

# NEXT IAS

## PTS (GS): CSE 2026 PTS (जी.एस.): सिविल सेवा परीक्षा 2026

### GENERAL STUDIES

Paper-I | Sectional Test-6  
Economic, Social Development and  
Current Affairs (June 2025)

### सामान्य अध्ययन

पेपर-I | सेक्शनल टेस्ट-6  
आर्थिक, सामाजिक विकास तथा  
समसामयिक घटनाक्रम (जून 2025)

Test Code: 02061425

DATE : 14/09/2025

Test Booklet Series

# B

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

**Time Allowed: Two Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 200**

Before attempting paper please read the instructions given on page no. 2 or 3 carefully and follow them.

**समय : दो घण्टे**

**पूर्णांक : 200**

कृपया प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने से पहले पृष्ठ संख्या 2 अथवा 3 पर दिए गए अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा उनका अनुसरण करें।

**DELHI CENTRE:**  
**Vivekananda House**  
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Plot No. 6 & 7, 3rd Floor,  
Sree Gopal Nagar,  
Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur-302015  
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## अ नु दे श

1. परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्नांश आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. कृपया ध्यान रखें कि OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में उचित स्थान पर रोल नम्बर और परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A या B को ध्यान से एवं बिना किसी चूक या विसंगति के भरने और कूटबद्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी उम्मीदवार की है। किसी भी प्रकार की चूक/विसंगति की स्थिति में उत्तर-पत्रक निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।
3. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर साथ में दिए गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर और कुछ न लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिए गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिए गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें, जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं, तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिए केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिए गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिए गए निर्देश देखें।
6. सभी प्रश्नांशों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिए पत्रक, परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अन्त में संलग्न हैं।
10. गलत उत्तरों के लिए दण्ड:

सभी प्रश्नों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए गलत उत्तरों के लिए दण्ड दिया जाएगा।

- (i) प्रत्येक के लिए चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक के लिए दिए गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिए हेतु नियत किए गए अंकों का एक-तिहाई दण्ड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।
  - (ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे गलत उत्तर माना जाएगा, यद्यपि दिए गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही होता है, फिर भी उस के लिए उपर्युक्तानुसार ही उसी तरह का दण्ड दिया जाएगा।
  - (iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई हल नहीं किया जाता है अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस के लिए कोई दण्ड नहीं दिया जाएगा।
11. प्रश्नों से संबंधित चुनौती/आपत्ति: यदि छात्रों को लगता है कि या तो प्रश्न/उत्तरों को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है या स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है, तो वे [pts@nextias.com](mailto:pts@nextias.com) पर ई-मेल कर सकते हैं।

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**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

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## **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A or B carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet 



 in the box provided alongside.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (Questions). Each item is printed in **Hindi** and **English** only. Each item comprises four responses (Answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate answer sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

**THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE.**

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
  - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
  - (iii) If question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.
11. **CHALLENGE THE QUESTION:** If students feel that either the question(s)/answer(s) needs to be modified or require clarification, they can email at **pts@nextias.com**

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- निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी मदें भारत के सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (GNP) में शामिल की जाएंगी, लेकिन भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) में नहीं?
  - विदेश में कार्यरत भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा प्रेषित की गई धनराशि (Remittances)
  - भारत में सरकारी सेवाओं में कार्यरत भारतीय निवासियों को दिया गया वेतन
  - भारत घूमने आए विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा किया गया व्यय
  - भारत में भारतीय कंपनियों द्वारा नियोजित, विदेशी नागरिकों को दिया जाने वाला वेतन

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1
- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 1 और 3
- केवल 1 और 4

- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित स्थितियों पर विचार कीजिए:

**स्थिति I:** अर्थव्यवस्था तरलता की कमी और धीमी वृद्धि का सामना कर रही है।

**स्थिति II:** विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो अंतर्वाह में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है।

उपर्युक्त के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- स्थिति I में, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों की खुले बाजार में बिक्री किए जाने की संभावना है।
- स्थिति II में, RBI द्वारा रुपये का विक्रय और डॉलर क्रय किए जाने की संभावना है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- 1, 2 दोनों
- न तो 1, न ही 2

- भारत का राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (Multidimensional Poverty Index - MPI) व्यापक रूप से वैश्विक MPI पद्धति का अनुसरण करता है, लेकिन इसमें दो ऐसे अतिरिक्त संकेतक शामिल हैं, जो वैश्विक MPI में नहीं होते।

निम्नलिखित में से वे कौन-से संकेतक हैं?

- मातृ स्वास्थ्य और पेयजल
- पेयजल और स्वच्छता
- बैंक खाता और मातृ स्वास्थ्य
- स्वच्छता और पोषण स्थिति

- निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**अभिकथन (A):** बेसल III ढाँचे के अंतर्गत, तरलता कवरेज अनुपात (LCR) का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि बैंक तनावपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में भी अपने अल्पकालिक दायित्वों को पूरा करने में सक्षम हों।

**कारण (R):** LCR के लिए बैंकों को अप्रत्याशित ऋण चूक (Unexpected loan defaults) के विरुद्ध पर्याप्त पूँजीगत बफ़र बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता होती है।

- A और R दोनों सही हैं, और R, A की सही व्याख्या है।
- A और R दोनों सही हैं, किंतु R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- A सही है, किंतु R गलत है।
- A गलत है, किंतु R सही है।

- यदि किसी अर्थव्यवस्था का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) बढ़ रहा हो, लेकिन उसके साथ रोजगार सृजन में वृद्धि न हो, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सबसे संभावित स्पष्टीकरण हो सकता है?

