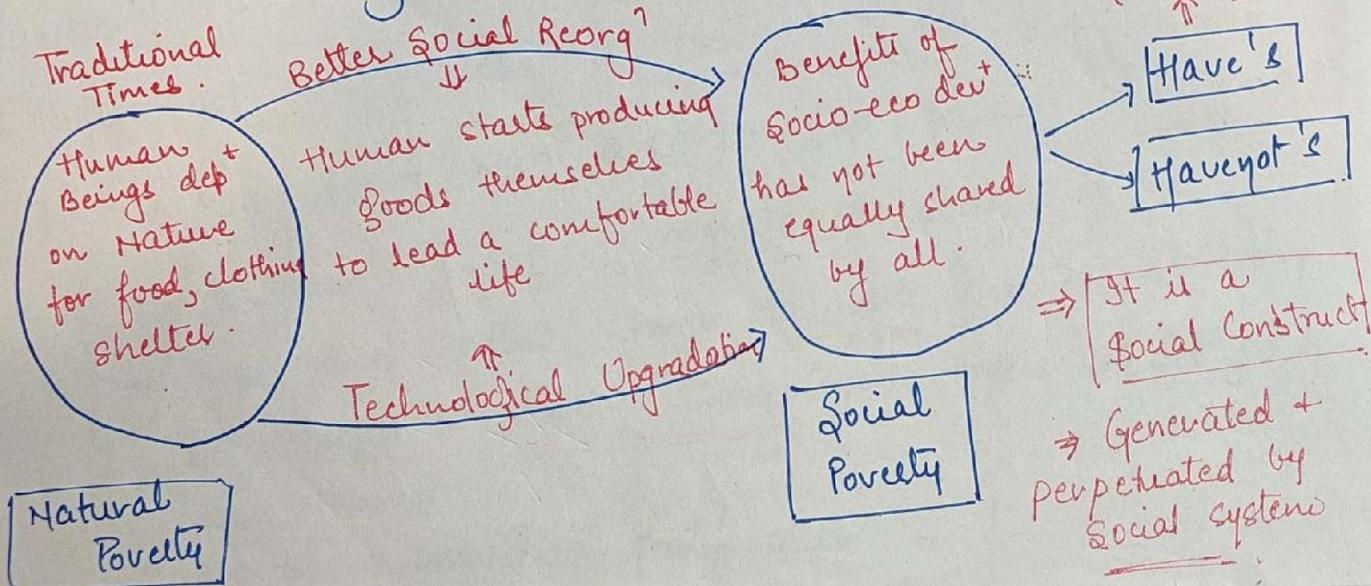


- ↳ Refers to defⁿ of Basic Capabilities of life rather than merely lowers of Income. (F. Sen)
- ↳ Its not just about survival but also participation + contribution in social activities of life.

e.g. You may have enough food + water but lack of envt + edu (hygiene) to enjoy it.

(Diarrhea
OR
stunting/wasting due to open defecation)

- ↳ Background :- Poverty has confronted human culture + civilization since ages.



④ Poverty is Multi-Dimensional. (economic, pol, social, cultural)

However, eco. poverty is the base + is perpetuated by social, pol. + cultural backwardness.

⑤ Approaches to Understand Poverty

	Nutritional Approach	Relative Deprivation Approach.
<u>CONTEXT</u>	→ observed mainly in dev ^g + under-dev ^d countries	observed in developed countries
<u>CONCEPT</u>	→ deals with minimum food intake to maintain the working capacity of individual	gt is wrt social inequalities existing in society
<u>NATURE</u>	→ Differentiates / demarcates poor from non-poor	gt is perceived in terms of exclusion / dep ⁿ of a class of pp ⁿ as against privileged ones also viewed as exclusion from participation in social life due to lack of resources

Poverty as violation of HR.

-) [ECONOMIC] :- Rt. to work, Rt. to safe working cond',
Rt. to minimum wage, Rt. to equal pay etc
-) [POLITICAL] :- Freedom of thought, expression + association
-) [SOCIAL] :- Access to Healthcare, Education, skill Devt.
-) [CULTURAL] :- Right to maintain one's cultural identity + be involved in community's cultural life.

