



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet No: 1	Topic: Poverty

1. Transient poor consists of:
 - a. Churning poor
 - b. Occasionally poor
 - c. Both of the above**
 - d. None of the above
2. 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**
3. In India, absolute poverty is measured with reference to:
 - a. Poverty line**
 - b. GDP
 - c. Per capita income
 - d. Unemployment
4. Poverty continues to persist in India, because of:
 - a. Rising prices
 - b. Rising population
 - c. Lack of opportunities of employment
 - d. All of these**

5. The people who move around the poverty line are called:
- a. **Chronic poor**
 - b. Transient poor
 - c. Non-poor
 - d. None of these
6. Rural poor includes:
- a. Landless labourers only
 - b. Marginal farmers only
 - c. Tenants at will only
 - d. **All of these**
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. This ratio measures the number of poor people below the poverty line. It is called:

- a. Poverty count real ratio
- b. Population count ratio
- c. Head count ratio
- d. None of the above

11. Absolute poverty refers to the total number of people living below the poverty line.

12. What is Head Count Ratio?

A: Refer to GC Notes.

13. Define absolute poverty in India.

A: Refer to GC Notes

14. Give the meaning of relative poverty.

A: Refer to GC Notes

15. Define poverty line.

A: Refer to GC Notes

16. Which are the most poor states in India?

A: Bihar, UP, Manipur, Jharkhand and Assam

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

A: Refer to NCERT Text.

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

A: Refer to GC Notes.

19. 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:

20. 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.

21. Give the difference between relative and absolute poverty.

A: REFER to Qn 5 of the Notes.

22. 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.

24. How does rise in price is responsible for poverty?

A: Rise in price is a cause of decrease in real income or purchasing power of people, hence goods and services become costlier and it drives poverty.