- वृद्धि, कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों में केंद्रित है।
- अर्थव्यवस्था में श्रम बल भागीदारी दर तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही है।
- वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से पूँजी-प्रधान क्षेत्रों द्वारा संचालित हो रही है।
- अर्थव्यवस्था जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का अनुभव कर रही है।

- किसी व्यक्ति को ₹4,000 का ऋण चुकाना है। यदि वह निम्नलिखित भुगतान के रूपों में से कोई प्रस्तुत करता है, तो इनमें से कौन-सा भुगतान विधिक रूप से अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है?

- ₹10 मूल्यवर्ग के 400 बैंक नोट
- ₹10 मूल्यवर्ग के 400 सिक्के
- ₹4,000 का एक बैंक चेक

- Which of the following items will be included in the Gross National Product (GNP) of India but not in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India?
  - Remittances sent by Indian citizens working abroad.
  - Salaries paid to Indian residents employed in government services within India.
  - Expenditure by foreign tourists visiting India.
  - Salaries paid to foreign nationals employed by Indian companies within India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only

- In the context of Indian economy, consider the following situations:

*Situation I:*

Economy is facing a liquidity crunch and slowing growth.

*Situation II:*

There is a sharp increase in foreign portfolio inflows.

Based on the above, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- In situation I, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is likely to conduct Open Market Sale of government securities.
- In situation II, RBI is likely to sell rupees and buy dollars.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

- India's national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) broadly follows the global MPI methodology, but includes two additional indicators not present in the global MPI.

Which of the following are those indicators?

- Maternal health and drinking water
- Drinking water and sanitation
- Bank account and maternal health
- Sanitation and nutritional status

- Consider the following statements:

*Assertion (A):* Under the Basel III framework, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) aims to ensure that banks are able to meet their short-term obligations even under stressed conditions.

*Reason (R):* LCR requires banks to maintain sufficient capital buffers against unexpected loan defaults.

- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is correct, but R is not correct.
- A is not correct, but R is correct.

- If the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of an economy is rising without a corresponding increase in employment generation, which one of the following could be the most plausible explanation?

- The growth is concentrated in agriculture and allied activities
- The labour force participation rate in the economy is rising sharply
- The growth is driven primarily by capital-intensive sectors
- The economy is experiencing a demographic dividend

- A person is required to settle a debt of ₹4,000. Which of the following forms of payment, if offered, cannot be legally refused in India?

- 400 banknotes of ₹10 denomination
- 400 coins of ₹10 denomination
- A bank cheque of ₹ 4,000

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3 सभी

7. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अंतर्गत मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्यीकरण ढाँचे के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

RBI को उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) मुद्रास्फीति को (+/-) 2% की सहनशीलता सीमा (Tolerance band) के साथ 4% पर बनाए रखने का अधिदेश दिया गया है।

**कथन-II:**

RBI अधिनियम, 1934 के अंतर्गत, मौद्रिक नीति समिति (MPC) प्रत्येक पाँच वर्ष में एक बार मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य निर्धारित करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

- (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
- (d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

8. भारत में परिवार उपभोग व्यय सर्वेक्षण (Household Consumption Expenditure Survey) का संचालन निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एजेंसी करती है?

- (a) राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (NSO)
- (b) भारत के महापंजीयक (RGI)
- (c) श्रम ब्यूरो
- (d) वित्त मंत्रालय

9. RBI की तरलता समायोजन सुविधा (LAF) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक LAF कॉरिडोर की ऊपरी सीमा के रूप में कार्य करता है?

- (a) रेपो दर
- (b) रिवर्स रेपो दर

- (c) सीमांत स्थायी सुविधा (MSF) दर
- (d) स्थायी जमा सुविधा (SDF) दर

10. जब सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य में निवेश करने के बजाय, अतिरिक्त धनराशि का उपयोग नई हाइवे बनाने में करती है, तो इस निर्णय की अवसर लागत (Opportunity cost) है:

- (a) हाइवे निर्माण में उपयोग होने वाली निर्माण सामग्री की लागत
- (b) उसी धनराशि से प्राप्त होने वाले स्वास्थ्य सुधार
- (c) हाइवे परियोजना द्वारा उत्पन्न रोजगार
- (d) सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं से एकत्रित कर राजस्व

11. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) के तुलन-पत्र के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित मदों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. प्रचलन/चक्रण (Circulation) में करेंसी नोट
2. निर्गत (Issue) किए गए नोटों के समर्थन (Backing) के रूप में RBI के पास रखा गया भौतिक सोना
3. RBI के पास भारत सरकार का खाता शेष (Account balances)
4. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निपटान बैंक (BIS) के पास RBI की जमा राशि

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की देयताएँ हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) केवल तीन
- (d) सभी चार

12. भारत के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक “बेरोजगारी दर” का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- (a) कुल जनसंख्या में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत।
- (b) 18 वर्ष से अधिक आयु की जनसंख्या में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत।
- (c) श्रम बल में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत।
- (d) बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का नियोजित व्यक्तियों से अनुपात।



Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

7. Consider the following statements with reference to the inflation targeting framework under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:

*Statement I:*

The Reserve Bank of India is mandated to maintain Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 4 percent with a tolerance band of (+/-) 2 percent.

