**RBI GRADE B Phase-2**

**Economics and social issue**

**Set-4**

**Question Number: 1**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic survey**

**Q: 1**

A tradeable instrument which is issued by the Centre or the State Government is called:

1. Government Debt
2. Government securities
3. Treasury bill
4. Equity
5. Masala Bond

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

**A Government Security (G-Sec)** is a tradeable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments. Government issues only debt securities. There are four kinds of government securities. Three Central Govt. Securities:-

* Cash Management Bill
* Treasury Bills
* Dated Securities

and one State Government Security called "State Development Loans". G-Secs are issued [in the Govt. Security Market] through auctions conducted by RBI. Auctions are conducted on the electronic platform called the E-Kuber, the Core Banking Solution (CBS) platform of RBI.

**Question Number: 2**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Department and Ministries**

**Q: 2**

Who has controlled the Government securities market in India?

1. RBI
2. Ministry of labour
3. SEBI
4. Ministry of Finance
5. SIDBI

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Government Securities Market** is regulated and managed by RBI. When Government (Central or State) wants money, the RBI raises money for them by issuing securities/bonds in the Government.

**Securities Market.** In this market first time the Government securities are issued in the Government. Securities Market (basically primary market transaction) and then secondary market transactions also happen in the same market. All the four types of Govt. securities i.e. **"Cash Management Bills", "Treasury Bills", "Dated Securities" and "State Development Loans" are traded in the Govt. Securities Market.**

**Question Number: 3**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic Growth**

**Q:** 3

Which state municipal corporation has first time issued Municipal Bond?

1. Lucknow municipal Corporation
2. Delhi Municipal Corporation
3. Mumbai Municipal Corporation
4. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
5. Indore Municipal Corporation

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The first **municipal bond** was launched by **Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation** in 1998. And this is the first from North India and first under the scheme of **AMRUT**. The funds raised will be used for water supply project (under AMRUT) and housing project.

**Question Number: 4**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Indexes and Programme**

**Q: 4**

Recently which Municipal Corporation List the bonds to raise money from the Market in Bombay Stock Exchange?

1. Ahmedabad Municipal corporation
2. Haryana Municipal Corporation
3. Indore Municipal Corporation
4. Delhi Municipal Corporation
5. Lucknow Municipal Corporation

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

**Lucknow Municipal Corporation"** issued/listed its bonds on Bombay Stock Exchange. It has been issued at coupon/interest rate of 8.5% for 10 years maturity. The money raised will be used for the development of Lucknow and the various taxes/charges which Lucknow Municipal Corporation will generate like Property Tax/Parking Charges etc. will be used in future to repay for the interest/principal on bonds.

Under the mission of AMRUT (of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs), Govt. of India has given an incentive of Rs. 26 crore on this issue which means it will convert to around 2% of interest subsidy. This (listing of bonds and raising funds from markets) will improve financial and municipal governance and will make city move on the path of self dependence and provide necessary support for developing civic infrastructure. This will also boost AatmaNirbharCity as a part of AatmaNirbharBharat.

**Question Number: 5**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 5**

Recently Laxmi Vilas bank is amalgamated with which bank?

1. DBS Bank India LTD
2. Indian Bank
3. Punjab and Sindh Bank
4. Bandhan Bank
5. Indian Overseas Bank

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Lakshmi Vilas Bank**, "The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd." has been amalgamated with "DBS Bank India Ltd." This means that assets and liabilities of "The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd." has been merged with **"DBS Bank India Ltd."** and the Lakshmi Vilas bank has ceased to exist.

Amalgamation is a type of merger process in which two or more companies combine their businesses into one single unit (generally one company is merged with other).

**Question Number:6**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Reports and Indexes**

**Q: 6**

The action or process of combining a number of things into a single more effective or coherent whole is called?

1. Merger
2. Amalgamation
3. Consolidation
4. Acquition
5. Requisition

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

**Consolidation** is a general term which means the action or process of combining a number of things into a single more effective or coherent whole. So, merger, amalgamation and acquisition all will come under consolidation.

**Merger** is a process wherein two or more companies/entities are combined together to form either a new company or an existing company absorbing the other target companies. One is called merger by forming a new company and the other is called merger by absorption. Basically, it’s a process to consolidate multiple businesses into one business entity. [Company's Act 2013, Section 232]

**Amalgamation** is a type of merger process in which two or more companies combine their businesses into one single unit (generally one company is merged with other).

**An acquisition** is when one company purchases most or all of another company's shares to gain control of that company. So, both the acquiring company and the acquired company can separately exist. Basically the acquired company becomes subsidiary of the acquiring company.

**Question Number: 7**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: statistics and economics**

**Concept Field: Index and reports**

**Q: 7**

The term used when government gives its management control in a PSU to another PSU is called?

1. Economic disinvestment
2. Strategic disinvestment
3. Calibrated Tightening
4. Private disinvestment
5. Devaluation of currency

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The term “**Strategic Disinvestment**” means the sale of substantial portion of the Government share-holding of a central public sector enterprise (CPSE) of up to 50%, or such higher percentage (to the strategic partner) along with transfer of management control. Strategic disinvestment is a way of privatization.

“Even if government gives its management control in a PSU to another PSU (rather than a private partner), it is also considered as **strategic disinvestment**”.

**Question Number: 8**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: statistics and economics**

**Concept Field: Important terms**

**Q: 8**

Which of the following is not the foundation of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan?

