

(Q5)

Derive poverty trends in India since 1973?

- The Economic Survey of 2017-18 shows that although poverty has declined in the country. The number of poor still remains to be very high. The poverty ratio of 1993-1994 for both rural and urban areas together was at 45% and the ratio for the year 2011-12 has declined down to 22%.
- However the topic of concern still remains that there has not been any massive decline in the number of poor living in the country.
- From 500 million poor population in both rural and urban areas together in 1993-94.

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- The poor population till 2011-12 remained at 270 million for both rural and urban area.
- The survey clearly tells that the concerned authorities must take some serious steps in order to make India a country free of poverty.

Q4) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

- The major reasons for poverty in the country are
- 1) The low level of economic development under British colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles.

- 2) 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.
- 3) Unequal distribution of land and resources is another important factor for poverty in India.
- 4) In order to fulfil social obligations and religious ceremonies the poor end up spending a lot which results in poverty.
- 5) Inequality in the income of the people is also a major reason for poverty.

Q5) Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India.

Ans) The social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India are -

- (1) SCs, Scheduled Caste Households
- (2) STs, Scheduled Tribes Households.

The economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India are -

- (1) Rural Agricultural labour households.
- (2) Urban casual labour households.

Q6) Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India

Ans) Poverty in India differs for different states. The success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state, causing interstate disparities in poverty level.

→ Odisha, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are the 3 poorest states in India with their people living below the poverty line being 47, 42 and 37% respectively. Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab are the three better off states in India as far as poverty is concerned. There are various factors responsible for these interstate disparities of poverty in India.