

“One may sleep in the midst of fire; but by no means one can live in the midst of poverty.”

Thiruvalluvar
Tamil Poet & Philosopher
Sangam Era

SNAPSHOT 2012

270,000,000

Indians are poor

=



1 in 5 Indians is poor

India's Poverty Profile

THE 7 LOW-INCOME
STATES HOUSE

62%

OF INDIA'S POOR

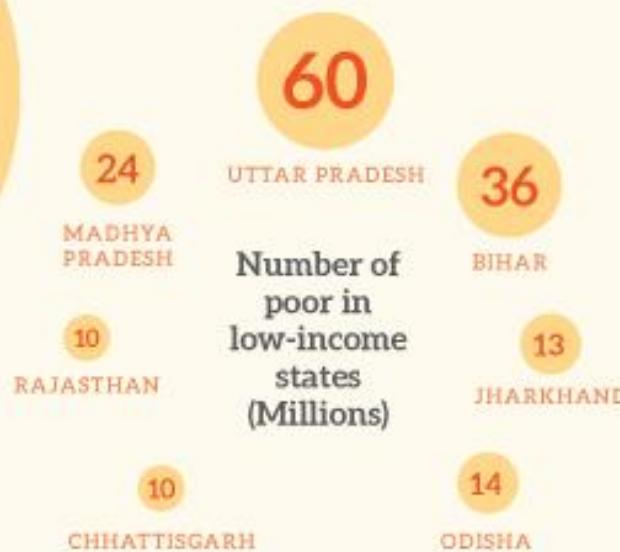
THE LOW-INCOME
STATES ARE HOME TO

45%

OF INDIA'S POPULATION

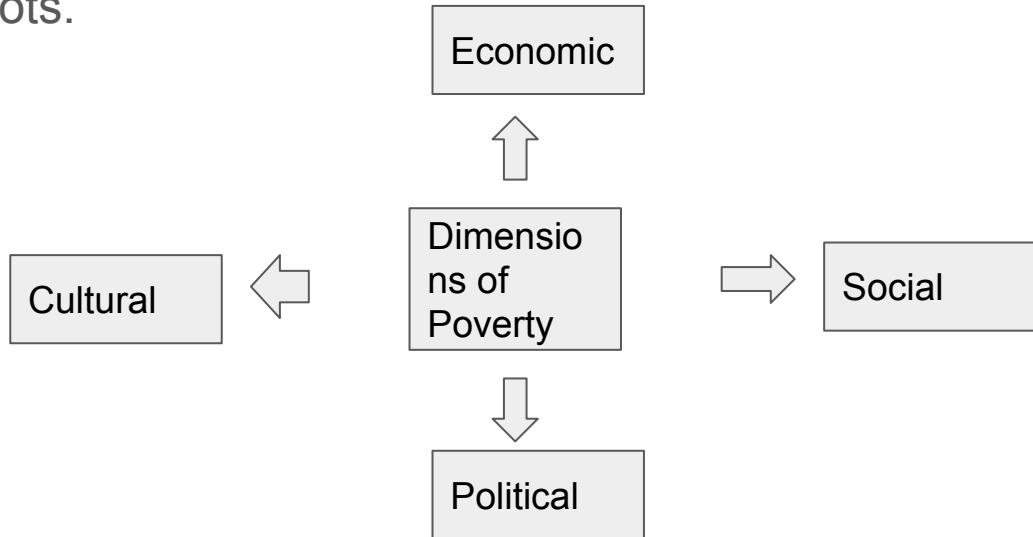
80%

of India's poor
live in rural areas



Poverty a social construct

In the current context the poverty is the result of unequal distribution of benefits of development, which has resulted in to polarization of society in to haves and have nots.



Who are poors ?

Accd..... to Socio Economic & Caste Census -

1. SC/ST
2. Household with disabled people.
3. No literate adult above 25 yrs of age.
4. Female headed household with no adult member.
5. Household with katcha wall and roof.
6. Transgender (** excluded by SECC despite being most vulnerable groups.)

(** SECC 2011 was the first-ever caste-based census since [1931 Census of India](#). **)

Measuring Poverty

“Defining and measuring **poverty** and calculating the **percentage** of poor people in a country or a region is **not** just a matter of numbers and averages.”

- Amartya Sen

Indicators of Poverty

- IMR , MMR
- Sex ratio
- Land holding
- Per capita income

Indicators	India	USA
IMR	37	6.1
MMR	130	20-22
Sex Ratio	904	1020
Land Holding	1.15 ha	418 acres
per capita income	1942.1 US \$	59531.662 US \$
Female force participation	26.97 % (2018)	55.48 % (2018)

