

→ Homework →

④ Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India?

Ans → The major reasons for poverty in India are →

* The low level of economic development under the British colonial administration was one of the main cause of poverty. The policies of the colonial govt. ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles.

* High growth rate of population also contributed towards rise in poverty levels.

It made the growth rate of per capital income very low.

- (*) With the growth in irrigation and the Green Revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agricultural sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India.
- * Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, etc with irregular & small income. These people lived in slums on the outskirts of cities.

(7) Describe the Global poverty trends.

- Ans →
- * There has been substantial decline in global poverty.
 - * It is marked with great regional differences.
 - * Poverty has declined more in China and South-East Asian Countries.
 - * World Bank has defined poverty as the people earning less than 1.90 \$ per day.
 - * Poverty declined substantially in China and South-East Asian countries by economic growth and massive

Investment in Human Resource.

- * It has come down 85% in 1981 to 8% in 2011 to 1.7% in 2019.
- * In the countries of South Asia [AP India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc] the decline has not been as rapid.
- * In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty has declined from 51% in 1984 to 47% in 2008.
- * In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained the same.
- * Poverty also resurfaced in some of the former Socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existence earlier.

Q8 Describe current Govt. strategy of poverty alleviation?

Ans → The current Govt. strategy of poverty alleviation broadly based upon 2 points

i) Promotion of Economic growth → India's economic growth has gained momentum since 1980 and from then it becomes one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate almost doubled from the

year 1970 to 18-19 1990. The higher growth rate has significantly helped in the reduction of poverty. Economic growth strengthens people to help them to get rid of poverty.

ii) Targeted Anti-poverty programmes → Some of the Anti-poverty programmes are →

- * National Rural Employment Guarantee Act [NREGA]
- * National Food for Work programme [NFWP]
- * Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna [PMRY]
- * Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna [SGSY]
- * Antyodaya Anna Yojna [AAY]
- * Rural Employment Generation programme

* Q) What do you understand by human poverty?

Ans → Human poverty is when people don't have enough money to have adequate access to basic human needs like food, clothes, shelter etc.

ii) Who are the poorest of poor?

Ans → Women, Elderly people and Girl Infants.

Ques

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

Ans

→ It's aim to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing security of at least 100 days of wage employment in financial year.