



ECONOMICS

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION ECONOMICS (HINGLISH)

POVERTY - A BIG CHALLENGE

Elementary Questions

1. The term NSSO stands for

- A. New Sample Survey Organisation
- B. National Sample Survey Organisation
- C. National Simple Survey Organisation
- D. National Sample Surety Organisation

Answer: B



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2. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is _____ calories per person per day in

rural areas and _____ calories per person per day in urban areas.

A. 3400, 3100

B. 4000, 2100

C. 2400, 2100

D. 2400, 3000

Answer: C



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3. Social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are scheduled caste and _____ households.

A. Other backward class

B. Other backward cast

C. Upper caste

D. Scheduled tribe

Answer: D



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4. Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in

A. Human resource development

B. Human recharge development

C. Heavy resource development

D. Human resource demand

Answer: A



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5. The aim of Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and

A. Big towns

B. Small towns

C. states

D. Big cities

Answer: B

6. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in

A. 1990

B. 2000

C. 1991

D. 1995

Answer: D



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7. Who always insisted that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?

A. Rajiv Gandhi

B. Sonia Gandhi

C. Sanjay Gandhi

D. Mahatama Gandhi

Answer: D



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8. Uneven distribution of poverty is due to differences in _____ and _____ infrastructure in different states.

A. Wine , food

B. Social , economic

C. Wood , iron

D. Petrol, money

Answer: B



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9. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in

A. Increasing poverty

B. Equal poverty

C. Reducing poverty

D. Uneven poverty

Answer: C



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10. Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of

- A. Low agricultural growth rates
- B. High agricultural growth rates
- C. Rivers
- D. Transport system

Answer: B



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Which organisation carries out survey for determining the poverty line?

A. NSSO

B. CSO

C. Planning Commission

D. None of these

Answer: A



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2. Which social group is most vulnerable to poverty in India?

A. Scheduled castes

B. Scheduled tribes

C. Casual labourers

D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Which two states of India continue to be the poorest states?

A. Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir

B. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand

C. Orissa, Bihar

D. None of these

Answer: C



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4. Which country of South-East Asia has made rapid economic growth?

A. India

B. China

C. Nepal

D. Pakistan

Answer: B



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5. NFWP stands for

A. National Federation for Work and Progress

B. National Forest for Wildlife Protection

C. National Food and Wheat Processing

D. National Food for Work Programme

Answer: D



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6. Social exclusion denies certain individuals

A. facilities

B. benefits

C. opportunities

D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Who are the poorest of the poor?

A. Women

B. Old people

C. Children

D. All of these

Answer: D



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8. In which state has the high agricultural growth helped to reduce poverty?

A. Jammu & Kashmir

B. West Bengal

C. Punjab

D. Gujarat

Answer: C



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9. In which state have the land reform measures helped to reduce poverty?

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Punjab

C. West Bengal

D. Kerala

Answer: C



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10. Which state has focused more on human resource development?

A. Gujarat

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. Maharashtra

D. Kerala

Answer: D



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11. In which state is the public distribution system responsible for the reduction in poverty?

A. Andhra Pradesh

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C



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12. What is the main cause of poverty in India?

A. High income inequalities

B. Less job opportunities

C. High growth in population

D. All of these

Answer: D



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13. 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 reforms

D. All of these

Answer: D



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14. In rural areas, which of the following are not poor?

A. Landless agricultural workers

B. Backward classes

C. Rural artisans

D. Medium farmers

Answer: D



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15. Nutritional level of food energy is expressed in the form of

- A. calories per day
- B. wheat consumption
- C. rice consumption per day
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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16. 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. Jawahar Lal Nehru

D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: A



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17. Which one is not the major cause of income inequality in India?

- A. Unequal distribution of land
- B. Lack of fertile land
- C. Gap between the rich and the poor
- D. Increase in population

Answer: B



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18. The calorie requirement is higher in the rural areas because

A. they do not enjoy as much as people in
the urban areas

B. food items are expensive

C. they are engaged in mental work

D. people are engaged in physical labour

Answer: D



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19. Which of the following is an indicator of poverty in India?

- A. Income level
- B. Illiteracy level
- C. Employment level
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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20. Which of the following is not a valid reason for the poverty alleviation programme in India ?

- A. Lack of proper implementation
- B. Lack of right tergeting
- C. Corruption at the highest level
- D. Overlapping of schemes

Answer: C



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