

WORKSHEET

Class: IX

Topic: poverty as a challenge

Subject: Economics

Chapter-3

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In which state land reform measures helped to reduce poverty
 - a) Tamil Nadu
 - b) Punjab
 - c) West Bengal
 - d) Kerala
2. Which of the following is responsible for high poverty rates?
 - a) Huge income inequalities
 - b) Unequal distribution of land
 - c) Lack of effective implementation of land reform
 - d) All of the above
3. Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?
 - a) Prime minister Rojgar Yojana
 - b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - c) Rural Employment Generation Programme
 - d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
4. For the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at;
 - a) Rs.806 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. 816 per month for rural areas and Rs. 1000 for Urban areas.
 - d) Rs. 618 per month for rural areas and Rs. 1000 for Urban areas.
5. Why is literacy rate is low in the females?
 - a) Lack of equal education opportunities
 - b) Lack of transport facilities
 - c) Lack of infrastructure
 - d) Lack of income
6. 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
7. 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
8. Which country of South East Asia made rapid economic growth resulting in a significant decline in poverty?
 - a) India
 - b) China
 - c) Nepal
 - d) Pakistan

9. Match the following with A(states) and B (reason of poverty reduction)and choose the correct option given below

| A | B |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. West Bengal | a. Human Resource development |
| 2. Punjab | b. Public Distribution system |
| 3. Kerala | c. Land Reform |
| 4. Tamil Nadu | d. High Agricultural development |

10. The current anti-poverty programme consists of two planks. They are:

- a) Socio-economic reasons and public distribution system.
- b) Promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programme
- c) Anti- poverty programme and Public distribution system
- d) None of the above

11. Social Scientists look at poverty through a variety of indicators. Which of the following is not an indicator?

- a) Levels of income nad consumption
- b) Illiteracy level
- c) Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition
- d) Lack of means of transport

12. Consider the following statements:

- A. Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a cosequence of poverty.
- B. Vulnerability is analysed on the basis of the greater risks poor face at the time of natural disasters, terrorism, etc.

Which of the following is correct?

- (i) Both A and B are correct.
- (ii) Both A and B are correct.
- (iii) Satement A is correct and B is incorrect.
- (iv) Statement A is incorrect and B is correct.

13. Which of the following groups has not seen a decline in poverty in the 1990's?

- a) Scheduled tribe
- b) Schedule caste
- c) Rural agricultural labour
- d) Urban casual labour

14. Which of the following states have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates?

- a) Haryana and Andhra Pradesh
- b) Punjab and Haryana
- c) Punjab and kerala
- d) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

15. The aim of which of the following programmes is created self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural area and small towns?

- a) NREGA
- b) PMRY
- c) SGSY
- d) NFWP

16. According to the Economic Survey 2001-2002 conducted by the ministry of finance, the percentage of population below poverty line is least in which of the following Indian States?

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Punjab
- c) Haryana
- d) Kerala

17. Find the one that is wrongly matched.

- a) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana- 1993
- b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-2000
- c) Mahatma gandhi rural Employment guarantee Act-2005
- d) Swarna jayanati Gram Swarozgar Yojana- 2009

18. Which of the following is true of MGNREGA?

- a) It is a self –employment programme.
- b) It is a state government programme
- c) It is a Central Government programme
- d) It provides employment to a willing work for 300 days in a year.

19. The concept of poverty line was first given in India by

- a) Dr. manmohan singh
- b) Dr. Dandekar
- c) Dr. amartya Sen
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

20. The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based on which of the following planks?

- a) Promotion of economic growth
- b) Targeted anti-poverty programmes
- c) Stressing on unconventional energy resources
- d) Providing free medical facilities to people below poverty line.

Choose the correct option

- I. Only (a) and (b)
- II. Only (b) and (c)
- III. Only (a) and (d)
- IV. Only (a) and (d)