

# Poverty Class 11 Notes Chapter 4 Indian Economic Development

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## Poverty

It is inability to fulfill the minimum requirements of life.

- **Relative Poverty** It refers to poverty in relation to different classes, regions or countries.
- **Absolute Poverty** In India, concept of poverty line is used as a measure of absolute poverty.

## Poverty Line

It is that line which expresses per capita average monthly expenditure by which people can satisfy their minimum needs.

Relative poverty and absolute poverty are the two variants of poverty.

Poverty line is fixed in India

- in the estimation of consumption cut off.
- in private consumption expenditure.
- frequencies are recorded against each class-interval. Each frequency counts the number of heads belonging to a particular consumption class.

## Categorising Poverty

- **Category 1 Chronic poor** Those who are always poor and those who are usually poor e.g., Landless workers.
- **Category 2 Transient Poor** Those who are moving in and out of poverty and occasionally poor.
- **Category 3 Never Poor** These are categorised as non-poor people.

## Rural Poor

These include landless agricultural work marginal holders and tenants-at-will.

## Urban Poor

These include migrants from the rural areas in search of employment, casual factory workers and self employed serving largely as street vendors.

Urban poor are largely the spillover of the rural poor who are forced to migrate in search of jobs.

## Causes of Poverty

- Low level of national product
- Low rate of growth
- Heavy pressure of population

- Inflationary pressures
- Chronic unemployment and under employment
- Capital deficiency
- Outdated social institutions
- Lack of infrastructure

### **Measures to Remove Poverty**

- Combating poverty by accelerating the pace of economic growth.
- Combating inequality of income through fiscal and legislative measures.
- Combating poverty through population control.
- Other measures enhancing quality of life of the poor.

### **Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

Some of the principle measures adopted by the government to remove poverty are given below

- Samaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Pradhanmantri Gramoday Yojana (PGY)
- Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana (JPRGY)
- The Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
- Development of Small and Cottage Industries (viii) Minimum Needs Programme
- Twenty Point Programme
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee