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Poverty and Inequality in India

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ABSTRACT

Poverty and Inequality have been on an indefinite strike in India. Since the ancient times to the present era, India has been fighting to evolve its denounced name in poverty and inequality. Despite taking various measures to combat this problem India is still behind numerous countries and the major causes for which are, the rapidly increasing population, illiteracy, culture, and unemployment. To meet the objectives of reducing inequality and poverty in India, the Indian government from the 1980s adopted market-oriented economic reforms, later in the 1990s, India adopted the neoliberal reforms programmes, making the period of intensive liberalization. India during this period focused more on globalization, liberalization, and privatization. The Indian government has taken various measures to accelerate the economic growth and alleviate poverty and in the past two decades, there has been economic progress which has resulted in providing various opportunities to the middle class and poor people. A broad comparison between India and the rest of the South Asian countries clearly speaks that India is moving ahead by combating the problems of poverty and inequality. This paper talks about the nature of poverty and inequality and the evolution of India from it.

KEYWORDS Poverty; Inequality; India