

Study Circle Career Development Institute

100 Important Points : SSP



**48) Concepts, Measurement and estimates of poverty,
Alleviation programs**

(4) Economic and Social Development (15)

- 1) Sustainable Development (2)
- 2) Poverty (2)
- 3) Inclusion (2)
- 4) Demographics (2)
- 5) Social Sector Initiatives (2)
- 6) Indian Economy - Public Finance (1)
- 7) External Trade (1)
- 8) Banking, Inflation (1)
- 9) Industry (1)
- 10) Agriculture (1)

- 46) Growth and Development - MDG, SDG, Macro Economics
- 47) Economic reforms - Sectoral growth in education, health, social security

48) Concepts, Measurement and estimates of poverty, Alleviation programs

- 49) Factors determining employment, Generation programs
- 50) Inclusive growth with respect to various underprivileged groups
- 51) Programs with respect to women, children, senior citizens
- 52) Population - quantitative & qualitative
- 53) Demographic cycle, Population Policies
- 54) Sectoral growth in education, health, social security
- 55) Inflation - causes, effects, control, measures
- 56) Public Finance and Financial Institutions - Taxes, budgets, fiscal policies
- 57) International Economics & International Capital Movements
- 58) Banking - Credit and Monetary policies
- 59) Indian Industry, Infrastructure and Services Sector
- 60) Agriculture and Rural Development - Co-operative sector

General Studies Paper I

- 1) **History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**
- 2) **Maharashtra, India and World Geography (15)**
- 3) **Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**
- 4) **Economic and Social development (15)**
- 5) **Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity & Climate Change (10)**
- 6) **General Science (15)**
- 7) **Current Events of State, National and International Importance (15)**

1) History of India and Indian National Movement (15)

- 1) History of Ancient India (4)
- 2) History of Mediavel India (3)
- 3) History of Modern India (4)
- 4) Indian National Movement (4)

2) Maharashtra, India and World Geography (15)

- 1) Physical Geography of World (3)
- 2) Social Geography of World (1)
- 3) Economical Geography of World (1)
- 4) Physical Geography of India (2)
- 5) Social Geography of India (1)
- 6) Economical Geography of India (2)
- 7) Physical Geography of Maharashtra (2)
- 8) Social Geography of Maharashtra (1)
- 9) Economical Geography of Maharashtra (1)

3) Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)

- 1) Constitution (3)
- 2) Political System (3)
- 3) Panchayati Raj & Urban Governance (3)
- 4) Public Policy (3)
- 5) Humana Rights Issues (3)

4) Economic and Social development (15)

- 1) Sustainable Development (2)
- 2) Poverty (2)
- 3) Inclusion (2)
- 4) Demographics (2)
- 5) Social Sector Initiatives (2)
- 6) Indian Economy - Public Finance (1)
- 7) Extrenal Trade (1)

- 8) Banking, Inflation (1)
- 9) Industry (1)
- 10) Agriculture (1)

5) Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity & Climate Change (6)

- 1) Environmental Ecology (2)
- 2) Bio-diversity (2)
- 3) Climate Change (2)

6) General Science (19)

- 1) Physics (3)
- 2) Chemistry (3)
- 3) Biology and Zoology (2)
- 4) Botany (2)
- 5) Agriculture Science (2)
- 6) Human Biology and (2)
- 7) Health, Hygeine, Food and Nutrition (3)
- 8) ST development & its applications to Infrastructure development (2)

7) Current Events of State, National and International Importance (15)

- 1) Political events (2)
- 2) Organisations (2)
- 3) Economical events (2)
- 4) S & T events (2)
- 5) Geographical events, Places (2)
- 6) Sociocultural events (1)
- 7) Sports events (1)
- 8) Litearature and Days (1)
- 9) Appointments, Personalities (1)
- 10) Prizes and Honours (1)

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points Economy : 48

- 1) Poverty Gap is a better measure of absolute poverty than Head Count Ratio because ...
 - 1) Household income data is not available
 - 2) It is difficult to define is not available
 - 3) It indicated total income shortfall that needs to be corrected to remove absolute poverty.
 - 4) None of the above.

