

Poverty

Choose the correct alternative.

Question 1.

The percentage of people living below the poverty line in 2011-12 was

- (a) 21.9
- (b) 54.9
- (c) 33.8
- (d) 42

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 21.9

Question 2.

In 2011-12, the highest poverty ratio exists in

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Bihar

Question 3.

The poverty ratio is the lowest in

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Gujarat

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Kerala

Question 4.

Which organization collects data on poverty in India?

- (a) Planning Commission
- (b) NSSO
- (c) CSO
- (d) Election Commission

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) NSSO

Question 5.

Which of the following statements about absolute poverty is not correct?

- (a) It focuses on biological needs.
- (b) Levels of absolute poverty are very low in developed countries.
- (c) Government policies can help in the elevation of absolute poverty.
- (d) It compares the living standard of people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) It compares the living standard of people.

Question 6.

Which of the following people are classified as churning poor?

- (a) Who are always below the poverty line
- (b) Who regularly move in and out of poverty
- (c) Who generally remain above the poverty line but sometimes below it
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Who regularly move in and out of poverty

[Fill in the blanks with the correct word.](#)

Question 7.

Poverty is the inability to secure the _____ consumption requirements for life, health, and efficiency.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: minimum

Question 8.

Absolute poverty determines the minimum physical quantities of the requirement for a subsistence level, with the help of _____

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: poverty line

Question 9.

_____ and hunger are the key features of the poorest households.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Starvation

Question 10.

'Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' was formed in _____

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1979

Question 11.

_____ includes those who are usually poor but who may sometimes have relatively more money.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chronic poor

Question 12.

_____ is the proportion of persons living below the poverty line.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: HeadCount Ratio

Question 13.

Amartya Sen, noted Nobel Laureate, has developed an index known as _____

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Sen Index

Question 14.

The proportion of poor to the population in India was _____ percent in 2011-12.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 22

Question 15.

Under the British, India began to export foodgrains and, as a result, as many as _____ people died in famines between 1875 and 1900.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 26 million

Question 16.

There exists a direct relationship between _____ and poverty.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: unemployment

State whether the following statements are True or False.

Question 17.

More than one-fifth of the worlds poor live in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 18.

Absolute poverty refers to a lack of resources in relation to different classes, regions, and countries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 19.

Transient poor covers those people who are rich most of the time but may sometimes suffer bad luck.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 20.

Britain's main goals from the Raj were to provide a market for British exports.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 21.

The poverty ratio estimates the minimum level of income that is considered appropriate to secure basic necessities of life.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 22.

The government of India adopted a three-dimensional approach as an attempt to reduce poverty.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 23.

National Food for Work Programme aims at improving the food and nutritional status of the poor.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the alternatives given in Column II with respective terms in Column I.

Question 24.

Column I	Column II
(i) Chronic poor	(a) Lack of infrastructural facilities
(ii) Churning poor	(b) September 2001
(iii) Social cause of poverty	(c) Move in and out of poverty regularly
(iv) Economic causes of poverty	(d) Measured in monetary terms
(v) Launch of National Food for Work Programme	(e) Always or usually poor
(vi) Formation of Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand	(f) Measured with respect to various classes, regions and countries
(vii) Absolute Poverty	(g) November 2004
(viii) Relative Poverty	(h) December 2001
(ix) Launch of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	(i) Rapid growth of population
(x) Launch of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana	(j) 1979

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II
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(i) Chronic poor	(e) Always or usually poor
(ii) Churning poor	(c) Move in and out of poverty regularly
(iii) Social cause of poverty	(i) Rapid growth of population
(iv) Economic causes of poverty	(a) Lack of infrastructural facilities
(v) Launch of National Food for Work Programme	(g) November 2004
(vi) Formation of Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand	(j) 1979
(vii) Absolute Poverty	(d) Measured in monetary terms
(viii) Relative Poverty	(f) Measured with respect to various classes, regions and countries
(ix) Launch of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	(b) September 2001
(x) Launch of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana	(h) December 2001