

Exercise

Q4. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India?

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

1. Rapid Population growth Among the Poor: Poor people are illiterate and have traditional outlook. They are either ignorant of birth control measures or not convinced of the need of birth control. Moreover, they consider male child as an asset.

2. Low Rate of Economic Development: The actual growth rate in India has always been below the required level. It has been around 4% since 1951. This has resulted in less job opportunities. Also due to the high

growth rate of population, the growth rate of per capita income is very low.

3. Unemployment: The job seekers are increasing at a higher rate than the increase in the employment opportunities leading to unemployment.

4. Unequal distribution of income: Although national income of India has been increasing since 1951, it was not properly distributed among different sections of the society. A large proportion of increased income has been pocketed by a few rich. Consequently the majority of people have to live below the poverty line.

5. Social factors: Various social factors such as caste system, joint family system, religious faith, law of inheritance, etc., have blocked the

path of economic development.

Q7 Describe global poverty trends.

- ~~Sol Ans~~ 1. There has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences. The ^{world bank is \$1.90 per day.} poverty line set by the
2. Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive ~~invest~~ investments in human resource development.
 3. Number of poor in China has come down from 88.3% in 1981 to 14.7% in 2008 to 0.6% in 2019.
 4. In the countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhuta) the decline has also been rapid 34% in 2005 to 15.2% in 2014.
 5. In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact declined ~~ed~~ from 51% in 2005 to 40.2% in 2018.

6. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty has also declined from 10% in 2005 to 4% in 2018.

→ The new sustainable development goals of the United Nations propose ending poverty of all types by 2030.

Q9. Answer the following questions briefly

(i) What do you understand by human poverty?

Ans: Human poverty 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, caste and gender discrimination, etc. are all components of human poverty.

(ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?

Ans: People from poor families like old people, women, and female

infants are the poorest of the poor. These people are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

Q10) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

Ans:- 1. NREGA provides 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

2. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.

Q8. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation
Ans:- Government strategy towards poverty alleviation:

- ① Promotion of economic growth
- ② Anti-poverty programmes

① Economic growth: To fight against poverty our government laid emphasis on promotion of economic growth. This strategy is based on the belief that the benefits of economic growth would automatically 'trickle down' to the poor people in the form of more employment and more income.

② Anti-Poverty Programmes: With a view to launch a direct attack on poverty, our government formulated several schemes to benefit the poor. These schemes are:-

1. National Rural ~~is~~ Employment Guarantee Act
2. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
3. National Food for Work Programme
4. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
5. Antyodaya Anna Yojana
6. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
7. Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

Through these programmes the government has tried to help the poor by way of income generation, wage employment and asset building. However, the results of these programmes have not been so satisfactory as were desired.