

Ch-10 Poverty in India.

Good Morning Students.

This lesson is for class 9th for the subject of 'Economics'. The topic for today is 'Meaning, Causes and Types of poverty' which is covered in chapter 10 titled 'Poverty in India' of your book.

This lesson is being submitted to you on 11.11.24.

All the students now please open page number 124 of your book.

Poverty:

Poverty refers to a situation when people are deprived of basic necessities of life. It is often characterised by inadequacy of food, shelter and clothes.

Poverty can also be understood as an inability to secure the minimum consumption requirements for life, health and efficiency on account of insufficient income or assets. The minimum requirement includes human needs in respect of food, clothing, housing, education and health. The concept of poverty varies from country to country, depending upon the benchmark of good standard of living accepted by the society. For example, in USA, a family having a television set and

refrigerator may be called poor because of different standards of living. But in India such items are part of luxury and comfort.

People can be divided into two categories:-

I. Poor :- Chronic Poor
Transient Poor

II. Non-Poor!

Types of poverty

1. Absolute Poverty!

When the level of income of a country is so low that they cannot meet even their minimum consumption requirements to maintain their health and work efficiency. it is called Absolute poverty. The persons whose income is so low that they are unable to purchase food that can provide minimum required calories per day are treated as absolutely poor.

2. Relative Poverty!

When we compare the incomes of different people and we find that some people are poorer than others, it is called Relative poverty.

Relative poverty refers to poverty of people, in comparison to other people, regions or

nations. The problem of relative poverty is essentially the problem of inequality of income and asset ownership.

For difference between Absolute poverty and Relative poverty refer to page number 126 of your book.

Poverty Line

The poverty of any country is measured with the help of poverty line. Poverty line is the minimum level of income that is considered adequate for a person to sustain her/his living.

Poverty line changes from one country to another depending upon the concept of poverty. In developed countries, where the standard of living is high and welfare concepts ~~of poverty~~ are more prevalent as a result poverty line is on the higher side. On the other hand, in less developed countries, the standard of living is low and it contains mostly essential commodities to sustain life. The poverty line in under-developed countries are on lower side.

"Poverty line in India is defined on the basis of private consumption expenditure which would be necessary to purchase food basket that would supply the required amount of calories."

Planning Commission has fixed the daily nutritional requirements for survival at ~~2400~~ 2400 calories for rural areas and 2100 calories for urban areas. All the persons who cannot undertake this minimum average of calories per day fall below poverty line.

Causes of Poverty:-

1. Colonial Rule
2. Low Growth Rate.
3. Fast Population Growth among the poor.
4. Unemployment and Underemployment.
5. Inequalities of Income.
6. Other Causes.

For explanation refer to page 128 of your book.

Write the answers of the following questions in your note-book.

- Q1. What is poverty line?
2. Explain various causes of poverty.
3. Explain the difference between Absolute poverty and Relative poverty.