

## ECONOMICS PRACTICE QUESTIONS

### CLASS 9

#### CHAPTER 3, POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Tick the correct answer :

1. The accepted average calorie requirement per person per day in rural areas in India is

- (a) 2400 calories      (b) 2300 calories      (c) 2100 calories      (d) 2500 calories

2. What helped West Bengal in reducing poverty?

- (a) Human resource Development      (b) population control  
(c) Public distribution of food grains      (d) Land reform measures

3. What is the most difficult challenge faced by independent India?

- (a) Malnutrition      (b) Child labour  
(c) Unemployment      (d) Poverty

4. Who are poorest of the poor?

- (a) Women      (b) Elderly people  
(c) Female infants      (d) All of these

5. When was PMRY launched?

- (a) In 1992      (b) In 1993      (c) In 1995      (d) In 1990

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

7. a person is considered poor if his or her \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfil basic needs.

8. Correct the statement:

“The aim of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna (PMGY) is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self Help Groups (SHGs) with the help of bank credit and government credit.”

9. What is the international poverty line and who estimates it?

10. The two planks on which the anti-poverty strategy of government is based are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

11. NSSO stands for National Sample Survey Organisation. ( True/False).

12. Which social groups are vulnerable to poverty?

13. What led to the substantial decline in poverty in China?

14. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have reduced poverty with the help of Public Distribution System.

(True/False)

15. How is regular growth of population one of the major causes of poverty?

16. "Every fourth person in India is poor." Substantiate the statement.

17. Explain any three social indicators through which poverty is looked upon.

18. Explain the two methods of estimating poverty in India.

19. How is illiteracy responsible for poverty in India?

20. What do you understand by the concept of Social Exclusion?

21. How is the high level of indebtedness both the cause and effect of poverty?