

estimated periodically
 [usually after every five years]
 by conducting sample surveys

↳ who performs P.L. work
 ↳ international org. world bank
 use standard for P.L. for
 making comparison betw. developing countries
 - \$ 1.90 per person per day
 [2011-12]

NSSO
 National
 Sample
 Survey
 Organisation

Year	Poverty Estimates			No. of poor (in millions)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94	50	32	45	329	75	404
2004-05	42	26	37	326	81	407
2009-10	34	21	30	278	76	355
2011-12	26	14	22	217	53	270

Poverty in India [Sundhakar Methodology]

Vulnerable Groups

The proportion of people below poverty line is also not the same for all social groups & economic categories in India.

Socially Vulnerable ⇒ SCs & ST households.

Economically Vulnerable ⇒ rural agricultural labourers, and the urban casual labour.

Poorest of poor ⇒ Women, elderly people & female infants
 ↳ worst effected.
 Ex: story of Sivaraman.

Q36 Proportion of poor people is not same in every state - **Inter State Disparities**

Read Graph
 Kerala → health, less education, [Human resource development]
 Tamil Nadu & Andhra → public distribution
 West Bengal → land reform
 Gujarat → Industrial development

Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, T.N., Gujarat, W.B.

↓
 Punjab → Haryana due to high agricultural growth rates [Green revolution]

reduce in poverty

Global Poverty Scenario

of people in world
 36% in 1970 below \$1.70/day
 in 2015 reduced to 16%
 proportion of people of different countries below poverty line is decreased

subsequently declaration of poverty ⇒
 New sustainability development goals of UN propose ending poverty of all types by 2030

China, S. East - Asian countries

Nigeria = 30.9% [2018] below 2.15 \$
 India = 11.1 [2021]
 China = 0.1 [2020]
 etc. Q36

Causes of Poverty

- low economic development under British colonial administration?
- Irrigation & Green revolution. effects were limited to some parts.

economic growth
 ← investment in human resource
 development

- unequal distribution of land & other resources [Factor of land]
- socio-cultural & economic factors, spend lot of money due to religious, cultural
- high level of indebtedness.

Anti-poverty Measures

two plans of government for anti-poverty measure.

- 1) Promotion of Economic growth
- 2) Targeted anti-poverty programmes.



- ① Promotion of Economic growth
- Strong linkage of economic growth
← reduction in poverty.
 - It widens opportunities and provides resources to invest in human development.

• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana [PMGSY] 2000

• Antyodaya Anna Yojana [AAY]

② Targeted anti-poverty programmes

* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. Expires

• Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana [PMRY] 1993.

• Rural Employment Generation Programme [REGP] 1995.

• Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana [SGSY] 1999

Challenges Ahead

Challenges ⇒ • disparities in poverty btw rural & urban areas. [different rates]
• vulnerability of certain social groups

Overcoming challenges ⇒ • high economic growth, universal free elementary education should be more, declining population growth, empowerment of women & economically weaker section of society

limited definition of poverty

- minimum → reasonable subsistence level.
- broad the concept Human Poverty.

Eradiation of poverty is always a moving target!

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- India → 11.1 [2021]
- China → 0.1 [2.20]
- etc. 0.3%

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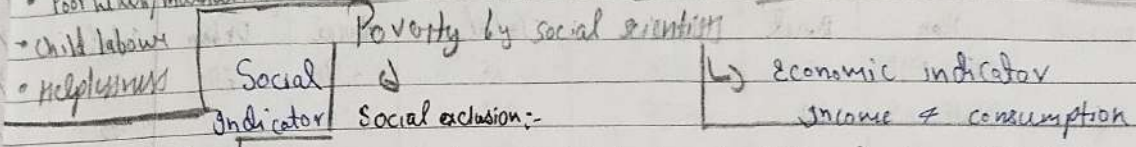
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both. Poorest of poor => Women, elderly people & female infants
 worst affected. E.g. story of Sivaraman.

Economics Poverty as a challenge

- ~~handlessness~~ poverty? \Rightarrow • hunger & lack of shelter.
- Unemployment
- Size of families
- Illiteracy
- Poor health/malnutrition
- Child labour
- Helplessness
- lack of clean water & sanitation facilities.
- lack of regular jobs at min. decent level.
- living with sense of helplessness.



• illiteracy level \leftarrow poverty seen in terms of poor having to live only in a poor area, with other poor people, excluded of social equality of better-off people in good surroundings, [बिना-बिना सिर, सिर-सिर के फिर] \Rightarrow cause & consequences due to malnutrition

• lack of job opp.
• lack of gen. resistance
• lack of access to health care
• lack of safe drinking water
• Sanitation

\hookrightarrow caste system

Vulnerability \Rightarrow greater probability of getting affected. [get poor in running govt.]
eg. handicapped, widow, backward castes.
• when earthquake comes, tsunami, etc

Analysis of poverty by social exclusion or vulnerability is common.

<p style="text-align: center;">Poverty line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imaginary line, determines poverty of any country. • fixed calories & rupees for rural & urban areas \leftarrow 1.3 measured. It is variable for time & place. <p>poor if below P.L. in terms of money</p> <p>this minimum mandatory expenditure per capita needed for living level.</p> <p>these calories requirements in terms of food grains. variable of various \rightarrow rise in prices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in 2011 - 12 P.L: 816 Rs for rural areas 1000 Rs for urban areas.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Calculation of poverty line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum level of requirements • Their price <p style="text-align: center;">Poverty line approx.</p> <p>Present formula of food requirements \Rightarrow calories requirement, \rightarrow variable due to age, sex, type of work</p> <p>average calorie requirement \rightarrow rural \Rightarrow 2400 urban 2100/day</p>
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