

## Poverty as a Challenge

Question 1.

Number of poors in China has come down for ..... million in 1989 to ..... million in 2001.

- (a) 606 – 312
- (b) 506 – 212
- (c) 606 – 212
- (d) 706 – 312

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 606 – 212

It was from 606 to 212.

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Question 2.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana was started in:

- (a) 1973
- (b) 1983
- (c) 1993
- (d) 2003

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1993

It was started in 1993.

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Question 3.

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in:

- (a) 1979
- (b) 1989
- (c) 1999
- (d) 2009

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1999

It was launched in 1999.

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Question 4.

In Latin America the ratio of poverty:

- (a) declined
- (b) increased
- (c) remained the same
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) remained the same  
It did not increase or decrease but remained the same.

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Question 5.

According to World Development Report, 2001, the % of population in Nigeria below \$1 a day was:

- (a) 70.8
- (b) 80.8
- (c) 90.8
- (d) 60.8

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 70.8  
It was 70.8.

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Question 6.

About ..... million people in India live in poverty.

- (a) 260 million
- (b) 270 million
- (c) 280 million
- (d) 290 million

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 260 million  
It is estimated that about 26.0 million people in India live in poverty.

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Question 7.

A person is considered poor if his or her income level falls below a given:

- (a) 'maximum level' necessary to fulfill basic needs
- (b) 'minimum level' necessary to fulfill basic needs
- (c) could be (a) and (b) both
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 'minimum level' necessary to fulfill basic needs  
If a person has less income than the 'minimum level' he will be considered poor.

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Question 8.

For the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at:

- (a) Rs. 328 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. 328 per month for rural areas and Rs. 454 for urban areas
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rs. 328 per month for rural areas and Rs. 454 for urban areas  
It was fixed at Rs. 328 per month for rural area and Rs. 454 for urban areas.

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Question 9.

Social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are:

- (a) scheduled castes only
- (b) scheduled tribes only
- (c) both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

Both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are poor people and thus are vulnerable to poverty.

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Question 10.

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) poorest of the poor

The above people depend on man and thus are considered poorest of the poor.

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[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Poverty also means hunger and lack of shelter.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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2. One of the biggest task for independent India was to increase more industries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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3. A common method used to measure poverty is based on the income or consumption levels.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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4. Poverty line may not vary with time and place.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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5. The present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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6. The accepted calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2500 calories per person per day in urban areas.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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7. There is substantial decline in poverty ratios in India from about 55 per cent in 1973 to 36 per cent in 1993.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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8. 60% of casual workers in urban areas are below poverty line.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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9. Women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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10. Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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11. The proportion of poor people is same in every state.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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12. Recent estimates show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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13. Orissa and Haryana are the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 47 and 43 per cent respectively.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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14. States of Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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15. The state of Kerala has focussed move on human resources.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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16. In Orissa, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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17. In Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for improvement of poverty.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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18. In Sub-Saharan Africa poverty rose from 51 per cent in 1981 to 46 per cent in 2001.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

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19. With the spread of immigration and the Green Revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agricultural sector.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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20. Another feature of high poverty rates has been the huge income inequalities.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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Match the following

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) PMRY	1. 1995
(b) REGP	2. 1999
(c) SGSY	3. 2000
(d) PMGY	4. 2004
(e) NFWP	5. 1993

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) PMRY	5. 1993
(b) REGP	1. 1995
(c) SGSY	2. 1999
(d) PMGY	3. 2000
(e) NFWP	4. 2004

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2.

Column A	Column B
(a) Landlessness	1. not employed.
(b) Unemployment	2. less than 14 year child, employed in

	labour.
(c) Child labour	3. not able to fight with natural calamity.
(d) Helplessness	4. lack of nutritious food.
(e) Malnutrition	5. where cultivator is not the owner of the land.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Landlessness	5. where cultivator is not the owner of the land.
(b) Unemployment	1. not employed.
(c) Child labour	2. less than 14 year child, employed in labour.
(d) Helplessness	3. not able to fight with natural calamity.
(e) Malnutrition	4. lack of nutritious food.

3.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The programme helped rural people who had desire to do manual unskilled work launched in	(a) 2004	(A) AAY
2. This Act provides assured employment every year to rural households. Launched in	(b) 2005	(B) REGP
3. To create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and towns Launched in	(c) 1995	(C) SGSY
4. The programme helps bringing poor families above the poverty line by organising their into self groups. Launched in	(d) 1999	(D) NREGA
5. One crore poorest amongst the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified. Launched in	(e) 2000	(E) NFWP

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The programme helped rural people who had desire to do manual unskilled work launched in	(a) 2004	(E) NFWP
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5. One crore poorest amongst the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified. Launched in	(e) 2000	(A) AAY

### Fill in the blanks

1. .... is looked through social indication like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Poverty

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2. Every country uses an ..... line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: imagining

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3. A person not having a ..... in the United States may be considered poor.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: car

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4. The ..... needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work a person does.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: calorie

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5. The latest estimates indicate a significant reduction in the number of poor to about ..... million.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 260

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6. The proportion of people below poverty line is also not same for all ..... group and economic categories in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: social

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7. .... is India also has another aspect or dimension.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Poverty

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8. Orissa and Bihar are the two poorest states with poverty ratio's of 47 and ..... per cent respectively.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 43

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9. The Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations calls for reducing the proportion of people living on less than ..... a day to half the 1990 level by 2015.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: \$ 1

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10. According to World Development Report-2001 the percentage of population of Bangladesh below \$ day was ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 36.0%.

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