

Chapter – 3 | Poverty as a Challenge

QUIZ
PART-03

1. How did British colonial rule contribute to poverty in India?
- A. By promoting Indian handicrafts
 - B. By supporting Indian agriculture
 - C. By damaging traditional industries
 - D. By distributing land equally (C)

Explanation: British policies led to the decline of traditional industries like handicrafts and textiles, which increased poverty.

2. What is one direct effect of rapid population growth on poverty?

- A. It creates new jobs
- B. It increases resource availability
- C. It strains existing resources
- D. It promotes land reforms (C)

Explanation: A rapidly increasing population puts pressure on resources, making it harder to reduce poverty.

3. Why have land reforms not been effective in reducing poverty?

- A. They were fully implemented
- B. Land was distributed equally
- C. Land distribution remained unequal
- D. Reforms led to industrialization (C)

Explanation: Unequal distribution of land and poor implementation of land reforms have kept poverty levels high.

4. What often happens to people from rural areas due to lack of good jobs?

- A. They start businesses
- B. They become landowners
- C. They migrate to cities for low-paying jobs
- D. They invest in industries (C)

Explanation: Due to a lack of good jobs in rural areas, people move to cities where they often end up in informal, low-income jobs.

5. What is one major cause of indebtedness among farmers?

- A. Buying luxury items
- B. Saving for education
- C. Taking loans for agricultural inputs
- D. Selling extra produce (C)

Explanation: Farmers often borrow money to buy essentials like fertilizers and seeds. Failure to repay loans leads to debt and poverty.

6. How does indebtedness contribute to poverty?

- A. It increases income
- B. It forces people to buy land
- C. It leads to inability to repay loans
- D. It reduces farming output (C)

Explanation: When farmers cannot repay borrowed money, they fall into debt, worsening their poverty situation.

7. Why do many urban poor people live in slums?

- A. They like living in communities
- B. They are offered free housing
- C. They cannot afford expensive housing
- D. They work in agriculture (C)

Explanation: Lack of good jobs and low wages make it difficult to afford proper housing, forcing the poor to live in slums.

8. Which of the following is a social factor that increases poverty?

- A. Online education
- B. Spending on religious ceremonies
- C. Health insurance
- D. Government subsidies (B)

Explanation: Even the poor spend on social and religious obligations, which puts financial pressure and adds to poverty.

9. Which sector has failed to generate enough employment opportunities?

- A. Defense
- B. Public and Private sectors
- C. Agriculture
- D. Manufacturing only (B)

Explanation: Both public and private sectors have not been able to create sufficient job opportunities for the growing population.

10. Which of the following is NOT listed as a cause of poverty?

- A. British rule
- B. Population growth
- C. Technological progress
- D. Indebtedness (C)

Explanation: Technological progress is not mentioned as a cause; the listed causes include British rule, overpopulation, and indebtedness.