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Under the guidance of

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Declaration

I now certify that the dissertation named “Poverty, Development and Hunger” submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of masters is entirely my original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma of any university.

Date- 03/05/2024

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Simran has completed her dissertation “Poverty, Development and Hunger” under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of her original investigation and study. No part of dissertation has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

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Poverty, Development And Hunger

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ABSTRACT

This subject looks at the contentious character of three key notions in global politics: development, hunger, and poverty. It investigates issues such as why poverty must always exist, why starvation kills so many children, and whether development is primarily an economic matter. It also takes into account both conventional and non-conventional development strategies as means of reducing hunger and poverty. Two case studies are given: the multifaceted poverty alleviation in Himachal Pradesh, and the problem in rice production in Haiti. Additionally, a box labelled “Opposing Opinions” poses the question of whether the global neoliberal order will eventually fulfil its promises of progress and the eradication of hunger and poverty. The fact that neoliberalism prioritises human freedom is one factor in its favour. However, one complaint is that there are negative impacts from the state’s decreasing social and welfare programmes.

Introduction

Since 1945 we've witnessed over sixty times of unknown sanctioned development programs and emotional global profitable growth. Yet global polarization continues to increase, with the profitable gap between the richest and poorest countries and people growing. While the richest 20 countries increased their GDP per capita by nearly 300 per cent between the early 1960s and 2002, the poorest 20 achieved an increase of 20 per cent(World Bank Development pointers 2009). A discipline International Relations has been slow to engage with these issues of development and poverty.

Hunger, poverty, and grievances persist, and women and girls continue to make up the majority of the historically recognised Third World or the South. In particular, since the 1980s and 1990s, equivalency between and between nations has been added in tandem with the global governing institutions' development of profitable neo-liberal programmes (the so-called Washington Consensus). During this time, the Third World region of nations has integrated the former Eastern Bloc's Second World nations.

Along with the shift to request husbandry, millions of individuals who were formerly protected by the state have been thrust into poverty. Growing socioeconomic disparities defined the 1980s and 1990s social land grab in the developed countries. The Third World countries have been particularly affected by globalisation, as they have been compelled to borrow money at no cost through programmes in order to reschedule their debt and close the investment gap that prevents progress from occurring. Unresolved problems with these lucrative neo-liberal initiatives have been identified, albeit the overall picture is genuinely uneven due to other variables comparable to how race, class, and race all contributed to the initial problems (Buvinic 1997 39).

The following are the millennium Development Goals: The United Nations adopted the Millennium Declaration in the wake of the Millennium Summit, and eight worldwide development goals for 2015 were established, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The OECD DAC International Development Goals, which were decided upon by development ministers in the “Shaping the 21st Century Strategy,” served as the foundation for these. In 2016, the MDGs were replaced with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At least 22 international organisations and all 191 United Nations members pledged to assist in achieving the following MDGs by 2015:

The goals include: eradicating acute hunger and poverty; attaining elementary education for all people; empowering women and advancing gender equality; lowering kid death rate; enhancing; mother well being; fighting diseases including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and others; maintaining environmental sustainability; and forming an international development cooperation.

Every goal included precise deadlines for reaching its objectives. There were 21 targets used to measure the eight goals. The heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) owed \$40 to \$55 billion in debt, which the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (ADB) agreed to cancel in June 2005 in order to expedite progress and free up funds for programmes aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing health and education.

Evaluations of interventions include:

- (1) achieving half the water supply Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by the percentage of people without access to clean drinking water by 2015;
- (2) meeting the MDG for water plus halving the percentage of people who lack access to proper sanitation
- (3) expanding everyone's access to better water and sanitation
- (4) offering point-of-use disinfection in addition to expanding access to better water supply and sanitation
- (5) giving every household access to a controlled piped water supply and a partially sewage-connected sewage system (Hutton, G., Assessment of the Benefits and Costs of Global Water and Sanitation Enhancements, WHO-Geneva, 2004).

Among other things, critics of the MDGs claimed that there was insufficient study and reasoning behind the selection of the goals, that certain targets were impossible to evaluate, or that progress was uneven. Developed countries increased their funding for the MDGs throughout the challenge period, but the majority of that money went towards debt relief, with the majority of the remaining funds going towards military aid and relief from natural disasters rather than towards continued development. [Reference required]

The targets were not being met to the same extent as in 2013. While some nations did not meet their targets, others succeeded in achieving a great deal of them. In September 2010, a UN meeting examined the state of play and approved a global strategy to accomplish the eight goals by the deadline fresh attempts in the global fight in opposition to hunger, poverty, and illness, as well as new commitments aimed at the well-being of girls and women. The World Poverty Project, the Micah Challenge, the Millennium Promise Alliance, Inc., and the United Nations Millennium Campaign were a few of the non-governmental organisations that provided support.

FIRST GOAL: END EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Objective 1.A: Cut in half the percentage of the population earning less than \$1.25 per day between 1990 and 2015

- The intention to reduce the rate of extreme indigence was accomplished five years before the deadline in 2015.
- Since 1990, almost 1 billion individuals have been brought out of extreme poverty.
- In the emerging regions, about half of the population subsisted on less than \$1.25 per day in 1990. The percentage fell to 14% in 2015.
- Over 800 million people worldwide continue to live in extreme poverty.

Target 1.B: Ensure that everyone, especially women and young people, has good job and full, productive employment.

- In 2015, 300 million workers worldwide were living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- The percentage of the working-age population that is employed globally, or the employment-to-population ratio, decreased from 62% in 1991 to 60% in 2015, including a notable decline during the 2008–2009 global economic crisis.
- In 1991, five out of ten young men and women between the ages of 15 and 24 were employed; in 2015, only four out of ten were.

Goal 1.C: Reduce by half the percentage of the population experiencing hunger between 1990 and 2015

- Since 1990, the percentage of undernourished individuals in emerging nations has decreased by nearly 50%.
- It is estimated that 795 million people worldwide suffer from malnutrition.
- Over Ninety million kids less than five continue to be undersized and malnourished.

