

Economic Problems and Challenges: Poverty and Unemployment

GSEB Class-10th SS



UNEMPLOYED



1. Lack of Food



3. Low Income



4. Low Life Expectancy



2. Slum Housing



5. Illiteracy



7. Child Labour



6. Poor Health & Malnutrition



8. High Death Rate



**People Living
Below Poverty
Line (BPL)**
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1. Antyodaya / BPL Families



2. Identification & Ration Cards

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**Government Efforts
for BPL Families**



3. Fair Price Shops



4. Improving Living Standards

Concept of Poverty & Poverty Line

1. Director of WHO

First Gave the
Concept of Poverty



2. Poverty Line Based On:

Food,
Clothing,
Shelter



Education
& Health



Clean
Drinking
Water,
Sanitation



Electricity
& Transport



3. Changes with Time, Place & Conditions

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Measurement of Poverty

1. By Family Expenditure
on Goods & Services



2. By Total Family Income
(Average Family = 5 Members)



Types of Poverty

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1. Absolute Poverty (A)

1. Cannot afford basic needs

1. Food, Milk, Vegetables



2. Even at low prices



2. Relative Poverty (B)

1. Poorer Compared to Others



2. Common in Developed Countries



Poverty in India

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Poverty in India

1. 2011-12 Poverty Line (Planning Commission)

- Rural: ₹816/person/month
- Urban: ₹1000/person/month

3. Poverty reduced to 21.9% (about 27 crore people)



“Poor live in wealthy India”



Lack of Food



Cun't Afford Vegetables

4. UNDP 2015:

- Total poor: 26.93 crore
- Rural poor: 21.65 crore
- Urban poor: 5.28 crore
- Gujarat: 16.63%



2. Poverty reduced to 21.9% (about 27 crore people)



WORLD BANK



5. Poorest State: Chhattisgarh



Gujarat: 16.63%



Least Poverty: Goa

India is rich in resources, but poor management leads to poverty

1. Rural Poor

2. Urban Poor

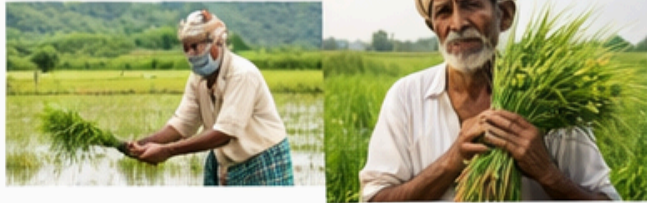
Types of Poor People

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1. Landless Labourers, Farm Workers



2. Small & Marginal Farmers



3. Tribals, Forest Dwellers



4. Cottage Industry Workers, Beggars



1. Daily Wage Labourers



2. Rickshaw Pullers



3. Domestic Workers



4. Workers in Hotels, Garages, Dhabas



5. Slum Dwellers & Beggars

1. Low Income from Agriculture



2. Lack of Irrigation & Farming Development



3. No Alternative Employment in Villages



4. Illiteracy & Lack of Skills



5. High Debt & Social Customs



Major Reasons for Poverty

8. Cottage Industries Collapse



6. Exploitation & Lack of Awareness



9. Population Growth & Unemployment



7. Promotion of Cash Crops



10. Rising Medical Expenses



11. Technological Change Harming Jobs



12. Malnutrition & Healthcare Costs



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2. 'Gareebi Hatao' Slogan

Remove Poverty



3. Green Revolution & Land Reforms

Boost Agriculture



4. Public Distribution System (PDS)

Fair Price Shops



5. Heavy Tax on Luxury Goods

Reduce Inequality



6. Support for Agriculture & Allied Activities

Dairy, Fisheries, Forestry



8. Cottage & Small-Scale Industries

Local Production



7. Labour-Intensive Industries

More Jobs



10. Education, Health & Housing

Basic Facilities



1. Rural Development

Villages are the base of the economy



10. Education, Health & Housing

Basic Facilities



11. Women Empowerment

Self-Help Groups



9. Skill Development & Self-Employment

Training Programs



Poverty Eradication Measures

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**POVERTY
ALLEVIATION
PROGRAMME
(PAP)**

1 What is PAP?

- Aims to raise people above the poverty line.



