National Socio Economic Society

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Annual Report

2009-10

We Shall Live Together With Social And Economic Pride

Poverty is not lack of money but lack of knowledge. Children, Women and Youth build the nation. Food, Cloth and Shelter + Education, Opportunity and Identiy are basic needs of every human being in the present socio economic structure. NGOs should work on providing the information, create awareness, conduct trainings utilizing the emerging technologies.

Eradicate Poverty through Education and Culture

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Offices of the Society

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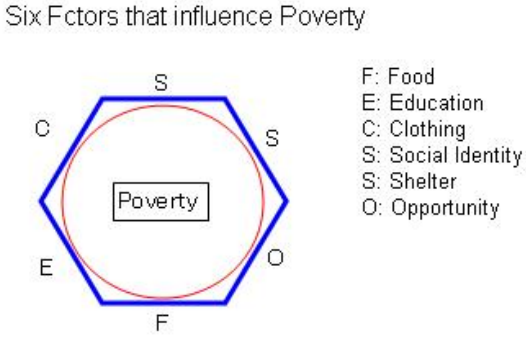
Founder's Report On Poverty

Multidimensional Poverty

Poverty in general sense is economic poverty. It means if one does not have / get enough money for minimum needs such as Food, Clothing and Shelter, he/she is considered as poor.

All efforts taken by governments, NGOs, etc., are under this general definition, to provide opportunity that fulfill these basic needs. What is the result? Why still many countries are suffering from poverty and allocating much more budgets. Did we miss other view points?

Time changed, circumstances changed, people thinking changed. With this change, apart from the general definition which focused on basic needs, it is now time to consider a more sophisticated definition that considers other factors, which influence the living of humans. Hence a view of multidimensional poverty is to be considered for new definition.

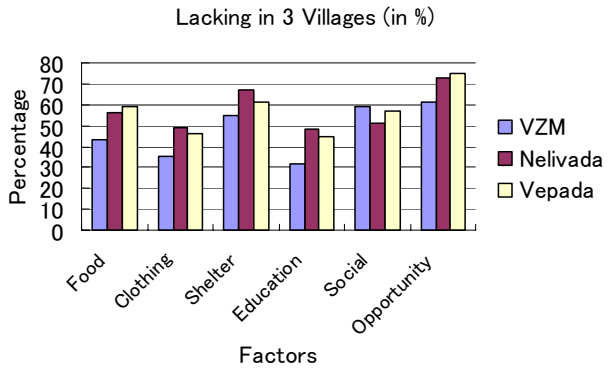


The pillars for multidimensional poverty are again the basic needs of Food, Clothing and

Shelter. Let us now add 3 new factors: Education, Social-identity and Opportunity and let us survey in the locations where this society is actively working for poverty reduction.

N.S.Society is active in 3 places (Vizianagaram, Nelivada, Vepada) with its activities to create awareness and provide various kinds of support and help in development in order to help eradicate poverty through education.

In all the three villages where it is active, the surveyed indices show that the poverty is high in the areas of focus. See below chart.



Lack of Opportunity index is high in Vepada, Nelivada and Vizianagaram in this order. Followed by lack of Shelter index, is high in Nelivada, Vepada and Vizianagaram. Followed by Food index, is high in Vepada, Nelivada and Vizianagaram. Followed by Social Identity index, is high in Vizianagaram, Vepada and Nelivada. Followed by Clothing index, is high in Nelivada, Vepada and Vizianagaram. Followed by Education index, is high in Nelivada, Vepada and Vizianagaram.

From the view points of basic need to multidimensional, the indices changes and hence the poverty is reshaped to new escalations. We need to include more factors to more accurately study the poverty.

Dr. Sasipalli VSRao
(Founder)

I. Education

1. Scholarships

Minimum 10 scholarships are awarded every year to the poor students in order to let them continue their education. The distribution ratio of scholarships is structured as 5 scholarships for boys and 5 for girls. Further bifurcation is 5 to urban schools (2 to boys school + 2 to girls school + 1 to coeducation school), and 5 to rural schools, selected one from each mandal.

