



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: Economics</b>
<b>Chapter -3</b> <b>Question Bank-3</b>	<b>Topic: Poverty as a Challenge (Eco)</b>	<b>Year: 2025-26</b>

1	<p><b>What do you mean by 'poverty'? Mention its various dimensions.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to obtain the minimum basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter etc. There are various dimensions to poverty. They are,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hunger and lack of shelter</li><li>• Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.</li><li>• Lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level.</li><li>• A sense of helplessness.</li><li>• High illiteracy levels / parents are unable to send their children to school.</li><li>• Lack of access to healthcare</li><li>• Ill-treated at almost every place, in factories, government offices, hospitals etc.</li></ul>
2	<p><b>Explain the concept of the National Multidimensional Poverty Index.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Government of India has begun to estimate the proportion of poor people in India using <b>12 developmental indicators</b>, which is popularly known as Multidimensional Poverty Index.</li><li>• Three broad indicators are used to calculate Multidimensional Poverty Index:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>health indicators</b> such as nutrition, child and adolescent mortality and maternal health.</li><li>➤ <b>Education indicators</b> like years of schooling and school attendance.</li><li>➤ <b>standard of living indicators</b> such as cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, housing, electricity, assets and bank accounts.</li></ul></li></ul> <div><p><b>Twelve Indicators of National Multidimensional Poverty Index</b></p><p><i>NITI Aayog, a Government of India organisation evolved the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) using the following 12 indicators. If an individual is found deprived on these indicators, he or she is considered as multidimensional poor.</i></p><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Nutrition:</b> A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 and 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years is found to be undernourished.</li><li>2. <b>Child-Adolescent Mortality:</b> A household is deprived if any child or adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the household in the five-year period preceding the survey.</li><li>3. <b>Maternal Health:</b> A household is deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the recent childbirth.</li><li>4. <b>Years of Schooling:</b> A household is deprived if not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.</li></ol></div>

	<p>5. <b>School attendance:</b> A household is deprived if any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class.</p> <p>6. <b>Cooking Fuel:</b> A household is deprived if a household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal, or coal.</p> <p>7. <b>Sanitation:</b> A household is deprived if the household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.</p> <p>8. <b>Drinking Water:</b> A household is deprived if the household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).</p> <p>9. <b>Housing:</b> A household is deprived if the household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or walls are made of rudimentary materials.</p> <p>10. <b>Electricity:</b> A household is deprived if the household has no electricity.</p> <p>11. <b>Assets:</b> A household is deprived if the household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.</p> <p>12. <b>Bank Account:</b> A household is deprived if no household member has a bank account or a post office account.</p>
3	<p><b>Differentiate between Social Exclusion and Vulnerability.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Social Exclusion</b> is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their “betters”) enjoy.</li> <li>• According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people. It can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty.</li> <li>• <b>Vulnerability</b> refers to a measure describing the greater probability of certain communities like people belonging to backward castes, handicapped persons, old women etc. becoming or remaining poor in the coming years.</li> <li>• It depends on the options available to different groups in society in terms of assets, education, health and job opportunities during disasters or calamities.</li> </ul>
4	<p><b>How is the poverty line determined in India on the basis of calorie requirement?</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In India, the poverty line is calculated based on minimum calorie intake required for an individual per day.</li> <li>• The quantity of food items such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, oil, sugar, etc. which could provide the necessary calories.</li> <li>• The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does.</li> <li>• <b>The accepted average calorie requirement in India was 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.</b></li> <li>• The monetary cost needed for purchasing the amount of food grains which fulfilled these calorie requirements is taken as the poverty line income. This amount was revised periodically based on the rise in prices.</li> </ul>