*Statement II:*

Under the RBI Act, 1934, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) determines the inflation target once every five years.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct but Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

8. Which one of the following agencies conducts the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey in India?

- (a) National Statistical Office (NSO)
- (b) Registrar General of India (RGI)
- (c) Labour Bureau
- (d) Ministry of Finance

9. In the context of the Reserve Bank of India's Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), which of the following serves as the upper ceiling of the LAF corridor?

- (a) Repo rate
- (b) Reverse repo rate

- (c) Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate
- (d) Standing Deposit Facility Rate

10. A government allocates additional funds to build a new highway instead of investing the same amount in primary healthcare. The opportunity cost of this decision is:

- (a) The cost of construction materials used in building the highway
- (b) The healthcare improvements that could have been achieved with the same funds
- (c) The employment generated by the highway project
- (d) The tax revenue collected from road users

11. Consider the following items in the context of the balance sheet of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI):

- 1. Currency notes in circulation
- 2. Physical gold held with RBI as backing for the notes issued
- 3. Government of India's account balances with the RBI
- 4. RBI's deposits with the Bank for International Settlements.

How many of the above constitute liabilities of the Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

12. In the context of India, which of the following best describes the "unemployment rate"?

- (a) Percentage of unemployed persons in the total population.
- (b) Percentage unemployed persons in the population above 18 years of age.
- (c) Percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force
- (d) Ratio of unemployed persons to the employed persons

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कारक किसी “सामान्य” (Normal) वस्तु के माँग वक्र को दाईं ओर स्थानांतरित कर सकते हैं?

1. उपभोक्ताओं की आय में वृद्धि
2. किसी स्थानापन्न वस्तु की कीमत में वृद्धि
3. किसी पूरक वस्तु की कीमत में वृद्धि

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

14. अर्थशास्त्र के संदर्भ में, लॉरेंज वक्र का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित में से किसे दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है?

- (a) कर दरों और कर राजस्व के बीच संबंध
- (b) जनसंख्या के बीच आय या धन का वितरण
- (c) मुद्रा आपूर्ति और मुद्रास्फीति के बीच संबंध
- (d) बेरोजगारी और मुद्रास्फीति के बीच संतुलन

15. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थता संगठन (International Organisation for Mediation – IOMed) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की माध्यस्थम् (Arbitration) और मध्यस्थता (Mediation) शाखा के रूप में कार्य करता है।
2. इसका मुख्यालय हांगकांग में स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

16. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	रामसर स्थल	राज्य
1.	खीचन आर्द्रभूमि	राजस्थान
2.	मेनार आर्द्रभूमि परिसर	बिहार
3.	नागी पक्षी अभयारण्य	नागालैंड

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल एक युग्म
- (b) केवल दो युग्म

- (c) सभी तीन युग्म
- (d) कोई युग्म नहीं

17. ‘ऊर्जा संक्रमण सूचकांक’ (ETI) विभिन्न देशों का मापन उनकी ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के निष्पादन और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा में संक्रमण के लिए उनकी तत्परता के आधार पर करता है। यह सूचकांक निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा जारी किया जाता है?

- (a) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IEA)
- (b) विश्व आर्थिक मंच (WEF)
- (c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IRENA)
- (d) संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (UNEP)

18. संयुक्त राष्ट्र आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक परिषद् (ECOSOC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 6 प्रमुख अंगों में से एक है।
2. इसके सदस्य संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा द्वारा चुने जाते हैं।
3. भारत को वर्ष 2026-2028 की अवधि के लिए ECOSOC का सदस्य चुना गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

19. निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारत
2. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
3. यूनाइटेड किंगडम
4. स्पेन
5. फ्रांस

उपर्युक्त में से कितने देश G20 और G7, दोनों समूहों के सदस्य हैं?

- (a) केवल दो
- (b) केवल तीन
- (c) केवल चार
- (d) सभी पाँच



13. Which of the following factors are likely to shift the demand curve for a “normal” good rightward?

1. Increase in the income of consumers
2. Increase in the price of a substitute good
3. Increase in the price of a complementary good

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

14. In the context of economics, the Lorenz Curve is used to represent which one of the following?

- (a) Relationship between tax rates and tax revenue
- (b) Distribution of income or wealth among a population
- (c) Relationship between money supply and inflation
- (d) Trade-off between unemployment and inflation

15. With reference to the International Organisation for Mediation (IOMed), consider the following statements:

1. It functions as the arbitration and mediation wing of the International Court of Justice.
2. Its headquarters is located in Hong Kong.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

16. Consider the following pairs:

	<i>Ramsar Site</i>	<i>State</i>
1.	Khichan wetland	Rajasthan
2.	Menar wetland complex	Bihar
3.	Nagi Bird Sanctuary	Nagaland

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs

- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

17. The Energy Transition Index (ETI), which benchmarks countries on the performance of their energy systems and their readiness for transition to clean energy, is released by which one of the following?

- (a) International Energy Agency (IEA)
- (b) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- (c) International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- (d) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

18. With reference to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), consider the following statements:

1. It is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations.
2. Its members are elected by the United Nations General Assembly.
3. India has been elected as a member of ECOSOC for the term 2026–2028.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

19. Consider the following countries:

1. India
2. United States of America
3. United Kingdom
4. Spain
5. France

How many of the above are members of both G20 and G7 groupings?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

20. हाल ही में खोजी गई एक नई पुष्पीय पादप प्रजाति 'बेगोनिया न्यीशीओरम' (Begonia Nyishiorum) का नाम, भारत के निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से किसकी सबसे बड़ी जनजाति के नाम पर रखा गया है?

- मणिपुर
- नागालैंड
- अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- असम

21. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनियाँ हैं?

