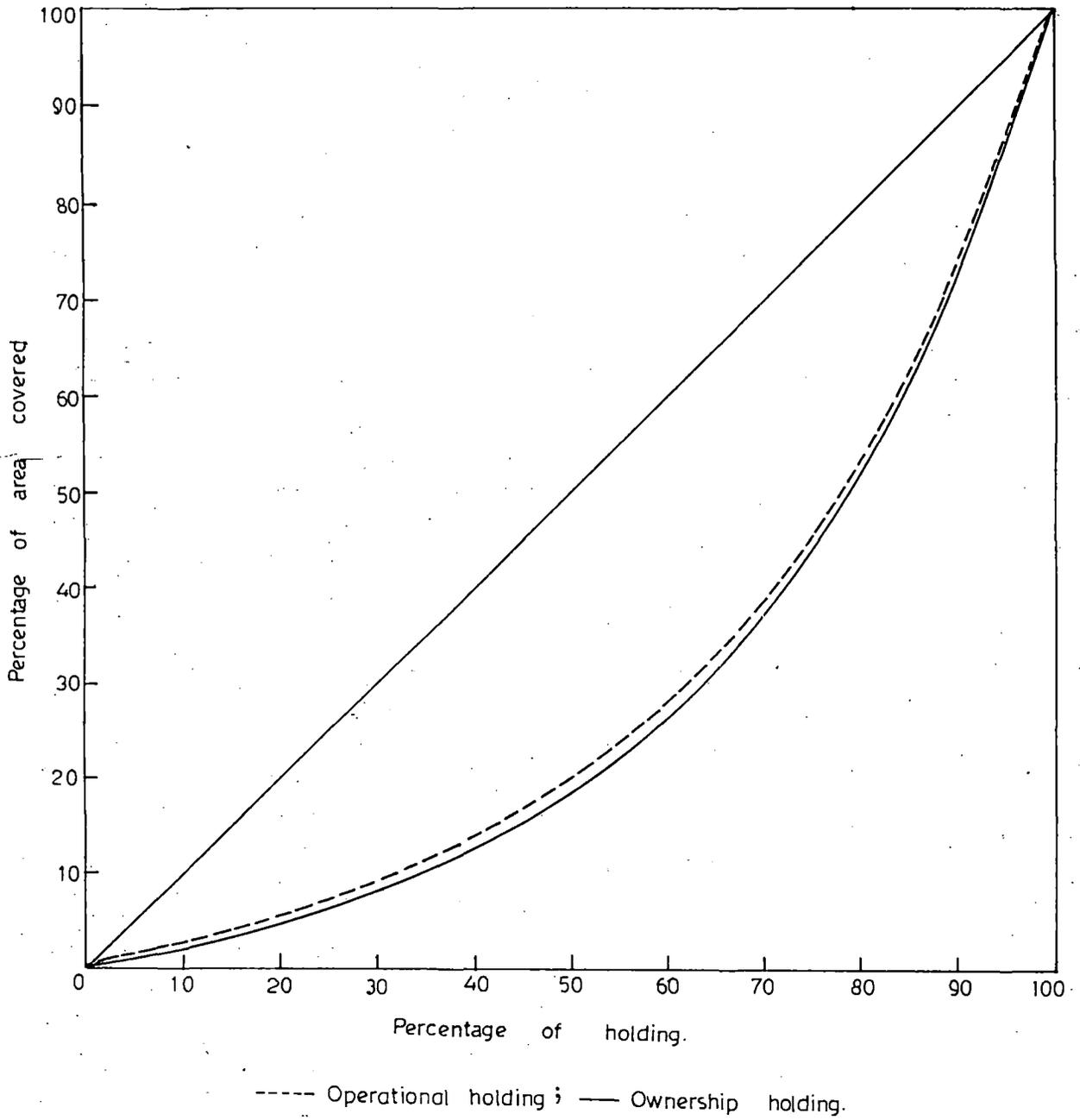
Fig. - 9.5
Lorenz Curves for Operational holding-



-----,Operational holding (Operators only) ; —,Operational holding (Operators & non-operators combined).

Fig. - 9.6

Lorenz Curves for Ownership and Operational holding.



demonstrated in figure 9.6 releases the fact of meagerness of tenancy farming in our sample economy.

9.6 DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL ASSETS

9.6.1 Like other rural areas of our country other than land what is left that supplements income is the animal assets. The animals that we have found in our sample are of traditional ~~one~~^{type} and most of them suffer from malnutrition. However, we distribute these traditional animals by land groups in table 9.22 and table 9.23. Although the contribution of this tiny sector in supplementing income is rather low, the supplement^{ing} ~~ing~~, by and large, is concentrated ~~in~~ⁱⁿ the household^s of upper land groups only.