- 2) Following statements are regarding Planning Commission's estimates of poverty.
 - a) Poverty is showing high concentration in major states of India.
 - b) Rate of fall in urban poverty is higher than that in rural poverty
 - c) Poverty ratio has increased in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Bihar
 - d) Planning Commission has accepted Lakdawala Expert Group estimates of poverty

Answer Option :

1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (b), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 3) Which of the following was replaced by multi-dimensional poverty Index in 1997 ?
 - 1) Consumer Index 2) Indian Poverty Index
 - 3) Below Poverty Index 4) Human Poverty Index

- 4) Which of the following statements is/are correct ?
 - a) The objective of poverty alleviation programme is generating incremental incomes for the poor.
 - b) The Government of India launched the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for the purpose of poverty alleviation.

Answer Option :

1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 5) Which programme has been announced for eliminating rural poverty in India?
 - 1) Twenty Point Programme 2) Minimum Needs Programme
 - 3) Integrated Rural Development Programme 4) All of the above

- 6) Which of the following statements is correct regarding reduction of poverty in the 11th Five Year Plan period?
 - 1) Reduce poverty by 1% per annum totalling to 5% during the plan.
 - 2) Reduce poverty by 2% every year totalling to 10% during the plan.
 - 3) Reduce poverty by 1% in the first two years and 2% per annum in the remaining three years totalling to 10% in the plan period.
 - 4) None of the above is correct

- 7) Which of the following is not included in the three-dimensional perspective adopted by the Indian Government for the eradication of poverty ?
- 1) Provision of minimum basic facilities 2) Poverty eradication program
3) Growth Oriented Approach 4) Approaches of poor subsidies
- 8) Which of the following factors are not responsible for poverty ?
- a) Inflation b) Increase in Government expenditure
c) Deficit Financing d) Short savings and Capital formation

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (b) and (c) 3) (a), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 9) Dr. Suresh Tendulkar Committee suggested a formula based on for identifying BPL families.
- 1) Consumption expenditure 2) Income level
3) Calorie intake 4) Health conditions

- 10) How many calories is needed to be included in poverty line ?
- 1) Only 2300 calories from diet 2) More than 2500 calories from diet
3) Less than 2400 calories from diet 4) Only 2600 calories from diet

- 11) Match the following :

Poverty Measure

Feature

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| a) MPI | i) Longevity, Knowledge, decent standard of living |
| b) HPI | ii) Inclusion of private expenditure on education and health |
| c) By Suresh Tendulkar | iii) Universal Basic Income |
| d) By Pranab Bardhan | iv) Use of 10 indicators |

Answer options :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
| 2) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) |
| 3) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |
| 4) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |

- 12) The Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009) has pointed out the three deficiencies in earlier poverty estimation methods. they are :
- a) Outdated food articles b) Defective inflation index
c) Birth rate index d) Facilities given by Government in education and health

Answer options :

- 1) (a), (b), (c) of above 2) (a), (b), (d) of above
3) (a), (c), (d) of above 4) (b), (c), (d) of above
- 13) Which of the following parameters can be considered in the relative poverty approach ?
- a) per capita consumption expenditure b) value of nutritional diet.
c) income distribution of different group d) income level
- Find out the correct answer
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 14) Human Poverty Index is measured on the basis of following criteria :
- 1) Longevity, Nutrition and Knowledge
 - 2) Knowledge, Basic needs and Standard of Living
 - 3) Longevity, Knowledge and Standard of Living
 - 4) Longevity, Standard of Living and Sanitation Health Facilities.
- 15) Consider the following schemes launched by the Union Government :
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Antyodaya Anna | b) Gram Sadak Yojana |
| c) Sarvapriya | d) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana |
- Which of these were announced in the year 2000 ?
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a), (b) and (c) 3) (a), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 16) How many families were assisted in a year in each block under the IRDP during the sixth plan :
- 1) 2000 2) 2500 3) 2800 4) 3000
- 17) Number of families brought above the poverty line in 1985 under IRDP were :
- 1) 10 million 2) 15 million 3) 20.6 million 4) 21.3 million
- 18) 'Antyodaya' is a scheme to
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1) uplift the weaker sections of society | 2) provide drinking water to villages |
| 3) provide mid-day meals to school children | 4) development of the handicapped |
- 19) **Assertion (A)** : Antyodaya scheme was proposed by J. B. Kriplani.
Reason (R) : 40% people in India are living below poverty line.
Answer Options :
- 1) Both A and R are correct and R is reason for A.
 - 2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the right explanation for A.
 - 3) A is true R is false.
 - 4) A is false R is true.
- 20) In any poverty reduction strategy there is a need to incorporate both self-employment and wage employment, because
- a) Self-employment is a major form of employment in rural areas.
 - b) Dependence on wage employment will lead to total dependence on the employer.
 - c) Otherwise it will increase the gap between the rich and the poor.
 - d) It will strengthen the asset base of the rich.
- Answer Options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (b), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 21) The strategic aim of the Fifth Five Year Plan was
- 1) improving power and transport sector
 - 2) Food for work programme
 - 3) Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance
 - 4) Provision of minimum needs to the poor

