

## Poverty - Causes and Remedies

किरीत नी समाज में जारी एक गंभीर समस्या है।  
असमानता एक दुःख के पुरुष है। In the  
Third world Countries the level of income is meagre and  
inequality and distribution of income is the root cause.

= No doubt the India has developed in several  
sectors after Independence but the problem of poverty  
still exists in the country.

असमान एक सामाजिक समस्या है जिसमें समाज का एक  
हिस्सा अनादि अकाल्यताओं का पुरा रूप में बसने  
है, जिसके कारण उच्च जीवन स्तर गिरन है। (Low  
Standard of living)

= They are not in a position to satisfy the basic  
needs leading a low standard of living. His health  
and an ability to do not permit him to increase  
the level of production. They live in the vicious circle  
of poverty.

### Poverty line

In India poverty line is determined by the level of  
minimum consumption. The poor people do not have  
the minimum consumable goods as their low purchasing  
power.

= In the year 1999-2000 ₹ 328 is in the rural  
areas and ₹ 459 in the urban areas have been  
fixed for poverty line.

= Those who receive Rs 328 in rural areas and ₹ 459 in  
urban areas come under poverty line.

## Perfect competition

The salient features of perfect competition are:

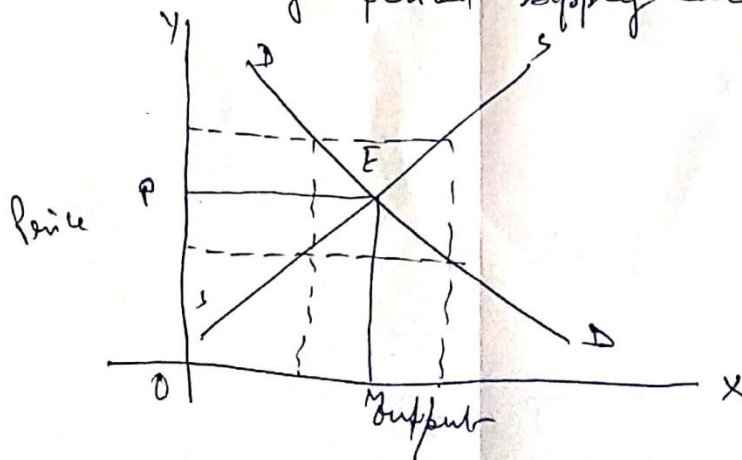
1. Large Number of Buyers and Sellers.
2. Existence of Homogeneous Product
3. Absence of Artificial Restrictions
4. Free Entry and Exit
5. Perfect Knowledge of Buyers and Sellers.
6. Perfect mobility of Factors of Production
7. No Transport Cost.

## Price Determination

1. Demand and Supply principle
2. Cost and Revenue

## Short period and Long period

✓ In short period supply is perfectly inelastic,  
✓ in the long period supply can be increased.



## Two conditions of Equilibrium

1.  $MC = MR$
2. MC cuts MR from below.

