

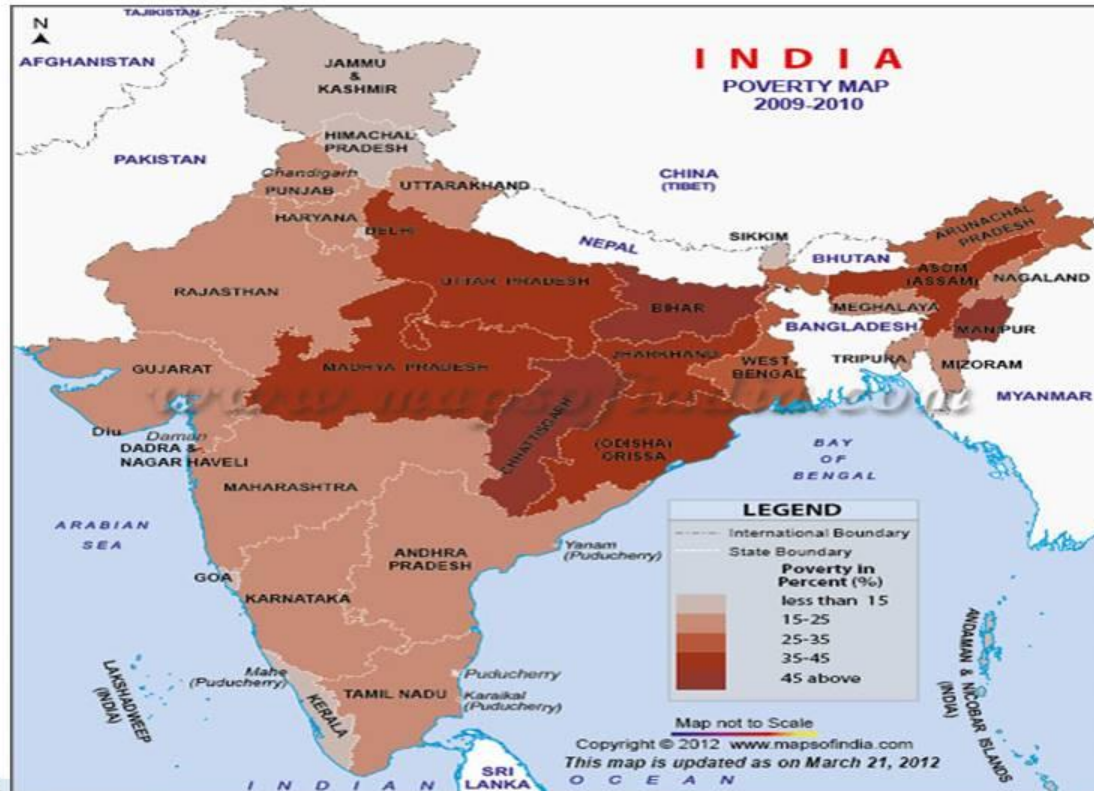


Poverty in India by

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THE ORCHID SCHOOL
BANER, PUNE.

A Statistical Approach

Poverty of poor in India



United Nations – Human Development Report



▶ India's Rank – 136/187

▶ Indian :

