

Poverty - Causes and Remedies.

किरी नर समाज में गरीबी एक गंभीर समस्या है।
गरीबी को अलगावता एक दुखरे के पुरक 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.

गरीबी एक सामाजिक समस्या है जिसमें समाज को एक
दरिद्र जनत भूकामत आवश्यकताओं को पुरा करने में असमर्थ
है, जिसके कारण उठका जीवन स्तर निम्न है। (Low
standard of living)

= They are not in a position to satisfy their basic
needs leading a low standard of living. This health
and an ability to do not permit him to increase
their 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.

Causes

1. Low level of National Production.
2. Low rate of Eco. development
3. Population Growth
4. Inflation (Price rise)
5. Continuous unemployment problem.
6. Insufficient capital formation
7. Able and efficient labour and entrepreneurship
8. Lack of infrastructure.
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Social infrastructure
Economic infrastructure.
9. Inequality in the distribution of income

Remedies

1. Raise the level of economic development.
2. Reduce inequality of income.
3. Check population growth
4. Development of Agriculture.
5. Stability of price / control inflation.
6. Reduction of poverty level.
7. Change production technique.