All the selected students are poor and meritorious, and at the edge of discontinuing their studies because of various reasons, such as family poverty, family illiteracy, dependability, etc. Our scholarship support encouraged them to continue their education.

The scholarship covers school fee and books required for the academic year in full or part. It is true that our scholarship sometime cannot cover all the expenses of the students, we try to convince the executive committee to keep this in mind and extend support suitably.

2009-10 students
This year society has awarded 10 scholarships. The recipients details are given below:

	Mr. M. Gopala Rao, M16, X class R.C.M St. Anthony's High School, Vizianagaram Economically Backward, Father: Factory Labor
	Mr. Hari Sai Gopal, M16, X class R.C.M St. Anthony's High School, Vizianagaram Economically Backward, Father: Daily Labor
	Ms. P. Alekhya, F16, X class R.C.M St. Anthony's Girls High School, Vizianagaram Economically Backward, Mother: Daily Labor

	Ms. M. Bhagavathi, F16, X class R.C.M St. Anthony's Girls High School, Vizianagaram Socially & Economically Backward Father: Tailor
	Ms. M. Aruna, F16, X class M.H. School, Vizianagaram Socially & Economically Backward Mother: Daily Laborer
	Mr. A. Appalanaidu, M16, X class Z.P.High School, Jonnada Socially & Economically Backward Father: Agriculture Labor
	Ms. Y. Padma, F16, X class Z. P. High School, Raghumanda Socially & Economically Backward Mother: Agriculture Coolie
	Mr. D. Bangar Raju, M16, X class A.P.S.P High School, Chintalavalasa Socially & Economically Backward Father: Coolie
	Mr. J. Raghu, M16, X class Z. P High School, Mopada Socially & Economically Backward, Father: Agriculture Labor
	Mr. T. Harish, M16, X class Z.P. High School, Gotlam Socially & Economically Backward Mother: Daily Laborer

The scholarship recipients of last year reported that they passed the exams successfully. Our scholarship support helped them very much to focus on studies and created interest to continue education.

II. Awareness

1. Awareness Meetings

Society believes in building self confidence and motivation towards active participation and action on any development activity, can be realized only through awareness meetings. Society conducts every year many awareness meetings to motivate rural as well as urban people on many issues.

This year society conducted the following awareness meetings for the children, youth, women and general public:

Meeting 1
Title: Importance of Education to Children
Location: Vizianagaram town
Target People: Urban poor
No. of participants: 50

Meeting 2
Title: Importance of Cleanliness of our Surrounding
Location: Nelivada village, Bondapalli Mandal, Vizianagaram district
Target People: Rural people
No. of participants: 50

Meeting 3
Title: Importance of Sports to Children and Youth
Location: Vepada Village, Vepada Mandal, Vizianagaram District
Target People: Rural Youth
No. of participants: 50

2. Industrial Excursion

Society recognized the importance of industrial excursion to the children and youth to enhance the working knowledge and products manufacturing knowledge before they enter into real life. Hence society is organizing and supporting this activity every year. This year some children and youth were taken to local industry.

In this excursion, two main aspects were

taught to the students:

1. Manufacturing process
2. Working conditions and opportunities

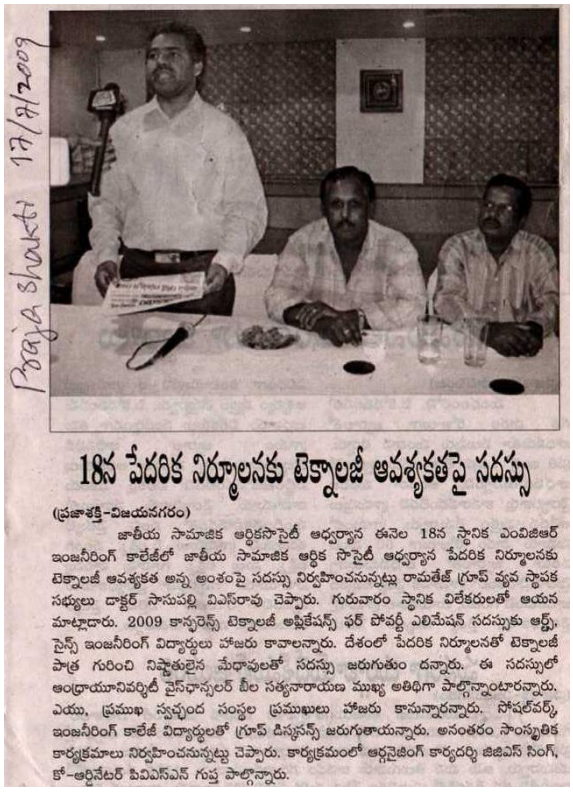
They learned many things in this excursion.

It is really a great courtesy of the industry management to allow the student inside their premises. Enough security measurers were taken care by the industry. Society thanks the management of the industry for obliging our proposal and making the excursion a success.

III. Conferences

1. National Conference 2009

National Conference on Technology Applications for Poverty Elimination was conducted on 18th July 2009, at M.V.G.R College of Engineering in association with Andhra University.



18న పేదరిక నిర్మూలనకు టెక్నాలజీ అవశ్యకతపై సదస్సు

(ప్రజాశక్తి-విజయనగరం)

జాతీయ సామాజిక ఆర్థికసొసైటీ ఆధ్వర్యాన ఈనెల 18న స్థానిక ఎంవిజిఆర్ ఇంజనీరింగ్ కాలేజీలో జాతీయ సామాజిక ఆర్థిక సొసైటీ ఆధ్వర్యాన పేదరిక నిర్మూలనకు టెక్నాలజీ ఆవశ్యకత అన్న అంశంపై సదస్సు నిర్వహించనున్నట్లు రామతేజ్ గ్రూప్ వ్యవ స్థాపక సభ్యులు డాక్టర్ సాసుపల్లి వివిఎస్‌రావు చెప్పారు. గురువారం స్థానిక విలేకరులతో ఆయన మాట్లాడారు. 2009 కాన్ఫరెన్స్ టెక్నాలజీ అప్లికేషన్స్ ఫర్ పోవర్టీ ఎలిమేషన్ సదస్సుకు ఆర్ట్స్, సైన్స్ ఇంజనీరింగ్ విద్యార్థులు హాజరు కావాలన్నారు. దేశంలో పేదరిక నిర్మూలనతో టెక్నాలజీ పాత్ర గురించి నిష్ణాతులైన మేధావులతో సదస్సు జరుగుతుం దన్నారు. ఈ సదస్సులో ఆంధ్రాయూనివర్శిటీ వైస్‌ఛాన్సలర్ వీల సత్యనారాయణ ముఖ్య అతిథిగా పాల్గొన్నాంటారన్నారు. ఎయు, ప్రముఖ స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థల ప్రముఖులు హాజరు కానున్నారన్నారు. సోషల్‌వర్క్, ఇంజనీరింగ్ కాలేజీ విద్యార్థులతో గ్రూప్ డిస్కషన్స్ జరుగుతాయన్నారు. అనంతరం సాంస్కృతిక కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహించనున్నట్లు చెప్పారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ఆర్గనైజింగ్ కార్యదర్శి జిజివిస్ సింగ్, కో-ఆర్డినేటర్ పివివిస్‌ఎన్ గుప్త పాల్గొన్నారు.

A total of 200 people participated in the conference. Out of them 25 teacher delegates, 100 students, 30-35 public and the rest are from other organizations including NGOs working at grass-root level. Some village representatives also participated.