Depending on how they explain why there is global hunger and poverty and offer solutions, the attempts made by most governments, intergovernmental organisations (INGOs), and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) to address these issues since 1945 can be broadly divided into two categories. These can be distinguished as the critical alternative approach, which integrates other, more marginalised understandings of the development issue and process, and the prevailing the conventional or mainstream method, which offers and regards a certain corpus of developmental knowledge. The majority of this chapter will be devoted to analysing how these two approaches differ with regard to the three associated subjects of hunger, poverty, and development—with a focus on the latter. The chapter ends with a prediction about whether or not the dire circumstances that so

many people around the world are currently living in will become better. Once more, two opposing strategies are described.

Goals for enduring progress

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was approved by all United Nations Member States in 2015, offers a shared road map for peace and prosperity for people and the planet both now and in the future. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are at the centre of a global alliance that urgently calls on all countries, developed and developing, to take action centre of it all. They know that in addition to encouraging economic growth, tackling climate change, safeguarding our oceans and forests, improving health and education, and reducing inequality are all necessary steps towards eliminating poverty and other forms of deprivation.

The SDGs have been developed over decades of work by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other countries. Over 178 nations endorsed Agenda 21, a thoroughfare document outlining create a global alliance for sustainable development to improve people's lives and protect the environment, during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. The Millennium Declaration was overwhelmingly approved by member states during the September 2000 UN Headquarters in New York Millennium Summit. Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to lessen extreme poverty by 2015 were developed as a result of the Summit.

Adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa in 2002, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation expanded on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by emphasising multilateral partnerships while reiterating the international community's commitment to environmental protection and the eradication of poverty.

The member states embraced the "The Future We Want" outcome document at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012. Among other things, they decided to create the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and start a process to create a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs. In addition to these measures, the Rio +20 conclusion included directives for future work in the areas of development funding, small island developing states, and more in order to execute sustainable development.

A thirty-member Open Working Group was established by the General Assembly in 2013 to create a proposal for the SDGs. The General Assembly started negotiating the post-2015 development agenda in January 2015. At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, the process culminated in the approval of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has 17 SDGs at its heart. With the adoption of numerous significant accords, 2015 was a historic year for multilateralism and the formulation of international policy: March 2015: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction The July 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development

Changing the world: in September 2015, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals, was accepted .

The broad ownership of the SDGs and the annual directive to bring the 2030 Agenda to fruition, the Paris Agreement (2015) on Climate Change, must be translated into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to carry out the global goals. The goal of DSDG is to support this interaction. The United Nations approved the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sometimes referred to as the Global Goals, in 2015 as a global call to action to end poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that by 2030 all people live in peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are interconnected; they acknowledge that decisions made in one area will have an impact on other areas and that development must strike a balance between environmental, social, and economic sustainability. Nations have pledged to give the least developed nations' development the utmost priority.

The SDGs seek to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls. The ingenuity, knowledge, technology, and financial resources of all members of society must be used to achieve the SDGs in every setting:

Less inequality, environmentally friendly cities and towns, conscientious production and consumption, action against climate change, marine and terrestrial life, peace, justice, and robust institutions, **decent work and economic growth**, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, industry, innovation, and infrastructure

These are lofty goals, and the challenges and reports that have been released thus far point to a difficult road ahead. It's unlikely that most, if not all, of the aspirations will be realised by 2030. Enterprises that are struggling to progress are often associated with rising inequality, climate change, and biodiversity loss. These difficulties were worse in 2020–2023, during the COVID–19 pandemic. The pandemic affected all 17 aspirations and highlighted how intertwined the problems of the environment, society, business, and global health are.(6) During that time, some areas have seen severe gaps, much like Asia. The worldwide challenge to the SDGs is to prioritise environmental sustainability, recognise the interconnectedness of the pretensions, and look for cross-sectoral unity.

First Objective: Not in Need of Poverty:- Aiming to "End poverty in all its forms everywhere," is SDG 1. By 2030, the world would be free of extreme poverty if SDG 1 is achieved. The percentage of the population

living in poverty is one of its indications. Geographic location (rural vs. urban), age, sex, and work status are taken into consideration while analysing the data.

SDG 1 seeks to end extreme poverty in all of its manifestations, including food insecurity, water scarcity, and sanitary problems. Finding answers to the increased risks brought on by warfare and climate change is a necessary step towards achieving this aim. In addition to focusing on those who are impoverished, SDG 1 also addresses the services that these individuals depend on and societal policies that either encourage or discourage poverty.

By 2030, all types of poverty should be eliminated worldwide, including extreme poverty, which is presently defined as living on less than \$1.25 a day for any individual. As per the national definition, cut the percentage Among adults, adolescents, and women across all age groups forms by at least half. By 2030, every person, including the impoverished and vulnerable, will have living in total poverty and an equal right access to natural resources, relevant new technologies, inheritance, ownership and management of land and other property, financial services, including microfinance, and economic resources. High fertility rates have the potential to keep nations impoverished; poverty and large family sizes are frequently correlated. People who live in impoverished areas typically lack the authority to decide how many children they should have, and in certain situations, they feel pressured to have a large family in order to ensure their financial security in old age. This results in children being unable For girls to go to school and being sold as child brides.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002) addresses the topic of poverty eradication in chapter II, emphasising that it is one of the biggest global challenges of our time and a necessary component of sustainable development, especially for poor nations. Priority initiatives for ending poverty consist of:

- Expanding access to productive resources, business possibilities, and sustainable livelihoods
 - Ensuring that everyone has access to fundamental social services
 - Developing social protection programmes in a progressive manner to help people who are unable to support themselves. Addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women; empowering those living in poverty and their organisations; collaborating with interested donors and beneficiaries to commit higher shares of ODA to the eradication of poverty and
 - Stepping up international collaboration to end poverty
- The General Assembly determined that the primary focus of sustainable development in the upcoming years should be the eradication of poverty in its 1997 programme for the continued implementation of Agenda 21.

Objective 2: There is no hunger:- SDG 2 calls for “promoting sustainable agriculture, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and ending hunger.” The incidence of severe food insecurity, the prevalence of stunting in children under five, and the prevalence of diet are a few examples of indicators for this purpose. **SDG 2** comprises fourteen indicators and eight targets to track development. The five outcome targets are: genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals; investments, research and technology; ending all forms of malnutrition; agricultural productivity; resilient agricultural practices and sustainable food production systems; and ending hunger and improving access to food. Targets for the three modes of implementation are: resolving trade barriers and distortions in global food commodity and agricultural markets, as well as in their derivatives.

These 2 goals built to deal with the poverty and hunger .

Poverty

The state or situation in which individuals or groups lack the money and other necessities for a subsistence level of life is referred to as poverty. They are therefore unable to satisfy their fundamental demands. Poverty can prevent individuals and families from having access to sanitary toilets, safe drinking water, wholesome food, and medical care. Every country may use a different set of standards to establish the poverty line and calculate the proportion of its population living in poverty. Poverty is a socioeconomic state that results from more than just one cause, such as money. These variables include, but are not limited to, access to education, sexual identity, sexual orientation, and race.

Keywords:-

- Being poor is the situation or condition in which an individual or group does not have access to the means of subsistence.
- Families and individuals living in poverty may not have access to clean water, wholesome food, adequate shelter, or healthcare.
- Poverty is both a personal issue and a larger social issue. Governments utilise welfare programmes to help alleviate Regarding poverty. Poverty is not primarily determined by income; rather, it is the outcome of a confluence of variables.

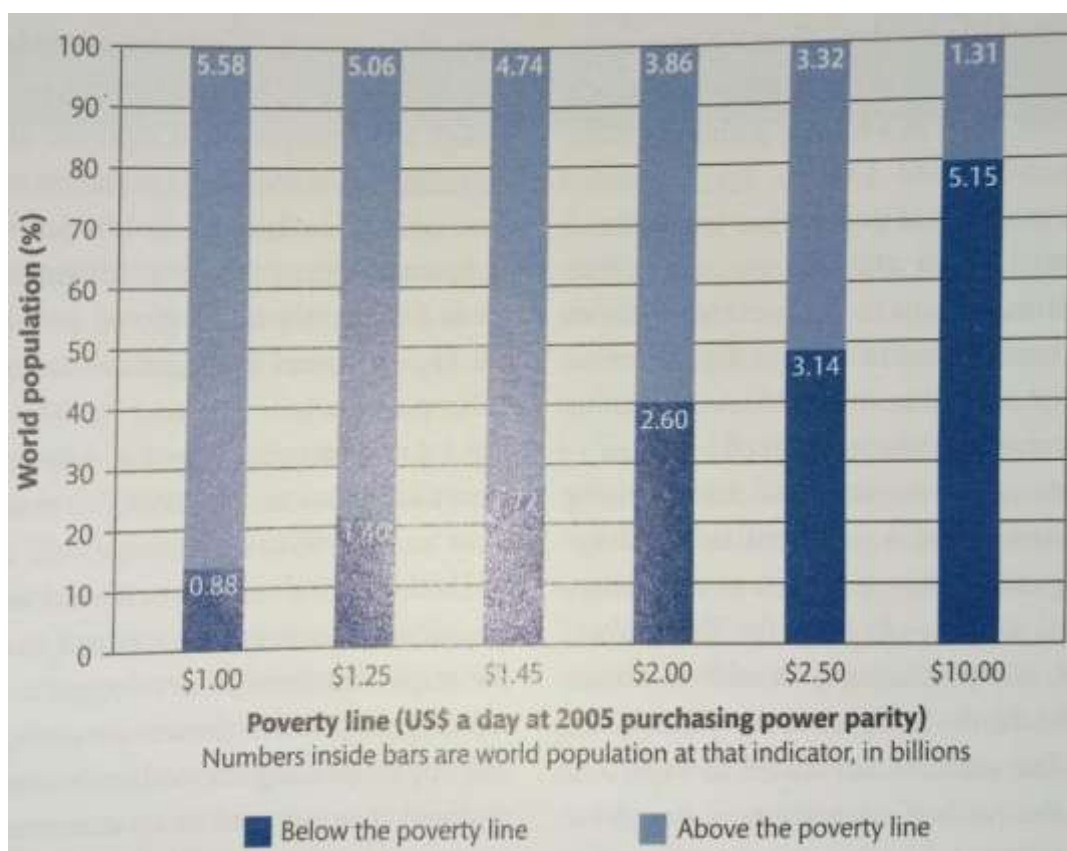
Understanding Poverty

Poverty is the state of not having enough money to either sustain oneself or to acquire the necessities for a happy life for oneself, one’s family, or one’s community as a whole. Lack of resources might make it difficult to get medicine, food, clothing, and shelter.

The issue of poverty has an impact on both people and society at large. Not being able to afford necessities can lead to a number of social issues with the body and mind for the person or family. Insufficient instructions and Excessive rates of poverty are associated with problems like crime, unemployment, and urban deterioration, inadequate education, and bad public health on a social level. Social welfare programmes are frequently implemented by governments to assist in rescuing individuals, families, and communities from poverty. Social safety nets, or welfare states, are more robust in some nations than in others. For example, the United States has very few assistance programmes and a lot more individualistic tendencies. Comparatively speaking, European nations offer a significantly wider choice of welfare programmes and services to help individuals in need.

Aspects of Poverty

Poverty in the U.S. People whose income falls below a criterion determined by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) are classified as being in poverty in the United States. The United States Census Bureau determines U.S. poverty rates, or the proportion of the country’s population that lives in poverty.



Worldwide Poverty Developed nations have seen a decline in poverty since the Industrial Revolution. Productivity growth brought down the price of goods, making them more accessible, and agricultural innovations raised crop yields and food production.

A person is deemed to be living in poverty if their income falls below the international poverty level. This amount is computed by subtracting the poverty line. From each nation and converting it into US dollars, taking into account the cost of the items required to support an adult. The international poverty threshold for 2019 is \$2.15 per day. Around the world, a lot of people still have financial difficulties. In September 2023, the World Bank reported that 700.6 million people were living in extreme poverty.

