

Q. 1. How is poverty measured in India?

What is the present status of India regarding the level of poverty?

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Q. 2.

What is the difference between the incidence of poverty & the intensity of poverty?

What is the significance of this difference for the policy makers?

Q. 3

What do you understand by trickle-down in poverty eradication? Do you think that it is a good strategy for the removal of poverty?

Q.4 What do you understand by the basic-needs approach to development?

Do you think that India can use it for poverty removal in place of high-growth policies?

Q. 5. Comment on the statement that 'we are always to live with poverty.'

Q. 6.
— Make a suitable strategy of poverty removal in India.

Eco. Survey

2016-17

Universal basic income
transfer

Intro. .

Unemployment is a condition in which a capable job-seeker is not able to get employment.

Thus, from the above, it can be said that -

The involuntary unemp. is only unemp.

discouraged worker

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Unemp. arising during
economic / business / trade cycles
is called cyclical unemp.



The most dominant reason for this unemp is considered to be the lack of AD.

This unemp. is not much challenging. By applying a mix of monetary & fiscal policies, called as 'Stimulus', this unemp. can

be reduced.

2. Structural Unemp.



This unemp. occurs due to the following -

- (i) Mismatch of skills. People lack skills.
- (ii) the lack of adequate industrial development.

It is to be noted that India's unemp. is largely structural.

This unemp. is challenging.

It can be reduced by implementing long term policies of the promotion of savings, investment, capital formation, skill dev. etc.

3. Disguised Unemp.



It is a condition in

which people work without
productivity (zero productivity)
or with negative productivity.

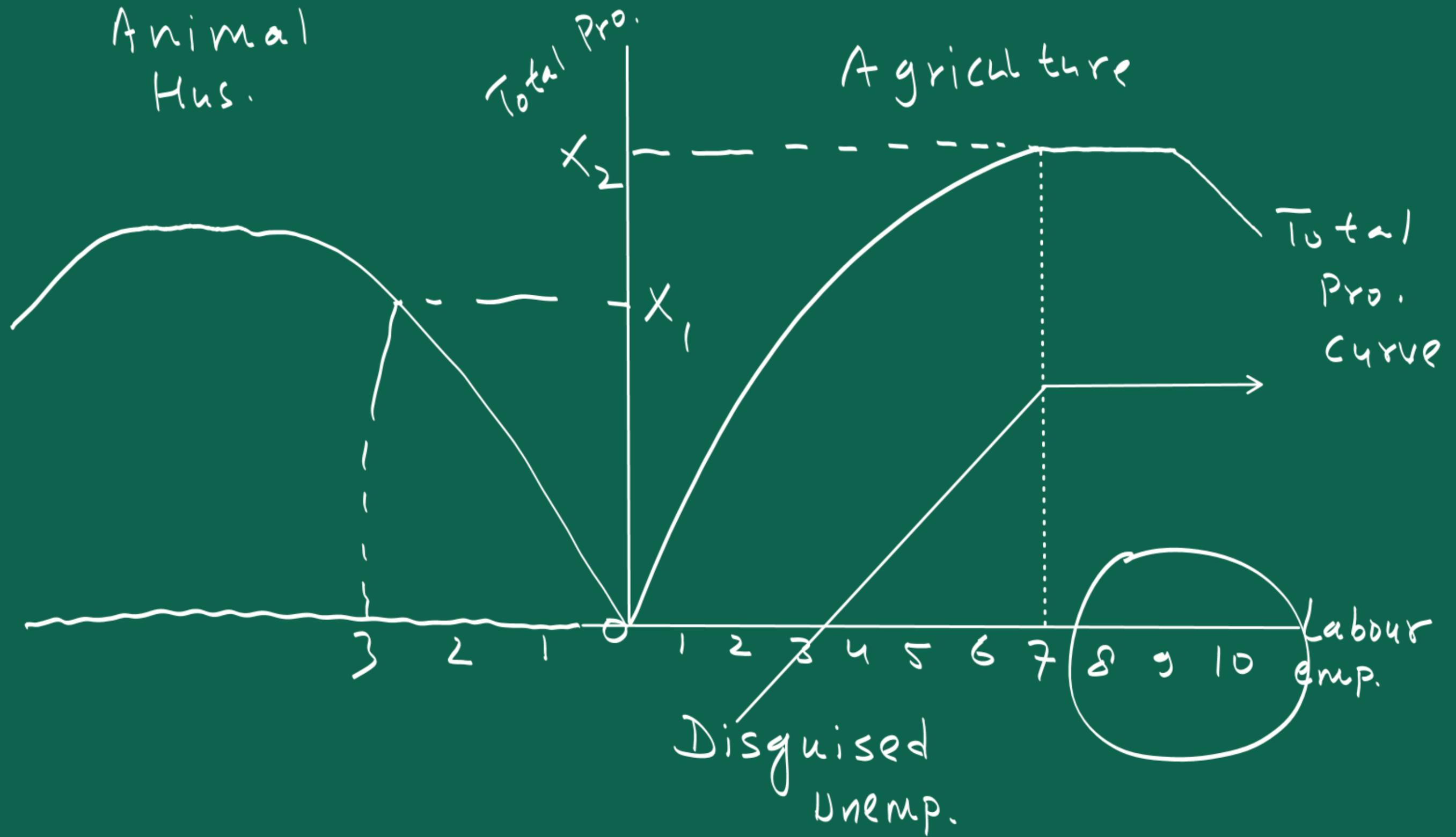
Under it, the marginal product of labour is either zero or negative.