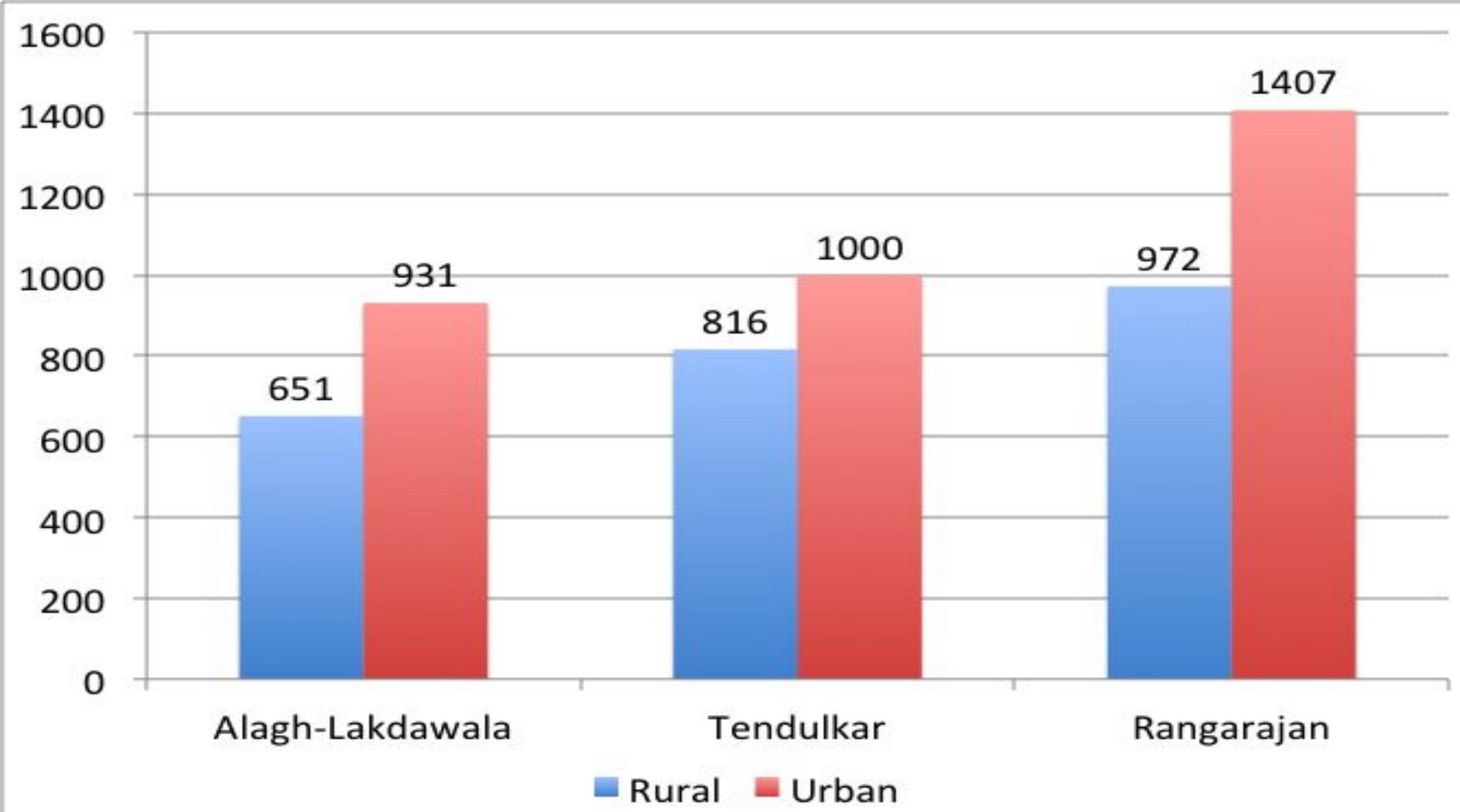
Keywords

1. Minimum expenditure
2. Poverty line
3. Poverty line basket
4. Poverty ratio or head count ratio

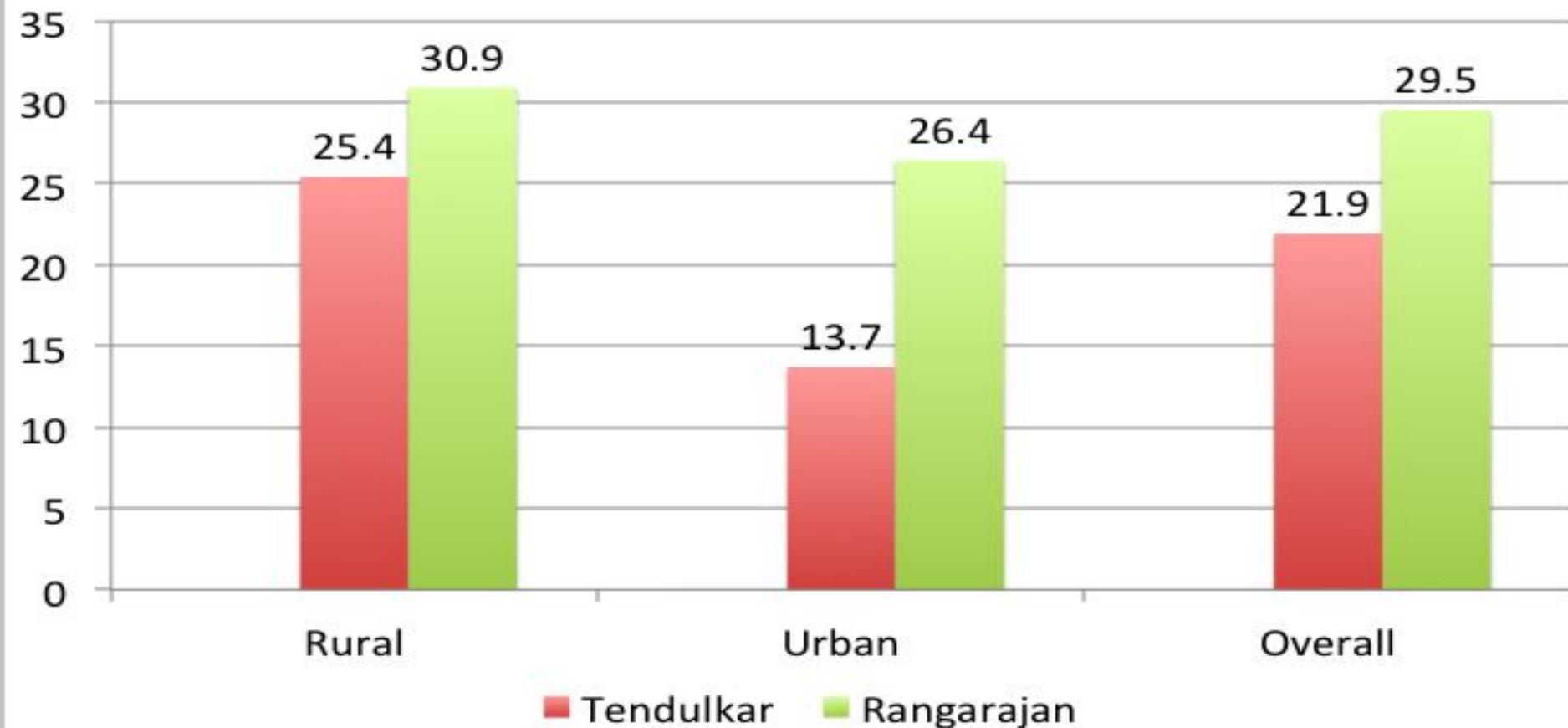
Tendulkar Vs Rangarajan Committee

1. Y.K. Alagh committee 1969
2. D.T. Lakdawala committee 1993
3. Tendulkar committee 2005
4. Revised Tendulkar Committee 2009
5. Rangarajan Committee 2012

** Tendulkar poverty line remains official line. No decision on Rangarajan Committee yet.**



Percent Population below Poverty Line (2011-12) at Tendulkar and Rangarajan Lines



New innovations in measuring poverty:-

1. Track the Progress of bottom 30 %
 1. Adopted by world bank
2. Socio economic caste census
 1. Targeted potential beneficiaries

Glimpse of SECC 2011

24.3 crore households , 17.91 crore in villages., 10.69 crore deprived.

5.37 crore (29.97%) in rural areas "landless income from manual labour".

2.37 crore (13.25%) families in villages live in houses of **one room** with '**kachcha**' (impermanent) walls and roof.

56% of India's rural households **lack agricultural land**.

Glimpse of SECC 2011 (contd....)

36% of 884 million rural India non-literate. This is higher than the 32% recorded by 2011 Census of India.

60% of the 17.91 crore rural households are deprived or poor.

- a. 5.4% of rural India has completed **high school**.
- b. 3.4% of rural households have a family member who is a **graduate**.
- c. 4.6% of all rural households in India pay **income tax**.
- d. 14% of rural households are employed either with the **government** or the **private sector**
- e. (** no individual ventures **)

What are further options ?

- Continue with the Tendulkar poverty line
- Accept the Rangarajan poverty line or higher rural and urban poverty lines
- Track progress of the bottom 30 of the population
- Track progress along specific components of poverty such as nutrition, housing, drinking water, sanitation, electricity and connectivity.

Ethical dimension of poverty (by : Amartya Sen)

Sen had delved beyond mathematical theory, approaching economics with innovative social vision that was more real and more human.

“You cannot draw a poverty line and then apply it across the board to everyone the same way, without taking into account personal characteristics and circumstances.”

There are geographical, biological and social factors that amplify or reduce the impact of income on each individual. The poor generally lack a number of elements, such as education, access to land, health and longevity, justice, family and community support, credit and other productive resources, a voice in institutions, and access to opportunity.

India doing a legacy of injustice

Delhi High Court order striking down the Begging Act heeds the Constitution's transformative nature



M. BHATIA

1871, the colonial regime enacted the notorious Criminal Tribes Act. This law was based on the racist British belief that there were entire groups of communities that were criminal, nature, and occupation. It unleashed a reign of terror with its systems of surveillance reporting, the separation of families, detention and forced labour. More than a decade after independence, the Act, the "tribes" continue to stigma and systemic

dehumanisation
One strand of a web of laws that dehumanised us and ways of life. The administrators were concerned about nomadic migrant communities, because their movement-style were difficult to control, and tax, such as the Criminal and other legal vagrancy laws, the reason to destroy these, by using criminal communities into subjecting them.

Brace brought with it but also much concern the birth of a Compromised liberty, dignity to India's rulers replicate colonial logics for the new rulers to treat in-

controlled and administered, rather than rights-bearing citizens. One of the most glaring examples of this is the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act. The Begging Act was passed in 1959 by the State of Bombay, and has continued to exist in as many as 20 States and two Union Territories. But last week, in a remarkable, landmark and long overdue judgment, the Delhi High Court struck it down as inconsistent with the Constitution.

The minutiae

What does the Begging Act do? It criminalises begging. It gives the police the power to arrest individuals without a warrant. It gives magistrates the power to commit them to a "certified institution" (read: a detention centre) for up to three years on the commission of the first "offence", and up to 10 years upon the second "offence". Before that, it strips them of their privacy and dignity by compelling them to allow themselves to be fingerprinted. The Act also authorises the detention of people "dependent" upon the "beggar" (read: family), and the separation of children over the age of five. Certified institutions have absolute power over detainees, including the power of punishment, and the power to exact "manual work". Disobeying the rules of the institution can land an individual in jail.

From its first word to the last, the Begging Act reflects a vicious logic. First, there is the definition of "begging". The Act defines it to include "soliciting or receiving alms, in a public place whether or not under any pretence such as singing, dancing, fortune telling, performing or offering any article for sale" and "having no visible means of subsistence and wandering about or remaining in any public place in such condition or manner as makes him a beggar".

receiving alms." Not only do these vague definitions give unchecked power to the police to harass citizens but they also reveal the prejudices underlying the law. The pointed reference to "singing, dancing, fortune telling, performing or offering any article for sale" reveals that the purpose of the Act is not simply to criminalise the act of begging (as common sense would), but to target groups and communities whose itinerant patterns of life do not fit within mainstream stereotypes of the sedentary, law-abiding citizen with a settled job. And the reference to "no visible means of subsistence and wandering about" punishes people for the crime of looking poor – but it also reflects the lawmakers' desire to erase from public spaces people who look or act differently, and whose presence is perceived to be a bother and a nuisance. The Begging Act encodes into law the vicious prejudice that recently saw a prominent institution putting up spikes outside its Mumbai branch, to deter rough sleeping (they were removed after public outrage).

Once individuals fall within its clutches, the Begging Act effectively renders them invisible, by confining them to "certified institutions" after a truncated trial.



NAGAR GOSAL

is based on a philosophy of first criminalising poverty, and then making it invisible by physically removing "offenders" from public spaces. Effectively, it places aordon sanitaire around the poor and the "undesirable", keeping them from accessing spaces reserved for the use of "respectable" citizens. For these people, the constitutional guarantees of pluralism and inclusiveness do not exist.

The authorities have not hesitated to use the Begging Act as a weapon. Just before the 2010 Commonwealth Games, the Delhi government was engaged in combing operations to take beggars off the street, lest their presence embarrass the nation in the eyes of foreigners. Such operations are also a regular part of preparing for national events, such as Independence Day and Republic Day.

The judicial view

In its judgment delivered last week (*Harsh Mander v. Union of India and Karnika Sawhney v. Union of India*), a Bench of the Delhi High Court presided over by the Chief Justice, held that the Begging Act violated Article 14 (equality before law) and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty) of the Constitution. In oral argument, the government conceded that it did not intend to criminalise "involuntary" begging. The High Court noted, however, that the definition of begging under the Act made no such distinction, and was therefore entirely arbitrary. More importantly, it also held that under Article 21 of the Constitution, it was the state's responsibility to provide the basic necessities for survival – food, clothing, shelter – to all its citizens. Poverty was the result of the state's inability – or unwillingness – to discharge these

manifestation of its own failures – and indeed, penalise people who were doing nothing more than communicating the reality of their situation to the public.

