

Chapter – 3 | Poverty as a Challenge

QUIZ PART-04

1. Which government scheme provides 100 days of wage employment to rural households?
A. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
B. Rural Employment Generation Programme
C. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
D. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (D)

Explanation: MGNREGA (2005) guarantees 100 days of wage employment to rural households.

2. Which scheme offers bank credit and government subsidy to families organized into self-help groups?
A. MGNREGA
B. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
C. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
D. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (B)

Explanation: The Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana helps low-income families rise above the poverty line through self-help groups, bank credit, and subsidies.

3. What was the average economic growth rate in India during the 1970s?
A. 6%
B. 3.5%
C. 4.5%
D. 2% (B)

Explanation: During the 1970s, India's growth rate averaged around 3.5% per year.

4. Which sector's underperformance limits poverty reduction in villages?
A. Industry
B. Services
C. Agriculture
D. Technology (C)

Explanation: Slow growth in the agriculture sector affects rural poverty reduction, as many depend on it.

5. What does MGNREGA reserve one-third of the jobs for?
A. Senior citizens
B. Farmers
C. Women
D. Scheduled Castes (C)

Explanation: Under MGNREGA, one-third of the jobs are reserved for women to promote inclusive employment.

6. Which scheme assists states in rural electrification, education, and drinking water?
A. MGNREGA
B. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
C. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
D. Rural Employment Generation Programme (C)

Explanation: The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana supports states in improving basic rural services.

7. What is one key aim of MGNREGA besides employment?
A. Expanding cities
B. Building highways
C. Sustainable development
D. Export promotion (C)

Explanation: MGNREGA also focuses on sustainable development, addressing drought, deforestation, and soil erosion.

8. Which scheme was launched in 1995 to create self-employment in rural and small towns?
A. MGNREGA
B. Rural Employment Generation Programme
C. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
D. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (C)

Explanation: The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (1995) was created to generate self-employment for educated unemployed youth.

9. What role does economic growth play in poverty reduction?
A. Reduces employment opportunities
B. Limits access to education
C. Widens opportunities and boosts investment in human development
D. Raises food prices only (C)

Explanation: Economic growth opens up opportunities and supports investment in education and health.

10. What is a major challenge for the poor despite economic growth?
A. Too many schools
B. Shortage of agricultural products
C. Inability to directly benefit from growth
D. Falling land prices (C)

Explanation: Many poor people, especially in rural areas, may not directly benefit from the opportunities created by economic growth.