

Poverty In Dysfunctional Times. Our Punitive Impulses Are An Expression Of Deep Institutional Failure? Poverty Issues, Courses, Tracking And Suggesting The Way Forward

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Abstract: The Poverty challenges in India remains broad and sometimes contradictory. Even though there is an emerging middle class many people who have escaped poverty are not yet economically secure, living precariously close to poverty line. India completes 25 years of the beginning of economic reforms this july. This is probably the deepest live the bank has made on poverty Issues in India for many years- tracking poverty, indenting its causes, and suggesting tracking poverty in India. A study by The World Bank

I. SUMMARY

India is home to 26% of the global extreme poor. This means that the world's ability to end extreme poverty by 2030- an objective originally adopted by the world bank and how a key element of the sustainable development goals things on India's ability to make strong and sustained inroads in reducing poverty following decades of lackluster performance growth accelerated in the 1980s and picked up stream after economic reforms began in earnest in the early 1990s After 1991 per capita-income grew nearly two –and a-half times in India, The country is also home to the largest number of people who have escaped poverty in recent years, based on a poverty line set at \$ 1.90 per person per day. Indeed in contrast to the 1990s the rate of decline in extreme poverty in India has not only outpaced the developing world as a whole, but also the middle-and lower middle-income countries as a group.

Also, when we compare India to other countries there is marked room for improvement. For example, even though India has grown rapidly. Its growth has been less effective at reducing poverty than in some of India's middle-income peers such as china, Vietnam, Brazil and Turkey. India's performance on key non-monetary indicators of wellbasing such as child nutrition and improved sanitation facilities lacks behind countries at similar stages of development. And

estimates that look at the country as a whole can often mask very large differences in the standards of living among states.

What lessons do the past two decades offer for what it will take for the country to sustain progress and bring about deeper changes? Some of our recent research highlights five key requirements for sustainable poverty reduction and shared prosperity in India going forward:

- ✓ Improving human development outcomes for the poor.
- ✓ Creating more and better jobs.
- ✓ Creating more good locations.
- ✓ Accelerating rural poverty reduction and.
- ✓ Focusing on women and scheduled Tribes.

The recent past shows that some problems, such as under nutrition and some problems are endemic and not confined to the poor, and have not improved with Economic growth and prosperity. Infact, India is not predominantly agricultural, and shares many of the economic conditions of smaller urban areas, capitalizing on growing connectivity between rural and urban areas, and between the agriculture, Industry and services sectors has been effective in the past two decades and holds promise for the future.

II. CONCLUSIONS

India is uniquely placed to drive global poverty reduction. It is home to the largest number of poor people in the world, as well as the largest number of people who have been recently escaped poverty. Despite an emerging middle class, many of India's people are still vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Over the next few weeks, this series will look back and analyse publicly available data to better understand what has driven poverty reduction from the mid-1990s until 2012, and the potential pathways that can lead to a more prosperous India since it is not feasible to elaborate on all the myriad pathways out of poverty available to India we will focus on a few key themes that the diagnostics show to be at particular

relevance to the ongoing discussions on how poverty can be eliminated from India, These findings from an e-symposium that brings together recent research by The World BANK on poverty in India .

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