

Roll No. _____

Time Allowed: 1½ hrs.

Max. Marks: 125

Instructions to Candidate

- Attempt one essay
- The test carries 125 marks.
- Write the essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).


50751
Rinku

Name RINKU

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Rinku

1. Invigilator Signature 

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

Blank area for Remarks.

1. *Poverty is not just a economic condition.*
2. *Development means only human development; all other measures of growth are misleading.*

Poverty is not just an economic condition

Poverty may be defined as having income or resources less than a certain level or lacking something which is required to live a decent life. Although, there have been various commissions and committees which have recommended the level/baseline below which we can assign a person/household to be poor.

Economic poverty is having income less than a certain level due to which an individual is not able to buy/fulfill the basic needs of life food, cloth & shelter etc. This poverty can have long lasting and multidimensional effect on individuals.

go on individualism

(Poverty) can be related to (health) status of an individual/family. A poor person is not able to arrange food/healthy food for himself/herself and the whole family including children due to which children remain

Remarks

malnourished and underdeveloped which affect their working & earning potential when they start doing jobs after they become adult/major. This in turn make them further poor and this goes on.

Poverty also affect the educational status of a person/family and thus the illiteracy level in the country because when you are not able to go to school or any educational institution, your qualification which is also the important criterion for getting a decent job.

When a person/family is poor, unhealthy/diseased, illiterate, hungry these also have psychological effect on the person, family, society and the nation. In these conditions, there is decrease in happiness level of the the country.

But in addition to the economic poverty, there are other

things/factors which also make ~~you~~ us rich that is having self confidence and having innovative ideas because if ~~we~~ we are ~~to~~ lacking self confidence we cannot think beyond our status quo and pre-defined boundaries.

There have been so many examples in the past when people have gone beyond the predefined and presumed notions and shown innovation ~~to~~ overcome the highest level of difficult situations. Various mythological characters as RISHI_s/SANYASI_s were poor economically but at intellectual level their richness was unparalleled and unmatched.

BHARTI SAINT 'KABIR', although being poor economically, showed a

unique path of NIRGUNA BHAKTI
 and spoke the language of the
 people in a time when rituals
 and showoff was a peak in hinduism.
 This is what when say about
ideological/intellectual richness.

NANAK, SHANKARACHARYA, CHAITANYA,
MEERA BAI, EKNATH, TUKARAM, RAMDAS, all
 are examples of great SAINTS who
 guided the masses even when they
 were not rich economically.

If being economically rich
 had been the ~~only~~ important
 criterion enough to make an
 individual worthy of thinking
 beyond dimensions, then this
 world would not have been so
 beautiful. Although it also
 matters a lot to have enough
 money to make survival, but
 money is not the everything

Remarks

that make a life satisfied.

So at the end we can
say that we should earn enough
money to have/fulfill the basic
necessities of life, but if we are
poor economically, we should not
lose hope, we should strive to
achieve which make our life happy,
satisfied and the world a happier
place. A society should be rich
in values and a nation should be
rich in culture & ideas (innovative).

(50)

Could not
catch the
core points

- poverty is the most form of violence - Gandhi
- poverty is the scarcity of certain amount of material possessions and money - like food, water, shelter & clothing.
- poverty is a multi-faceted concept which may include social, economic and political elements

→ P. no. 14

Remarks

Development means only human development; all other measures of development are misleading.

Development is the word used for progress/advancement with respect to the time and with respect to certain indicators which are used in that particular. It may be Economic, development, human development, technological development, social or political development depending on the indicators being used to define and measure it.

Economic development may be defined as rise/increase in the income of a nation/region as measured with the help of different

Remarks

Indicators like GDP, GNI, NNI, NDP etc. These indicators are used to measure the progress of a nation/region within a nation.

Benefits of these indicators are that these measure the production level going on in a country/region and hence the demand and supply of that nation/region and help the concerned nation to formulate the economic policies accordingly and promptly.

Limitations of these indicators are that these fail to measure the equality of that income and also that the people/population in that region/nation is happy or not, healthy or not.

Then there comes the need of measuring the human development which can show

the ground level reality of the human progress and hence (UNDP) 'Human development Index' was put forward ^(Mehboob, UL HAB) which was also adjusted for Inequality later. The beauty of this indicator is that it measures the Income, life expectancy and Education (literacy) level of that nation/region. and thus provides an important feedback for the government/policy makers to reform the policies accordingly. In this indicator, where on one side, Income, which is essential to have the basic necessities of life is measured the life expectancy, which shows and indicates the health status of the population and individuals and literacy/education level, which is

Remarks

essential for the individual/population to aspire for livelihood, self realisation and understand the surrounding and his/her place in the society, is also measured. So this indicator is not only based on the income/money, it also includes other aspects of human life which make a life worth living.

There are also some limitations of the human development index that it does not take into account the Happiness which is the most important aspect of human life. It does not include the Environment/environmental quality in which we live and perform all our activities or Ecology which is also an essential part of the cycle which

Remarks

is connected to our life. So a better indicator as we can learn from BHUTAN is happiness index which takes into account the happiness and our surrounding & environment also. No Doubt, the human development index is better than all the other previous indicators. But still happiness is also an important aspect of human life which along with environment can be considered with human development.

- 5) ^{good}
- development is a broad term that encompasses material, moral, spiritual and attitudinal changes.
 - economic growth is just a means for an end.
 - growth is a narrower concept than development
 - development is an increase in living standards

Remarks

—)

- India's GDP is \$ 2.57 trillion with 27 crore poor people
- development is growth plus change
- economic growth is not penetrating to lower strata
- e STRIVE & SANKALP
- MUDREAS
- SKILL development centres
- budgets, constitution, PM AWAAS YOJANA

Remarks

What causes poverty in India.

- unemployment
 - debt (by person, by govt)
 - ~~poor~~ poor management of resources
 - govt policies
 - corruption
 - non-payment of taxes
 - rich people amassing wealth
 - lack of access to education
 - epidemic diseases
 - over population
 - child marriages - leads to MMR, IMR
 - discrimination due to caste system
- The ~~the~~
- UNICEF says that 1.1 billion people live in poverty mainly in Sub-Saharan & South Asian countries.
 - lack of education, increasing divorce rate, over population, lack of rainfall, natural disasters, political ~~violence~~ violence and organized crime

Remarks

- What India did

- MGNREGS Act
- SARAKARVA & other infra projects
- Mid-day meal scheme
- effective POS, transfer to computerization
- self-help groups
- SLURP clearance Boards
- Minimum Wages Act
- Crop insurance, farm subsidies, MSP
- Health insurance by CoS
- water conservation & irrigation projects, inter-linking of rivers
- eastern & western dedicated freight corridors
(15 lakh jobs)

also discuss

Laxmi Tendulkar Committee report
Sen Gupta Committee report

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