



drishti

Poverty

 drishtiias.com/printpdf/poverty-mind-map

Introduction

According to World Bank, poverty:

- is pronounced deprivation in well-being, comprising many dimensions
- Includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity
- also encompasses low levels of health and education
 - poor access to clean water and sanitation
 - inadequate physical security
 - lack of voice
 - insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life

In India, 21.9% of the population lives below the national poverty line in 2011

In 2018, almost 8% of the world's workers and their families lived on less than US\$1.90 per person per day (international poverty line)

Types of Poverty

- **Absolute poverty:** household income => below a necessary level to maintain basic living standards (food, shelter, housing)
 - It was first introduced in 1990, the "dollar a day" poverty line measured absolute poverty by the standards of the world's poorest countries
 - In October 2015, the World Bank reset it to \$1.90 a day
- **Relative poverty:** living standard compared to the economic standards of population living in surroundings. A measure of income inequality
 - Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of the population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income

Poverty

Causes of Poverty in India

- ❑ **Population Explosion:** increase in population = scarcity of resources
- ❑ **Low Agricultural Productivity**
- ❑ **Inefficient Resource Utilisation:** under-employment and disguised unemployment, led to a dip in the standard of living
- ❑ **Low Rate of Economic Development:** Economic development has been low in India especially before the LPG reforms in 1991
- ❑ **Price Rise:** quite steady in the country
- ❑ **Unemployment:** The ever-increasing population = higher number of job-seekers. expansion in opportunities to match this demand for jobs is not enough
- ❑ **Lack of Capital and Entrepreneurship:** resulted in low level of investment and job creation in the economy
- ❑ **Social Factors** such as the laws of inheritance, caste system, certain traditions, etc
- ❑ **Colonial Exploitation:** de-industrialisation of India by ruining traditional industries
- ❑ **Climatic Factors:** Natural calamities such as frequent floods, disasters, earthquake and cyclone cause heavy damage to agriculture and property

Major Poverty Alleviation Programs in India

- ❑ Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- ❑ Jawahar Rozgar Yojana/Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
- ❑ Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana
- ❑ Food for Work Programme
- ❑ National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)
- ❑ Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- ❑ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005
- ❑ National Rural Livelihood Mission: Aajeevika (2011)
- ❑ National Urban Livelihood Mission
- ❑ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- ❑ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

Conclusion

- ❑ The Global **Multidimensional Poverty Index - 2018** released by the UN noted that
 - 271 million people moved out of poverty between 2005-06 and 2015-16 in India
 - The poverty rate in the country has nearly halved, falling from 55% to 28% over the ten-year period



- Still a big part of the population in India is living Below the Poverty Line
- Rapid economic growth and the use of technology for social sector programs have helped make a significant dent in extreme poverty in the country

For TTP