



Social Science Brochure

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POVERTY

OTHER

All efforts done
in:

CorelDrawX17

AND

BACKWARD

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INEQUALITY

CLASSES

82/91008 4-8 Sachdeva Vinay & 21XmarClaroD in ad

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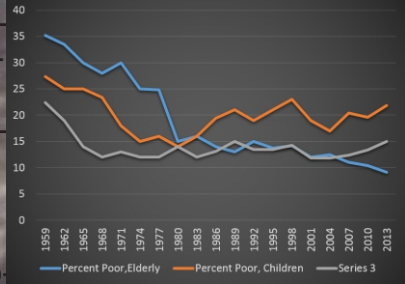
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POVERTY

People are living in poverty if their income and resources are so inadequate as to preclude them from having a standard of living which is regarded as acceptable by Irish society generally. As a result of less income and resources people may be excluded from participating in activities which are considered the norm rest .

Poverty around the world have evolved in disparate ways over the last two decades. Meanwhile, poverty is on the rise India and its countrymen, today almost 33% of population India is below poverty line. Patterns of poverty have complex origins in culture and the social structure, and are also driven by shifting dynamics in the labour market, the healthcare sector and the financial system. Political shifts, especially regarding the role of the government in the economy and the

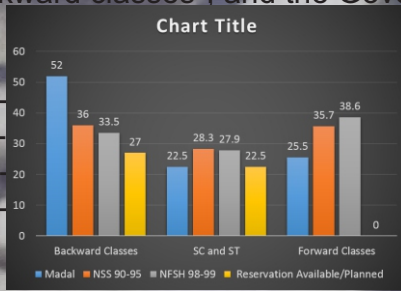


the problem of poverty range from those focused on a transformation of the social structure to those advocating cost-less interventions.

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are educationally and socially disadvantaged. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with SC& ST Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The OBC's were found to comprise 52% of the country's population by the Mandal Commission report of 1980.

In the Indian Constitution, OBCs are described as "socially and educationally backward classes", and the Government of India is entitled to 27% reservations in public sector employment and higher education. The list of OBCs maintained by the Indian Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is dynamic. The decision to set up a second backward classes commission was made official by the president on 1 January 1979. The commission popularly known as the Mandal Commission, its chairman being B. P. Mandal, submitted a report in December 1980 that stated that the population of OBCs, was around 52 per cent of the total population according to the Mandal Commission.



INEQUALITY

Inequality across countries is gradually decreasing, especially in India due to a democratic government, quality growth, and the developing world, with the notable exception of Latin America. In developed countries, deindustrialization, lower levels of unionization, declining wage shares of national income are largely responsible for the increase in inequality. In developing and emerging economies, unbalanced growth between the cities and the countryside, and within urban and rural areas, is mainly behind the trend. The greater the equality of opportunity the more likely it is that people who are poor will enter the workforce in a way that operates effectively against poverty in the long run. This is first of all a matter of equal access to work, since discrimination on the basis of gender, marital status, family status, sexual orientation, religion, age, disability or race . It is secondly about fair equal opportunities for education, since the marginal, low-skilled jobs available to people with limited educational credentials.

