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Philanthropy, private capital along with gov. policies can
be eventually scaled to alleviate ^{poverty} ~~poverty~~ in the country.

Analyse.

The multi-dimensional poverty Index (MPI)
says India has the highest number of poor
people at 22.8 crore. Though India had removed
140 million out of poverty from 2005 to 2011
still there is more ground to cover.

Poverty - the retardant

Decelerating GDP
Decreased consumer expenditure. Reasons - Unemployment
Fundamental

The pandemic has pushed 75 million into
poverty in India. Due to decreased wages
and job losses the poverty still aggravated.

As per the Inequality kills report
number of billionaires increased from 102
to 104 and 84% suffered decline in
household income.

Alleviation of poverty

The benefits of globalisation and government policies will benefit only those who are healthy. The poverty robs the health and stops the benefits of globalisation reaching the poor.

① Philanthropy activities can be encouraged by social stock-exchanges such as in UK. Tax benefits for high net worth individuals who are doing efforts to reduce poverty.

② The unused CSR funds must be channelised towards other states where financial aid is in dire need.

③ Government schemes such as the Shram Yogi mandhan to protect social workers can be converged with state level schemes.

India is trying its best to make people live better by slow of measures. Proper monitoring and implementation can help attain SDG-1 - No poverty.