

Felicitatation of cloths for poor & needy people of villages in India

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Abstract :-The food, cloths & houses are the basic needs of pupils. There are a number of people in the world were those living below poverty lines. They have not proper food to eat, clothes to cover their bodies and homes to live. The government is felicitating the poor and needy peoples in a number of ways. Indian government provides different types of RASHAN CARDS to the Indian families on the basis of various annual incomes i.e BPL, APL, KhadyaSuraksha cards to avail them basic foods. There are so many schemes to provide economic help to construct their homes like Indira AawasYogana. Besides these there are various schemes to provide employments to the poor people for their survival. In this research paper, we proposed a scheme/system that felicitates the need of cloth, shoes to the poor & needy peoples of any age of uttarakhand in initial stage & for the other states in further stages. Using the proposed system we collect unused/old cloth, shoes from capable (rich) peoples as a donation and after processing (tailoring, washing & packaging) distribute them to the needy peoples on a regular basis. The system will specially concentrate on children, woman of villages & be free from caste, region, religion.

Methods/Statistical analysis: We collect the data from the villages of uttarakhand. A lot of poor people are not capable to buy sufficient cloths for them or for their children. We find the same situation in the rural area of Uttar Pradesh (U.P) also.

Findings: Although the government is facilitating food, houses to the poor & needy peoples still there is a need of cloths to the poor peoples of the India, especially in the rural area. The proposed scheme will contribute to the betterment of society.

Improvements/Applications: We have proposed a scheme for felicitation of cloth. The model is shown in below mentioned figure.

Keywords: Felicitatation of cloth, Poor & needy people, Problems in rural areas, Donation of cloth, Help for poor children, Social work.

1. Introduction

Although India is a developing country, still there are various villages and regions in those students attend school without having sufficient clothes, shoes on their bodies, the women don't have even a single sweater to wear in winter, the men are wearing a

single pair of cloths and sleeper from so many years while laboring in the fields. If the peoples will not get even sufficient cloths to wear then how one will be able to think about his/her bright future? How the students will concentrate on their study? On contrast of these awkward situations, the majority of peoples those are living luxurious lives in urban/ cities areas

are capable to purchase new cloths on monthly, yearly or occasion basis. Old or unused clothes are dumped in the corners of homes. Peoples throw them after a long time to dust bins. So many peoples in the cities are willing to donate their old, unused clothes, shoes, etc. But most of the times they don't get even a single one to receive them because majority of peoples are capable to wear new clothes.

In the proposed system we will collect such old, unused clothes, shoes, etc from capable peoples of various places those are willing to donate. After collecting we will tailored, wash & pack them as a new cloths, finally we will distribute them to the needy peoples of various villages of uttarakhand in initial stage. After successful functioning of system we will apply it to the peoples of other states.

2. Existing Systems

Indian government is executing various schemes to provide food, houses, employment etc. There are as follows-

A. GOVERNMENT'S EXISTING FOOD SCHEMES

Here's a look at some of the government's existing food schemes. The list is not exhaustive.

Below Poverty Line (BPL): BPL is a milestone to recognize the households living in extreme poverty and need government's assistance. It is estimated that, about 32.7% percent of Indians are extremely poor. BPL ration cards are issued to such households and with this card they are given 35 kg of rice and wheat for 5.65 rupees and 4.15 rupees per kilogram [3]. Rice, which is not traded on commodity exchanges in India, is priced between 30 to 150 rupees per kg in the retail market – depending on variety. Wheat costs about 16 rupees per kg [2].

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY): With its launch in December 2000, scheme operates by providing 35 kg of grains to the poor BPL families at most subsidized prices. Each month, 25 kg of wheat is given at two rupees per kg, while 10 kg of rice is distributed for three rupees per kg [3]. The public distribution system has identified about 1 crore of the poorest among the (Below Poverty Line) BPL families to cover under this scheme. Now with the addition of 50 lakh BPL families in June 2003 and same number in August 2004, the scheme cover 2 crore families under the AAY scheme [1].

Above Poverty Line (APL): This scheme targets the people who are not so poor. These people are not covered under the BPL or AAY and in this scheme they are eligible to get 35 kg of grains in which rice costs 8.3 rupees per kg and wheat costs 6.10 rupees per kg [3].

Mid-day Meal Scheme: The world's largest school feeding scheme where about 120 million children get food every day. The objective is to make children healthy and increasing enrolment and attendance.

Children get proper nutrition by consuming pulses and vegetables [3].

Annapurna Scheme: This scheme targets senior citizens (65 years or older) and gives food security to those not getting a pension and no one to take care of them in their village. The beneficiary gets 10 kg of grains at absolutely zero cost every month [3].

