BREAKING THE VULNERABILITY TO PROSPERITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVES AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

by

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Abstract

This paper provides a concise overview of the legal framework governing in the area of poverty margin in India, exploring the evolution, key principles, challenges, and recent developments in this dynamic view of society. The paper deals with the socio economic to the forefront, highlighting the need of robust protection mechanisms and policies. And also offers a comparative analysis on the rights and duties of the government needed to take measures in certain circumstances. In India, the legal framework for economic optimization and scope of economic leverage has evolved through statutory provisions, judicial decisions, and policies considerations. This research investigates with the effectiveness over the policies decision in the sustainable developments and social inferiors with the studies regarding the local policies and gap and loops existing in the legal framework. It also examines the impact of policy initiatives and guidelines issued by the government on the examination over the rational of poverty optimization in society. This paper analysis the systematic barrier in the policies and provide the valid complementation over the comprehensive strategies and addressing the root causes of vulnerability. This paper addresses the issues which is multifaceted approach that focuses on early childhood education, economic empowerment, access to healthcare, and social safety nets. The vulnerable communities often face a complex web of challenges, including inter-generational poverty, health disparities, and the intersection of identities that exacerbate social exclusion in the present society. The research concludes with an analysis of recent legislative developments and emerging trends and social adaption and sustainable development in India. Furthermore, it emphasizes the necessity of flexibility, rapid changes in the legal perspective in the policy decision-making in the abolition of poverty margin in the society and to create a more equitable society where all individuals have the opportunity to thrive to achieve the modern status. In summary, this

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research provides a valuable resource for researchers, legal practitioners, and policymakers seeking to understand the nature of the policies and the alternative plans over the scopes in the economic development and policies in the foetus of poverty.

Keywords

Rational of poverty, Vulnerable communities, Inter-generational, Policies decisions, Poverty margin, Economic Optimization and SDG

INTRODUCTION

"In my view, vulnerable communities comprise individuals and groups isolated from mainstream society. Their freedom to live as they desire is significantly curtailed, often by superstitious beliefs and restrictive practices. These communities frequently grapple with economic poverty, hindering access to education and opportunities for improving their living standards. This vulnerability arises from a confluence of factors, including limited opportunities, inadequate access to quality education, and the systemic dominance of more empowered groups."

The intergenerational poverty is deeply entrenched in systemic issues that affect families across generations. This transmission of poverty makes the children of poor families become the next generation of adults in poor families. This paper encompasses the strategies to break the intergenerational poverty to achieve the goal of no poverty and creating a equitable society.

According to NITI Aayog's Discussion Paper titled 'Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06', released in January 2024, approximately 24.82 crore people escaped multidimensional poverty in India over the nine years between 2013-14 and 2022-23, representing a decline from 29.17 per cent to 11.28 per cent across all dimensions of health, education, and living standards. [2] Notwithstanding this progress, the persistence of intergenerational poverty among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and rural populations signals that structural barriers continue to impede equitable development, with rural poverty declining from 32.59 per cent to 19.28 per cent between 2015-16 and 2019-21 while urban

[2]NITI Aayog, 'Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06' (Discussion Paper, Government of India January 2024) <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-01/MPI-22_NITI-Aayog20254.pdf> accessed 26

poverty fell from 8.65 per cent to 5.27 per cent over the same period. States such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh continued to record the highest absolute numbers of multidimensionally poor individuals, illustrating the geographic concentration of poverty cycles that require targeted legislative and policy responses.

OBJECTIVES

1. To break the inter-generational poverty cycle
2. To build resilience and creating sustainable societies.
3. To break the chain of stigma
4. To give the chartered analysis of backwardness of the *VC*
5. To provide strategies to nurture the standards of living

RESEARCHER QUESTION

1. Is this really because of lack of opportunities and education or dominance by the empowered communities?
2. What is the reason behind the transmission of poverty across the generation?
3. Do parental environment affect the children to live in poverty?
4. Do governmental policies and schemes effectively reach vulnerable populations?

METHODOLOGY

The research paper is on the theme of empowering vulnerable communities and sub theme of Addressing Intergenerational Cycles of Poverty under the descriptive research approach

Descriptive research is a systematic approach that aims to accurately and objectively describe a group, phenomenon, or situation. Its primary objective is to provide a detailed and comprehensive account of existing conditions, characteristics, or behaviors.