Over 40% of people on the planet are thought to be impoverished, with the United States ranking lowest among developed countries. Communities of colour are more vulnerable to poverty due of “racist notions of racial inferiority and frequent denial of the structural forms of racism and classism” both internationally and domestically, according to a paper published in the journal *Frontiers in Public Health*.

How Does Poverty Occur?

Poverty can be passed down from one generation to the next and is an arduous cycle to escape. Geography, gender, race, and socioeconomic position are frequently determining factors. Many people have limited chance

of escaping poverty because it is their birthplace. A number of factors, including poor economic situations, natural disasters, rising living expenses, drug addiction, depression, and mental health problems, can cause others to become impoverished. Here are a few other primary reasons of poverty:

Poor infrastructure; limited to nonexistent job growth; conflict and violence; high cost of living; social hurdles

- Insufficient government backing

Progress is often fleeting for those eligible to escape poverty. Profitable shocks, unstable food supplies, and climate change might threaten their income and push people back into destitution. Standard and substance misuse, minimal or nonexistent educational opportunities, substandard housing and living conditions, and a surge in complaint situations. For many people living in poverty, access to decent schools, healthcare, electricity, clean drinking water, and other essential amenities is still elusive. Raising poverty will probably lead to greater social tensions as inequality rises, which will then cause crime rates to rise.

How poverty is measured?

In many nations, income thresholds are used to determine poverty. Organised entities such as the Census Bureau gather data and update it periodically based on affectation. This data, which is compiled from various family sizes and kinds and reported in the United States as the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), typically includes income thresholds. As per the Census Bureau, any member of a ménage that is below the criteria is deemed to be impoverished.

Some categories of individualities are excluded from the count because it is impossible to assess their level of poverty. Among these groups are:-

- Individuals living in military barracks; (14) Residents of council dormitories;
- People under the age of fifteen whose income is unknown; •
- People in specific group situations, such as prisons and nursing homes. Remember that income criteria are only one method used by nations to quantify poverty.

Some of the practicable plans to exclude poverty include the following

- Installing wells that give access to clean drinking water
 - Educating growers on how to produce further food
- Constructing sanctum

How Can Poverty Be Reduced?

Two important advocates for lowering global poverty are the United Nations and the World Bank. By 2030, the World Bank hopes to have reduced poverty to less than 3 percent of the world's population.

- structure seminaries to educate underprivileged communities
- furnishing enhanced access to better healthcare services by erecting medical conventions and hospitals

In order to implement policies that improve living circumstances for the world's poor, communities, governments, and pots must come together if the World Bank is to achieve its goal of ending poverty. A few of these tactics could be improving socioeconomic circumstances, combating and outlawing systematic racism, setting living-wage minimums, providing paid time off, and advocating for pay parity.

The definition of poverty has been widely accepted since 1945. It is believed that poverty is a profitable state that may be eliminated through business transactions involving money. These transactions in turn rely on development, which is understood to be lucrative expansion. All societies are measured and evaluated using a profitable mark. Poverty has a face that is unsexy and is widely believed to define the Third World. There is now a perspective that the developed world has an obligation to "assist" the Third World's eradication 'poverty, and increasingly to address female poverty (see World Bank, Gender Action Plan, [www. Worldbank.org/](http://www.Worldbank.org/)). The solution advocated to overcome global poverty is the further integration of the global economy (Thomas 2000) and of women into this process (Pearson 2000; Weber 2002). Increasingly, however, as globalization has intensified, poverty defined in such economic terms has come to characterize significant sectors of population in advanced developed countries such as the USA (see Bello 1994).

Critical, alternative views of poverty exist in other cultures where the emphasis is not simply on money, but on spiritual values, community ties, and availability of common resources. In traditional subsistence economies, a common strategy for survival is provision for oneself and one's family via community-regulated access to common water, land, and fodder. Western values that focus on individualism and consumerism are seen as destructive of nature and morally inferior. For many people in the developing world the ability to provide for oneself and one's family, including the autonomy characteristic of traditional ways of life, is highly valued. Dependence on an unpredictable market and/or an unreliable government does not, therefore, offer an attractive alternative.

Some global institutions have been important in promoting a conception of poverty that extends beyond material indicators. The work of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) since the early 1990s is significant here for distinguishing between income poverty (a material condition) and human poverty (encompassing human dignity, agency, opportunity, and choices).

The issue of poverty and the challenge of poverty alleviation moved up the global political agenda at the Close of the twentieth century, as evidenced in the UN first Millennium Development Goal, cited earlier. Although some progress was reported in the early years of the millennium, the 2008 'credit crunch' threatens to reverse what was achieved. As UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon notes in the 2009 Millennium Development Goals Report, 'we face a global economic crisis whose full repercussions have yet to be felt' (www.un.org/millenniumgoals/). Whereas in 2005 it was estimated that 1.4 million people lived on less than \$1.25 a day, the report estimates that in 2009 this number will increase by as much as 90 million.

Having considered the orthodox and critical alternative views of poverty, we now turn to an examination of the important topic of development. This examination will be conducted in three main parts. The first part will start by examining the orthodox view of development

And will then proceed to an assessment of its effect on post-war development in the Third World. The second part will examine the critical alternative view of development and its application to subjects such as empowerment and democracy. In the third part, consideration will be given to the ways in which the orthodox approach to development has responded to some of the criticisms made of it by the critical alternative approach.

Key Points

- The monetary-based conception of poverty has been almost universalized among governments and international organizations since 1945.
- Poverty is interpreted as a condition suffered by people- the majority of whom are female who do not earn enough money to satisfy their basic material requirements in the marketplace
- Developed countries have regarded poverty as being something external to them and a defining feature of the Third World. This view has provided justification for the former to help develop the latter by promoting further integration into the global market.
- However, such poverty is increasingly endured by significant sectors of the population in the North, as well as the Third World, hence rendering traditional categories less useful.
- A critical alternative view of poverty places more emphasis on lack of access to community regulated common resources, community ties, and spiritual values.
- Poverty moved up the global political agenda at the start of the twenty-first century, but the 2008/9 credit crunch promises to reverse some of the early success.

