

## CHAPTER-3 | Poverty as a Challenge

## QUIZ-01

1. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in rural areas for estimating the poverty line in India?

- A. 2000 calories per person per day
- B. 2100 calories per person per day
- C. 2400 calories per person per day
- D. 2500 calories per person per day (C)

**Explanation:** The rural calorie requirement is higher (2400 calories) than urban areas (2100 calories) due to the physical nature of rural work.

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

- A. Urban casual labor households
- B. Scheduled Tribes
- C. Small-scale entrepreneurs
- D. Self-employed individuals (B)

**Explanation:** Scheduled Tribes face the highest poverty rates due to systemic social exclusion and limited access to resources.

3. What was the poverty ratio in India in 2011-12 as per the document?

- A. 30%
- B. 22%
- C. 26%
- D. 14% (B)

**Explanation:** The poverty ratio declined to 22% in 2011-12, reflecting significant progress in poverty alleviation efforts.

4. Which program aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to rural households?

- A. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- B. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- C. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
- D. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) (B)

**Explanation:** MGNREGA ensures rural employment for livelihood security and aims for sustainable development by addressing issues like deforestation and drought.

5. Which state had the highest poverty ratio in 2011-12 as per the document?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Odisha
- C. Bihar
- D. Madhya Pradesh (C)

**Explanation:** Bihar recorded the highest poverty ratio in 2011-12, with significant disparities between different Indian states.

6. What is the international poverty line as defined by the World Bank in the document?

- A. \$1.90 per person per day
- B. \$2.15 per person per day
- C. \$2.50 per person per day
- D. \$1.50 per person per day (A)

**Explanation:** The World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on less than \$1.90 per person per day, adjusted for purchasing power parity (2011).

7. Why is the poverty line different for rural and urban areas in India?

- A. Higher population in rural areas
- B. Urban areas have higher costs of living
- C. Lower calorie requirement in rural areas
- D. More employment opportunities in rural areas (B)

**Explanation:** Urban areas have higher prices for essential goods, so the poverty line accounts for the higher cost of living.

8. What is "social exclusion" as described in the document?

- A. Lack of employment opportunities
- B. Denial of equal opportunities to certain groups
- C. Poor health infrastructure
- D. Absence of education facilities (B)

**Explanation:** Social exclusion refers to the systemic denial of opportunities and facilities to marginalized groups, perpetuating poverty.

9. What was one historical reason for widespread poverty in India as stated in the document?

- A. Lack of irrigation facilities
- B. Colonial policies that ruined traditional industries
- C. High industrial growth rates
- D. Green Revolution's failure (B)

**Explanation:** Colonial policies destroyed traditional handicrafts and industries, causing economic stagnation and contributing to poverty.

10. Which program focuses on organizing poor families into self-help groups?

- A. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
- B. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- C. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
- D. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (B)

**Explanation:** SGSY aims to assist poor families above the poverty line by forming self-help groups and combining credit with government subsidies.