Women, children and old people are poorest of the poor.

economic groups-rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.

Social groups- SC, ST households

The food requirement per person per day is 2400 calories in rural area and 2100 calories in urban area.

The World Bank uses a uniform standard for the poverty line: minimum availability of the equivalent of $1 per person per day.

For the year 2009-10, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs.673 per month for rural areas and Rs.860 per month for the urban areas.

A minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc. are determined for subsistence.

While determining the poverty line in India

Poverty ratios decreased from about 55% in 1973 to 30% in 2009-10. The number of poor remained stable around 320 million.

Poverty defined by the World Bank as living on less than $1.25 per day-has fallen from 43% in 1990 to 22% in 2008.

In China poverty- 85% in 1981 to 14% in 2008.

In Latin America poverty-11% in 1981 to 6.4% in 2008.

In Sub-Saharan Africa poverty- 51% in 1981 to 47% in 2008.

The Millennium Development Goals of the UN calls for reducing the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day to half the 1990 level by 2015.

REGP-1995

PMRY-1993

AAY

Anti-poverty measures

Orissa-47% and Bihar-43% are the two poorest states.

On the other hand, poverty is still a serious problem in Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and U.P.

Recent estimates show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average.

Promotion of economic growth

SGSY-1999

PMGY-2000

NFWP-2004

NREGA-2005

British rule

Social factors

Chronic unemployment

India’s economic policy

Lack of proper industrialization

Rural economy

Global poverty trends

A general scarcity of basic necessities of life like food, shelter, clothing, etc.

Causes of poverty

It is the measure of the probability of certain groups of people becoming poor or remaining poor in future.

It is determined by the availability of options of employment, education and healthcare, etc.

It is also determined by the ability of people to handle bad times and natural disasters.

Vulnerability

A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given “minimum level” necessary to fulfill basic needs.

Poor people are more vulnerable to poverty.

Sanitation

Social exclusion

This concept states that poor people have to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people excluding from neighborhoods of people who are better off.

It can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty.

It refers to the measure of poverty, keeping in view the per capita intake of calories and minimum level of consumption. Per capita income = national income/ population.

Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition

Lack of access to safe drinking water

Lack of job opportunities

Lack of access to healthcare

Illiteracy level

Inter-state disparities

Vulnerable groups

Poverty estimates.

Poverty line

What is poverty?

Observation of poverty

|  |
| --- |
| Landlessness |
| Unemployment |
| Size of families |
| Illiteracy |
| Child labour |
| Helplessness |
| Poor health/ malnutrition. |

Analysis of poverty.

Social indicators

***Poverty as a challenge.***

Use different types of indicators to understand poverty. Usually they relate to the levels of income and consumption.

Social scientists

Dimensions of poverty.

Absolute poverty.

Relative poverty.

Under this, the economic conditions of different regions or countries are compared. The capita income and national income are the two indicators of relative poverty.

Ex: working of caste system.