Development

When we consider the topic of development, it is important to realize that all conceptions of development necessarily reflect a particular set of social and political values. Indeed, we can say that 'Development can be conceived only within an ideological framework' (Roberts 1984:7).

Since the Second World War the dominant view, favoured by the majority of governments and multilateral agencies, has seen development as synonymous with economic growth within the context of a free market international economy. Economic growth is identified as necessary for combating poverty, defined as the inability of people to meet their basic material needs through cash transactions. This is seen in the influential reports of the World Bank, where countries are categorized according to their income. Those countries that have the lower national incomes per head of population are regarded as being less developed than those with higher incomes, and they are perceived as being in need of increased integration into the global marketplace.

An alternative view of development has, however, emerged from a few governments, UN agencies, grass-roots movements, NGOs, and some academics. Their concerns have centered broadly on entitlement distribution, often expressed in the language of human rights. Poverty is identified as the inability to provide for one's own and one's family's material needs by subsistence or cash transactions, and by the absence of an environment conducive to human well-being broadly conceived in spiritual and community terms. These voices of opposition are growing significantly louder, as ideas polarize following the apparent universal triumph of economic liberalism. The language of opposition is changing to incorporate matters of democracy such as political empowerment, participation, meaningful self-determination for the majority, protection of the commons, and an emphasis on pro-poor growth. The fundamental differences between the orthodox and the alternative views of development are summarized in Box 28.2, and supplemented by Case Study 1, illustrating alternative ideas for development that take account of social and cultural values. In the following two sections we shall examine how the orthodox view of development has been applied at a global level and assess what measure of success it has achieved.

Case Study 1 Taking jobs to Bangladesh's poor

The case of Hathay Bunano Proshikhan Society (HBPS) offers a good example of an alternative development model. For most Bangladeshi women living in rural districts, the opportunity to give their families a bit of extra money in the struggle against rural poverty means moving to large cities, like Dhaka or Chittagong, leaving their children and families for many months. The move from country to city strains traditional social relations and places women in an urban environment that is unfamiliar and threatening. Bangladesh's textile industry is its biggest export earner (\$12.35 billion between June 2008 and 2009) and offers the best opportunity for

rural women to find work. The industry is estimated to employ over 2.5 million workers in 4,200 factories. However, the poor working conditions and long hours often lead to ill health, social dislocation, and a life of misery. 2004 the founders of HBPS asked themselves this question how do you create sustainable employment free of debt w changes in the lifestyle of rural women, and while generating returns comparable with the enterprises modelled on main economic limes? The answer was to create flexible employ opportunities for women in rural Bangladesh through a social business model producing knitted and crocheted children) clothes and toys.

Although working conditions are simple, often in premises rented from a villager without electricity or water, the working day provides a place where work is done in a social setting alongside friends and neighbourer. Women often bring very young children to the workplace to be cared for during the day Newly recruited workers are given training in core skills as well as basic mathematics and life skills. In this way women workers can contribute to the family economy without breaking family and village ties .

The founders of HBPS began with an investment of \$500 and 12 trainees in December 2004. Today, it employs over 3500 women at 32 sites in rural locations producing about 30,000 items a month that are exported to developed countries and fashionable shops in the USA, Europe and Australia. All profits are put back into the company and the women can earn 25 per cent more than the Bangladeshi minimum legal rate. Bringing work to the village also means that earnings are spent within the village economy rather than in distant cities, bringing benefits to the wider village community.

Economic liberalism and the post-1945 international economic order: sixty-five years of Orthodox Development

During the Second World War there was a strong belief among the Allied Powers that the protectionist trade policies of the 1930s had contributed significantly to the outbreak of the war. Plans were drawn up by the USA and the UK for the creation of a stable post-war international order with the United Nations (UN), its affiliates the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group, plus the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), providing the institutional bases. The latter three provided the foundations of a liberal international economic order based on the pursuit of free trade, but allowing an appropriate role for state intervention in the market in support of national security and national and global stability (Rapley 1996). This has been called embedded liberalism. The decision-making procedures of these international economic institutions favoured a small group of developed Western states. Their relation- ship with the UN, which in the General Assembly has more democratic procedures, has not always been an easy one.

In the immediate post-war years, attention focused on reconstructing Western Europe through the Mar shall plan. As the cold war emerged, and both East and West sought to gain allies in the less developed and recently decolonized states, both sides offered economic support for development. The USA believed that the path of liberal economic growth would result in development, and that development would result in hostility to socialist ideals. The USSR, by contrast, attempted to sell its economic system as the most rapid means for the newly independent states to achieve industrialization and development. The process of industrialization underpinned conceptions of development in both East and West, but whereas in the capitalist sphere the market was seen as the engine of growth, in the socialist sphere central planning by the state was the preferred method.

In the early post-war and post-colonial decades, all states-whether in the West, East, or Third World favoured an important role for the state in development.

Many Third World countries pursued a strategy of port substitution industrialization in order to try break out of their dependent position in the world economy as peripheral producers of primary commodities for the core developed countries.

This approach, which honored the important part of the state in development, suffered major reversal in the early 1980s. The developing countries had espoused a heavily in the 1970s in response to the rise in oil painting prices... The wealthy nations' response to the 1979 alternative oil painting price increase resulted in sharp increases in oil painting rates and a sharp decline in commodities prices in the early 1980s. The developing nations lacked the capacity to pay back their mounting debt. In 1982, Mexico threatened to pass through. In order to prevent the failure of the global banking system by stopping further debt repayment, the Group of Seven (G7), which consists of the most developed Western nations, agreed to address the debt issue on a country-by-country basis.Regarding this, the countries Bank and the IMF vigorously promoted structural adaptation lending across the developing countries. By implementing this policy, the Fund and the Bank collaborated in an unprecedented way to support developing nations in their pursuit of well-known strategies based on curtailing state authority and welcoming foreign investment into Third World agriculture. In order for these nations to generate the foreign cash required to keep up with their debt payments, exports were encouraged.

