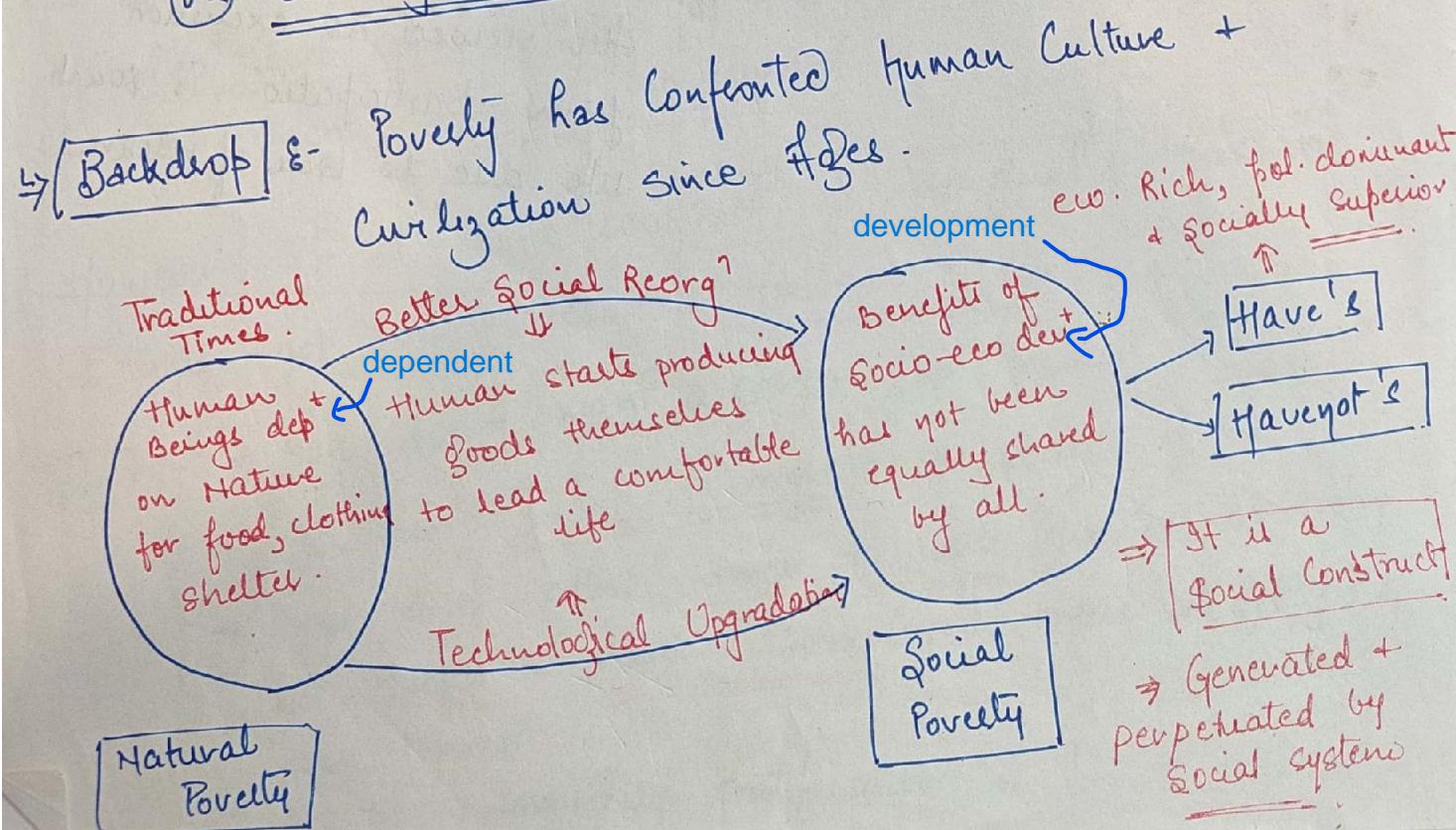


- Deprivation**
- ↳ Refers to absence of basic capabilities of life rather than merely lack of income. (F. Sen)
 - ↳ Its not just about survival but also participation + contribution in social activities of life.

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)



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

However, eco. poverty is the base + is perpetuated by
social, pol. + cultural Backwardness. ↑
kayam rkhn

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
due to

-) 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. ← Human Rights

[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.