The Delhi High Court's judgment marks a crucial step forward in dismantling one of the most vicious and enduring legacies of colonialism. It is as significant and important as a judgment delivered by the same court more than nine years ago, when it decriminalised homosexuality (*Naz Foundation v. NCT of Delhi*). It is perhaps fitting that this judgment comes just a few days before the Supreme Court is likely to vindicate Naz Foundation after a 10-year legal battle. Both *Naz Foundation* and *Harsh Mander* recognise that our Constitution is a transformative Constitution, which seeks to undo legacies of injustice and lift up all individuals and communities to the plane of equal citizenship.

However, it remains only one step forward. Hopefully, other High Courts will follow suit and the constitutionality of vagrancy laws as well as other provisions in the Indian Penal Code that criminalise status will also be called into question. Nonetheless, it is important to remember one thing: a court can strike down an unconstitutional law, but it cannot reform society. Poverty – as the Chief Justice recognised in her judgment – is a systemic and structural problem. The Delhi High Court has done its job in striking down a vicious law that criminalised poverty. But it is the task of the Legislative Assembly and the government to replace the punitive structure of the (now defunct) Begging Act with a new set of measures that genuinely focusses on the rehabilitation and integration of the most vulnerable members of society.

The Hindu
Aug 2018

Manifestation of Poverty

Poverty in the world of women

A woman with more education, tends to have a better paid **job**, better control over her **fertility**, and better **health** indicators for herself and her **children**.

The image of women as **heroines** relegated to **self-sacrifice** for **home** and **family** has not helped them at all.

Systematic disparities in social institutions and also in new institutions of human race.(modern institutions declaring fancy visions.)

(** The term systematic disparities is used by Amartya Sen in his ethical theory of poverty for which he was awarded nobel prize.**)

“Nature intended women to be our slaves. They are our property.”

-Napoleon Bonaparte

“The relation of male to female is by nature a relation of superior to inferior and ruler to ruled.”

-Plato

“So it is naturally with the male and female; the one is superior, the other is inferior; the one governs the other is governed.”

-Aristotle

Poverty in the world of women (contd....)

1. Disparities in terms of income and resources.

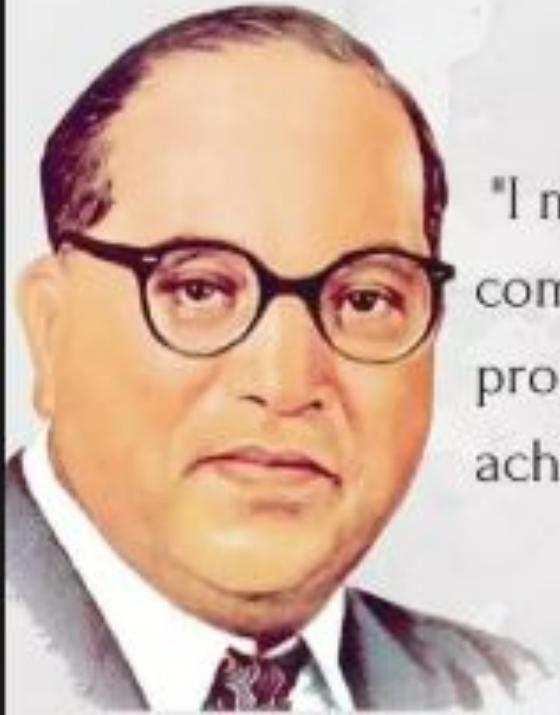
2. Disparities due to **hypothetical concept of GENDER** like

a. division of labor in the household

b. the extent of education received

c. the liberties that the different members of the same household are permitted to enjoy

3. The concept of **social shame** : How people must look in order to be accepted in society—the **clothes** they wear and their **physical traits**—limits their **economic options**, a phenomenon Sen refers to as “social shame.”



"I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress women have achieved."

Women as drivers of economy

According to World Bank

“Increasing India’s female workforce participation can boost GDP growth substantially. Indeed the next chapter of country’s success story may well come from more women joining the workforce.”

Urban poverty is spill over of rural poverty.

Solution:-

“ Smart villages before smart cities. ”

Exclusionary state

The plight of inter-State migrants is not very different from that of refugees who lack citizenship rights

AKRITI BHATIA

13 August 2018



V. GANESAN

In India, you do not have to be excluded from the National Register of Citizens to experience a sense of loss of territory, identity, belongingness and livelihood. You could just as easily feel that way if you were a rural-to-urban migrant worker facing dislocation and "uprootedness" – a state of constant threat and anxiety with no sense of control over your spatial and temporal existence. This is akin to the experience of refugees who lack citizenship rights.

A large chunk of migrant labourers' shelter and work are deemed "illegal" within Indian cities. The 2011 Census pegs the total number of internal migrants in the country, including those who have moved within and across States, at a staggering 139 million. $\frac{1}{10^6} \text{ of } 139 = 200 \text{ million}$

The state's role is not as dormant as it appears when it comes to undocumented workers. It is proactive in allowing the absorption of cheap labour into cities, to serve the burgeoning demand of the urban middle class. Sometimes these labourers are exploited, required to work below subsistence levels, and reside in subhuman conditions, which is then perceived as encroachment.

When the onus of "giving back" is on the state \oplus of providing migrant workers with proper documents, secure jobs, housing and provisioning of other public utilities – the state often consciously and systematically \ominus derecognises them, and conveniently brackets them as \ominus illegal. Illegality, in turn, results in labels such as \ominus "criminals" that must be dealt with by the state again, to protect its "full" citizens \oplus to exclude the migrants further from the fruits of this "full" citizenship. $(20.9 \text{ thousand millions})$

Consider the Smart Cities Mission of 2015 that proposed investment allocations of ₹2,039 billion to convert 99 Indian cities into smart cities. A mere 8% of the intended projects have been completed so far in the past three years, according to the recent report released by Housing and Land Rights Network. Interestingly, many smart city proposals identify slums as a "threat" to the city in their "SWOT" (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis while totally failing to account for migrant labour in the schemes. The report documents forced evictions and shelter demolitions in 32 out of the 99 proposed smart cities so far. Politically, inter-State migrants do not matter at all anyway because their votes do not count in the destination city.

The national obsession with bringing order to international boundaries could also be applied within nation states cities and neighbourhoods. The state's role in ensuring equality, basic dignity, livelihood and providing minimum social security to its people must be upheld before all other priorities.

*The writer is a PhD scholar at the University of Delhi, and Founding Partner, Jan Ki Baat
Housing and Land Rights Network*

SINGLE FILE brew - ferment For better slum policies

Studies show that socio-economic distress is brewing in slums

MOHIT M. RAO

20 Aug 2018



India's rapid urbanisation has been proceeding apace for decades, but policy solutions have been shot in the dark. For the thousands who come to the cities every day, cheap housing in slums is often the springboard to better lives. However, studies show that these migrants often get stuck in a vicious cycle of debt and socio-economic stagnation.

First, India must get its numbers right as there are no concrete figures on these temporary and semi-permanent settlements. Slums have a fluid definition and legal pedantry leads to exclusion of people. The 2011 Census estimated 65 million people in slums, a marked shortfall from the UN-HABITAT's 2014 estimation of 104 million.

Current slum policies primarily focus on housing, relocation or in-situ development of multi-storey complexes, which free up swathes of prime real estate. But in doing so, they miss out on the brewing socio-economic distress in slums. This was revealed in two projects conducted in Bengaluru and which could apply to other Indian cities too.

A long-term, multi-institutional survey by researchers from the Netherlands, the U.S. and a local NGO, Fields of View, reveals that over 70% of families in slums live in debt. The difference between their monthly earnings and expenses is less than ₹1,000 leaving them vulnerable in case of educational, vocational, social or health emergencies. Moreover, with no access to formal financial systems, any borrowing comes from private money lenders at high interest rates. For many, even water and electricity are disproportionately more expensive as they are forced to rely on the grey market rather than on formal, subsidised channels.

The cumulative effect is that residents end up staying in the same slums for an average of 21 years, according to a seven-year exploratory study helmed by Duke University, U.S. Seven out of 10 households have stayed in slums for at least four generations. These families earned only marginally more than "newer" migrants. When families did move out of their slums, it was towards "cheaper," worse-off slums. This is in contrast to the rapid upward mobility among other urban sections. Disturbingly, both studies show that there is little upliftment despite better education levels. This is perhaps due to the rapidly changing profile of entry level jobs. Undergraduate or technical certificates can only provide low-paying jobs. Much like their parents, the youth earn less than their more-educated peers who don't live in slums.

A case can be made for a nuanced slum policy, rather than a one-size-fits-all approach. In many established slums, political patronage has produced concrete houses, title deeds, piped water and regularised electricity. Here, economic opportunities and employment are key. On the other end, slums resembling tented refugee camps need housing and basic amenities. Until these nuances are considered, ambitious but slow-to-implement housing schemes will do little for the welfare of slum dwellers.

The writer is a Principal Correspondent at The Hindu's Bengaluru bureau

1. The Hindu
13 Aug 18
2. The Hindu
13 Aug 18

“Poverty changes the personality of a man.”

