

→ From 404 million poor population in rural and urban areas together in 1993-94.

→ The poor population, till 2011-12 remain at 270 million for both rural and urban areas.

→ The survey clearly tells that the concerned authorities must take some serious steps in order to make India a country free of poverty.

Q5)

Ans)

Q4) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

Ans) 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 fulfill 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.

Q7) Describe the current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

Ans) The current government strategy of poverty alleviation is

The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based on two planks

- promotion of economic growth
- targeted anti-poverty program.

(Q8) What do you understand by human poverty?
Ans) Many scholars advocate that we must broaden the concept of poverty into human poverty. A large number of people may have been able to feed themselves. But they don't have education or shelter or health care or job security or self confidence.
They are not free from caste and gender discrimination. The practice of child labour is still common.

(Q9) Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.

Ans) Removal of Poverty is one of the major objectives of the Indian development strategy. The current government strategy of poverty alleviation is based on two plans.

(1) Promotion of Economic Growth.

(2) Targeted Anti-Poverty Programme.

Some of the ~~target~~ targeted anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the government are:

- (1) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna (PMRY)
- (2) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna
(PMGY) (PMGY)
- (3) Pradhan Rural Employment Generation
Programme. (REGP)
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Act
(MGNREGA)