

HW  
8/12/21

# Home Assignment

## Exercise

- 4) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.
- The major reasons for poverty in India are :-
- i) The low level of economic development under British colonial rule. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts & discouraged the development of industries like textiles.
  - ii) 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.
  - iii) ~~The~~ Unequal distribution of land & resources is another important factor for poverty in India.
  - iv) In order to fulfil social obligations & religious ceremonies the poor end up spending a lot which results in poverty.
  - v) Inequality in the income of the people is also a major reason for poverty.
- 7) Describe global poverty trends.

- > There has been substantial decline in global poverty.
- > It is marked with great regional differences.
- > Poverty has declined more in China & South-East Asian countries.
- > World Bank has defined poverty as the people earning less than 1.90 \$ per day.
- > Poverty declined substantially in China & South-East Asian countries - Economic Growth And massive investment in Human Resource.
- > It has come down 85% in 1981 to 6% in 2011 to 1.7% in 2019.
- > In the countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan) the decline has not been as rapid.
- > In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact declined from 51% in 1981 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.

Q. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

- > Removal of poverty has been one of the major objectives of Indian development strategy.
- > The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks, i.e. -
  - 1) promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programmes.
- > Awareness is being spread across the nation specific the importance of education, which has resulted in the increase of literacy level.
- > Various schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Swarnajayanti Gram Sankshayak Yojana (SGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) & Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) have been introduced by the government with an aim to abolish poverty from the country.

Q. Answer the following <sup>questions</sup> briefly

- 1) What do you understand by human poverty?  
Human poverty refers to the denial of political, social & economic opportunities to an individual to maintain a reasonable standard of living, literacy, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to proper health care & sanitation, caste, gender discrimination etc.

ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?  
Women, old people & children are the poorest of the poor in the society.

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

The main features of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 are :-

- > It guarantees the 100 days of wage employment in the financial year to a rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work.
- > In this scheme, one-third of the proposed job will be reserved for women.