 AMITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, VASUNDHARA,6

CLASS-IX (ECONOMICS)

CH-3, POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

**SECTION A (2 or 3 markers)**

Q1. Explain the indicators of poverty as seen by the social scientists?

Q2. ‘Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty.’ Justify the

statement.

Q3. (i) What do you understand by vulnerability of poverty?

(ii) How is it determined?

Q4. (i) What is poverty line?

(ii) What are the different methods to estimate poverty lines.

Q5. There has been a significant decline in poverty in states of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,

West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana. Explain the measures taken in these states to reduce poverty.

Q6. Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional

differences. Describe the global poverty trends.

Q7. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

Q8. ‘There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction.’ Justify the

statement.

Q9. ‘The results of anti-poverty programmes have been mixed’. What are the reasons which

resulted in anti-poverty measures being less effective.

**SECTION B ( 5 markers)**

Q10.There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India. Specify the major causes for poverty in India.

 Q11. Write a short note on the following poverty alleviation programmes -

1. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana.
2. Rural Employment Generation Programme.
3. Swarjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.
4. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.
5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

**SECTION C ( CBQ)**

**Q12. DATA BASED QUESTION**

Study the given bar graph carefully, and answer the following questions:



(i) Identify the two states where the poverty ratio is the highest.  
(ii) Identify the two states where poverty ratio is the lowest.  
(iii) Why the states named by you in part (i) have a high poverty ratio?  
(iv) Why the states named by you in part (ii) have a low poverty ratio? Mention one reason.