1. Economy
2. Interoperability of money
3. Demography
4. Infrastructure
5. System

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

During the Covid-19 crisis, our PM gave a clarion call of “Aatma Nirbhar Bharat”, to make India self-reliant and enable the resurgence of Indian economy. The following are the five pillars on which the foundation of the “Aatma nirbhar Bharat” will be laid on:

1. **Economy** - an economy that brings Quantum Jump rather than Incremental change.

2. **Infrastructure** - an infrastructure that become the identity of modern India.

3. **System** - A system that is driven by technology which can fulfil the dreams of the 21st century

4. **Demography** - Our Vibrant Demography is our strength in the world's largest democracy

5. **Demand** - The cycle of demand and supply chain in our economy, is the strength that needs to be harnessed to its full potential.

**Question Number: 9**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: statistics and economics**

**Concept Field: Index and Reports**

**Q: 9**

In Which year Government of India introduced LPG reforms?

1. 1991
2. 2001
3. 2010
4. 2015
5. 1951

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

After facing the BoP crisis of 1991, Govt. of India introduced the LPG reforms, where it allowed private players in almost every sector of the economy; it privatized the PSUs and opened the country for foreign products and capital.

In the pre LPG era, whenever the need arose, Govt. used to borrow directly from BRI by issuing ‘Adhoc Treasury Bills’ and RBI used to print extra cash and supplied to Govt. at cheaper interest rate than the market.

**Question Number: 10**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 10**

When was Fiscal Responsibility and Budget management act 2003 enacted?

1. 2010
2. 2004
3. 1993
4. 2012
5. 2003

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

In 2003, these provisions were enshrined in the law through enactment of **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2003**. But, as a developing economy and with a huge population, government has to spend a lot on infrastructure, health and education while keeping within limits the various targets set in the FRBM Act 2003. This has resulted in major challenges for the government in managing public expenditure viz:

* Govt. has to keep the fiscal deficit within 3% of GDP
* Govt. needs to keep its debt within limits of 40% of GDP
* Govt. needs to spend a lot on various kinds of subsidies like MSP, fertilizer, fuel but it is not allowed to directly borrow from RBI

**Question Number: 11**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 11**

Choose the correct point related to poverty in India?

1. It is a human condition occur from chronic deprivation
2. It is also called capability deprivation
3. Health, Education play a crucial role in it
4. Only 1 and 2
5. Only 2 and 3
6. Only 1 and 3
7. All of these
8. None

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

**Poverty** is defined as a human condition characterized by sustained or **chronic deprivation** of the capabilities and resources necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living. Hence statement 1 is correct.

When India got independence, poverty was around 66%, while in the last such survey done in 2011-12, the poverty rate has reduced to 29.5% (Rangarajan committee), but the absolute number of poor has increased since independence.

**Poverty is capability deprivation.** Health, education and physical infrastructure are central to the capabilities of individuals, and the extent of their presence in a society determines whether the poor will remain so or exit poverty permanently. Hence Statement B and C both are correct.

There is a crucial role for services in eliminating the **capability deprivation** that is poverty. As these services cannot always be purchased in the market, income support alone cannot be sufficient to eliminate poverty. Having its fiscal constraints, Government’s income

support will not be sufficient enough to enable the people to purchase these services from the private providers resulting in **poverty trap**.

**Question Number: 12**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Money and Banking**

**Concept Field: RBI**

**Q: 12**

Read the following statement about the Challenges faced by MSME sector:

1. Absence of adequate and timely banking finance
2. Limited capital and knowledge
3. Non-availability of suitable technology

Choose the correct option?

1. 1 only
2. 2 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. All of these
5. 1 and 3 only

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

As per the recent changes, business units operating in the industrial and services sector whose annual turnover is less than Rs. 250 crores and investment in plant and machinery is less than Rs. 50 crore are classified as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

MSME sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last few decades. MSMEs contribute 30% to India’s GDP and 45% to manufacturing output and 40% to exports. There are around 6.34 crore MSMEs employing more than 11 crore workers

Following are the major challenges faced by MSMEs:

* Absence of adequate and timely banking finance
* Limited capital and knowledge
* Non-availability of suitable technology
* Low production capacity and not able to exploit economies of scale
* Follow up with various government agencies to get payment and resolve problems

**Question Number: 13**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 13**

Which of the following scheme is launched by Government for Promotion Innovation and rural Entrepreneurs?

1. SAMARTH
2. ASPIRE
3. SARAL
4. VOCAL FOR LOCAL
5. SKILL INDIA

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

ASPIRE: Government has launched A Scheme for Promoting Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurs (ASPIRE) with the objective of setting up a network of technology centers

and incubation centers to accelerate entrepreneurship and promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in rural and agriculture-based industries.

K. V. Kamath committee and U. K. Sinha committee has recommended certain measures to support MSMEs, out of which government has already implemented several measures.

**Question Number: 14**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Domestic market**

**Q: 14**

Read the statement for the consideration of Business Startup in India:

1. Working upto a period of ten years from date of Incorporation
2. Turnover should not exceed 200 crore
3. The startup work towards innovation and economic growth and development
4. Only 1 and 2
5. Only 2 and 3
6. Only 3 and 1
7. All of these
8. None of these

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

As per Ministry of Commerce and Industry (DPIIT), an entity shall be considered as a Startup:

* Up to a period of ten years from the date of its incorporation
* Turnover of the entity since its incorporation has not exceeded Rs. 100 crores in any FY
* The entity is working towards innovation, development or improvement of products or process or services, or if it is a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation and wealth creation

**Question Number: 15**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Public economics**

**Concept Field: Important Terms**

**Q: 15**

Which of the following Mission/Scheme launched by union government to support start up in the Country?

