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The Vicious Cycle of Poverty Implies that Poverty is the Cause of Poverty

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ABSTRACT

India's poverty is possibly the most pressing issue we face today. Indians account for over a third of the world's poor. In this way, this study provides information about poverty and the infinite circle. The data for this research was acquired from a secondary source. This paper delves into the explanation for poverty as well as the three characterizations. Poverty is a never-ending cycle. "You are poor because you are poor," says an axiom that perfectly captures this. We have been dealing with the issue of persistent destitution for a long time. This document also defines the parameters by which poverty is defined, as well as what should be included and so on. Destitution line, the state of people who are poor and the actions are taken to help them get out of poverty, and the difference between poverty in urban and rural areas.

The majority of the region reflects the soul of territorial independence in a desire to separate and form parts of the fresh or new place. In an ideal world, the partition of an area, whether for the general public, the region, or the city, is expected to speed up progress and increase social government support. In any event, the split, as a general rule, might result in gaps and imbalances in the public sphere. additionally, the rise in poverty.

Poverty is an extremely perplexing issue. The government has completed a plethora of initiatives, but none of them have yet yielded optimal results. Poverty can be caused by both internal and external influences. Individuals will be forced into servitude as a result of their neediness in a never-ending cycle of poverty.

Keywords- *Social Exclusion; Vicious Circle; Poverty; population; income; supply; demand.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a situation or condition in which an individual or a community falls short of the financial assets and necessities for a basic way of life. Poverty means that one's compensation from the job is so low that basic human needs aren't being addressed. Poverty, according to the World Bank, is defined as "articulated hardship in a prosperous society" and encompasses a

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wide range of issues.² It includes low pay and the inability to obtain the necessary labor and products for the nobility's survival. Low levels of health and education, helpless access to clean water and sanitation, a lack of physical security, a lack of voice, an insufficient limit, and a great opportunity to change one's life are all examples of poverty.

In India, 21.9 percent of the population was living below the poverty line in 2011. In 2018, about 8% of the world's specialists and their families lived on less than \$1.90 per person per day (International poverty line). The NITI Aayog's team assesses destitution in India by computing a neediness line based on data collected by the National Sample Survey Office, which is part of the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MOSPI).

The Alagh Committee (1979) established a poverty line based on a basal daily requirement of 2400 and 2100 calories for adults in the Rural and Urban regions, respectively. Various advisory panels, including the Lakdawala Committee (1993), the Tendulkar Committee (2009), and the Rangarajan Board (2012), assessed impoverishment in this way. The poverty line is defined as Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of Rs. 1407 in metropolitan areas and Rs. 972 in rural areas, according to the Rangarajan panel report (2014).³

(A) Literature Review

According to Chambers (1983), poverty is linked to social hardship, access to assets such as water, shelter, health and sanitation, education, and transportation. Poverty, according to Chambers (in Suryawati; 2005), is a coordinated idea with five aspects: (1) impoverishment, (2) feebleness, (3) crisis weakness, (4) reliance, and (5) detachment both topographically and humanistically. Living in poverty entails not only a lack of money and a low-paying job, but also a variety of other factors, such as health, lack of education, inconsistent legal treatment, criminal risk, frailty, feebleness, and fragility despite the opportunity to choose his destiny. Outright neediness refers to the bare minimum of resources and employment so that people can continue to deal with the problems indefinitely. Sharp et al (1996 in Kuncoro 2000) acknowledge the grounds for destitution that occurs locally, which is isolated into three points of view, and this is built up by their disclosure.

To begin with, poverty arises as a result of differences in the example of asset ownership, resulting in uneven pay distribution. The impoverished simply have a small number of low-quality assets. In addition, neediness arose as a result of differences in HR's nature. Poor HR

² James Chen, *Poverty Definition*, INVESTOPEDIA (July 06, 2022), <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/poverty.asp>.

