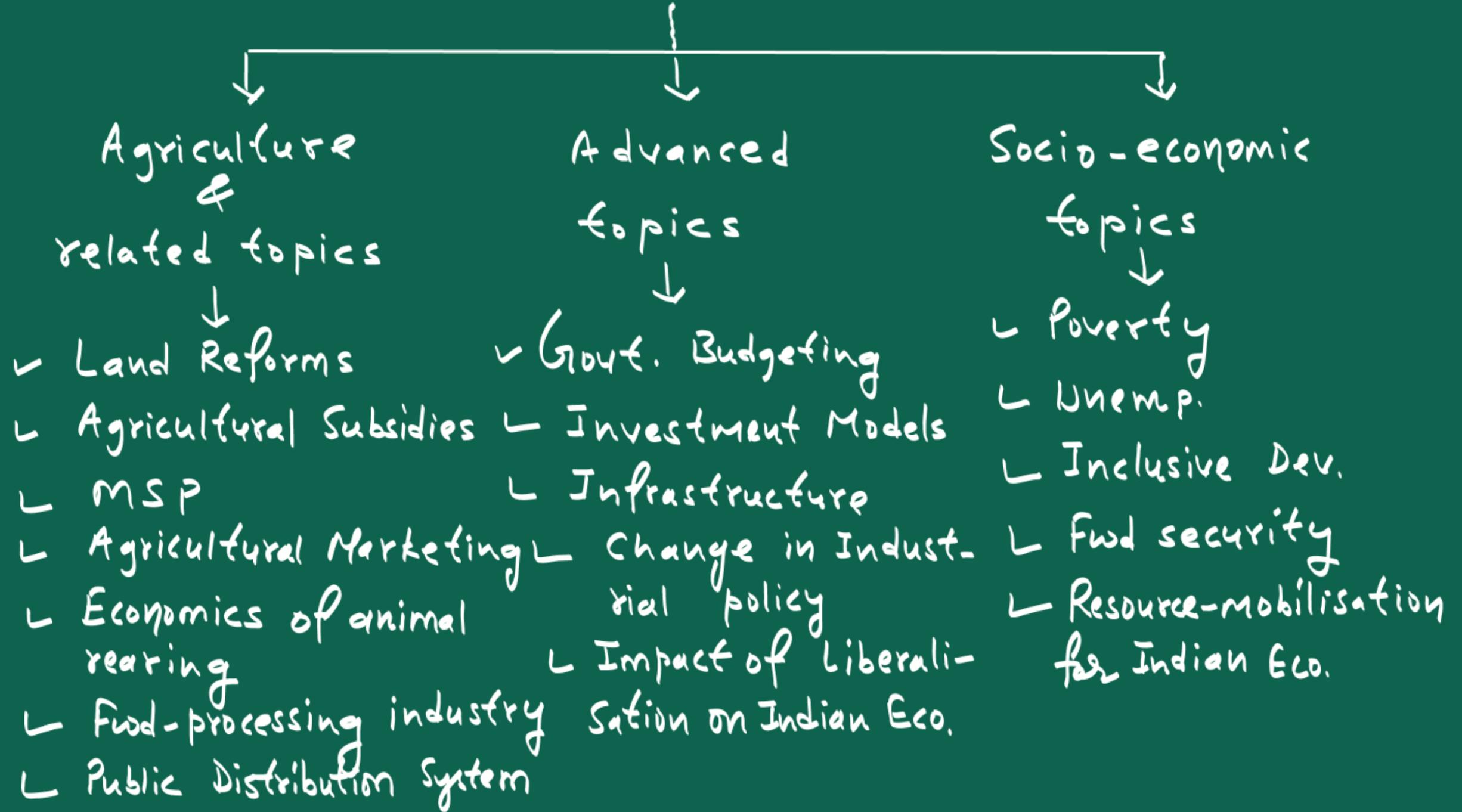


$$\text{Income} = Q \times P$$

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# Syllabus - Eco. (Mains) - GS-3 (Paper-III)



# Poverty

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Intro.

Poverty is a socio-economic condition in which people are not able to cover their basic-needs.

