

#Government policies

20/11/19

⑦ In recent years, there is an improvement in ease of living of very poor households through public welfare programmes & reaching them through better identification via socio-economic census. Justify

Abating poverty has been a biggest of every elected government since independence. Large number of legal, constitutional & policy programmes have been made in this regard.

In recent years, improvement in ease of living of very poor household has been confirmed by many reports as per the multidimensional poverty index there is recorded decline in chronic poverty between 2005-2016, the performance is even better after 2015-16, because of data driven policy implementation.

In 2011 government of India came with a Socio-Economic caste census which is made public on 2015, afterwards

Rural development ministry take a decision to use SECC data in all its programmes such as MGNREGS, NFSA, DAY-NRLM, UJJWALA Yojana etc.

SECC data helps in target policy delivery in many ways

- * Transparency, helps to rule out ghost beneficiaries
- * Identifying the beneficiaries through digital means (Aadhar & JAM Trinity)
- * Improved financial management through IT/DBT
- * Data backed policy implementation avoids leakage of welfare programmes
EX- PDS scheme

As socio-economic census provided robust segregated data it helped to reach the very poor households

Increase in MGNREGS demand,

Thus data is by the people, for the people & to the people's periodic carrying of socio-economic census for future welfare programmes is necessary