



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Economics
Chapter-3 Question Bank:3	Topic: Poverty as a Challenge	Year: 2022-23

1	<p>“Every fifth person in India is poor” Substantiate the given statement.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.)• This also means that India has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world.• 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.
2	<p>How poverty is viewed by the Social Scientists?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Since poverty has many facts, social scientists look at it through a variety of indicators. These social indicators are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illiteracy level.• Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition.• Lack of access to health care.• Lack of job opportunity.• Lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, etc.
3	<p>Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.</p> <p>Ans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 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.
4	<p>Discuss the various groups that are vulnerable to poverty.</p> <p>The following groups are vulnerable to poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Groups: Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.
5	<p>Give an account of inter-state disparities of poverty in India.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every state, the proportion of poor is not the same. 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 levels. • 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 focused 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.
6	<p>Describe global poverty trends.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty—defined by the World Bank as living on less than \$1.90 per day—has fallen from 36% in 1990 to 10% in 2005. Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences. • Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development. • The number of poor people in China has come down from 88.3 % in 1981 to 14.7%in 2008 to 0.6 per cent in 2019. • In the countries of South Asia, the decline has not been as rapid. Despite a decline in the percentage of the poor, the number of poor has declined marginally from 34%in 2005 to 15.2%in 2014. Because of the poverty line definition, poverty in India is also shown higher than the national estimates. • In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty has declined from 51% in 2005 to 40.2%in 2018. • In Latin America, the ratio of poverty has declined from 10% in 2005 to 4% in 2018. • Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was nonexistent earlier.

7	<p>What are the main causes of poverty? OR Describe the major reasons for poverty in India. Ans: The main causes of widespread poverty are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The low level of economic development under the British colonial administration: - It was one of the main causes of poverty. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles. • High growth rate of population: - It also contributed towards rise in poverty levels. It made the growth rate of per capita income very low. • With the growth in irrigation and the Green Revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agricultural sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India. • Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, domestic servants, etc., with irregular and small income. These people lived in slums on the outskirts of the cities.
8	<p>What are the main features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005? Ans. The main features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 drought, 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.
9	<p>Explain two planks of poverty alleviation strategies in India. 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"> • 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. <p>(B) Targeted anti-poverty programmes: MGNREGA, PMRY, REGP, SGSY, PMGY, AAY. (Write full form of each of these programmes)</p>
10	<p>What are the major reasons for the less effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes? Answer:</p> <p>(i) It is due to lack of proper implementation and right targeting.</p> <p>(ii) There also has been a lot of overlapping of schemes.</p> <p>(iii) Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes have not fully reached the poor.</p>

11	<p>State the various Poverty Alleviation Programmes introduced by the government to remove poverty.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every rural household. <p>(b) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana [PMRY]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was started in 1993. • It aims to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. <p>(c) Rural Employment Generation Programme [REGP]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 1995. • It aims to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. <p>(d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 1999. • It aims to assist poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. <p>(e) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was launched in 2000. • Additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification. <p>(f) Antyodaya Anna Yozana (AAY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was started in 2000. • It aims to reduce hunger among the poorest segments of the BPL population by supplying of food and other important commodities for their daily needs at subsidized rates.
12	<p>What do you understand by Human poverty?</p> <p>Ans.</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>