The most of the countries follow the income approach for the removal of poverty. They think that people are poor because they lack income.

Driven by the above view, they try to increase the income of the people.

Prof. Amartya Sen does not agree to the above approach.

In this respect, he gives the concept of real poverty and says that —  
'The lack of capabilities is poverty.'

According to him, income is only an instrumental item. It cannot ensure capability automatically. Its conversion into capability is conditional and, therefore, depends on various conditions.

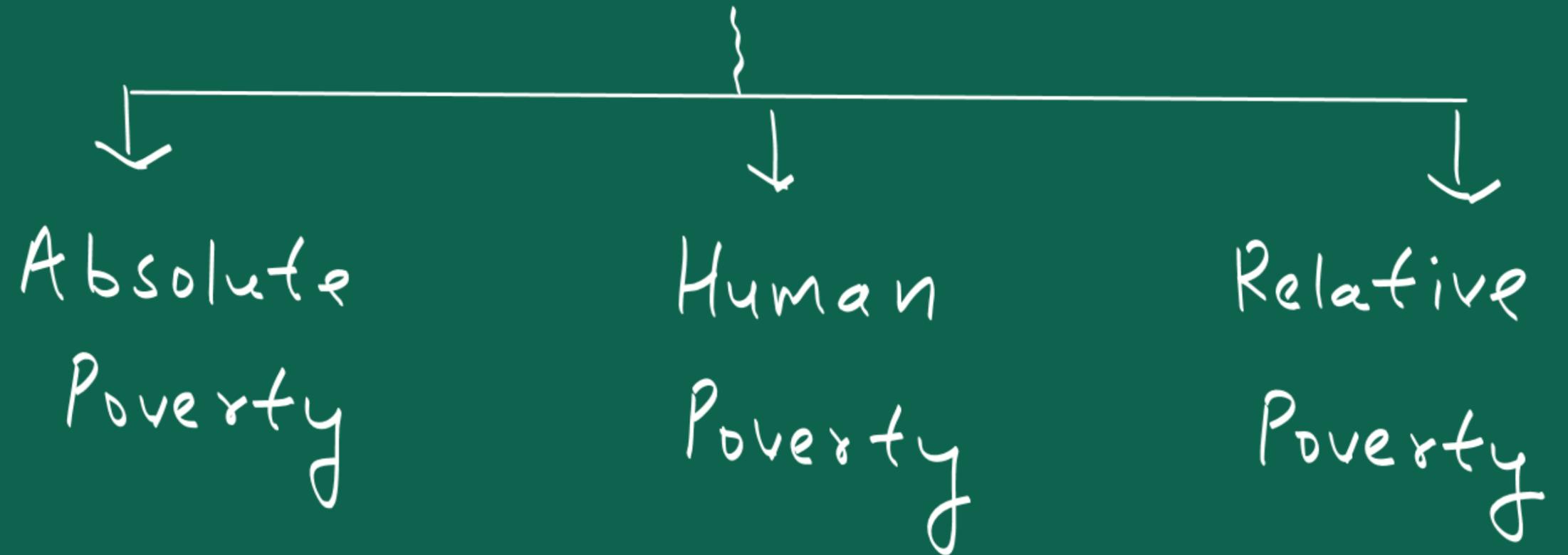
In the light of the above, Prof. Amartya Sen emphasises more on such items as education, health etc. to capabilities among the people.

Q.

What do you understand by real-poverty? Why did Prof. Amartya Sen emphasise more on education & health?

# Types of Poverty

Three Types



If, people are not able to get enough calories, then, this state of affairs is called, absolute poverty.

If people are not able to cover minimum requirements of education, health etc, apart from the requirement of calories, then, this

is called, human poverty.

The differences in living standards is called, relative poverty.

It is to be noted that these differences can not be removed (though they can be reduced) from a society completely, therefore, the World Bank says -

'We are always to live with Poverty.'

Sometimes, relative poverty may create absolute or human poverty. This happens when people spend more money on demonstrative things due to the fear of 'social-exclusion'.

Oxfam



Even If Up



• Poverty in India concentrates  
along the lines of caste, gender  
& religion.