SDG + POVERTY

Sustainable Development Goals.

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

→ **TARGETS** 8- i) Eradicate extreme poverty

i) Reduce at least by half the proportion of ppⁿ living in poverty according to national defn.

Goals



Targets

↓
Govt. Efforts

↓
Achievements

↓
Shortcomings and Way Forward



Std. method
for writing
answer

i) Implement social protection system & measures for all

i) 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.

i) 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 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%.

Only for nagendraruajput9753@gmail.com

↳ 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.

Only for nagerparbat9753@gmail.com

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.

Technological

+ Artificial Intelligence

↓

displacement of labor

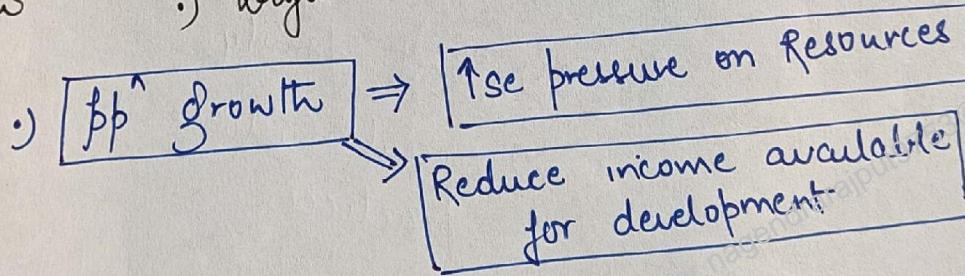
•) Tribals in resource rich areas

(+) Penetration of outsiders

↓ Land alienation

-) Inflation \Rightarrow ↑se poverty as it affects the purchasing capacity of popⁿ.
-) Digital divide. •) Consumerism.

DEMOGRAPHIC



Age structure

↓

•) No. of dependent popⁿ
esp. old people.

↓

wst old people, lack of assured income.

↓

Poverty is forced + involuntary

⇒ Health profile of Ind

⇒ Unhealthy

Poor learning outcome

Lack of absorption of skills

Low productivity at workplace

Health cost associated with disease burden

OoP exp

High incidence of poverty

Out of Pocket Expenditure

SOCIO-CULTURAL CAUSES

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

pol-fdm causes

- :-) Corruption, Red tapism
-) Dev+ led displacement
-) Son of Soil
-) War/Conflict
-) Lack of proper Impⁿ of policies + frag^{nc}
-) Lack of preparedness wrt 3C's → COVID, climate change, Conflict
-) Inclusion/exclusion errors.
-) Lack of will