Chairman of the society inaugurated the conference. He mentioned that applications of technology in poverty elimination is a great idea, however, the implementation should be at the grass-root level. Some delegates from NGOs working at grass-root level shared his views and opportunities of implementation. Other invitees and delegates and presenters presented their talk or research finding, etc., in the following sessions of the conference.

After the research findings presentations, a group discussion with the participants was taken place. Most participants pointed out the role of NGOs as important as the government and other institutions that extend service. Some students as part of their project work, spent some days with the villagers and found that implementation of technology is an immediate need. Hence a consensus has been reached in the group discussion that spending more time in the villages and with villagers benefit the development of the village. Implementation of

technology should be the first priority.

As part of the conference, society felicitated academic, social and culturally important personalities in the society, to convey the message that learned and highly regarded people in the society should be honored.

Other details of the presentations are available in the conference proceedings book. Please feel free to refer it.

IV. Projects

1. Self Reliance Program

Middle age group of women are more eager for self reliance in the society. We have recognized this need and trying to organize the training programs in stitching, embroidery, etc.

This year, society organized the training in stitching and embroidery to 2-3 groups of such middle aged women.

Title: Stitching & Embroidery Training
Location: Vizianagaram
Target People: Middle aged women
Participants: 25

2. Chalivendram 2009

Every year society, in association with RAMTEJ Foundation, is organizing Chalivendram to provide water to the thirsty people for 3 month (Apr-Jun) during summer. Apart from financial requirements, manpower is also required to attend the tent everyday.

Most of the people who drink water at such chalivendram are labor who work during day time, and people who make their way on their outside works. General public also take water at chalivendrams as alternate to the water packets that cost money.

3. Mana Telugu Book Release

As part of promoting education through literature, society, in association with RAMTEJ Foundation, started writing, printing and distributing books to students, children and youth that are useful in improving their knowledge. As a first book, ManaTelugu book was released in Nov 2009 in Nelivada.

In this releasing ceremony, the importance of the book was explained by Dr. K. Vishwabushan, HOD, Dept., of Social Work, Andhra University Postgraduate Center, Vizianagaram, and other to the students in Nelivada village.

Around 200 books were distributed to the students of Nelivada village. And around 500 books were distributed in different schools in Vizianagaram. Around 100 books were distributed to the youth.

V. Health

1. Swine Flu Medicine Distribution

As with the Swine Flu spreading in towns, the society thought to take prevention measures in the villages before it enters into villages. Society has distributed homeopathy medicine to around 1000 villagers in Nelivada village.

Villagers do not know about the new virus and are very afraid about it, and eagerly discussing about the effects of the virus. Our volunteer, explained about the virus and effecting conditions and precautions. President of the village distributed the medicine.

The volunteer has taken special care to distribute the medicine at their houses to those who could not attend the distribution event at the village center.

Another event showing the God Nrusimha pose in the dance.

VI. Culture

1. Cultural Program

As part of promoting cultural awareness, society has organized classical dances (Kuchipudi and Bharatanayam) on 18th July 2009, at M.V.G.R College of Engineering, Vizianagaram. These two classical dances are highly popular in India as well in abroad. It is interesting that many student are now enrolled in these dances, hence, we gave opportunity to the student to perform these dances.

Kuchipudi dance was performed by the students of Ms. Ramana Kumari, Viziangaram.

Deaf and dumb school students pleasantly exhibited their dancing skills in Bharata natyam dance. Though they have physical disabilities, they performed wonderful skills in dance.

Society recognized that these students have high worth need more encouragement.