³ Pragyandeepa, *Vicious Circle of Poverty*, ECONOMICSDISCUSSION (Jan. 23, 2022, 9:15 PM), <https://www.economicdiscussion.net/poverty/vicious-circle-of-poverty/4584>.

quality will result in low utility, which will result in low wage levels. The poor quality of human resources is caused in part by a lack of training, the fate of the unfortunate, segregation, and genetics. Third, impoverishment manifests itself as a result of disparities in capital access.

Another concept that helps to understand the idiosyncrasies of neediness and contributing factors is Nurkse's "pattern of poverty" (endless loop of poverty) hypothesis, which is important in principle: "State is poor because he is poor" (poor in a helpless nation is poor). According to Nurkse (in Jhingan, 2004). Kuncoro (2000) cites the following reasons for poverty:

1. At the large-scale level, destitution emerges given the disparity of asset proprietorship designs that cause inconsistent pay circulation, needy individuals just have the assets in a set number and bad quality;
2. Because the nature of HR suggests low efficiency, compensation was minimal; Poverty arising from contrasts like HR;
3. Because of disparities in access and equity, destitution exists. The three causes of neediness that lead to a never-ending cycle of impoverishment hypotheses (endless loop of poverty). In any event, intelligent thinking referred to Kuncoro Nurkse (2000), who stated that vulnerable nations are impoverished because he is poor (a helpless nation is poor Because it is poor). The oddity of neediness will continue unabated, intertwined, and shared in all directions.

On a basic level, terrible loops of destitution can occur in any sector of the economy, but the focus of most early research was on the mentalities and behavior of small ranchers. Throughout its 'long periods of high hypothesis' (Bliss and Stern 1982), which lasted from Rosenstein-(1943) Rodan's exposition on the industrialization of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe to the middle 1960s, improvement financial aspects worked with the suspicion that traditional farming worked with an overflow of inefficient work, in contrast to the neo-traditional reason that all specialists and different elements of creation were paid the worth of their wares as their pay. When estimation began, it revealed the unexpected. In any case, the endless loop of poverty contention, as expressed in the prologue to this paper, implies that not all destitute people are particularly hazarded averse, but only those whose life history is marked by constant neediness, and thus perceive themselves to be defenseless and unable to manage risk.

(B) Objective

This research article aims to look at the critical ways of thinking about the never-ending cycle of poverty. The reasons for poverty have been highlighted in the review, adding to the never-ending cycle of poverty writing. This paper emphasized that neediness is the cause of poverty

and went through the three cycles of poverty in detail.

(C) Research Methodology

This examination paper is a modest attempt to uncover the never-ending cycle of poverty. The composition has taken into account the predetermined number of abstract examinations. Emotional inquiry difficulties, like exploration customs, may carry pieces of information. Regardless, it is recommended that assortment, rather than streamlining, contributes additively to publicizing pieces of information to neediness, as well as the other way around, to get more bare essential encounters of the endless loop of poverty in quirk as per the exhibiting perspective, where data is accumulated according to an overall viewpoint through various approaches, it is recommended that assortment, rather than streamlining, contributes additively to promoting pie. The perplexing concept of such a relationship, its integral pieces, and its antecedents and outcomes necessitate far more abstract demands to capture profundity and relationship, as well as to improve and add to the current database and make a useful assessment.

II. MEANING OF POVERTY

Poverty is defined as a person's inability to meet a standard or socially acceptable level of cash or material possessions. When people don't have enough money to meet their basic needs, they are considered to be in a state of destitution. The recognized proof of poor folks in this condition first necessitates a guarantee of what defines vital necessities. These may be defined as narrowly as "those necessary for survival" or as broadly as "those reflecting the prevailing standard of living in the community."⁴ The first criteria would apply only to those on the verge of starvation or fleeing openness, while the second would apply to those whose food, shelter, and clothing, while adequate for survival, do not meet the standards of the general population. The problem of definition is further complicated by the noneconomic connotations that the term "poverty" has acquired. Chronic weakness, poor levels of schooling or abilities, failure or reluctance to work, high rates of problems or misconduct, and improvidence have all been linked to poverty.⁵

(A) Causes Of Poverty In India

- **Population Explosion:** India's population has been steadily increasing throughout the years. On average, roughly 17 million people are added to the country's population per year.

