STUDENT NAME:

STUDENT ID:

TOPIC: Poverty in India

DATE:

Contents

Abstract

Poverty is a major problem that is observed in India. There are several factors that affect the country and the economic condition of the country. It is not merely because of lack of income but there are certain factors such as economic, social and cultural factors that arises poverty. The level and poverty rate has since increased in India and there is a remarkable issue to this problem. Each individual has a right to live standard living lifestyle with adequate income and healthcare services. With the reports that are analyzed from The Human Development Indicator, the analysis state that India has been listed in poverty ranking while considering the three aspects ad categories that state multidimensional poverty. According to the multidimensional poverty, health, living standards and education are the key indicators. A decent standard of living is what the people expect from the government which is focused in methodology section while focusing on secondary data. It indulges in inequality and religious discrimination that is observed in the country. There are reflections where the Global Hunger Index even shows that the poor people population has increased in India but effective measures will be taken by the government.

Introduction

The main purpose of the report is to find out the poverty rate in india and the measures to reduce poverty. The issue of poverty has led to a severe problem as there is increase in population every year and the employment rate is reduced. The government of India is linking towards sustainable approach that would focus on solutions to the basic problem of poverty that people face in India (Alkire, 2011). Poverty in India has been the recent topic that has changed the internal problem of the country while the reports are presented in the research.

Method

The two source of data collection are primary data collection and secondary data collection. For this research, secondary data collection method is used that contains research from articles, books and reviews. Due to overpopulation and economic factors, poverty is the main problem that has been the highest reach for the government and organizations.

Case study

Historical background

Poverty in India is the widespread issue that has been calculated from the economic factors and the historic background. Poverty was observed to create a huge discrepancy among people in India while currently it has been controlled by the government in last four years (Bavadam, 2010). Poverty has indeed the roots from the India's history. It all began when the poor in India were suffering from poverty by the British rule. The 19th century has effects on the poverty line of India. There is a subsistence that is based on the poverty line which increased the price of products and services (Subramanian & Jayaraj, 2016). The price of necessary goods such as dhal, rice, vegetables and ghee were high in price and the poor could not buy the products due to the poverty line that British had build (Radhakrishna, 2015). From the Ministry of Rural Development, the BPL survey focuses that India had been below the poverty line in rural areas in 1990. The census results focus that the target was to focus on various programs that deliver effective service to people (Singh, 2015). The scenario has changed from British rule to the democratic country which classifies several group of people from middle class to upper class family groups (Reddy, 2013). The approach was criticized with the effective guidelines that government clarified with the rural findings.

Current state of the problem

India then became independent and the poverty line was reduced with the increase in employment and standard of living of people. Still the poverty rate has made an influence on the solutions to be covered for increase in the population and steps to be taken for effective education and health care services provided to the people. Due to traditional practices and ethics, the change in the population has been observed. Each year the population increases and so does it impacts the rate of poverty. Due to increase in population, the employment rate decreases and thereby the problem arises for the people. The essential sectors such as agriculture being the most effective and known sector needs to be analyzed and changed in a way that farmers get their rights and continue to produce agricultural goods in an effective way (Srinivasan, 2013).

Future consequences

The use of technology and effective steps for farming would help to focus on agriculture sector. The increase in export and decrease in import of goods is the best way for controlling the poverty

in India. Improvement in medical facilities would reduce the rate of disease and thereby the country would be economically strong (Muralidharan, 2013). There are several changes that government has focused to control the population and to increase digitalization in the country. With economic development, the country focuses on increased and continuous development. Sustainability and growth are the major elements that government is focusing towards change and decrease in poverty rate is observed with continuous improvement in important sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing textiles and technological change.

Conclusion

Poverty is a severe problem but government has controlled it over time and recently India is below the poverty line and has reached a lower rank in the history (Sundaram, 2011). Still the government measures are taken to introduce new techniques such as control of population by focusing on programs that set to control the birth rate and spread awareness among individuals to deliver effective service.

Recommendations

There are several recommendations for decreasing the poverty in india which the government needs to effective check over the period of time. The issues of poverty is to be spread in the country in order to focus on development purpose. Complete digitalization would involve the latest technological advantage that the country should accept while exchanging the word and signing agreements with international affairs. There is control over child marriages in India but still in some villages and rural areas, the concept prevails which should be strictly focused to ban child marriages. For smaller families government should take effective steps to control the level of population and increase and awareness about developing the country with several measures.

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