

CLASS 9

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 3

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Qn. 1 What is poverty line? Or How poverty line is measured in India?

An: Poverty line is an imaginary line which used to judge the intensity of poverty prevailing among different classes of people. In 1999-2000 the poverty line in the rural areas was fixed at Rs. 328 per capita per month and in urban areas it was Rs. 454. People earning more than this amount were considered above the poverty line. In 2009-10 the poverty line in the rural areas was fixed at Rs. 816 per month and in urban areas it was Rs. 1000 per month. According to this methodology the population below the poverty line in 2009-10 was 354 millions that means 29.6% of population

Qn. 2 What do you understand by human poverty? Or Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?

An: The present day methodology of poverty estimation does not look appropriately. It only takes one factor in view that is the economic factor. But the poverty has many dimensions. A few persons may have been able to feed themselves but if they are without education and without self-confidence and without social equality, they are considered as poor. If poverty is to be removed, the people are to be brought above the poverty line and must increase their income and want to give health care, education, security, respect and dignity.

Qn. 3 Describe the poverty trends in India since 1973.

An

1. The poverty ratio in India in the rural and urban areas reduced from 56.4 to 37.3% and to 27.1% in 1973-74, 1993-94 to 1999-2000 and from 49% to 32.4% and to 23.6% in 1973-74, 1993-94 to 1999-2000 respectively
2. In combined—rural and urban—the poverty ratio was 54.9% in 1973-74 which declined to 36% in 1993-94 and again which declined to 26.1% in 1999-2000.
3. Number of poor in rural areas were 261 million in 1973-74, 244 million in 1993-94 and 193 million in 1999-2000 and number of poor in urban areas were 60 million in 1973-74, 76 million and 67 million in 1999-2000. and in combined the number of poor were 321 million, in 1973-75, 320 million in 1993-94 and 260 million in 1999-2000.

Qn. 4 Discuss major reasons for poverty in India.

An:

1. Rapid growth of population
2. Illiteracy
3. Unequal distribution of land holdings
4. Unemployment
5. Less economic growth
6. Low economic growth under British colonial administration
7. Social and cultural factors

Qn. 5 Identify the socio-economic groups which are vulnerable to poverty in India.

An:

1. **Social groups vulnerable to poverty in India**
 1. **Scheduled caste households**
 2. **Scheduled tribes households**
2. **Economic groups vulnerable to poverty in india**
 1. **Rural agricultural labour households**
 2. **Urban casual labour households**

Qn. 6 Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.

An:

1. **Orissa -47.2%**
2. **Bihar-42.6%**
3. **MP-37.4%**
4. **Assam-36.1%**
5. **Tripura-34.4%**
6. **UP-31.2%**
7. **West Bengal-27.1%**
8. **Maharashtra -25%**
9. **Tamil Nadu-21.1%**
10. **Karnataka -20%**
11. **Andra Pradesh-15.8%**
12. **Rajasthan-15.3%**
13. **Gujarat-14%**
14. **Kerala-12.7%**
15. **Haryana -8.7%**
16. **Delhi-8.2%**
17. **Himachal Pradesh -7.6%**
18. **Punjab-6.2%**
19. **Jammu&Kashmir -3.5%**

Qn. 7 Describe the global poverty trends

An:

1. **The poverty declined in China south east asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and huge investments in the developments of human resources.**
2. **In latin-america the ratio of poverty remained the same**
3. **In sub-saharan Africa the poverty rose from 41% in 1981 to 46% in 2001.**

Qn. 8 Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

An:

1. **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgor Yojna:- Under this programme the government provide the assets appropriate skills for self-employment to the families living below the poverty line**
2. **Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojna :- The objective of this programme is to generate employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed men and women in**

the rural areas through soil conservation works, irrigation works, renovation of village wells,, rural roads, dispensary, school, market bus stand, punchayat etc

3. Prime minister's Rozgar Yajna and swarnajayanti shahri rozgar yojna:- These schemes have been started for the welfare of the educated unemployed men and women in the urban areas especially in the age group of 18 to 35.
4. Employment Assurance Scheme and Pradhanamanthri Gramodaya yojna: EAS was launched in 1999 and PMGY was launched in 2000.01 to create the wage employment to the families living belowthe poverty line and improve the quality of life in the rural areas
5. 5. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005:- This act was passed in september 2005 to reduce the poverty directly and indirectly in India. The main features of NREGA 2005 are as follows.
 1. This act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 209 choosen districts in beginning
 2. Later this scheme extended to 600 districts
 3. One-third of jobs would be reserved for women

Qn. 9 Who are the poorest of the poor?

An: The people those who suffer more than other is considered as the poorest of the poor eg:- The women, children old people etc.