

QB365

Important Questions - Poverty as a Challenge

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) The most difficult challenges faced by India is 1
(a) Infrastructure (b) Poverty (c) Unemployment (d) All of the above
- 2) Which of the following factor is responsible for poverty in India? 1
(a) Illiteracy (b) Size of families (c) Unemployment (d) All of the above
- 3) Which of the following can be both cause as well as a consequence of poverty? 1
(a) Poverty as seen by social scientist (b) Social exclusion (c) Vulnerability (d) Inter-state disparities
- 4) Which body is responsible for conducting sample survey for estimation of poverty line? 1
(a) Sample Survey Organisation (b) National Sample Survey Organisation (c) The State Government
(d) None of them
- 5) Which of the following methods is used to measure poverty? 1
(a) Income or Consumption levels (b) Expenditure or investment levels (c) Income or saving levels
(d) Economic or social conditions
- 6) Who conducts the periodical sample surveys for estimating the poverty in India? 1
(a) National Survey Organisation (b) National Sample Survey Organisation
(c) Sample Survey Organisation (d) None of the above
- 7) Which of the following is an indicator of poverty in India? 1
(a) Income level (b) Illiteracy level (c) Employment level (d) Level of health
- 8) The poverty has declined in India from 1973 level of 55% to 2011-12 level of 1
(a) 34% (b) 38% (c) 22% (d) 32%
- 9) There has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala because of: 1
(a) Focusing more on human resource development (b) Land reform measures
(c) Public distribution of goods (d) High agriculture growth lines
- 10) Which one of the following states still faces problems of poverty? 1
(a) Kerala (b) West Bengal (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Odisha

Section-B

- 11) Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate? 2
- 12) Describe poverty trends in India since 1973. 2
- 13) Identify the social and economic groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty in India. 2

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| 14) Describe global poverty trends. | 2 |
| 15) What do you understand by human poverty? | 2 |
| 16) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005? | 2 |
| 17) Give two examples of poor people whom you come across in daily life. | 2 |
| 18) Differentiate between urban and rural poverty taking example of Ram Saran for urban case and Lakha Singh for rural case | 2 |
| 19) "There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction". Explain the statement. | 2 |
| 20) What are the indicators used by social scientists to understand poverty? | 2 |

Section-C

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| 21) Explain the various dimension of poverty in India in reference to the urban and rural poverty. | 5 |
| 22) Explain the poverty trend in India? | 5 |
| 23) Describe about inequality of income within a family. | 5 |
| 24) Discuss the dimension of inter-state disparity in relation to poverty in India. | 5 |

Section-A

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| 1) (b) Poverty | 1 |
| 2) (d) All of the above | 1 |
| 3) (b) Social exclusion | 1 |
| 4) (b) National Sample Survey Organisation | 1 |
| 5) (a) Income or Consumption levels | 1 |
| 6) (b) National Sample Survey Organisation | 1 |
| 7) (a) Income level | 1 |
| 8) (c) 22% | 1 |
| 9) (a) Focusing more on human resource development | 1 |
| 10) (d) Odisha | 1 |

Section-B

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| 11) | 2 |
| We think that present methodology of poverty estimation is not appropriate. It takes into consideration income and consumption level only. | |
| 12) According to social scientists poverty should be looked through social indicators such as lack of general resistance due to continuous malnutrition, lack of access to health care, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation etc. | |
| - Poverty should also be viewed on the basis of social exclusion and vulnerability. | |

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The percentage of people living under poverty declined in the earlier two decades (1973-1993). The number of poor declined from 407.1 million in 2004-05 to 269.3 million in 2011-12 with an average annual decline of 2.2 percentage points during 2004-05 to 2011-12.

There is substantial decline in poverty ratios in India from 44.3 per cent in 1993-94 to 37.2 percent in 2004-05.

- The proportion of people below poverty line further came down to about 21.9 per cent in 2011-12.
- If the trend continues, number of person below poverty line may come down to less than 20 per cent in the next few years.

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The following are the economic groups which are vulnerable to poverty in India as per the data of 2011-12:

- (i) scheduled tribes-45.3%
- (ii) urban casual labourers-32.9%
- (iii) rural agricultural labourers-39.8%
- (iv) scheduled castes-31.5%

Other social groups which are vulnerable to poverty are widows, orphans, physically handicapped, old people etc. Overall average Indian poverty ratio was 21.9% in 2011-12 as per the Economic Survey of India 2013-14.