The application of this approach provides a systematical observation and descriptive statistics in a visualized manner for clear communication relevant to the topic addressed

IMPOVERISHED SOCEITY

June 2026; NITI Aayog, 'National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023' (NITI Aayog, Government of India 2023) 14, 17.

Vulnerable communities are groups of people who are more likely to experience harm, discrimination, or disadvantage due to various factors. Vulnerable groups facing discrimination comprise women, children, refugees and people with disabilities, often face systemic discrimination, social stigma, and economic marginalization. Their rights to education, healthcare, employment, and personal safety are frequently compromised.

People who are physically, psychologically, or socially challenged are considered vulnerable groups. They need special support because they are unable to achieve their fundamental requirements. A vulnerable group may also include those who have been exposed to violence or displaced by a natural disaster.

Types of Vulnerability

1. Concept of social/ individual vulnerability
2. Concept of physical vulnerability
3. Concept of economic vulnerability
4. Concept of environmental vulnerability

Concept of Social/ Individual vulnerability

Human being is a social animal and society plays an important role in social development, so the positive and negative impact of the society affects the human being's holistic growth.

It includes aspects related to levels of literacy and education, the existence of peace and security, access to basic human rights, systems of good governance, social equity, traditional values, customs and ideological beliefs and overall collective organizational systems (UNISDR). So, social vulnerability is created through the interaction of social forces and multiple stressors and also resolved through social conditions.

Concept of physical vulnerability

Physical vulnerability refers to the degree of susceptibility within the physical environment and the negative impact of hazards. this includes the difficulty in access to water resources, means of communications, hospitals, police stations, fire brigades, roads, buildings in an area in case of disasters. All these inaccessibility also arises out of lack of planning and implementation

Concept of economic vulnerability

Income and expenditure are like two sides of a coin. The sources of income determine the expenditure pattern. The economic condition of the family and individual in particular determines the lifestyle and adjustment in life. The concept of economic vulnerability of a community can be assessed by determining how varied its sources of income, means of production (e.g. farm and livestock, irrigation, etc.) and the economic transactions are and the availability of natural resources in the area.

Economic vulnerability index is a composition of the following eight indicators:
1) Population size
2) Remoteness
3) Merchandised export concentration
4) Share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product
5) Homelessness due to natural disasters
6) Instability of agricultural production

The effects such as, Increased poverty and job loss in society. It has a direct impact over the economic status of individuals, communities and nation. The lowest rung are prone to disasters because they lack to resources, low income and negatively affected by natural disasters. So, the economic vulnerable groups who are staying under small sheds need more care and attention from all levels.

Concept of environmental vulnerability

Environmental vulnerability refers to the tendency of the environment to respond either positively or negatively to changes in human and climatic conditions.
It has direct impact over agriculture,
housing and economy and increases the health risks for vulnerable populations, in particular women and children. The environment has a direct impact
over the vulnerable populations. The case of environment and preservation of

natural resources for the future generation is a real concern for today's generation.

INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY

Inter-generational poverty refers to the transmission of poverty from one generation to the next. This means that children born into poverty are more likely to experience poverty as adults themselves, perpetuating a cycle of economic hardship. It is characterized by limited access to resources and opportunities, making it challenging for individuals and families to break free from poverty's grasp.

In economics, a cycle of poverty is also known as a poverty trap or generational poverty. It seems to be inherited preventing subsequent generations from escaping it. This occurs due to self-reinforcing mechanisms that perpetuate poverty, making it difficult to escape without external intervention.

Families trapped in the cycle of poverty face significant resource scarcity. Numerous self-reinforcing disadvantages make it extremely difficult for individuals to escape this predicament. This occurs when impoverished individuals lack the resources necessary to overcome poverty, such as financial capital, education, or social connections. Poverty itself limits access to economic and social resources. This lack of access can further exacerbate poverty, potentially trapping individuals in a cycle of poverty throughout their lives.

Rationale of poverty - the Role of Socioeconomic Factors

Socioeconomic factors play a significant role in perpetuating inter-generational poverty. Limited access to quality education is a key factor contributing to this cycle. Without adequate educational opportunities, individuals are unable to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to break free from poverty.