The neo-liberal political and economic doctrine took hold of development thought worldwide following as the Cold War came to an end and the fall of the Eastern Bloc in 1989. Globalisation was accelerated in large measure by the promotion of uncompromising liberal and profitable principles. This signified a significant change in ideology. The unadulterated, financially successful neoclassical programmes that promoted a limited state and an enlarged role for the so-called Washington Consensus replaced the "bedded leftism" of the early post-war

decades. The idea was that commerce, banking, and other sectors would all be more liberalised in order to maximise global welfare. investment as well as by reorganising public stewardship to create a climate that is favourable to capital. Similar initiatives would guarantee debt payback as well. It was now believed that the former Eastern Bloc countries were shifting from central planning to market-oriented economies. The state was rolled back throughout the Third World and the request was made as part of the World Bank's, IMF's, and World Bank's strategies, along with the World Trade Organization's (WTO) World Trade Round negotiations conducted under the auspices of GATT.

By the end of the 1990s, the post-Washington Consensus—which emphasised pro-poor growth and poverty reduction based on ongoing domestic policy reform and growth through trade liberalization— and related transnational fiscal institutions were endorsing a slightly modified version of the theneoliberal profitable fallacy. This interpretation was known as the G7 (and later the G8). Public poverty reduction strategy (PRS) papers owned by local entities would subsequently be the primary focus for support. These papers quickly became the deciding criterion for support from a progressively more entwined group of international financial institutions and donors. The establishment of the post-

World War II lucrative transnational order: conventional and necessary assessments

In the post-war era, emerging nations have made modest progress towards industrialization, GDP per capita, and profitable growth, according to conventional metrics. However, these profits haven't been evenly distributed among all developing nations. African nations have done worse than other Asian nations, such as China and India, which have reported positive revenues (UNDP 2003). The extreme financial situation demonstrated notable reversals in Mexico, East Asian nations, Brazil, and Russia in the early 1980s. Although evaluating the entire impact among the most recent international "credit crunch" is premature, The 2009 Report on the Millennium Development Goals points to further decreases.

According to the conventional liberal evaluation of the previous 60 years of progress, the nations that possess embraced trade liberalisation and become the most integrated into the global economy have had the quickest rates of growth. These nations are referred to as the "new globalizers." It acknowledges that neo-liberal profitable policy has redounded in lesser inequalities within and between countries, but with reference to inequality appreciatively as a catalyst for rivalry and the spirit of entrepreneurship.

As early as the late 1970s, it was evident that the "trickle-down" theory—which held that gains for the lower classes would always result from overall economic expansion as indicated by increases in GDP—had not been successful. Despite developing countries' excellent GDP per capita growth rates, the majority of the people witnessed little change, while a handful became significantly wealthier. This accomplishment was not represented in the societies as a whole.

An opposing and critical perspective on growth There have been multiple attempts to highlight the contested nature of development and to spark debate about it since the early 1970s. There have been important counterarguments made that we can combine into a different strategy. These have their roots in a number of non-governmental organisations, community development groups, private foundations, and individuals. The emergence of alternative perspectives has been aided by a variety of social movements that are not directly tied to the development goal, such as the peace, women's, democratic, and green movements (Thomas 2000). What Now: Another Development, published in 1975 by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, was noteworthy. The aforementioned perspective on development (refer to Ekins 1992: 99) maintained that development ought to be:

- (1) need-driven (both material and non-material)
- (2) endogenous (originating from within a society)
- (3) self-sufficient (concerning human, natural, and cultural resources)
- (4) environmentally sustainable
- (5) grounded in structural changes (of economy, society, gender, and power relations)

Since then, a number of NGOs have advocated for development that incorporates elements of this alternate strategy, including the World Development Movement. Grassroots movements have frequently developed around particular concerns, including dams (Narmada in India) or shared resources (the Brazilian Amazon's rubber tappers). The 1980s saw a significant increase in these initiatives due to the global expansion of the green movement. Before the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, a two-year preparatory process allowed women, children, indigenous tribes, and other marginalised groups an opportunity to voice their opinions. This trend has persisted, and holding alternate NGO forums concurrently with all major UN conferences has become the standard.

Development, empowerment, and resistance The alternative vision of development is centred on democracy. In formal democratic nations, the challenge against long-standing power systems is being led by grass-roots movements. People use the language of human rights to express their resistance to the growing effects of globalisation, which include the loss of local community control over day-to-day affairs, the expansion of market and transnational corporate power, and more (Evans 2005; Stammers 2009). They are arguing that the core of development should be local empowerment and control. They are defending the land, water, and forests that they consider to be their primary sources of sustenance. They are establishing a different agenda and rejecting the prevailing one in the public and private (government-controlled) domains. Some instances are the Mexican rebellion in Chiapas as well as the Indian farmers protest seed controlled by foreign companies, manufacturers. Since the late 1990s, protesters at the WTO, or World Trade Organisation regular meetings,

additionally those of the IMF and World Bank, have become commonplace. Their actions are indicative of a growing amount of dissatisfaction with both the globalisation process and the way its advantages are distributed. Similar demurrers represent the fight for a substantial republic that people are waging in various parts of the world. Development in this context focuses on facilitating community involvement and taking the lead in selecting the appropriate type of development. This does not concern accepting the wisdom of the ideals and the Western model that come with it. Thus, this essential generality of development is based on a distinct generality of rights and prioritises variation above universality. The NGO Forum's crucial protest at the Copenhagen Summit raised the standards of sustainability and tone-reliance. Women and young people were singled out. The Declaration opposes the financially successful leftism that both the North and South's administrations have adopted, viewing it as a means of exacerbating rather than mitigating the global extreme social behaviour. It demanded the immediate cancellation of all debt, improved trading conditions, accountability and transparency from the World Bank and IMF, and chain regulation. A fundamental perspective on republicanism was essential to its whole development. Similar concepts permeated every UN global meeting held in the 1990s. According to some observers, public PRS provide the opportunity—albeit one that is still unrealized—for reduced community involvement in the formulation of development policies in the south. However, if all sides follow the planned course, the PRS process could strengthen the voice and representation of southern nations and people while providing a chic stopgap for increasing public authority over lucrative policy. After examining the indispensable perspective on development, we will now examine the orthodox view's attempt to refute the indispensable view's examinations.

