

to the ethical standards.

32. India needs policy intervention to uplift its urban poor from the abject poverty. Do you agree with this view? Comment.

Urbanisation is on positive growth since the start of 20th century (1901 = 10% - 2011 = 31%) and even it was projected to reach 50% sooner by 2050 increases the challenge for the government to deal with the parallel rising urban poor population. Thus a better designed flexible and holistic policy will help in some extent to overcome the challenge.

Urban poor - abject poverty :-

• \Rightarrow Mostly urban poor lead their life in slums and squatter settlements in the suburb region

due to unaffordability of settlements in urban area. These settlements are with congested living space, dilapidated housing, unpalatable drinking water, thus their basic needs are not met which leads to absolute poverty.

→ Due to their poverty their wards were reared with low standard education sometimes they were sent to job instead schools to support the family which makes the condition for generational poverty.

→ The Present pandemic condition takes the achievement by India (uplifting >250 mn people above poverty - MDPI by UNDP, Oxford (2005 - 2015)) several years backward because of loss of savings, reducing incomes, the informalisation nature ^{of job} exposes its face of "fire at will" concept.

Steps by Government and further forward! -

⇒ Housing for all by 2022 if implemented effectively sorts out the shelter needs of some poor people by availing the capital and interest subsidised loans.

⇒ Right to education and the following new education policy of 2020 can lend its hand to reduce the generational poverty by providing standard and quality education to the wards.

⇒ Skilling the populace for current needs through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana and making a platform for their recruitment along with formalisation has to be

made by the government, the recruits can be provided with benefits as it is provided in Rozgar Yojana

⇒ Jal Jeevan mission (Piped drinking water to rural by 2024) can be extended to Suburb region to provide the palatable drinking water; the Swachh Bharat (urban) can be effectively implemented to improve the sanitation conditions.

Thus the ongoing schemes itself shows their potential to uplift poorer section of urban areas, so the better auditing of schemes under the PMO's PRAGATI scheme will improve the effectiveness.