1. Atal Innovative Mission
2. Chunauti
3. Skill India
4. Only 1 and 2
5. Only 2 and 3
6. Only 1 and 3
7. All of these
8. None of these

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Atal Innovation Mission (AIM):** Govt.’s flagship initiative to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country. AIM’s objective is to develop new programmes and policies for fostering innovation in different sectors of the economy, provide platform and collaboration opportunities for different stakeholders create awareness and create an umbrella structure to oversee innovation ecosystem of the country.

**Chunauti:** Govt. of India launched Project “Chunauti” (challenge) - Next Generation Startup Challenge Contest to further boost startups and software products with special focus on Tier-II towns of India. It aims to identify around 300 startups working in identified areas and provide them seed fund of up to Rs. 25 Lakhs and other facilities.

**Question Number: 16**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Money and Banking**

**Concept Field: Foreign trade**

**Q: 16**

When a country fixes its exchange rate with another country currency then it’s called?

1. Exchange trade rate
2. Cummulative rate
3. Pegged exchange rate
4. Marginal exchange rate
5. Net exchange rate

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Priority Sector Lending (PSL): Startups have now been included under the priority sector lending rules of RBI for credit from banks

 Tax exemption: Startups can avail tax holiday for 3 consecutive financial years out of its first ten years since incorporation

With more than 70,000 startups registered, India has the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world. As per the Economic Survey 2019-20, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Delhi are the top three performers in terms of State-wise distribution of recognized startups in India.

**Question Number: 17**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Rural economy**

**Q: 17**

In which year MNREGA was launched as Mahatma Gandhi national rural Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS)?

1. 2005
2. 2006
3. 2007
4. 2018
5. 2001

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT 1956) was formed in 1956 and the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) was formed in 2013. In 2018, Union government merged above two bodies into a non-statutory regulatory body which is known as ‘National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NVCET)’. It is a Non-Statutory regulatory body formed through gazette and work under Ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship.

**Question Number: 18**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Infrastructure and development**

**Q: 18**

Which institute has topped in the survey conducted by HRD ministry for higher education in June 2020?

1. IISc
2. IIT Delhi
3. IIM Ahmedabad
4. IIT Madras
5. NIT Nagpur

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Following are the survey conducted by HRD Ministry for higher education→

1. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)done annually since 2016. In June 2020 the overall Ranking:

1) IIT-Madras 2) IISc, Bengaluru 3) IIT-Delhi.

There are also separate rankings for University category, engineering category, management category.

2. Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA),

3. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE).

**Question Number: 19**

**Question Type: MC**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic Growth**

**Q: 19**

In which year Right of children to free and compulsory education amendment act was enacted?

1. 2015
2. 2016
3. 2017
4. 2018
5. 2019

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Government enacted Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (**Amendment**)

Act, 2019 which mandate that from now onwards Regular exam will be done from class 5 and 8.

If student fails in the exam than they will be allowed to give re-test within 2 months and if they again fails then State Government may hold (detain) him in the same class for another year.

RTE Act 2009 state under Section 16 that ‘No child can be failed till class 8’.

**Question Number: 20**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Current issues**

**Q: 20**

India signed an agreement with OECD to conduct PISA test in which year?

1. 2025
2. 2022
3. 2030
4. 2021
5. 2026

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a test conducted by OECD

every 3 yearsto check 15-year-old students in reading, mathematics and science. In 2009 India got very poor score so boycotted tests in next seasons (2012, 2015, 2018). In 2019 India signed agreement with OECD to conduct it in 2021.

**Question Number: 21**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic survey**

**Q: 21**

Which organisation has released Ending learning Poverty report 2019?

1. World Bank
2. NSO
3. CRISIL
4. WHO
5. UNDC

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Ending Learning Poverty report 2019: It defines Learning poverty as being unable to read and understand a simple text by age 10. For India, it is 54.8% of children’s aged 10 suffer from ‘learning poverty’ whereas in Sweden it is barely 2%.

**Question Number: 22**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Infrastructure and Development**

**Q: 22**

Recently Annual Status of Education Report ASER Report released by NGO Pratham. The report children upto which year inn 2019 report?

1. 6 to 9
2. 6 to 12
3. 12 to 15
4. 4 to 8
5. 9 to 12

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

2019’s report focused on the students in the ‘early years (aged 4 to 8) in rural areas’. In Class1 only 16% of students can read text. Only 60% can recognize two digit numbers. However, these

figures are slightly better among private school children compared to Government school children. Even cognitive skills such as sorting images by colour and size, recognising patterns,

identifying human emotion in poster faces etc are less than satisfactory.

**Question Number: 23**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: International economics**

**Concept Field: Index and reports**

**Q: 23**

What is the rank of India in World Bank Ease of doing business report 2019?

1. 123
2. 142
3. 63
4. 119
5. 121

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The ease of doing business has increased substantially in the last five years from reforms that provided greater economic freedom. India made a substantial gains in The World Bank’s Doing Business rankings from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019. The Doing Business 2020 report has recognized India as one of the ten economies that have improved the most. Percentage of girls studying in Government schools are greater than in private school. Parents send even underage students of (4-5 years) to sit in class1 (perhaps to get them free meal).

**Question Number: 24**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: International economics**

**Concept Field: Money and Banking**

**Q: 24**

Which of the following country topped with largest number of banks globally?

