



ECONOMICS

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

ECONOMICS (HINGLISH)

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Every.....person in India is poor.

A. 3rd

B. 5th

C. 4th

D. 6th

Answer: C



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2. Vulnerability to poverty is determined by the options for finding an alternative living in terms of :

A. assets

B. education

C. health

D. all of these

Answer: D



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3. Social exclusion denies certain individuals the :

A. facilities

B. benefits

C. opportunities

D. all of these

Answer: D



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4. Which of the following is a social indicator of poverty laid by social scientists?

A. increase in population

B. illiteracy level

C. caste

D. health club membership

Answer: B



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5. Which organisation carries out survey for determining the poverty line?

A. NSSO

B. PMRY

C. PMGY

D. None of these

Answer: A



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6. Which social group is most vulnerable to poverty in India?

A. Schedule castes

B. Schedule tribes

C. Casual labourers

D. all of these

Answer: D



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7. Which two states of India continue to be the poorest states?

A. Orissa, Bihar

B. Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand

C. M.P., Maharashtra

D. None of these

Answer: A



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8. Which among the following is the method to estimate the poverty line?

A. investment method

B. income method

C. capital method

D. human method

Answer: B



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9. Who are the poorest of the poor?

A. women

B. old people

C. children (girls)

D. all of these

Answer: D



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10. What are accepted average calorie required in India in urban areas?

A. 2100

B. 2400

C. 2800

D. 2500

Answer: A



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11. Name the states which has the high agricultural growth that helped to reduce poverty?

A. Punjab, Haryana

B. Bihar, Jharkhand

C. Maharashtra, M.P.

D. None of these

Answer: A



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12. In which state have the land reform measures helped to reduce poverty?

A. West Bengal

B. Punjab

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Kerala

Answer: A



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Fill In The Blanks

1. Full form of MGNREGA is.....



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2. Poverty declined substantially in China and South Asian countries as a result of rapid.....and massive investments in human resource development.



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True False

1. India has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world.



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2. Gandhi ji always insisted that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering.



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3. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys.



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4. The periodic surveys are conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation.



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Matching

1. Match the column A with the column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) 100 days of assured employment	(a) Indicators of poverty
(ii) Small enterprises are established in rural areas	(b) SCs, STs
(iii) High illiteracy level, lack of safe drinking water	(c) MGNREGA
(iv) Vulnerable group to poverty	(d) Above the Poverty Line (APL)
(v) Have minimum required purchasing power	(e) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)



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Correct And Rewrite

1. Poverty does not mean lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.



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2. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given "maximum level" necessary to fulfill the basic needs.



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3. The previous formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line was based on the desired calorie requirement.



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4. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2100 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2400 calories per person per day in urban areas.



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Assertion Reason

1. Assertion : The official definition of poverty, however, captures only a limited part of what poverty really means to people.

Reason : It is about a "maximum" subsistence level of living rather than a "reasonable" level of living.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: C



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2. Assertion : Over a period of thirty years lasting up to the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty.

Reason : With the spread of irrigation and the

Green revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: B



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3. Assertion : There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India.

Reason : One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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4. Assertion : Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1999.

Reason : The aim of the programme is to create employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

Answer: D



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5. Assertion : Growth in the agriculture sector is much below expectations.

Reason : This has an indirect bearing on poverty as a small number of poor people live in villages and are dependent on agriculture.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: C



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. What kind of people in India are considered poor?



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2. Has India the largest single concentration of the poor in the world?



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3. What is the concept of social exclusion?



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4. What is the vulnerability of poverty?



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5. How is vulnerability to poverty determined?



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6. What is 'poverty line'?



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7. When is a person considered poor?



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8. How is the food requirement estimated in poverty line?



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9. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in India?



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10. Why is the calorie requirement of rural areas more than that in urban areas?



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11. How much amount is needed to fulfill minimum calorie requirement in rural and urban areas?