2 Main Focus

- Provide direct financial benefit to low-income families.



3 Objectives

-  Create employment opportunities
-  Improve agriculture and irrigation
-  Ensure food security
-  Provide education and skill training
-  Improve living standards and social security

4 How Poverty Reduces

- Poverty reduces when employment and income increase.



5 Result

- Leads to better jobs, higher income, and improved living.



6 Who Implements PAP?

- Both Central and State Governments run many welfare schemes.



Central Government Schemes



State Government Schemes

1. Wage Employment Programmes



2. Self-Employment Programmes



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Types of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

3. Food Security Programmes



4. Social Security Programmes



5. Urban Poverty Removal Programmes



Major Poverty Alleviation Schemes

1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)



- Improve Irrigation Facilities
- Ensure “Water to Every Field”
- Promote Drip Irrigation
- Construct Check Dams & Reservoirs

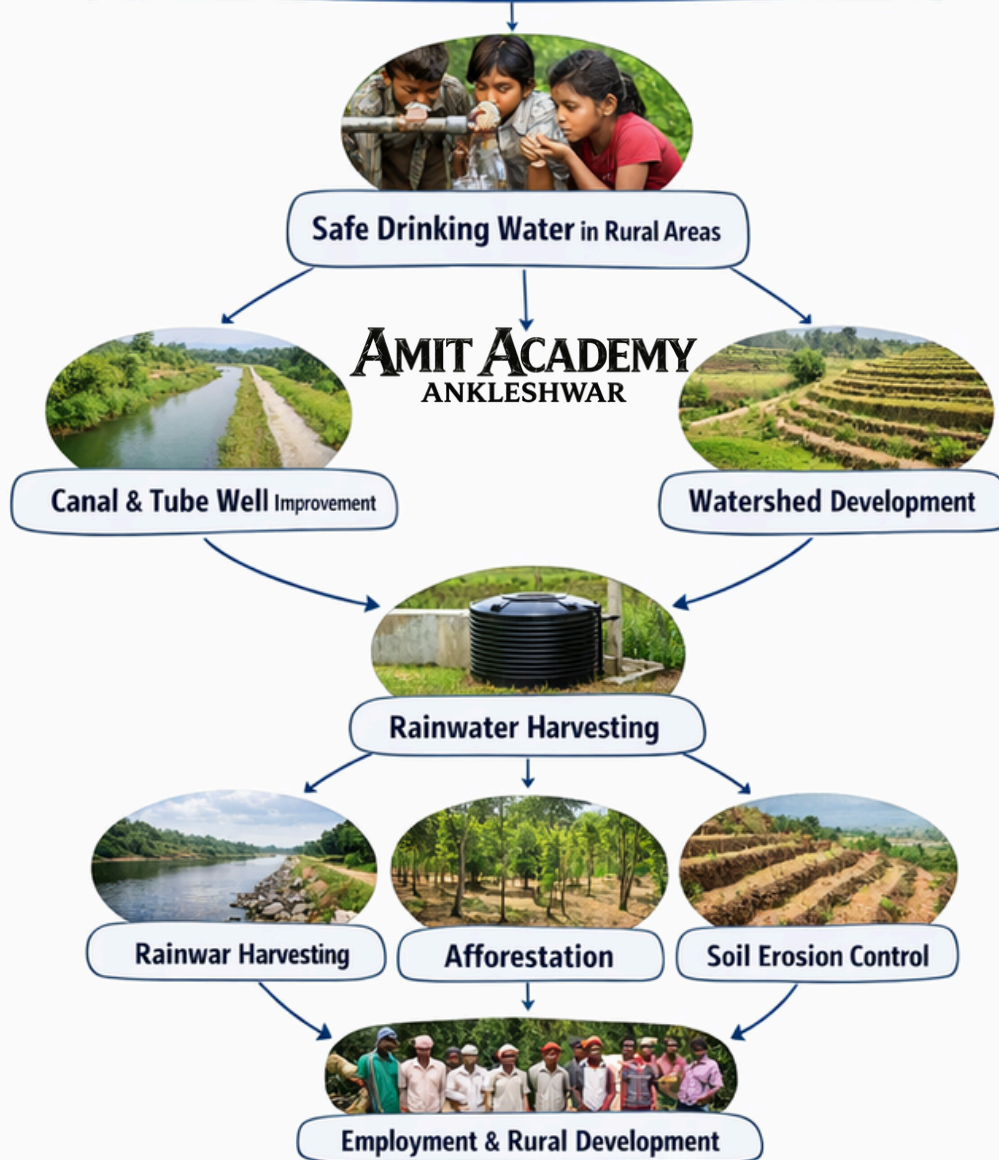
2. Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme



