



Impact of poverty on sustainable livelihood in South Asia

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Abstract

Poverty is defining as a lack of living conditions, an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clean drinking water, proper sanitation, education, health care, and other social services. South Asia can describe as the eight nations around the Indian subcontinent including; Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets, and activities required for a living and the concept of sustainable livelihood mainly based on more income increased well-being, reduced vulnerabilities and improved food security. Poverty is one of the major factors affecting under-development in the south Asian region. Therefore, this poverty impact on sustainable livelihood in south Asia. The main objective of the study is to identify the main reasons which have causes poverty in south Asia and to examine the existing and probable impacts of poverty on sustainable livelihood in South Asia. Finally, the study focuses on the mechanisms to eradicate poverty in South Asia. The methodology that has followed for the study is based on secondary data resources such as textbooks, journals, publications, websites, and online journals. The descriptive analysis is used by the researcher. The findings of the study illustrate that poverty is a considerable issue that effects on sustainable development of the South Asian region. South Asia is the largest source of income poverty in the world. Similarly, multidimensional poverty in South Asia is also considerably higher than that of the world and other regional averages. South Asian regions are expected to end poverty in 2030.

Key Words: Poverty, South Asia, Sustainable livelihood, Impacts of Poverty

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