INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA

Class : IX **CH. 3– POVERTY**

ECONOMICS WORKSHEET

1. Which country of South-East Asia made rapid economic growth?
   (a) India (b) China (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan

2. Which organization carries out survey for determining the poverty line?
   (a) NSSO (b) CSO (c) Planning Commission (d) None of the above

3. Which two states of India continue to be the poorest states?
   (a) Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (b) Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
   (c) Orissa, Bihar (d) None

4. Who are the poorest of the poor?
   (a) Women (b) Old people (c) female infants (d) All the above

5. What is the main cause of poverty in India?
   (a) High income inequalities (b) Less job opportunities
   (c) High growth in population (d) All of these

6. Nutritional level of food energy is expressed in the form of
   (a) Calories per day (b) wheat consumption
   (c) Rice consumption per day (d) none of the above

7. Which one from the following is considered as poor?
   (a) A rich landlord (b) A businessman
   (c) A landless labourer (d) A teacher

8. 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

9. For how many days MGNREGA provides employment?
   (a) 70 (b) 80 (c) 90 (d) 100

10. In which of the following countries did poverty actually resurface?
    (a) Sub-Saharan Africa (b) India (c) China (d) Russia

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    (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Indira Gandhi
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12. Discuss the major reasons for poverty. (any 5)

13. Describe the current government strategy of poverty alleviation. (any 4)

14. What are the main features of MGNREGA?

15. Who are the poorest of the poor?

16. State two consequences of poverty.

17. Who is an urban poor?

18. Which states of India have seen significant decline in poverty?

19. The results of poverty alleviation programmes are not satisfactory. Explain why?

20. State the dimensions of poverty.