1. भारतीय प्रतिभूति मुद्रण एवं मुद्रा-निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड (SPMCIL)
2. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक (NHB)
3. राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD)
4. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नोट मुद्रण प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (BRBNMPL)
5. भारतीय वित्तीय प्रौद्योगिकी एवं संबद्ध सेवाएँ (IFTAS)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1, 2 और 3
- केवल 2, 4 और 5
- केवल 1, 3 और 5
- केवल 4 और 5

22. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक, 'मानव विकास सूचकांक' (HDI) का घटक नहीं है?

- जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा
- स्कूली शिक्षा के अपेक्षित वर्ष
- प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय आय (GNI)
- बाल मृत्यु दर

23. भारत में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं से वंचित आबादी तक बैंकिंग पहुँच प्रदान करना।
2. कुछ ही हाथों में आर्थिक शक्ति के संकेंद्रण पर अंकुश लगाना।
3. बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPA) में वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करना।
4. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों की लाभप्रदता में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करना।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने भारत में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य थे?

- केवल एक
- केवल दो
- केवल तीन
- सभी चार

24. कभी-कभी समाचारों में दिखाई देने वाले पद 'अतिरिक्त टियर-1' (AT1) बॉण्ड का, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- (a) बुनियादी ढाँचा परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा निर्गत दीर्घकालिक बॉण्ड।
- (b) बैंकों द्वारा अपनी मूल पूँजी (Core capital) बनाने के लिए निर्गत किए गए सतत् ऋण उपकरण।
- (c) राजकोषीय घाटे के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए निर्गत की गई 30 वर्ष से अधिक की परिपक्वता अवधि वाली सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ।
- (d) बेसल III मानकों के तहत अपनी अल्पकालिक तरलता आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा निर्गत किए गए शून्य-कूपन बॉण्ड।

25. भारत में मौद्रिक नीति समिति (MPC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. MPC का गठन केंद्र सरकार द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के प्रावधानों के तहत किया गया है।
2. MPC को एक वित्त वर्ष में न्यूनतम 4 बार बैठकें करनी होती हैं।
3. MPC के प्रत्येक सदस्य के पास एक मत होता है, और मत-समानता की स्थिति में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर निर्णायक मत डालता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 2 और 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- 1, 2 और 3

20. Begonia nyishiorum, a new flowering plant species discovered recently, has been named after the largest tribe of which one of the following States of India?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Assam

21. Which of the following are fully owned subsidiaries of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- 1. Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL)
- 2. National Housing Bank (NHB)
- 3. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- 4. Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL)
- 5. Indian Financial Technology and Allied Services (IFTAS)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (d) 4 and 5 only

22. Which of the following is **not** a component of the Human Development Index (HDI)?

- (a) Life expectancy at birth
- (b) Expected years of schooling
- (c) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
- (d) Child mortality rate

23. In the context of nationalisation of banks in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Providing banking access to the unbanked population in rural areas
- 2. Curbing the concentration of economic power in a few hands.
- 3. Controlling the rise of Non-Performing Asset (NPA) in the banking sector
- 4. Ensuring increased profitability for public sector banks.

How many of the above were primary objectives of the nationalisation of banks in India?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

24. Which of the following best describes the term Additional Tier-1 (AT1) bonds, sometimes seen in the news?

- (a) Long-term bonds issued by public sector banks to finance infrastructure projects.
- (b) Perpetual debt instruments issued by banks to build their core capital.
- (c) Government securities with maturity exceeding 30 years issued to meet fiscal deficit targets.
- (d) Zero-coupon bonds issued by commercial banks to meet their short-term liquidity requirements under Basel III norms.

25. With reference to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The MPC is constituted by the Central Government under the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- 2. The MPC is required to meet at least four times in a financial year.
- 3. Each member of the MPC has one vote, and the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has a casting vote in the event of a tie.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

26. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प “कार्ड टोकनाइजेशन” शब्द का सही वर्णन करता है, जो कभी-कभी समाचारों में देखा जाता है?

- प्रमाणीकरण के लिए डेबिट या क्रेडिट कार्ड को आधार संख्या से जोड़ना।
- लेन-देन की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने हेतु वास्तविक कार्ड विवरण को एक अद्वितीय वैकल्पिक कोड या टोकन से प्रतिस्थापित करना।
- निपटान (Settlement) उद्देश्यों के लिए सभी कार्ड लेन-देन को NPCI सर्वर पर संगृहित करना।
- कार्डधारक को ऑनलाइन खरीदारी के लिए एक आभासी क्रेडिट सीमा का उपयोग करने की अनुमति देना।

27. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक पूर्ण प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बाजार की विशेषता/विशेषताएँ है/हैं?

- बाजार में क्रेताओं और विक्रेताओं की संख्या बहुत अधिक होती है।
- प्रत्येक फ़र्म विषम उत्पादों (Heterogeneous Products) का उत्पादन और विक्रय करती है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- 1 और 2 दोनों
- न तो 1, न ही 2

28. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा एजेंसी बैंकों (Agency Banks) की नियुक्ति का, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है?

- अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण हेतु घरेलू बचत को जुटाना
- ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में खुदरा बैंकिंग सेवाएँ प्रदान करना
- केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की ओर से बैंकिंग लेन-देन करना
- प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रक ऋण (PSL) के अंतर्गत किसानों को प्रत्यक्षतः कृषि ऋण प्रदान करना

29. सतत् विकास लक्ष्य (SDG) सूचकांक के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- यह सतत् विकास समाधान नेटवर्क द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष जारी किया जाता है।

2. यह वर्ष 2030 तक 17 सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में प्रगति पर नज़र रखता है।

3. विगत 5 वर्षों में भारत की रैंकिंग में निरंतर सुधार हुआ है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- केवल एक
- केवल दो
- सभी तीन
- कोई भी नहीं

30. नैनो यूरिया के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

नैनो यूरिया कृषि के पारिस्थितिक पदचिह्न (Ecological footprint) को कम करने में मदद करता है और जलवायु परिवर्तन के शमन (Mitigation) में योगदान देता है।

**कथन-II:**

यह निक्षालन (Leaching) और गैसीय उत्सर्जन को कम करके मृदा से पोषक तत्वों की हानि को घटाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
- कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

31. निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों पर विचार कीजिए:

- कृषि (Agriculture)
- पशुपालन (Livestock)
- वानिकी (Forestry)
- मत्स्यन (Fishing)
- खनन एवं उत्खनन (Mining and Quarrying)

26. Which one of the following correctly describes the term “card tokenisation”, sometimes seen in the news?
- It refers to linking a debit or credit card with the Aadhaar number for authentication.
  - It refers to replacement of actual card details with a unique alternate code or token for enhancing transaction security.
  - It refers to storing all card transactions on the NPCI server for settlement purposes.
  - It refers to allowing a cardholder to use a virtual credit limit for online purchases.

27. Which of the following is/are features of a perfectly competitive market?

- The market consists of a large number of buyers and sellers.
- Each firm produces and sells heterogeneous products.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

28. Which one of the following is the primary objective of appointing agency banks by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- To mobilize household savings for financing infrastructure projects
- To provide retail banking services in rural and semi-urban areas
- To conduct banking transactions on behalf of the Central and State Governments
- To extend agricultural credit directly to farmers under priority sector lending

29. With reference to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Index, consider the following statements:

- It is released annually by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

- It tracks progress towards achieving the 17 SDGs by 2030.
- India’s ranking has steadily improved in the last 5 years.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

30. Consider the following statements regarding Nano Urea:

*Statement-I:*

Nano Urea helps in reducing the ecological footprint of agriculture and contributes to mitigating climate change.

*Statement-II:*

It lowers nutrient loss from soil by reducing leaching and gaseous emissions.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

31. Consider the following sectors:

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Forestry
- Fishing
- Mining and Quarrying



उपर्युक्त में से कितने क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्था के प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (Primary Sector) में शामिल होते हैं?

- केवल दो
- केवल तीन
- केवल चार
- सभी पाँच

32. भारतीय मुद्रा के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- सभी करेंसी नोट भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा मुद्रित किए जाते हैं, जबकि सिक्के भारत सरकार के स्वामित्व वाली संस्थाओं द्वारा ढाले जाते हैं।
- सभी बैंक नोट भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रचलन में लाए जाते हैं, जबकि सिक्के भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रचलन में लाए जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- 1 और 2 दोनों
- न तो 1, न ही 2

33. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन I:**

माँग वक्र सामान्यतः नीचे की ओर ढलान लिए होता है।

**कथन II:**

किसी वस्तु की प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त इकाई के उपभोग से प्राप्त सीमांत उपयोगिता (Marginal Utility) उसकी खपत बढ़ने पर घटती जाती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या करता है।
- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या नहीं करता।
- कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है।
- कथन-I सही नहीं है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

34. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से आय के चक्रीय प्रवाह (Circular flow of income) में प्रविष्टि (Injection) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किए जा सकते हैं?

- सरकारी व्यय (Government spending)
- निर्यात आय (Export earnings)
- कराधान (Taxation)
- प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 1, 2 और 4
- केवल 2, 3 और 4
- 1, 2, 3 और 4 सभी

35. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (NPCI) द्वारा विकसित, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी सुविधा कम मूल्य के डिजिटल लेन-देन को तीव्र और पिन-रहित तरीके से संसाधित करने के लिए अभिकल्पित (Design) की गई है?

- UPI 123PAY
- UPI सर्कल
- BHIM UPI
- UPI लाइट

36. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प उस बैंकिंग सुविधा को सर्वोत्तम रूप से परिभाषित करता है, जो किसी ग्राहक को उसके खाते की शेषराशि से अधिक राशि, पूर्व-स्वीकृत सीमा तक निकालने की अनुमति देती है?

- मार्जिन आवश्यकताएँ (Margin requirements)
- वाणिज्यिक पत्र (Commercial Paper)
- अल्पकालिक ऋण (Short term loans)
- ओवरड्राफ्ट सुविधा (Overdraft facility)

37. भारत में आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (Periodic Labour Force Survey - PLFS) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- यह श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत श्रम ब्यूरो (Labour Bureau) द्वारा त्रैमासिक रूप से प्रकाशित किया जाता है।
- यह केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रमुख रोजगार और बेरोजगारी संकेतकों के त्रैमासिक अनुमान प्रदान करता है।



How many of the above are included in the primary sector of the economy?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

**32.** Consider the following statements regarding Indian currency:

1. All currency notes are printed by facilities owned by the Reserve Bank of India, whereas coins are minted by facilities owned by the Government of India.
2. All banknotes are put into circulation by the Reserve Bank of India, whereas coins are put into circulation by the Government of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**33.** Consider the following statements:

*Statement I:*

A demand curve usually slopes downward.

