

1. Which is the correct statement?  
(A) every two people out of 10 are poor in India (B) Every fourth person in India is poor
2. How many people are poor in India in 2011-12?  
(A) 27 Crore (B) 57 Crore
3. Which country has the largest single concentration of the poor in the World?  
(A) India (B) Bangladesh
4. Which is the cause of Poverty?  
(A) Landlessness and unemployment (B) Illiteracy and size of families  
(C) Poor health and child labour (D) All the above
5. What are the two typical cases which illustrate many dimensions of poverty?  
(A) Hunger and lack of shelter (B) Rural poor and Urban poor
6. What do you mean by helplessness which causes to be poor?  
(A) Hunger, lack of shelter, unable to send children to school and lack of regular job  
(B) Uneducated and unhealthy to work (C) All the above
7. India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its poor become free of human suffering. Who said the statement?  
(A) Sardar Patel (B) Mahatma Gandhi
8. What prospectives are seen for poverty by the Social Scientists?  
(A) Only the level of income and consumption  
(B) Illiteracy, malnutrition, health care, job opportunities, safe drinking water sanitation etc  
(C) Both a and b
9. Which is the incorrect concept of social exclusion type of Poverty?  
(A) Certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities  
(B) No caste is excluded from equal opportunities
10. A measure which describes the greater probability of certain community of becoming poor in the coming years is called  
(A) Social exclusion (B) Vulnerability
11. Which is the incorrect statement regarding to the vulnerable group of people?  
(A) The greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when bad time comes  
(B) Natural disasters never decide who will be the greater affected people
12. A common method used to measure poverty is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ level  
(A) Income (B) Consumption (C) either a or b
13. Assertion(A): A person is considered poor if his income level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfil basic needs  
Reason(R): the basic needs is different at different times and in different countries  
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the exact explanation of A
14. Which is not determining the poverty line in India?  
(A) house (B) car
15. Why is an adult at rural area required more calories than the calories required to a person in the Urban area?  
(A) An Urban person is already healthy having different types of food  
(B) A rural person has to do more physical work than urban one
16. Who is consider below poverty line person according to 2011-12 survey?  
(A) Person earning Rs. 816 per month in rural area  
(B) Person earning Rs. 1000 per month in Urban area  
(C) Both a and b
17. What is the period of survey that the National sample survey organisation (NSSO) estimates periodically in India?  
(A) 5 years (B) 10 years

18. The World Bank use a uniform standard for the poverty line. What is the minimum amount required for a person per day?  
(A) \$1 (B) \$3
19. Poverty declined in India from 45% in 1993-94 to \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004-05  
(A) 27.2% (B) 37.2%
20. According to 2011-12 what is the proportion of Poverty in India?  
(A) 25% (B) 22%(21.9)
21. What was the number of poor in India in 2004-05?  
(A) 407.1 million (B) 269.3 million
23. Match the following
- | <b>Year</b> | <b>Poverty of Ratio(%)</b> |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 1993     | I. 21.9                    |
| 2. 2004     | II. 37.2                   |
| 3. 2011     | III. 44.3                  |
- (A) 1 – III, 2 – II, 3 – I (B) 1 – II, 2 – III, 3 – I
24. Which is the correct regarding vulnerable group?  
(A) ST & SC communities (B) Rural agricultural labour and urban casual labour  
(C) Both A and B
25. What is the average for people below poverty line for all groups in India?  
(A) 30 (B) 40
26. Match the following
- | <b>Community</b>          | <b>Poverty Ratio</b> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rural scheduled Tribes | I. 50                |
| 2. Scheduled caste        | II. 43               |
| 3. Agricultural workers   | III. 47              |
| 4. Urban casual workers   | IV. 48               |
- (A) 1 – III, 2 – II, 3 – IV, 4 – I (B) 1 – IV, 2 – II, 3 – I, 4 – III
27. Who are the double disadvantage group in India?  
(A) Scheduled Caste (B) Scheduled Tribe (C) Both A and B
28. Which is the correct regarding double disadvantage group in India?  
(A) being a landless casual wage labour (B) Socially boycotted or excluded group  
(C) Both A and B
29. According to the recent studies the poverty of which communities have seen a decline in 1990s?  
(A) Scheduled Tribe (B) Scheduled Caste, Rural agricultural labourers and Urban casual labourers
30. Who suffers within the family from inequality of incomes?  
(A) Women and elderly people (B) Female infants  
(C) Both A and B
31. Who are the poorest of the poor?  
(A) ST and SC (B) Women, girls and old people
32. Match the following
- | <b>State</b> | <b>Poverty Ratio</b> |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bihar     | I. 31.6 %            |
| 2. Odisha    | II. 32 %             |
| 3. Assam     | III. 32.6 %          |
| 4. M.P       | IV. 33.7 %           |
- (A) 1 – IV, 2 – III, 3 – II, 4 – I (B) 1 – II, 2 – III, 3 – IV, 4 – I
33. Match the following
- | <b>State</b>      | <b>Poverty Ratio</b> |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Kerala         | I. 9.2 %             |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | II. 20 %             |
| 3. West Bengal    | III. 7.1 %           |
| 4. Punjab         | IV. 8.3 %            |
- (A) 1 – III, 2 – I, 3 – II, 4 – IV (B) 1 – III, 2 – II, 3 – I, 4 – IV

