

HW
11/9/21

4) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

i) The low level of economic development under the British, the development was at a low rate because British introduced cheap machine made goods & this ruined traditional handicrafts & development of textile industries etc.

ii) The introduction of Green revolution ~~only~~ help in the growth of economy only in few places

iii) Unequal distribution of natural resources

iv) Socio Cultural factors

v) ~~unequal~~ economic growth

vi) Inequalities in income

7) Describe global Poverty Scenario.

-> People living in extreme poverty ~~scenario~~ has fallen from 36% in 1990 to 10% in 2015

-> Decrease in no. of poor has been rapid in China.

From 88.3% in 1981 to 14.7% in 2008 to 6.7% in 2015

-> In South Asia the decline has also been rapid. From 34% in 2005 to 16.2% in 2013

-> In Sub-Saharan Africa decline has not been rapid i.e. 51% in 2005 to 41% in 2015

a) Describe current govt. Strategy for Poverty Alleviation.
National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 :-

It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing ~~at least~~ at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) which was launched in 2004:-

The National Food for Work Programme was launched by minister of rural development, central govt. On 14 November 2004 in 150 of the most backward districts of India with the objective of generating supplementary wage employment. The programme is open to all rural poor who are prepared to do manual, unskilled labour.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) which was started in 1993:-

The PMRY has been intended to give employ to over million of people by starting seven lakhs micro ventures by the jobless educated youth. It recounts to the starting of self employment schemes through commerce, business means & service.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999:-

It aims at providing self employment to villagers through the establishment of self-help groups. Activity clusters are established based on the aptitude & skill of the people which are nurtured to their maximum potential. Funds are provided by NGOs, banks & financial institutions.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is an Indian govt. sponsored scheme for ten million of the poorest families. It is on the lookout for the poorest of the poor by providing them 35kg of rice & wheat at Rs-3 & ~~Rs~~ Rs. 2 per kg respectively.

National Rural employment Guarantee Act
Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
was launched in 1995:-

To generate employment in rural areas. To develop entrepreneurial skill and attitude among rural unemployment youth. To achieve the goal of rural industrialisation. To facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to rural industries.