If poverty is direct consequence of

-) govt - policy
-) failure of govt. to act

It will be treated as Violation of HR.

(as a direct attack on Human dignity)
eg: Dev+ led displacement of tribals
poor identification of beneficiaries

•) However, if it is a construct of individual's Inaction
it will not be treated as Violation of HR.

[eg] :-

- ↳ You don't want a certain job because of Caste Structure
- ↳ You don't want to migrate in search of job
- ↳ You don't allow women to work due to Patriarchy
- ↳ You prefer to remain unemployed unless you get job of your interest
- ↳ You seek immediate gratification in form of Intoxication.

④ [SDG + POVERTY]

→ [GOAL] 8- Eradicate poverty in all its form, everywhere

→ [TARGETS] 8- i) Eradicate extreme poverty

- .) Reduce at least by half the proportion of ppⁿ living in poverty according to national defn.
- .) Implement social protection system & measures for all
- .) Ensure everyone (including poor + vulnerable) have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, ownership & control over land, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate tech etc.
- .) Build resilience of poor + vulnerable & reduce their exposure & vulnerability to climate related extreme events & economic, social shocks & disasters.

⇒ Govt efforts :-

- Accelerated economic growth + broader social safety nets

- Access to Basic services

- Strengthening livelihood system + Skilling opportunities

- NSAP
- MNREGA.
- Code of social security
- e-SHRAM portal

- PM - Jan Arogya Yojana

- PM - Awas Yojana

- Swachh Bharat Mission

- PM - Ujjwala Yojana

- Stand up India

- Skill India

- NRLM

- Doubling farmer's Income via
PM - Kisan Bima Yojana,
PM - Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

⇒ Achievements :-

- Acc. to Global MPI (2022)
415 mn people climbed out of poverty b/w 2005-06 - 2019-21
- Incidence of poverty falling from 55% → 16%

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↳ Shortcomings + Way forward.

•) Regional variation as much of India's poverty is concentrated in Rural areas + low-income states.

•) Feminization of poverty (esp. rural areas)

e.g. wage gap in Agr sector = 35.8%.

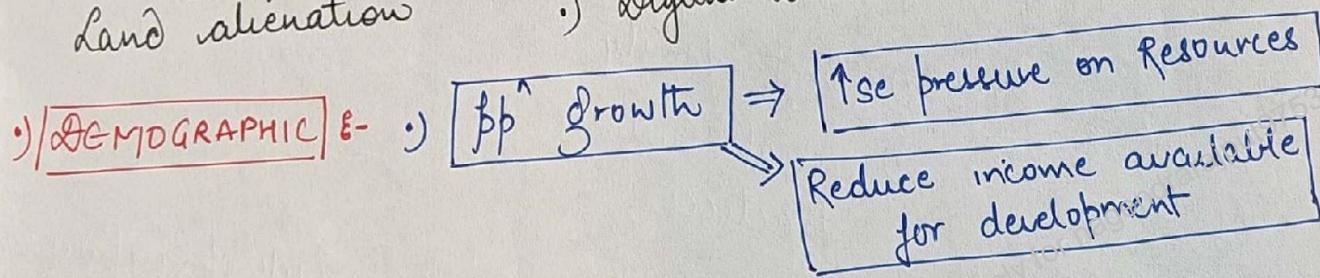
•) Rapid Urbanization :- Increasing Demand-Supply gap in housing, Infra, employment opportunities + Services.

•) Wt Education, Employment + Human Resource dev⁺
there is a need to restructure so that existing, emerging + future labor force has capability + requisite opp. to engage in gainful employment.

