CLASS 9 ECONOMICS CHAPER 3 POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Poverty is one of the most important and formidable challenges that India is facing even today.

Who remains here as poor?

What do we mean by poverty?

What are the indicators of poverty?

Which typical cases reveal that still in India poverty remains at the rural and urban areas?

What are the causes for poverty?

How we can eradicate it?

In this discussion, we shall be trying to find answers to these questions.

According to the World Bank-

All those persons who live on less than \$1.90 per day are considered living below poverty line.

Nigeria, Bangladesh , India – still people live below poverty line





POVERTY IS A SITUATION IN WHICH A PERSON IS UNABLE TO GET THE MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS OF LIFE.

A CONDITION WHRE THERE IS NO SHELTER, NO FOOD AND NO CLOTHES.



Two social groups in India that are most vulnerable to poverty are SCs and STs.

The states that succeeded in the reduction of poverty in India are: Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

Human Poverty is a broader concept .Along with food it also includes other necessities of life like education, shelter, health care, job, security and social equality.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
ORGANISATION conducts survey
periodically to estimate the poverty line
in India.

Causes of Poverty In India:

Colonial rule , Low growth Rate

Rapid rise in Population , Unemployment

Social and Economic inequalities

Extravagancies in Social and religious ceremonies

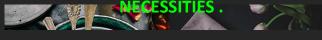
Indebtedness of poor farmers,

Illiteracy, Corruption and inefficiency in the administration.



IN AN ECONOMY

ARE DEPRIVED OF THE BASIC



THANK YOU