⁴ BRITANNICA, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/poverty> (last visited Jan 23, 2022).

⁵ Max Roser and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, *Global Extreme Poverty*, OWID (2013), <https://ourworldindata.org/extreme-poverty#citation>.

This piques people's interest in using things in a big way.⁶

- **Low Agricultural Productivity:** Lack of usefulness in the farming region is a significant justification for neediness. The reasons for low usefulness are complicated. It is mostly the result of divided and partitioned land property, a lack of money, a lack of education about innovations in agriculture, the use of traditional development approaches, wasted capacity, and so on.⁷

- **Inefficient resource utilization:** Underemployment and concealed joblessness are prevalent in the country, particularly in the agricultural sector. This has resulted in poor horticultural results as well as a decline in the way of life.

- **Slow Economic Growth:** India's economic growth has been slow, notably in the first 40 years of independence before the LPG modifications in 1991.⁸

- **Value Rise:** Price increases have been continuous across the country, adding to the burden carried by the helpless. Although a few people have benefited from this, the lower-paying groups have suffered as a result, and are unable to meet their most basic needs.

- **Unemployment:** Another factor contributing to poverty in India is unemployment. The ever-increasing population has resulted in a growing number of job seekers. Regardless, there isn't enough development in opportunities to match this enthusiasm in jobs.

- **Absence of Capital and Entrepreneurship:** In the absence of capital and business enterprise, the economy suffers from a lack of speculative activity and job creation.

- **Colonial Exploitation:** For about two centuries, the British colonization and authority over India de-industrialized the country by destroying its traditional labor and material companies. India was transformed into a simple natural substance producer for European firms as a result of the colonial Policies.⁹

- **Climatic Factors:** The provinces of Bihar, UP, MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, and others are home to the majority of India's impoverished. Regular cataclysms, such as persistent floods, disasters, earthquakes, and twisters, cause significant damage to agriculture in these states.¹⁰

⁶ DRISHTIIAS, <https://www.drishtiias.com/to-the-points/Paper2/poverty-9> (last visited Jan. 24, 2022).

⁷ BYJUS, <https://byjus.com/questions/discuss-the-major-reasons-for-poverty-in-india/> (last visited Jan 25, 2022).

⁸VEDANTU, <https://www.vedantu.com/question-answer/discuss-the-main-reasons-for-poverty-in-india-5b82ec53e4b0f95c348f3ed0> (last visited Jan 25, 2022).

⁹ Supriya Guru, *Top 7 Causes of Poverty in India – Explained*, YOURARTICLELIBRARY (Jan. 25, 2022, 8:43 P.M), <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/poverty/causes-of-poverty-in-india/38387>.

¹⁰INSIGHTSONINDIA, <https://www.insightsonindia.com/indian-economy-3/poverty-and->

III. VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY

There are circular links known as the 'terrible circles of poverty,' which will almost always maintain the low level of improvement in LDCs (LDCs).¹¹ "It depicts a circuitous celestial body of forces tending to act and rely upon each other to maintain a hapless country in a state of destitution," Nurkse explains.¹² For example, a helpless man may not have enough to eat; as a result of being starving, his wellbeing may be powerless; as a result of being truly weak, his functioning limit is low, which means that he is poor, which implies that he will not be able to eat, and so on. A situation like this involving a country as a whole can be stated in the following recommendation: "A district is impoverished because the country is poor."¹³

The never-ending cycle of neediness works on both the interest and inventory levels. On the supply side, a low level of genuine pay translates to a low level of reserve funds. The interesting side of the infinite loop is that a low level of true pay leads to a low level of interest, which leads to a low rate of the venture, which leads to a shortage of capital, poor usefulness, and low pay.

