

WELCOME TO ECONOMICS CLASS

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

STD-IX

PERIOD-7 & 8

TOPIC-POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

SUBTOPIC-Causes of poverty and Anti-poverty Measures

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

WHAT WE EXPECT TO LEARN?

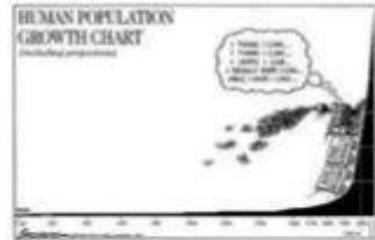
1. The students will realise the different factors which are responsible for India's poverty.
2. They will also come to know the different economic and social factors which are bringing the poverty situation in India.
3. At last they will come to know the different steps undertaken by the government to eradicate poverty from the country.
4. They will also know about the different poverty alleviation programmes undertaken by the government of India.

RECAPITULATION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS

1. Identify the area of the world, where poverty ratios have decline (Graph-3.4)
2. Identify the area of the globe which has the largest concentration of the poor.
3. Mention the percentage of population below \$1.90 a day of pakistan, Nigeria, sri Lanka and India.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

1. Rapid Population Growth Among the Poor
2. Low Rate of Economic Development
3. Unemployment
4. Growth Strategy
5. Inequalities of Income
6. Little Trickle Down Effect of Economic Development
7. Backwardness of Agriculture
8. Inadequate Anti-poverty Measures
9. Low Education
10. Inflationary Rise in Price
11. Socio-cultural Factors
12. Political Factors



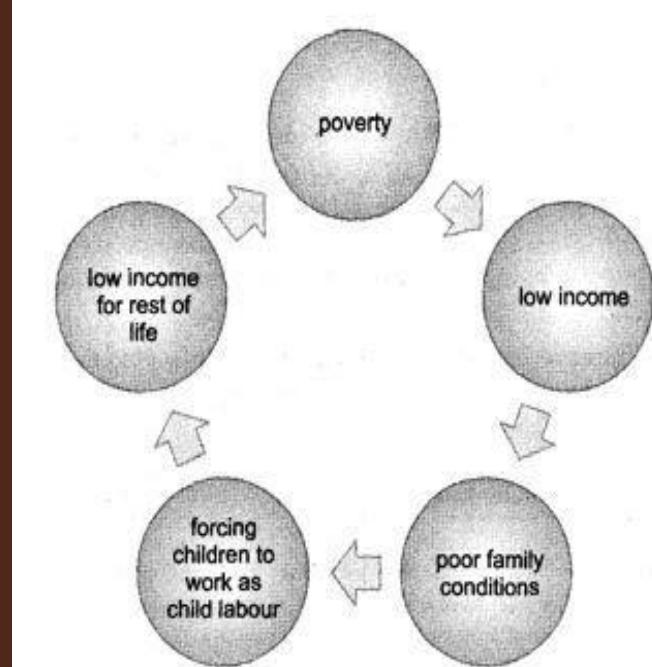
Effects of Poverty

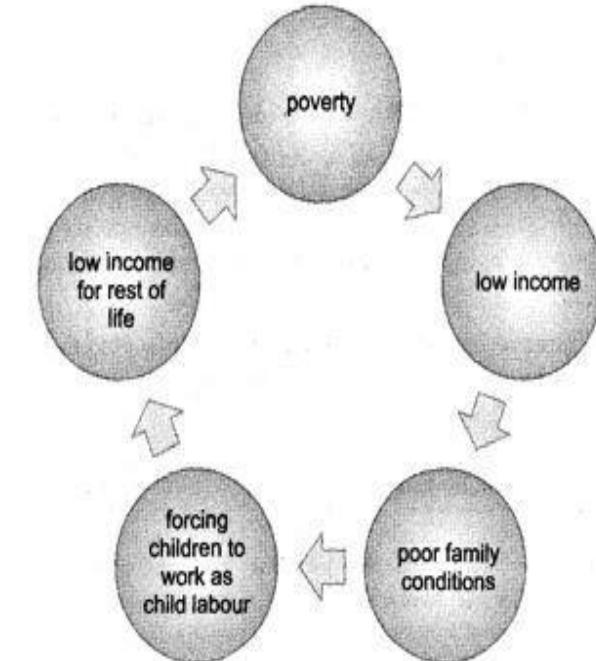
- Effects of poverty also be causes and creating a “Poverty cycle” operating across multiple levels, individual, national, global.

