CBSE | **CLASS 9 | Economics**

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Chapter – 3 | Poverty as a Challenge

QUIZ
PART-06

1. What is the primary basis used to estimate the poverty line in India?
   A. Household assets
   B. Literacy rate
   C. Calorie intake
   D. Housing condition   (C)
   Explanation: Poverty estimation in India is based on calorie intake—2400 KCalories for rural areas and 2100 KCalories for urban areas.

2. What is the average daily calorie requirement used for rural areas?
   A. 2100 Kcalories
   B. 2400 Kcalories
   C. 1800 Kcalories
   D. 2000 Kcalories   (B)
   Explanation: Rural areas require more physical work, so the average daily calorie requirement is set at 2400 KCalories per person.

3. Urban areas have a higher poverty line than rural areas because—
   A. Urban areas are overpopulated
   B. Calorie intake is higher
   C. Prices are higher in cities
   D. People don't work hard   (C)
   Explanation: Urban centers have higher essential commodity prices, raising the poverty line despite lower calorie norms.

4. Who conducts sample surveys to estimate the poverty line in India?
   A. Planning Commission
   B. Census Board
   C. National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
   D. Ministry of Agriculture   (C)
   Explanation: NSSO is responsible for conducting sample surveys every five years to assess poverty levels.

5. What was India's poverty ratio in 2011–12 as per the Tendulkar methodology?
   A. 30%
   B. 26%
   C. 22%
   D. 35%   (C)
   Explanation : The combined poverty ratio for rural and urban India in 2011–12 was 22% under the Tendulkar method.

6. What is the purpose of using calorie intake to define the poverty line?
   A. To promote agriculture
   B. To understand housing needs
   C. To measure minimum nutritional requirement
   D. To classify school-going children   (C)
   Explanation: Calorie intake helps determine the minimum energy needs essential for basic survival and work.

7. Which year showed the highest rural poverty percentage among the listed data?
   A. 2011–12
   B. 2004–05
   C. 1993–94
   D. 2009–10   (C)
   Explanation: In 1993–94, rural poverty was 50%, the highest among the years mentioned in the data table.

8. What trend is observed in India's poverty levels from 1993–94 to 2011–12?
   A. Poverty remained the same
   B. Poverty increased
   C. Poverty fluctuated randomly
   D. Poverty declined steadily   (D)
   Explanation: The data shows a consistent decline in poverty levels across rural and urban areas over the years.

9. What was the urban poverty percentage in 2009–10?
   A. 14%
   B. 21%
   C. 26%
   D. 30%   (B)
   Explanation: Urban poverty dropped to 21% in 2009–10, showing an improvement from previous years.

10. How often are poverty estimation surveys generally conducted in India?
    A. Every year
    B. Every 3 years
    C. Every 5 years
    D. Every 10 years   (C)
    Explanation: Sample surveys to estimate poverty are normally conducted every five years by the NSSO.