On the supply side, the never-ending cycle of poverty is linked to a slow rate of saving and venture. In UDCs, the speed of speculation and capital allocation can be increased without lowering utilization.¹⁴ The peripheral pace of reserve funds should be more prominent than the typical pace of investment funds to achieve this.

Nurkse proposed the concept of adjusted development to interrupt the never-ending interest circle. If several firms are invested at the same time, the experts employed in the various initiatives will become customers of one another's products and drive interest for one another. The shared interest is driven by fair development, i.e., synchronous interest in a large number of firms. As a result, the unending loop of destitution working on the interesting side of capital arrangement can be interrupted through the system of adjusted development.

unemployment/poverty/reasons-why-poverty-still-exists-in-india/ (last visited Jan. 25, 2022).

¹¹ Pragyaandeepta, *Vicious Circle of Poverty*, ECONOMICSDISCUSSION (Jan. 23, 2022, 9:15 PM), <https://www.economicsdiscussion.net/poverty/vicious-circle-of-poverty/4584>.

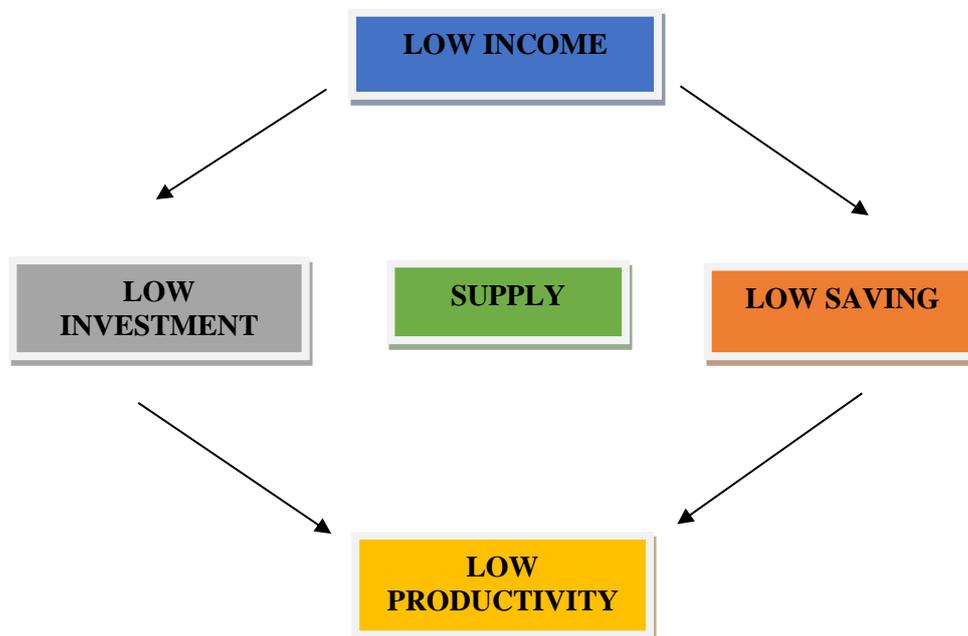
¹² Yun-Ping Wang & Xiao-Nong Zhou, *The year 2020, a milestone in breaking the vicious cycle of poverty and illness in China*, 9, 11 IDP (2020), <https://idpjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40249-020-0626-5#citeas>.

¹³ BYJUS, <https://byjus.com/question-answer/explain-the-vicious-circle-of-poverty/>, (last visited Jan 26, 2022).

¹⁴ UN News, *Only 'real equality' can end the vicious cycle of poverty*, UN NEWS (October 20, 2021), <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/10/1103582>.

IV. MAJOR SOURCES OF VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY

➤ Supply Side of Vicious Circle:



The supply side of the endless circle indicates that in developing countries, usefulness is so low that it is insufficient for capital development. "The regressive countries can't get their heads above water since their creation is so low that they can't save anything for capital development through which their way of living could be raised," Samuelson says.¹⁵

Prof. Nurkse claims that because of the low level of public pay, there is little potential to save on the stock side. Low true pay gives the perception of low utility, which is to be expected in the absence of capital.¹⁶ The lack of capital is a result of a limited ability to save, and therefore the circle is closed.