Important points

- The concept of development is debatable. The alternative method and the conventional, or mainstream, approach represent divergent values. Over the last sixty years, the conventional method of liberalisation that is ingrained and, more subsequently, neo-liberalism that an emphasis on expansion has dominated development policies. With input primarily from NGOs and grass-roots movements as well as some parts of the UN, alternative ideas about development that emphasise sustainability, empowerment, equity, and participation, among other things flourished in the last two decades of the twentieth century.

Hunger

Hunger is a fundamental physiological sensation experienced when the body needs nourishment to sustain itself. It's a complex interplay of biological, psychological, and environmental factors triggering the desire to eat.

Hunger typically arises when the body's energy reserves, primarily glucose levels, begin to drop below a certain threshold. This triggers the release of hormones like ghrelin, signaling the brain that it's time to eat. Additionally, factors such as meal times, food availability, and psychological cues can influence feelings of hunger.

In a political context, hunger is often viewed through the lens of food insecurity and poverty. Governments and policymakers address hunger through various social welfare programs, agricultural policies, and economic initiatives aimed at ensuring access to affordable and nutritious food for all citizens. Hunger can also be a powerful political issue, influencing elections and public policy debates surrounding income inequality, social justice, and the distribution of resources.

Hunger is described in the social sciences, politics, and humanitarian aid as the state in which an individual lacks the means or capacity to consume enough food to meet their basic nutritional demands over an extended period of time. Within the context Regarding alleviation of hunger, the phrase "hunger" refers to more than just the universal human need for food, commonly referred to as an appetite. A famine is declared when there is a severe case of hunger, widespread malnutrition, and a high rate of starvation caused by a lack of access to enough nourishing food.

Among the numerous politicians of the 20th century who believed that combating hunger was crucial was Martin Luther King Jr. (centre):

"When I die, don't build a monument to me. Don't bestow me degrees from great universities. Just clothe the naked. Say that I tried to house the homeless. Let people say that I tried to feed the hungry." [As stated by whom?]

The sculptures from the Hunger March In Copenhagen A significant section of the global population has frequently experienced prolonged periods of famine throughout history. Hunger was frequently the result of disruptions in the food supply brought on by natural disasters, war, or bad weather. Technological advancements and improved political collaboration in the post-Universal Conflict 2 period raised hopes that the number of hungry people could be significantly reduced. Despite unequal progress, by 2015, for most people on the planet the threat of extreme hunger has diminished. The 2023 FAO The Global Report on the Status of Food Security and Nutrition states that this encouraging trend had stopped around 2017, at which point it became apparent that a progressive increase in the number of people experiencing chronic hunger was occurring. 2020 and 2021 saw a sharp rise in the number of undernourished individuals as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Together with the economic recovery, there was a recovery in 2022, yet the invasion of Ukraine had very little effect on the world's food markets, which resulted in a small decrease in world hunger.

The vast majority of people on Earth still resides in Asia, however since 2017, South America and Africa have seen the largest increases in hunger. In its 2017 report, the FAO identified three main causes of the recent rise in hunger: conflict, economy, and climate decreases in speed. The 2018 edition, which highlighted the role of extreme weather as the main cause of the rise in hunger, discovered that growing rates were particularly bad in nations whose agricultural systems were most vulnerable to fluctuations in the weather. According to the 2019 SOFI research, there is a direct link between rising rates of hunger and nations experiencing economic recessions. Rather, the 2020 edition examined the likelihood of accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) relating to hunger. It issued a warning that in the event that In contrast to the negative trends over the last six years, by 2030 there may be more than 150 million more individuals suffering from chronic hunger. The COVID-19 epidemic produced a substantial increase in hunger, according to the 2023 report, which peaked in 2022. At the municipal, state, federal, or international levels, there are tens of thousands of organisations working to combat hunger. While some of these groups focus on ending hunger, others might have multiple specialties.

These include autonomous soup kitchens and small-scale local projects like national governments and global groups. A large number of people take part in the umbrella networks that link thousands of distinct hunger relief organisations. A large portion of international efforts to combat hunger are managed by the UN with the goal of reaching SDG 2—zero hunger by 2030.

Case Study 2: Kenya's food insecurity With a GDP per capita of about \$1,240 (according to a 2007 World Bank report) and a 2008 UNDP Human Development Report ranking of 144 out of 179, a significant portion of Kenyans live in poverty. This is particularly severe in urban shantytowns and among farmers and pastoralists residing in isolated, semi-arid areas. According to estimates from the World Food Programme (wfp.org/countries/Kenya), 5.6 million Kenyans may experience food insecurity in 2009 as a result of the ongoing, undetermined rise in global food prices. Global food costs increased by 83% overall between 2005 and 2008.

The only alternative left to many Kenyans is to reduce the quantity of reflections they eat, purchase less expensive goods, and eat a diet heavy on carbohydrates and low in balance and nutrients. It is projected that rates of malnutrition would rise, especially among youngsters. The failure of the stormy season for the third time since 2006 is often cited as the reason for Kenya's food insecurity. Food shortages have been caused in part by the ensuing crop failures, although other factors have also played a role. Periodic "seasons of failed or poor rains, sustained high food prices, environmental degradation, outbreaks of 29 complaint, and f" are among the factors cited by USAID. Floods have made conditions for food security worse across Kenya, putting stress on management systems, exacerbating the country's chronic poverty, and escalating interethnic conflict over scarce land and water resources. Another significant aspect is the growing demand for biofuel products made from agricultural goods worldwide. GHI According to the 2023 Global Hunger Index, India is ranked 111th out of 125 nations. This suggests that the nation is in a "serious" state of hunger inflexibility. This represents a decline from the previous time's ranking of 107 (2022). On a scale of 0 to 100, where 100 is the worst and 0 is the greatest score (no hunger), India's GHI score is 28.7.

Research Methodology

typically involves a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing from fields such as economics, sociology, political science, public health, and anthropology. Here's a general outline of a research methodology for studying these topics:

Problem Formulation and Research Question(s):

Clearly define the research problem, such as understanding the causes of poverty, assessing the effectiveness of development interventions, or examining the impact of hunger on communities. Formulate specific research questions that guide the study.

