



**AMITY UNIVERSITY**  
UTTAR PRADESH

# No poverty

## ***Introduction***

Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1) is dedicated to eradicating poverty in all its forms. It is a fundamental commitment of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes the multifaceted nature of poverty and its impact on societies. This write-up explores the concept of poverty, its sociological dimensions, and the role of development professionals in addressing poverty. Additionally, it delves into the latest global and Indian data on poverty, as reported by the United Nations.

## ***Recognizing Poverty***

Poverty is a multifaceted societal issue that goes beyond financial constraints. While it is frequently defined in terms of income or consumption levels, it also includes a lack of access to essential resources such as education, healthcare, safe drinking water, housing, and job opportunities. Poverty is deeply intertwined with social structures, inequality, and systemic discrimination from a sociological standpoint. It is both a cause and a result of social injustice, with marginalized communities bearing a disproportionate share of the burden.

## **Poverty from a Sociological Perspective**

Sociologists investigate poverty's causes and consequences in the context of a larger social context. Poverty is not just a personal problem; it is rooted in societal structures and historical processes. The following are important sociological factors that contribute to poverty:

1. **Structural Inequality:** Poverty is frequently the result of systemic inequalities in income distribution, educational access, and labor market opportunities. Discrimination on the basis of gender, race, or ethnicity exacerbates these disparities.
2. **Social Exclusion:** Poverty frequently results in social exclusion, in which individuals and communities are marginalized, exacerbating their economic disadvantage.
3. **Cultural Factors:** By limiting opportunities for individuals born into underprivileged communities, cultural norms, traditions, and expectations can prolong cycles of poverty.
4. **Policy and Governance:** The presence or lack of government policies has a big impact on reducing poverty. The presence of social safety nets, labor laws, and availability to healthcare and education are important factors that influence the degree of poverty.

## **Prevalence**

The prevalence of multidimensional poverty in India is a complicated issue that affects many aspects of well-being. The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) assesses poverty across dimensions such as health, education, and living standards, highlighting the extent to which individuals and communities are deprived. Despite significant progress in reducing multidimensional poverty in India, it remains a critical concern. Some of the major factors contributing to poverty in India are as follows:

- **Healthcare:** Inadequate access to quality healthcare services, as well as disease prevalence, contribute to health-related poverty. Malnutrition, high maternal and child mortality rates, and poor sanitation are all major concerns.
- **Education:** There is a problem with educational poverty since many kids don't have access to good schools and drop out at a high rate. Economic opportunities are hampered by illiteracy and a lack of skills.
- **Living Standards:** A sizable section of the populace continues to struggle with issues like poor housing, sanitary conditions, and a lack of clean drinking water. Basic infrastructure deficiencies affect day-to-day living.

## **Elimination strategies**

India has implemented several policies and strategies to combat multifaceted poverty. Several of the crucial methods consist of:

- **Social Welfare Programs:** Several social welfare initiatives are in place in India with the goal of enhancing living circumstances and giving disadvantaged groups financial assistance. Although the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana concentrates on housing for all, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides employment opportunities in rural areas.
- **Health Initiatives:** The government has started a number of health initiatives, like Ayushman Bharat, which offers families in low-income situations health insurance. Programs for maternal and child health are designed to lower death rates and enhance general health.
- **Education Reforms:** The goal of initiatives like Education for All (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) is to provide more people, particularly in rural areas, with access to high-quality education. Fair and inclusive education is the goal of the National Education Policy 2020.
- **Financial Inclusion:** Encouraging financial inclusion is essential to providing the poor with more power. Programs such as the Jan Dhan Yojana incentivize people to register bank accounts, and direct benefit transfers facilitate the delivery of financial support to recipients directly.
- **Nutrition Programs:** The National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyan) and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) are two initiatives that focus on maternal and child health and malnutrition.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods:** The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), encouraging self-help groups, and encouraging entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities are some of the initiatives aimed at improving livelihoods.

India's numerous approaches to eradicating poverty acknowledge the interdependence of different elements that cause poverty. A variety of laws and initiatives aimed at improving living conditions, health, education, and income generation are part of these initiatives. Even though there has been progress, there are still obstacles to overcome, and continued dedication is necessary to guarantee that the benefits last and that multidimensional poverty is drastically decreased nationwide.

## **Development Professionals' Role**

In order to combat poverty, development professionals—such as legislators, economists, social workers, and non-governmental organizations—are essential. Their work involves creating and executing policies and initiatives that support fair resource distribution, empower marginalized

communities, and lessen poverty. The main goals of development initiatives are frequently to foster economic expansion, improve social services, and provide avenues for sustainable livelihoods. Furthermore, a crucial aspect of their work is addressing the underlying causes of poverty, such as discrimination and inequality.

