

levels of access of different groups to development opportunities and benefits is observed.

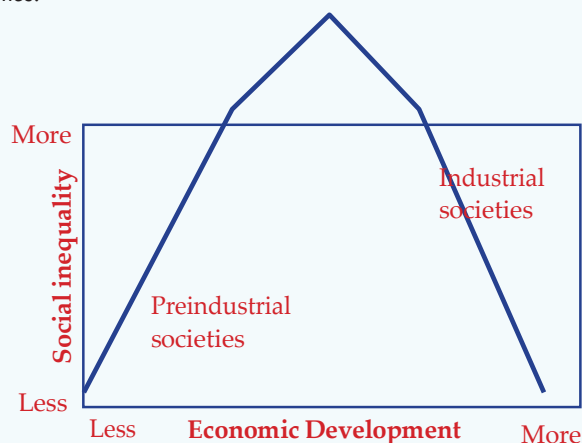
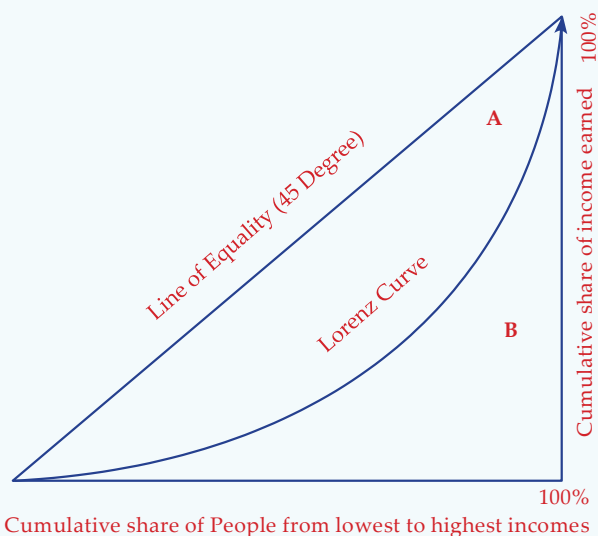
- There are many instruments that measure inequality of income and non-income aspect. In income aspect, the most widely used ones are the Gini coefficient, and the Lorenz curve which draws the cumulative percentage of distribution of income corresponding to cumulative distribution of households.
- While, the non-income aspect includes the access to safe drinking water, access to sanitation, access to education and health, employment opportunity. The levels of access of different facilities are measured in terms of inequality indicators. The level of access of

different services varies among social groups, gender, geographical areas etc.

- The UNDP's Human Development Report uses domestic data to bring out two indicators for measuring inequality one being the Gini Coefficient and other being Quintile Income Ratio (ratio of average income of the richest 20% of the population to that of the poorest 20%).
- In India, conventionally, estimates of inequality in India have always been based on consumption expenditure data from household surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient & Kuznets Curve

- **The Lorenz Curve (the actual distribution of income curve):** It is a graphical distribution of wealth developed by Max Lorenz in 1906, which shows the proportion of income earned by any given percentage of the population.
 - The line at the 45° angle shows perfectly equal income distribution, while the other line shows the actual distribution of income. The further away from the diagonal, the more unequal the size of distribution of income. The more bowed out a Lorenz Curve; the higher the inequality of income in the country.
- **The Gini Coefficient:** It is derived from the Lorenz curve and can be used as an indicator of economic development in a country. The Gini Coefficient measures the degree of income inequality. It can vary from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality). A Gini Coefficient of Zero means that everyone has the same income, while a coefficient of 1 represents a single individual receiving all the income.
 - The Gini Coefficient is equal to the area between the actual income distribution curve (Lorenz curve) and the line of perfect income equality. The Gini coefficient is the Gini index expressed as a number between 0 and 1. Gini Coefficients can be used to compare the income distribution of a country over time as well.
- **The Kuznets Curve:** It demonstrated that economic growth initially leads to greater inequality, but as the economy develops, market forces first increase and then decrease inequality levels. As economic growth comes from the creation of better products, it usually boosts the income of workers and investors who participate in the first wave of innovation. The industrialisation of an agrarian economy is a common example. This inequality, however, tends to be temporary as workers and investors who were initially left behind soon catch up by helping offer either the same or better products. This improves their incomes.



Remedies

Of all the solution proposed, inclusive growth stands tall as it emphasises that the economic opportunities created by growth are available to all particularly the poor – to the maximum possible extent. Thus, inclusive growth is growth that not only creates new economic opportunities, but also ensures equal access to the opportunities created for all segments of society, particularly for the poor.

Therefore, inclusive growth is the process that focuses on both creating opportunities rapidly and making them accessible to all including the disadvantaged. In addition, following measures could be adopted to eliminate inequality:

- ❑ **Accumulation of Wealth:** Curbing the concentration of income and wealth: inequality in income can be reduced by curing the process of wealth accumulation.
- ❑ **Land reforms:** Land reforms are warranted to redistribute the land from the rich landlord to the actual land tillers and poor peasants.
- ❑ **Redistribution of assets:** Inequality can be reduced by making redistribution of other productive assets.
- ❑ **Employment opportunities:** Creation of employment opportunities for the majority and poorer class can reduce income inequality.
- ❑ **Small scale industries:** Promotion of small scale industries and village level industries can generate jobs for the village people. Agro-based industries can generate income employment for the unskilled people.
- ❑ **Social security measures:** Government should devise appropriate social security measures to reduce income inequality.
- ❑ **Tax reforms:** Appropriate taxation system of the government can bring redistribution of the income from the rich to the poor.
- ❑ **Educational reforms:** The educational system should be efficient and fair. It should give equal opportunity to all. It should be accessible and affordable. It should be meaningful for the livelihoods of the people.
- ❑ **Inheritance laws:** Changing the inheritance laws of the country is necessary. The son and daughter difference in practice of inheritance of property of the parents should be fought with morality and legality.
- ❑ **Public sector reforms:** The public sector should be revitalized and modified to reduce inefficiency and corruption. It can increase the production and income level of the poor people. Good performance by the public sector can reduce income inequality in India.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016–2030

No Poverty 	1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Zero Hunger 	2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Good Health & Well-Being 	3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Quality Education 	4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Gender Equality 	5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Clean Water & sanitation 	6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Affordable & Clean Energy 	7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Decent Work & Economic Growth 	8	Promote sustained, inclusive & sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Industry Innovation & Infrastructure 	9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Reduced Inequalities 	10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Sustainable Cities & Communities 	11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Sustainable Consumption & Production 	12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Climate Action 	13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Life Below Water 	14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Life on Land 	15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Peace & Justice 	16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Partnership for the Goals 	17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development