



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet No:	Topic: Poverty

1. Which of the following is a reason of poverty in India?
 - a. Low rate of growth
 - b. Inflation
 - c. Inadequacy of capital
 - d. All of these**

2. In India, absolute poverty is measured with reference to:
 - a. Poverty line**
 - b. GDP
 - c. Per capita income
 - d. Unemployment

3. Poverty continues to persist in India, because of:
 - a. Rising prices
 - b. Rising population
 - c. Lack of opportunities of employment
 - d. All of these**

4. The people who move around the poverty line are called:
 - a. Chronic poor**
 - b. Transient poor
 - c. Non-poor

- d. None of these
5. Rural poor includes:
- a. Landless labourers only
 - b. Marginal farmers only
 - c. Tenants at will only
 - d. All of these**
6. Who was the first person to discuss the concept of poverty in India?
- a. Shaheen Rafi Khan
 - b. Dadabhai Naoroji**
 - c. Damian Killen
 - d. Amartya Sen
7. Which of the following is a programme for the benefit of the elderly?
- a. Public distribution system
 - b. Pradhan mantra gram sadak yojana
 - c. Social assistance programme**
 - d. National food for work programme
8. Poverty index developed by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen was named as:
- a. Poverty gap index
 - b. Sen's index**
 - c. Squared poverty gap
 - d. None of the above
9. Absolute poverty refers to the total number of people living below the poverty line.
10. What is Head Count Ratio?
11. Define absolute poverty in India.
12. Give the meaning of relative poverty.

13. Define poverty line.

14. Which are the most poor states in India?

A: Bihar, UP, Manipur, Jharkhand and Assam

15. Which projects have been launched to provide self-employment?

16. What is the minimum calorie intake estimated for rural and urban areas?

17. Which organization collects data on poverty in India?

A: NSSO

NOTE: All answers to the questions 11 to 17 are available in the Notes of the chapter.

3- 4 Mks Questions:

18. Name three major programmes that aims at improving the food and nutritional value of the poor.

A: REFER to the Qn 15 of the Notes.

19. Give the difference between relative and absolute poverty.

A: REFER to Qn 5 of the Notes.

20. How are poverty and unemployment related to each other?

REFER to Qn 8 of the Notes.

22. What are the three main deficiencies of PAPs?

- A: Owing to the poor delivery mechanism, benefits of PAPs have largely been appropriated by the non-poor.
- Compared to the magnitude of the problem, the resources allocated are quite deficient.
- Owing to the involvement of the ill-motivated officials, the resources are wasted or inefficiently used.

6 mks questions:

23. Briefly explain the main causes of poverty in India.

A: REFER to Qn 10 of the Notes.