

# GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

## M. E. Town & Country Planning (Branch Code - 48)

Year – II (Semester – III) (W.E.F. June 2013)

### Major Elective IV

#### **2. Subject: Poverty & Development Planning (734803)**

| Sr. No. | Course Content   | Hours |
|---------|--|-------|
| 1       | <b>UNDERSTANDING POVERTY</b><br>Definition, concept of poverty, new definitions of poverty and its likely impact: relative poverty, absolute poverty, over all poverty, extreme poverty, physical poverty, income poverty, rural and urban poverty; poverty data base in India, data sources used for estimating poverty in India (household surveys and household consumption surveys); Globalization of poverty.   | 03    |
| 2       | <b>MEASURES OF POVERTY</b><br>Evolution of poverty line, consumption expenditure data: per capita consumer expenditure, distribution of expenditure; source of Data: National Sample Survey (NSS), National Accounts Statistics, identification of poor; how identification is done in India, food and land as a substitute, slum centric views and other methods. Approaches: livelihood approach, consumption based approaches, etc.   | 03    |
| 3       | <b>INDICATORS OF POVERTY</b><br>Methodology: Poverty Lines, Rural and urban poverty lines, national poverty lines, poverty ratio, sub-national indicators: MDG indicators, income and non-income indicators (Education and health, etc); Quality of life indicators, empowerment indicators, gender indicators, and human development indicators.  | 02    |
| 4       | <b>RURAL AND URBAN POVERTY</b><br>Over view: incidence and dynamics of rural poverty: causes of rural poverty: dimensions of rural poverty, estimates of rural poverty in India, issues related to rural poverty; reviews of development strategies of past decade, ways to overcome the risk and reducing their vulnerability to climate change – double effect of poverty and vulnerability to risks; Spatial targeting of poverty; Government programmes; Multi-dimensional aspects of poverty, urban poverty matrix, vulnerability and asset ownership, Informal sector and poverty, role of National Commission for enterprises in the organized sector (NCEUS), Programmes to address the poverty issues: policy based (tenure regularization), sector based (slum up gradation, access to housing), finance based (Micro finance, compulsory municipal fund allocation); Monitoring and Evaluation of anti-poverty programmes. Best Practices in poverty alleviation across the global. | 04    |
| 5       | <b>POVERTY ALLEVIATION PLANNING</b><br>Various alleviation schemes of Government of India, Best practices around world, Low cost & affordable urban housing schemes for urban poor, schemes as Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), BSUP & IHSDP under JnNURM, Rajeev Gandhi Aawas Yojna (RAY); Role of PPP for poverty alleviation  | 02    |

**LAB WORKS:**

Students shall study critically the recent aspects in computer laboratory during assigned hours and submit a prepared report on assigned topic for evaluation. The students shall be required to prepare and present the study case individually.

**References Books:**

1. M. D. Asthana, Sabir Ali: "Urban poverty in India: issues and policies"; Council for social development, 2004
2. Martin Revellion, Shaohua Chen, Prem Sangraula: "New evidence on urbanization of global poverty"; The World Bank Development Research Group, Poverty team; 2007
3. Rose N. Osinde: "Framework for promoting pro-poor water and sanitation governance in urban programmes and projects"; United Nations Human Settlements Programme
4. Mark Montgomery: "Cities transformed: Demographic changes and its implications in developing world" 2004
5. Shiv Prakash Gupta: "Structural dimensions of poverty in India"; Mittal Publications, 1987
6. Nanak Kakwani, Jacques Silber: "Quantitative approaches to multidimensional poverty measurement"; Palgrave Macmillan publications, 2008
7. Guidelines of various schemes (IAY, BSUP, IHSDP, RAY) of Government of India.