



# Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

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

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 24.11.XX.

Economics

## Poverty as Challenge

### Question 1.

How are socio-cultural and economic factors responsible for poverty?

Answer:

Many socio-cultural and economic factors are responsible for poverty. In order to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor, spend a lot of money. Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. Since poor people hardly have any savings, they borrow. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. So, the high level of indebtedness is both the cause and effect of poverty.

### Question 2.

Explain the principle measures taken in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty.

Answer:

The measure taken in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty are :

- The principal measures taken in Punjab to reduce poverty is increasing the agricultural growth rates.
- Kerala has focused more on human resource development to reduce poverty.
- Andhra Pradesh focused on public distribution of food grains to reduce poverty.

Question 3.

Illustrate the seriousness of poverty in India?

Answer:

In our daily life, we come across many people who we think are poor. They could be landless labourers in villages or people living in overcrowded jhuggis in cities.

They could be daily wage workers at construction sites or child workers in dhabas. They could also be beggars with children in tatters. We see poverty all around us. In fact, every fourth person in India is poor.

This means, roughly 270 million (or 27 crore) people in India live in poverty 2011-12. This also means that India has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world. This illustrates the seriousness of the challenge.

**Mr Anant kumar**