INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MCQs: POVERTY

1. The method of 'poverty line' is used to measure:
a) Relative poverty
b) Urban poor population
c) Absolute poverty
d) Rural poor population

2. The first person in pre- independent India to discuss the concept of poverty line was:
a) V.K.R.V Rao
b) Dadabhai Naoroji
c) R. C. Desai
d) William Digby

3. Which of the following is NOT a categorization of poverty?
a) Permanent poor
b) Transient poor
c) Chronic poor
d) Non- poor

4. Number of poor people estimated as the proportion of people below poverty line is called:
a) Poverty gap index
b) Squared poverty gap
c) Head count ratio
d) Relative poverty

5. MPCE stands for:
a) Monthly per capita expenditure
b) Minimum per capita expenditure
c) Maximum per capita expenditure
d) None of the above

6. National Social Assistance Programme was initiated on:
a) 26th January 1998
b) 15th August 1995
c) 31st January 1996
d) 2nd October 1995

7. The scheme launched in 2014, encouraging people to open bank accounts is called:
a) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna
b) National Food for Work Programme
c) MGNREGA
d) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna

8. The minimum calorie intake, per person per day in rural areas is:
a) 2100 calories
b) 2600 calories
c) 2500 calories
d) 2400 calories

9. Transient poor includes:
a) Churning poor
b) Non-poor
c) Always poor
d) All of the above

10. The concept of 'Jail cost of Living' was introduced by:
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Dadabhai Naoroji
d) JRD Tata

11. National Food for Work Programme was incorporated into _____ in 2005:

a) Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY)

b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act (MGNREGA)

c) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)

d) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna (PMRY)

12. In which Five-Year Plan was the Growth- Oriented approach initiated?
 a) 5th

b) 4th

c) 1st

d) 3rd

13. Which of these programs was NOT included in the Minimum Needs Programme?

a) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna

b) Mid-Day meal scheme

c) Public Distribution System

d) None of the above

14. Which organization collects data on poverty in India?

a) Ministry of HRD

b) RBI

c) NSSO

d) MGNREGA

15.
The percentage of people living below the poverty line in 2011-12 was

(a) 21.9

(b) 54.9

(c) 33.8

(d) 42

16. In 2011-12, the highest poverty ratio exists in:
 a. Bihar
 b. Madhya Pradesh
 c. Odisha
 d. Uttar Pradesh

17.

The poverty ratio is the lowest in

(a) Himachal Pradesh

(b) Kerala

(c) Punjab

(d) Gujarat

18.

Which of the following statements about absolute poverty is not correct?

(a) It focuses on biological needs.

(b) Levels of absolute poverty are very low in developed countries.

(c) Government policies can help in the elevation of absolute poverty.

(d) It compares the living standard of people.

19.

Which of the following people are classified as churning poor?

(a) Who are always below the poverty line

(b) Who regularly move in and out of poverty

(c) Who generally remain above the poverty line but sometimes below it

(d) None of the above

20. Poverty is the inability to secure the -------- consumption requirements for life, health, and efficiency. (minimum)

21.The people who never move above the poverty line are called:
 (A) Chronic Poor
 (B) None Poor
 (C) Both A and B
 (D) None of these

22. The first Census in India during the British period was held during the tenure of:
 (A) Lord Dufferin
 (B) Lord Lytton
 (C) Lord Mayo

(D) Lord Ripon

23. In which education policy Free and Compulsory education for 6-14 years children is provided?
   (A) 1950
   (B) 1972
   (C) 1986
   (D) 1956

24. Poverty level in India is the established on the basis of:
   (A) Per capita income in different State
   (B) House-hold average income
   (C) House-hold consumer expenditure
   (D) Slum population in the country

25. Which of the following organisation/agencies specifically set up to boost overall Rural Development in India?
   (A) RBI
   (B) SIDBI
   (C) SEBI
   (D) NABARD

26. What are the non-institutional sources of credit?
   (A) Moneylenders
   (B) Tradesmen
   (C) Landlords
   (D) All of these

27. A person who could not get 8 hours per day work is called-------
   (A) Unemployed
   (B) Full employment
   (C) Underemployment
   (D) Semi employment

28. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) does not:
   (A)Promote inclusive growth
   (B) Guarantee wage employment
   (C) Guarantee 100 days employment in a year to every adult member of a rural household
   (D) Enhances livelihood security to rural household

29. The number of workers actually working or willing to work is called:
   (A) Workforce

(B) Labour force

(C) Labour supply

(D) None of these

30. **Read the following statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:**

Assertion: One way of measuring poverty is to determine it by the monetary value (per capita expenditure) of the minimum calorie intake that was estimated at 2,400 calories for a rural person and 2,100 calories for a person in the urban area.

Reason: The poverty line was defined for rural areas as consumption worth Rs 816 per person a month and for urban areas it was Rs 1,000

(*a*) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements and Reason is correct explanation for Assertion.

(b) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements but Reason is not correct explanation for Assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but Reason is true

A: a

31. **Read the following statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:**

Assertion: Poverty alleviation programmes undertaken by the government failed to address the vast majority of the vulnerable people living on or just above the poverty line.

Reason: The officials responsible for implementation are not motivated and resources get wasted.

(*a*) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements and Reason is correct explanation for Assertion.

(b) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements but Reason is not correct explanation for Assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but Reason is true

A: a