



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 20.02.21.

Economics

Poverty as Challenge

Question 1.

Give an account of the inter-state disparities in poverty in India.

Answer:

- States with poverty ratio more than the national average: Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are the most poverty ridden states of India. The poverty ratio in these states is much higher than the national average. Orissa and Bihar are the poorest states with poverty ratio of 47 and 43 respectively. Most of these states are facing rural as well as urban poverty.
- States with poverty ratio less than the national average: Recent studies show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. There has been a significant decline in poverty ratio in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.
- States with low poverty ratio: States like Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir have very low percentage of population living below the poverty line.

Question 2.

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) What do you understand by human poverty?
- (ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?
- (iii) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005?

Answer:

(i) Human poverty is a broader concept of poverty. Along with food it also includes other necessities of life like education, shelter, health care, job, security, social equality, etc.

(ii) Apart from the social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families, all suffer, but some suffer more than others. Women, elderly people and female infants are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family. Therefore, women, children (especially the girl child) and old people are the poorest of the poor.

(iii) 1. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 was passed in September 2005.

2. The act provides 100 days assured employment to every rural household in 200 districts.

3. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One- third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women.

4. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds.

5. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme.

6. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

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