1. USA
2. China
3. Japan
4. France
5. London

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The top four largest banks globally are all Chinese banks. The largest bank in the world is Industrial and Commercial Bank of China which is nearly two times as big as the 5th or 6th largest bank, which are Japanese and American banks respectively.

**Question Number: 25**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Schemes and programme**

**Q: 25**

The NISHTHA scheme launched by Union government is related to?

1. Rural labourer
2. Labour code Unification
3. Teachers training
4. Women self sufficiency
5. Girls education

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The NISHTHA scheme for Teachers training was started in 2019. It is a sub-component under Samagra Shiksha Scheme For training of teachers and headmasters. They will be sensitized & trained for gender rights, PHstudents’rights, and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.The full form of NISHTHA – National Initiative for School Heads’ and Teachers’ Holistic Advancement.

**Question Number: 26**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Index and reports**

**Q: 26**

CBSE reduced the syllabus of which class by 30% for the year 2020-21 due to covid pandemic?

1. 1 to 8
2. 6 to 8
3. 9 to 12
4. 8 to 10
5. 1 to 5

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

CBSE decreased class 9 to 12 syllabus by 30% for 2020-21 Academic year to reduce the burden of students during Corona lockdown. Some Controversy are**-** Federalism, Nationalism, Secularism and other important topics were also dropped from syllabus but CBSE clarified this is only one time step for 2020-21 only. So in future these topics may be re-added.

**Question Number: 27**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Schemes and programme**

**Q: 27**

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan is a Core Scheme which provide 100% universal retention to student for which class?

1. Class 8th
2. Class 9th
3. Class 10th
4. Class 11th
5. Class 12th

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan is a Core Scheme which is not 100% funded by Union. It is implemented by Ministry of Human Resource and Development / Education Ministry. In 2007 Union created non-lapsable fund under Public Account ‘Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK)’. It receives fund from the education cess levied on direct taxes. RMSA aims for 100% universal retention upto class 10 by 2020.

**Question Number: 28**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Schemes and programmes**

**Q: 28**

After post corona pandemic Government give PRAGYATA guidelines for digital education. It is implemented by which ministry?

1. Ministry of HRD
2. Ministry of HUA
3. Ministry of Tourism
4. Ministry of social justice and empowerment
5. Ministry of culture

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

PRAGYATA guidelines on digital education are given by HRD/Education Ministry

As due to Corona lockdown 240 million Indian children unable to go to school. The scheme help to **Synchronous** digital education- real-time (live) teaching and **Asynchronous** digital education- non-real time e.g. article, recorded TV program. PRAGYATA guidelines refers eight steps of e-learning: Plan- Review- Arrange- Guide- Yak(talk)- Assign-Track- Appreciate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Class** | **Screentime Recommendation (Synchronous/ Live classes)** |
| **Pre Primary** | not more than 30 minutes. |
| **Classes 1 to 8** | Not more than two lectures of 30-45 minutes each |
| **Classes 9 to 12** | Not more than four lectures of 30-45 minutes each on the days |

Further individual school-teachers should not be required to teach more than 2 to 3 hours of online/day.

**Question Number: 29**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Schemes and Programme**

**Q: 29**

Which of the following is not a foundation pillar of National education policy 2020?

1. Sustainable development
2. Equity
3. Affordability
4. Accountability
5. Quality

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

1) "National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) aims to bring transformational reforms in school and higher education.

2) "NEP-2020 is built on the foundational pillars of Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability" Substantiate.

3) The policy enumerate the measures in the NEP for (INSERT SUB-Sector: school education / higher education / assessment etc.)

**Question Number: 30**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Sustainable Growth**

**Q: 30**

National educational policy helps in achieving which of the following SDG goal?

1. SDG 4
2. SDG 5
3. SDG 6
4. SDG 7
5. SDG 14

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

SDG goal#4 aims for inclusive, equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. With aforementioned reforms, National Education Policy-2020 will surely help in a long way to universalize the education, reap demographic dividend and achieve SDG Goal#4.

**Question Number: 31**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Schemes and Programme**

**Q: 31**

By which year One Nation One Card scheme is to be implemented?

1. 2022
2. 2023
3. 2021
4. 2030
5. 2040

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme is to be implemented across India by 2021-March. (At present only 20 States have done it). Then migrants will be able to get NFSA’s subsidized food at any place, irrespective of whether his name entered in given State’s ratio card database or not.

**Question Number: 32**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Public economy**

**Concept Field: Report and Indexes**

**Q: 32**

Government has targeted to achieve Gross Enrolment ratio to 50% in higher education by which year?

1. 2022
2. 2025
3. 2030
4. 2035
5. 2040

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The target for Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER: higher education) was 26% (2018) and government target to achieve 50% by (2035). For this

* Government add 3.5 crore admission seats in higher education.
* Creative combinations of subjects & multi-disciplinary courses to be allowed. e.g. philosophy and architecture, Earth Science and architecture.
* At present, most Private colleges are usually affiliated to some universities. Colleges have to follow the admission process and syllabus defined by the university. In the next 15 years gradually more autonomy will be given to colleges in this area.
* Vocational education to be integrated

**Question Number: 33**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic census**

**Q: 33**

By which year government aim to achieve National mission on foundation literacy and numeracy?

1. 2025
2. 2030
3. 2035
4. 2040
5. 2045

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Government Targeted100 % Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from pre-school to secondary school education by 2030. National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy had to be ensure by 2025, all children in class 3 are able to do basic level of reading and maths.