VII. R & D

1. Research Article on Illusion

Poverty Reduction - Creating an Illusion

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Abstract: Poverty reduction is an ever green effort and very difficult task. All governments, NGOs and other related organizations put efforts on this issue. This paper shows how one can show that poverty reduced through creating an illusion. The author considers the reduction in terms of number /

density by bifurcating the given area, assuming the uniformly distribution of the poor in each of the divided areas. Further, introduce opportunity factor or facility and create hollows due to migration of poor people assuming the non-uniform distribution as each facility can provide an unequal number of opportunities. From the created hollows author concludes that one can feel the poverty reduced, but it is just an illusion when compared to the initial total poor people number. This paper can help the governments in making policies for poverty reduction to calculate the real effect beforehand and help to decide the opportunity density to maintain the poverty equilibrium.

Keywords: Poverty, Density, Opportunities, Migration, Equilibrium

Introduction

Poverty reduction [1] is an ever green effort and a challenging task for all governments, NGOs, and other related institutes. Different faces of poverty have to be dealt with different strategies. However, it is necessary to calculate the real effort needed and real effect of the effort beforehand in order to create suitable policies. Though there are many publications available for reference, it is necessary to provide a way of calculating the realities beforehand. We will describe how the poverty reduction becomes an illusion in some cases. We introduce opportunity factors, uniform and non-uniform migration of people to create hollows for describing the illusion [2][3].

Bifurcation and Distribution

Let us take an area (A) of fixed measure, say 1sq.km (= 1,000,000 meters) where the number of poor people population (P) is 200, as shown in Figure 1. Now calculate the density (D) of poverty in the given area.

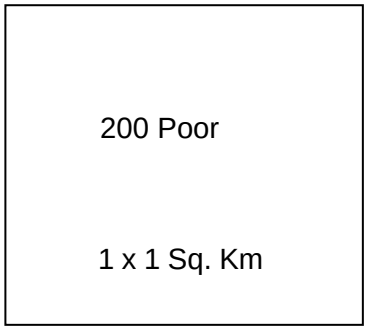

Figure 1

Density (D) = total population (P) / total area (A) → eq. (1)

In this case, the initial density,

D1 = P1/A1 = 200/1000000 = 0.0002 → eq. (2)

Since the area is larger, it can be assumed that the poor people are scattered randomly but uniformly. Then, divide the area into two equal pieces and calculate the density for smaller areas for accurate information [4].

Let the total area (of 1000 x 1000 meters) is divided into two equal parts of 1000 x 500 meters each and 100 poor people in each sub area, as shown in Figure 2. Now the densities of poverty in these two sub areas are calculated as:

Figure 2

D21 = 100 / 500000 = 0.0002 → eq. (3)

D22 = 100 / 500000 = 0.0002 → eq. (4)

Observe that the densities in eq.(3) and eq.(4) are equal to eq.(2). The general tendency is that only numbers are considered when describing the population, say China is No.1 and India is No.2, etc. With this tendency, if we consider the numbers in sub area, we say, poverty is less compared to initial numbers, where area is not considered, story is not over.

Let us further divide these sub areas into equal parts again as shown in Figure 3 and apply the same strategy. For brevity, let us name these sub areas as Blocks: Block A, Block B, Block C, Block D, and calculate their densities respectively as:

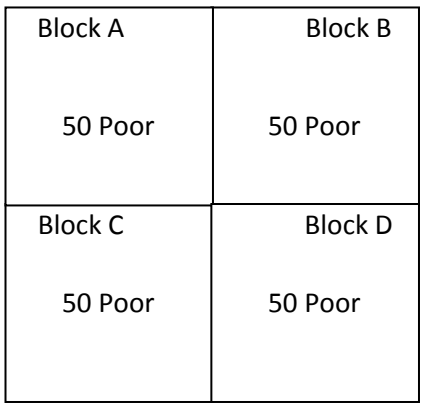

Figure 3

DA = 50 / 250000 = 0.0002

DB = 50 / 250000 = 0.0002

DC = 50 / 250000 = 0.0002

DD = 50 / 250000 = 0.0002

It is obvious that we get the same density number, but the poor people number is reduced to 50.

