

ECONOMICS
CLASS 9
CHAPTER. 3
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How has the Social Scientists defined poverty?

Ans. Poverty is caused due to many reasons there for social scientists also study many other factors besides income and consumptions.

Social Scientists study illiteracy level, malnutrition, ill-health, lack of health facilities, lack of job opportunities, non availability of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc.

Thus, the social scientists take a broad view of poverty and its cause.

2. Write any three causes of poverty in India.

Ans.

1. The low growth rate of economic development is main cause of poverty.
2. Population explosion is also a major reason of poverty.
3. Corruption is also main reason of poverty.
4. Unequal distribution of resources is a major reason of poverty.

3. 'Poverty is increasing in some parts of the world'. Explain.

Ans. Yes, we are agreeing with this statement that poverty is increasing in some parts of the world.

In Sub-Saharan African nations, poverty has increased.

In 1981, there 41% people below poverty line but in 2001, it rose to 46 percent.

4. What is BPL?

Ans. It is line to measure the poverty in India.

It means Below Poverty Line.

In India, a person is considered below poverty line if he is not getting 2400 calories in rural areas 2100 calories in urban areas.

In year 2011-12 poverty line was fixed at Rs 816 per month in rural areas and Rs 1000 in per month in urban areas.

5. What is NFWP?

Ans. NFWP is National Food for Work Program.

It was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of India. It is 100% centrally sponsored program. This program is open to all rural poor who need employment. Food grains are given free of cost to states for this program.

6. What is PMRY?

Ans. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana is another scheme which was started in 1993.

The aim of this program is to create self employment opportunities for educated unemployment. opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small town.

They are helped in setting up small business and industries.

7. Write a short note on REGP.

Ans. It stands for Rural Employment Generation Program.

It was launched in 1995.

The aim of the program is to create self employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.

A target for creating 25 lakhs new jobs has been set for the program under the Tenth Five Year Plan.

8. Write a short note on SGSY.

Ans. It stands for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yozana.

It was launched in 1999.

The program aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

9. Write a short note on PMGY.

Ans. It stands for Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana.

It was launched in 2000.

Additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.

10. Write short note on AAY.

Ans. It stands for Antyodaya Anna Yozana.

It was launched in December 2000.

Under the scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.

Poor families were identified and rice and wheat is given to them at very less rates.

11. What are the indicators used by social Scientists to understand poverty?

Ans. Levels of income and consumption Illiteracy level

Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition

Lack to access to healthcare

Lack of job opportunities

Lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

12. What do you understand by Vulnerability to poverty?

Ans. It means some communities or social groups are more prone to poverty than other sections of the society.

SCs, STs and OBCs are also vulnerable to poverty.

These communities or people such as members of backward classes and widows or handicapped persons are more vulnerable to poverty.

These groups are always in danger at the time of calamity or disaster.

13. Why are some sections of the society vulnerable to poverty?

Ans. The SCs, STs, OBCs, widow, handicapped persons and landless labourers are vulnerable to poverty because:

Their means of livelihood are not sufficient.

Their education level is very low.

They don't have land or other sources of income.

14. 'Poverty is increasing in some parts of the world'. Explain

Ans. Yes, we agree with this statement that the poverty is increasing in some parts of the world.

In Sub Saharan Africa, poverty in fact rose from 51% in 1981 to 47% in 2008.

Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former Socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existent earlier.