- 22) Which one of the following is not a cause of poverty in India?
1) abundant population
2) abundant natural resources
3) abundant inequalities in distribution of income.
4) abundance of surplus manpower in agriculture.
- 23) The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index developed by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative with UNDP support covers which of the following?
a) Deprivation of education, health, assets and services at household level
b) Purchasing power parity at national level
c) Extent of budget deficit and GDP growth rate at national level

Answer Option :

- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) 3) (b) and (c) 4) (a), (b) and (c)

- 24) Which of the following statements regarding poverty reduction are true ?
a) Rural poverty has declined after reforms.
b) There is stagnation in rural growth after reforms.
c) Rural poverty has not declined due to stagnation in rural growth.
d) Rural social welfare has not been affected significantly by rural poverty eradication schemes.

Answer Option :

- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (b), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 25) Choose correct option :

In the context of Human Poverty Index :

- a) Long and Healthy Life Expectancy b) Knowledge and Information
c) Standard of Living d) Social Standards

Answer options :

- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a), (b) and (c) 3) (a), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 26) With which of the following area the study of Dandekar and Rath in India is related ?
1) Planning process 2) Study of poverty 3) International trade 4) Industrial policy

- 27) The Planning Commission submission about the Poverty Measures to the Supreme Court, 2011 is as below:
a) Anyone with daily expense below Rs. 32 in urban areas, below Rs. 26 in rural areas.
b) Anyone with daily expense below Rs. 20 in urban areas, below Rs. 12 in rural areas.

Answer Option :

- 1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 28) The concept of Human Poverty Index (HPI) was introduced in the

- 1) Human Development Report, 1990 2) Human Development Report, 1997
3) Human Development Report, 2001 4) Human Development Report, 2014

- 29) The household is vulnerable to become multi-dimensionally poor if the Household Deprivation Index score is
- greater than 20% but less than 33.3%
 - greater than 33.3% but less than 50%
 - greater than 25% but less than 50%

Answer Option :

- 1) (a) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (b), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 30) Which of the following committee has made recommendations for new poverty line and estimates of poverty in 2009 ?
- Tendulkar Committee
 - Dandekar and Rath Committee
 - P. R. Brahmanand Committee
 - Narsimhan Committee
- 31) Consider the following statements :
- Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) has been established by the International Development Association (IDA) to provide further assistance to low-income countries facing high level of indebtedness
 - Singapore Regional Training Institute (STI) is one of the institutes that provides training in macro economic analysis and policy, and related subjects as a part of programme of the IMF Institute

Answer Option :

- 1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 32) **Assertion (A) :** Though three decades have passed after independence, number of people below the poverty line have increased.
- Reason (R) :** Successive plans have failed to achieve the targeted growth rate,
- A and R are true and R correctly explains A
 - A and R are true but R does not explain A
 - A is true but R is false
 - Both A and R are false

- 33) Income poverty is defined as :
- The inability to attain a minimum standard of living.
 - The inability to attain a fair standard of living.
 - The inability to attain a decent standard of living.
 - All the above
- 34) Which book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji on Indian poverty and economic order before independence?
- Notes on Poetry in British Ruled India
 - Indian Economy in British India
 - Poverty under British Rule in India
 - Poverty in British India
- 35) Which of the following criteria was considered by P. D. Ojha Committee (1960-61) for calculating poverty line?
- Per capita, per month income
 - Per capita, per month consumption expenditure
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above