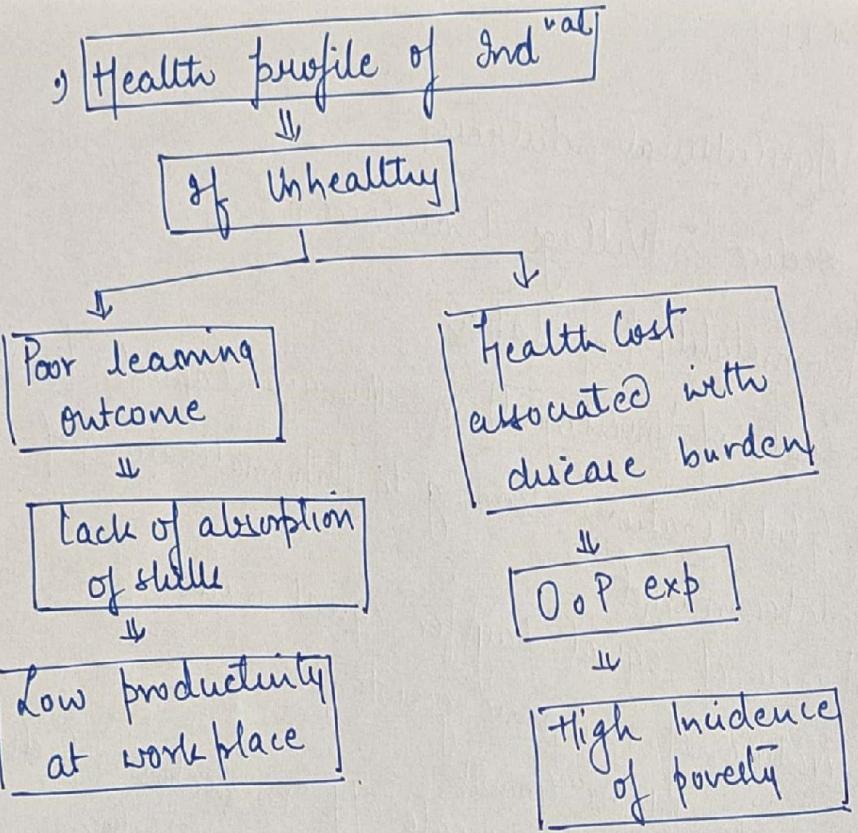
Climatic factors

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

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 (+)
 -) Inflation \Rightarrow ↑se poverty as it affects the purchasing capacity of pop".
 -) Digital divide.
 -) Consumption.
-) Land alienation
-) **DEMOGRAPHIC** :-
 -) Pop" growth \Rightarrow
 -) ↑se pressure on resources
 -) Reduce income available for development

-) Age structure
 - \Downarrow
 -) No. of dependent pop"
esp. old people.
 - \Downarrow
 -) wt old people, lack of assured income.
 - \Downarrow
 -) 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 w.r.t ~~3C's~~ COVID.
 - .) Climate Change
 - .) Conflict
 - .) 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 : Standup India, Skill India

⇒ Food security : NFSM, MDM, TPDS

⇒ Social security : PM-JAY, Atal Pension Yojana

⇒ Misc. : PM-GS4

Chitrangada.rajpurohit9753@gmail.com

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/o schemes/policies
- .) Lack of Infrastructure
- .) Low Govt spending on social Infrastructure
- .) Failure w/o evaluation of schemes + plugging of loopholes w/o policy making.
- .) Lack of Credible data
- .) 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



Like when we are giving schemes then we think that we are giving favor on them w/o realizing that they have right on it. So Welfare attitude should be changed to right based approach.

cornering of benefits
social pathologies
passive recipients of benefits

Social Pathology means patriarchy, caste system, racism etc.

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 (Amartya Sen Model)

