

## A STUDY OF POVERTY, HEALTH AND FOOD CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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### Abstract

*The present research paper focuses on main causes of low-level of food availability and lack of health facilities. Today's world is divided into three types of nation like developed nation, underdeveloped nation and developing nation. Poverty on a global scale was discovered after the Second World War before 1940, it was not an issue. World Bank published the report in 1948-49 and highlighted the word poverty problem in 1953. Ragnar Nurkse analyzed the poverty trap is a like "A country is poor because it is poor" it means a power man may not have enough to eat; being underfed its health may be weak. Being physically weak, its working capacity is low which means that it is poor which in turn means that it will not have enough to eat; and so on.*

**Key words:** *Poverty, Health and food challenges, population, financial supply, husbandry, quality production, NITI Aayog, standard of living, poverty line.*

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### Objective of the study:

- 1) To study of the recent trends & progress in Indian poverty.
- 2) To make aware about health & food challenges.

### Methodology & Data sources:

- 1) The present study is based on historical method.
- 2) Secondary data and information are collected from websites, Newspaper and journals

### Limitations of the study:

- 1) The paper is based upon a theoretical and informative model.

### Assumptions:

- 1) Poverty is increasing in Indian economy.
- 2) There is a lack of Health facility & food supply in Indian economy.
- 3) Over population creates a problem of poverty.

### Introduction:

India is the most populous country. Indian population overtook China's population in 2022, 'At the present time' Indian population is 1.4286 billion and China's

population is 1.4257 billion i.e., India is facing challenges to provide food and health facilities to his large number of populations. India is a developing country and limited sources existing for providing Food and Health facilities to his people. Agriculture sector is a main source of food supply in entire world populations. 58 % of Indian population depends on agriculture sector. According to another additional second Govt. survey, in academic year 2022-2023, the production of Indian agricultural sector will be 3235 lakh tons. Indian economy fully depends on Agriculture sector. Other sources of livelihood not expansion at in Indian economy like eggs, vegetables, meat, fish production, milk etc. i.e. Indian population eating unhealthy food that extremely harmful for its health. Following harmful food consistently eating in India, like Sugar, soft drinks carbonated soft drinks are one of the biggest sources of added sugar and caffeine in the diet, refined carbohydrates, Alcohol, Potato crisps, Margarine etc. In 2020, a study had found that

the Indian diet is mostly lacking in essential nutrients like Protein, Fruits & vegetables. This study published in BMC Journal i.e. large number of Indian population living in below poverty line. Large number of Indian populations fall ill continuously.

### Meaning of Poverty:

“A state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living ”

### Types of poverty:

1) Absolute, 2) Relative, 3) Situational 4) Generational

### Poverty in Indian economy:

The Indian economy has been facing the problem of poverty since pre-independence. At the time of independence incidence of poverty in India was about 80% or about 250 million Indian people were living in below poverty line in out of 34 Crores. Poverty was seriously counted in 1956 by B.S. Minhas. Planning commission estimated the 65% or 215 million Indian live below poverty line with Rs 220 annual income. Current Indian poverty situation is given below.

*Growth in Poverty Control*

	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Number of people live in extreme poverty</i>	<i>%</i>
	<b>(In crore)</b>		
2016	232.37	7.59	5.7
2018	135.29	6.26	4.6
2020	138.21	6.73	4.9
2022	140.85	4.69	3.3
2024	143.48	3.44	2.4

Source: [www.worldpoverty.in](http://www.worldpoverty.in)

NITI Aayog published its multidimensional poverty index in 2023, around 135 million Indian (one-tenth) population managed to escape poverty between 2016 to 2021, with significant progress observed in standard of living and indicators contribution in the positive changes mainly in Bihar & Uttar Pradesh population come out from below poverty line in India.

According to United nation report, India has positively changed and good achievement of 415 million people come out from below poverty line. Another IMF Report reported in 2023, India is the fastest growing economy in a world achieving two-digit growth rate, its growth rate is 11.5% it is highest from previous years. but the suddenly outbreak of the Coronavirus in early

2020 and pushed many Indian population in to below poverty line approximate 150-190 million additional Indian population pushed in below poverty line at the end of the 2023, due to pandemic. 7 million Indian people lost his job in a year. Coronavirus pandemic has effect on rural economy with compered to urban economy. MPI declines from 32.59 % to 19.28 % within the year 2023 estimated, this is a big achievement of Indian economy, but in 2023 the global hunger index published and rank of India is 111 out of the 125 countries. According to UN report nearly 195 million undernourished people in India that make up quarters of the worlds. 43 % of Indian children are chronically undernourished it is blind future of India.

**Main obstacles of removing poverty in India:**

India is the largest production country, 25 % of the world production produce in the country but 27 % Global consumer live in India this is imbalance ratio between production and consumption. Indian consumption will also rise by 4 % in each year.

The Government expenditure on Healthcare is remains low accounting for just over 1 % on the country GDP and health care is out of pocket cost of Indian peoples. Approximately 72 % of health infrastructure & resources concentrated in urban areas where only 27 % of the population resides. Current primary and community health centers in India are 26582 but it is suggested for 34353, 8 percentage Primary health centers were without a doctor 38% without a lab technician. 83 % lack of doctor availability for community center. Rapid growing of Indian population with compered to health and food availability. That's why a large number of Indian people will fall into poverty.

**Findings:**

- 1) Reduce poverty through providing health facility and food availability in India.
- 2) Large number of Indian populations live in below poverty line.

**Challenges:**

- 1) Lack of financial supply for farm allied activity.
- 2) Limited sources are providing knowledge of farm allied activities.
- 3) Lack of productive employment in India.
- 4) To find other livelihood sources & it's expansion in Indian economy.
- 5) To fastest growing population.

**Suggestions:**

- 1) Establish large number of training center to find other livelihood sources.
- 2) Provide large amounts of funding for below poverty line people.
- 3) Research is important for removing poverty.

- 4) Increase Agro-based industry in India.
- 5) Ensure basic health care facilities.
- 6) Control over the growth of population.

**Conclusion:**

India is a developing country. Its large number of populations live in below poverty line. India has the most influential chances to grow agricultural product and productivity. Agriculture development is a main way for removing Indian poverty. Large number of health and food supply programs will come out from below poverty line to the Indian people. Population control policy, employability, innovation in production techniques and increased new livelihood sources & stable government are important part of removing poverty in Indian economy. Agriculture allied activity is one of the most important tools in world economy development. It is effective and eternal and revolutionary way for providing for economic stability, employment, sustainable development and removing poverty and what not.

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**Cite This Article:**

**Dr. Suryawanshi B. R. (2025).** *A Study of Poverty, Health and Food Challenges in India.* In **Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal**: Vol. XIV (Number I, pp. 86–89).