



ÉCOLE GLOBALE

INTERNATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Dehradun

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK - CLASS XI ECONOMICS

Chapter : POVERTY

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| Q1. | Why poverty is considered as a major challenge for Indian economy. | 1 |
| Q2. | What is Head Count Ratio? | 1 |
| Q3. | What is the minimum calorie intake estimated for rural and urban areas? | 1 |
| Q4. | What do you mean by "Churning poor"? | 1 |
| Q5. | Define poverty line. | 1 |
| Q6. | Define poverty in social aspect. | 1 |
| Q7. | Differentiate between absolute and relative poverty. | 4 |
| Q8. | Explain the health and residence problems among poor. | 4 |
| Q9. | Name the three categories in which rural poor are classified . | 4 |
| Q10. | How do the people in rural areas enter into chronic indebtedness (or debt trap)? | 4 |
| Q11. | Differentiate between chronic poor and transient poor. | 4 |
| Q12. | Define poverty line on the basis of calorie intake and monthly income. | 4 |
| Q13. | What are the drawbacks in using poverty line for studying poverty | 4 |
| Q14. | Explain the factors responsible for individual poverty. | 4 |
| Q15. | Explain the factors responsible for economy-wide poverty. | 4 |
| Q16. | What mechanisms can be adopted for redistribution of income in the economy?
Can this reduce poverty | 4 |
| Q17. | "High growth rate is necessary but not a sufficient condition for removal of poverty". Explain | 4 |
| Q18. | Illustrate the difference between rural and urban poverty. It is correct to say that poverty has shifted from rural areas to urban areas? | 4 |
| Q19. | What is poverty line? How is it defined in India? | 6 |
| Q20. | Explain any 6 causes of poverty in India. | 6 |

Chapter : RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Q1.	What is rural development?	1
Q2.	What is meant by agricultural diversification?	1
Q3.	What is Golden revolution	1
Q4.	What do you mean by “Operation flood”?	1
Q5.	How is Green revolution different from Golden revolution.	3
Q6.	India has an edge over other countries in the adoption of organic farming. How?	
Q7.	What do you mean by rural development. Explain the key issues in rural development.	4
Q8.	Why is agricultural diversification essential for sustainable livelihoods.	4
Q9.	Although organic farming is highly important for economy and environment, yet it has not become much successful among farmers in India. Comment.	4
Q10.	Explain the benefits of organic farming	4
Q11.	Given the fact that organic farming offers lower yield than conventional farming, should it be promoted in our country where millions of people are not getting enough to eat? Write you observations in brief.	
Q12.	Bring out the importance of animal husbandry, fisheries and horticulture as a source of diversification.	6
Q13.	What is organic farming and how does it promote sustainable development?	6

Unit : HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION

Q1.	What do you mean by human capital?	1
Q2.	What is on the job training?	1
Q3.	Why do we need to invest in human capital?	1
Q4.	Explain the concept of human development.	1
Q5.	What in your opinion should be the principal objective of education in India?	1
Q6.	How migration promotes human capital formation?	1
Q7.	Migration leads to human capital formation How?	3
Q8.	Education is an important ingredient of growth? Comment	3
Q9.	Human capital formation increases the efficiency of physical capital. Do you agree with the given statement. Give reasons.	3
Q10.	Bring out the differences between human capital and physical capital.	3
Q11.	Brain drain is a serious bottleneck in human capital formation and growth process in India. Comment.	4
Q12.	Explain the differences between human capital and human development.	4
Q13.	Explain the relationship between human capital and economic growth.	6
Q14.	Explain the sources the human capital formation	6
Q15.	Why there is a need for government intervention in promoting health and education in India	6
Q16.	Explain the problems faced in the field of human capital formation in India	6