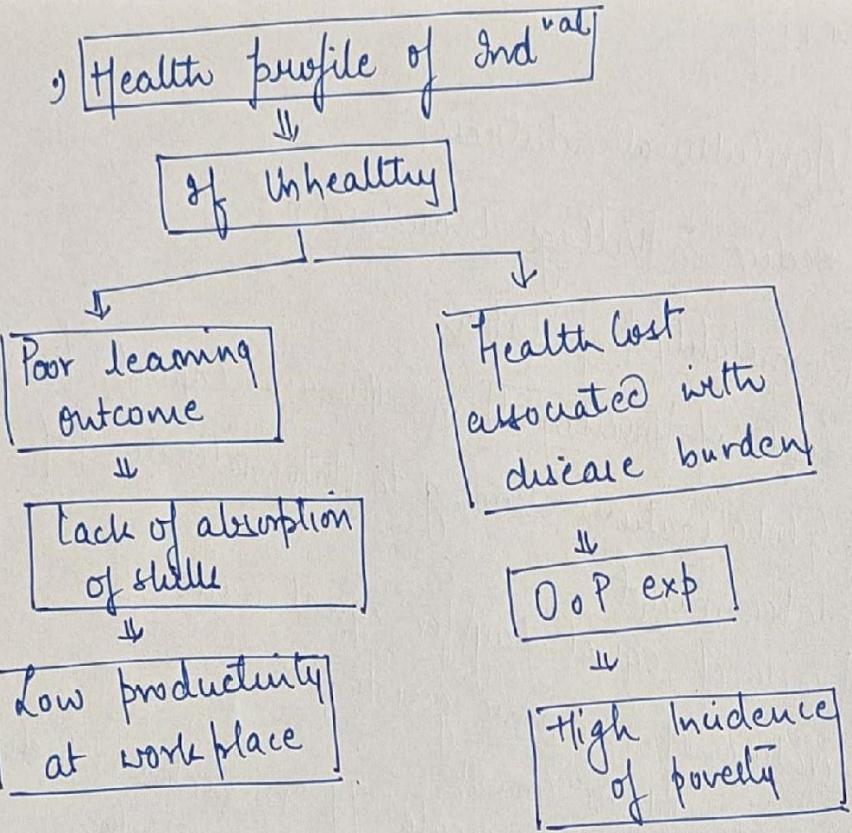
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CAUSES OF POVERTY

-) **ECONOMIC** :-
 -) Agricultural distress
 -) Decline in Village Industries
 -) Immobility of labor
 -) Lack of Investment in Human Capital formation
 -) Globalization leading to Informalization of labor market.
 -) Lack of equal pay for equal work.
 -) Nature of economic growth.
eg: Jobless Growth
Failure to create opp. in sectors which can readily absorb women / labor.
-) Tribals in resource rich areas
-) Penetration of outsiders (+)
Land alienation
↓
 -) Inflation \Rightarrow ↑se poverty as it affects the purchasing capacity of pop".
 -) Digital divide.
 -) Consumerism.



-) Age structure
 - ↓
 - | No. of dependent pop" esp. old people.
 - ↓
 - | Not old people, lack of assured income.
 - ↓
 - | Poverty is forced + involuntary



⇒ SOCIO-CULTURAL CAUSES :-

- .) Education
- .) Caste System
- .) Patriarchy
- .) Joint family
- .) Social Customs + practices.

⇒ pol-fdm causes :-

- .) Corruption, Red tapism
- .) Dev + led Displacement
- .) Sbm of Soil
- .) War / Conflict
- .) Lack of proper Impⁿ of policies + prog^{me}
- .) Lack of preparedness wrt ~~3C's~~ COVID.
- .) Climate Change
- .) Inclusion / exclusion errors.
- .) Lack of will

⇒ Climatic factors :-

- .) flood, famine, earthquake, cyclone
- .) Absence of timely rain, excessive / deficient rain.

⇒ Implications :-

- (5)
- poverty leads to vicious cycle w.t.
 -) illiteracy, Unemp^t, child labor
 -) Hunger, malnourishment
 -) Social conflict / mobilisation on basis of primordial identities
 -) HFR
 -) Fem^m of poverty, Ruralization of poverty
 -) ↑se disease burden
 -) Crime
 -) Disability,
 -) Migration (skewed, rapid, unplanned)
 -) child marriage

Govt. efforts :-

-) Five year plans
-) Nationalization of Banks
-) 20 pt. prog^{me} during emergency

Govt Schemes :-

⇒ Wage Emp^t : MGNREGA

⇒ Self Emp^t : Stand up India, Skill India

⇒ Food security : NFSM, MDM, TPDS

⇒ Social security : PM-JAY, Atal Pension Yojana
NSAP

⇒ Misc. : PM-GS4

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Why are we lagging despite efforts ?