➤ Total Poor: 269.3 million : 21.9%

➤ Urban Poor: 52.8 million : 13.7 %

➤ Rural Poor: 216.5 million : 25.7%

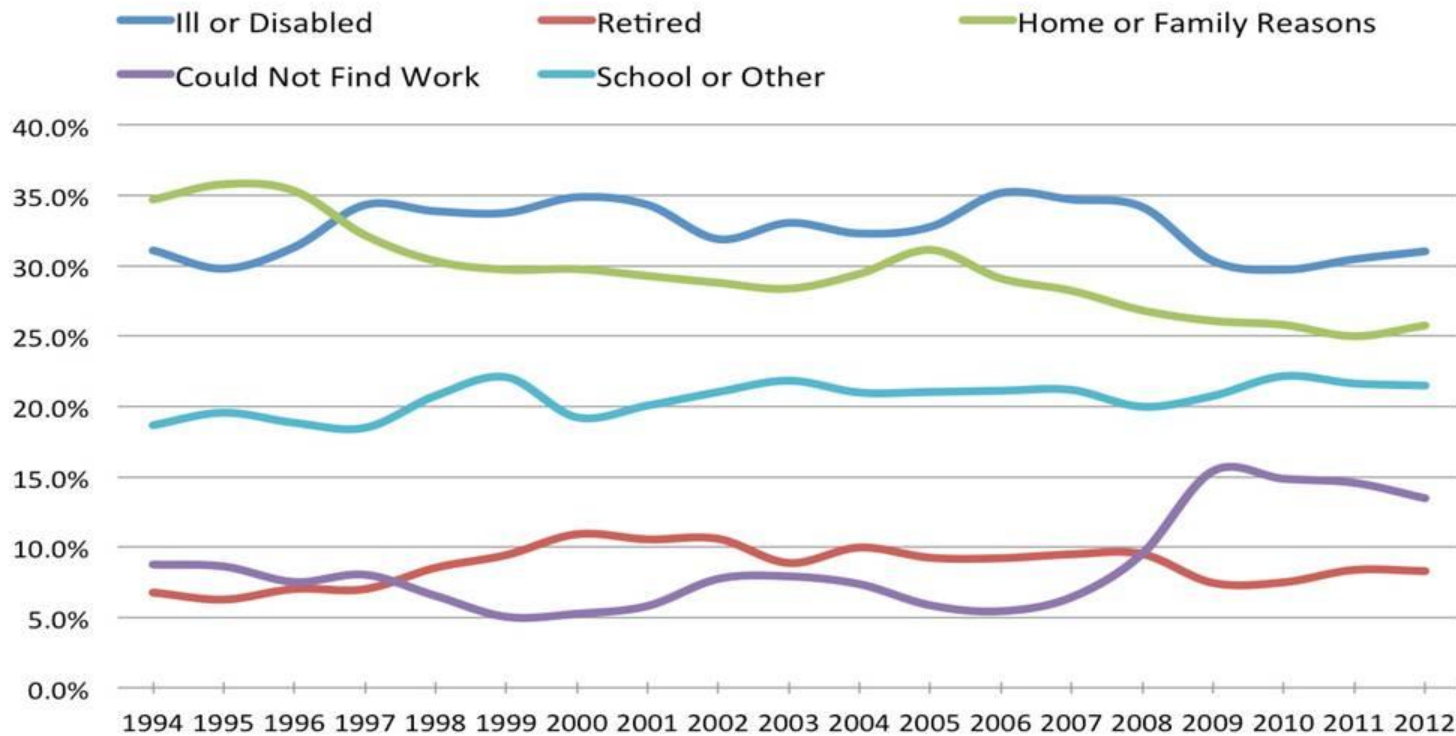


People are identified as poor if :

1. They do not receive 2 square meals per day
2. They lack shelter and basic services
3. They lack primary healthcare and education
4. They are occupationally vulnerable population
5. They belong to group of Marginalized Women



