



Roll No :
Date : 2026-01-02

School : ACHIEVERS
FOUNDATION
Assessment : Poverty as a
Challenge
Subject : SST
Class : CBSE -IX

Time : 00:00
Marks: 67

1 Mention any one historical reason for poverty. 1

Ans :Low level of income under the British colonial rule.

2 State two consequences of poverty. 1

Ans :

Growth of slums and high level of indebtedness are the two consequences of poverty.

3 Mention any one common indicator of poverty. 1

Ans :Social exclusion is a common indicator of poverty today.

4 What is poverty line? 1

Ans :

Poverty line is an indicator of poverty, i.e., it is a level of income which barely meets sustenance.

5 Which methods are used to estimate the poverty line in India? 1

Ans :

The daily income and consumption method are used to estimate the poverty line in India.

6 Give the definition of poverty line as defined by the World Bank. 1

Ans :

World Bank defines poverty line in terms of minimum availability of the equivalent of \$ 1 per person per day.

7 Give any two poorest states in India. 1

Ans :Chhattisgarh and Bihar are the two poorest states in India.

8 Which states of India has seen a significant decline in poverty? 1

Ans :

There has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.

- 9 Poverty, which was officially non-existent earlier, has resurfaced in which country? **1**

Ans :Russia

- 10 The current anti-poverty programme consists of two planks. Name them. **1**

Ans :The two planks of the current anti-poverty programme are:

- (a) Promotion of economic growth
- (b) Targeted anti-poverty programmes

- 11 Name the scheme which was launched to create self-employment opportunities for the educated youth in the rural areas. **1**

Ans :The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana

- 12 What is the full form of MGNREGA? **1**

Ans :

MGNREGA stands for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

- 13 What does PMGY stand for? **1**

Ans :PMGY stands for Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.

- 14 When was Antyodaya Anna Yojana launched? **1**

Ans :Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in the year 2000.

- 15 What is India's most compelling challenge? **1**

Ans :India's most compelling challenge is poverty reduction.

- 16 What are the major reasons for ineffectiveness of anti-poverty measures in India? **1**

Ans :

The major reasons for ineffectiveness of anti-poverty measures in India are lack of proper implementation of the programmes, overlapping of schemes and lack of right targeting of people.

17 Name the Act through which a poor person can get 100 days assured employment. 1

Ans : National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

18 The current anti-poverty program consists of two planks, they are: 1
(a) Socio-economic reasons and public distribution system.
(b) Promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty program.
(c) Anti-poverty program and promotion of economic growth.
(d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Anti-poverty program and promotion of economic growth.

19 Who is an Urban poor as per the year 2011-12? 1
(a) Income ₹ 450 per month per person
(b) Income ₹ 500 per month per person
(c) Income ₹ 1,000 per month per person
(d) Income ₹ 454 per month per person

Ans : (c) Income ₹ 1,000 per month per person

20 Poverty as defined by World Bank implies living below: 1
(a) \$ 1.90 per day
(b) \$100 per month
(c) \$10 per day
(d) \$100 per day

Ans : (a) \$ 1.90 per day

21 For the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person in rural areas in India was fixed at: 1
(a) ₹ 454 per month
(b) ₹ 816 per month
(c) ₹ 328 per month
(d) ₹ 1640 per month

Ans : (b) ₹ 816 per month

22 Which of the following is not an anti-poverty programme? 1
(a) NREGA
(b) AAY
(c) NSSO
(d) PMGY

Ans :(c) NSSO

- 23 The calorie requirement is higher in rural areas because: 1
- (a) they do not enjoy as much as people in urban areas.
 - (b) food items are expensive.
 - (c) they are unemployed.
 - (d) people are engaged in more physical labour.

Ans :(d) People are engaged in more physical labour.

- 24 The accepted average calorie requirement per person in urban areas in India is: 1
- (a) 2200 calories
 - (b) 2000 calories
 - (c) 2300 calories
 - (d) 2100 calories

Ans : (d) 2,100 calories

- 25 Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched in: 1
- (a) 2003
 - (b) 1999
 - (c) 2000
 - (d) 2005

Ans :(c) 2000

- 26 _____ is a state in which people do not have sufficient income to fulfill the basic necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter. 1

Ans :Poverty

- 27 The common indicators of poverty are _____ and _____. 1

Ans :Level of income; level of consumption

- 28 _____ refers to the total number of people living below poverty line. 1

Ans :Absolute poverty

- 29 _____ refers to the poverty of people in relation to other people, regions or nations. 1

Ans :Relative poverty

- 30 The state of living in very poor conditions and excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy is _____ . 1
- Ans :** Social exclusion
- 31 _____ describes that level of poverty when people have a greater probability of being adversely affected than other people at the time of natural disasters. 1
- Ans :** Vulnerability
- 32 _____ is the term which defines an increase in real output of a country. 1
- Ans :** Economic growth
- 33 NSSO stands for _____ . 1
- Ans :** National Sample Survey Organisation
- 34 _____ is the India's most compelling challenge. 1
- Ans :** Poverty reduction
- 35 The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana was launched to create self-employment opportunities for the educated youth in rural areas. (True/False) 1
- Ans :** 1
- 36 Poverty, which was officially non-existent earlier, has resurfaced in Britain. (True/False) 1
- Ans :** 0
- 37 Social exclusion is a common indicator of poverty. (True/False) 1
- Ans :** 1
- 38 An urban poor has an income of ₹ 2,000 per month. (True/False) 1
- Ans :** 0
- 39 Odisha and Chhattisgarh are the poorest states in India. (True/False) 1
- Ans :** 0
- 40 Rural Employment Generation Programme was launched in 1995. (True/False) 1

Ans :1

41 The current anti-poverty programme consists of two planks, they are: **1**

- (a) Socio-economic reasons and public distribution system.
- (b) Promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programme.
- (c) Anti-poverty programme and promotion of economic growth.
- (d) None of the above

Ans :(c)

42 Identify the correct statement: **1**

- (a) In fact every fourth person in India is poor.
- (b) In fact every sixth person in India is poor.
- (c) In fact every eighth person in India is poor.
- (d) In fact every tenth person in India is poor.