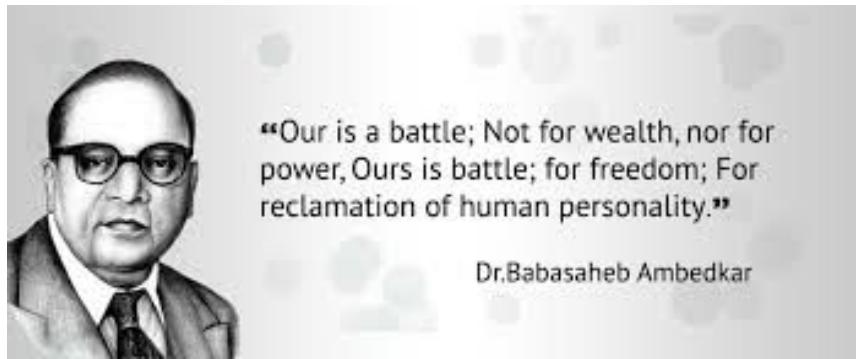
-Thiruvalluvar

“ You are not ugly, you are just poor. ”

- Anonymous

Human or Humanity in sithole ?

Manual Scavenging Face of Poverty



Other manifestation of poverty

1. Casteism
2. Terrorism
3. Corruption
4. Communalism
5. Naxalism

Freedom from Poverty

FREEDOM 1: POVERTY FREE INDIA (1/4)

Inclusive Growth

Antyodaya

Rapid Economic Development

Globally leading firms
Huge push on R&D
Innovation
3rd largest start-up ecosystem

Reach Top 50 on EoDB Rankings

Agricultural Transformation

Double Farmers' income by 2022

De-risk farmers

POVERTY FREE INDIA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (2/4)

Health and Nutrition

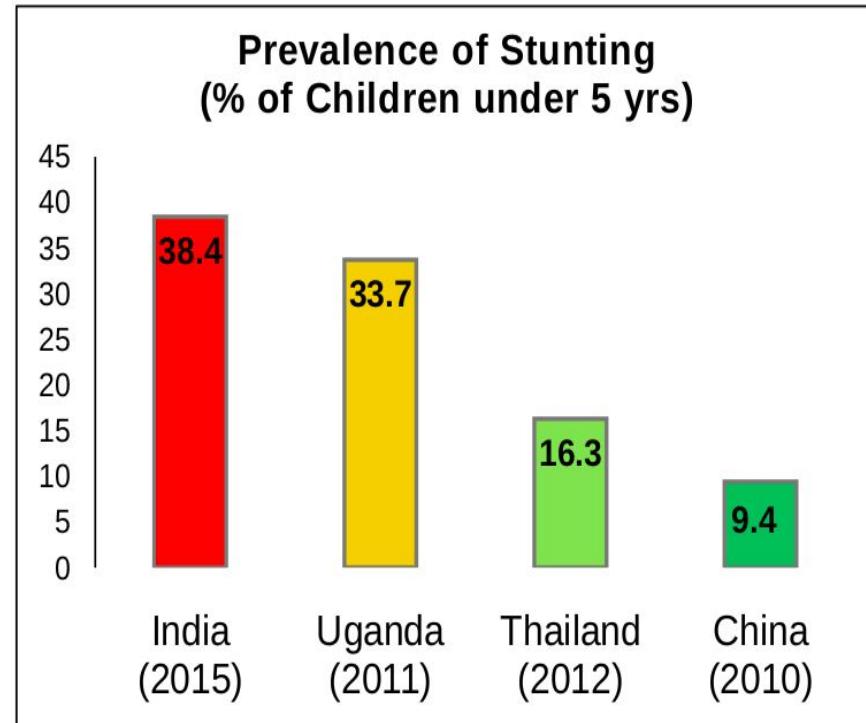
- 1/3rd children under-5 stunted & underweight; 50 % young women anemic
- **Achieve Kuposhan Mukt Bharat by 2022**
- *Swasth Bharat*: focus on wellness

Education and Skill Development

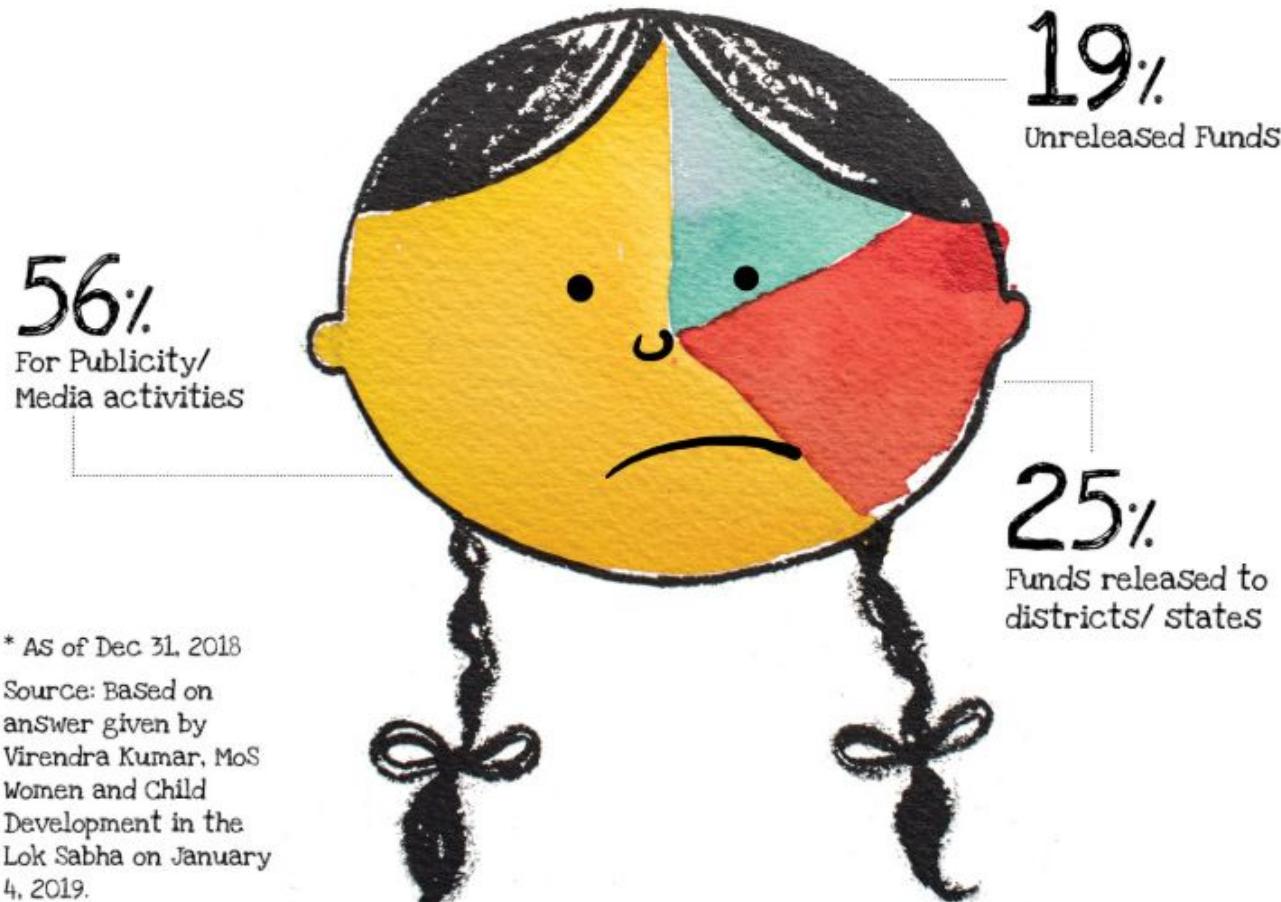
- *Padhe India Badhe India*
- Participation in PISA from 2021
- 20 World Class higher education institutions by 2022

Gender Equity

- *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*
- Catalyzing mindset change in society



Fund utilisation of the Scheme 2014-2019*



10 AUGUST 2018

No child left behind

To get good nutrition to all Indians, we need delivery models that are collaborative across domains



VINITA BALI

The urgency to address poor nutrition in India, especially among children, adolescent girls and women is compelling, and re-confirmed in virtually every survey – from NFHS-4 in 2015-16 (the latest available information), to the Global Nutrition Report 2016 and the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2017, which ranks India at 100 out of 119 countries, with a low overall score of 31.4. Among children less than 5 years, wasting (low weight for height), continues to be 21% in the 2017 index – it was 20% in 1992. There has been a reduction in stunting (height for age) – from 61.6% in 1992 to 38.4% in 2017, reported in the GHI 2017. Mortality among children less than 5 years old has declined to around 5% from 11% during the same period, according to both the GHI and the NFHS. However, 25% of India's children less than 5 years old are still malnourished.

Add to this the fact that 19.07 million people in India sleep hungry every night, and over half of adolescent girls and women are anaemic, and the conclusion is obvious – despite a 7% compound annual growth rate over the last decade and the various programmes to improve nutrition, levels of under-nutrition are unacceptably high.

