

7. Describe the major reasons for poverty in India.

Ans - The major reasons for poverty in India are:-

⇒ Rapidly increasing population - India's population has risen

steadily over the years. It has increased at a rate of 2.2% each year over the past 45 years, implying that about 17 million people are added to the country's population every year.

⇒ Underutilized resources. - The country suffers from unemployment and disguised unemployment, especially in the agricultural sector. This has resulted in low agricultural productivity and a drop in standard of living.

⇒ Low productivity in agriculture.

⇒ Low rate of economic development.

⇒ Increasing price rise.

⇒ Shortage of capital and able entrepreneurs

8. Describe global poverty trends.

Ans- The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty i.e. less than \$1 per day as defined by World Bank has fallen from 28% in 1990 to 21% in 2001. There has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, but it is marked with great regional differences.

(i) Poverty declined substantially in China and South Asian countries as a result of rapid economic and massive development.

(ii) ~~The~~ The number of poor in China has come down from 606 million in 1981 to 212 million in 2001.

(iii) In the countries of South Asia, the decline has ~~come down~~ not been rapid, it has declined marginally from 475 million in 1981 to 428 million in 2001.

(iv) In the Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty rose from 41% in 1981 to 46% in 2001.

(v) In Latin America the ~~ratio~~ of poverty has remained the same.

(vi) Poverty resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where it was non-existent earlier.

9 Describe current govt strategy of poverty alleviation

Ans - The current govt. strategy of poverty alleviation is based on two main pillars.

(i) Promotion of economic growth - India's economic growth has gained momentum since 1980 and from then it becomes one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate almost doubled from the year 1970 to 1980-1990. The higher growth rate has significantly helped in the reduction of poverty.

(ii) Targeted anti-poverty programs. - National rural Employment guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA)  
National food to work Act 2004 (NFWP)  
Prime minister Rojgar Yojna 1993  
Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

10. ~~Ans~~ What do you understand by human poverty?

Ans- Human poverty is a concept that goes beyond the limited view of poverty due to lack of income. It refers to the denial of political, social and economic opportunities to an individual to maintain a reasonable standard of living, illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to proper healthcare and sanitation.

11. Who are the poorest of the poor?

Ans- Women, female infants and elderly are considered to be the poorest of the poor.

12. What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

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