- .) Poor identification of beneficiary
- .) Centralized top-down approach
- .) One size fit all approach
- .) Leaks, Corruption, Misappropriation of funds
- .) Lack of awareness among people w.r.t schemes/policies
- .) Lack of Infrastructure
- .) Low Govt spending on social infrastructure
- .) Failure w.r.t evaluation of schemes + plugging of loopholes
- .) Lack of Credible data w.r.t policy making
- .) Improper utilization of funds.
- .) Lack of outcome based approach
- .) Nexus b/w elite section of society \Rightarrow cornering of benefits
- .) failure to acknowledge social pathologies
- .) treating people as passive recipients of benefits

Strategies to end Poverty :-

(6)

•) Capability approach

- ↳ poverty is deprivation of capabilities
- ↳ Endowments :- Assets that an individual owns (labor, land, savings)
- ↳ Entitlements :- ability of an individual to translate these assets into goods (e.g. growing food on land)
- ↳ acc. to Amartya Sen, entitlements are significant for poverty reduction.

|eg:-| Kerala Model of Development

- ↳ high literacy
- ↳ access to healthcare
- ↳ low IMR.
- ↳ high life expectancy
- ↳ low fertility Rate

•) Jagdish Bhagwati

- ↳ Only focus on growth can yield enough resources for investing in social sector schemes
- ↳ Growth may lead to inequality initially but sustained growth
 - ↳ enough resources
 - ↳ Redistribution by state
 - ↳ Mitigate initial inequality



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Gujarat Model of devt

8- Three Major Components

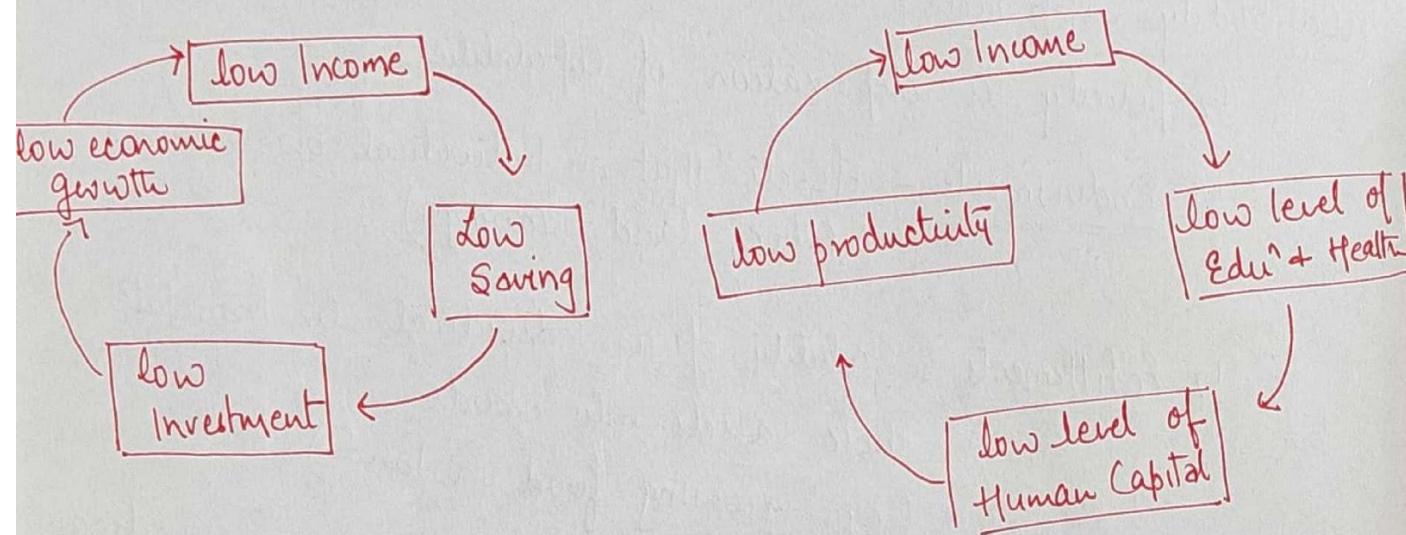
- Quantum jump in Infra to facilitate inflow of Corporate Investment
- Quantum jump in governance to address the requirement of corporate units.
- unprecedented rise in Incentives and subsidies on Investment to the corporate sector to attract investment.