5	<p><b>Describe how the proportion of poor people is not the same across different states in India. Give examples to support your answer.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-state disparities in poverty means that the percentage or proportion of poor people is not the same in every state of India.</li> <li>• The states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Maharashtra had a Head Count Ratio (HCR) which was less than 10 per cent in 2019– 21.</li> <li>• In the meantime, remarkable strides have been made by States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.</li> <li>• High agricultural growth rates are responsible for reducing poverty in Punjab and Haryana.</li> <li>• Kerala has focused more on human resource development.</li> <li>• Land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty in West Bengal.</li> <li>• Public distribution of food grains is responsible for reducing poverty in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>
6	<p><b>Discuss the various groups that are vulnerable to poverty.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>The following groups are vulnerable to poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Social Groups:</b> - Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.</li> <li>• <b>Economic Groups:</b> - Among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.</li> <li>• <b>Poor family:</b> - There is also inequality of incomes within a family. In some cases, women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Explain how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations aim to end poverty?</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (UN) propose ending poverty of all types by 2030.</li> <li>• There are the <b>17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b> which cover different areas like             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No poverty</li> <li>2. Zero hunger</li> <li>3. Good Health and Well-Being</li> <li>4. Quality Education</li> <li>5. Gender Equality</li> <li>6. Clean Water and Sanitation</li> <li>7. Affordable and Clean Energy</li> <li>8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</li> <li>9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</li> <li>10. Reduce Inequalities</li> <li>11. Sustainable Cities and Communities</li> <li>12. Responsible Consumption and Production</li> <li>13. Climate Action</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

	<p>14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnership for the Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SDGs recognize that developed countries should support developing nations in ending poverty, improving health and education, reducing inequalities, addressing climate change, and promoting sustainable development.</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>Explain the major reasons that have led to high levels of poverty in India.</b> <b>Ans:</b> The main causes of widespread poverty are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The low level of economic development under the British colonial administration:</b> - It was the historical reason for poverty. British colonial rule destroyed traditional industries, reduced job opportunities, and slowed economic development.</li> <li><b>High growth rate of population:</b> - high growth rate of population and less job opportunities make the growth rate of per capita income very low.</li> <li><b>Uneven impact of Green Revolution</b> – New agricultural jobs were created but only in limited regions, not across the whole country.</li> <li><b>Urban unemployment and underemployment</b> – Many rural people migrated to cities but ended up doing irregular low-income jobs like vendors, rickshaw pullers, construction workers, etc., leading to urban poverty and slum growth.</li> <li><b>Income inequality</b> – Unequal distribution of land and resources worsened poverty. Land reforms were not effectively implemented.</li> <li><b>Socio-cultural and economic factors:</b> - People spend money on social, religious ceremonies and end up borrowing. High indebtedness leads many families into a cycle of poverty.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Reducing poverty is a major objective of India's development strategy. Name and explain various programmes implemented by the government to reduce poverty.</b> <b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005:</b> - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MGNREGA aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household in rural areas.</li> <li>➤ One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women under this act.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Abhiyan (PM Poshan):</b> - It was initiated with twin purpose- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) to improve the nutritional requirement especially calorie and the protein intake of the child,</li> <li>(ii) improve the school enrolment and eliminate the drop out from the school.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ It targets students from Classes I to VIII in Government, Government aided schools and special training centres under the Right to Education Act.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan-2016:</b> - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The scheme aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate.</li> <li>➤ The scheme works towards safe pregnancies, deliveries and addresses gaps in the service of maternal care, to ensure constant and regular treatment to the beneficiaries.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)-2016</b></li> <li>➤ It aims towards women empowerment in rural areas.</li> <li>➤ It aims to provide clean cooking fuel to economically poor households especially in the rural areas. It provides a completely free connection, including the first refill and a stove. Connections are issued in the name of the female member of the family.</li> <li>➤ Its target beneficiaries are Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, forest dwellers and marginalised group households.</li> </ul>
10	<p><b>What do you understand about human poverty? How can poverty be reduced in the future in India?</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Poverty can be reduced in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Higher economic growth,</li> <li>● Increasing stress on universal free elementary education</li> <li>● Declining population growth</li> <li>● Increasing empowerment of the women and the economically weaker sections of society.</li> </ul>