* No rigid separation between academic streams (science vs commerce etc.)
* No rigid separation curricular and extracurricular activities
* No rigid separation between vocational and academic streams.
* Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships.

**Question Number: 34**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic survey**

**Q: 34**

Which of the following committee is setup by government to replace the education policy of 1986?

1. Ramakant das committee
2. Dr. K. kasturirangan committee
3. Dr. NV. Dayal committee
4. Ramesh verma committee
5. Shankar dayal committee

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Housing and Rural Development ministry had set up Dr. K. Kasturiranjan Committee, to replace the education policy of 1986. Based on its report, Government announced a new National Education Policy in 2020 with following salient features: Education Schooling and Curriculum changed

****

International studies have found 3-6 years crucial for mental development. So, the Government will target it through three years of Anganwadi/ pre schooling.

**Question Number: 35**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economics**

**Concept Field: Economic survey**

**Q: 35**

Read the correct statement about Higher education financial agency:

1. It is a not for profit company
2. It will provide loans to IITs, IIITs, IISCs etc.
3. It will provide loans to government school like kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalaya
4. Only 1 and 2
5. Only 2 and 3
6. Only 1 and 3
7. All 1,2 and 3
8. None of these

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is a not for Profit company with shareholding: 91% HRD ministry + 9% Canara bank. Hence statement 1 is correct.

HEFA is registered as a Non–deposit taking NBFC with RBI. It provides loans to IITs, IIITs, NITs, IISCs, AIIMS etc.to upgrade their infrastructure, lab equipments etc. It also gives loan to Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalaya. Hence statement 2 and 3 both are correct.

**RISE-2022:** Budget 2018 gave more fund to HEFA to give out as loans to those IIT/IIM/NIT etc. for Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) by 2022.

**Question Number: 36**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Sustainable Growth**

**Q: 36**

Which of the following SDG goal aimed at removing hunger and Malnutrition by 2030?

1. SDG 2
2. SDG 14
3. SDG 5
4. SDG 7
5. SDG 4

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Hunger elimination / Nutritional security is important to ensure human development. Malnutrition among women increases the vulnerability to IMR & MMR. A malnourished person cannot absorb quality education, pursue economic opportunities or have a long life expectancy. Therefore, SDG Goal #2 requires India to end all forms of hunger & malnutrition by 2030.

**Question Number: 37**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian Economy**

**Concept Field: RBI**

**Q: 37**

Which of the following is not an income sources of RBI?

A. Interest on GOVT securities

B. Interest on foreign G. securities

C. Interest on loans

D. Interest on gold bonds

E. Interest on Loans given to NBFC

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

RBI’s income sources include

* Interest on G-Sec that are not sold in Open Market Ops.
* Interest on Foreign G-Sec / Sovereign Bonds.
* Interest on Loans given to other Banks / NBFCs.
* Revaluation of foreign currency and gold in RBI reserves.
* Seigniorage: profits from printing money- because face value &gt; intrinsic value.
* Penalties imposed on errant banks

**Question Number: 38**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Indian Organisation**

**Q: 38**

Bank Board Bureau interviews and selects top officials for PSBs, LIC and other public sector

financial institutions. It is a

A. Executive body

B. Non- statutory body

C. Registered body under GOI

D. Constitutional body

E. Local body

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This non-constitutional, non-statutory body interviews &amp; selects top officials (MD, CEO,

Chairman and full-time Directors) for PSBs, LIC and other public sector financial institutions.

Actual appointment is done by Finance Ministry from department of Financial Services. BBB also helps the banks in governance reforms, raising capital for BASEL-III etc. BBB has 1 Part-Time Chairman, 3 Part-Time Members and 3 Ex-officio Members (from Govt &amp; RBI side).

**Question Number: 39**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic Development**

**Q: 39**

RBI identifies banks that ‘too big to fail’ (if they fail, it’ll severely hurt the economy)’

and labels them as (D-SIB). What is the full form of D-SIB?

A. Domestic Specialized Important Banks

B. Data Systematic Integrated Banks

C. Driven Systematic Important Banks

D. Domestic Systematic Important Banks

E. Data Secured integrated Banks

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**:

Each year in August, RBI identifies banks that ‘too big to fail’ and labels them as Domestic

Systematic Important Banks (D-SIB), &amp; orders them keep additional equity capital against their Risk Weight Assets (RWA) &amp; imposes other technical norms on them. Presently, 3 D-SIBs in India: SBI, ICICI, HDFC (Latest Entry).

**Question Number: 40**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development and current issues**

**Q: 40**

The illegal practice of trading on the stock exchange through having access to confidential

information is called?

A. Insider tracing

B. Insider trading

C. Caliberate trading

D. Illegal funding trap

E. Access gap funding

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**

Insider trading is the buying or selling of a security by someone who has access to material non

public information by the security. In India SEBI (insider trading) regulation, 1992 framed under SEBI act, 1992 intends to curb and prevent the menace of insider trading in securities.

**Question Number: 41**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic Development**

**Q: 41**

Which of the following factor is not responsible for Malnutrition in India under National Food security act?

A. Social Inequality

B. Gender Inequality

C. Income Inequality

D. Psychological issues

E. Economic Inequality

**Answer: A**

**Solution:**

With National Food security act, India achieved ‘food security’ but not nutritional security, because **malnutrition is caused by-**

1. **Income Inequality:** Poor people unable to buy milk / veggies / almonds. Since 21% of Indian population is Below Poverty Line (2011), this is bound to happen.

2. **Gender Inequality:** Women eating last and least is greater than 1/3rd of Indian women have low Body Mass Index (BMI).

3. **Social Inequality:** SC/ST etc deprived of economic opportunities and unable to buy good food.

4. **Water-sanitation-disease** e.g. open defecation which will create worms in intestine, enteropathy.

5. **Psychological issues** e.g. Anorexia nervosa: person fears gaining weight so avoids eating. Social media/instagram: insecurity about weight gain & body image.

6. **Dietary habits**: Vegetarians suffer from protein deficiency, according to Western scientists.

**Question Number: 42**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development and current issues**

**Q: 42**

Which organization planned to launch data lake project to augment analytical capability?

1. SEBI
2. NSE
3. BSE
4. NABARD
5. RBI

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

SEBI is planning to set up a data lake project for improving survelliance to monitor and analyze social media posts to keep a tab on possible market manipulations. A data lake is a centralized repository that allows anyone to store all structured and unstructured data at any scale.

**Question Number: 43**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 43**

Which of the following is a channel introduced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to enable FPIs to invest in debt markets in India?

1. Viable retention route
2. Voluntary retention route
3. Participatory equity investor route
4. Voluntary liquidity trap route
5. Mercentile transaction route

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Under VRR route, investment are free of the regulatory norms applicable to FPI investments in debt market, provide FPIs voluntarily commit to retain a required minimum percentage if their investments in India for a period. The minimum retention period is 3 years, or as decided by RBI for each allotment by tap or auction.

**Question Number: 44**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development and current issues**

**Q: 44**

Recently how much percent RBI increases short term investment limit for FPIS in government corporate bond?

1. 30%
2. 40%
3. 10%
4. 20%
5. 12%

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Under current norms, short term investment by a FPI should not exceed 20% of total investment of that FPI in either central government securities or state development loans. The same norms are applicable on investments in corporate bonds. The short term investment limit has now been increased from 20% to 30% in both cases. RBI has also made relaxation in the voluntary retention route for FPI investment in debt.

**Question Number: 45**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: RBI**

**Q: 45**

Recently RBI releases national strategy for financial inclusion (NSFI) for a period of?

1. 2019-2023
2. 2018-2024
3. 2020- 2025
4. 2019- 2024
5. 2025-2030

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

NSFI aims to provide access to formal financial services in an affordable manner, broadening and deepening financial inclusion and promoting financial literacy and consumer protection. The financial stability development council has finalized it. The key recommendation provide banking access to every village with in a 5 km radius / hamlet of 500 households in hilly areas by March 2020.

**Question Number: 46**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 46**

Who designed Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework which is used to watch and take control over bank with weak financial metrics?

1. Bimal jalan
2. Urijit patel
3. Y.V reddy
4. Arvind Subramanian
5. S.R Chandran

**Answer:** A

**Solution:**

RBI Governor Bimal Jalan designed it. Urjit Patel toughened PCA norms further. In 2018 NABARD announced separate ‘Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) Framework’ framework for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). In PCA framework, all Commercial Banks are monitored for Asset Quality (NPA), Capital Sufficiency (BASEL-III), Profitability (Return on Assets: RoA)- and are classified into Risk threshold #1, #2, #3 higher the number, higher the risk.

**Question Number: 47**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 47**

Which chief economic advisor proposed to call a bad bank as “Public Sector Asset Rehabilitation Agency” (PARA)?

1. Satyendra kishor
2. S. Ramakrishnan
3. Arvind Subramanian
4. Raghuram rajan
5. Arvind Mayaram

**Answer:** C

**Solution:**

Former Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) Arvind Subramanian’s Economic Survey 2016-17 had proposed a bad bank named “Public Sector Asset Rehabilitation Agency” (PARA).PARA will buy bad loans from PSBs, try to salvage the maximum value from loan restructuring / liquidation-auction and absorb the losses. Arvind Subramanian also suggested RBI to give additional dividend to Govt. to start this bad bank & finance its losses.

**Question Number: 48**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic Survey**

**Q: 48**

A high-level task force on Public Credit Registry (PCR) has been constituted by Reserve Bank of India, Who was the head of this committee?

1. Y.V Reddy
2. Viral Acharya
3. Urjit Patel
4. Y. M. Deosthalee
5. N. Nariman

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

RBI’s Yeshwant m. deosthalee Committee (2017-18) recommended setting up a Digital Public Credit Registry (PCR) with following features:

* PCR will be setup under RBI, using data from SEBI, Corporate Affairs Ministry, GST authorities, IBBI, Banks, NBFCs etc.
* PCR will help lenders to get complete 360-degree profile of borrower on real time basis.
* PCR will help RBI in early detection of systematic stress, checking the efficacy of monetary policy & other big data analytics.

**Question Number: 49**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: International Organisation**

**Q: 49**

Which of the following social media platform going to launch ‘Libra’ as a blockchain based crypto currency in 2020?

1. Google
2. Youtube
3. Facebook
4. Microsoft
5. Twitter

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

‘Libra’ is a blockchain based crypto currency to be launched in 2020 by Facebook's subsidiary company 'Calibra', using programming language 'Move'. Visa, Uber, Paypal, PayU etc. also invested in project. But later some of these copartners left Unlike Bitcoin, You can buy Libra with Fiat Money and can stored it in Calibra wallet.