*Statement II:*

Marginal utility from consuming each additional unit of a commodity declines as its consumption increases.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is Correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

**34.** Which of the following can be categorized as an injection in the circular flow of income?

1. Government spending.
2. Export earnings.
3. Taxation.
4. Foreign direct investment (FDI).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**35.** Which one of the following facilities developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) is designed to process low-value digital transactions in a faster and PIN-less manner?

- (a) UPI 123PAY
- (b) UPI Circle
- (c) BHIM UPI
- (d) UPI Lite

**36.** Which of the following best defines a banking facility that allows a customer to withdraw funds exceeding their account balance, up to a pre-approved limit?

- (a) Margin requirements
- (b) Commercial Paper
- (c) Short term loans
- (d) Overdraft facility

**37.** Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in India?

1. It is published quarterly by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. It provides quarterly estimates of key employment and unemployment indicators for only urban areas.

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

38. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सूचकांक संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (UNDP) द्वारा प्रकाशित मानव विकास प्रतिवेदन (Human Development Report) का हिस्सा नहीं है?

- (a) बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (Multidimensional Poverty Index - MPI)
- (b) लैंगिक विकास सूचकांक (Gender Development Index - GDI)
- (c) लैंगिक असमानता सूचकांक (Gender Inequality Index - GII)
- (d) सतत् विकास लक्ष्य सूचकांक (Sustainable Development Goals - SDG Index)

39. 'भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग' द्वारा कार्यान्वित ECINET प्लेटफॉर्म के लाभों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग के मौजूदा मोबाइल और वेब ऐप्लिकेशन को एकीकृत करता है।
2. यह मतदान प्रक्रिया को स्वचालित करता है।
3. यह मतगणना को डिजिटल बनाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से ECINET प्लेटफॉर्म के मान्य लाभ है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

40. आदि कर्मयोगी कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसे जनजातीय मामलों के मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किया गया है।
2. इसे विश्व के सबसे बड़े तृणमूल स्तर के आदिवासी नेतृत्व कार्यक्रम के रूप में परिकल्पित किया गया है।
3. इसका उद्देश्य निजी क्षेत्र के रोजगार में आदिवासी समुदायों की 33% भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

41. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रकाशित मौद्रिक समुच्चयों (Monetary Aggregates) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

M2, M3 से अधिक तरल है।

**कथन-II:**

M3 के विपरीत, M2 में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा रखी गई सावधि जमाएँ (Time deposits) शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

- (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
- (d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

42. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक निकाय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों, वित्तीय संस्थानों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बीमा कंपनियों के बोर्ड में पूर्णकालिक निदेशकों (WTD) और गैर-कार्यकारी अध्यक्षों (NEC) की नियुक्तियों की अनुशंसा करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है?

- (a) बैंक बोर्ड ब्यूरो (BBB)
- (b) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI)
- (c) नीति आयोग
- (d) वित्तीय सेवा संस्थान ब्यूरो (FSIB)

43. निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (MSME)
2. निर्यात ऋण
3. शिक्षा
4. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
5. आवास

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

38. Which of the following indices is *not* published as part of the Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)?

- (a) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
- (b) Gender Development Index (GDI)
- (c) Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- (d) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index

39. Consider the following statements regarding the benefits of the ECINET platform, as implemented by the Election Commission of India:

1. It integrates the existing mobile and web applications of the Election Commission of India.
2. It automates the voting process.
3. It digitalises the counting of votes.

Which of the statements given above are valid benefits of the ECINET platform?

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

40. With reference to the Adi Karmyogi Programme, consider the following statements:

1. It has been launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
2. It is envisaged as the world's largest tribal grassroots leadership programme.
3. It aims to ensure 33% participation of tribal communities in private sector employment.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

41. In the context of monetary aggregates published by the Reserve Bank of India, consider the following statements:

*Statement-I:*

M2 is more liquid than M3.

*Statement-II:*

Unlike M3, M2 includes time deposits held by commercial banks.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements ?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

42. Which of the following bodies is responsible for recommending appointments of Whole-Time Directors (WTDs) and Non-Executive Chairpersons (NECs) on the Boards of Public Sector Banks, Financial Institutions, and Public Sector Insurers?

- (a) Bank Board Bureau
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) Financial Services Institutions Bureau

43. Consider the following sectors:

1. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
2. Export Credit
3. Education
4. Renewable Energy
5. Housing

उपर्युक्त में से कितने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा जारी प्राथमिकता क्षेत्रक ऋण (PSL) दिशा-निर्देशों के अंतर्गत आते हैं?

- (a) केवल दो
- (b) केवल तीन
- (c) केवल चार
- (d) सभी पाँच

44. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए, जो भारत में न्यूनतम मजदूरी से संबंधित हैं:

1. वेतन संहिता, 2019 संगठित और असंगठित - दोनों क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी का प्रावधान करती है।
2. भारत में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें कौशल स्तर और भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के आधार पर भिन्न होती हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

45. राष्ट्रीय प्रयोज्य आय (National Disposable Income - NDI) निम्न में से किसका मापक है?

- (a) किसी देश में परिवारों द्वारा अर्जित कुल आय।
- (b) किसी देश में उत्पादित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का कुल मूल्य।
- (c) अधिकतम मात्रा में वस्तुएँ और सेवाएँ, जो एक घरेलू अर्थव्यवस्था के पास उपभोग हेतु उपलब्ध होती हैं।
- (d) सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर सरकार का कुल व्यय।

46. भारत में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (RRBs) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

1. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में केंद्र सरकार की हिस्सेदारी राज्य सरकार की तुलना में अधिक होती है।
2. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का पर्यवेक्षण नाबार्ड द्वारा किया जाता है।
3. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को अपने समायोजित निवल बैंक ऋण का कम-से-कम 75% प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रक को ऋण देने के लिए आवंटित करना आवश्यक है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

47. भारत में गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियाँ (NBFCs) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी गतिविधियाँ कर सकती हैं?

