



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: IX
TOPIC/CHAPTER: 03-Poverty As A Challenge
WORKSHEET No. : 14 (2016-17)



**WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN
YOUR CLASS WORK NOTE
BOOK**

5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 17, 19



SUMMARY



This chapter deals with one of the most difficult challenges faced by independent India—poverty. . Poverty trends in India and the world are illustrated through the concept of the poverty line. Causes of poverty as well as anti-poverty measures taken by the government are also discussed. The chapter ends with broadening the official concept of poverty into human poverty.

	Mention the various issues related to Poverty. Ans: Landlessness, Unemployment, big Size of families, Illiteracy, Poor health/malnutrition, Child labour, Helplessness.	1/2 each
2	Explain the various dimensions of Poverty. Pg: 31 Ans: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter. 2. 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. 3. Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. It also means lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level. 4. It also means living with a sense of helplessness. It means poor people 	3

	exploited in aspects of their daily life.	
3	What is poverty according to Social Scientist? Pg: 31 Ans: Poverty is measured or looked through other social indicators as illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc.	3
4	Mention the common methods adopted to analyse the dimensions of poverty. Pg: 31 Ans: Analysis of poverty is based on social exclusion and vulnerability.	1/2 each
5	What is 'Social Exclusion' and 'Vulnerability'? Pg: 31 Ans: Social exclusion is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their "betters") enjoy. Vulnerability to poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities (Eg: members of a backward caste) or individuals (such as a widow or a physically handicapped person) of becoming, or remaining, poor in the coming years.	3



SOCIAL EXCLUSION



VULNERABILITY

6	How is 'vulnerability' determined? Pg: 31 Ans: 1. Vulnerability is determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living in terms of assets, education, and health and job opportunities. 2. Further, it is analysed on the basis of the greater risks these groups face at the time of natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunami), terrorism etc. Additional analysis is made of their social and economic ability to handle these risks.	3
7	Define the concept of "poverty line". What is the poverty line in India. Ans: Pg: 31-32 1. A common method used to measure poverty is based on the income or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given "minimum level" necessary to fulfill basic needs. 2. For the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs 328 per month for the rural areas and Rs 454 for the urban areas.	3
8	How is the poverty line determined in India? Ans: Pg: 32 1. While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical	5

	<p>requirement etc. are determined for subsistence.</p> <p>2. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees.</p> <p>3. Present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items such as cereals, pulses, vegetable, milk, oil, sugar etc. together provide these needed calories</p> <p>4. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.</p> <p>5. The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains etc is revised periodically taking in to consideration the rise in prices.</p>	
9	<p>“Poverty line for a person in rural India is lower than that of urban areas”. Why?</p> <p>Ans: Pg: 32</p> <p>1. Despite less calorie requirement, the higher amount for urban areas has been fixed because of high prices of many essential products in urban centres.</p>	1
10	<p>Who conducts the survey to estimate poverty line in India and mention how often they conduct the survey? Pg: 32</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. The survey is carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).</p> <p>2. The poverty line is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys.</p>	3
11	<p>Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India. Ans: Pg: 33.</p>	3
	<p>1. Social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households</p> <p>2. Among the economic group, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour household</p>	
12	<p>Give a brief account of Inter-State Disparities in poverty in India. Pg: 35</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Recent estimates show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. On the other hand, poverty is still a serious problem in Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. Along with rural poverty urban poverty is also high in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>2. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.</p> <p>3. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development.</p> <p>4. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.</p>	5
13	<p>Discuss the reasons for the decline of poverty in the states of Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Ans: Refer to Q:No: 12</p>	3
14	<p>Describe global poverty trends or scenario.</p>	5

	<p>Ans: Pg: 35-36</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty— defined by the World Bank as living on less than \$1 per day—has fallen from 28 per cent in 1990 to 21 per cent in 2001. 2. Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development. 3. In the countries of <i>South Asia</i> (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan) the decline has not been as rapid. In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact rose from 41 per cent in 1981 to 46 percent in 2001. 4. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained the same. Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, 	
15	<p>What do you understand by international poverty line?</p> <p>Ans: It means population below \$1 a day. It helps to know the proportion of people living under poverty in different countries.</p>	1
16	<p>What is the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations in the reduction of poverty?</p>	1
17	<p>Describe briefly the causes of poverty. Pg:38</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Historical reason- British administration and their economic policies.</u> Low level of economic development under the British colonial administration perpetuated poverty in India. The policies of the British ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of income. This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. so this led to growth rate of per capita income very low 2. <u>Green Revolution and Industrial Revolution.</u> The effects of green revolution were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and private sector did not provide enough jobs to absorb all the job seekers. Unable to find proper jobs in the cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers etc. With irregular small incomes ,these people could not afford expensive housing and thus started to live in slums in cities 3. <u>Huge income inequalities</u> Huge income inequality is due to unequal distribution of land and other resources. Major policy initiatives like land reforms which aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas have not been implemented properly and effectively by most of the states. So failure in proper implementation aggravated the poverty condition of the rural people 4. <u>Socio-cultural and economic factors.</u> This is also another factor for the poverty in India. In order to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people spend a lot of money. Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. So high level of indebtedness is both the cause and effect of poverty 	3 each
18	<p>Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation. Pg: 38</p> <p>Ans:</p>	1/2 each

	The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks: (1) Promotion of economic growth (2) targeted anti-poverty programmes.	
19	Describe the various targeted anti- poverty programmes adopted by the Government of India on the following headings: Ans: Pg: 39 1. Name of the programme/ act or scheme. 2. When was the act passed? 3. What are its aims? (NREGA, NFWP, PMRY,REGP,SGSY,PMGY,AAY) Please write the answers for the above headings in your class work book.	3each
20	What do you understand by human poverty? Pg: 40 Ans: 1. It is the bigger task of providing health care, education and job security for all, and achieving gender equality and dignity for the poor.	1
21	“The results of various anti- poverty programmes have been mixed”. Why? OR “There is a major emphasis given in recent years on proper monitoring of all the poverty alleviation programmes”. Give reasons. Pg: 39 Ans: 1. One of the major reasons for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting. Moreover, there has been a lot of overlapping of schemes. 2. Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes are not fully reached to the deserving poor.	3
22	Study Table 3: 1 given in Page: 33 and answer the following questions in your class work book. 1. What was the poverty ratio in the year 1973-1974? 2. What was the poverty ratio in 1999-2000?	1+1
23	Study Graph 3: 1 given in Page: 33 and answer the following questions in your class work book. 1. Mention the poverty ratio in India among most vulnerable groups: i. Scheduled Caste ii. Scheduled Tribe iii. Urban Casual Labour iv. Rural Agricultural Labour.	½ each
24	Study Graph 3:2 given in Page: 33 and answer the following questions in your class work book. a) Which state in India has least poverty ratio as in year 1999-2000 b) Which state in India has highest poverty ratio as in year 1999-2000	1 mark each
25	Study Table 3:2 given in Page: 33 and answer the following questions in your class work book. a) What is the population of India earning below \$1/ day as in 2001? b) Which neighbouring country of India has lower poverty ratio?	1 mark each
26	What are the causes of poverty in India? CCE question (2009)	1x3=3

27	What is the accepted average calories required in India in the urban areas? CCE question (2009)	1 Mark

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