

Q) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India?

- Ans. → Rapid population growth among poor.
- Unemployment
 - Low rate of Economic Development.
 - Backwardness of Agriculture
 - Less utilisation of resource
 - Increasing price rise
 - Socio-cultural factors
 - Political factors
 - Low education
 - Inequalities of income
 - Inadequate anti-poverty measures
 - Little trickle down effect of economic development

Q) Describe global poverty trends.

Ans. The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty i.e., less than \$1 per day as defined by World Bank has fallen from 28% in 1990 to 21% in 2001 is described as global poverty trends.

Q) Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation?

Ans. The current government strategy of poverty alleviation is based on two planks:-

- a) promotion of economic growth
- b) targeted anti-poverty programmes

i- promotion of economic growth → In early eighties, there were little capital income growth and not much reduction in poverty. India's economic growth has gained since 1980 and from then it become fastest in the world. The higher rate has significantly helped in the reduction of poverty.

ii- targeted anti-poverty programmes - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 aims to provide wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. Other programmes like Prime Minister Roshni Yojna 1993, Kalyanodaya Anna Yojana etc.

Q) Answer the following questions briefly :-

a) what do you understand by human poverty?

Ans: Human poverty is an inefficiency to satisfy minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, sanitation and healthcare and even find a job to get employed.

b) who are the poorest of the poor?

Ans: Women, children (especially girls) and old people are considered to be the poorest of the poor.

c) what are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005.

Ans: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 was passed on September 2005.

The main features of this act :-

- This act provides hundred days assured ^{rural} employment to every household in 200 districts.
- The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee funds.
- Later the scheme will be extended to 600 districts, one third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women.
- Under program if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days he/she will be entitled to one daily unemployment allowance.