- Financial Aid for Calamities
- Compensation for Crop Loss
- Stabilize Farm Income
- Protect Farmers from Debt Trap

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3. National Drinking Water Programme



4. e-NAM (National Agriculture Market)



5. Gramoday to Bharat Uday Scheme

- Crop Fencing
- Farm Ponds & Water Tanks
- Farm Mechanisation
- Irrigation & Check Dam Repair



6. Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

- 24x7 Electricity
 - Village Electrification
 - Solar Subsidy
- Boosting Rural Economy



RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

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7. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

- Dairy & Livestock Training
- Plantation & Creeper Crops
- Samras Hostels & Smart Ashrams
- Organic Farming Training



8. Encouragement to Organic Farming

- Farmer Certification
- Education & Loans
- Organic Market Support
- Eco-Friendly Farming



9. Chief Minister Village Road Scheme

- Village Road Construction



- Highway Connectivity



- Transport & Cleanliness

- Toilet Construction Support



**RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
INITIATIVES**

10. MAA Annapurna Yojana

- 35 kg free food grains per month to BPL families

Wheat ₹2/kg | Rice ₹3/kg

- Benefits about 3.82 crore people

- Improves food security and living standard



11. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

- MPs adopt villages as model villages



- Improve Education & Health



- Increase Employment Opportunities



- Stop Migration to Cities

- Create Permanent Assets & Social Harmony



12. MGNREGA (MANREGA)

- 100 Days Wage Employment
- For Unskilled Rural Workers

- Work Includes Roads, Ponds, Wells, Toilets

- Tree Plantation & Land Levelling

- Unemployment Allowance if No Work Given



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**RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
INITIATIVES**



13. Mission Mangalam

Self-Help Groups
(SHGs)



Skill Training

Women
Empowerment



Papad, Pickle, Agarbatti



Reduces Poverty

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14. Dattopant Thegdi Vyaj Sahay Yojana

Low Interest
Loans



Support to
Artisans



Handicraft
& Handloom



Purchase Raw Materials

15 Jyoti Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

- Promotes self-employment in rural areas.
- Financial help and subsidy for:
 - ✓ Land, electricity, machines
- Supports Start-up India for rural youth.



startupindia

16 Bajpai Bankable Yojana

- For unemployed (age 18–65).
- Minimum education: 4th standard.
- Training and financial assistance provided.
- Helps start small businesses or traditional crafts.



17 Agro-Business Policy 2016

- Aim to create 10 lakh jobs.
- Promote agro and food processing units.
- Encourage export of processed food.
- Reduces rural poverty and unemployment.



1 Meaning of Unemployment

- A person aged 15–60 years who is willing and able to work at current wages but does not get work is **unemployed**.

Unemployment

2 Not Considered Unemployed

- People who are too old, sick, disabled, unwilling to work, or demanding higher wages are **not considered unemployed**.



