

4. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India

The major reasons for poverty in country

1. The low level of economic development under British colonial rule. The policies of colonial govt ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles.
2. The spread of green Revolution created many job opportunities for the people of the country, yet they were not sufficient in comparison to the no of job seekers.
3. Unequal distribution of land and resources is another important factor.
4. In order to fulfil social obligation and religious ceremonies the poor end up spending a lot which results in poverty.
5. Inequality in the income of the people.

7 The success rate of ~~reducing~~ reducing poverty varies from state to state, causing inter-state disparities in poverty level. Orissa, Bihar and ~~Madhya~~^{Ma}dhya Pradesh are 3 poorest states in India with their people living below the poverty line being 47, 42, 37 percent respectively.

Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are three better-off states in India as far as poverty is concerned. Poverty declined in China and South-East Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and huge investments in the development of human resources. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained almost same. In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty saw an upward trend ~~rather~~ rather a downward trend. It rose from 41% in 1981 to 46% in 2001.

8- 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 2 planks, being, promotion of economic

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

9-(i) Human poverty is a term that means that poverty in India is not just limited to the ~~eco~~ economic status of the people but rather spreads in various other sectors, which include lack of education, negligence of health care system, discrimination and disparity. Abolishing poverty from the country should not be the only aim of the authorities but to abolish human poverty must be the aim.

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

(iii) The Main features of the National rural ~~Emp~~ Employment Act 2005 are as follows:-

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