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls: This program targets girls between 11 to 18 years and has objective to improve their health. Beside this it also helps them to know more about sexual health and child care. The scheme also includes health check-ups and supplementary nutrition in all days of a year [3].

B. GOVERNMENT'S EXISTING HOUSING SCHEMES

A number of existing housing schemes are as follows-

Indira AwaasYojana: is a social welfare program of Rural Development Ministry to construct houses for BPL population in the villages. This scheme was launched by Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India at that time in 1985 [2]. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided in both plain areas and difficult areas (high land area). Allocation of houses is done alone for woman or to both husband and wife. With this scheme, the government aims to replace all temporary houses from Indian villages by 2017 [2].

Rajiv AwasYojana: Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY) was an Indian government program to assist slum dwellers gain appropriate housing and address the methods by which slums are created and reproduced. Ministry of Housing and urban poverty Alleviation launched this program and about One million beneficiaries were proposed to be covered under this scheme [2]. Center approved the site made by state through the conduction of district headquarters and primarily focusing on the pace of growth of the city, slums within the city and predominance of SC, ST and minority population and other weaker and vulnerable section of the society [1].

Housing for All Schemes in India: An initiative by Prime Minister NarendraModi of India that aims to bring all facilities in a place. This scheme will construct houses for poor in urban living in identified 305 cities and towns located in 9 states [1].

The prime objectives are as follows-

1. Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource;
2. Promotion of affordable housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy;
3. Affordable housing in partnership with Public & Private sectors and
4. Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

C. GOVERNMENT'S EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

Integrated Rural Development Program: Began in 1978 and resulted as a self-employment scheme to increase the wage-generation capacity of poor people and now Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) scheme has been merged with it since April 1, 1999 [1].

Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana: In this scheme the government wants to bring the poor families above the poverty line. To achieve this people are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs). Grouping is achieved by social mobilization. In this, bank and government work together by credit and subsidy respectively as a source of income generation [1].

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NAREGA): The NREGA bill was introduced in 2005 and enacted in 2006. Later on it is modified as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2008. It is the guarantee of this scheme that in rural areas people will get 100 days of paid work [2] households whose adult members whose adult members voluntarily do some unskilled work are provided with wage and enhanced employment opportunities by this scheme. [1]. NREGA is implemented by The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). Its responsibility includes monitoring and evaluating processes and results. Its operation is done through the MIS in which data is captured on crucial factors of implementation, and evaluate the utility of resources through a set of performance indicators. This entire scheme is made very transparent to the public [2].

3. Limitations Of Existing System

Although most of the existing systems are solving the problem of foods, housing, and employments still there are so many poor people in those villages are not capable to have sufficient clothes on their bodies even in winter or rainy season. As per the literature survey done by me, I found that there are some occasions on that a limited number of leaders or social workers distribute clothes, blanket, etc to the poor people, but I didn't found sufficient schemes

conducted by government to fulfill the need of clothes on regular basis in India.

4. Proposed System

In the proposed system, we will establish a number centers in various cities or towns. Each center has five departments, information technology (IT), collection, processing, distribution, survey. The responsibilities of information technology department of each center are to make publicity of schemes using newspapers, television, poster, pamphlets etc. in the allocated zone, data entry & software development. The collection department will be responsible to receive calls or SMS from donors, to send center executives door to door to collect items. After collection the processing department of the center will tailored the items (if needed), washes them properly & packed them to distribute. The role of distribution department is to distribute the desired items to the selected needy peoples on a rotation basis. The data of needy peoples will be collected by executives of the survey department by personally visits in villages. We will establish the proposed center in a city firstly, after successful functioning of the scheme more such centers will be started in various region of uttarakhand, pan India or world also.

5. Model

In the proposed system, we expect a call or SMS from capable people to donate their unused clothes & shoes. The call or SMS will be attended by our executives to confirm the addresses of callers. The executives from the collection department will visit door to door to collect the items. After collecting all the items will be processed (tailoring, washing & packaging) by processing department. In the final step the packed items will be distributed to the needy peoples on regular & rotation basis. The model showing the steps is given below-



Figure: Working Model of proposed system

6. Plan Of Operation

We have plans to execute the proposed system in following stages-

STAGE –I: In the initial stage we will establish a single center in a city using the following steps-

1. Registration of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) for proposed system.
2. Apply to get financial aid from any department of uttarakhand government or from individuals.
3. Establishment of single center in a city with above mentioned departments.
4. The information technology department will make publicity of the scheme. In parallel the survey department will collect data of needy peoples from villages nearby Dehradun.
5. Collection department will collect items from door to door.
6. Processing department will process the items for distribution.
7. The packed items will be distributed to the needy peoples selected by software.

STAGE-II: In a second stage we will establish a number of such centers in various cities of Uttarakhand.

STAGE-III: After successful functioning in uttarakhand, we will establish more centers in all over India.

7. References

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