

classmate
Date _____
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HW

Exercise Q no. - 4, 7, 8 and 9.

4) The major reasons for poverty in India are:—

- There was low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.
- India experienced high growth rate of population and the low economic growth. This led to a larger population but with lower employment opportunities.
- There has been unequal distribution of wealth in India. Certain castes and classes dominated land which led to large number of groups who had no access to inherit wealth.

7) Describe global poverty trends.

ans i) The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty has fallen from 43% to 22%.

ii) There are disparities in poverty among the regions around the world. No. of poor in China has come down from 85% in 1981 to 6% in 2011.

iii) In Sub-Saharan America, poverty rose from 51% in 1981 to 47% in 2008.

iv) In Latin America, the ratio of poverty rose has declined from 11% in 1981 to 6.4% in 2008.

8) Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

Ans The governments anti-poverty strategy is based on :-

(i) Promotion of economic growth :- Economic growth gives opportunities of job creation within the country which provides stable livelihood to people and thereby reducing the number of people under poverty.

(ii) Targeted anti-poverty programmes :- The government launches programmes designed for certain group to help them grow out of poverty. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 provides 100 days of wage employment in rural areas and many more programmes are also there.

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

ans Human poverty refers to the lack of essential human necessities such as literacy, healthcare and a basic standard of living.

(ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?

ans Poor women, children, especially girl child & the poor elderly people are considered poorest of the poor.

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

ans It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household. This ensures a regular wage in rural areas and promotes sustainable development.