**Question Number: 50**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Economic Survey**

**Concept Field: Economic Growth**

**Q: 50**

Who was the Chairman of the Committee which was responsible for Deepening Digital Payments appointed by the RBI?

1. Rattan wattal
2. Nandan nilekani
3. NR Narayan murthy
4. H.R khan
5. K. Kasturiranjan

**Answer:** B

**Solution:**

The removal of transaction fee on digital payments was recommended by a high-level committee constituted by the [RBI](https://www.financialexpress.com/tag/rbi/) for deepening of digital payment. The five-member committee chaired by Nandan Nilekani was set up to study the level digitization of payments in the country, identify problems in the payments ecosystem and recommend ways to resolve them.

**Question Number: 51**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Monetary Policy**

**Q: 51**

The fees that a merchant must pay to his (acquirer) bank for every credit / debit card transaction is called?

1. Merchant discount rate
2. Viability gap fund
3. Merchant transaction rate
4. Discount transaction levy
5. Merchandise capital levy

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

(MDR) is the fees that a merchant must pay to his (acquirer) bank for every credit / debit card transaction. MDR fees is shared among 3 parties-

* Customer’s card issuing bank
* Merchant’s acquiring bank
* Payment gateway provider

MDR hurts merchants’ profit margin, discourages them from adopting Point of Sale (PoS) terminals (card swiping machine) which is an obstacle to digital economy.

**Question Number: 52**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Department and Ministries**

**Q: 52**

Which of the following ministry got India’s 1st indigenously developed ‘One Nation One Card Model’ with the help of NPCI, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), CDAC and some banks?

1. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
2. Ministry of Rural & Urban Affairs
3. Ministry of human & development
4. Ministry of Finance
5. Ministry of Environment

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) got India’s 1st indigenously developed ‘One Nation One Card Model’ with the help of NPCI, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), CDAC and some banks. It has 3 components:

* NCMC Card: To be issued by banks. Nature can be Debit/Credit/Prepaid. Can be used for metro, bus, suburban railways, toll, parking, smart city payments and retail shopping.
* SWEEKAR: Automatic Fare Collection System.
* SWAGAT: Swachalit / Automated Gate

**Question Number: 53**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: International economics**

**Concept Field: International Organisation**

**Q: 53**

Which international institution released global economic prospect report?

1. Asian development bank
2. World bank
3. World trade organization
4. IMF
5. UNDP

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Global growth is set to arise by 2.5% this yr. a small uptick from 2.4% in 2019,as trade and investment gradually recover .emerging market and developing economies will see growth accelerate to 4.1% from 3.5% last year .they face following challenges

* **Rising debt-** It climbed to about 170% of GDP in 2018 to 115% in 2010.
* **Productivity slowdown** – average output per worker in emerging and developing economies is less than one fifth that of a worker in an advanced economy

**Question Number: 54**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Government schemes**

**Q: 54**

Government has approved viability gap funding VGF of 60% of estimated cost for project to build how many km north east gas grid project?

1. 1656 km
2. 2345km
3. 3211km
4. 2352km
5. 4435km

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Cabinet committee on economic affairs approved the VGF of 60% of estimated cost for project to build 1656 km north east gas grid project. VGF provide financial support to form of grants, one time or deferred, to infrastructure projects undertaken through PPPs with a view to make them commercially viable. NEGG project is being implemented by Indra Dhanush gas grid limited, a joint venture company of five CPSEs, (GAIL, IOCL, ONGC, DIL and NRL). It will cover 8 states of north eastern region.

**Question Number: 55**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Government schemes**

**Q: 55**

Which financial institution get approval of converting to a small finance bank?

1. Reliance India cooperative bank
2. Punjab and Maharashtra cooperative bank
3. Tata financial service cooperative bank
4. Shivalik mercentile cooperative bank
5. Paytm Payment Bank

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This is 1st license issue by RBI to an urban cooperative bank to convert into small finance bank under scheme of voluntary transition of urban cooperative bank into an SFB. Under this scheme UCB with a good track record shall be eligible to voluntarily transit into an SFB. UCB with a minimum net worth of Rs 500 million and maintaining capital to risk (weighted) assets ratio of 9% and above are eligible to apply for voluntary transition to SFB.

**Question Number: 56**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Indian Organisation**

**Q: 56**

NSE academy limited (NAL) a wholly owned subsidiary of which organization launched NSE knowledge hub?

1. National stock exchange
2. Bombay stock exchange
3. Multi commodity stock exchange
4. Reserve bank of India
5. NABARD

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

NSE academy limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of national stock exchange of India ltd launched NSE knowledge hub. It is an artificial intelligence powered learning ecosystem that will assist the banking, financial services and insurance sectors. It will enhance the skills and help academic institutions in preparing future ready talent for the financial service industry.

**Question Number: 57**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Institutions and Organisation**

**Q: 57**

For which institutions recently RBI revises supervisory action framework (SAF)?

1. Urban cooperative banks
2. Reasonal rural banks
3. Cooperative banks
4. Rural financial institutions
5. Urban commercial banks

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

It seeks to expedite the resolution of urban cooperative banks in financial distress. The revised SAF envisages initiation of corrective action plan by the UCB and /or supervisory action by reserve bank on breach of specific thresholds (triggers) in respect of the specified financial parameters. A UCB may be placed under SAF when

* Its net NPA exceeds 6% of its net advances
* Its CRAR falls below 9%
* When it incurs losses for two consecutive financial years or has accumulated losses on its balance sheet.