Too Old



Sick



Disabled



Unwilling to Work



Unwilling to Work



Demanding Higher Wages

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2. Frictional Unemployment



- Job Transition

3. Structural Unemployment



- Lack of Skills & Infrastructure

1. Seasonal Unemployment



- Lack of work in agriculture

6. Educated Unemployment



- Jobless Educated Youth

5. Industrial Unemployment



- Factory Closures

4. Disguised Unemployment



- Underemployment in Farms

Types of Unemployment in India

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Unemployment Situation in India

1 2011 Census

- 11.6 crore seeking jobs
- 8.4 crore educated & unemployed



2 2013–14 Data

- Unemployment Rate: 5.4%
- Women's Unemployment: 7.7%



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3 Higher in Urban Areas

- More Unemployment in Cities



4 High Unemployment States

- Kerala, West Bengal
- Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
- Jammu & Kashmir



5 Low Unemployment States

- Gujarat, Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka

6 Gujarat Situation

- Better Employment Scenario



1 Rapid Population Growth



2 Lack of Skills & Training



3 Over-dependence on Agriculture



4 Irregular Rainfall & Poor Irrigation



Main Causes of Unemployment in India

5 Weak Cottage & Small Industries



6 Slow Industrial Growth



7 Traditional Occupations & Caste System



8 Lack of Investment & Planning



8a Low Savings

8b Lack of Alternative Employment

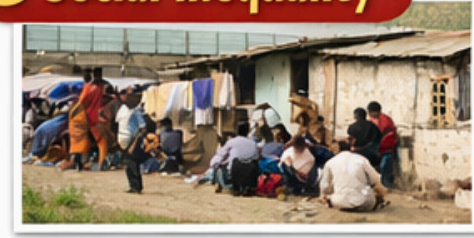


Why Unemployment is Dangerous

1 Leads to Poverty



2 Social Inequality



2 Mental Stress & Frustration



4 Fall in Living Standards



5 Educated Youth Most Affected



3 Crime & Addiction



1 Fast Economic Growth

- Target of high economic growth (around 10%)
- Increase investment and create more job opportunities.
- Develop agriculture, small industries, cottage and household industries



2 Promotion of Labour-Intensive Industries

- Encourage industries that use more human labour
- Support handloom, handicrafts, khadi, Gramodyog and small-scale industries



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**Major Measures
to Reduce Unemployment**

3 Rural Employment Generation

- Create jobs in villages through:
- Irrigation projects, check dams, ponds, canals
- Road construction, afforestation
- Dairy, poultry, fishery, cattle rearing
- Promote multi-cropping, organic farming, plantation farming.



3 Rural Employment Generation



4. Overall Rural Development



Healthcare & Education



Water & Electricity



Roads & Infrastructure

Rural Employment Programmes



5. Skill Development for Youth



Vocational Training



Industry Skills



Technical Education

Practical Skills

Skill & Employment Development

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6. Government Skill & Employment Schemes



Make in India



Skill India




Digital India



IITs & Technical Institutions

Vocational Courses

7. New Employment Opportunities



- IT & Pharmaceuticals
- Hotel & Marketing
- Automobile & Space Science

8. Promotion of Self-Employment & Entrepreneurship



- Start-up Loans
- Small Business Support
- Women's Self-Help Groups



- Short-Term Courses

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EMPLOYMENT & CAREER



9. Employment Exchange & Career Guidance



- Job Placement Centres
- Career Guidance
- Helpline: 1800-425-1514
- Rozgar Patrika

World Labour Market

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1. International Labour Migration



Jobs, Business, Training, Higher Education

3. Globalisation & Labour Mobility



Increased Movement Between Countries

5. Training & Skill Development Abroad



Employees Sent Abroad by Companies

7. Foreign Remittances

Money Sent Back to the Home Country



2. Brain Drain



Skilled & Educated People Moving Abroad

4. High Demand for Skilled Workers



IT, Medical, Biotech, Communication Tech

6. Attractive Opportunities



High Salaries & Better Living Standards

8. Boost to Foreign Exchange

Helps the Economy of the Country