The marginal product of labour is the change in the total production as a result of the change in the labour emp. by one unit.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

10
18
24
27
27
25

1
8
6
3
0
2



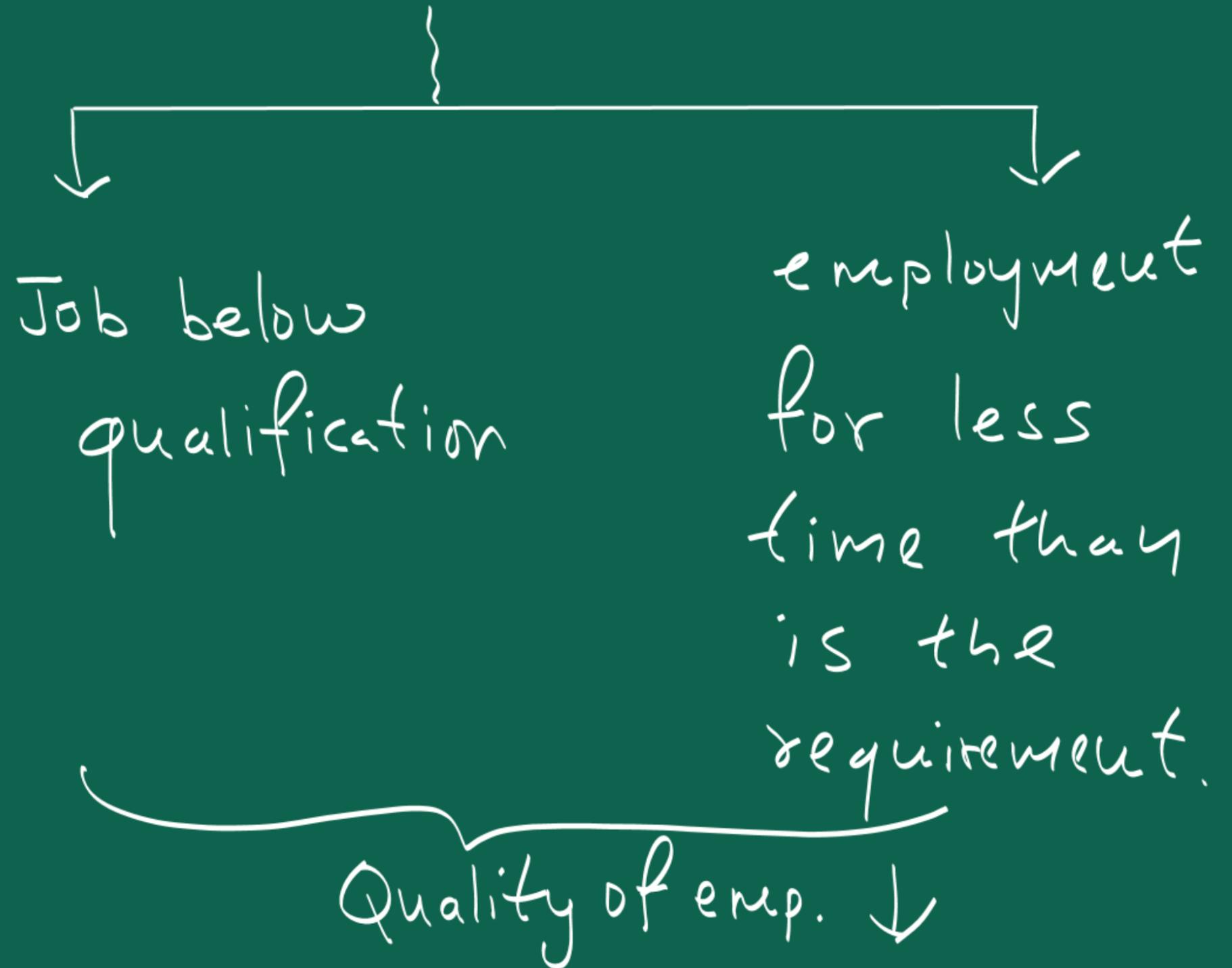
(4) Frictional Unemp.



It occurs due to the following -

- (i) lack of knowledge about job vacancies.
- (ii) search for better job.
- (iii) work for upskilling etc.

5. Under-employment



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Working Pools

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working but poor

This unemp. is mostly found on those farmlands on which family labour is used.

For the removal of this unemp., it is necessary that the non-farm activities be promoted in rural areas.

So far as capability is concerned, a person must belong to the working age which is

15 to 59/64 years in India.