1. जनता से जमा स्वीकार करना
2. औद्योगिक क्रियाकलाप को अपना मुख्य व्यवसाय बनाना
3. स्वयं के नाम से चेक जारी करना

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) कोई नहीं

48. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (Index of Industrial Production - IIP) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसे राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (NSO) द्वारा प्रत्येक महीने संकलित और प्रकाशित किया जाता है।
2. IIP में विनिर्माण (Manufacturing) क्षेत्र का भार 50% से अधिक है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, और न ही 2

49. केंद्रीय बजट, 2025-26 में स्वामिह (SWAMIH) फंड 2.0 की घोषणा की गई है। स्वामिह फंड का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य क्या है?

- (a) लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (SMEs) को व्यवसाय विस्तार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना।
- (b) संकटग्रस्त और रुकी हुई आवासीय परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण वित्तपोषण प्रदान करना।

How many of the above are covered under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

44. Consider the following statements with respect to minimum wages in India:

1. Code on Wages, 2019, provides for minimum wage in both organized and unorganized sectors.
2. The minimum wage rates in India vary based on skill levels and geographical region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

45. National Disposable Income (NDI) is a measure of:

- (a) The total income earned by households in a country.
- (b) The total value of goods and services produced in a country.
- (c) The maximum amount of goods and services a domestic economy has at its disposal.
- (d) The total government spending on public goods and services.

46. Which of the following is/are correct regarding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in India?

1. The shareholding of the Central Government in RRBs is higher than that of the State Government.
2. Regional Rural Banks are supervised by NABARD.
3. Regional Rural Banks are required to allocate at least 75% of their adjusted net bank credit to priority sector lending.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

47. Which of the following activities can be undertaken by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in India?

1. Accepting deposits from the public
2. Carrying on industrial activity as their principal business
3. Issuing cheques drawn on themselves

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Index of Industrial Production (IIP):

1. It is compiled and published every month by the National Statistical Office (NSO).
2. Manufacturing sector constitutes more than 50% weightage in the IIP.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Union Budget 2025-26 has announced the SWAMIH Fund 2.0. What is the primary objective of the SWAMIH Fund?

- (a) To provide financial assistance to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for business expansion.
- (b) To offer debt financing for completing stressed and stalled residential projects.



- (c) लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत को कम करने के लिए वृहद् स्तर की अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करना।
- (d) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए उद्यम पूँजी प्रदान करना।

50. सिंधु जल संधि, 1960 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह संधि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच संयुक्त राष्ट्र की मध्यस्थता से हस्ताक्षरित हुई थी।
2. यह संधि सिंधु, झेलम एवं चिनाब का जल भारत को और रावी, व्यास एवं सतलुज का जल पाकिस्तान को आवंटित करती है।
3. इस संधि में असहमति की स्थिति में किसी तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ या मध्यस्थता न्यायालय के माध्यम से विवाद समाधान के प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) केवल 2 और 3

51. निम्नलिखित साधनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. विदेशी मुद्रा स्वैप
2. खुले बाजार की क्रियाएँ (OMO)
3. नक़द आरक्षित आवश्यकताएँ
4. तरलता समायोजन सुविधा (LAF)

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से साधन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा प्रवाह को स्थिर करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 2, 3 और 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

52. भारतीय मौद्रिक व्यवस्था के संदर्भ में “ हाई- पावर्ड मनी ” (High Powered Money) शब्द का कौन-सा निम्नलिखित विकल्प सबसे उपयुक्त वर्णन करता है?

- (a) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा बड़े कॉर्पोरेट उधारकर्ताओं को दिए गए ऋण

- (b) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण सृजन के माध्यम से निर्मित मुद्रा आपूर्ति
- (c) प्रचलन में मुद्रा तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास रखे बैंकों के जमा - दोनों का योग
- (d) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास रखे विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार

53. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (NPCI) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह 100% सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली संस्था है।
2. यह एकीकृत भुगतान इंटरफ़ेस (UPI) प्लेटफॉर्म का स्वामित्व और संचालन करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

54. अदृश्य हाथ' (Invisible Hand) की अवधारणा, जिसे एडम स्मिथ ने प्रतिपादित किया था, निम्नलिखित में से किसका सैद्धांतिक समर्थन करती है?

- (a) पुनर्वितरण पर आधारित कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्र
- (b) आयात प्रतिस्थापन के माध्यम से राज्य-निर्देशित औद्योगीकीकरण
- (c) लैसैज-फ़ेयर (laissez-faire) और स्व-नियंत्रित बाजार
- (d) घरेलू उत्पादकों को संरक्षण देने हेतु व्यापार संरक्षणवाद

55. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) के गवर्नर की नियुक्ति वित्त मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता वाले वित्तीय सेवा संस्थान ब्यूरो (FSIB) द्वारा की जाती है।
2. गवर्नर का कार्यकाल अधिकतम पाँच वर्ष होता है।
3. गवर्नर पुनर्नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 3
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3



- (c) To fund large-scale infrastructure projects for reducing logistics costs.
- (d) To provide venture capital for start-ups in the renewable energy sector

**50.** With reference to the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, consider the following statements:

1. The treaty was signed between India and Pakistan with the mediation of the United Nations.
2. The treaty allocates the water of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab to India; and of Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej to Pakistan.
3. The treaty includes provisions for dispute resolution through a neutral expert or court of arbitration in case of disagreements.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**51.** Consider the following instruments:

1. Forex swaps
2. Open Market Operations (OMO)
3. Cash Reserve Requirements
4. Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF)

Which of the above instruments are used by the Reserve Bank of India for sterilisation of Forex inflows?

