WORKSHEET	
Class: IX	**Topic: poverty as a challenge**
Subject: Economics	**Chapter-3**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In which state land reform measures helped to reduce poverty
   a) Tamil Nadu
   b) Punjab
   c) West Bengal
   d) Kerala

2. Which of the following is responsible for high poverty rates?
   a) Huge income inequalities
   b) Unequal distribution of land
   c) Lack of effective implementation of land reform
   d) All of the above

3. Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?
   a) Prime minister Rojgar Yojana
   b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
   c) Rural Employment Generation Programme
   d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

4. For the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at;
   a) Rs.806 per month for rural areas and Rs. 554 for Urban areas.
   b) Rs. 428 per month for rural areas and Rs. 454 for Urban areas.
   c) Rs. 816 per month for rural areas and Rs. 1000 for Urban areas.
   d) Rs. 618 per month for rural areas and Rs. 1000 for Urban areas.

5. Why is literacy rate is low in the females?
   a) Lack of equal education opportunities
   b) Lack of transport facilities
   c) Lack of infrastructure
   d) Lack of income

6. Women, children (girl Child) and old people are:
   a) Much richer than others
   b) Poorest of the poor
   c) Dependent on these.
   d) None of the above

7. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?
   a) Mahatma Gandhi
   b) Indira Gandhi
   c) Jawaharlal Nehru
   d) Subhash Chandra Bose

8. Which country of South East Asia made rapid economic growth resulting in a significant decline in poverty?
   a) India
   b) China
   c) Nepal
   d) Pakistan

9. Match the following with A(states) and B (reason of poverty reduction) and choose the correct option given below

A	B
1. West Bengal	a. Human Resource development
2. Punjab	b. Public Distribution system
3. Kerala	c. Land Reform
4. Tamil Nadu	d. High Agricultural development

10. The current anti-poverty programme consists of two planks. They are:
    a) Socio-economic reasons and public distribution system.
    b) Promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programme
    c) Anti- poverty programme and Public distribution system
    d) None of the above

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

11. What are the two methods of estimating poverty line? (1)

12. What is poverty? (1)

13. Name any one poverty alleviation programme which aims at providing seif-employment at

    rural area. (1)

14. Name any 2 social group which are most vulnerable to poverty. (1)

15. State one historical reason for the low level of economic development under the colonial rule.(1)

SHORT QUESTIONS

16. What are the indicators used by social scientists to understand poverty?

17. What do you understand by vulnerability to poverty? (3)

18. How economic growth linked with poverty reduction in India? (3)

LONG QUESTIONS

19. Explain any five causes of poverty in India. (5)

20. Explain the principal measures taken in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty. (5)

21. Describe various poverty alleviation programmes launched by government to remove poverty in India. (5)

22. Ëvery fourth person in India is poor" substantiate the given statement. (5)