Low Income → Low Saving → Low Investment → Low Production → Low Income

The UDCs have terrible mirrors. In these countries, poverty refers to a lack of legitimate pay. Genuine pay remains low because of a lack of money, and capital is scarce due to a lack of saving. The reason for poor savings is a low level of pay. The main explanation for low levels of neediness and pay, as shown by the previous analysis, is a lack of savings. As a result, speculation is unimaginable through the channels.

¹⁵ Pragyandeepa, *3 Major Causes of Vicious Circle of Poverty*, ECONOMICSDISCUSSION (Jan. 26, 2022, 11:23 PM), <https://www.economicdiscussion.net/poverty/3-major-causes-of-vicious-circle-of-poverty-with-diagram/4592>.

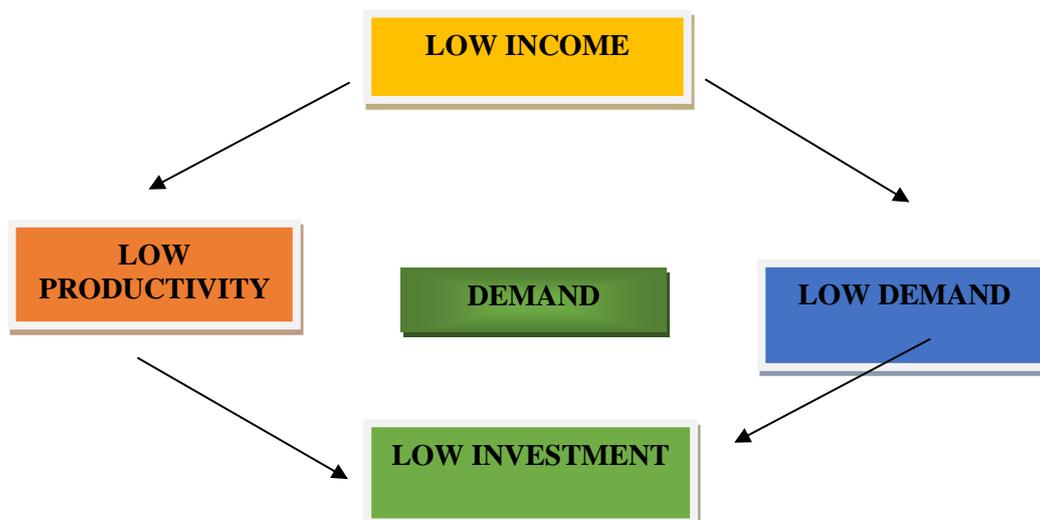
¹⁶ Rohit Bura, *what is the meaning of 'vicious circle of poverty'?*, PRESERVEARTICLES (Jan. 27, 2022, 7:10 P.M), <https://www.preservearticles.com/education/what-is-the-meaning-of-vicious-circle-of-poverty/28556>.

The majority of farmers in such countries are from helpless tribes. Because they are occupied with resource cultivation, their compensation is extremely low. The development methodologies are outdated and ineffective. Because of untalented work, veiled joblessness, and inactivity at work, the utility of employment is low. In such a case, a massive piece of public property is consumed for usage. As a result, they require saving and speculation, necessitating the capital arrangement.

Nonetheless, the wealthy general public is in a position to save. In any case, people prefer to spend their savings on luxurious items rather than saving. Unfamiliar items drew their attention. As a result, their enthusiasm does not grow in tandem with the market's size. Fundamentally, venture in an economy is dependent on just on saving, but also on the ability to contribute and the desire to give. Because of the low level of interest in these countries, speculating offices are required.

The success of any venture is contingent on the presence of talented business visionaries. Capable business professionals must take on a challenge and work hard to establish a new sector. The rich class's social milieu is designed to keep them from attempting to address challenges. They prefer to put a few people to work. In addition, there are medium-pay groups in UDCs who want to work in trade, administrations, and so on rather than capital arrangement. The main causes for this include a lack of cash for investment in businesses, a lack of contemporary money, a lack of talented workers, a lack of transportation, and a lack of social upward mobility, among others.