34. Put the states in order from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> rank in Poverty: State – M.P, Bihar, Assam and U.P.  
 (A) Bihar, Odisha, Assam, M.P and U.P (B) Odisha, Assam, Bihar, U.P and M.P
35. Match the following
- | <b>State</b>                       | <b>Reason for decline in poverty</b> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Punjab and Haryana             | I. Human Resource development        |
| (B) Kerala                         | II. Green Revolution                 |
| (C) Andhra Pradesh                 | III. Land Reform                     |
| (D) West Bengal                    | IV. PDS                              |
| (A) 1 – I, 2 – II, 3 – IV, 4 – III | (B) 1 – II, 2 – I, 3 – IV, 4 – III   |
36. What is the declined percentage of poverty in developing countries living on less than \$ 1.25 per day, defined by the World Bank in 1990 to 2008?  
 (A) 48% to 30% (B) 43% to 22%
37. Poverty declined in China and South east Asian countries because of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development  
 (B) Controlling of population
38. China has come down from 85% poverty in 1981 to \_\_\_\_\_ in 2011  
 (A) 14% (B) 6%
39. The poverty of South Asian countries like India, Pakistan Bangladesh, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan has declined from 61% in 1981 to \_\_\_\_\_ 2008.  
 (A) 36% (B) 46%
40. Where is the poverty resurfaced?  
 (A) Russia (B) South Africa
41. Which is not true regarding the decline the poverty in Latin America?  
 (A) Poverty declined from 11% in 1981 to 6.4% in 2008  
 (B) Poverty declined from 51% 1981 to 47% in 2008
42. This organisation of the US calls for reducing the poverty living on less than \$1 a day to half the 1990 level by 2015.  
 (A) Oxfam America (B) Millennium Development Goal
43. Match the following
- | <b>Country</b>                     | <b>% of population below \$1.25 a day</b> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Nigeria                         | I. 25                                     |
| 2. Bangladesh                      | II. 13                                    |
| 3. India                           | III. 43                                   |
| 4. Pakistan                        | IV. 62                                    |
| (A) 1 – IV, 2 – III, 3 – I, 4 – II | (B) 1 – III, 2 – IV, 3 – I, 4 – II        |
44. Which was the official poverty estimates in 1950s in India?  
 (A) 45% (B) 61%
45. Which is the correct information about the Indian Poverty ratio?  
 (A) Indian poverty about 45% in the early 1950s remained the same even in the early 1980s  
 (B) India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world in 1980s  
 (C) All the above
46. Which is the statement refers to the jump of the economic growth rate of India?  
 (A) About 3.5% growth rate in 1970s increased to about 6% during 1980s and 1990s  
 (B) The higher growth rates have helped in the reduction of poverty
47. Choose the correct statement  
 (A) Poverty decreases when the growth rate increases  
 (B) Increasing rate of economic growth indicates increasing of poverty
48. What causes the poverty decline?  
 (A) Investment in basic infrastructure industries  
 (B) Investment in human resource development  
 (C) All the above
49. Find out the main objectives of the MNREGA?  
 (A) Organize people into self help group  
 (B) Provide 100 days of wage employment to every household in rural areas

50. 'One third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women' this aim refers to the programme  
(A) NREGA (B) PMRY
51. Which one of the following is incorrect about the Prime Minister Rozgary Yozana?  
(A) Creat self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns  
(B) It aimed sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion
52. Match the following
- | Programme | Year      |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. NREGA  | I. 1993   |
| 2 PMRY    | II. 2005  |
| 3. SGSY   | III. 1995 |
| 4. PMGY   | IV. 2000  |
| 5. REGP   | V. 1997   |
- (A) 1 – II. 2 – III, 3 – IV, 4 – V, 5 – I (B) 1 – II. 2 – I, 3 – V, 4 – IV, 5 – III
53. Choose the aims of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana(PMGY)?  
(A) The scheme provided 220 days of employment to 4.78 crore households  
(B) Central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health & education, rural shetter, rural drinking water and rural electrification
54. Which anti-poverty scheme has shared 23% jobs for SC, 17% jobs for ST and 53% jobs for women?  
(A) Rural Employment Generation Programme  
(B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
55. What was the amount of wage paid to the villagers for a day work in 2006-07 under the NREGA?  
(A) Rs. 65 (B) Rs. 132
56. Which scheme has the target 25 lakh new jobs under the 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan?  
(A) Rural Employment Generation Programme  
(B) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
57. The self-help group works with bank and government subsidy, refers to the scheme  
(A) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (B) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yozana
58. 'Minimum subsistence level of living' is the subject of the \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Global poverty scenario and the official definition of poverty  
(B) The social scientists

#### KEY

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. D
5. B	6. C	7. B	8. C
9. B	10. B	11. B	12. C
13. B	14. B	15. B	16. C
17. A	18. A	19. B	20. B
21. A	22. A	23. A	24. C
25. A	26. B	27. C	28. C
29. B	30. A	31. B	32. A
33. A	34. A	35. B	36. B
37. A	38. B	39. A	40. A
41. B	42. B	43. A	44. A
45. A	46. A	47. A	48. C
49. B	50. A	51. B	52. B
53. B	54. B	55. A	56. A
57. B	58. A		