No time to waste

This grim reality has rightly led to a renewed emphasis to address the various forms of poor nutrition – stunted, wasted, anaemic and underweight children; anaemic girls and women, especially in the 15-49 age group. The recently announced flagship programme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development will be anchored through the National Nutri-

tion Mission (NNM), or Poshan Abhiyan, with its own specific budget of ₹9,046 crore and a proposed World Bank loan of \$200 million, to ensure convergence among the various programmes of the government. Additionally, NITI Aayog has worked on a National Nutrition Strategy (NNS), isolated the 100 most backward districts for stunting and prioritised those for interventions.

A cynical view would be that we have seen such declarations before – after all, the special attention to nutrition was highlighted in 2008 when the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges was constituted. A detailed report, "Addressing India's Nutrition Challenges", was submitted in 2010 by the Planning Commission, the convergence of an extensive and multi-sector consultation. But nothing changed significantly.

The optimistic view says that exploring new models to address the structural and systemic issues on a priority basis, learning from what has worked or not, and a single-minded focus on implementation will be critical to delivering better nutritional outcomes and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, for which India is a signatory. Additionally, initiatives like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, where implemented, will contribute positively to nutrition outcomes, and well-structured public-private partnerships could be the catalyst.

Seen in this context, the overhaul of capacity and capability in three existing programmes, designed to reach populations most at risk, should be the first priority – namely, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), with its network of 1.4 million Anganwadi Centres, reaching almost 100 million beneficiaries who include pregnant and nursing mothers and children up to 6 years; mid-day meals (MDM) that reach almost 120 million children in schools; and the Public Distribution System (PDS) that reaches over 800 million people under the National Food Security Act.

Success in this domain will be



MALA CHOWDHURY

The National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) has set very ambitious targets for 2022 and the Poshan Abhiyan has also specified three-year targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition and low birth weight by 2% each year, and to reduce anaemia by 3% each year. For purposeful action, it is imperative to have common goals and metrics for improving nutrition, which can then be disaggregated by year, State, district, etc., into a nutrition dashboard, with metrics that are clear and measurable and a real-time tracking mechanism, much like we track economic data. It is interesting to note that the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB), established in 1972, was dissolved in 2015.

Both the NNS and the NNM have recognised the criticality of working collaboratively across Ministries; yet both are silent on the constructive role that the private sector, development agencies and civil society can and must play in realising these ambitious goals. Altering the fundamentals of poor nutrition requires multiple and sustained interventions over a period of time – increased availability and accessibility of nutritious food, potable water, hygiene and sanitation, primary health care, etc. The approach, commitment and resources therefore have to be inter-generational, multi-sector, multi-dimensional and multi-year. To simplify a complex issue, the challenge for India is to simultaneously address inadequate and poor diets, inadequate hygiene and sanitation and better management of disease and infections.

Success in this domain will be

driven by coordinated action on multiple fronts, but there are at least three urgent priorities.

Three priorities

One, to adequately re-engineer the ICDS, MDM and PDS for greater effectiveness. This is an ideal initiative for public-private partnerships as the strength in good private sector companies is in creating and designing frameworks, structures, processes and metrics for action, implementation and tracking. For example, involving the best nutritionists to work with local communities on calorie and nutrition dense supplementary foods, using easily available local ingredients that are within the ICDS and MDM budget guidelines, and produced by self-help groups, could easily be anchored by the relevant private sector and development agencies, working with State governments, and considered a corporate social responsibility initiative. The key advantages of this disaggregated supply model are that it engages local communities, generates employment and ensures minimal leakage as it works with and inside the community. This will also ensure that space and other constraints of lack of hygiene at Anganwadi Centres do not become impediments in the supply of nutritious food.

Two, to mandate and scale staple food fortification comprising edible oil, wheat, rice and dairy products, in addition to salt. There is persuasive evidence from several countries of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of large-scale staple food fortification to address "hidden hunger" or micro-nutrient deficiencies. The effectiveness of iodised salt is significantly reducing iodine deficiency is well-established in India empirically. The success of micro-nutrient fortified food is that it does not entail a change in behaviour. Considerable work will also have to be done to make fortified rice and wheat available through the PDS. This requires addressing the supply chain – to deliver – another ex-

cellent PPP initiative, that has been piloted in several States for edible oil and wheat flour and can easily be replicated. A case in point is the mandate of July and August 2017 to use fortified oil, salt and wheat flour in the ICDS and MDM by the Ministries of Women and Child Development and Human Resource Development, respectively. In the absence of coordination with industry to create an effective supply chain, this proposed intervention will be another missed opportunity.

Mandatory fortification with micro-nutrients often sparks an emotional debate, and the way to think about it is that these universally consumed staple foods become the carriers of vitamins and minerals that people need but do not get in sufficient quantity from the food they consume.

Three, multiple campaigns designed to inform, communicate and educate on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive behaviours like breast feeding, diet diversity, hand-washing, de-worming, safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. Nutrition has to be "marketed" and made interesting, engaging, simple and personally relevant – this is an expertise where the private sector can meaningfully contribute.

Awareness and delivery

Nutrition is complex, and therefore its delivery must be simplified through greater awareness and actions. The delivery models must be collaborative across domains, with clear decision rights and hard-wired processes, enabled by technology and a significant investment in strengthening people competencies. Unless economic growth improves social and human development, it cannot be sustained. Equally, economic growth itself is impeded by low levels of productivity in an undernourished and malnourished population.

Vinita Bali is a strategy adviser and independent director, and chairs the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition

The Hindu
18 Aug.
2018

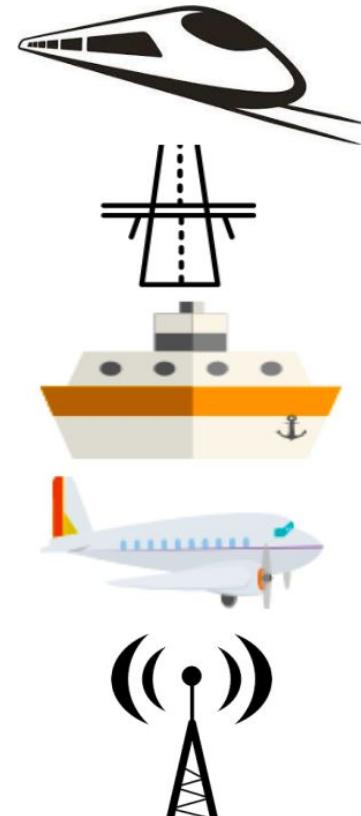
“24 govt primary schools shut in 2017-18 in Goa.”

-Times of India

21st May 2018

POVERTY FREE INDIA: INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY (3/4)

- Redevelopment of 100 railway stations; bullet train by 2022
- High-Speed Railway Quadrilateral
- Connect all villages with habitations over 500 (250 in Special Areas) with all-weather roads by 2019 under PMGSY
- *Sagarmala*, Inland Waterways, Inter-Linking of Rivers
- *UDAN* scheme for regional connectivity
- 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats with broadband under BharatNet



POVERTY FREE INDIA: GROWTH ENABLERS (4/4)

Housing

- *Housing for All by 2022*: Target of 1 crore rural houses by 2019 & 1.2 crore urban houses by 2022



Energy

- *Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana*: Around 2,800 villages remain to be electrified
- *Saubhagya* scheme for electricity connections to 4 crore households by Dec 2018



Financial Inclusion

- Jan Dhan: 30.3 crore new bank accounts;
- JAM Trinity: More than Rs. 2 lakh crore disbursed via DBT



Way forward

Centrality of Agricultural Growth

Employment-intensive Growth in Manufacturing and Services

Transition of Workforce out of Agriculture

Successful Sectors in India are not Employment Intensive

*** Swaminathan Commission Report on Agriculture partially implemented. ***

Why are Employment Intensive Sectors Lagging in India?

