

4. Discuss the major reasons for Poverty in India.

- i. Colonial Rule - Colonial rule was a long phase of low economic development for India. It ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.
- ii. High Growth in Population - Population increases rapidly, particularly among poor, in India. They are illiterate, and have traditional outlook. Hence, they are ignorant of birth control measures or not convinced of it.
- iii. Low Rate of Economic Development - Growth Rate in India has been lower than required. It has been around 4% since this has resulted in ^{less} job opportunities. This led to high ^{growth} rate.
- iv. Unemployment - Job seekers are increasing at a higher rate than increase in employment opportunities.
- v. Unequal Distribution - Rich people become richer and poor people become poorer.
- vi. Social Factors - Caste System, Joint Family System, Religious Faiths, Law of Inheritance, etc. have blocked path for economic development.

7 Describe Global Poverty Trends.

Ans Poverty ^{ratio} in the world has been decreasing, ~~it~~ but it is distributed ~~it~~ in different regions. South-East Asian countries have had a sharp decline in poverty ratio. Decline in South Asian countries hasn't been as rapid. Poverty in Latin America has remained same. While, Africa still ~~has~~ a rise in poverty.

8 Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

Ans The current government strategy of poverty alleviation is based on - Promotion of Economic Growth and Targeted Anti-Poverty Programmes. These Programmes include:-

- i Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).
- ii Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).
- iii National Food for Work Programme (NFWP).
- iv National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

9 i what do you understand by Human Poverty?

Ans Human Poverty is when a person is unable to fulfill basic needs of life.

ii Who are the poorest of the poor?

Ans Women, Female infants and Elderly people are considered the poorest of the poor.

iii What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

Ans Ensures 100 days employment every year to every household. Initially covering 200 districts, can be extended to 600 districts. 1/3rd of the jobs are reserved for women.