

2/9/21 Exercise

4. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India

The major reasons for poverty in India are

- Low level of economic development under

the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial govt. revived traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.

- Low rate of India's economic growth after independence. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rates of population hence increasing poverty.
- Lack of land resources. Land reforms aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas have not been implemented effectively.
- Backwardness in agriculture. People mostly use old, traditional and subsistence methods of farming. This requires much labour and time. Effects of irrigation and the Green Revolution were limited to only some parts of India.

7. Describe global poverty trends.

As per data, there has been substantial reduction in global poverty. It has fallen from 36% in 1990 to 10% in 2015.



- Poverty declined in China and South East Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and huge investments in the development of human resources.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty saw an upward trend due to successive droughts. It rose from 51% in 2005 to 41% in 2015.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the ratio of poverty remained almost the same.
- Poverty has again resurfaced in some of the former socialist <sup>countries</sup> like Russia, where formerly it was <sup>^</sup> non-existent.

8. Describe current govt. strategy of poverty alleviation

- The current anti-poverty strategy of the govt has a two approaches i.e. ~~pro~~ promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programmes.
- Economic growth widens opportunities and provide resources ~~and~~ needed to invest in human development.



- To enable the poor to take advantage of their economic growth, the govt. has formulated several anti-poverty schemes to affect poverty directly or indirectly. Such schemes are, Prime Minister Pargar Yojana (PMRY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) etc.
- There is also a proposal for establishing National and State Employment Guarantee Funds. However, despite the good intentions of these schemes, the benefits have not fully reached the deserving poor.

Hence, the major emphasis in recent years has been on proper implementation and monitoring of all the poverty alleviation programmes.

9. Answer the following questions briefly.
- (i) ~~Ans~~ What do you understand by human poverty?

Human poverty refers to the denial of political, social and economic opportunities to an individual to



maintain a 'reasonable' standard of illiteracy, lack of job opportunities of access of to proper healthcare, sanitation, caste and gender discrimination, etc are all components of human poverty.

- (i) Who are the main features
- (ii) Who are the poorest of the poor? Women, children and elderly people a poor of family are regarded as the poorest of the poor. In poor family they are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family. Thus, they are considered as the poorest of the poor.

- (iii) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005?  
The NREGA was introduced in September 2005. 3 features -
  - It guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a

recruited household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women.

- The scheme will initially be started in 200 districts. Later on, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts.
- If an applicant is not provided employment within a 15 days, she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.



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