

## Homework

4) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India?

Ans) Major reasons for poverty in India are:-

i) Rapid Population growth among the poor.

ii) Low Rate of Economic Development.

iii) Unemployment

iv) Growth Strategy.

v) Inequalities of Income.

7) Describe Global Poverty trends.

Ans) → World Bank has defined Poverty as the people earning less than 1.90 \$/day.

→ Poverty declined substantially in China and South East Asian countries, - Economic growth and Massive Investment in Human resources.

→ 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-existent earlier.

8) Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation?

Ans) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005

It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by -

- providing 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), 2004:-

The NFWP was launched by minister of rural development, central government on 14 November 2004 in 150 of the most backward districts of India with objective of generating supplementary wage employment.

### Prati Mankar Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), 1993:-

The PMRY has been intended to give employ to over millions people by starting seven lakh micro ventures by the jobless educated youth, it revolves to the starting of self-employment scheme, through commerce, service and business means.

### Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGY), 1995:-

To generate employment in rural areas. To develop entrepreneurial skill and attitude among rural unemployed youth. To achieve the goal of rural industrialisation.

To facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to rural industries.

### Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

AAY is an Indian government sponsored scheme for ten million of the poorest families. It is all on the look out for the poorest of the poor by providing them 35 kilograms of rice and wheat at ₹33 and ₹22 per kg respectively.

9) i) What do you understand by human poverty?

Ans) Poverty ~~may~~ can be hunger, lack of shelter, lack of clean water, sanitation facilities and lack of a regular job in a minimum decent level.

ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?

Ans) The people are considered as the poorest of the poor when they cannot afford the basic necessities of life due to insufficient income or no job.

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

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

