

## What is Poverty?



Poverty in India is a major issue... rural Indians depend on unpredictable agriculture incomes, while urban Indians rely on jobs that are, at best, scarce.

# What is Poverty



ম Poverty is widespread in India, with the nation estimated to have a third of the world's poor



**World Bank -** A United Nations agency created to assist developing nations with construction and development (Washington D.C. Headquarters)

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k The World Bank estimates that 456 million Indians (42% of the total Indian population) now live under the global poverty line of \$1.25 per day



№ 1/4 of the nation's population earns less than the government-specified 12 Rupees per day (approximately \$0.15 in the United States).

 National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector found that 77% of Indians, or 836 million people, lived on less than 20 rupees per day. (\$0.30 United States)

#### & 2010 Census Indian Statistics...

- ষ্ব 5% of Indians had a bank account
- ষ 35% of Indians owned a Radio
- ষ 31% owned a Television
- ষ 9% owned a Phone
- ষ 43% owned a Bicycle
- ষ 11% owned a Scooter or motorcycle
- ষ 2% owned a Car
- ষ 34% of the population owned none of the above





& Why India?



& What makes India so **Poor** and **Poverty** stricken.



k # 1. Caste System...





**k** The lowest caste...Manual workers or **Sudras** make up most of the poor and unemployed people in India.



The Modern Day variation of the caste system can almost be seen as a tool to enslave millions of Indians into poverty and essentially suffering .



& These High ranking Castes exploit low-ranking landless manual workers using them like modern day Slaves





**k** *#* 2 − Overpopulation

 Excessive population of an area to the point of overcrowding, depletion of natural resources, or environmental deterioration.







k India is overcrowded...there are just to many people in the country for most people to sustain a healthy lifestyle.

& People have very little choice in where they live within the poverty suffering areas of India.



k In some extreme cases homemade towns and homes are constructed...Shanty Towns.



& Every single major city in India has a intricate system of Shanty Towns that have been developed outside the cities walls.



ℵ New Deli, India's Capital city.









& Mumbai, India







Pune, India





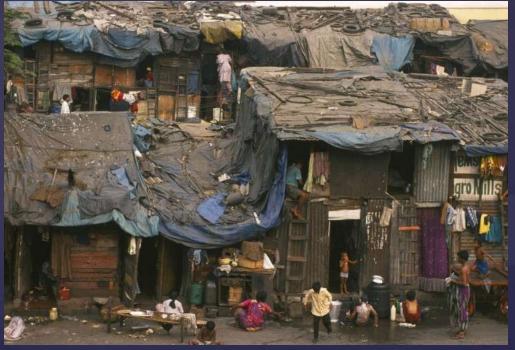
















There fertile, complex farmland...but not nearly enough to feed even a potion of India's 1.3 billion people.



k Tea and spice farm bring in much needed business into India…however they do little to feed the growing population.









k # 3 Polluted Water Supplies and sanitation in India continue to be insufficient.





ℵ Only one out of three Indians have access to improved sanitation facilities (including improved toilets).

ℵ "Hanging Toilet"















The lack of toilet facilities in many areas also presents a major health risk; open defecation is widespread.





▶ 750,000 Indians die each year from diarrhea (Clean water needed to prevent)



▶ No large city in India has full-day water supply and most cities supply water only a few hours a day



As the country undergoes massive urbanization, the government is spending billions to revamp urban water and sewer systems.

Temperatures have soared in India this summer and the monsoon rains have been unable to replenish reservoirs or recharge diminishing groundwater.



Much of the country is reeling under acute water shortages...in water starved cities like Delhi, those who can afford it, pay large sums to private suppliers to fill up household tanks.

The poor rise at unearthly hours to store a few bucket of water from an erratic civic supply, or push and shove to fill buckets and pans from government tankers that visit their area only occasionally.

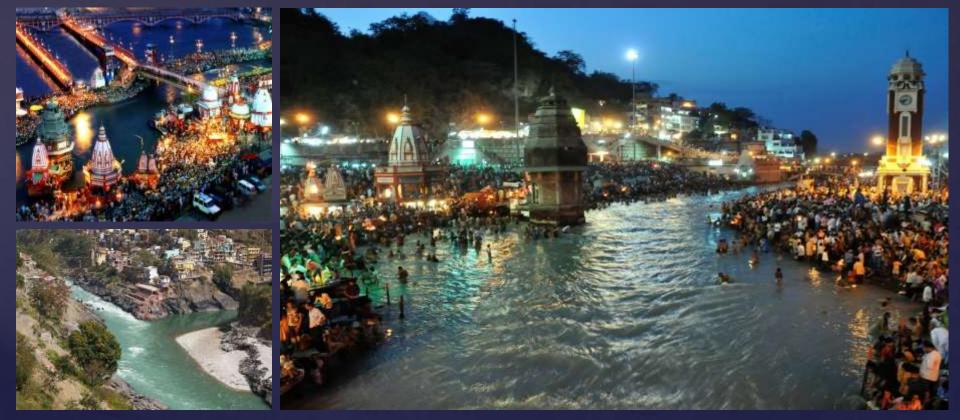




& Much of India's waste water runs off into rivers, ground water and canals that are used for cooking, cleaning, and bathing



& Millions of Indians depend on the polluted Ganges River for all aspects of their lives.



**k** The Ganges River travels across 1,500 miles of India



Le It runs through many major cities and rural areas that make the river a very important part of everyday life in India...serving many functions









#### & Travel





& Bathing





& All of these uses has made the Ganges River extremely polluted and unpleasant.











& Dental Hygiene is extremely important... bathing with corpse's.







& Both human and animal bodies can even be found floating along the Ganges River...



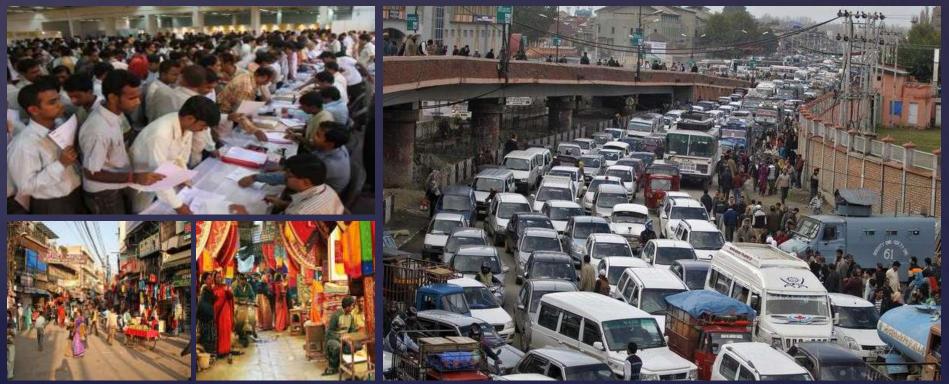




& What is going to happen to India? Can the government fix the issues we just discussed?



India is adding 60 to 70 million people to its middle class every year...estimating now that 300 million Indians now belong to the middle class.



& At the current rate of growth, a majority of Indians will be middle-class by 2030...assuming their resources can hold out.