Furthermore, the lack of stable employment opportunities and the prevalence of low-wage jobs further hinder economic mobility for families facing intergenerational poverty. This perpetuates the cycle by limiting their earning potential and making it difficult to escape the grip of poverty.

Systemic discrimination and biases in hiring practices can create significant barriers for individuals from impoverished backgrounds, making it even more challenging for them to secure stable employment and improve their economic situation. These barriers are integral elements of the poverty cycle, reinforcing the hardships that families face across generations.

Addressing these socioeconomic factors requires a comprehensive approach that includes policies aimed at reducing income inequality, providing equal access to quality education and healthcare, and promoting inclusive economic growth.

Scarce of systematic opportunities

Inter-generational poverty arises out of confluences of systematic barriers that limits the opportunities across multiple domains, perpetuating the cycle of economic poverty. Opportunities play a pivotal role in determining an individual's economic well-being. Limited opportunities can stem from various factors, including a lack of awareness about available fields of employment. Historically, certain communities, particularly those considered backward based on caste or other social categories, have faced systemic barriers to accessing opportunities.

Historical events such as slavery, colonialism, and systemic oppression can have long-lasting impacts on communities, creating intergenerational cycles of poverty and disadvantage. Historical discrimination can lead to social exclusion, limited social mobility, and reduced access to opportunities.
Racial bias can limit access to quality education, employment opportunities, and fair housing, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.

Stigma associated with criminal records, backward class, people with disabilities, or mental health conditions can limit employment opportunities. Employers may be reluctant to hire individuals perceived as "risky" or "unfit" for certain roles, perpetuating cycles of poverty and disadvantage.

In India, impoverished communities often experience underemployment, where individuals are employed but not paid a fair wage for their work. This contributes to their continued economic vulnerability.

These barriers create a cycle of poverty that can be difficult to break without targeted interventions

Educational inequity

One of the key contributors to intergenerational poverty is the disparity in educational opportunities. Access to quality education is crucial in enabling individuals to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for economic empowerment. However, children from impoverished backgrounds often face inadequate resources, dilapidated school facilities, and under-qualified teachers.
Addressing these educational disparities requires proactive measures aimed at improving infrastructure, investing in teacher training, and providing equal access to educational resources. By prioritizing education as a means to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty, we can equip individuals with the tools they need to build a brighter future.

It is essential to recognize and address the systemic barriers that contribute to educational disparities, such as racial and socioeconomic segregation in schools. Creating inclusive and equitable educational environments is crucial in breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty and promoting social mobility

Children from low-income families lack access to quality education, including early childhood development programs, they may face significant disadvantages. This can manifest in various ways, such as inadequate school infrastructure, insufficient resources, and limited access to qualified teachers.
These factors can hinder a child's cognitive development, academic performance, and overall educational attainment. As a result, individuals may struggle to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge for higher-paying jobs, trapping them in low-wage positions with limited opportunities for advancement
The ASER 2023 survey, conducted by the NGO Pratham across 28 districts in 26 states and covering 34,745 youths in the 14-18 age group, found that approximately 25 per cent of rural adolescents in this cohort could not read a Class 2 level text in their regional language, and

only 43.3 per cent could perform a Class 3/4 level division problem. [3] In socially disadvantaged groups, only 38.7 per cent of Class 3 students could read at a Class 2 level compared to 60.1 per cent in more advantaged groups, revealing the compounding effect of socioeconomic marginalisation on foundational learning. These learning deficits among children from impoverished backgrounds directly translate into restricted employment opportunities and diminished income potential in adulthood, reinforcing the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

Stigmatization

Social stigma can be a formidable barrier for vulnerable groups, hindering their access to essential services and opportunities. It can manifest in various forms, including prejudice, discrimination, and social exclusion based on factors such as mental health conditions, socioeconomic status, or minority status. It exacerbates existing disadvantages, breeds self-stigma, hinders access to support, perpetuates cycles of poverty, and undermines human rights.

When individuals internalize negative stereotypes and beliefs about themselves, it can lead to low self-esteem.
Stigma can lead to social exclusion and discrimination, making it difficult for individuals to form meaningful relationships and build supportive social networks.
Individuals facing stigma may be reluctant to seek help from friends, family, or support groups due to fear of judgment or rejection which leads to anxiety and depression.
By addressing stigma, we can create a more just and equitable society where all individuals are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their background or circumstances.