(1) Health : one third of deaths are due to poverty related causes.. .

Those living in poverty suffer from life expectancy.

- According to the World Health Organization, hunger and malnutrition are the single gravest threats to the world's public health and malnutrition is by far the biggest contributor to child mortality , present in half of all cases.

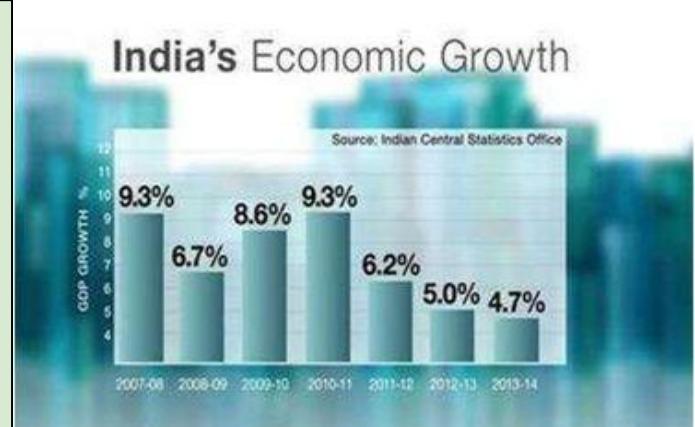




Anti-Poverty Measures By The Indian

The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks

- (1) promotion of economic growth
- (2) targeted anti-poverty programmes.



National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005

It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work

NREGA National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

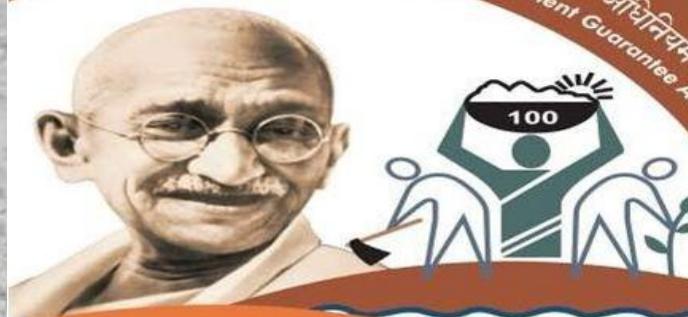
You have the **RIGHT TO WORK!**



Under EGA, you have the right to
100 days employment
in a year, for each family
within 5 km of your residence
within 15 days from application
on local development project

You will find more information in the [NREGA backgrounder]
or at your Gram Panchayat

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी आधिकारिक
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

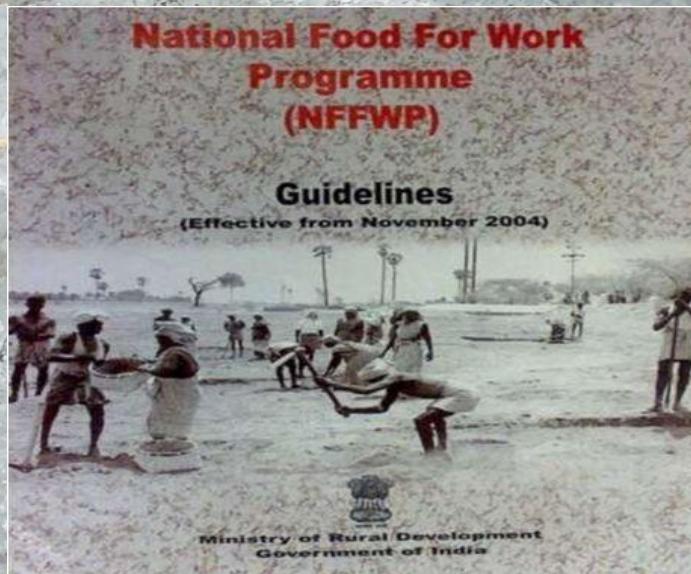
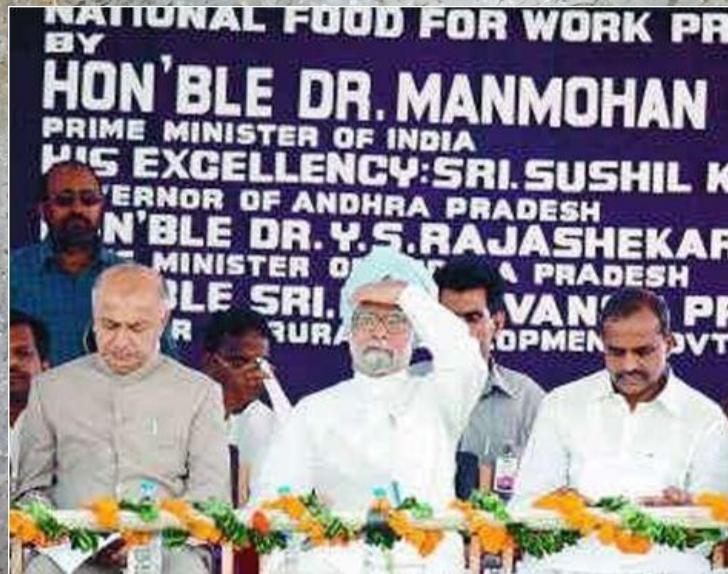


