



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES
CLASS XII
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
WORKSHEET – 4 POVERTY

Very Short Answer / Objective Type Questions (1 mark)

1. Define absolute poverty.
2. ----- poor is the poor in comparison with other's income
3. Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee Act passed in
a) 1991 b) 2004 c) 2005 d) 2015
4. The churning poor are the people whose income lies:
A. Usually lies above the poverty line.
B. Regularly move in and out of the poverty line.
C. Always lies below the poverty line.
D. Usually lies below the poverty line.
5. Giving reasons state whether the following statement is true or false. "The concept 'Poverty line' clearly differentiates between the very poor who need immediate care from the government and the other poor". (True/False)
6. Name the economist who estimated poverty in pre independent India
7. Identify the pair of matching item from the following.

A. Head Count Ratio	The number of poor estimated as the proportion of total population
B. Churning Poor	People who may sometimes get little more income above the poverty line.
C. Planning commission	Introduced the concept of poverty line in India for the first time
D. Poverty Gap Index	An alternative method of estimation of poverty introduced by Dr. Amartya Sen.
8. Which of the following programme address the problem of elderly men and widows?
a) ICDS b) Jan Dhan Yojna c) National social Assistance d) PMRY
9. ----- is an example of microcredit programme

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 / 4 marks)

10. Compare the basic nature of 'Rural Poverty' and 'Urban Poverty'.
11. How did the 'British Rule' contribute to poverty in India?
12. What are the major problems involved in the mechanism of fixing poverty line?
13. Is there any relationship between unemployment and poverty? Explain.
14. State the major causes of poverty both at individual level and at general level?
15. Write a short note on Food for work programme.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (6 MARKS EACH)

16. Despite a verity of programmes and schemes to alleviate poverty: hunger, malnourishment, illiteracy, etc. continue to be a common feature in many parts of India. Explain the reason.
Explain the three dimensional attack on poverty in India.