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

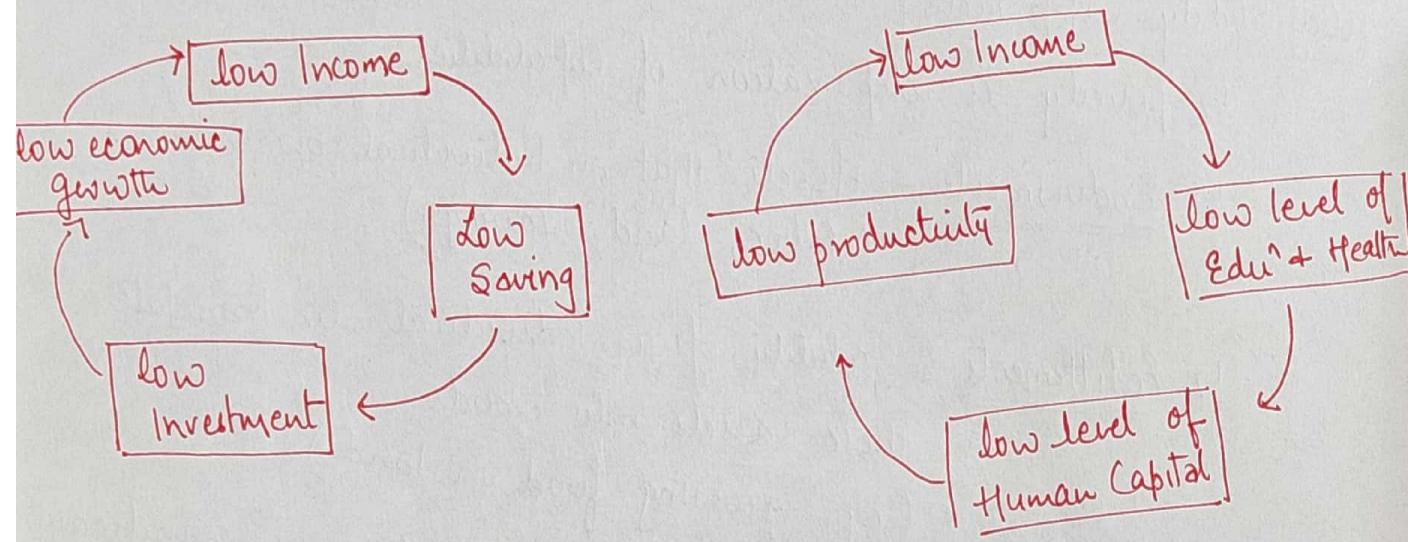
•) Jagdish Bhagwati :-

- ↳ 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



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

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 increased by 10% in annual terms (2013-2019) (Income : Wages, Net receipt from crop prodn, animal farming, non-farm business)

Strategies to end Poverty :-

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

Strategies to end Poverty :-

•) 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

⇒ Gujarat Model
of devt

8- Three Major Components

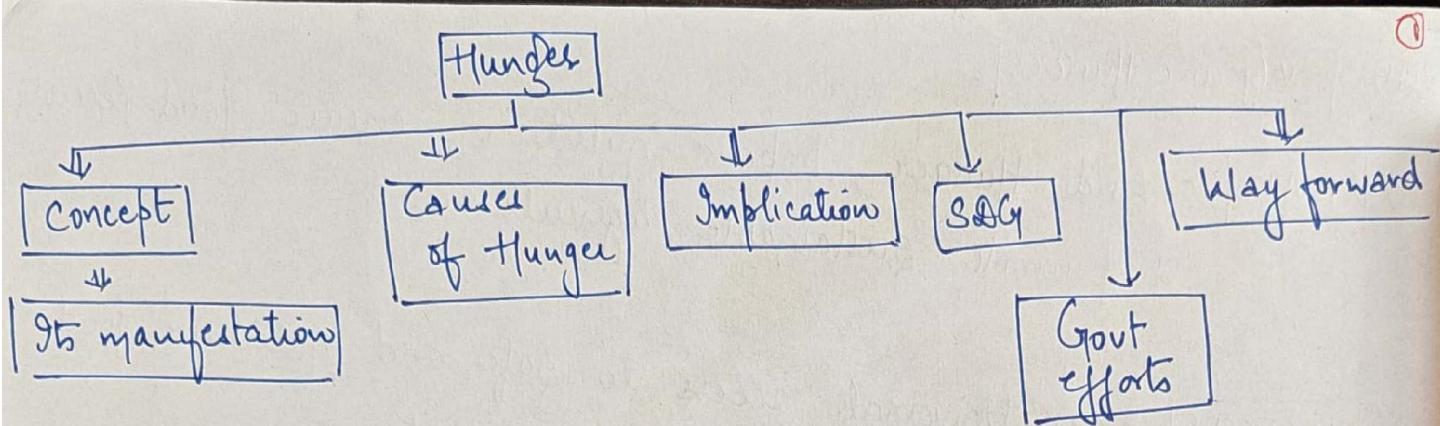
Jagdish Bhagwati
Model

- ↑ → 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% ⇒ 29%
- ↳ Over 80 lakh people lifted from below poverty line
- ↳ Steps focussed upon
 -) Controlling child malnutrition
 -) building capacity of women SHG's



↳ [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

:- NFS A, 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
Hodhaar seeding of Ration Cards
Automation of fair price shops.



⇒ Achievements :-

- .) 94.6% of beneficiaries are covered under NFSR
- .) 6 times rise in food prodⁿ
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⁺

National Econ. Dev⁺

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

Individual

-) life cycle of malnutrition
-) diminished physical + cognitive dev⁺
-) 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

- Lack of hygiene
- Sanitation
- Lack of access to safe drinking water
- Lack of access to

Causes of Malnutrition

- Abuse Burden

Causes of Nutritional

- Poverty
- Food waste of food security schemes
- Food inflation, hoarding etc.
- Soil degradation, leaching, leaching
- Rise in food prices
- Monsoon dependent Agriculture
- Agroindustrialisation
- Conflict
- COVID-19 & aggravated climate
- Green Rev (Cereal specific fgy.)
- Technologicalisation of food habits
- Unbalanced food unhealthy (Kuch bhi khao sb)
- Misleading advertisement which
- Encouraging unhealthy diet