Clothing,

Footwear,

food processing and

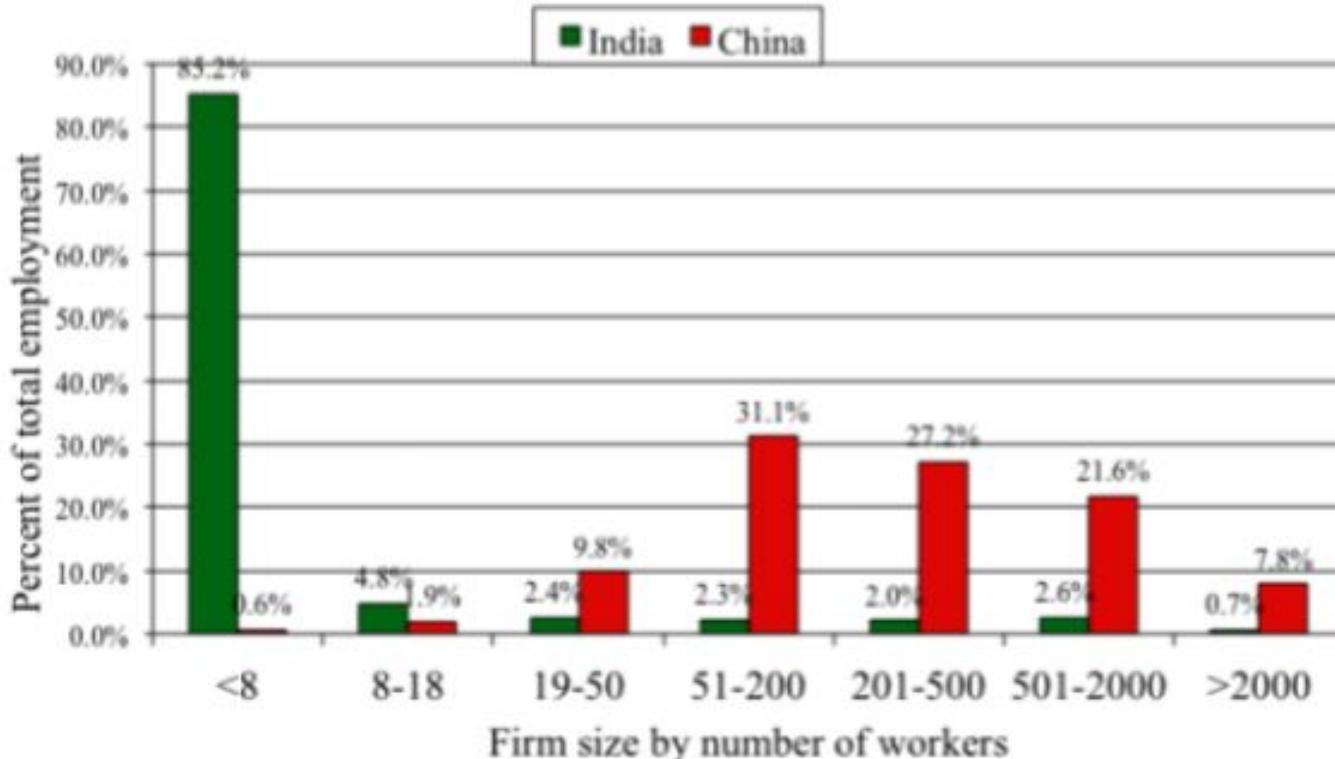
electronic industry, India lacks critical mass of large firms.

This has impaired India's ability to capture the vast export markets

Why are Employment Intensive Sectors Lagging in India?

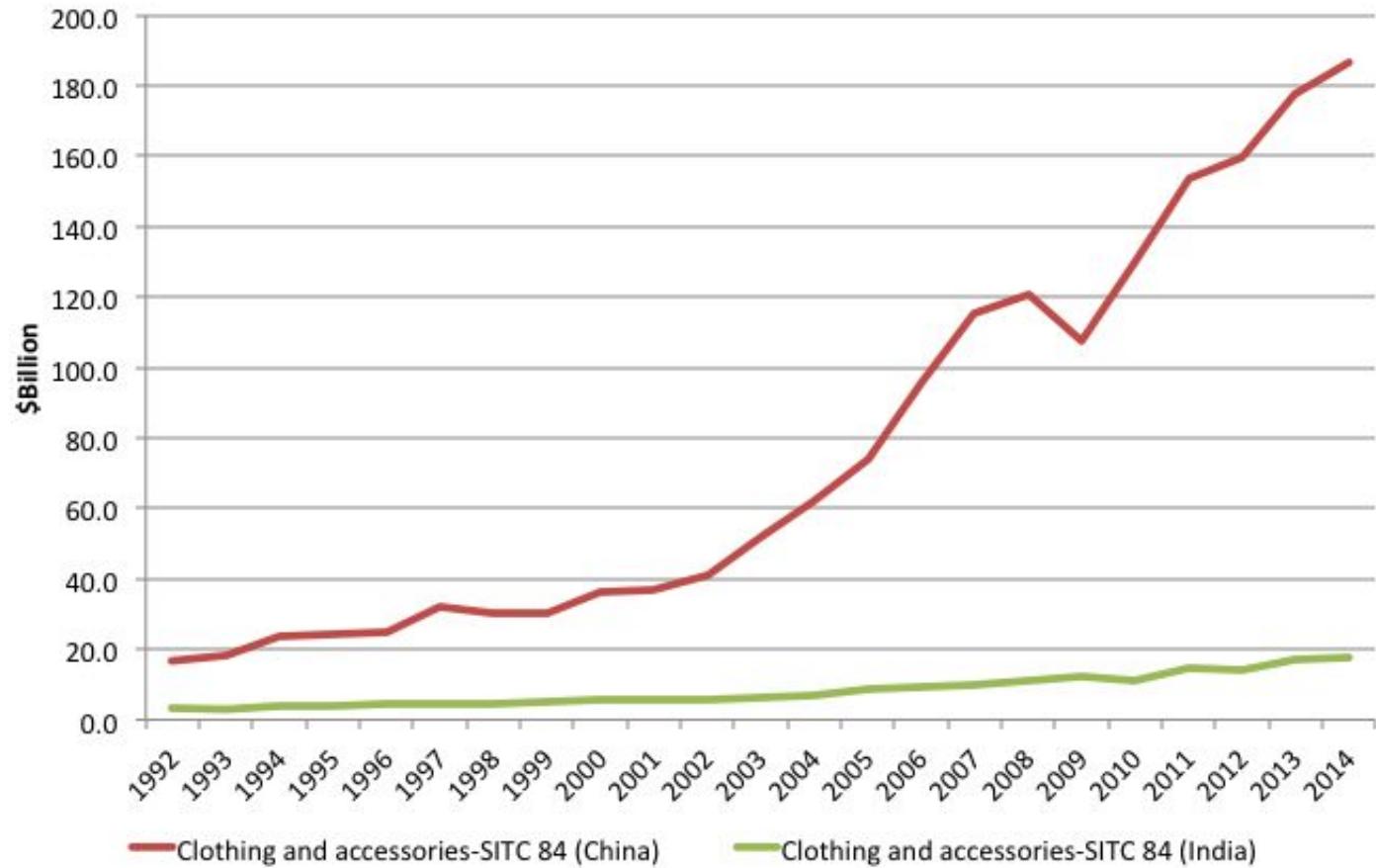
- In so far as large firms operate in the world markets, they catalyse technological change and high product quality.
- Their absence has meant low productivity of small and medium firms as well in these sectors.

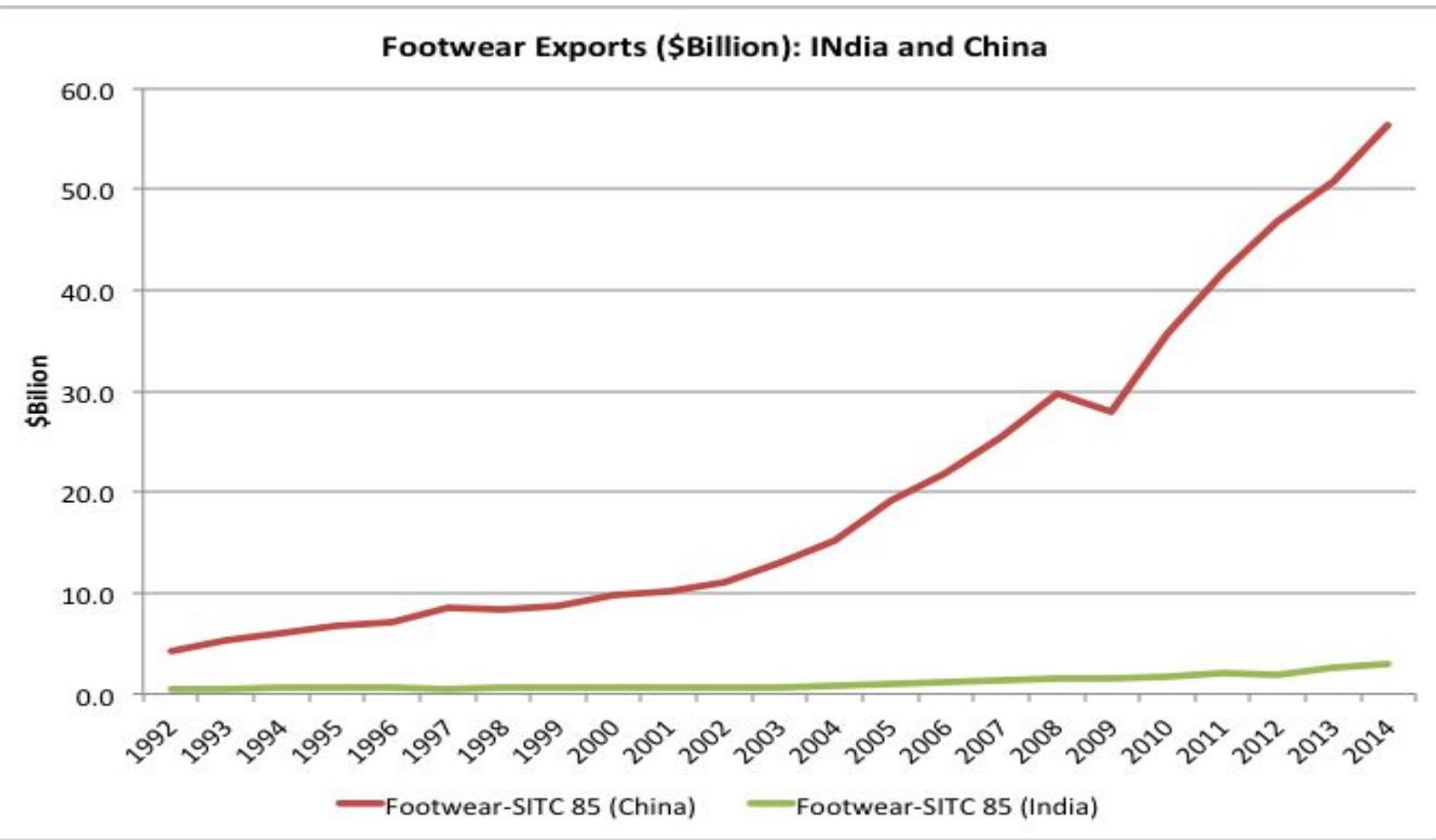
Distribution of Worker Employment by Firm Size in Apparel: India versus China (2005)