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12. How is poverty line estimated periodically?



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13. Which social groups are most vulnerable to poverty?



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14. Among the economic groups which are the most vulnerable to poverty?



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15. How are women, children and old people the poorest of the poor?



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16. Which states of India are the poorest?



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17. Which states of India have seen a significant decline in poverty?



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18. How have kerala and West Bengal reduced their poverty?



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19. How has poverty reduced in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu?

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20. How are China and South-East Asian Countries able to control poverty?

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21. How did unemployment lead to poverty?



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22. How is economic growth linked with poverty reduction in India?



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23. What is the full form of MGNREGA?



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24. What does PMRY stand for?



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25. What is Rural Employment Generation Programme?



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26. What are the bigger challenges before India?



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Short Answer Questions

1. What are the dimensions of poverty?



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2. What are the social indicators of poverty as seen by social scientists?



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3. How does a country measure its poverty?



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4. How is poverty line determined in India?



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5. What are the causes of huge income inequalities in rural areas?





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6. Which are the two planks on which anti-poverty strategy of the government is based?



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7. What are the conditions of MGNREGA?



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8. What was the National Food for Work Programme?



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9. What were the targets of SGSY?



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10. What was PMGY?



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11. How is poverty viewed by social scientists?



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12. What does 'social exclusion' mean?



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13. How is vulnerability to poverty measured?



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14. How do income inequalities exist within a family?



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15. Which states are most vulnerable to poverty in India?



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16. Which states report a significant decline in poverty?



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17. What challenges are ahead of India with respect to poverty alleviation?



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18. How is poverty reduction expected to be better?



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19. What are the main features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?



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20. Describe the term 'NFWP'.



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21. What is the status of poverty in scheduled caste, or scheduled tribe?



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22. Give five indicators of poverty.



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23. What is the criteria for poverty measurement in India?



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24. Can you give five measures taken by the government to alleviate poverty?



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25. What challenges do you think will India face in years to come?



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Long Answer Questions

1. Mention some anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the government.



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2. State the various Poverty Alleviation Programmes introduced by the government to remove poverty.



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3. What is the concept of poverty line? How does it vary with time and place?



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1. Mention Social & Economic groups who are more vulnerable to poverty in India. Explain only two reasons of poverty in such communities.



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2. What are the reasons for the ineffectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes?



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3. Why poverty still remains a challenge for the Indian governments?



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Ncert Corner Answers To Ncert Questions

1. Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India?



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2. Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?



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3. Describe poverty trends in India since 1973.



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4. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.





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5. Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India.



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6. Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.



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7. Describe global poverty trends.



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8. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.



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9. Answer the following questions briefly :

What do you understand by human poverty?



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10. Answer the following questions briefly :

Who are the poorest of the poor?



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11. Answer the following questions briefly :

What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?



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Ncert Corner Source Based Questions

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow :

There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India. One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles. The low rate of growth persisted until

the nineteeneighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes. 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.

With the spread of irrigation and the Green revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and the

private sector, did provide some jobs. But these were not enough to absorb all the job seekers. Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, domestic servants, etc. With irregular small incomes, these people could not afford expensive housing. They started living in slums on the outskirts of the cities and the problems of poverty, largely a rural phenomenon also become the feature of the urban sector.

Why is the British colonial era considered to

be one of the causes of widespread poverty in India?



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2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow :

There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India. One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial

government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles. The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteeneighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes. 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.

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created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and the private sector, did provide some jobs. But these were not enough to absorb all the job seekers. Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, domestic servants, etc. With irregular small incomes, these people could not afford expensive housing. They started living in slums on the outskirts of the cities and the problems of poverty, largely a rural phenomenon also

become the feature of the urban sector.

Which revolution helped in creating jobs in India?



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3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow :

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of poverty, largely a rural phenomenon also become the feature of the urban sector.

How did the rural phenomenon become a feature of the urban sector?



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