Parental influence

Parental influence significantly contributes to intergenerational poverty. This occurs through limited economic resources, restricted social capital, parenting practices influenced by stress, and exposure to challenging environments

[3]ASER Centre, 'Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2023: Beyond Basics' (Pratham Education

Inter-generational transmission of poverty and inequality; this is how likely are children from poor families to end up as adults in poor households because of limited investment in the children's human capital.

The debts inquired by the parents were carried forward to the next generation after their lifetimes. This repayment of the debts by the children often leads to poverty. the economical incapability of the parents leads to child labor.

In many rural communities, children are compelled to enter the workforce rather than pursue formal education. Similarly, in other regions, children are often pressured to follow in their parents' footsteps, inheriting traditional occupations. These circumstances effectively deny children the opportunity to explore alternative career paths and broaden their horizons.

According to a joint publication by UNICEF Innocenti and the ILO on child labour and schooling in India, an estimated 13.2 million children were engaged in child labour in India, corresponding to approximately 4 per cent of all children in the 5-17 age group, with the majority concentrated in agricultural sectors such as cultivation and farm labour.[4] Children engaged in child labour face significant obstacles to completing their education, which further entrenches families in poverty across subsequent generations by limiting human capital formation and perpetuating the very debt cycles and occupational inheritances that this section identifies. The U.S. Department of Labor's 2024 findings on India additionally confirm that children from impoverished lower-caste communities remain especially vulnerable to labour exploitation in situations of debt bondage, mirroring the parental debt transmission documented in the foregoing analysis.

Demographic challenges

Poverty is influenced by and influences population dynamics, including population growth, age structure, and rural-urban distribution. All of this has a critical impact on a country's development prospects and prospects for raising living standards for the poor. Poverty and population can be described as two sides of the same coin.

Foundation 2024) 12, 47 <https://asercentre.org> accessed 26 June 2026.

[4] UNICEF Innocenti, 'Child Labour and Schooling in India' (UNICEF 2024) 9 <https://www.unicef.org/innocenti/media/9356/file/UNICEF-Innocenti-Child-labour-schooling-India-Report-2024.pdf> accessed 26 June 2026; US Department of Labor, 'Child Labor in India: Findings from the US

Population has been rising in India at a rapid speed. This rise is mainly due to fall in death rate and more birth rate. *India's population was 84.63crores in 1991 , 102.87crores in 2001 and now it has become 144.17crores in 2024. This pressure of population proves hindrance in the way of economic development*

Due to continuous rise in population, there is chronic unemployment and under employment in India. There is educated unemployment and disguised unemployment. Poverty is just the reflection of unemployment. Limited opportunities for employment and resources for a overwhelming population, is one of the major problem to cause poverty.

Dominance of the empowered community

The relationship between poverty and the dominance of empowered societies is complex and multifaceted, with both positive and negative aspects. It is important to consider the specific context and historical trajectory of each society when analyzing this relationship.

The empowered societies are said to be the group of people who holds the power and authority:

Historically, some societies have exhibited systems of social hierarchy where lower-caste individuals were subjected to forms of exploitation and discrimination, including forced labor and restricted access to resources and opportunities. as they were forced to serve the dominant class. These historical inequalities can have long-lasting effects, perpetuating disadvantages and hindering social mobility for marginalized groups as individuals from the higher class often seek to maintain the status quo, preventing the development and advancement of the backward class.

As of today, the higher class continues to act as the dominant one, administering the backward class to serve under them. These conditions mostly prevail in rural areas.
with the concept of rich always being rich and poor always being poor. this leads to the intergenerational poverty.

Department of Labor' (Bureau of International Labor Affairs 2024) <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/india> accessed 26 June 2026.

Psychological Impacts

The psychological consequences of prolonged poverty can significantly impede efforts to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Some Indian families may experience significant financial strain driven by a strong social pressure to project an image of wealth and prosperity. This pressure, often rooted in cultural norms and values. To finance conspicuous consumption, families may resort to excessive borrowing, incurring significant debt.

