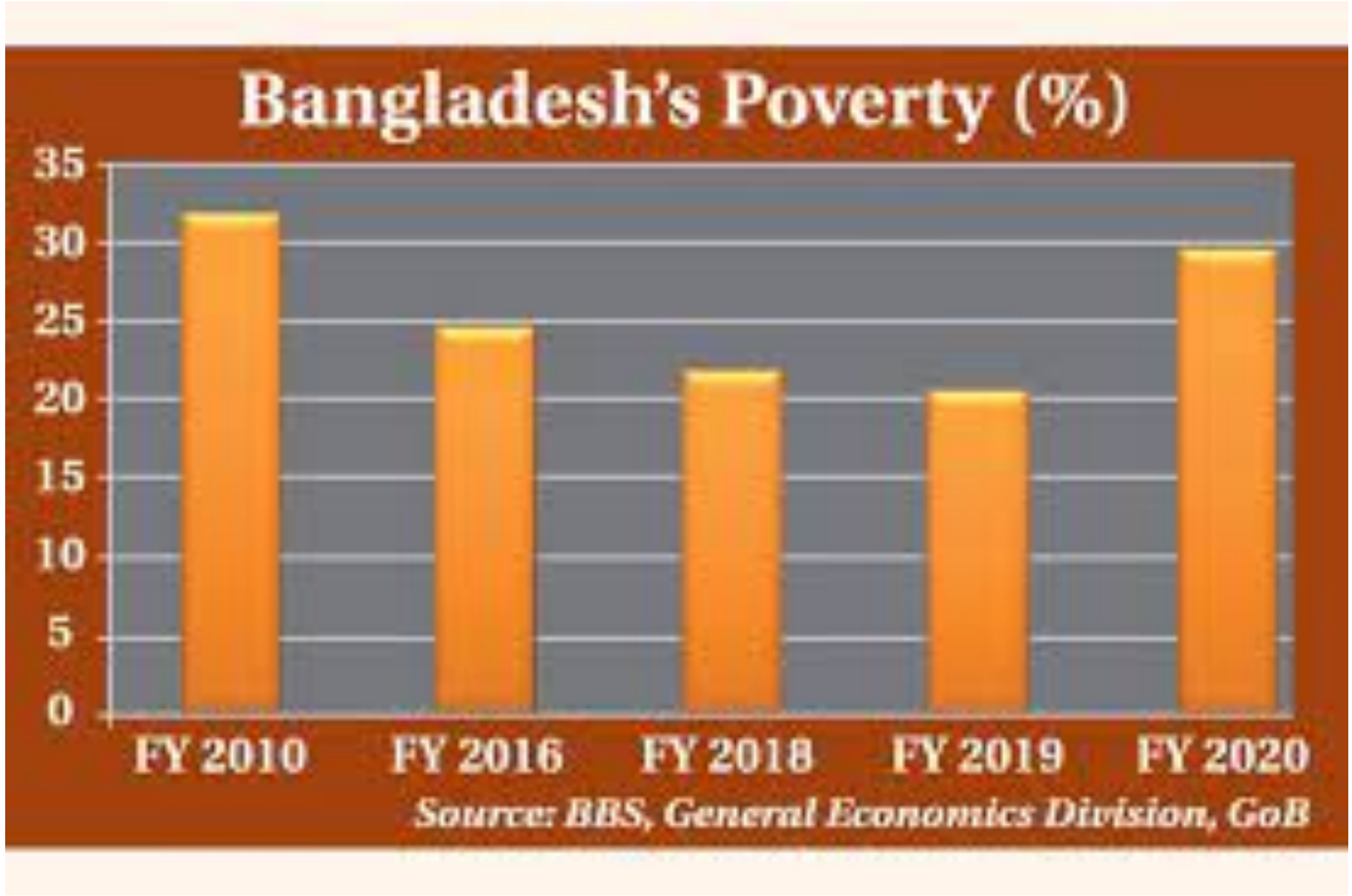
# Poverty In Bangladesh

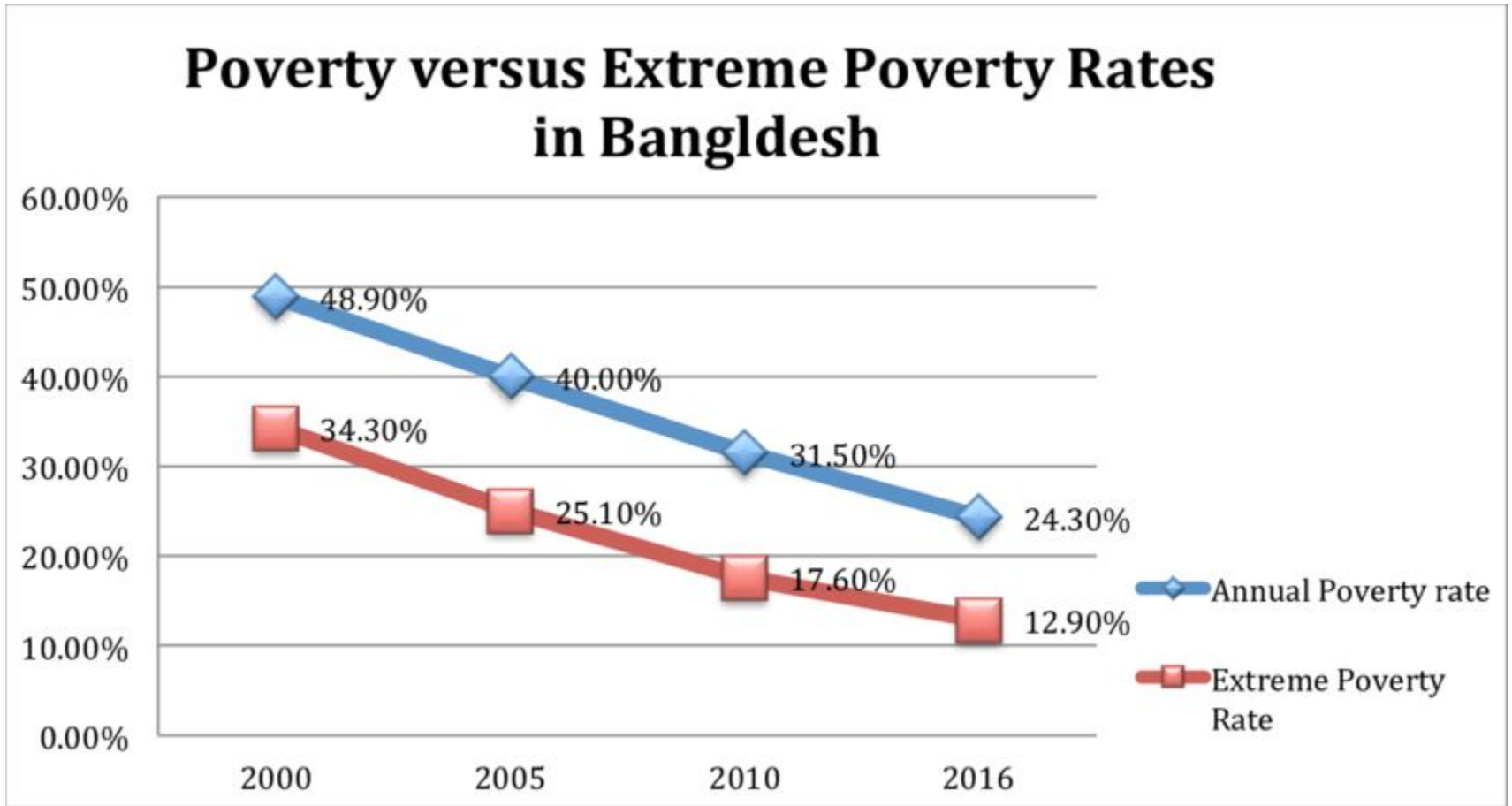
# Poverty



## Poverty

- According to Gillin and Gillin, “Poverty is that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditure, does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency and to enable him and his natural dependents to function usefully according to the standards of the society of which he is a member.”
- According to Goddard, Poverty is insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in his health and vigour.
- Among the core targets identified to monitor the progress toward the vision 2021 objectives is that of attaining a poverty headcount of **14 percent by 2021**.
- Poverty create a poverty cycle.


