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Home Assignment

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- Q) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India
The major reasons for the poverty are:-
- The low level of economic development under British colonial rule. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles.
 - The spread of the Green Revolution created many job opportunities for the people of the country, yet they were not sufficient in comparison to the number of job seekers.
 - Unequal distribution of land & resources is another important factor for the poverty in India
 - In order to fulfil social obligations and religious ceremonies the poor end up spending a lot which results in poverty.
 - Inequality in the income of the people is also a major reason for poverty.

Q1

Describe global poverty trends.
 The success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state, causing inter-state disparities in poverty levels. Orissa, Bihar & MP are the three poorest states in India with their people living below the poverty line being 47%, 42% and 37% respectively. Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are the three better off states in India as far as poverty is concerned. There has been a substantial reduction in global poverty. Poverty declined in China & South-East Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth & huge investments in the development of human resources. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained almost the same. In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty saw an upward trend rather than a downward trend. It rose from 41% in 1981 to 46% in 2001. Poverty has surfaced itself in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where formerly it was non-existent.

Q2 Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

Removal of poverty has been one of the major objectives of Indian developmental strategy. The current anti-poverty strategy of the govt. is based broadly on two planks, being, promotion of economic growth & targeted

anti-poverty programmes. Awareness is being spread across the nation specifying the importance of education which has resulted in the increase of literacy level. Various schemes ~~empts~~ like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SSY), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna (PMGY) and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) have been introduced by the govt. with an aim to abolish poverty from the country.

Q9) What do you understand by human poverty?
 Human poverty is a term that means that poverty in India is not just limited to the economic status of people but rather spreads in various other sectors, which include lack of education, negligence of health care system discrimination & disparity. Abolishing poverty from the country shouldn't be the only aim of the authorities but to abolish human poverty must be the aim.

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(ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?

Women, female infants & elderly are considered to be the poorest of the poor because in a poor household, those people suffer the most, are deprived of the maximum necessities in life.

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

→ To provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security.

→ Sustainable development to address the causes of drought, deforestation & soil erosion.

→ One third of the proposed jobs under this scheme have been reserved for women.