

# ECONOMICS – 03 | POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

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## ☒ 40 MOST IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS

### Section A – Understanding Poverty

1. What does poverty mean as shown in the cases of Ram Saran and Lakha Singh?
2. What is meant by *multidimensional poverty*?
3. What is the National Multidimensional Poverty Index based on?
4. What does “poverty as seen by social scientists” mainly focus on?
5. What is meant by social exclusion?
6. What is vulnerability to poverty?
7. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in rural and urban India?
8. How is the poverty line determined in India?
9. Why is the poverty line different for different countries?
10. What is the Head Count Ratio (HCR)?

## Section B – Poverty Trends and Indicators

11. Why did the number of poor remain around 40 crores in 1993–94 to 2004–05 despite a decline in poverty ratio?
12. What does Table 3.1 show about poverty trends between 2000–2011?
13. What are the 3 broad indicator categories under the NMPI?
14. List any four of the twelve NMPI indicators.
15. What does Graph 3.1 tell about interstate disparities of poverty?
16. Which social groups are most vulnerable to poverty in India?
17. Which economic groups are most vulnerable to poverty?
18. According to Graph 3.2, what percentage of Scheduled Tribes are poor?
19. What is the global poverty line used by international organisations like the World Bank?
20. Why is the US dollar used in global poverty comparison?

## Section C – Global Perspective & SDGs

21. Which regions in the world have shown the fastest decline in poverty?
22. Which region has the largest concentration of the poor globally?
23. What proportion of the world's extreme poor are forecasted to live in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030?

24. What does SDG 1 aim to achieve by 2030?

25. What is one of the targets under SDG 1 related to poverty reduction?

## Section D – Causes of Poverty

26. How did British colonial rule contribute to poverty in India?

27. Why did job opportunities remain limited even after the spread of industries?

28. Why did poverty also become an urban problem?

29. How does unequal distribution of land cause poverty?

30. Why does indebtedness become both a cause and effect of poverty?

## Section E – Government Measures & Future Challenges

31. What are the two broad components of the government's anti-poverty strategy?

32. What is the link between economic growth and poverty reduction?

33. What are the main objectives of MGNREGA 2005?

34. What are the two purposes of the PM Poshan (Mid-Day Meal) programme?

35. What is the aim of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan?

36. What is the objective of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)?

37. Who are the target beneficiaries of PMUY?

38. Why is LPG connection issued in the name of a female member?

39. What is meant by *human poverty*?

40. Why does poverty reduction remain the most compelling challenge for India?

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