

Poverty in India: A Sociological Study

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INTRODUCTION

The poverty that is blessed is **one by which a person realizes it is mercy that saves** — both the mercy he receives and the mercy he bestows, not riches. The poverty that is blessed means one is detached from what one may have given to the poor and to those in greater need causes no qualms or discomfiture. Rather than taking a risk on volatile get-rich-quick schemes, Samay said the wealthy take a slow-and-steady approach to investing, and they focus on diversification. She recommended investing across several asset classes to gradually build wealth. Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. However, poverty is more, much more than just not having enough money. The World Bank Organization describes poverty in this way: “Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter.

The Columbia team estimated that poverty in 2021 rose to a high of 14.3% in February and declined to 9.3% — its lowest level of the year — in March, when families received economic impact payments, as well as income tax and child tax credits. Income Of 84 % Indian Households Fell In 2021, 4.6 Crore Became Extremely Poor, Finds Study. The income inequality among the Indian

population is one of the worst in the world, with the top 10% holding 77% of the total national wealth. poverty rate in India 2022, It says **25.01 per cent** of India's population suffers from multidimensional poverty. below poverty line in India 2021 According to this committee, a person who is spending Rs. 33 a day in urban areas and only Rs. 27 a day in rural areas live below the poverty line. **Poorest state in India 2021:** New Delhi, Nov 26: Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have emerged as the poorest states in India, according to NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). As per the MPI, 51.91 per cent population of Bihar is poor, thereby becoming the poorest country in the country. Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. However, poverty is more, much more than just not having enough money. The World Bank Organization describes poverty in this way: “Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter.

There are multiple types of poverty.

- Situational poverty.
- Generational poverty.
- Absolute poverty.
- Relative poverty.
- Urban poverty.
- Rural poverty.

Top Causes of Global Poverty

- Inequality and marginalization.
- Conflict.
- Hunger, malnutrition, and stunting.
- Poor healthcare systems — especially for mothers and children
- Little or no access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- Climate change.
- Lack of education.
- Poor public works and infrastructure.

Characteristics of poverty

Meanwhile, the characteristics of poverty are: (1) most of them are living in rural areas; (2) their family size are bigger than the average; (3) their main source of income is agricultural sector; (4) lack of resources; (5) low quality of human resource; (6) low income; (7) most of income is used for basic needs-

However, the main causes of poverty are stated below:

- Rapidly Rising Population
- Low Productivity in Agriculture
- Under Utilized Resources: ...
- Low Rate of Economic Development
- Price Rise
- Unemployment

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- Shortage of Capital and Able Entrepreneurship
- Social Factors

Poverty is caused by a number of issues, primary among them unemployment or low-wage employment — not laziness or lack of personal responsibility. Far from it. Those exist, but it's safe to say the "working poor" work long hours often at two or more jobs for subsistence-level compensation. Rural poverty often stems from limited access to markets, education, quality infrastructure, employment opportunities, health, and financial products. Urban poverty is often marred by weak or hazardous living conditions related to sanitation, employment, and personal security.

Discuss the main reasons for poverty in India

- Increase rate of rising population
- Less productivity in agriculture:
- Less utilization of resources
- A short rate of economic development
- Increasing price rise
- Unemployment
- Shortage of capital and able entrepreneurship: ...
- Social factors

India a third world country-

"Third World" lost its political root and came to refer to economically poor and non-industrialized countries, as well as newly industrialized countries.

...

Third World Countries 2022.

Country	Human Development Index	2022 Population
Micronesia	0.627	117,489
India	0.64	1,406,631,776
Namibia	0.647	2,633,874
Tajikistan	0.65	9,957,464

According to World Bank, the countries with the highest poverty rates in the world are:

- South Sudan - 83.20%
- Equatorial Guinea - 76.80%
- Madagascar - 71.70%
- Guinea-Bissau - 67.30%
- Eritrea - 69.00%
- Sao Tome and Principe - 67.60%
- Burundi - 65.80%
- Democratic Republic of the Congo - 63.90%

Faces of poverty

Lack of income and assets to attain basic necessities— food, shelter, clothing, and acceptable levels of health and education. Sense of hopelessness and powerlessness in the institutions of state and society. Vulnerability to adverse shocks, linked to an inability to cope with them. The poor are physically

weak as Poverty and Health are co-related. Hence when a person or a family suffers from acute poverty then that person or family won't have the necessary resources to keep a check on their health. Absolute Poverty is used to describe a condition where an individual does not have the financial means to obtain commodities to sustain life. Relative Poverty refers to the standard of living compared to economic standards of living within the same surroundings. This economic definition of poverty encompasses a standard of living filled with deprivation, malnutrition, poor sanitation, lack of access to safe drinking water, education, health care and other social services, and no survival safety net.

Tips for Breaking the Cycle of Poverty

- 1 - Educate Yourself. This one comes first because it's the most important.
- 2 - Change Your Mindset Towards Money.
- 3 - Leverage Community Resources.
- 4 - Avoid Predatory Payday Lending.
- 5 - Ask someone you Trust.
- 6 - Focus on your Credit.
- 7 - Don't be Afraid to Walk Away.

Conclusion:

Those who say that poverty is a choice, especially those who were once poor, are lucky to have had access to various opportunities that allowed them to move further up the social ladder. But it is not a choice's, it is a product of the conditions formed and perpetuated by society. Here are two broad views as to why people stay poor. One emphasizes differences in fundamentals, such as ability, talent, or motivation. The poverty traps view emphasizes differences in opportunities that stem from access to wealth.

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