9.6.2 To elaborate the fact here we present the frequency distributions of each of the five categories of domestic animals by land groups. These are presented in tables 9.24 to 9.28. One notices from these tables that more than 69 per cent households do not own a single cow and 39 per cent households do not own a single bullock. On the other hand, of the total households of the relatively poorer group 80.97 per cent households do not own a single cow or a single goat.

Table 9.22

Distribution of Animal Assets by Land Groups

Land group (acre)	Bullocks		Cows		Claves	
	number	Number per household	number	number per household	number	number per household
No land	2	0.006	12	0.04	22	0.07
Upto 2	216	0.66	128	0.39	175	0.54
2 - 5	295	2.06	132	0.92	226	1.58
above 5	168	3.91	56	1.30	111	2.58
Total	681	0.82	328	0.40	534	0.65

Table 9.23

Distribution of Goats and Poultry Birds by Land Groups

Land group (acres)	G o a t s		Poultry birds	
	number	number per household	number	number per household
No land	89	0.28	48	0.15
Upto 2	142	0.44	230	0.71
2 - 5	150	1.05	281	1.97
above 5	85	1.98	294	6.84
Total	466	0.56	853	1.03

Table 9.24
Distribution of Bullocks

No. of bullocks per family	Number of household in the land group				
	No land	Upto 2	2-5	Above 5	Total
1	2	52	15	2	71
2	-	77	90	5	172
3-4	-	3	28	28	59
5 and more	-	-	1	8	9
Total	2	132	134	43	311

Table 9.25
Distribution of Cows

No. of cows per family	Number of households in the land group				
	No land	Upto 2	2-5	Above 5	Total
1	12	86	70	20	188
2	-	23	26	11	60
3-4	-	1	3	4	8
Total	12	110	99	35	256

Table 9.26
Distribution of Calves

No. of Calves per family	Number of households in the land group				
	No land	Upto 2	2-5	above 5	Total
1	18	99	46	9	172
2	2	24	38	15	79
3-4	-	10	21	14	45
5 and more	-	-	2	4	6
Total	20	133	107	42	302

Table 9.27
Distribution of Goats

No. of Goats per family	Number of households in the Land Group				Total
	No land	Upto 2	2 - 5	Above 5	
1	27	29	20	4	80
2	15	21	21	4	61
3-4	7	17	16	8	48
5 and more	2	4	6	7	19
Total	51	71	63	23	208

Table 9.28
Distribution of Poultry Birds

No. of poultry birds of per family	Number of households in the Land group				Total
	No land	Upto 2	2 - 5	Above 5	
1	1	4	-	-	5
2	4	5	-	1	10
3-4	4	17	13	1	35
5 and more	2	19	24	18	63
Total	11	45	37	20	113

9.7 A MEASURE OF THE REMOVAL OF POVERTY

9.7.1 We start ~~to~~ analysing the removal of poverty with the use of inputs that have been pumped into the productive process as a result of implementing anti-poverty programmes. We, however, reduce our observation to 484 households of which the number of farms happen to be 309. Tables 9.29 and 9.30 have been prepared by posting the data collected from the panchayat office to household schedules. Verification was also made at the relevant household that received the aid.

Table 9.29

Distribution of Money Aid During 1985-86

Land group (acre)	No. of beneficiary households	Total amount of money and received	Amount of subsidy	P.C. of subsidy to total money aid
No land	6	5776.32	2888.10	50.00
Upto 2	9	18426.99	8482.32	45.76
2-5	4	11054.25	2685.25	33.33
above 5	-	-	-	-
Total	19	35257.56	15005.67	42.56

Table 9.30

Distribution of Physical Resources (Minikits) During 1985-86

Land group (acre)	No. of beneficiary households	HW Paddy amount in KG	Urea amount in KG	DAP amount in KG	NOP amount in KG
Upto 2	22	110	231	137	110
2 - 5	10	50	105	59	50
above 5	2	10	21	13	10
Total	34	170	357	209	170

9.7.2 This pumping of resources mainly to relatively smaller farms resulted in a more efficient use of resources and hence of land, and consequently ⁱⁿ the decidedly higher output per acre on the small farms. This had been shown very clearly in table 6.6 of Chapter VI. Table 9.31 merely shows that despite the relatively lower value of their lands the relatively smaller farms have succeeded to make relatively more intensive use of their lands.