Let us divide each block into four equal cells and introduce income generated facilities or opportunities factor provided by the government or private organizations. Let us assume that each block gets 2 – 3 such facilities. Locating the facilities properly is an important issue as the migration [5]

takes place when the facilities start operations. On locating the facilities, two cases can be thought of.

Case 1: Facilities are located at the contour (outer cells) of the given area (considering the natural resources availability): (a) uniform migration and (b) non-uniform migration
Case 2: Facilities are located at the center of the given area (inner cells) (as an industrial hub) (a) uniform migration and (b) non-uniform migration

Case 1: Uniform Scenario:

In each block, outer cells are three only, so each block can accommodate maximum 3 facilities. Assume each facility offers equal number of opportunities (say 15 by each facility), as shown in Figure 4. Therefore, people migration is uniform. The outer cells which have 15 people each are shown in orange color while the inner cells with the remaining 5 people each are shown in yellow.

Now we have the two colored cells with two different population numbers. As the migration is uniform, it is enough to calculate only the densities of orange and yellow cells.
DO (density in orange color cells) = 15 / 2500 = 0.006
DY (density in yellow color cells) = 5 / 2500 = 0.002

Block A 15	15	15	Block B 15
15	5	5	15
Block C 15	5	5	Block D 15
15	15	15	15

Figure 4

Now see the inner cells colored in yellow. We have 4 inner cells which are connected to each other to form a full (inner) block in area measure, with 5 people in each cell concentrated at one place creating a less density area, we call it as Hull. Now the density of this hull (colored in yellow) can be calculated as:
Hull density (HD) = (5+5+5+5) / (500x500) = **0.00008**
Compare the densities derived. Hull density HD: 0.00008 with other similar block densities DA to DD: 0.0002, it can be seen that number of poor people reduced drastically, in the Hull block area.

→ Does this mean Poverty Reduced ??? Is it not an Illusion ???

Case 1: Non-uniform Scenario

Assume each facility offers unequal number of opportunities, as shown in Figure 5. Lets us say each block offers as: Block A: 20, 15, 10; Block B: 25, 10, 10; Block C: 30, 10, 5; Block D: 35, 5, 5.

Block A 20	15	10	Block B 25
10	5	5	10
Block C 5	5	5	Block D 5
10	30	35	5

Figure 5

Large migrations are colored in red, while least migrations are colored in yellow. If you observe that the yellow colored cells are 7 more than 4 (a block contain only 4 cells) and other color cells are 9 with varied population numbers. Since we are interested in highest and least densities, here also we calculate only two types of densities: Density in yellow color cells and density in other color cells.

Each cell area is 250 x 250 = 62500 m
Yellow color cells:
Total area: 7 x 62500 = 437500 sq.m
Total number of people: 7 x 5 = 35
Density in yellow color cells, i.e., Hull Density (HD): 35 / 437500 = **0.00008**
Other color cells:
Total area: 9 x 62500 = 562500 sq.m
Total number of people: Block A (20+15+10) + Block B (25+10+10) + Block C (30+10) + Block D (35) = 165
Density in other color cells: 165 / 562500 = **$2.93333333333333333333333333333333e^{-4}$**
Comparing these two densities, it is obvious that yellow color cells created a hollow of poverty and shows drastic poverty reduction.

→ Does this mean Poverty Reduced ? is it not an Illusion ?

Case 2: Uniform & Non-Uniform Scenarios

Since the case 2 deals mainly with the inner cells, uniform and non-uniform does not make much difference. Hence both cases can be discussed in one section. Assume the government strategic policy is to create an industrial hub. It means many industries are concentrated and located at one location, irrespective of natural resources availability or any other cause. In such case each block can accommodates only 1 facility in its inner cell. See the red colored cells in Figure 6.

