INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
QUESTION BANK	Topic : Ch-2, POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE (ECONOMICS)	Year:2020-21

1. **What is poverty? What are the dimensions of poverty?**

   Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get the minimum basic necessities of life like food , clothing, shelter etc.Due to poverty poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place. The dimensions of poverty are :

   - Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter.

   - It is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.

   - Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.

   - It also means lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level. :

   - Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals, railway stations etc.

2. **Discuss the various groups that are vulnerable to poverty.**

   The following groups are vulnerable to poverty :

   - Social Groups: Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.

   - Economic Groups: Among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.

   - Inequality of incomes within a family: There is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families, all suffer, but some suffer more than others. In some cases, women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

3. **Explain two planks of poverty alleviation strategies in India.**

   The anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks:

   (A) Promotion of economic growth:

   - It results in higher income and a better standard of living.

   - It provides resources needed to invest in human development.

   - It improves infrastructures and increases employment opportunities.

(B) Targeted anti-poverty programmes:

MGNREGA, PMRY, REGP, SGSY, PMGY, AAY.(**Write full form of each of these programmes**).

4. **What do you understand by human poverty?**
Human poverty is a concept that goes beyond the limited view of poverty as lack of income. It refers to the denial of political, social and economic opportunities to an individual to maintain a "reasonable" standard of living. Illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to proper healthcare and sanitation, caste and gender discrimination, etc., are all components of human poverty.

5. **Describe poverty trends in India since 1993.**

- As per the data, there has been a substantial decline in poverty ratios in India from 44.3 % in 1993-94 to 37.2 % in 2004-05. There was a further decline to 21.9 % in 2011-12.

- There was a significant reduction in the number of the poor about 407.1 million in 2004-05 and a further 269.3 million in 2011-12 with an average annual decline of 2.2 percent.

- It may also be noted that poverty ratios always remained higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

- If the present trend continues, the people below the poverty line may come down to less than 20 percent in the next few years.

6. **Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.**

   Major reasons for poverty in India are as follows:

- Colonial rule: India went through a long phase of low economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.

- High growth in population: The rapid growth of population , particularly among the poor, is one of the major reason for Indian poverty. Population control measures failed to achieve the desired goal. This perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

- Low rate of economic development: The actual growth rate in India has always been below the required level.This has resulted in less job opportunities.This has been accompanied by a high growth rate of population.

- Unemployment: A considerable degree of unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban people is the main reason behind poverty. The job seekers are increasing at a higher rate than the increase in the employment opportunities.

- Huge income inequalities due to unequal distribution of land and other resources.

- Social factors: Various social factors like caste system,joint family system,religious beliefs etc blocked the path of economic development.

- A high level of indebtedness among small farmers: Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds,fertilizer,pesticides etc.Since poor people hardly have any savings ,they borrow.Unable to repay because of poverty,they become victims indebtedness.

7. **Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India. [CBSE 2016]**

- In India, the poverty line is estimated periodically, usually every-five years, by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

- In India, for determining the poverty line, the accepted average calorie requirement is 2,400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2,100 calories per person per day in urban areas. In the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs.816 per month for the rural areas and Rs.1,000 for the urban areas.

- But for making comparisons between developing countries, many international organisations like the World Bank use a uniform standard for the poverty line, i.e., minimum availability of the equivalent of $ 1 per person per day.

8. **Give an account of inter-state disparities in poverty in India.**

- In every state, the proportion of poor is not the same. While the All India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9% in 2011-12, but states like Bihar ,Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh had above all India poverty level.

- Bihar and Orissa continue to be the poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7% and 32.6% respectively. In Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh along with rural poverty urban poverty is also high.

- There has been a significant decline in poverty in states like Kerala, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.

- High agricultural growth rates are responsible for reducing poverty in Punjab and Haryana.

- Kerala has focussed more on human resource development.

- Land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty in West Bengal.

- Public distribution of food grains is responsible for reducing poverty in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

9. **What are the main features of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005?(NREGA)**
The main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 are:

- The Act aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every rural household.

- It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion.

- One-third of the jobs have been reserved for women.

- The share of SC, ST ,women person days in this scheme are 23 per cent, 17 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.

- The average wage has increased from ₹ 65 in 2006-07 to ₹ 132 in 2013-14.

- The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of employment to 4.78 crore households.