

4) Discuss major reasons for poverty in India.

Major reasons for poverty in India are:-

(i) Colonial rule:- India went through a long phase of low economic development under British rule. The policies of colonial administration ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.

ii) Low economic growth and high population growth → The Indian administrations failure at both fronts - promotion of economic growth and population growth perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

(ii) Rural poverty:- The effect of agricultural and rural development were limited to only certain parts of country for which many parts of country remained in state of poverty.



- Also the presence of huge income inequalities is a major reason for the high poverty rates in the rural areas.
  - The governments failure to properly implement major policy initiatives to tackle the issue of income inequalities has contributed to the continuence of poverty in villages.
- iv) Urban poverty :- The jobs created by the industrial sector haven't been enough to absorb all job seekers. unable to find proper jobs, many people worked as rickshaw pullers, vendors, domestic servants, e.t.c. With irregular incomes they cannot afford expensive housing, thus they started living in slums. Therefore poverty also became common in the urban areas.
- v) Socio-cultural factors :- Various socio-cultural factors like caste and gender discrimination and social exclusion have contributed to the spread of human poverty.



7) Describe global poverty trends.

Ans) • The proportion of people in developing countries living less than 1\$ per day has fallen from 36% in 1990 to 10% in 2015.

- Although there has been a substantial reduction in poverty, it marked with great regional differences.
- Due to rapid economic growth and huge investment in human resource development poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries. Number of poor in China has come down from 88.3% in 1981 to 14.7% in 2008 to 0.7% in 2015.



- In countries of South Asia the decline has not been so rapid. In countries of South Asia like India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan the decline has also been from 34% in 2005 to 16.2% in 2013.
- With the decline in percentage, the number has also come down significantly from 510.4 million in 2005 to 274.5 million in 2013.
- In Sub Saharan Africa poverty declined from 51% in 2005 to 41% in 2015.  
In Latin America, the ratio of poverty declined from 10% in 2005 to 4% in 2015.

8) Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

The current government strategy of poverty alleviation depends on two pillars.

- \* Promotion of economic growth - Economic growth widens opportunities and provides resources needed to invest in human development. Also the poor can take



advantage of this economic growth, to get rid of poverty.

4  
Targetted anti-poverty programmes:-

The government has formulated several anti-poverty schemes to reduce poverty like Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana, Rural Employment Generation Programme, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Udaya Yojna, Antodaya Anna Yojna, National Food for Work programme, National Rural Employment Guarantee act are some of the examples.

9) i) what is human poverty?

ii) what are the poorest of poor?

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

i) Poverty is a condition in which people do not have enough money to meet basic needs of life i.e food, shelter, clothing etc.



ii) Women, Female infants and elderly people are the poorest of the poor. Within a poor family such families suffer more than others.

iii) The main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 are:-

- a) The Act assures 100 days employment every year to every household.
- b) Initially covering 200 districts, the Act would be extended later on to other 600 districts.
- c) One third of the jobs are reserved for women.