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CAUSES OF POVERTY AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract

This paper offers a comprehensive analysis of causes of poverty and its management in India. The poverty is one of the biggest issue in the world. Poverty in India is widespread, and varieties of methods have been proposed to measure it. One cause is a high population growth rate, although demographers generally agree that this is a symptom rather than cause of poverty.

The World Bank's Global Monitoring Report for 2014-15 on the Millennium Development Goals says India has been the biggest contributor to poverty reduction between 2008 and 2011, with around 140 million or so lifted out of absolute poverty.

Keywords: Unemployment, Population, Illiteracy, Corruption.

INTRODUCTION

This paper provides comprehensive up-to-date estimates of major causes of poverty and the most effective ways to manage it. Poverty is nothing but a state of being extremely poor, i.e., refers to the lack of basic needs such as food, cloths, shelter, etc.

Poverty in India is an important issue in India. In 2011, less than 22% of Indians lived under the global poverty line, nearly a 10% reduction from 29.8% just two years prior in 2009. Since 1991, rapid economic growth has led to sharp reduction in extreme poverty in India.

Poverty gives rise to various effects like malnutrition, health, education, economy, society, suicides, divorce, unhealthy environment, etc.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

- To study the major causes of poverty in India.
- To study the effective ways to manage poverty in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The information has been collected through secondary data, i.e., various websites, research articles, research papers, etc.

MAJOR CAUSES OF POVERTY

1. Unemployment and Underemployment

Due to continuous rise in population, there is a chronic unemployment and underemployment in India. The educated one also are unemployed. Poverty is the reflection of unemployment. Urban unemployment is greater than rural unemployment.