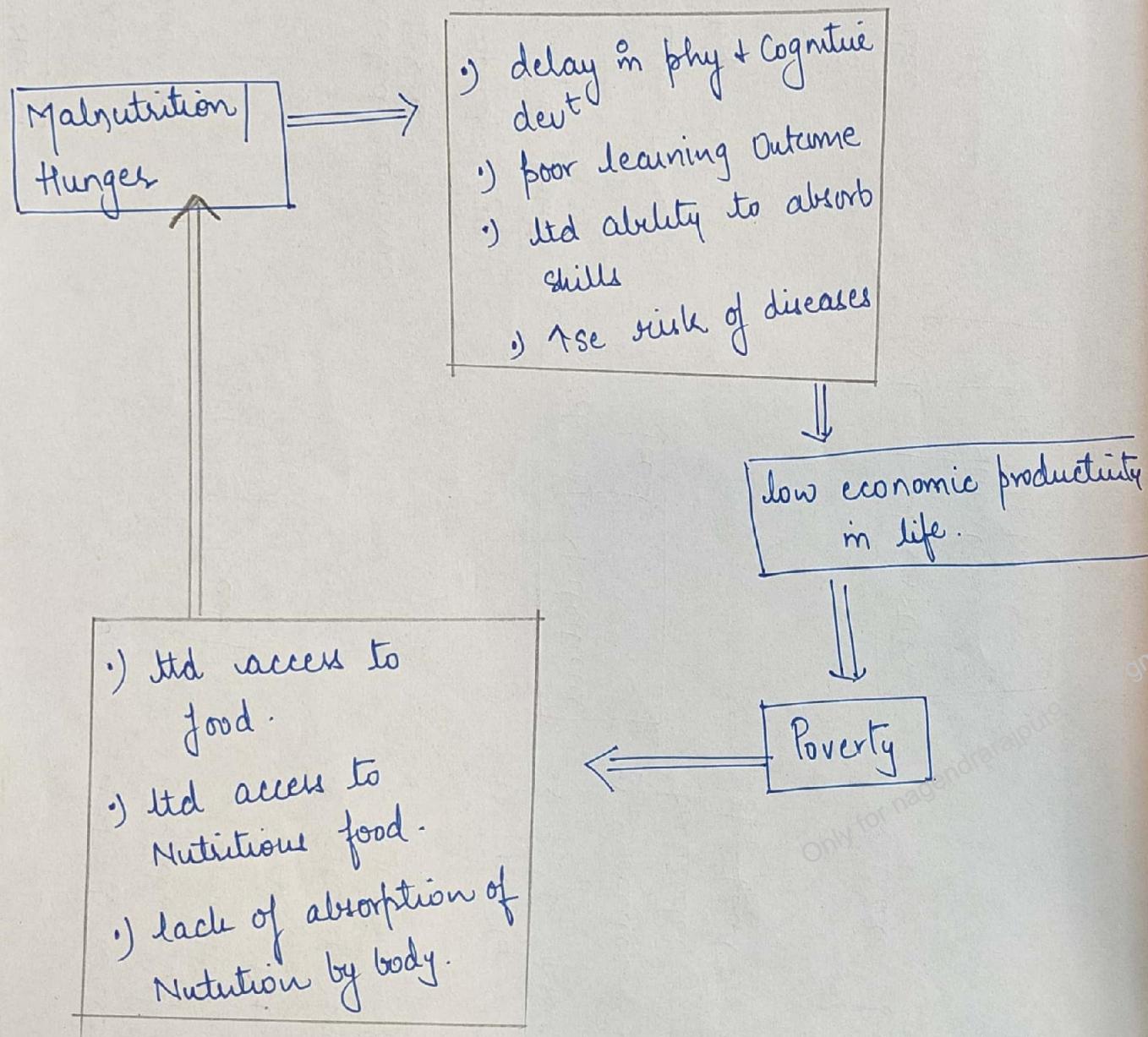
Causes of food

- Poverly, unemployment
- Agricultural distress
- Climatic changes
- Conflict
- COVID-19 & aggravated climate
- Technologicalisation of food habits
- Unbalanced food unhealthy (Kuch bhi khao sb)
- Misleading advertisement which
- Encouraging unhealthy diet
- Green Rev (Cereal specific fgy.)
- Technologicalisation of food habits
- Unbalanced food unhealthy (Kuch bhi khao sb)
- Misleading advertisement which
- Encouraging unhealthy diet

Causes of Hunger

Implication of Hunger

At Individual level.