The pressure to maintain appearances can have significant psychological impacts on individuals and families, including stress, anxiety, and depression

Families experiencing persistent poverty may encounter elevated levels of stress, depression, and limited access to mental health support. These challenges can further hinder their ability to escape economic hardship.

The Economic Survey 2023-24, tabled in Parliament in July 2024, acknowledged mental health as a driver of individual and national development for the first time, noting that as per the National Mental Health Survey 2015-16 conducted by NIMHANS, 10.6 per cent of adults in India suffered from mental disorders, with the treatment gap ranging between 70 and 92 per cent for different conditions.[5] The survey further identified poverty, through stressful living conditions, financial instability, and lack of employment, as a significant risk factor for adverse mental health outcomes among low-income households in India. This treatment gap is particularly severe in rural areas, where the ratio of mental health beds to population is one-fifth that of urban areas, leaving families in intergenerational poverty without adequate institutional support for the psychological burdens that accompany sustained economic hardship.

The lack of hope and optimism that often accompanies long-term poverty can foster a sense of resignation, making it even more difficult to envision a path out of the cycle. Addressing these psychological impacts is critical to empowering individuals and families to believe in the possibility of a brighter future.

Causes

[5]Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 'Economic Survey 2023-24' (Government of India July 2024) ch 9 <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/> accessed 26 June 2026; National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, 'National Mental Health Survey of India 2015-16' (NIMHANS 2016).

The causes of intergenerational poverty are multifaceted, stemming from a combination of socioeconomic factors and a lack of opportunities for upward mobility. Families facing intergenerational poverty often experience limited access to quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. This experience is often compounded when families' income falls below the federal poverty level, a metric that can signify a lack of access to basic life necessities.

One of the key factors contributing to intergenerational poverty is the lack of quality education. Without access to adequate educational opportunities, individuals are unable to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to break free from poverty. This educational disadvantage perpetuates the cycle, making it difficult for future generations to overcome economic hardship.

Additionally, addressing the feminization poverty of is critical, as women and girls often disproportionately bear the burden of poverty, impacting their education, health, and economic opportunities.

In addition to limited educational opportunities, families facing intergenerational poverty often struggle with inadequate healthcare access. This lack of access to quality healthcare services can lead to untreated illnesses and chronic health conditions, further exacerbating the challenges they face.

The cycle of poverty is perpetuated by various factors such as discrimination, lack of social support systems, and the inability to accumulate wealth and assets. These factors create a disadvantage that is difficult to overcome, leading to a persistent cycle of economic hardship.

Statistical Analysis

-10 year poverty rate

- Literacy rate

- GHI (Global Hunger Index)

1. Poverty rate of India in past 10 years

Year	Poverty rate in India (percent)
1977	63.11
1987	50.59
1993	47.64
2004	39.91
2015	18.73
2020	14.72
2022-23	4.5-5