## ***What does the data say?***

According to the most recent National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report, between 2015-16 and 2019-21, India made significant progress in reducing multidimensional poverty. According to the report, which is based on the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 135 million people in India have escaped multidimensional poverty during this time period. The country's multidimensional poverty rate fell from 24.85% in 2015-16 to 14.96% in 2019-2021, a remarkable drop of 9.89 percentage points. Notably, rural areas saw the fastest reduction in poverty, with the rate falling from 32.59% to 19.28%. This accomplishment demonstrates India's commitment to addressing poverty across multiple dimensions, including health, education, and living standards.

## ***Conclusion***

SDG 1: No Poverty is a major international commitment to combating the complex problem of poverty. According to sociologists, poverty is a result of social structures, inequality, and discrimination, and its eradication calls for an all-encompassing, multifaceted strategy. When it comes to creating laws and initiatives that fight poverty and give marginalized communities more power, development specialists are essential.

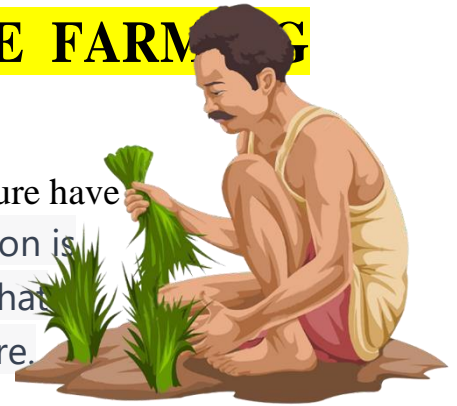
The most recent global and Indian poverty data emphasizes the importance of continuing efforts to alleviate poverty, particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Poverty reduction remains a critical global challenge that requires governments, organizations, and individuals to work together to create a more equitable and sustainable world for all. To stay up to date on the latest developments in the fight against poverty, it is critical to consult current UN reports and other credible sources.

The following activity was conducted at Amity University:

## WAY TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FARMING

We, the students of Amity Institute of Organic Agriculture have strong belief on the very data that The global population is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050, which means that we will need to produce more food than ever before.

At the same time, we are facing numerous environmental challenges such as climate change, soil degradation, and water scarcity.



To raise awareness about the same we conducted an event it was not an event rather a door to door campaign in which our primary goal to aware farmers about the need of sustainability and to gather data about the ongoing practises which they are following.

we Started our day with a new sense of Enthusiasm and a sense of doing something new, knowing about our schedule of visiting a village( Mangrauli Chhaprauli ) and did survey under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship programme of the Indian government launched in 2014 by



the Ministry of Education which aims to improve the living standard of rural communities by promoting sustainable development through technology and innovations the initiative is a collaborative effort between Academy institutions and rural communities with the primary objective of identifying development

challenges in rural areas and finding sustainable solution to address them under the programme .Higher education institutions and the collaboration with nearby village to work together to our rural development. Institution adopts villages and conduct survey to identify the need and challenges of the villagers based on the survey. The institutions developed a plan of action to address the identifying

issue which may include providing education improving citations promoting renewal energy and creating livelihood opportunity.)

Sustainable farming practices offer a way to address these challenges and ensure that we can continue to produce food for a growing population while also protecting the environment. By adopting sustainable practices such as conservation tillage, crop rotation, and cover cropping, farmers can improve soil health, reduce erosion, and increase water retention. This can lead to higher crop yields and more resilient farms.



In addition, sustainable farming practices can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are a major contributor to climate change. By using natural fertilizers and reducing the

use of synthetic pesticides and herbicides, farmers can reduce the carbon footprint of their operations.

Sustainable farming also has important social and economic benefits. By prioritizing the health of the soil and the environment, farmers can create a more sustainable and resilient agricultural system that can support rural communities and small-scale farmers. By supporting local food systems and reducing reliance on industrial agriculture, we can also create more equitable and just food systems that benefit everyone.



Overall, sustainable farming is essential for ensuring food security, protecting the environment, and supporting rural communities. By

promoting and supporting sustainable farming practices, we can work towards a more just and sustainable food system for all.



We went to the farmers, to see manure also called as vermicompost was under preparation so we were sent to meet the villagers by conducting the survey under the head of department Doctor Sangeeta Pandey and the coordinator Sneha Ghai.