Odisha Model of Development

8-

- ↳ state has brought down poverty levels from 63% \Rightarrow 29%
- ↳ Over 80 lakh people lifted from below poverty line
- ↳ Steps focussed upon
 -) Controlling child malnutrition
 -) building capacity of women SHG's

POVERTY TRAP



Statistics :-

World Bank published a paper titled "Poverty has declined over the last decade but not as much as previously thought"

⇒ Decline in extreme Poverty (ie $< \$1.9$ per person per day)

(Went down by 12.3% (2011 - 2019))

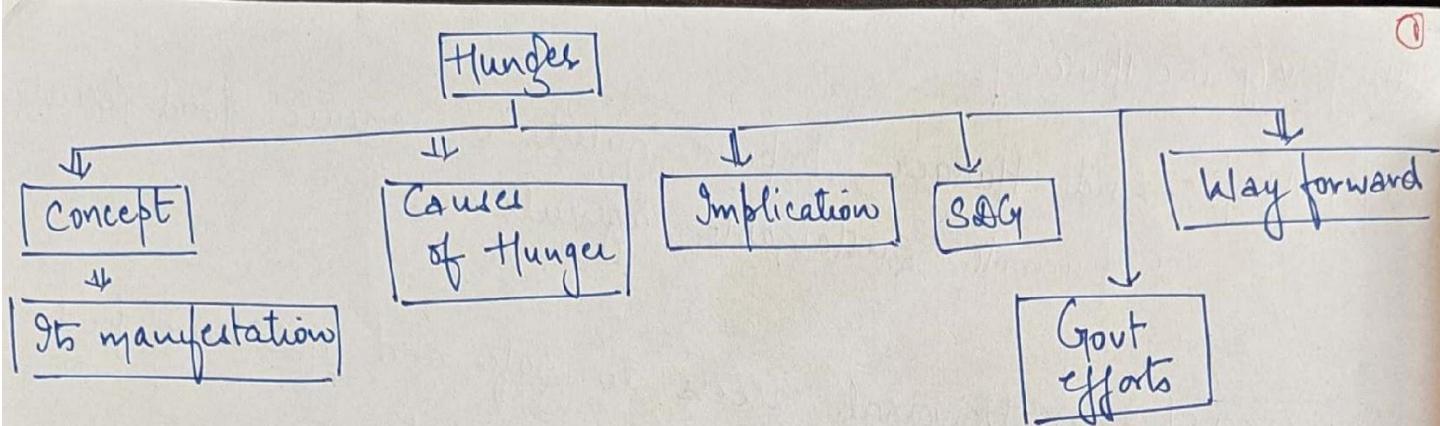
⇒ poverty Headcount Ratio declined by 22.5% (2011) ⇒ 10.2% (2019)

⇒ Poverty Reduction higher in rural areas as compared to Urban areas.

RP = 26.3% (2011) ⇒ 11.6% (2019)

UP = 14.2% (2011) ⇒ 6.3% (2019)

⇒ Income for small farmers have risen by 10% in annual terms (2013-2019) (Income : Wages, Net receipt from crop prodn, animal farming, non-farm business)



↳ [Hunger] :-) defined as situation of distress associated with lack of food.

↳ [Manifestation] :-

:) [Under-nourishment] :- Acc. to FAO, it is a situation when individual consume less than 1800 kcal.

:) [Malnutrition] :- Acc. to WHO, it is defined as any kind of deficiency, excess or imbalance wrt person's intake of nutrients / energy
it can be seen in various forms:

(a) [Under nutrition] :-
stunting (ht / age)
wasting (wt / ht)
under wt (wt / age)

(b) [Micro-nutrient deficiency] :- Hidden Hunger.

