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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Q Test-5

Poverty is relatively cheap to address and incredibly expensive to ignore.

essence
↓
(The ignorance of poverty) is much costlier than addressing it.

Intro:-

Poverty → lack of edu.



→ got through noble prize in (CEO)
→ become member of terrorist organization.

Quotes:-

Poverty is mother of crime
- Aristotle

capibility - full power
- Amartya

Body:-

1) What is poverty - (multidimensional) - (Amartya Sen)
not lack of just money; MPI, HDI, (21.9.11) - Tendulkar, BPL, (101/187) - (Abdul Kalam)

3) Capacity building defuses defu

2) why is it considered cheap to address?

Poverty is threat to prosperity everywhere

i) → Addressing lower sections and just (few efforts)

ii) → Root cause of other (Inequalities) rather than them

1st address root cause. (social, politics, cultural)

Religion - (muslims - Sachar committee)

iii) → Basic necessities

such as (edu, health) → can be done without much hassle.

3) why is it expensive to ignore?

2022
Thomas Piketty (used inequality)

1) Reflected in (other parameters) → (Crime)

2) Inequalities → (101) and (801)

4) marginalisation in other sections

3) health/sanitation → (981) years

(981) years
↓
(Or-fam Dept)

1) Gender Angle

2) caste (manual scavengers - 90%)

↓
vicious cycle of poverty

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(i) political - (emotion based voting) / not true democracy (Rights) not realized

4) what has govt. has done in this regard:-

- 1) Poverty Alleviation schemes - 1) (MGNREGS)
- 2) education - (midday meal)
- 3) Health - (Ayushman Bharath)
- 4) good governance - (e-gov.) → technology

5) what can be done - 1) SDG - 1

2) welfare state policy (duty of govt.)

3) Investment in health & education

1:3 → 3:1 3.5% → 6%

4) Use of Technology & Awareness

Poverty perpetuates inequalities, status quoism and hinders progressive change. It needs to be addressed with war like phase.

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Q

"Poverty is relatively cheap to address and Incredibly expensive to Ignore"

take names easy to remember.

Mr. A and Mr. B are kids of Tribal hunket in Hilly Region of India. Both belong to Below poverty line Zone and struggling to meet essential needs.

ASIA.

With a help of NGO Mr. A was selected for Education Scholarship along with residential hostels. His complete needs of hospital bills and expenses are taken care by that NGO. He has grown up to good education and skills to become a software employee in the city.

Non-Responsibility by
supervisor

Born

Otherhand, Mr. B, whose family is not aware of any benefits of Government, Struggled to

pick up with the economic deprivation. Mr. B dropped out in his schooling to helpout the family in

area (etc)

Economic hardships. Later he exposed to extreme Ideologies and joined towards Marxist movement in the Region.



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The above two examples of Mr. A and Mr. B explains how poverty can be addressed but how it's Ignorance can costly to the Individual as well as the society.

By System / State / C. Society.

Contrast A & B

how Expensive to (B) and H. Capital

In this essay, we will discuss what is poverty; why it is considered relatively cheap to address; what are the repercussions of it's Ignorance; what are the steps taken by government in this regard and what can we do better in this regard.

decent enough

Poverty : Multi Dimensional Phenomenon :-

Poverty is not just economic deprivation, rather it reflects the hopelessness and helplessness

of the Individual in all spheres. Poverty is multi dimensional i.e., social, economic and political etc.

Incorporate quote as part of argument

"Poverty is not just lack of money, It is the lack of

capability of Individual to realise his full potential"

from birth to death and as Gandhi said. words form of violence.

Use quotes to create impact not just slot filler — Amartya Sen.

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Poverty : Relatively cheap to address:-

The chances of providing Basic necessities towards the public is considered as simple or cheap compared to the consequences of the poverty.

The economic cost of the addressing poverty is less in comparison with Expenditures on Internal and external security as well as other developmental projects. However in this context, we are talking about the relative cost of society if poverty is not addressed.

The Poverty is (root cause) of other problems such as Inequality, social exclusion and other forms of Deprivation. So one should address poverty to address these problems holistically.

"Unless the last man is free from Inequality, Injustice and poverty; one should not rest"

— Nelson Mandela

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Early economists considered only material conditions for poverty calculations, however later it is changed with components of health and education; other parameters as well.

UNDP released, Human development Index (HDI) to calculate the deprivations of the Nations

India ranked 101 out of 187 countries in HDI.

NHI Aayog in India pointed out in its Multi Dimensional poverty Index (MPI) almost 27% of population below poverty line.

Poverty hinders the growth of individual on multiple fronts. It hinders the participation of people in socio-economic development of the Nation. Thus, the scope of calculating and Impact of poverty is not just unidimensional.

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These Inequalities would manifest in socio, cultural differences in the society. Sachar Committee pointed out the marginalisation of muslims is due to their poor economic condition in the society in India. So it is better to address the poverty before all problems. However, the Ignorance of addressing this problem have dangerous consequences.