2. Literacy rate of vulnerable communities in India

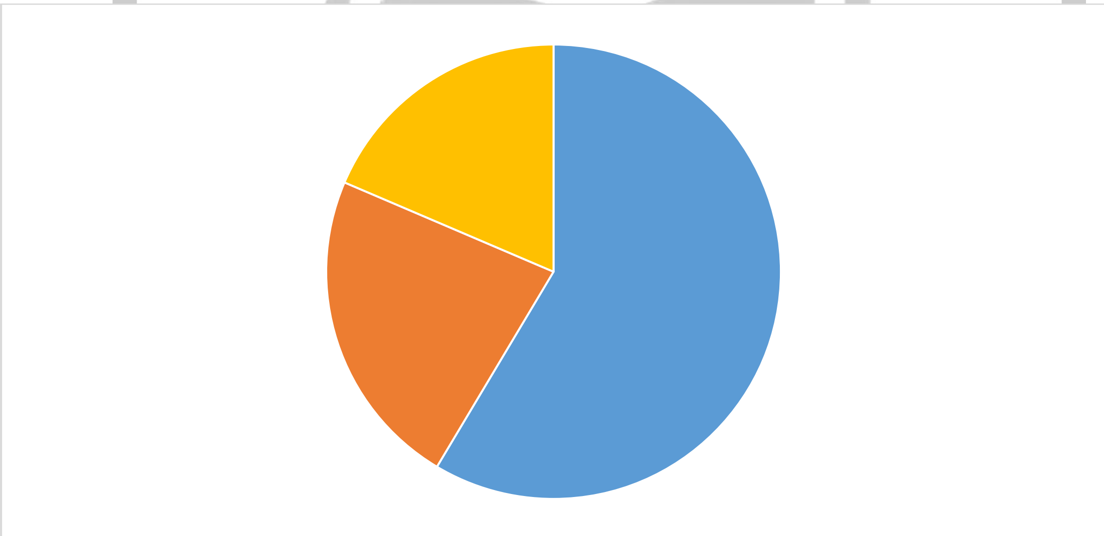
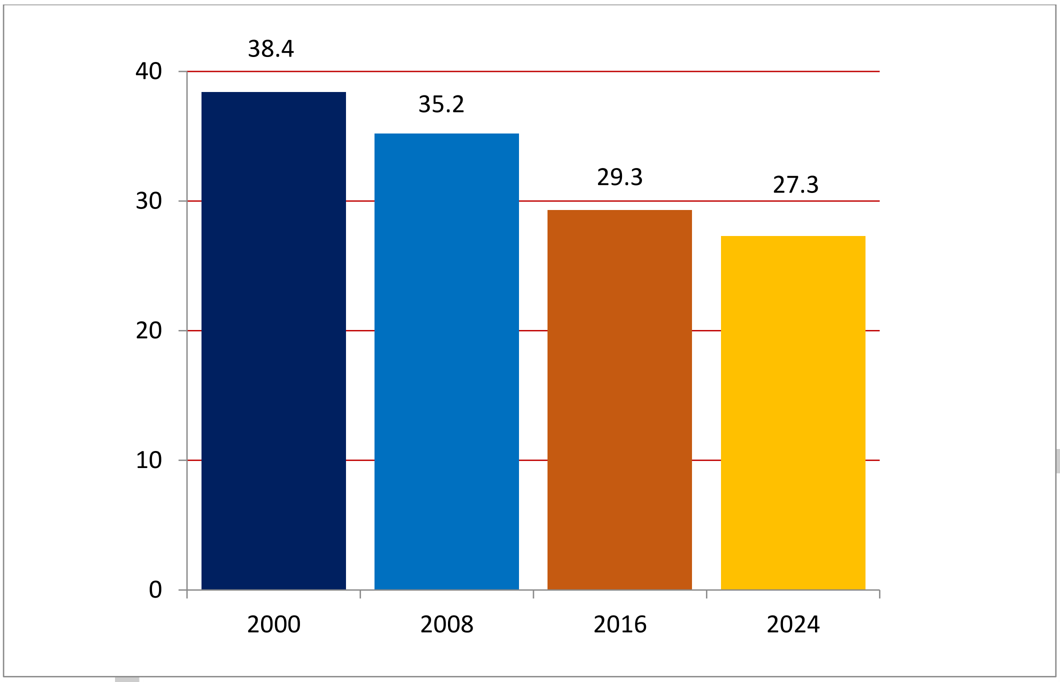


Figure 1.1

- Scheduled caste (66.1%)
- Scheduled Tribes (60%)
- OBC (59%)

3. GHI score trend for India



The GHI, Global Hunger Index is a tool designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at global, regional, and national levels, reflecting multiple dimensions of hunger over time. The major reasons behind global hunger is unemployment and poverty among the backward communities. ***As India ranks 105 out of 127countries*** *with the score of* ***27.3%.*** *This denote India's serious level of hunger.*

Strategies for breaking the cycle

To combat inter-generational poverty effectively, a multi-faceted approach is necessary. This approach must address various aspects, including education, economic policies, social programs, and community-based interventions. By combining efforts and resources, we can create a comprehensive strategy to break the cycle of economic hardship. This comprehensive approach aligns with tackling multidimensional poverty, ensuring that strategies encompass not just economic factors, but also access to education, health, and living conditions.

Let us see random strategies and ideas to break the cycle of poverty.

Early childhood interventions: human capital investment in early childhood education and development programs can provide a strong foundation for children's future success.

Access to quality education: Ensuring access to quality education at all levels, including affordable higher education, is crucial. Providing financial assistance such as scholarships, grants, and student loans. this expands the opportunities and empower individuals to overcome the barriers posed by inter-generational poverty.