Table 9.31

Value and Intensity of use of land

Land group (acre)	Value of land per acre (Rs.)	Intensity of use of land
Upto 2	10205	0.76
2 - 5	10465	0.71
above 5	10827	0.68

Note : To measure the intensity of use of land we use intensity Index I.

The implementers of the anti-poverty programme in Dinbata got a most part of the additional production raised by relatively smaller farms.

9.7.3 If what we have found in the previous section is correct, it must manifest itself in the income distribution. What is needed for the purpose is to judge what the incomes of individual households might have been if the anti-poverty programmes were not launched. One of the methods is the mathematical method of measuring the productivity of a rupee employed in the productive process or of a physical unit of an input in production and then calculate the total addition to production as a result of additional resources employed by the farms. So costs and revenue of farming with and without additional resources pumped into the system can be estimated. Also labour employed in the additional production of crops of three different seasons can be estimated. We have, however, found an alternative method which is simple and at the same time free from enormous calculation. We have found from close examination of land use in the area that the launching of the anti-poverty programmes have been synonymous with the introduction of the HYV paddy in the Kharif season. The production of HYV paddy, therefore, in the Kharif season is, in effect, the additional production as a result of the launching of the anti-poverty programmes.

9.7.4 Thus the value of HYV paddy and its costs of production

have been the bases for estimating what might have been the income of the farmers before the introduction of this crop. Similarly, the value of mandays which were additionally demanded as a result of raising this crop have been deducted from the earnings of labourers to estimate the pre-programme wage income. This premise is fortified by our observation that the loss of income as a result of not raising traditional kharif paddy is compensated by the income earned through the raising of tobacco in the rabi season. As a matter of fact, this assumes that the income lost by not producing traditional kharif paddy is equal to income gained by producing tobacco in the rabi season. We rule the possibility that income gained through tobacco is less than income lost by not producing traditional kharif paddy. In case, income gained by tobacco is more than income lost by not raising traditional kharif paddy, then the excess of the income earned through tobacco over the income not earned through the raising of traditional kharif paddy is to be added to the income earned by raising HYV paddy in the kharif season for computing additional income caused by the implementation of anti-poverty programme. We, however, ignore this for the purpose of the present ~~study~~ section.

9.7.5 The extent of the rise of the per capita annual income in the household in three different farm groups can be seen from table 9.32. The rate of growth of income of both of the lower groups has been larger than that of the higher farm group.

Table 9.32

Growth of Income in Different Farm Groups

Land group (acre)	Per capita annual income in the households before launching the programmes	Per capita annual income in the household as a result of launching the programmes	Rate of growth of per capita annual income of the house- holds
Upto 2	854.18	907.29	6.22
2 - 5	1365.35	1456.90	6.71
above 5	2247.64	2374.96	5.66

9.7.6 The general distribution of per capita annual income in the household before and after the launching of the programmes are found in tables 9.33 and 9.34 respectively. It can be seen

Table 9.33

Distribution of Per Capita Annual Income in the Household before the launching of the Programmes.

Per capita annual income in the household	Number of Households
Upto 1000	287
1000-3500	189
above 3500	8

Table 9.34

Distribution of Per Capita Annual Income in the Household after the launching of the Programmes

Per Capita annual income in the household	Number of households
Upto 1000	260
1000-3500	216
above 3500	8

clearly that 27 families out of 287 families have moved out of the poverty area to a relatively safer area of Rs.1000 to Rs.3500. On the other hand none of the families of the second group has succeeded to leave it to enter the third group.

9.7.7 Thus there can be little doubt that the rate of growth for the lower sector in our sample has been decisive as a result of implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. What remains to stress is that this additional productivity is brought about by the straight pumping of resources, both physical and financial, into the lower sector. When this pumping stops the additional productivity vanishes. Secondly, no worthwhile installation has been made in the economy either of the input markets or of the output markets. Input markets would be such that the farmers can buy any amount of any item of reproducible capital they may need at fair price. Similarly, output markets should be so set up that

not a single farmer is not left alone by not being able to sell his produce at fair price. The area concern^{ed} is a long way off from this goal. It is not enough that the poor should develop at a good rate. The growth of the poor as well as that of the not poor must interact and help the area economy to reach a higher level of efficiency.

9.7.8 But what has been done in the area just portends what can be done in the future. If properly conceived and implemented not only a faster rate of growth can be assured but also complete removal of what is defined as poverty may be removed rather inexpensively. But that means that the theory as well as techniques involved in the designing and execution of national plans have to be remodelled making the concomitant institutions and infrastructure consistent with the avowed goal of development with freedom.