Literature Review:

Review existing literature on poverty, development, and hunger to understand the current state of knowledge, theories, methodologies, and gaps in research.

Identify key concepts, variables, and theoretical frameworks relevant to the study.

Conceptual Framework:

Develop a conceptual framework that illustrates the relationships between variables and concepts relevant to the research questions.

Identify potential causal pathways and mechanisms.

Research Design:

Choose an appropriate research design based on the research questions and objectives. This could include quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods approaches.

Determine the sampling strategy, population, and sample size.

Consider ethical considerations and ensure informed consent and confidentiality.

Data Collection:

For quantitative studies, collect data through surveys, experiments, or secondary data sources such as census data, household surveys, or administrative records.

For qualitative studies, use methods like interviews, focus groups, participant observation, or case studies to gather rich, in-depth data.

Triangulate data from multiple sources to enhance validity and reliability.

Data Analysis:

Analyze quantitative data using statistical methods such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, or descriptive statistics.

Analyze qualitative data using thematic analysis, content analysis, or grounded theory approach. Interpret findings in relation to the research questions and theoretical framework.

Findings and Discussion:

Present the findings in a clear and organized manner, using tables, charts, and narratives to communicate key results.

Discuss the implications of the findings in relation to existing literature, theoretical frameworks, and real-world implications. Consider potential limitations and areas for future research.

Suggestion

To tackle poverty, hunger, and promote development effectively, a multi-faceted approach is essential:

- **Investment in Education:** Education empowers individuals to break the cycle of poverty by providing them with knowledge and skills for better employment opportunities. It also enhances agricultural productivity and fosters innovation, contributing to overall development.
- **Access to Healthcare:** Ensuring access to affordable and quality healthcare is crucial for reducing poverty and hunger. Healthy individuals are more productive, and addressing health issues prevents families from falling into poverty due to medical expenses.
- **Sustainable Economic Growth:** Promoting inclusive economic growth that benefits all segments of society is vital. This involves creating job opportunities, especially in sectors that uplift rural communities and marginalized groups, thereby reducing poverty and hunger.
- **Social Safety Nets:** Implementing social safety nets such as food assistance programs, cash transfers, and healthcare subsidies can provide temporary relief to those in need while also addressing immediate hunger and poverty concerns.
- **Investment in Agriculture:** Supporting limited scope ranches with admittance to resources, innovation and markets can increase food production, enhance food security, and reduce hunger. Sustainable agricultural practices also contribute to environmental preservation and long-term development.
- **Addressing Inequality:** Addressing inequalities in income distribution, access to resources, and opportunities is crucial for sustainable development. Policies aimed at reducing disparities and promoting social inclusion can help lift people out of poverty and hunger.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Promoting sustainable environmental practices is essential for long-term development. Climate change and environmental degradation disproportionately affect the poor and exacerbate hunger and poverty. Therefore, investing in renewable energy, conservation efforts, and climate resilience is vital.

Conclusion

Poverty, development, and hunger are deeply interconnected issues. Addressing poverty is crucial for fostering development and reducing hunger, as poverty often leads to inadequate access to resources, education, and healthcare, perpetuating a cycle of deprivation. Sustainable development strategies that focus on economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability can help alleviate poverty and hunger simultaneously. However, systemic challenges such as inequality, conflict, and environmental degradation must also be addressed to achieve lasting progress in tackling these issues.

Reference

1. While inspecting dejection, improvement, and hankering, it's critical to ponder an enormous number of shrewd sources, reports, and studies from good affiliations. The following are a couple of key references that cover various pieces of these topics:

2. World Bank: The World Bank disperses different reports and investigation papers on desperation and headway. “World Headway Report” is particularly watchful for sorting out overall examples, hardships, and techniques associated with poverty decline and pragmatic new development.
3. Joined Countries Improvement Program (UNDP): The UNDP produces the Human Improvement Report yearly, which gives top to bottom examination of human advancement pointers, including destitution rates, instruction levels, and wellbeing results across various nations.
4. Joined Countries Food and Horticulture Association (FAO): FAO distributes reports, for example, “The Territory of Food Security and Nourishment On the planet”, which offers far reaching experiences into worldwide yearning and hunger patterns, as well as arrangements and mediations to address them.
5. The Lancet: This clinical diary frequently includes research articles and unique series on subjects connected with destitution, craving, and wellbeing, giving important points of view on the convergence between these issues.
6. Oxfam: Oxfam discharges reports and briefings on neediness and imbalance, offering basic investigation of financial inconsistencies and pushing for strategy changes to address them.
7. Brookings Establishment: Brookings Establishment produces research papers and strategy briefs on destitution, improvement, and yearning, with an emphasis on proof based arrangements and strategy suggestions.
8. Community for Worldwide Turn of events (CGD): CGD conducts research on worldwide improvement issues, including neediness easing systems, help viability, and worldwide wellbeing drives.
9. Diary of Improvement Financial aspects: This scholastic diary distributes exact exploration on different parts of improvement financial aspects, including destitution elements, pay circulation, and social security programs.
10. Diary of Improvement Studies: Another scholastic diary that distributes interdisciplinary exploration on advancement issues, including destitution decrease systems, rural turn of events, and food security.
11. Foundation of Advancement Studies (IDS): IDS produces examination and strategy papers on neediness, yearning, and improvement according to a multidisciplinary point of view, frequently zeroing in on the political economy of advancement and civil rights.
12. These references offer a different scope of viewpoints and bits of knowledge into the complicated difficulties of destitution, improvement, and craving, giving a strong groundwork to understanding and resolving these issues successfully.
13. <https://chatgpt.com/?oai-dm=1>
14. <https://www.compassion.com/poverty/poverty-and-hunger.htm>
15. <https://www.oxfordpoliticstrove.com/display/10.1093/hepl/9780198825548.001.0001/hepl9780198825548-chapter-26>
16. <https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/global-hungerindex/#:~:text=The%202023%20Global%20Hunger%20Index%20gives%20India%20a%20rank%20of,and%20100%20is%20the%20worst.>