Why the Poor Don't Work



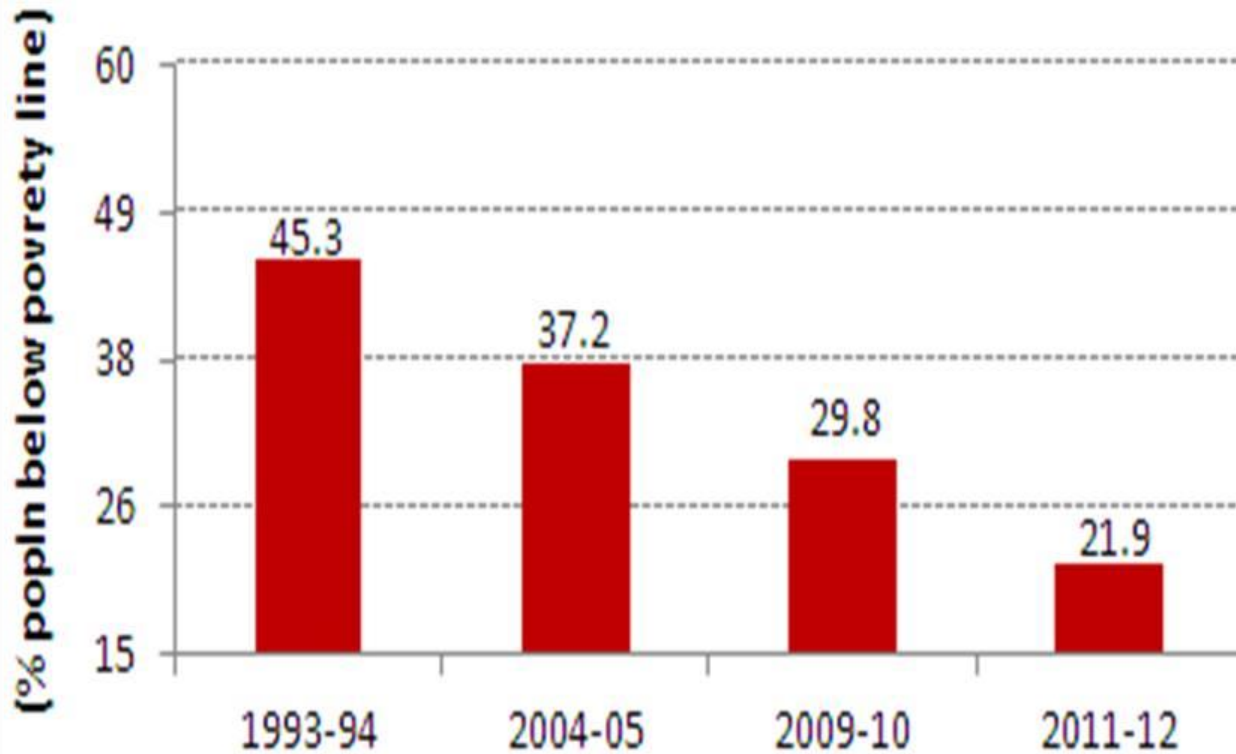


Causes of poverty

- ▶ High population– The developmental plans are unable to keep up with the rapid population growth. Level of economical development is low.
- ▶ Social Discrimination (gender, cast etc.)– Discrimination in form of caste, gender, status , religion and region is still prevalent, specially in rural India.
- ▶ Low effectiveness of Poverty alleviation schemes – Most of the schemes cover only few parts of the country. Hence , lots of overlapping of schemes occur which leads to confusion and mismanagement.



Poverty reduction in India: Reality or myth?



Efforts to alleviate Poverty



- ▶ Since 1950s, government initiated, sustained and refined various planning scheme to help the poor.
- ▶ Most important initiative has been the supply of basic commodities, particularly food at controlled prices as the poor spends about 80% of their income on food.
- ▶ Other initiatives include: Integrated Rural Developmental Programme(IRDP), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)
- ▶ The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- ▶ Food for Work programme and many more.
- ▶ Other than the Government schemes, various NGOs work for the eradication of poverty in India.

An overview of Kudumbashree Poverty Index Model: Kerala



- ▶ Kudumbashree is a multi faceted women based participatory poverty eradication Programme jointly initiated by Government of Kerala and NABARD.
- ▶ It is implemented by Community Based Organizations(CBOs)of poor women in co-operation with Local Self Government Institutions.
- ▶ Mission– Reaching out to the families through women & reaching out to the society through families.

9 Point Poverty Index

- ▶ 1. No Land /Less than 10 cents of Land
- ▶ 2. No house/Dilapidated House
- ▶ 3. No Sanitary Latrine
- ▶ 4. No access to safe drinking water within 300 meters
- ▶ 5. Women headed house hold/ Presence of a widow, divorcee/abandoned lady /unwed mother
- ▶ 6. No regularly employed person in the family
- ▶ 7. Socially Disadvantaged Groups(SC/ST)
- ▶ 8. Presence of Mentally or physically challenged person /
- ▶ Chronically ill member in the family
- ▶ 9. Families with an illiterate adult member

Key Development Initiatives in this model



- ▶ Human Resource Development
- ▶ Micro Finance Plus – Micro housing (Bhavanashree), Micro Enterprises, Bank Linkage and savings and credit
- ▶ Basic Minimum Needs
- ▶ Balasabha – Children's Neighborhood Group
- ▶ Asraya – Destitute Rehabilitation Programme
- ▶ Samagra – Rural Business Hubs

Conclusion



- ▶ Saga of Kudumbashree tells about more life than mere statistics. It has altered lives of poor women in the state, changed their perception, rebuilt their confidence, boosted their morale, rediscovered their dignity and honour, empowered them economically, socially and politically. Today 3.1 million poor women participate in the Kudumbashree movement in the state cutting across political ideologies and religious faiths.
- ▶ Thus ,poverty alleviation reaches beyond the statistical data or Government schemes. It is only possible with active participation of the people and effective collaboration of all government and non-government organisations.

Thank you!



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