(c) [Diet related] :- Over wt, lifestyle disease

S&G and Hunger :-

↳ **GOAL** :- End Hunger, Improve nutrition, ensure food security & promote sustainable agriculture.

↳ **TARGETS** :-

- .) Universal access to safe and nutritious food
- .) End all forms of malnutrition
- .) Double the productivity and income of small scale food producers
- .) Sustainable food prod' & resilient agr. practices
- .) Maintain the genetic diversity in food prod'
- .) Prevent Agr. trade restrictions, market distortions etc.

Govt. efforts :-

.) Ensuring food security

:- NFSM, One nation, one Ration Card
reform in PDS, 100% digitization of Ration Cards.

.) Ensuring Nutritional Security

:- ICDS, Poshan Abhiyan, MDM

.) Agr. productivity

:- Doubling farmers Income, Soil Health Card
PM- Fasal bima yojana, PM- Krishि
Sinchayi yojana

.) End Hunger

eg: Odisha
To remove pilferage.
proper authentication

:- Computerisation of supply chain mgmt
Hodhaav seeding of Ration Cards
Automation of fair price shops.



⇒ Achievements :-

- .) 94.6% of beneficiaries are covered under NFSA
- .) 6 times rise in food production
from 50 MT (1950-51) ⇒ 292 MT (2019-20)
- .) By 2019, 11.4 mn hectares of land was brought under micro-irrigation
- .) During (2013-14) - (2019-20), the productivity of fruits + vegetables have risen by 11%.
- .) 2.5 times rise in land under certified organic farming (2013 - 2018)

⇒ Problems :-

- .) Food wastage at harvest, post-harvest, distribution + storage stages
- .) Structure of society also determine the availability of food (eg:- Women, lower caste, tribals etc)
- .) Continuing high level of stunting, wasting, (NFHS-5)
- .) Access to safe WASH
- .) Hidden Hunger.
- .) Climate change threatening food security .

Cycle of hunger, poverty & stalled dev^t

National Econ. Dev^t

-) Diminished economic dev^t
-) ltd capacity to dev^t health + edu^t systems

Individual

-) life cycle of malnutrition
-) diminished physical + cognitive dev^t
-) poor learning outcome
-) ↑se disease burden
-) poverty, ltd economic resources

Labor force.

-) Reduced capacity for work
-) ltd jobs | low paid
-) low productivity
-) less life expectancy
-) low lifetime earning

④ CAUSES OF HUNGER

-) Agriculture distress
-) Poverty, Unemployment
-) Climate change
-) Conflict
-) COVID-19 & aggravated economic distress

-) Green Revⁿ (Cereal specific Hgr.)
-) McDonaldization of food habits
-) Adulterated food
-) Misleading advertisement which encourages unhealthy diet

-) Lack of access to safe drinking water
-) Lack of access to sanitation
-) Lack of hygiene

Lack of food

-) Food wastage
-) failure of food security schemes (corruption, leakages, hoarding etc)
-) Social Pathologies
-) Rise in food prices
-) Monsoon dependant Agriculture

Lack of Nutritious food.

-) poverty
-) high prices of Nutritious food
-) excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides impacting quality of food.

Lack of Absorption of Nutrition by body.

-) Disease Burden.