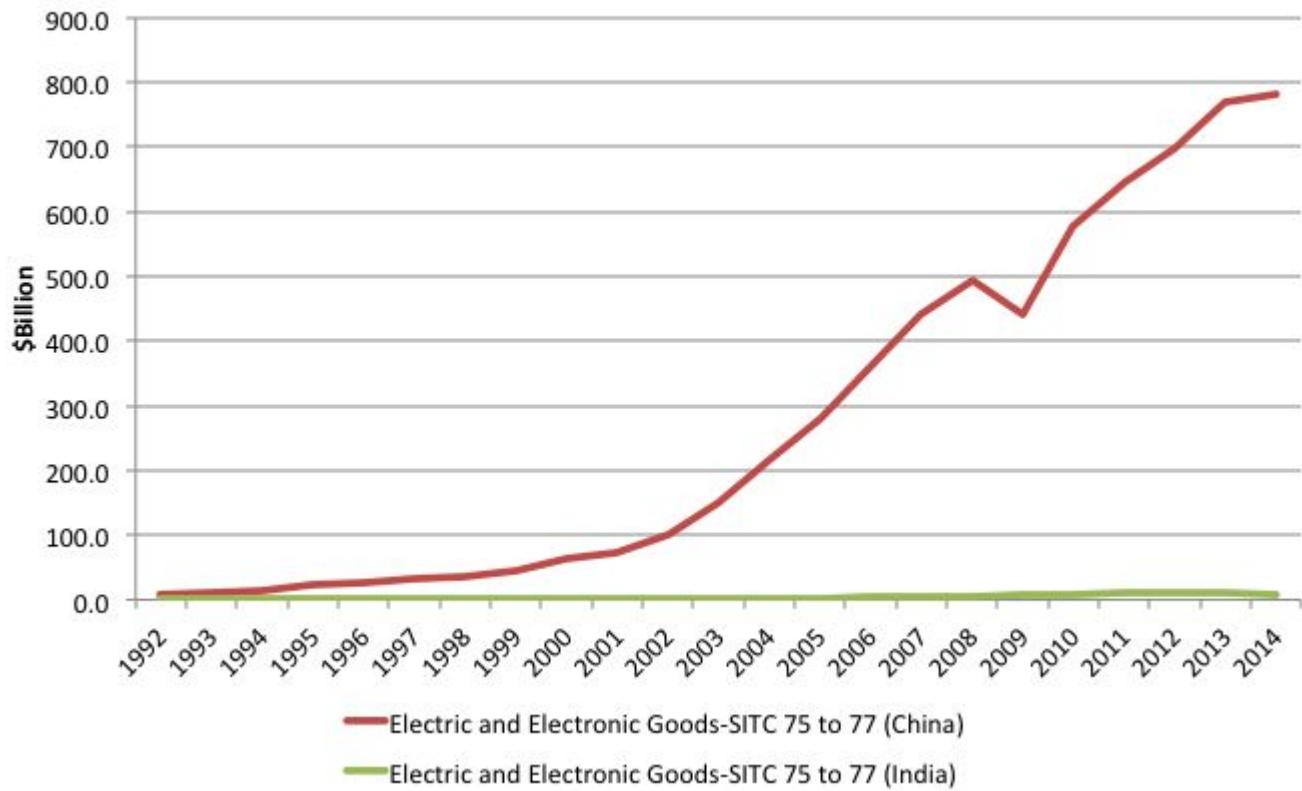
Lesson from China

Clothing Exports (\$Billion): India and China



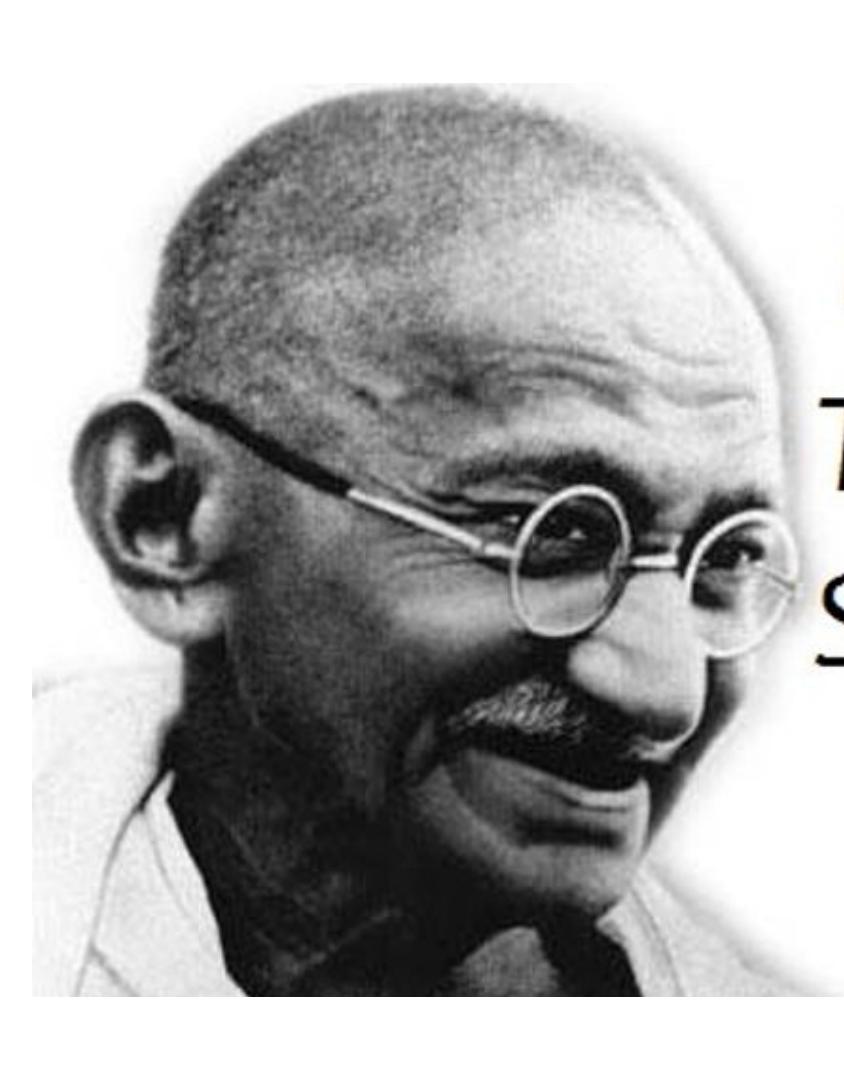


Exports of Office machines, telecommunication & recording equipment and electric machinery (\$Billion): India and China



Making social programmes more effective

1. National Food security Act 2013
2. Nutrition: Mid Day Meal
3. MGNREGA
4. **Targeting five poor families in each village
5. ** Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhar, Mobile (JAM Trinity)
 - a. Leaky Distribution System

A black and white photograph of Mahatma Gandhi's face. He is wearing his signature round spectacles and a white shawl (kurta-pajama). The lighting is soft, highlighting the contours of his face and the texture of his hair.

Be The *Change*
That You Want to
See In The World.

What can you do?

- Conscious effort to reduce food wastage.
- Consumable food can be given to NGOS like (Robin Hood Army, Feeding India and No Food Waste.)
- Gathering and disseminating information about hospital and policies providing free services to poor illiterate people.