➤ **Demand Side of Vicious Circle:**



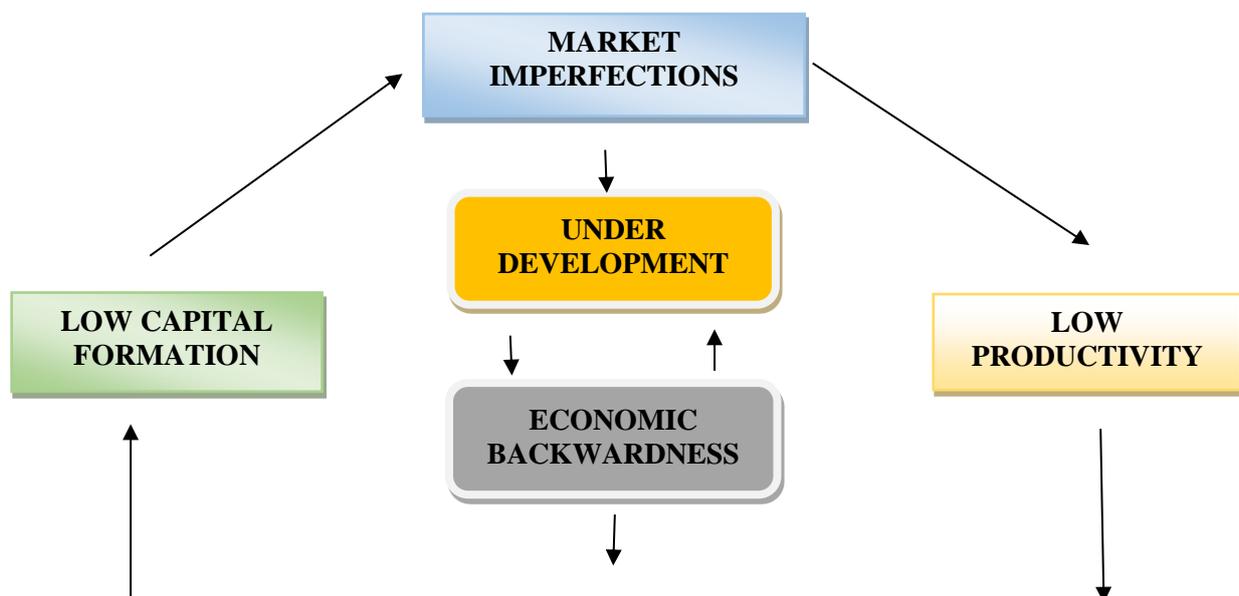
"On the interesting side, the affectation of contribution may be low because of the little buying

power of persons, which is due to the little genuine pay, which is due to the insane usefulness," Prof. Nurkse says.¹⁷ In any event, the degree of usefulness is the result of a small amount of capital being employed, which may be caused or, at the very least, incompletely made by little instigation contribute.