Opportunities offered by the facilities can be equal or unequal, as the numbers difference is not much in this scenario. Let us analyze the scenario where each facility offers equal opportunities. Let us assume each facility in the industrial hub offers 30 each, then migration to the industrial hub will be uniform as shown in red color cells in Figure 6. Non-migrant people in other cells can be scattered uniformly or non-uniformly as these cells are not connected all to form a collective area for consideration. And the three orange color cells also have more than 5 people and they have one common boundary with red cells, they can be joined with red color cells for calculations. Now calculate the numbers and densities as below:

Block A 5	5	10	Block B 5
10	30	30	5
Block C 5	30	30	Block D 10
5	10	5	5

Figure 6

Each cell area is 250 x 250 = 62500 m
Red + Orange color cells:
Total area: 8 x 62500 = 500000 sq.m
Total number of people: 4 x 30 + 4 x 10 = 160
Density: 160 / 500000 = **0.00032**
Yellow color cells:
Total area: 8 x 62500 = 500000 sq.m
Total number of people: Block A (5+5) + Block B (5+5) + Block C (5+5) + Block D (5+5) = 40
Density: 40 / 500000 = **0.00008**

Comparing these two densities, it is obvious that yellow color cells have less poverty however, they are scattered away each other. One cannot consider them as a whole area for calculation. On the other hand, the density increased in red color cells which might create dangerous results.

→ Can We Say Poverty Reduced ? is it not an Illusion ?

Conclusion

We tried to analyze the poverty reduction with view point to show how one can create illusions. With the reference of the reports of United Nations, UNESCO and other international organizations, the poverty has changed its face in many countries, hence it was recommended to take the poverty in multidimensional point of view. In this paper we described how one can feel the poverty reduced from the density indices and how it becomes an illusion. This view point can help check the poverty movement or equilibrium.

As a continuation of this research report, studies can be carried on how policy makers can decide the locations of facilities and the advantages and disadvantage of setting up of facilities beforehand. Furthermore, they can check the real indices of poverty density by opening up such facilities for development and poverty reduction.

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VIII. Other

1. Stationary / Used Clothes Distribution

Society has recognized the need of clothing and stationary for the poor school children. Distributed notebooks, pencils and erasers to the students of a school in Nelivada village and used clothes to the poor children in and around Gokapeta, Vizianagaram.

2. New Office in Nelivada Village

Since society is working at grass-root level, it became necessary to open project offices in the villages. As part of this effort, a first project office is opened in Nelivada village, Bondapalli Mandal, Vizianagaram district, in Jun 2009.

Panchayat President of the village, Mr. Tallapudi Krishna, opened the office, and he addressed the participants with encouraging speech. He mentioned that big organizations rarely come to villages to work with grass-root people, and N.S.Society has setup project office in this village is a great opportunity to the people of the village to develop themselves.

Society in association with RAMTEJ Foundation is offering several support programs covering all age groups. Participants are trying to understand the opportunities that are being offered by the society and foundation.

To control the operations of such of these project offices, apart from the registered office in Vizianagaram, an execution office has been set up in Gokapeta, Vizianagaram, which coordinates all the projects implementations at project offices.

3. Proposals for Next Year

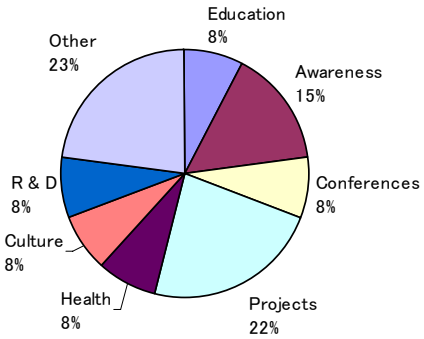
Society with its aggressive progress has considered the following activities for next year:

1. Education Support Programs
2. Training / Awareness Programs
3. Culture Related Programs
4. Health & Sports Programs
5. National & International Conferences
6. Computer Training to Rural Youth
7. Self Reliance Program
8. Research Projects
9. Literature Books release, etc

Graph

Total Activities Distribution for this year

Activities of the Year



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