Conclusion

Acco... to CSO

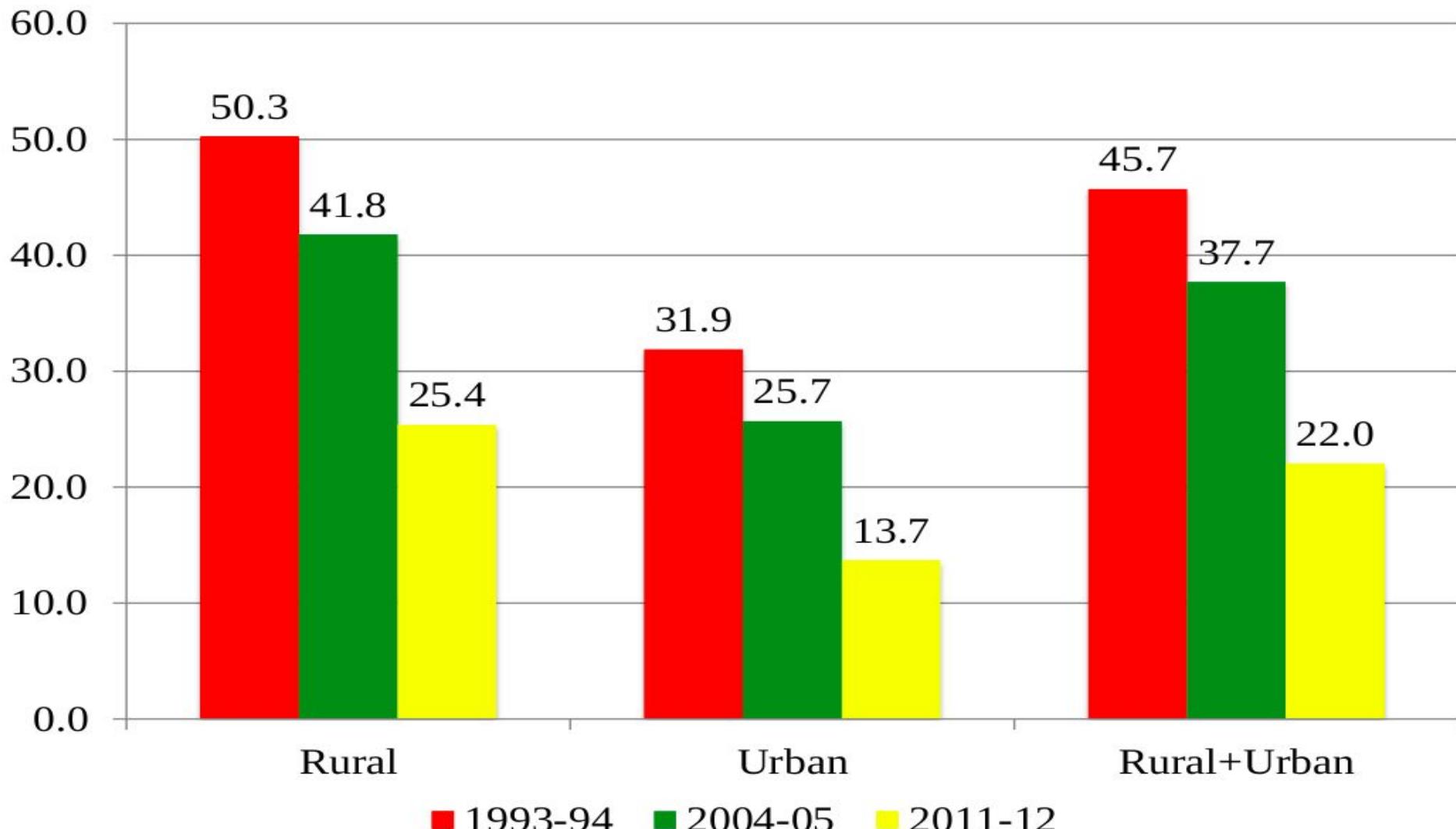
2011-12 & 2004-05 GDP growth 10.9 %

During the same period

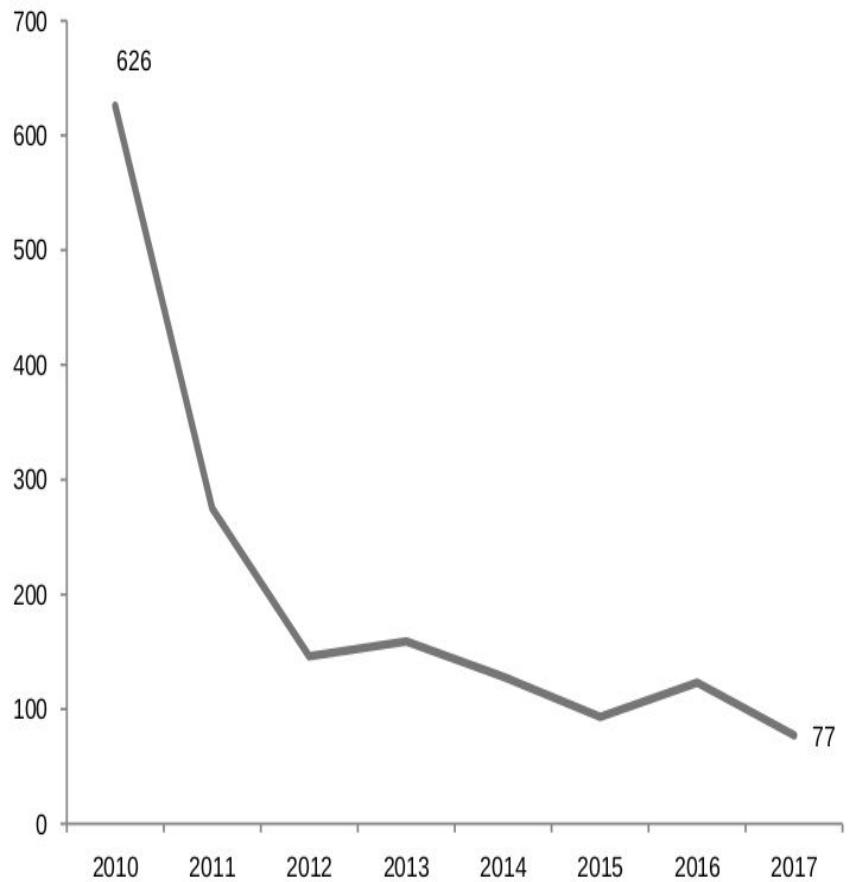
No. of BPL 270 from 407 million

Annual Average rate of poverty reduction

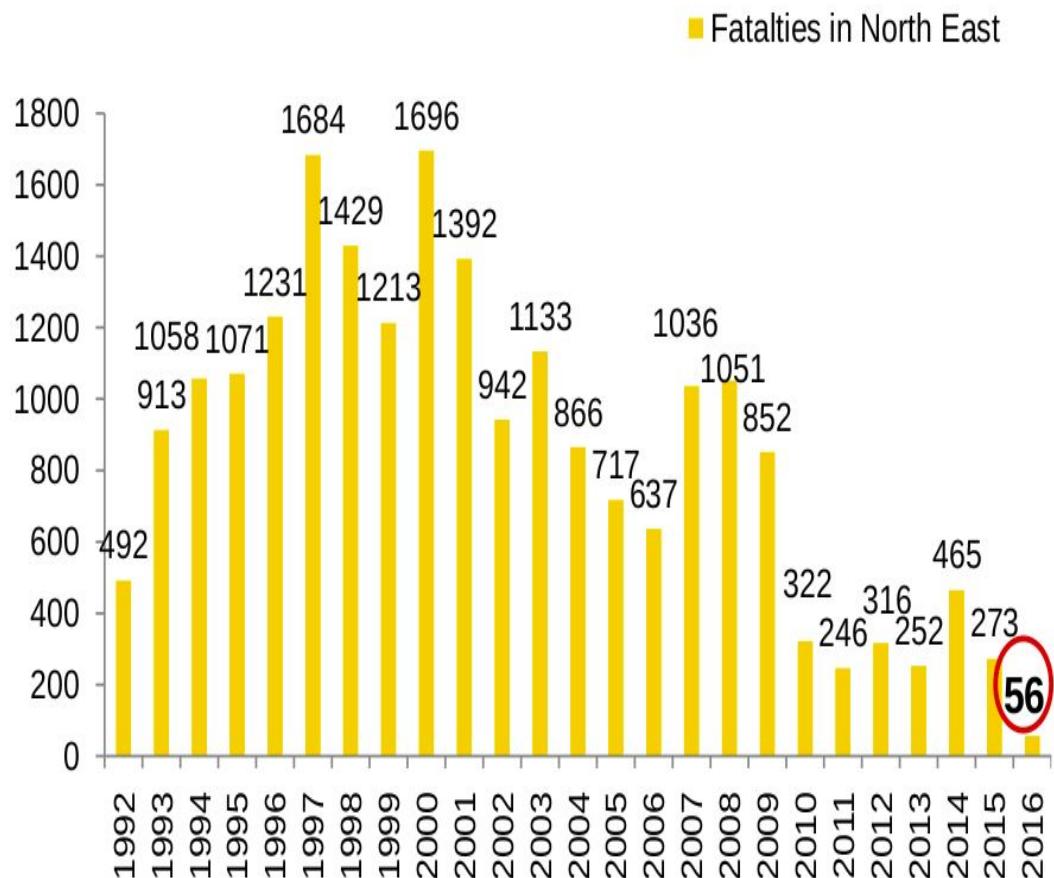
4.8 %



Civilian Fatalities from Left Wing Extremism



Terror violence in North East at a two decade low



Education : Answer to poverty



BECOME A
SUPPORTER

HINDI | MARATHI

THE
WIRE

POLITICS | ECONOMY | EXTERNAL AFFAIRS | SECURITY | LAW | SCIENCE | SOCIETY | CULTURE | OPINION | VIDEOS

EDUCATION

India's Higher Education Needs a Paradigm Shift

The state has a great and important role to play in maintaining the quality of education at both the primary and higher levels.

If education is 90 percent for the wealthy and 10 percent for the poor, and something very

different if the proportion is 70/30 or 60/40. By Amartya Sen

References

1. https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/health-of-women-and-children/measure/maternal_mortality
2. Niti Aayog website
3. <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=PopDiv&f=variableID%3A52>
4. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=132799>
5. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ny.gdp.pcap.cd>
6. International labour organisation

Thank You

Thinking beyond ideas ?

Rather than measuring poverty by income level, Sen recommends calculating how much an individual can achieve with that income, taking into account that such achievements will vary from one individual to another and from one place to another.