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According to World Bank, global poverty in developing countries had declined from 43% in 1990 to 22% in 2008. Poverty declined substantially in China and south-east Asian countries due to massive investments in human resource development.

The decline of poverty in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Bangladesh has not been fast. The number of poor has declined from 61 per cent in 1981 to 36 per cent in 2008 in South Asia.

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Poverty may be defined as inability to satisfy minimum human needs concerning food, clothing, shelter, health and education.

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National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005

The following are the key features of this scheme:

- (a) NREGA is a employment generation scheme of government of India for rural areas.
- (b) The act was passed in September 2005.
- (c) The central government will establish funds for NREGA.
- (d) State government will also establish state level funds for implementation of the scheme.
- (e) It provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household.
- (f) One third of the proposed jobs reserved for women.
- (g) If an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days he or she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

Later the name of this scheme changed to MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).

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The first example of a poor family whom I have come acrossed is of Joginder Kumar. Joginder hails from Churu Distt. in Rajasthan. He has a small piece of agriculture land there but it was not enough for him to support his family. He is also not very educated so he has shifted to Jaipur. Here he sell toys which he makes himself. But the income from selling the toys is nor enough; so his wife works as a maid in few house to support her husband. They have one son who is ten years old and two daughters aged five and three years respectively. His son goes to the school in the morning and works in the garage in the evenings to support his studies.

The second examples is of Ram Ratan. Though he is employed with a private firm but he is unable to support his big family of eight persons including his parents in his meager income. So he works part time as an accountant to raise his income. His wife also helps him to raise the family income by taking tuition classes.

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The following is differentiation between Ram Saran and Lakha Singh

Ram Saran (urban case)	Lakha Singh (rural case)
1. Daily wage labourer in a wheat flour mill near Ranchi in Jharkhand.	1. Casual labourer in a village near Meerut in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Average income Rs. 1,500 per month.	2. Does not have fixed job, gets only wheat, dal or vegetables for full day's work on agricultural and.
3. Family of six including his wife and four children	3. Family of eight including his wife and children
4. Wife works as part time maid and gets Rs.800 per month.	4.Women in family spend the day chopping fodder and collecting firewood in the fields.
5. His elder son works in a tea shop and earns Rs. 300 per month.	5. No kids works in his family.

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This is true that economic growth brings reduction in poverty. Economic growth creates job opportunities for the country which puts more money in the hands of the people. This money can be used for better food, shelter, education, healthcare of the family of the individual which works towards reduction of poverty.

21) Since poverty has many facets, social scientists look at it through a variety of indicators.

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Usually the indicators used relate to:

- the levels of income and consumption

But now poverty is looked through other social indicators such as:

(a) illiteracy level

(b) lack of general resistance due to malnutrition

(c) lack of access to healthcare

(d) lack of job opportunities

(e) lack of access to safe drinking water

(f) lack of sanitation facilities

Analysis of poverty based on social exclusion and vulnerability is now becoming very common.

Section-C

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(i) Poverty is usually measured on the basis of income or consumption levels. If the income of a person falls below a minimum level then he is considered to be poor. There are two types of poor; Whereas first is rural poor and the second is urban poor.

(ii) A family of five members living in rural area having a monthly income of less than Rs. 4080 is considered a rural Whereas a family of five members living in urban area having a monthly income of less than Rs.5000 per month is considered an urban poor.

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(i) There is substantial decline in poverty ratio in India from about 44.3 per cent in 1993-94 to 37.2 per cent in 2004-05.

(ii) The proportion of people below poverty line further came down to about 21.9 per cent in 2011-12.

(iii) If the trend continues, people below poverty line may come down to less than 20 per cent in the next few years.

Although the percentage of people living under poverty declined in the earlier two decades(1973-1993), the number of poor declined from 407.1 million in 2004-05 to 269.3 million in 2011-12 with an average annual decline of 2.2 percentage points only.

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Apart from these social groups, 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 systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.
- Therefore, women, children (especially the girl child) and old people are poorest of the poor.

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The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state of India.

- Although state level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state.

Recent estimates show while the all India HCR was 21.9 per cent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha were above all India poverty level.

- Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratio of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively as per data of 2013-14. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.