महात्मा गांधी नरेगा
Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India

National Food for Work Programme (NFWP), which was launched in 2004.

The National Food for Work Programme was launched minister of rural development, central government on 14 November 2004 in 150 of the most backward districts of India with the objective of generating supplementary wage employment. The programme is open to all rural poor who are prepared to do manual, unskilled labour.



Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is another scheme which was started in 1993.

The PMRY has been intended to give employ to over million People by starting seven lakhs micro ventures by the jobless educated youth. It recounts to the starting of self-employment schemes through commerce, service & business means.



- **Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1995**

To generate employment in rural areas. To develop entrepreneurial skill and attitude among rural unemployed youth. To achieve the goal of rural industrialization. To facilitate participation of financial institutions for higher credit flow to rural industries.



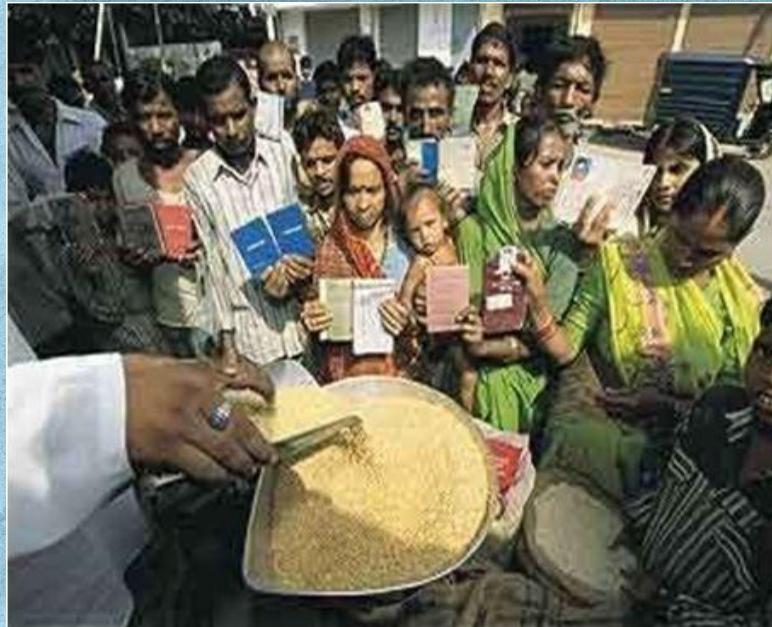
. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999.

It aims at providing self-employment to villagers through the establishment of self-help groups. Activity clusters are established based on the aptitude and skill of the people which are nurtured to their maximum potential. Funds are provided by NGOs, banks and financial institutions.



Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AY).

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AY) is an Indian government sponsored scheme for ten million of the poorest families. It is on the lookout for the 'poorest of the poor'[1] by providing them 35 kilograms of rice and wheat at Rs.3 & Rs.2 per kg respectively.



The Challenges Ahead

- *Challenges that still remain: providing health care, education and job security for all, and achieving gender equality and dignity for the poor.*

- *These will be even bigger tasks.*
- *But despite the progress, poverty reduction remains India's most compelling challenge.*
- *Wide disparities in poverty are visible between rural and urban areas and among different states.*
- *Certain social and economic groups are more vulnerable to poverty.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZeSI_BVJMs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q9QwAPSsE4Y>

Home assignment

1. Describe the current government strategy of poverty Alleviation?
2. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

THANKING YOU

**ODM
EDUCATIONAL
GROUP**

