

Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 09.07.XX.

Economics

Poverty as a Challenge

Question 1.

Explain any three major reasons for a widespread poverty in India.

Or

Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

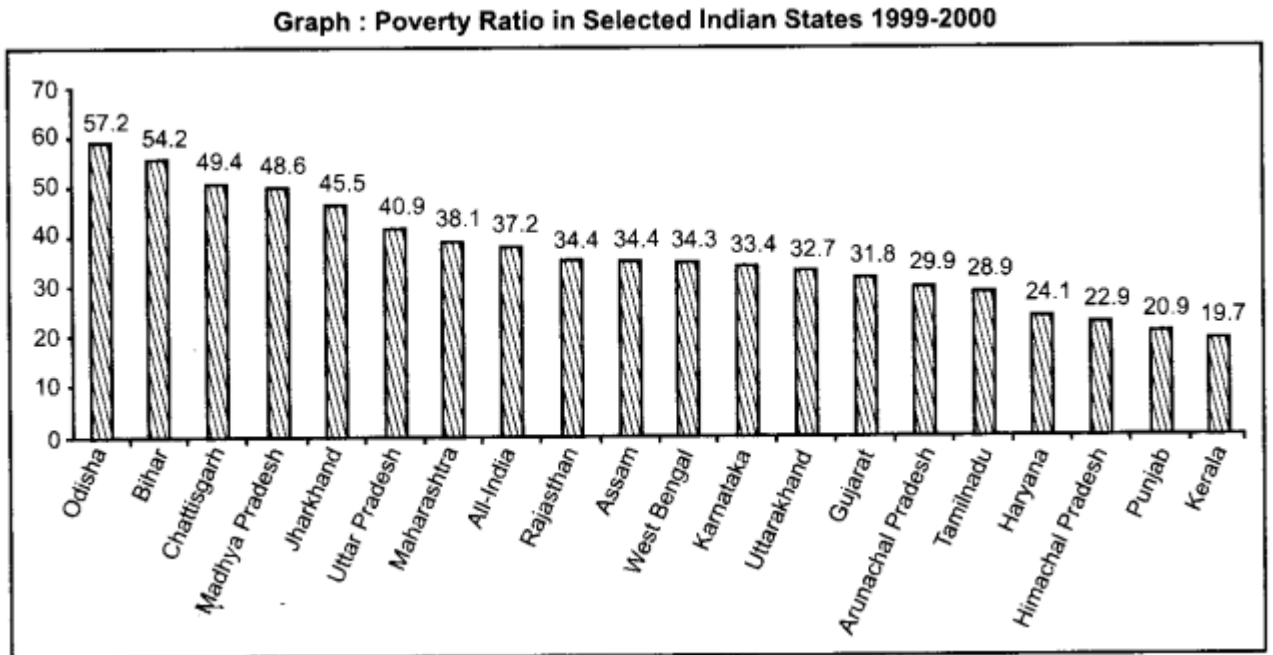
Answer:

- **British Rule:** Britishers ruled India more than 100 years. Prior to the British rule, traditional industries, for instance, textiles, flourished in India. During the British rule, the government adopted policies to discourage such industries. This left millions of weavers poor. Even after fifty years of independent India, we can find a major section of the people engaged handicraft industries as , downtrodden.
- **Lack of industrialisation:** India is very backward from the industrial point of view. Hardly 3 per cent of the total working population is engaged in the large- scale industry.
- **Over dependence on agriculture** Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 60 per cent of our total population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Due to shortage of inputs, our agriculture is backward.
- **Inflationary pressure:** Upward trend in prices adversely affects the poor sections of the society.

- Unemployment: Due to lack of job opportunities, more than 90 lakhs of our total working force is unemployed.

Question 2.

Study the given bar graph carefully, and answer the following questions:



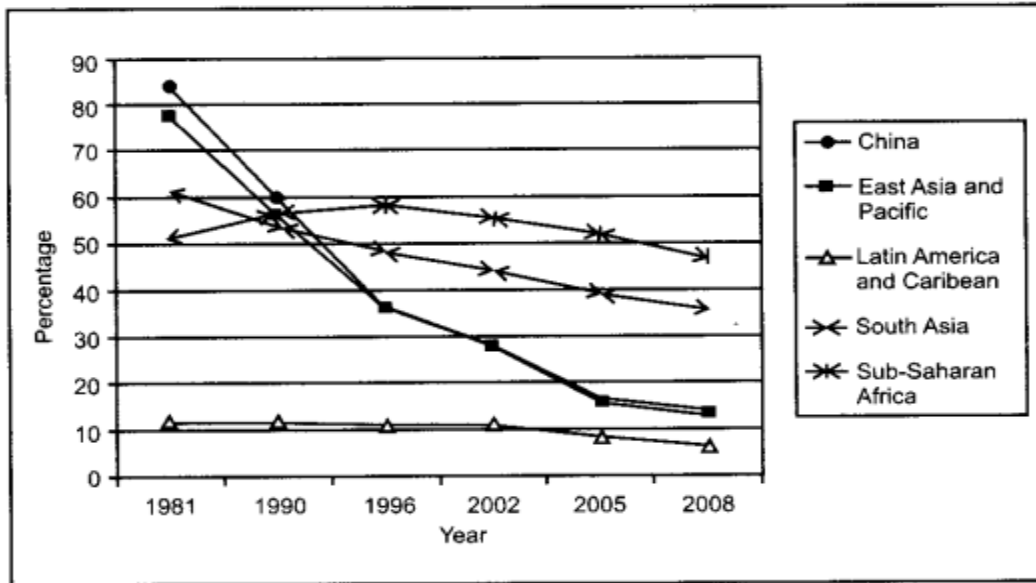
Source: Economic Survey 2001-02, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

- Identify the three states where the poverty ratio is the highest.
- Identify the three states where poverty ratio is the lowest.
- Why the states named by you in part (i) have a high poverty ratio?
- Why the states named by you in part (ii) have a low poverty ratio? Mention one reason.

Answer:

- Odisha, Bihar and Chattisgarh.
- Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala.
- Due to lack of job opportunities and high density of population.
- Due to availability of work.

Graph : Share of people living on \$1.25 a day



Source : World Development indicators 2012, The World Bank

Question 3.

Study the given figure carefully, and answer the following questions:

(i) Which area/country of the world had the largest concentration of poor in 1981?

(ii) Name the regions/countries where poverty has decreased (any two).

(iii) Whether the poverty in South Asia is increasing or decreasing. Give reason.

Answer:

(i) China.

(ii) China, East Asia and the Pacific.

(iii) Poverty in South Asia is decreasing. In 1981 more than 50 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line, but in 2001, it was approximately 30 per cent.

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