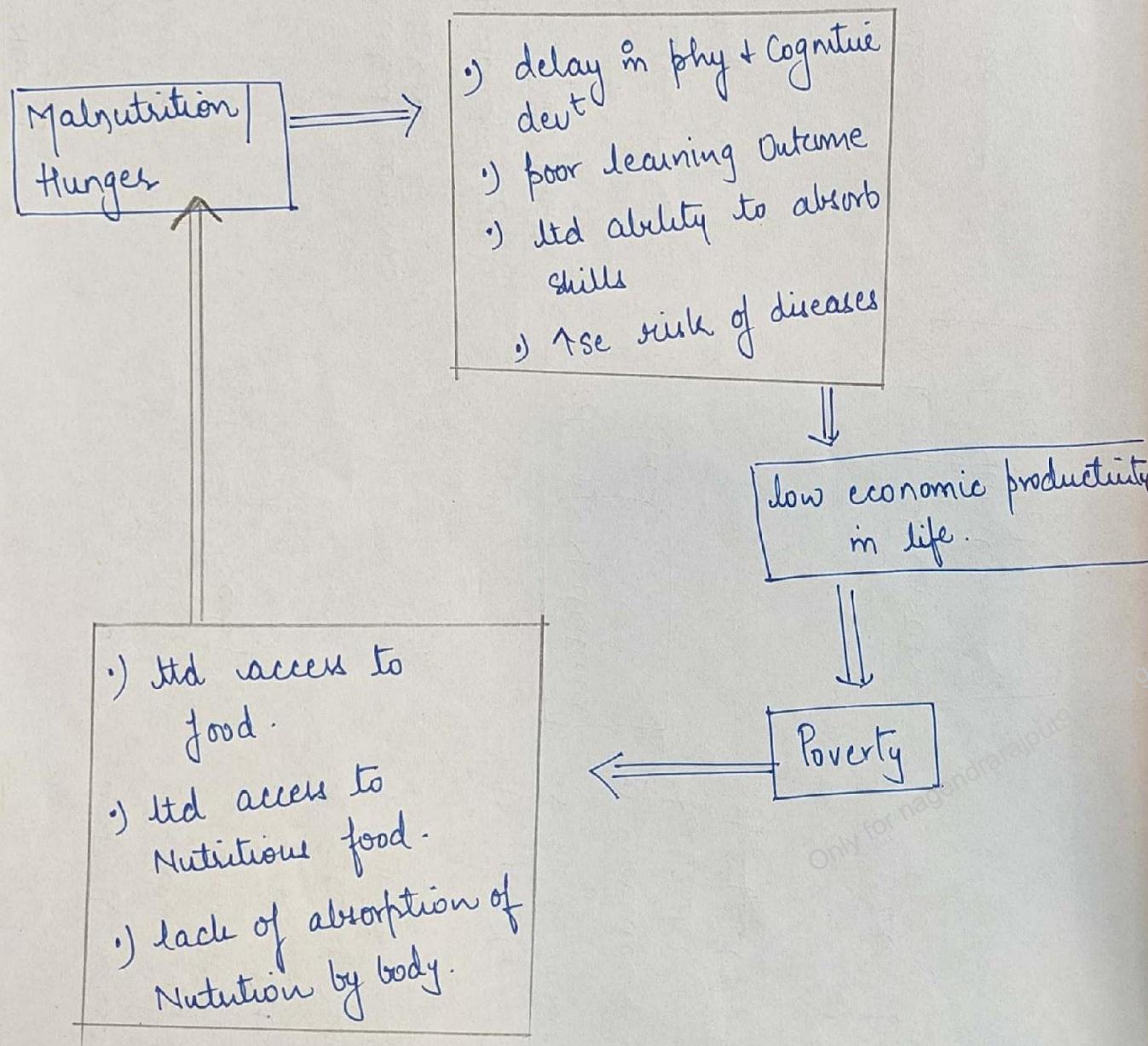
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Implication of Hunger

At Individual level:



⇒ At family level

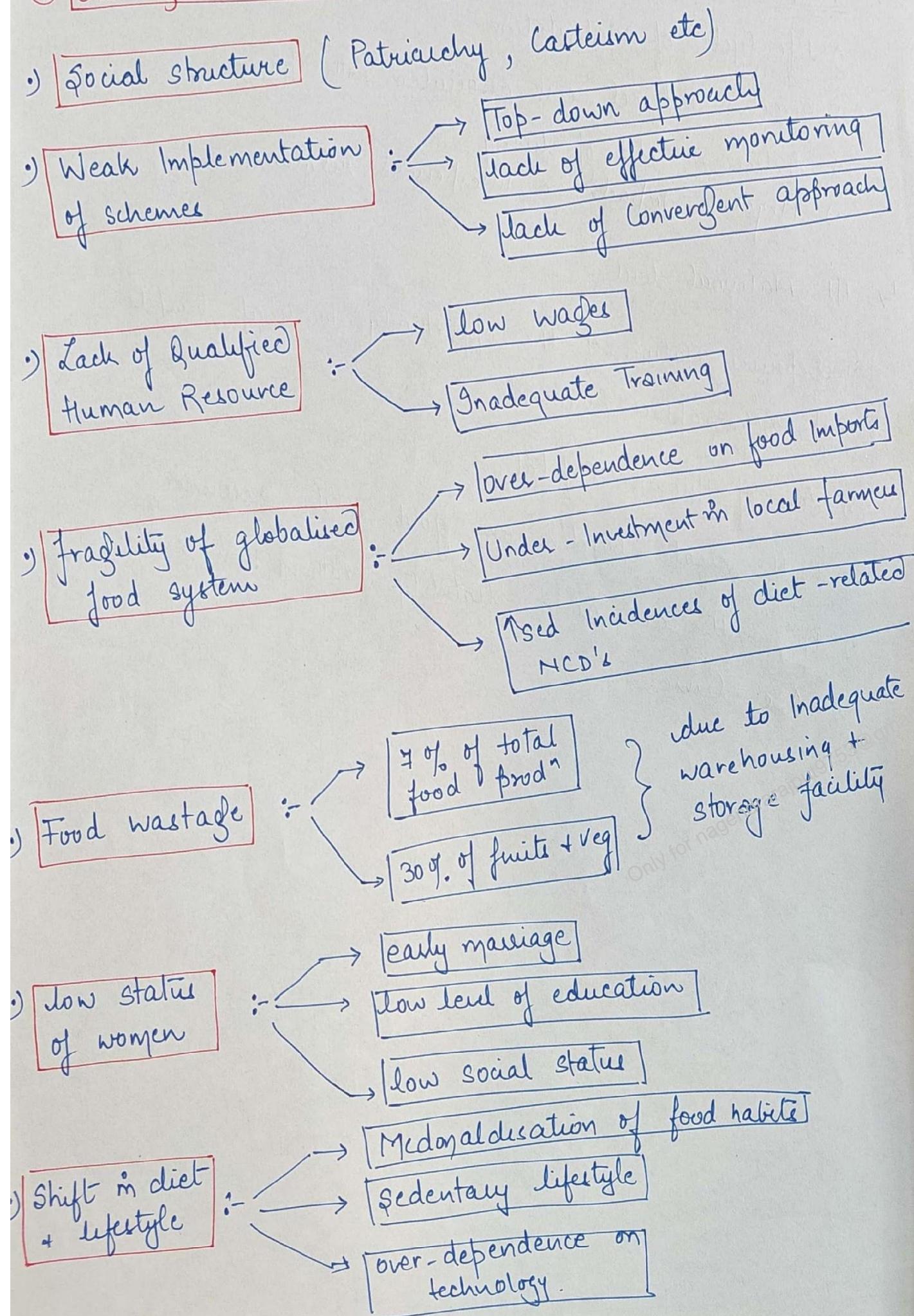
- ↳ life cycle of Malnutrition
- ↳ Direct + Indirect cost associated with hunger
- ↳ decline in std of living
- ↳ Negative Impact on interpersonal relations

⇒ At National level

- ↳ deprive Nation of the opportunity to reap benefits of Demographic Dividend
- ↳ Loss of Human Capital
- ↳ Will create burden on govt + its resources
- ↳ Ppⁿ will act as a liability rather than asset.
- ↳ ↑Se Crime

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Challenges in Tackling Hunger/Malnutrition



Way forward :-

⑥

-) Build resilience of Vulnerable sections
-) Poverty alleviation
-) More Investment in disaster prevention, with reduction
eg:- early warning, forecasting etc
-) Mitigate climate change
eg: Building green infra, decarbonizing energy sector etc
-) Promote sustainable production
 -) Consumption of Nutritious food
 -) Reduction of food loss + waste
-) Create awareness wrt nutritious food
-) Motivate, Incentivize food supplies + producer to ensure availability, affordability + safety of healthy food.
-) Prevent Adulteration of food
(mandatory labelling (front of pack))
-) Health, water, Sanitation, edu', social protection all must be deliver in coord. manner.
-) Collect, analyze, use good quality data to guide action + track progress.

- .) Women as Agency of change
- .) Diversified diet
- .) Fortification + Biofortification

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