



# Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9<sup>th</sup>

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 23.11.XX.

Economics

## Poverty as Challenge

### Question 3.

How were the British policies responsible for the increase in poverty in India?

Answer:

There were a number of causes for the widespread in India. One of the historical reasons is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles. The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteen-eighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes. This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. The two combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low. The failure at both the fronts : promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

### Question 4.

What does social exclusion mean?

Answer:

- According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the

poor having to live only in poor surrounding with other people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings.

- Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense.
- Broadly, it is a through in which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy.

Question 5.

How is economic growth linked with poverty reduction in India?

Answer:

Till the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty. Afterwards the growth rate jumped from the average of about 3-5 percent a year in the 1970s to 6 per cent during the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty. There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction. Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development. This also encourages people to send their children, including the girl child, to schools in the hope of getting better economic returns from investing in education.

**Mr Anant kumar**