

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is global poverty ratio (2001)?
(a) 40% (b) 21%
(c) 30% (d) 25%
2. Which of the following states has shown a significant decline in poverty ratio ?
(a) Punjab and Haryana (b) Kerala and Andhra Pradesh
(c) Punjab and Bihar (d) Orissa and Bihar
3. In which of the following state land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty?
(a) West Bengal (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Haryana (d) Punjab
4. Which of the following state has focused more on human resource development?
(a) Orissa (b) Kerala
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh
5. Which of the following is not included in the most vulnerable group of poverty?
(a) Schedule Tribe (b) Urban Casual Laborers
(c) Marginal farmers (d) Schedule Cast
6. Which of the following state has the lowest poverty rate?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Orissa (d) Goa
7. Which of the following country has highest poverty ratio?
(a) Pakistan (b) Nigeria
(c) India (d) China
8. In which of the following state Public Distribution System has helped in reducing the poverty?
(a) Punjab (b) Haryana
(c) West Bengal (d) Tamil Nadu
9. In which of the following country poverty has decreased substantially?
(a) Bangladesh (b) China
(c) India (d) Russia

10. The probability of certain communities becoming or remaining poor in the coming years is called
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Vulnerability | (b) Service |
| (c) Exclusion | (d) Inter state disparities |

Fill in the blanks :

11. Full form of NREGA is _____.
12. NREGA was passed on _____.

True / False

13. NREGA provides 120 days of employment
14. Poverty in Australia has risen up

Very Short Type Questions

15. Name any two social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty.
16. Describe the term 'NFWP'?

Short Type Questions

17. Write a short note on SGSY.
18. What do you know about AAY

Essay Type Questions

19. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.
20. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India?

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A)** : Poverty reduction is a major challenge for policymakers in India.
Reason (R) : Poverty can be eradicated in India by increasing the number of government offices.
- (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.

Chapter-3 | Poverty as a Challenge**Worksheet-1**

Answer & Solution



1. (b)
Global poverty ratio for the year 2001 is 21%.
2. (b)
Kerala and Andhra Pradesh has shown a significant decline in poverty ratio. Kerala has focussed more on human resource development. Andhra Pradesh increased food grain distribution.
3. (a)
In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty.
4. (b)
Kerala has focussed more on human resource development. Literacy rate in Kerala was 94% in 2011.
5. (c)
Marginal farmers are not included in the most vulnerable group of poverty because they are cultivating big farms (up to 1 hectare) as owners or landlords.
6. (d)
Goa has the lowest poverty rate.
7. (b)
Nigeria has highest poverty ratio. It has 62% of population below \$1.25 a day.
8. (d)
In Tamil Nadu public grain distribution system has helped in declining poverty ratio.
9. (b)
Poverty in China has reduced substantially, from 85% in 1981 to 6% in 2011.
10. (a)
Probability of certain communities of becoming or remaining poor in coming years is called Vulnerability to poverty.
11. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
12. September 2005
13. False
14. False
15. Scheduled Caste(SC) and Scheduled Tribe(ST).
16.
 - i. This scheme is known as the National Food for Work Programme, launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country.
 - ii. The programme is open to all rural people who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work.
 - iii. It is implemented as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme and food grains are provided free of cost to the states.

17.

- a. It stands for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yozana.
- b. It was launched in 1999.
- c. The program aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

18.

- a. It stands for Antyodaya Anna Yozana.
- b. It was launched in December 2000.
- c. Under the scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.
- d. Poor families were identified and rice and wheat is given to them at very less rates.

19.

- a. Indian Government took many measures to increase the economic growth rate. The economic growth rate of India has increased from 3.5% in 1970s to around 9% in the current decade.
- b. Many Anti-Poverty alleviation programs initiated by the government.
- c. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was started by the government in 2005. It provides 100 days assured employment to rural people in 200 districts in India.

- d. National Food for Work program was passed in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of India.
- e. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana is another scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of this program is to create self employment opportunities for educated unemployment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small town.

20. The major reasons for poverty in India are:

- i. Colonial Rule: India went through a long phase of low economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.
- ii. High growth in Population: The rapid growth of population, particularly among the poor, is considered one of the major causes behind Indian poverty. Poor people are illiterate and have a traditional outlook. Hence, they are either ignorant of birth control measures or not convinced of the need for birth control. Moreover, they consider the male child as an asset, that is, as a source of income and a source of security during old age

iii. Low Rate of Economic Development:

The actual rate of growth in India has always been below the required level. It has been around 4 percent since 1951. This has resulted in fewer job opportunities. This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population.

iv. Unemployment: Another important

factor that can be held responsible for the incidence of high poverty in

India is the high degree of unemployment and underemployment. The job seekers are increasing at a higher rate than the increase in employment opportunities.

v. Unequal Distribution: Although the national income of India has been increasing since 1951, it was not properly distributed among different sections of society. A large proportion of increased income has been pocketed by a few rich. They become richer. Consequently, the majority of people have to live below the poverty line.

vi. Social Factors: Various social factors, viz., caste system, joint family system, religious faiths, the law of inheritance, etc., have blocked the path of economic development.

21. (c)

A is true, but R is false.