Ans :(a)

43 Who among the following always insisted that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering? **1**

- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans :(b)

44 Which among the following anti-poverty measures provides 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas? **1**

- (a) Rural Employment Generation Programme
- (b) Antyodaya Anna Yozana
- (c) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Ans :(d)

45 Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in **1**

- (a) 2004
- (b) 1995
- (c) 2003
- (d) 1999

Ans :(b)

- 46 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY) was launched in 1
- (a) 1997
 - (b) 1998
 - (c) 1993
 - (d) 2000

Ans :(d)

- 47 Which among the following statements is incorrect? 1
- (a) In Bihar, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty.
 - (b) Kerala has focused more on human resource development.
 - (c) The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state.
 - (d) Social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.

Ans :(a)

- 48 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1
- (a) 2001
 - b) 1999
 - (c) 2007
 - (d) 1997

Ans :(b)

- 49 For the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ` _____ per month for rural areas 1
and ` _____ for urban areas.
- (a) 645,745
 - (b) 916, 1000
 - (c) 732, 918
 - (d) 816, 1000

Ans :(d)

- 50 States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of 1
- (a) high literacy rate
 - (b) high industrial growth
 - (c) public distribution system
 - (d) high agricultural growth

Ans :(d)

- 51 Which among the following schemes was launched to create self-employment opportunities for the educated youth in the rural areas? 1
- (a) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY)
 - (b) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
 - (c) Antyodaya Anna Yozana
 - (d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Ans :(a)

- 52 Which among the following methods is used to estimate the poverty line in India? 1
- (a) The daily income and consumption method
 - (b) Income and expenditure method
 - (c) Income and saving method
 - (d) None of the above

Ans :(a)

- 53 Which among the following terms refers to the total number of people living below poverty line? 1
- (a) Indigenous poverty
 - (b) Relative poverty
 - (c) Social poverty
 - (d) Absolute poverty

Ans :(d)

- 54 Which among the following terms refers to the poverty of people in relation to other people, regions or nations? 1
- (a) Relative poverty
 - (b) Social exclusion
 - (c) Absolute poverty
 - (d) Vulnerability

Ans :(a)

- 55 Which among the following schemes aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy? 1
- (a) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
 - (b) Antyodaya Anna Yozana
 - (c) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
 - (d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Ans :(d)

- 56 Poverty is define by the World Bank implies living below 1

- (a) \$ 1.90 per day
- (b) \$ 3.2 per day
- (c) \$ 2.90 per day
- (d) \$ 8.3 per day

Ans :(a)

57 Which among the following is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy?

1

- (a) Political exclusion
- (b) Social exclusion
- (c) Vulnerability
- (d) None of these

Ans :(b)

58 The accepted average calorie requirement in India is

1

- (a) 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas
- (b) 2000 calories per person per day in rural areas and 1800 calories per person per day in urban areas
- (c) 1500 calories per person per day in rural areas and 1200 calories per person per day in urban areas
- (d) 1000 calories per person per day in rural areas and 800 calories per person per day in urban areas

Ans :(a)

59 The poverty line in India is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by

1

- (a) conducting census
- (b) conducting interview
- (c) conducting sample surveys
- (d) conducting food distribution programme

Ans :(c)

- 60 Which among the following states succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of public distribution of food grains? 1
- (a) Meghalaya and Mizoram
 - (b) Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Bihar and Jharkhand
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

Ans :(d)

- 61 Which among the following countries poverty has resurfaced where it was non-existent earlier? 1
- (a) Russia
 - (b) China
 - (c) Germany
 - (d) France

Ans :(a)

- 62 Which among the following is considered as historical reason of poverty in India? 1
- (a) Low level of literacy rate under the British colonial administration
 - (b) Low level of literacy rate under the Mughal rule
 - (c) Low level of economic development under the Mughal rule
 - (d) Low level of economic development under the British colonial administration

Ans :(d)

- 63 There is a strong link between 1
- (a) quality and quantity
 - (b) expenditure and saving
 - (c) growth and development
 - (d) economic growth and poverty reduction

Ans :(d)

- 64 Identify the correct statements about Vulnerability. 1
- (i) It is determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living in terms of assets, education, health and job opportunities.
 - (ii) It describes the greater probability of certain communities (like backward caste) or individuals (like widow or a physically handicapped person) of becoming, or remaining poor in the coming years.
- (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Ans :(c)

65 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was introduced in

1

- (a) 2003
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2009
- (d) 2002

Ans :(b)

66 Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMBY) was started in

1

- (a) 1993
- (b) 1995
- (c) 1997
- (d) 1990

Ans :(a)

67 The new Sustainable development goals of the United Nations (UN) proposes ending poverty of all

1

types by

- (a) 2035
- (b) 2040
- (c) 2025
- (d) 2030

Ans :(d)