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POVERTY ALLEVIATION MCQS

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ECONOMIC & SOCIAL ISSUES - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Economic & Social Issues

Poverty Alleviation MCQs

Q. 1.) Consider the following statements.

1. Poverty estimation in India is carried out by NITI Aayog's task force through the calculation of poverty line.
2. poverty line based on the data captured by the National Sample Survey Office under the Ministry of human resource.
3. Poverty line estimation in India is based on the consumption expenditure and not on the income levels.

Which of the statements are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. 1 and 3
- C. 2 only
- D. All the above

Answer- B

Explanation-

Poverty line based on the data captured by the National Sample Survey Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

Q. 2.) Consider the following statements:

1. The incidence of poverty is measured by the poverty ratio, which is the ratio of the number of poor to the total population expressed as a percentage. It is also known as **head-count ratio**.
2. **Alagh Committee (1979)** determined a poverty line based on a minimum daily requirement of 2400 and 2100 calories for an adult in Rural and Urban area, respectively.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only

- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer- C

Q. 3.) Consider the following statements:

1. Lakdawala Committee (1993), Tendulkar Committee (2009), Rangarajan committee (2012) did the estimate of hunger.
2. As per the Rangarajan committee report (2014), the poverty line is estimated as Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of Rs. 1407 in urban areas and Rs. 972 in rural areas.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither 1 & 2

Answer- B

Explanation-

Lakdawala Committee (1993), Tendulkar Committee (2009), Rangarajan committee (2012) did the poverty estimation.

Q. 4.) Which among the following can be considered as the cause(s) of poverty?

1. Social, economic, and political inequality
2. Social inclusion
3. Unemployment
4. Indebtedness
5. Unequal distribution of wealth

Select the correct option from the below codes:

- a) 1, 2, 3, and 4
- b) 2, 3, 4 and 5

- c) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer- C

Explanation-

Social exclusion. It means exclusion from the prevailing social system and its rights and privileges, typically because of poverty or the fact of belonging to a minority social group.

Q. 5.) Which of the following is a method to measure relative poverty?

- a. Gini coefficient
- b. Lorenz curve
- c. Both a and b
- d. Poverty line

Answer- C

Explanation-

Relative poverty refers to income inequality where high income group has more share than low-income group.

Q. 6.) Which of the following is the nodal Ministry to identify BPL families in urban areas?

- a. Ministry of Economic Affairs
- b. Ministry of Social Welfare
- c. Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation
- d. Ministry of Urban Development

Answer- C

Explanation-

Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation is the nodal Ministry to identify BPL families in urban areas.

Q. 7.) Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?

- (A) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
- (B) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- (C) Rural Employment Generation Programme
- (D) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.

Answer- A

Explanation-

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana or PMRY is a Central Government initiative which aims to provide self-employment opportunities to educated youths who are unemployed. The scheme, launched in 1993, offers unemployed loan to 10 Lakh youth & women.

Q. 8.) Who are considered as the poorest of the poor?

- (A) Scheduled castes
- (B) Scheduled tribes
- (C) Disaster struck people
- (D) Women female, infants, and old people.

Answer- D

Explanation-

Women, old people, and children are the poorest of the poor in the society.

They are systematically denied equal access to the resources available in the family. Hence, they are considered the poorest of the poor.

Q. 9.) Which of the following is not a valid reason for the poverty alleviation programme in India?

- (A) Lack of proper implementation
- (B) Lack of right targeting
- (C) Corruption at the highest level

(D) Overlapping of schemes.

Answer – D

Q. 10.) The calorie requirement is higher in the rural areas because:

- (A) they do not enjoy as much as people in the urban areas
- (B) food items are expensive
- (C) they are engaged in mental work
- (D) People are engaged in physical labour

Answer: D

Q. 11.) Consider the following statements-

1. The Indira Awaas Yojana (LAY) programme aims at providing free housing to Below Poverty Line (BPL)
2. main targets would be the households of BPL farmers.

Which of the following statement are incorrect?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer- B

Explanation-

The Indira Awaas Yojana (LAY) programme aims at providing free housing to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas and main targets would be the households of SC/STs.

Q. 12.) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):

The main objective of the scheme continues to be.

1. the generation of wage employment,

2. creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas
3. fulfillment of daily requirement of 2400 calories for an adult in Rural and
4. provision of food and nutrition security for the poor.

Which of the following is not correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. 1 and 3
- C. 3 only
- D. All the above

Answer- C

Explanation:

The main objective of the scheme continues to be the generation of wage employment, creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas and provision of food and nutrition security for the poor.

Q. 13.) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana: It will focus on

1. fresh entrant to the money market,
2. class X and XII dropouts.
3. Only to SC/STs

Which of the following is correct?

- A. 3 only
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 2 only
- D. All the above

Answer- C

Explanation:

It will focus on fresh entrant to the labour market, especially labour market and class X and XII dropouts.

Q. 14.) Which of the following programme was launched in the year of 2000?

- (A) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- (B) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
- (C) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- (D) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.

Answer- D

Explanation:

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana was launched in 2000-01 to achieve sustainable human development at the village level.

Q. 15.) Over the years, the government has been following approach/es to reduce poverty in India:

1. Growth oriented development
2. Specific poverty alleviation programmes
3. Meeting the minimum needs of the poor.

Select the correct statements using the codes given below:

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

Answer- D

Explanation:

As per India Public Policy Report (IPPR) 2014, overcoming poverty in India requires a context specific multi-pronged strategy that includes: a basic needs approach, a human rights entitlement approach, a natural resource management approach and a focus on inclusive economic growth.

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