- 36) Persons below the poverty line in India are classified as such based on whether
- 1) they are entitled to a minimum prescribed food basket
 - 2) they get work for a prescribed minimum number of days in a year
 - 3) they belong to agricultural labourer household and the scheduled caste/tribe social group
 - 4) their daily wages fall below the prescribed minimum wages
- 37) Among which one of the following sets of social/religious groups is the extent of poverty the highest, as per Government statistics for the nineties ?
- 1) Muslims in Kerala, Gujarat and A.P.
 - 2) Tribals in Bihar, Orissa, M.P. and Maharashtra
 - 3) Scheduled Castes in Punjab, Western UP, northern Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu
 - 4) Christians in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Assam
- 38) The Report of the Expert Group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty (2009) was submitted by ..
- 1) Prof. S.D. Tendulkar
 - 2) Dr. Vijay Kelkar
 - 3) Ashok Sen Gupta
 - 4) D. Subbarao
- 39) Following statements relate to the definition of poverty in India. :
- a) Poverty line is defined in terms of calories.
 - b) Poverty and hunger are one and the same.
 - c) Poverty Line Basket (PLB) goods and services have been changed over time.
 - d) New Methodology to include expenditure on education of poverty is recommended.
- Answer Option :**
- 1) (d) only
 - 2) (a) and (c) only
 - 3) (b), (c) and (d)
 - 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 40) Antyodaya scheme is aimed for
- 1) protection of minorities from atrocities
 - 2) helping the scheduled castes
 - 3) helping the minorities
 - 4) uplifting the poorest among the poor
- 41) The substantial drop in poverty as per Tendulkar formula is the result of :
- a) High growth rate
 - b) Increase in expenditure on MNREGA
 - c) Higher prices
 - d) Inclusive growth
- Answer Option :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only
 - 2) (a) and (c) only
 - 3) (b), (c) and (d)
 - 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 42) Human Poverty Index was introduced in the Human Development Report of the year
- 1) 1994
 - 2) 1995
 - 3) 1996
 - 4) 1997
- 43) Which method was used for survey of poverty by the Prof. D. T. Lakdawala Committee?
- a) Short run Period
 - b) Uniform Recall Period
 - c) Mixed Recall Period
 - d) Below Poverty Line method
- Answer Option :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only
 - 2) (a) and (c) only
 - 3) (b) and (c)
 - 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 44) Who of the following has correlated poverty with calories in India?
- 1) P. K. Bardhan
 - 2) Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
 - 3) Dandekar and Rath
 - 4) B. S. Minhas

- 45) Prof. S. D. Tendulkar - the Chairperson of Expert Group for estimation of poverty - found to have higher percentage of Indian population below the poverty line as compared to the figure given by the Planning Commission. This was mainly because of :
- 1) He used more realistic price indices.
 - 2) Planning Commission's calculations were incorrect.
 - 3) Liberlisation has impacted the poverty conditions badly.
 - 4) He included expenditure on health and education into the basket of consumption.
- 46) What criteria was used by the Planning Commission for estimation of poverty in 1996-97?
- 1) Per month per capita ₹ 122.60 consumption expenditure for rural sector and ₹ 158.30 for urban sector.
 - 2) Per month per capita ₹ 160.30 consumption expenditure for rural sector and ₹ 165.20 for urban sector.
 - 3) Per month per capita ₹ 165.45 consumption expenditure for rural sector and ₹ 148.30 for urban sector.
 - 4) Per month per capita ₹ 175.55 consumption expenditure for rural sector and ₹ 185.20 for urban sector.
- 47) Which state has started 'Antyodaya Programme' in India in 1977-78 ?
- 1) Maharashtra
 - 2) Gujarat
 - 3) Tamil Nadu
 - 4) Rajasthan
- 48) According to the Tendulkar Committee :
- a) All India poverty line in 2004 - 05 for rural area was at Rs. 446.68 per capita.
 - b) 41.8 per cent rural people were below poverty line in 2004-05.
 - c) Calorie intake criterion is outdated.
 - d) Incidence of poverty is more in urban area then in rural area.
- Answer options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only
 - 2) (a), (b) and (c)
 - 3) (a), (c) and (d)
 - 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 49) Consider the following statements :
- a) The national level poverty ratio is based on Suresh Tendulkar Committee methodology.
 - b) The Government setup a committee under C. Rangarajan to Review the Tendulkar methodology in 2013.
 - c) According to the Planning Commission, only 15% Indians are below poverty level.
- Answer Option :**
- 1) (a) and (c)
 - 2) Only (c)
 - 3) (a) and (b)
 - 4) (b) and (c)
- 50) Consider the following statements :
- a) According to NSS data for 2009-10 the poverty line was defined as Rs. 28.60 per capita per day in rural areas and Rs. 22.40 per capita per day in urban areas.
 - b) 29.8% of the population was below the poverty line in 2009-10.
 - c) 33.8% of the population in rural areas and 20.9 percent in urban areas was below the poverty line in 2009-10.
- Answer Option :**
- 1) (a) only
 - 2) (a) and (c)
 - 3) (b) and (c)
 - 4) (a), (b) and (c)