Affordable healthcare: Providing access to affordable healthcare can improve health outcomes and reduce financial burdens.

Policies and programs

Economic policies and social programs play a crucial role in reducing intergenerational poverty. Policies should be promisingly reduce poverty and inequality in the next generation of adults. Policies that promote economic growth addressing the specific needs of those facing intergenerational poverty. This requires a comprehensive understanding of the unique challenges and barriers faced by different communities and demographics.

Job training and employment opportunities: Investing in job training programs and creating pathways to good-paying jobs can help individuals escape poverty.

Addressing discrimination: Combating systemic discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, and other factors is essential for creating equal opportunities. When individuals feel valued and supported by their communities, they are more likely to pursue opportunities for growth and break free from the cycle of economic hardship.

Strengthening social safety nets: Providing adequate social safety nets, such as food assistance and housing, healthcare and child care support for the individuals and families. These programs should be designed to be accessible and responsive to the diverse needs of the population they serve.

Community development: Community-based interventions and support systems are key components in combating intergenerational poverty. By fostering supportive communities such as counseling, mentorship programs, and job training create stronger, more resilient communities with better access to resources and opportunities to tackle the systematic barriers.

Community centers and organizations can serve as hubs for various services and programs; equipping individuals with the skills necessary to secure stable employment and financial independence.

To stigmentization can be breaked out through Human rights awareness campaigns; work to dismantle these stereotypes by fostering understanding and compassion. Through education and open dialogue, these campaigns challenge societal norms, promoting empathy and acceptance.

Potency of *viksit bharat 2047*

The *Viksit Bharat @2047* initiative envisions a developed India by the centenary of independence

this focuses on inclusive development, sustainable progress, and effective governance, with youth playing a central role.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized that youth are both the agents and beneficiaries of change.

A key component of this initiative is the ambitious goal of elevating India to the rank of the world's third-largest economy within the next five years.

The Union Budget 2024-25 outlines a comprehensive strategy to achieve *'Viksit Bharat'* by focusing on nine key priorities that aim to create abundant opportunities for all citizens by the followings

- Productivity and resilience in Agriculture
- Employment & Skilling

- Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social
- Justice
- Manufacturing & Services
- Urban Development
- Energy Security
- Infrastructure
- Innovation, Research & Development and
- Next Generation Reforms

Policies under viksit bharat:

Education and Healthcare: Investments in education and healthcare are essential for human capital development and poverty reduction. Programs like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Ayushman Bharat scheme aim to improve access to quality education and healthcare services.

Rural Development Programs: Initiatives like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provide employment opportunities in rural areas, while programs like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana focus on providing affordable housing. However, the implementation of MGNREGA has encountered notable structural challenges that limit its potential for poverty alleviation. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, in its report submitted in February 2024, observed that the budgetary allocation to MGNREGA in 2023-24 was Rs 60,000 crore against a projected demand of Rs 98,000 crore, and that MGNREGA wage rates were on average Rs 105 lower than prevailing daily wages for agricultural labourers.[6] The Committee further recommended revising the MGNREGA daily wage to at least Rs 375 per day, as proposed by the government's own expert committee, and increasing guaranteed employment from 100 to 150 days per household per year, underscoring the persistent gap between legislative intent and practical delivery that must be addressed if rural poverty alleviation schemes are to meaningfully disrupt intergenerational cycles.

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[6]Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, chair), 'Rural Employment through MGNREGA: An Insight into Wage Rates and Other Matters Relating Thereto' (Report, Parliament of India February 2024) <https://prsindia.org/policy/report-summaries/rural-employment-through-mgnrega-an-insight-into-wage-rates-and-other-matters-relating-thereto> accessed 26 June 2026.

Skill Development : Programs like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana aim to enhance employability by providing vocational training and skill development opportunities.

Social Safety Nets: Programs like the National Food Security Act ensure access to food grains at affordable prices, while schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana provide financial assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers.

CONCLUSION

In the battle against intergenerational poverty, understanding the causes and characteristics is crucial. By developing strategies that address the systemic issues and provide opportunities for economic empowerment, we can break the cycle of economic hardship. the breaking of intergenerational poverty is a long term process which may take 40 to 50 years. Social change is primarily driven by the younger generation, and effective impact of the government policies over the vulnerable communities.