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## Poverty As A Challenge



4.) Illiteracy - Independent India had very high rates of illiteracy just after independence. This was due to the fact that Britishers did not spend commensurately on education and rather discouraged education reforms. Over the years, the literacy rates rose but still as nearly 30 per cent of the Indians are illiterate, they find it difficult to engage in well-paying economic activities and they remain poor.

Unemployment: It is the second major reason for poverty. The people who don't get work sit idle. Unemployment is basically because of the unavailability of education which play a vital role in the social as well as ~~the~~ economic development of an individual.

Inequalities of Incomes: The unequal distribution of income is the other reason for poverty. Money has been rendered in a few people's hands and then they distributed it. One of the major reasons for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources. Despite many policies, we have not been able to tackle the issue in a meaningful manner. Land reforms which aimed at the redistribution of assets in rural areas have not been implemented properly.

7) \* In developing countries the percentage of poor people is extremely high and still increasing per day.

\* Population living on less than \$ 1.99 per day in developing countries

has fallen from 35% in 1990 to 10.68% in 2013 according to World Bank.

\* There has been reduction in global poverty, yet it is marked with great regional deviation.

\* Considerably poverty decline has been observed in China and South East Asian countries leading to economic growth, and massive investments in human resources development.

\* Poverty has not declined as swiftly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The percentage decline is meagre in the area when compared with the global average and the performance of other areas in the world.

\* The global percentage of poor has

declined from 44 percent in 1990 to 17 percent in 2013.

e.) Current Crant strategy of poverty alleviation: To eliminate the poverty many schemes and programmes have been launched by the govt some of them have been mentioned below:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural ~~to~~ Employment Guarantee Act  
It was launched in 2005 and was implemented in 200 districts on 2nd february, 2006. This scheme provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. If an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days then she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- Prime - Minister Rozgar Yojana

This programme was started in 1993 which aims at creating self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns by helping them set up small business and factories.

• ~~Prime - Minister Rozgar Yojana.~~  
~~This programme was started in 1999.~~

• ~~Rashtriya Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.~~  
This was launched in 2000 and aims at improving the standard of living of rural people by developing aspects like health, drinking water, housing, roads and primary education.

• ~~Antyodaya Anna Yojana:~~ Its launching year was December 2000. Under this yojana one crore of the poorest families were identified. Food grains of 25 kilograms.

were made available to each family at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram for wheat and for rice for Rs. 3.00 per kilogram. The quantity is subject to be improvised to improve the efficacy of the program.