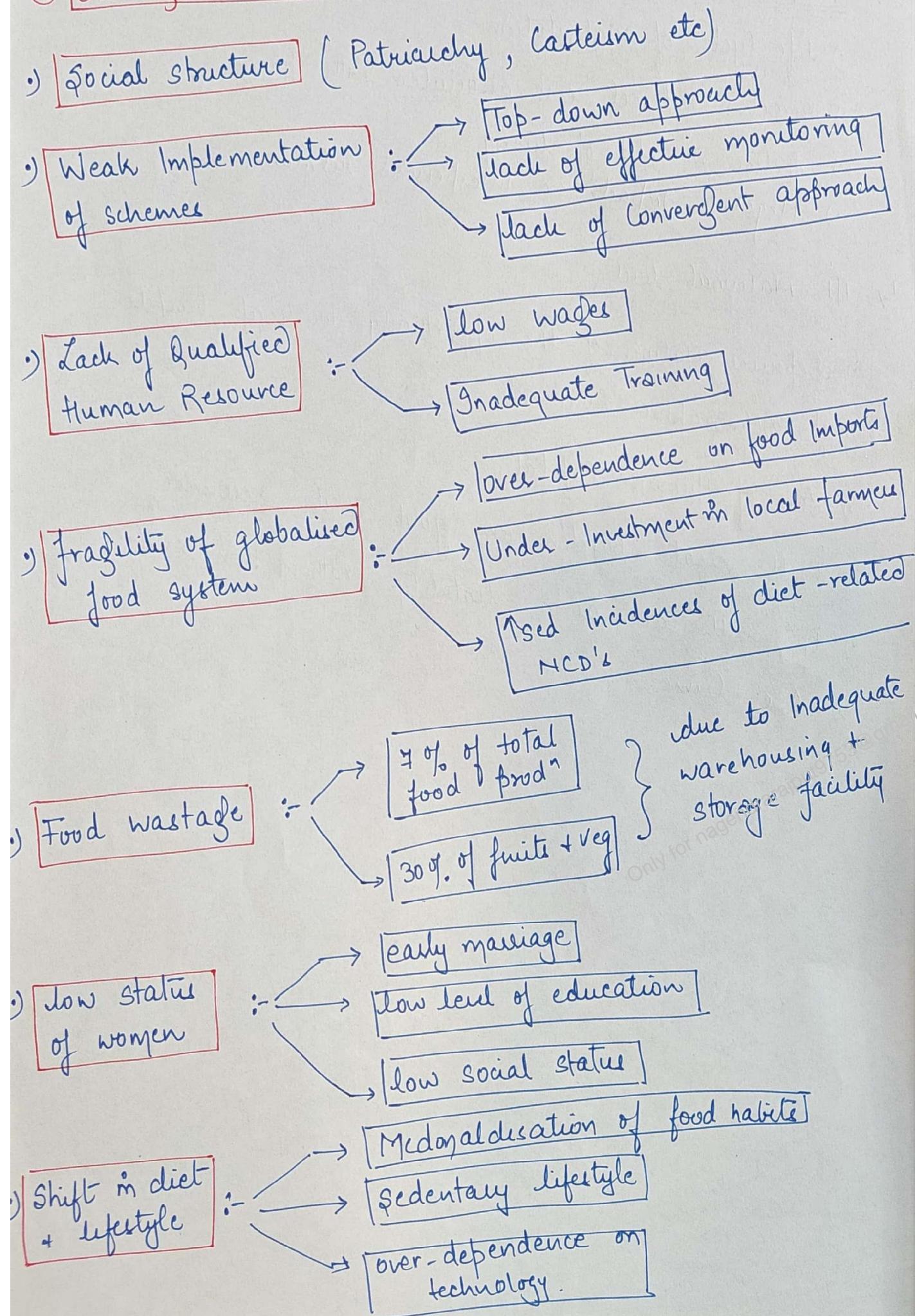
⇒ At family level

- ↳ 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

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