Some student were sent to a proper farm. They inspected and surveyed the farm before going to the village. Now the remaining students were divided into team of 4 with a team leader. The teams were sent in different directions to talk to farmer and person related to agriculture. The students interrogated them about their family educations

and about the facilities provided by the government .We also inspected about various government scheme, whether they are benefited with these scheme or not. Schemes like Pradhanmantri Fasal Yojna, Bima Yojana,Pradhan Mantri Krishi sinchai yojana, Pradhanmantri Kisan Samadhan Nidhi etc .

In the survey we asked them about their field area and the number of cattles they had. We also talked them about the improvement they would like to see in village. The farmers were very friendly and supportive to the students. They encouraged our work and after that we clicked some pictures with the farmers. Meanwhile the team gone for the field survey conducted a interactive session with farmers about their farm and other various agriculture related operations. Wgere Dr Sangeeta Pandey ma'am informed the farmers about various types of modern farming methods and field operations focusing and emphasising more

on organic form of agriculture it's importance and also asked farmers to put more focus on sustainable and organic form of agricultural technologies and farm operations to increase yield and productivity and way to tackle and control pest and diseases conditions on daily basis rather than using artificial and chemical form of control, she also informed the farmers that this year is India is hosting G20 for various other science allied field.



Next there was a interactive session with farmers Santa ram and Maya Devi where they discussed about different methodology and techniques dealing with pest and weed one of them for example “Method to deal with most hazardous pest of Brinjal -Banana leaves soaked in cow urine 2-3days to allow manure to form viscous and then sprayed at brinjal and it is proved to be the most effective way in eradicating and controlling the brinjal disease in short duration.

We saw various common farm field tool and operations carried out by most of the local village

farms and their methodologies and seeing different varieties of plant crops .Afterwards we were asked to distribute some snacks to the farmer like samosa, gulab jamun and cold drink.

The team had fun interaction with people and children. We were immensely merry about this survey as we got to know about their daily livelihood as farmer.

The campaign ended with lot of experience and fun learning .Being a student we got to know about lots of things at the ground level. Which is practically not possible for a classroom.





# ग्रामीणों को जैविक खेती व स्वरोजगार के लिए क

अजय चौहान • नोएडा

एमिटी विश्वविद्यालय उन्नत भारत अभियान के तहत जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसानों को प्रशिक्षित और प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय ने पांच गांवों को गोद लिया है। यहां पर किसानों को वर्मी कंपोस्ट बनाने से लेकर खेती में प्रयोग तक का पूरा प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय के विज्ञानी व शोधार्थी छात्र किसानों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं। वह नियमित गांव में जाकर लोगों को जागरूक कर रहे हैं। किसानों को खेती में उर्वरक, मौसम के अनुसार फसल, मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता को लेकर जानकारी देते हैं। गांव कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन कर रहे हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय ने गौतमबुद्ध नगर के पांच गांव मंगरीली, छपरीली,

• एमिटी ने पांच गांवों को लिया गोद, जैविक खाद व पंचगव्य के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार के लिए प्रोत्साहित

• एचआरडी मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आजीविका में सुधार के लिए चला रहा है अभियान



खेत में किसानों के साथ एमिटी विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर व शोधार्थी • सौ विश्वविद्यालय

नंगली वाजिदपुर, तुरियाई, सदरपुर को गोद लिया है। विश्वविद्यालय की विज्ञानी डा. संगीता पांडेय ने बताया कि मृदा संरक्षण से लेकर मानवीय स्वास्थ्य के लिए जैविक खेती को

बढ़ावा देना जरूरी है। वर्तमान में खेतों में बड़ी संख्या में रसायन का प्रयोग हो रहा है। यह मिट्टी व मनुष्य दोनों की सेहत के लिए हानिकारक है। किसान लंबे समय से रसायन का

लोगों को स्वरोजगार के लिए कर रहे प्रेरित

ग्रामीणों को जैविक कचरा से खाद बनाने और गोमूत्र से पंचगव्य बनाने के बारे में भी जानकारी दे रहे हैं। किसानों को इसके प्रति प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। लोगों को इसके माध्यम से स्वरोजगार के लिए भी प्रेरित कर रहे हैं। इससे जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा मिलने के साथ किसानों के जीवन में भी गुणवत्ता बढ़ेगी।

आइ है च

उन्नत मंत्राल का जि आइउ मे शिप गौतम यह जि उद्देश्य के लि करना दोनों

प्रयोग कर खेती कर रहे हैं। ऐसे में सीधे जैविक खेती पर आना आसान नहीं है। इसके लिए किसानों को जागरूक करना जरूरी है। इसके लिए हम गांवों में कार्यशाला का आयोजन