Poverty : Incredibly Expensive Phenomenon

to Ignore :-

Poverty phenomenon can reflect in other forms and affect the overall society prosperity if we ignore it.

incorporate and underline

'Poverty anywhere is threat to prosperity everywhere'

The Peace and Tranquility of society is depedend upon the addressing the issue of poverty.

Not working.

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Poverty if not addressed would reflect in the Inequalities of the society. Oxfam Report says it would take 981 years of a rural Indian wage labour to earn same amount of a garment company manager earns in one year.

} CEO? accountable?

The poor people are extremely vulnerable and Extreme Ideologist groups like Terrorists would attract them easily with their approach. It is well known fact that most of the Terrorist and fundamentalist organisation recruits and targets poor sections of the society.

Spill over effects of allowing Poverty to survive could be better discussed
"Impact is missing"

"Poverty is mother of Revolution and Crime" - Aristotle.

The budget of dealing with security problems are much higher and the terror they instill in the society is not calculable.

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Failure of addressing basic necessities would result in loss of trust of government in people's eyes. This will eventually question the basic question of Nation-state in society. The Recent example of Sri Lankan crisis is also result of many reasons including failure to address poverty as well.

Poverty perpetuates patriarchal society and gender inequality. The existing hierarchies of system would continue to exist such as caste system in India. In a report, 90% of manual scavengers in India are ex untouchables due to their poverty.

The political consciousness among people would not mature when they are still fighting for basic needs. Emotion based voting, cash for vote would thrive in that scenario. The criminalization of politics and corruption are manifestations of failure of addressing the poverty.

though some points are good
H. social Capital
loss
Eco loss
can be
dissected more

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Government Approach to address Poverty:-

India employed welfare state philosophy in constitution and implemented many laws and schemes to address poverty. MGNREGS

SA to provide for basic wages in rural areas, Mid day meal scheme for school children, Ayushman Bharat in health sector are some of examples.

Skill development of youth through National Skill mission and funds for higher education are some of steps to increase human capital of the youth.

“Capacity building diffuses differences and Irons out Inequalities”

— APJ Abdul Kalam

try keeping

Quotes within
Para and
mix it in
argument

that were ready for fit-outs but delayed because of the pandemic. So in that sense, the industry could see around 500 new screens in this financial year, compared to the 350 annual additions one would see in pre-pandemic times,” said Amit Sharma, chief executive officer, Miraj Cinemas.

Multiplexes are likely to add 35-40% of the new properties for the premium segments, catering to the higher income groups..

India, especially Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, despite the challenges to find retail spaces.

“Expansion may slow down considerably in FY24-27 as new retail spaces will come up 2023 onwards. Film exhibitors

the pandemic, exhibition companies are cautiously optimistic, said Pankaj Renjhen, chief operating officer and joint managing director, Anarock Retail.

chief executive officer, Cinepolis India. “Most losses occurred due to single screen closures and the key challenge will be to attract this audience back with the

Cinepolis plans to open about 60 screens in 2022 with an average investment of ₹3 crore per screen

into a total of 100 screens either in fit-out or opening by the end of 2022,” Sampat added.

Vishal Sawhney, director and chief



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Public distribution system (PDS) for below poverty line people, Universal Immunisation programme for new born childs and Sarva shiksha abhiyan and Right to Education Act (Art-21A) are some of steps of the government to address poverty holistically.

Poverty : Unsolved Enigma and how to crack

it :-

United nations and ^{at} Global level - Poverty is considered as first problem to address and included Sustainable Development Goal-1 (SDG-1). World Bank launched many projects in poor and developing nations to address the poverty.

In India Poverty reduced from about 70% to 21.9%. from Independence time to 2011 Report of Tendulkar.

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However, the malice of poverty continue to exist due to misplaced priorities of the government. India only invests 3.5% of GDP on Education and 1.3% of GDP on Health. It needs to be pumped up to 6% of GDP and 3% of GDP on Education and Health respectively.

The use of Technology to address bogus cards and leakages is the need of hour in all schemes. e-governance model should make available to last man on the field in rural India.

There is greater need invest in skill development of youth to utilise the demographic dividend. India Skills Report pointed out only 45.6% of Indian graduates are employable and 6% of work force is formally skilled.

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Poverty Perpetuates Inequalities, Stagnates and hinders the progressive growth of the society. The government and civil society need to consider it as top priority and fight like a war situation to eradicate it.

As Gandhiji mentioned - Poverty is worst form of violence and it needs to be curbed.

In the above story, If Mr. A and Mr. B both accessed to education and health facilities equally, the joining of extremist organizations of Mr. B could have been avoided. → Productive citizen of nation

Thus, the Ignorance cost of failure to address poverty is more damaging than eradicating poverty itself. Apart from Government, Every Individual should contribute towards poverty free society.

Whole of Society approach (etc)

Keywords
impact

Very average

Convergence

Productive citizen of nation

Generic
arguments

53/125