Bangladesh's Poverty (%)
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
FY 2010
FY 2016
FY 2018
FY 2019
FY 2020
Source: BBS, General Economics Division, GoB


Poverty versus Extreme Poverty Rates in Bangldesh
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
48.90%
40.00%
31.50%
24.30%
34.30%
25.10%
17.60%
12.90%
2000
2005
2010
2016
Annual Poverty rate
Extreme Poverty Rate

# Types of Poverty

1. Absolute Poverty: It is based on assessments of minimum subsistence requirements or basic “physical needs” such as food, clothing, shelter, health requirements etc. ‘Basic cultural need’ also included by some specialist.

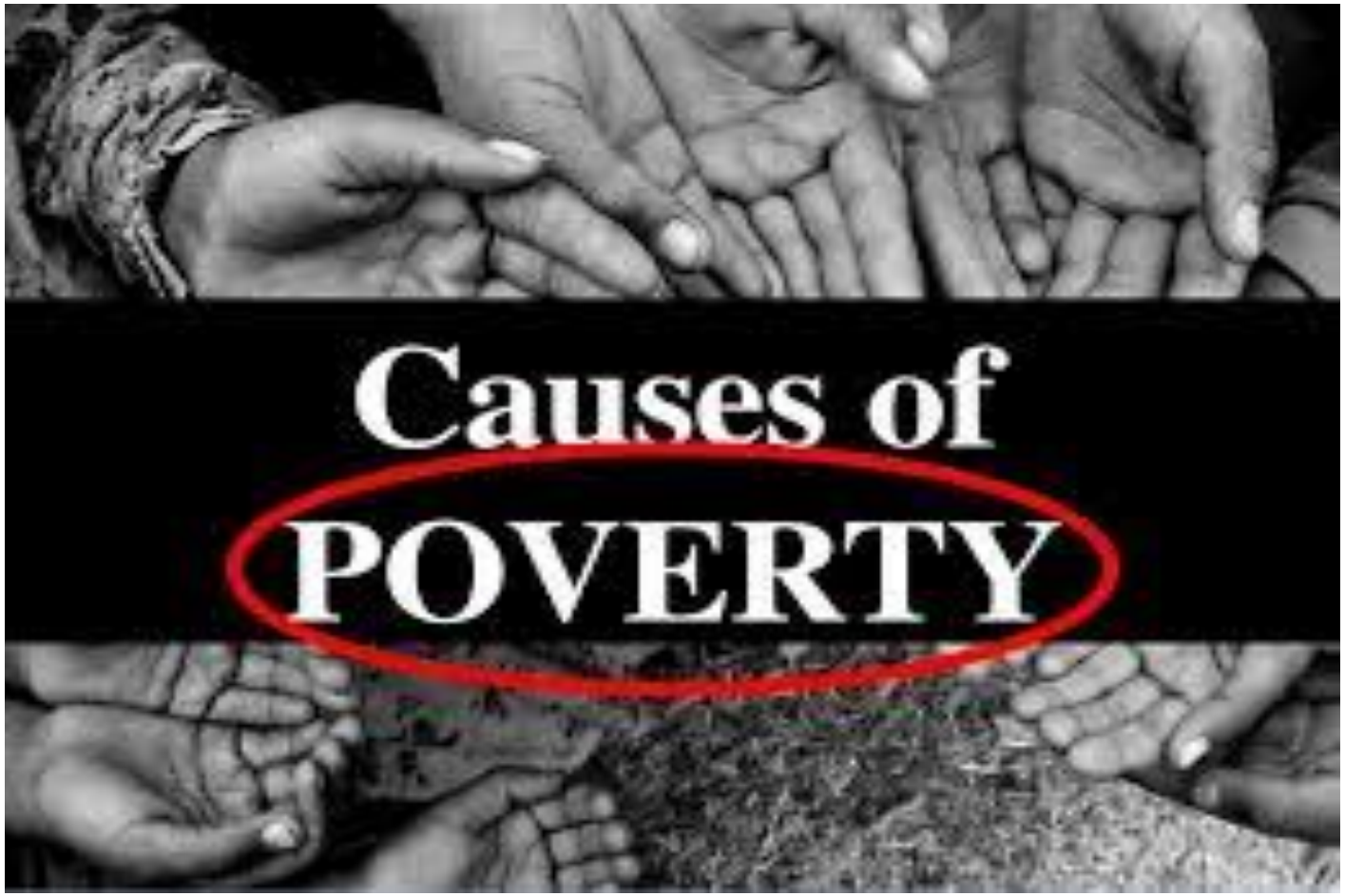
**Criticism:** This is difficult argument to defend even in regard to subsistence poverty measured in terms of food, clothing and shelter. Such needs vary from time to time, place to place. Any attempt to established to establish absolute fixed standards is bound to fail.

