

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



GLIMPSES ON POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

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

A CONDITION WHERE 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 NECESSITIES.



THANK YOU

The concept of Poverty line is used as a measure of absolute poverty.

Below Poverty Line indicates the state of persons who are unable to access to the basic needs of life.

Two indicators of poverty are level of income and level of consumption.



