

## **Eradicating Poverty – Leaving no one behind**

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Wherever men and women are condemned to live in extreme poverty, human rights are violated. To come together to ensure that these rights be respected is our solemn duty.

— Joseph Wresinski, Text Engraved on Original Commemorative Stone in Paris

We are a long way from eradicating poverty and leaving no one behind. What's more, we have been busy making our task harder: globally we face the growing challenges presented by extreme economic inequality and climate change – both of which seriously undermine the fight against poverty. There is no room for complacency. Even today, close to 1.2 billion people - a fifth of the world's population - continue to live in conditions of abject poverty. Almost 800 million people in the developing world are chronically hungry.

We still firmly believe that we can eradicate poverty by 2030, but that will require us to do things very differently.

People to wake up

The responsibility for escaping from hunger and poverty rests foremost with the individuals themselves, and then with their families, communities and governments.

Government Role

Under international human rights legislation, governments have an obligation, when private action fails, to ensure that people can enjoy their right to adequate food. The proportion of public expenditure which developing countries now devote to agricultural and rural development and food security is, however, far from adequate.

All nations whether rich or poor, should make national plans

These should be clear and obligatory. They should ensure the full participation of citizens and civil society in the delivery of these goals, and enable citizens to hold governments to account. Remember, the richer you are as a country, the more international responsibility you bear as well as responsibility to your own populations.

More Employment:

Poverty can be eliminated by providing more employment opportunities so that people may be able to meet their basic needs. For this purpose, labour intensive rather than capital intensive techniques can help solve the problem to a greater extent.

Establishment of Small Scale Industries:

The policy of encouraging small industries can help to create employment in rural areas especially in backward regions. Moreover, this will transfer resources from surplus areas to deficit without creating much problem of urbanization.

## Raising Wages

Countries and governments especially in developing countries need raise their minimum wages. It is really a matter of shame the kind of minimum wages even countries like the US have maintained.

## Gender Equality

When women are given equal opportunities as men they become the main driving force against poverty. Gender equality also means raised household incomes and better prospects and greater well-being of children. And becomes a smart way reduce the poverty for future generations as well as our own

## Access to Clean Water and Sanitation

In many countries like India and African countries women folk spent hours fetching water as clean water is not readily available. In that time these women could been engaged in work and thus producing more an increasing the agricultural production and thus reducing the costs of services and goods.