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ODM CONNECT HOMEWORK

EXERCISES

Q.4. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

Ans) The major reasons for poverty in India are

- Rapid population growth among the poor is one of the major reasons of poverty in India.
- Low rate of economic development under British colonial administration:-

During the colonial govt., the traditional handicrafts were flourish in India. They adopted policies to

discourage the development of industries like textiles. This left millions of weavers poor and resulted in fewer job opportunities with a low growth rate of incomes. This was accompanied by a high growth rate of ~~incomes~~ ^{the} population. The 2 combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low.

• Rural Economy:-

Indian economy is predominantly rural economy. As such, the major production is of primary goods. In India, 70% of the total population is engaged in agriculture but its contribution to the national income is only one-third. It means that despite India being predominantly an agricultural country, it is very much backward in agriculture.

• Lack of job opportunities :-

Due to this, many people are forced to work as vendors, domestic servants etc. With irregular small incomes, these people could not afford expensive housing. They started living in slums on the outskirts of the cities.

• Huge income inequalities :-

one of the major reason for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources.

• Lack of land resources has been one of the major causes of poverty in India.

• A high level of indebtedness among small farmers is

also a major cause for poverty. (since poor farmers hardly have any savings, they borrow. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness.

- Social factors like illiteracy, large size of family and caste system are also responsible for prevalence of poverty ridden people.

Q7. Describe global poverty trends.

- Ans) • The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty - defined by the world Bank as living on less than \$1.90 per day has fallen from 35% in 1990 to 10.68% in 2013. Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences.
- Poverty declined substantially in china and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development.
 - 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 in

the same.

- Poverty also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existence earlier.

Q8. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

Ans) The current anti-poverty strategy of the govt. is based broadly on two planks (1) Promotion of economic growth (2) Targeted anti-poverty programmes.

(1) Promotion of economic growth : Till the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty. Since the eighties, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate jumped from the average of about 3.5% a year in the 1970s to about ~~3.5%~~ 6% during the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty by widening opportunities.

(2) Targeted Anti-Poverty Programmes :-

- National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) :- It was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work, with the

objective of generating supplementary wage employment.

- Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY):- This scheme was started in 1993. The PMRY has been intended to give employ to over million people by starting seven lakhe micro ventures by the jobless educated youth. They are helped in setting up small business and industries in rural areas and small towns.
- Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGIP):- It was launched in 1995. It's aim is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas & small towns. To facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to rural industries.
- Antyodaya Anna Yozana (AAY):- This scheme was launched in December 2000. AAY is an Indian govt. sponsored scheme for ten million of the poorest families. It is on the lookout for 'poorest of the poor' by providing them 35 kg of rice and wheat at Re. 3 and Re. 2 per kg respectively.

Q9. Answer the following questions briefly.

i) 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 health-care and sanitation, caste and gender discrimination, etc. are all components of human poverty.

Q9. ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?

Ans) Women, elderly people and female infants are the poorest of the poor.

iii) What are the main features of the National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act 2005 ?

Ans) The NREGA act 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.