# Types of Poverty

2. Relative Poverty: Relative poverty is measured in terms of judgment by members of a particular society of what is considered as reasonable and acceptable standard of living and styles of life according to definition of poverty.

Peter Townsend has suggested that any definition of poverty must be related to the needs and demands of a changing society.

**Limitation:** The concept of relative poverty poses problems for the comparison of the poor in the same society over time and between societies.


Causes of
POVERTY

# Causes of poverty

The causes of can be discussed under the following dimensions.

1. **Individual incapacity**
2. **Economic causes of Poverty**

- ✔ Inadequate economic development
- ✔ Increasing unemployment
- ✔ Inflation
- ✔ Capital deficiency
- ✔ Too much dependency on agriculture

3. **Demographic Factors**

# Causes of poverty

## 4. Social causes

- ✔ Traditionalism
- ✔ Illiteracy and ignorance
- ✔ Dominance of caste and joint family

## 5. Other causes

- ✔ Long period of foreign rule
- ✔ Climatic factors
- ✔ Wars and Threats of War
- ✔ Defection political system and lack of political will


Bangladesh
aspires to eradicate
extreme poverty
by 2030

## Measure for Poverty Reduction

1. MDG and SDG
2. Five-Years Economic Plan
3. ‘Ekti bari Ekti Khamar Project’
4. SME loan

## Bangladesh and ADB

ADB has adjusted its program priorities to help Bangladesh overcome the COVID-19 pandemic and challenges related to health and social protection, food security, skills development, rural development, water and sanitation, and the finance sector, among others.

# Culture of poverty

The culture of poverty arguments claim that the poor are responsible for their own disadvantages. Due to lack of skills, an absence of motivation or a moral weakness, the poor are unable to be successful in society. Some of them become dependent on outside assistance, such as welfare provision, rather than helping themselves.

# Social Exclusion

**Social exclusion refers to processes by which individuals may become cut off from the full involvement of wider society. Social exclusion include exclusion from the labor market, services and social relations. Homelessness is one of the extreme from of social exclusion.**

## Theoretical perspectives on poverty

### Conflict View:

- Marxists theorize, **inequality and poverty are functional components of the capitalist mode of production**: capitalism necessarily produces inegalitarian social structures. Inequality and poverty cannot be eradicated without fundamental changes in the mode of production.
- The major cause of poverty is inequality or uneven distribution of wealth and income—a main consequence of capitalism.

Family in poverty

Child grows up in poverty




Fail to escape
the poverty cycle

Is significantly
disadvantaged in
education and skills

Struggles to get a job