Low-Income → Low Demand Low Investment → Low Productivity → Low Income

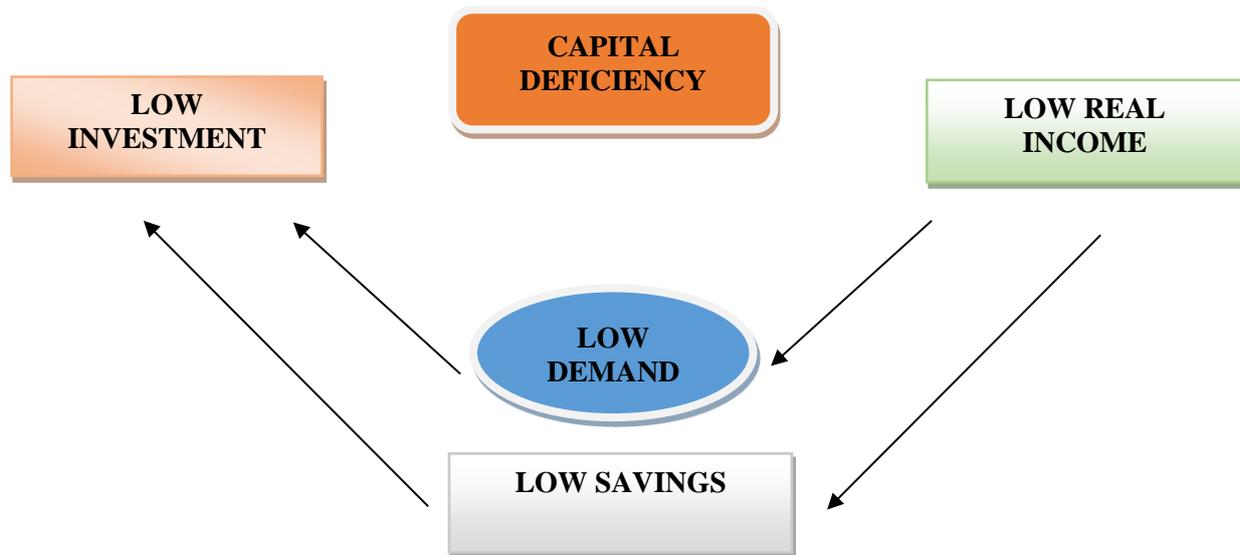
The diagram above indicates that low pay leads to poor interest, which leads to low venture, which leads to a low degree of capital, which leads to low usefulness and low pay. The low level of interest in these countries is the primary cause of poverty. As a result, the market remains small. The small size of the market becomes an impediment to actuation to contribute. As a result, financial backers do not fund initiatives with a large scope, and so the salary remains low. Prof. Nurkse has used a variety of models to demonstrate this. For example, a businessperson would not establish a sophisticated shoe manufacturing facility in a country where people are destitute and unable to afford shoes. Furthermore, Chile's iron and steel sector will produce enough iron and steel in three hours to satisfy the country's whole interest. Thus, according to Nurkse, "In underdeveloped countries, on-demand side, the low purchasing power of the people results in low productivity."¹⁸

➤ **Vicious Circle of Market Imperfections:**



¹⁷ B2B, *Poverty in India: Types of Poverty, Causes of Poverty, Vicious Circle of Poverty*, CIVILSDAILY (Sep. 25, 2017), <https://www.civildaily.com/poverty-in-india-types-of-poverty-causes-of-poverty-vicious-circle-of-poverty/>.

¹⁸ BRAINKART, https://www.brainkart.com/article/Vicious-Circle-of-Poverty_37158/ (last visited Jan. 28, 2022).



In light of capital shortages caused by market flaws, Meier and Baldwin have presented a third unending loop. Assets are immature in developing countries, and people are financially behind. The presence of market imperfections prevents optimal allocation and use of common assets, resulting in underdevelopment and, as a result, financial backwardness.

Human Resource personality influences the development of natural assets. Regular assets, on the other hand, will stay underutilized, under-used, and misused due to a lack of competence and a lack of information. In Meier and Baldwin's words, "Underdeveloped resources are, therefore, both a consequence and cause of the backward people... The more economically backward are the people, the less developed will be natural resources, lesser the development of natural resources more the people are economically backward."¹⁹

The never-ending cycle of need is a result of the several horrific loops that existed on both sides of capital supply and interest. As a result, the capital arrangement maintains a low level of usefulness and true earnings. As a result, the country is caught in a vicious cycle of dependency that is both unpleasant and difficult to escape.

V. CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Various market specialists do not consider an unending cycle of neediness to be an obstruction to monetary change. Prof. Hirschman believes that the lack of dynamic ability in these countries is the most significant obstacle to economic development. The real problem is a lack of capital. According to Prof. Lewis, "If in these countries lack of capital is not realized during

¹⁹ Pragyandeepa, *3 Major Causes of Vicious Circle of Poverty*, ECONOMICSDISCUSSION (Jan. 28, 2022, 6:23 PM), <https://www.economicdiscussion.net/poverty/3-major-causes-of-vicious-circle-of-poverty-with-diagram/4592>

the war period, then ten percent of national income can be easily saved for economic development.” As a result, according to these financial analysts, the perpetual cycle of neediness has been over-weighted in these countries. Prof. Bailer has also condemned the never-ending cycle of poverty for a variety of reasons.

The endless loop convention ignores numerous major factors such as a lack of business personnel, a political, social, and strict setting. The unending loop rule does not elucidate important variables of financial outcomes. In UDCs, the concept of an infinite loop of impoverishment is a straightforward exposition of nature. In these countries, there are a plethora of causes for the perpetual circle. Latin American countries' experience has shown that developing countries can also produce. The unending cycle principle ignores numerous major factors such as a lack of corporate visionaries, political, social, and strict air.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

On the interesting side of the capital arrangement, Nurkse has exaggerated the infinite loop. There has been enough interest in young nations like India for a long time, and interest in the ventures that are producing them is quite productive. The justification for this is that in developing countries, due to significant wage disparities, only a few groups have the purchasing power to acquire specific goods, notwithstanding low per capita wages. Who can deny that the agribusiness, sugar industry, refined oil, vanaspati ghee, and other industries in India are unable to grow due to a lack of interest in them? As a result, these countries' creation and capital arrangement are certainly low, not due to a lack of interest. The low creation and capital arrangement in these countries are due to a variety of factors.

Another important point to note in this association is that few things are imported in large quantities by non-industrial countries, indicating that these countries are interested in them. The issue of lack of interest will not be solved by replacing these imports by supplying them at home.

Along these lines, we believe that the never-ending cycle of dependency in developing countries can be stopped by increasing interest in a plethora of import-substituting initiatives. Delivering for sends out can also significantly increase speculation and modern creation. This course helped the East Asian countries of South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong accelerate their capital and financial development in the 1970s and 1980s.²⁰ This way, financial

²⁰ Paul Mosley and Arjan Verschoor, *Risk Attitudes in the Vicious Circle of Poverty*, 17 EJDR (2005), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241758669_Risk_Attitudes_in_the_Vicious_Circle_of_Poverty/citation/download.

development might be accelerated, raising the expectations of living people.

VII. CONCLUSION

The most widely accepted explanation for why impoverished, immature countries have failed to advance economically is that they are trapped in vicious cycles of need. Both the organic market and capital development sides of capital development are affected by these terrible spirals of deprivation. The supply side of capital development refers to the savings required to expedite capital arrangements to increase efficiency and per capita payments. Cultivating anything is a risky business, and no one and no place knows this better than limited-scope farmers working in insecure conditions in helpless countries.

When evaluating potential speculation opportunities (such as a well-known innovation), they should consider the chances of a better job, as well as the possibility that the assurance will fail to provide and the required venture expense will keep them stuck in need. They should continue with caution because they are in it for the long haul, and they should not succumb to the allure of improvements supervised by farming expansion laborers or globe-trotting agrarian 'trained specialists. The proof presented in this work is indicative of an infinite circle of the accompanying form of poverty. The fundamental driver of a protection market disappointment needs that the rural family's financial portfolio has sections with low covariate risk, which is frequently addressed in agricultural countries by expanding labor sources. When such danger exists, the executives' methodologies fall short - and given enough time and the stochastic idea of eccentric shocks, many hits after hits will prompt consumption of capital support, leading to an increased likelihood of pay destitution at any given year, and thus an increased likelihood of constant neediness. Continuous impoverishment, by imposing a fear-based rule on one's well-being, strength, confidence, and good faith build up the danger aversion that is advised at the very least by a detailed step-by-step survival method. The circle is completed by an aversion to risky ventures that lead to magnificent open doors that provide a way out of poverty.

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