



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: <b>SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	Date of submission:
<b>QUESTION BANK</b>	<b>Topic: Ch-3, POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE (Eco)</b>	<b>Year: 2021-22</b>

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
1	<p><b>Discuss the various groups that are vulnerable to poverty.</b></p> <p>The following groups are vulnerable to poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social Groups: Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.</li><li>• Economic Groups: Among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
2	<p><b>Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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).</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• But for making comparisons between developing countries, many international organizations like the World Bank use a uniform standard for the poverty line, i.e., minimum availability of the equivalent of \$ 1.90 per person per day.</li></ul>
3	<p><b>Describe poverty trends in India since 1993.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As per the data, there has been a substantial decline in poverty ratios in India from 45 % in 1993-94 to 37.2 % in 2004-05. There was a further decline to 22% in 2011-12.</li><li>• There was a significant reduction in the number of the poor about 407 million in 2004-05 and a further 270 million in 2011-12 with an average annual decline of 2.2 percent.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the present trend continues, the people below the poverty line may come down to less than 20 percent in the next few years.</li> </ul>
4	<p><b>‘One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.’ Explain.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.</li> <li>• The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteen eighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes.</li> <li>• This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. The two combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low. The failure at both the fronts: promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty.</li> </ul>
5	<p><b>What do you understand by Human Poverty?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human poverty is a concept that goes beyond the limited view of poverty as lack of income.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
6.	<p><b>Define ‘vulnerability’. How it is determined?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability 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 is determined by the options available to different sections of the society to have an access to an alternative living in terms of assets, education, health and job opportunities, when confronted with any kind of disaster or calamity.</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>Explain two planks of poverty alleviation strategies in India.</b> The anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks:</p> <p>(A) Promotion of economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It results in higher income and a better standard of living.</li> <li>• It provides resources needed to invest in human development.</li> <li>• It improves infrastructures and increases employment opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>(B) Targeted anti-poverty programmes:</p> <p>MGNREGA, PMRY, REGP, SGSY, PMGY, AAY. <b>(Write full form of each of these programmes)</b></p>

8	<p><b>Explain the various dimensions of Poverty.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter.</li> <li>• It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.</li> <li>• Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• It also means lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level.</li> <li>• It also means living with a sense of helplessness. It means poor people exploited in aspects of their daily life.</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>“Every fifth person in India is poor” Substantiate the given statement.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The above statement throws light upon the fact that in India there is poverty all around us. This implies that roughly 270 million people in India live in poverty (2011-12.)</li> <li>• This also means that India has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world.</li> <li>• India faces the biggest challenge on the poverty front with the landless labourers in villages or people living in overcrowded jhuggis in cities, daily wage workers, child workers in dhabas, and beggars around us.</li> </ul>
10	<p><b>What are the main features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005?</b></p> <p>The main features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Act aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every rural household.</li> <li>• It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion.</li> <li>• One-third of the jobs have been reserved for women.</li> <li>• The share of SC, ST, women person days in this scheme are 23 per cent, 17 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.</li> <li>• The average wage has increased from ₹ 65 in 2006-07 to ₹ 132 in 2013-14.</li> <li>• The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of employment to 4.78 crore households.</li> </ul>