

turned and urban areas together, etc.

(4)

→ (1) The low level of economic development under British colonial rule.

(2) The spread of the Green Revolution created many job opportunities for the people of the country -

(3) unequal distribution of land and resources is another important factor for poverty in India.

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(a) The social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India are:

- (i) Scheduled Caste Households.
- (ii) Scheduled Tribe Households.

The economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India are:

- (i) Rural Agricultural Labourers Households.
- (ii) Urban casual labourers Households.

(a) (i) Human Poverty is a term that means that poverty in India is not just limited to the economic status of the people but rather spreads in various other sectors.

(ii) women, female infants and elderly are considered to be poorest of the poor. This is because in a poor household, these people suffer the most and are deprived of the maximum necessities in life.

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(iii) (1) To provide two days of wage employment to every household.

(2) Sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion.

(3) One-third of the proposed jobs under this scheme have been reserved for women.