

Exercise

Q3. Describe poverty trends in India since 1973.

Ans:- 1. There ~~had been~~ is a ~~an~~ substantial decline in poverty ratio in India from 55% in 1973 to 36% in 1993.

2. There was further decline from 36% in 1993 to 26% in 2000.

3. Although the number of poor people ~~was~~ remained stable (about 320 million) in the earlier two decades (1973 to 1993), there was a significant reduction in the number of the poor to about 260 million till 2000.

4. It can also be noted that poverty ratio always remained higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Q4. Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.

Ans:- 1. There are wide disparities in

poverty across the country. The poverty ratio is not the same in every state.

2. In 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average.

X 3. ~~Orissa~~ Odisha and Bihar continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 47% and 43%.

3. Bihar and Odisha ~~is~~ continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7% and 32.6% respectively.

X 4. On the other hand states like Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal,

4. On the other hand, states like Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal have shown a significant decline in poverty.

5. Public distribution of food grains, focus on human resource

development, high agricultural development and land reform measures are some of the factors responsible for the ~~the~~ decline in poverty in these states.