# WELCOME TO ECONOMICS CLASS

**SUBJECT : ECONOMICS**

**STD-IX**

**PERIOD-5**

**TOPIC-POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE**

**SUBTOPIC-Story of sivraman case study (pg.no-34), Inter-state Disparities**

# WHAT WE EXPECT TO LEARN?

1. After listening to the story of Sivraman the students will easily be able to recognise the people belonging to social/economic groups.
2. They will also clear the concept of HCR (Head Count Ratio).
3. They are able to compare the state and country on the basis of poverty ratio and come to their position at state level and country level.

1. Even if the poverty ratio declined between 1993-94 and 2004-05, why did the number of poor remain at about 407 million?
2. Are the dynamics of poverty reduction the same in rural and urban India?
3. What do you understand about human poverty?
4. Who are the poorest of the poor?
5. How is Kerala able to reduce poverty?

# STORY OF SIVRAMAN

## Story of Sivaraman

Sivaraman lives in a small village near Karur town in Tamil Nadu. Karur is famous for its handloom and powerloom fabrics. There are a 100 families in the village. Sivaraman an Aryunthathiyar (cobbler) by caste now works as an agricultural labourer for Rs 50 per day. But that's only for five to six months in a year. At other times, he does odd jobs in the town. His wife Sasikala too works with him. But she can rarely find work these days, and even if she does, she's paid Rs 25 per day for the same work that Sivaraman does. There are eight members in the family. Sivaraman's 65 year old widowed mother is ill and needs to be helped with her daily chores. He has a 25-year-old unmarried sister and four children aged between 1 year to 16 years.
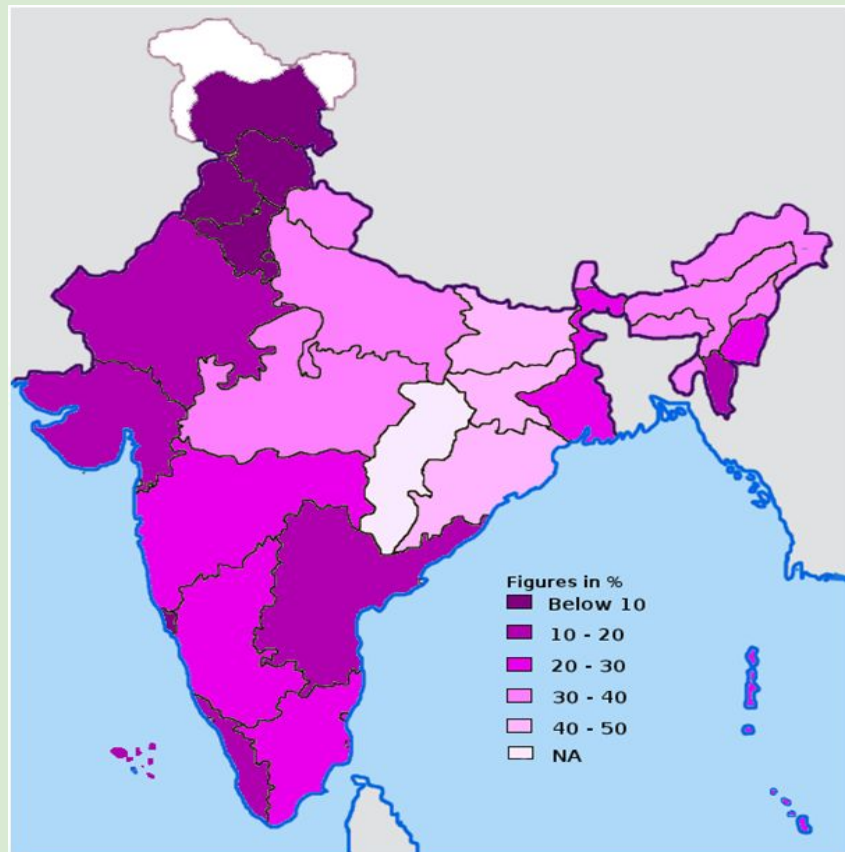
Q1. Which social and economic group do the family belong to?

Q2. Who are the earning members of the family?

Q3. What is the condition of the old people in the family? Q4. Are all the children (boys and girls) attending schools?
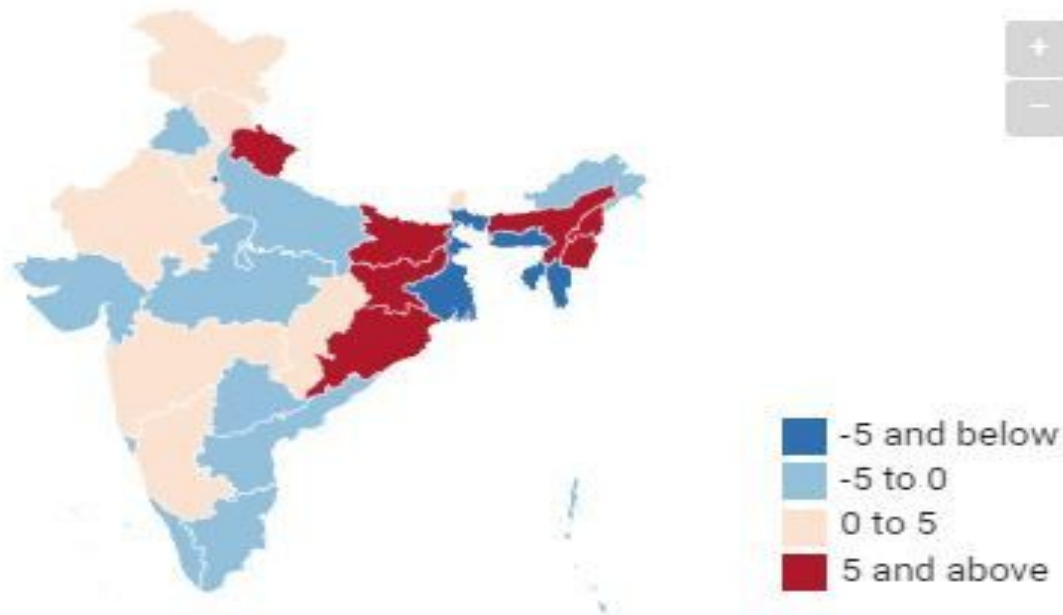
# INTER STATE DISPARITIES





INTERSTATE DISPARITY IN POVERTY

Figures in %
- Below 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- NA

States Showing Highest Decline in Poverty

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rsZviDZUqOY

# Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha saw biggest spikes in poverty among larger states

Change in poverty ratio (in percentage points)



-5 and below
-5 to 0
0 to 5
5 and above

*Data for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been combined to ensure comparability with 2011-12 data (of undivided Andhra Pradesh)*

| STATES | POVERTY RATIO |
|---|---|
| BIHAR | 33.7 |
| ODISHA | 32.6 |
| ASSAM | 32 |
| ALL INDIA | 22 |
| PUNJAB | 8.3 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | 8.1 |
| KERALA | 7.1 |

# Home assignment

1. LET'S DISCUSS PAGE NO.36

2. Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.