**Question Number: 58**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Government schemes**

**Q: 58**

IRDAI has mandate all general and health insurance companies to offer a state health product (SHIP) with which policy?

1. Arogya sanjeevani policy
2. Unani sanjeevani policy
3. Pm Jan Jeevan policy
4. Aarogya se siddhi policy
5. Suraksha se siddhi policy

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IRDAI has mandate all general and health insurance companies to offer a standard health insurance product named Arogya Sanjeevani. The health market has number of individual health insurance product at moment. It may be challenging to the customer to choose an appropriate product as each if products has unique features.

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**Question Number: 59**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic Growth**

**Q: 59**

For which sector (PMI) purchasing’s manager index released in business activity?

1. Manufacturing and export sectors
2. Manufacturing and services sectors
3. Goods and services sectors
4. Export and import sectors
5. Cotton and Service sector

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

It is an indicator of business activity for both manufacturing and services sectors. The purpose of PMI is to provide information about current business condition to company decision makers, analysts and purchasing managers. A figure about 50 denotes expansion in business activity, anything below 50 denotes contraction.

**Question Number: 60**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Economic development**

**Q: 60**

The first successful scheme to have closed under RBI PFRSA and the largest in terms of size outside national company law tribunal framework. What is the full form of PFRSA?

1. Promote framework for resolution of stressed assets
2. Program framework for resolution of secured assets
3. Prudential framework for reconstruction of stressed assets
4. Prudential framework for resolution of stressed assets
5. Prudential framework for redressal of stressed assets

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Rattan India power ltd has closed a one Time settlement transaction for debt resolution with its consortium of 12 lenders led by power finance corporation ltd & SBI. This make him the first scheme to have been closed under RBI (PFRSA). PFRSA provides for early resolution of stressed assets in a transparent and time bound manner by

* Complete discretion to lenders with regard to design and implementation of resolution plan.
* Disincentives for delay in implementation of resolution plan or initiation of insolvency proceedings.
* Making mandatory the signing of an inter creditor Agreement providing for majority decision making by all lenders.

**Question Number: 61**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Microeconomics**

**Concept Field: Economic instrument**

**Q: 61**

Which organization and Food and agriculture organization (FAO) has jointly released ‘The state of world’s forests (SOFO) 2020?

1. UNEP
2. UNDP
3. UNSC
4. UNFC
5. WTO

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has jointly released a report titled The State of the World’s Forests (SOFO) 2020. It examines the contributions of forests, and of the people who use and manage them, to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

**Question Number: 62**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: International economics**

**Concept Field: International Organisation**

**Q: 62**

India has asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work on an agreement that would enable countries to use the flexibilities under TRIPs?

1. G 20
2. G 7
3. SAARC
4. ASEAN
5. OPEC

**Answer:** A

**Solution:**

India has asked the G20 members to work on an agreement that would enable countries to use the flexibilities under TRIPs. India called for an agreement to enable the use of TRIPS (Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights) flexibilities to ensure access to essential medicines, treatments and vaccines at affordable prices.

**Question Number: 63**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Department and Ministry**

**Q: 63**

In a major initiative which ministry has launched CHAMPIONS portal (A Technology driven Control Room-Cum-Management Information System)?

1. Ministry of Defence
2. Ministry of civil aviation
3. Ministry of MSME
4. Ministry of water resources
5. Ministry of Education

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

CHAMPION portal was launched by the Union Ministry of MSME. It is a Technology driven Control Room-Cum-Management Information System. CHAMPIONS stands for Creation and Harmonious Application of Modern Processes for Increasing the Output and National Strength. It utilizes modern ICT tools such as telephone, internet and video conference, and aims to assist Indian MSMEs to march into big league as National and Global CHAMPIONS.

**Question Number: 64**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+1, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: International economics**

**Concept Field: International organisation**

**Q: 64**

What is the rank of India in Global hunger index 2019?

1. 95
2. 96
3. 99
4. 105
5. 102

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Global Hunger Index report is presented annually by Concern with Worldwide (Ireland) and Welthungerhilfe (Germany). Previously this report was prepared by IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute). To compute the GHI, they measure four indicators:

1. **Undernourishment:** Population whose caloric intake is insufficient

2. **Child wasting:** low weight for height.

3. **Child stunting:** low height for age. caused by (chronic) long-term insufficient nutrients

4. **Child mortality** (0-5 age)

GHI Index 2019 was released in October. India’s rank was 102 out of 117 nation. India’s GHI score was 30.3 (lower the score = hunger is declining). The Theme of 2019 was Forced Migration & Hunger Challenge Of Hunger & Climate Change.

**Question Number: 65**

**Question Type: MCQ**

**Question Difficulty Level: Medium**

**Marking: (+2, -0.5)**

**Expected time to solve: 60 seconds**

**Topic: Economics & Social Issues**

**Sub- Concept: Indian economy**

**Concept Field: Schemes and Programme**

**Q: 65**

Which of the following Ministry is responsible for the implementation of ‘National Nutrition Mission’?

1. Ministry of Human resource development
2. Ministry of ganga rejuvenation
3. Ministry of Ayush
4. Ministry of Women and child development
5. Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

National Nutrition Mission was launched in 2018 under this POSHAN Prime Minister’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition Abhiyan was launched. Its Motto is (Sahi Poshan, Desh Roshan). The scheme was headed byMinistry of Women and Child Development. It is a core scheme (Not 100% funded by Union) in the ratio 60:40 and 90:10. Union will arrange its side of money- half from budget and half from World Bank (IBRD) and other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).