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

**52.** Which one of the following best describes the term “High Powered Money” in the context of the Indian monetary system?

- (a) Loans provided by commercial banks to large corporate borrowers

- (b) The money supply created by commercial banks through credit creation
- (c) Currency in circulation together with the deposits of banks held with the Reserve Bank of India
- (d) The foreign exchange reserves held by the Reserve Bank of India

**53.** With reference to the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), consider the following statements:

1. It is a 100% government-owned entity.
2. It owns and operates the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) platform.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**54.** The idea of the ‘Invisible Hand’, propounded by Adam Smith, provides theoretical support for which of the following?

- (a) Welfare economics based on redistribution
- (b) State-directed industrialisation through import substitution
- (c) Laissez-faire and self-regulating markets
- (d) Trade protectionism to shield domestic producers

**55.** Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India:

1. The Governor of RBI is appointed by the Financial Services Institutions Bureau (FSIB) chaired by the Ministry of Finance.
2. The Governor holds office for a term not exceeding five years.
3. The Governor is eligible for re-appointment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

56. विश्व बैंक की संशोधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गरीबी रेखा (IPL) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. विश्व बैंक ने अत्यंत गरीबी रेखा को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 3 अमेरिकी डॉलर पर संशोधित किया है।
2. इस संशोधित गरीबी रेखा के अनुसार, भारत की जनसंख्या का 25% से अधिक हिस्सा अत्यंत गरीबी में जी रहा है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

57. भारत में घरेलू रूप से महत्वपूर्ण प्रणालीगत बैंक (Domestic Systemically Important Banks – D-SIBs) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. D-SIBs वे बैंक होते हैं जिन्हें इतना बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है कि उन्हें विफल होने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।
2. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) भारत में बैंकों की पहचान कर उन्हें D-SIB घोषित करता है।
3. वर्तमान में केवल भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (SBI) और एक्सिस बैंक को D-SIB के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

58. संघीय बजट 2025-26 में, भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में मखाना बोर्ड की स्थापना की घोषणा की?

- (a) उत्तर प्रदेश
- (b) पश्चिम बंगाल
- (c) बिहार
- (d) असम

59. हाल ही में समाचारों में देखा गया “M23” शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किसके लिए सबसे उपयुक्त वर्णन है?

- (a) लोकतांत्रिक कांगो गणराज्य (DRC) में सशस्त्र संघर्षों में शामिल एक उग्रवादी समूह।
- (b) हाल ही में चीनी सेना द्वारा परीक्षण की गई सुपरसोनिक मिसाइल।
- (c) एक छोटा मानव रहित विमान, जो लक्ष्य से टकराने पर विस्फोट करता है।
- (d) यमन में एक सशस्त्र राजनीतिक-धार्मिक समूह।

60. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा हाल ही में सुर्खियों में रहने वाले “ब्लू लाइन” पद का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- (a) यह गाज़ा पट्टी और मिस्र के बीच एक प्रमुख सीमा रेखा है।
- (b) यह अफ्रीकन हॉर्न में स्थित एक भूवैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र है, जहाँ इथोपिया, इरिट्रिया और जिबूती की सीमाएँ मिलती हैं।
- (c) यह लेवांत में एक रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जिसकी सीमा इजराइल, सीरिया और लेबनान से मिलती है।
- (d) यह दक्षिणी लेबनान से इजराइल की वापसी के बाद संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा स्थापित एक सीमा रेखा है।

61. राष्ट्रीय परिसंपत्ति पुनर्गठन कंपनी लिमिटेड (NARCL) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसे बैंकों की तनावग्रस्त परिसंपत्तियों को समाधान हेतु एकत्रित करने और समेकित करने के लिए स्थापित किया गया है।
2. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक (PSBs) NARCL में बहुलांश स्वामित्व रखते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

**56.** Consider the following statements regarding the World Bank's revised International Poverty Line (IPL):

1. The World Bank has revised the extreme poverty line to 3 US dollars per person per day.
2. At this revised poverty line, more than 25 % of India's population is estimated to be living in extreme poverty.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**57.** With reference to Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) in India, consider the following statements:

1. D-SIBs are banks considered large and significant enough that they cannot be allowed to fail.
2. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the authority that identifies and designates banks as D-SIBs in India.
3. At present, only State Bank of India (SBI) and Axis Bank have been classified as D-SIBs.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**58.** In the Union Budget 2025-26, the Government of India announced the establishment of a Makhana Board in which of the following states?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Assam

**59.** Which one of the following best describes the term "M23" recently seen in the news?

- (a) A militant group involved in armed conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- (b) A supersonic missile recently tested by the Chinese Military.
- (c) A small unmanned aircraft that explodes on hitting the target.
- (d) An armed politico-religious group in Yemen.

**60.** Which one of the following statements best describes the "Blue Line" recently seen in the news?

- (a) It is a key crossing border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt.
- (b) It is a geological region located in the Horn of Africa, where the borders of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti meet.
- (c) It is a strategically important location in the Levant, bordered by Israel, Syria, and Lebanon.
- (d) It is a border demarcation established by the United Nations following Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

**61.** Consider the following statements regarding the National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (NARCL):

1. It has been set up to aggregate and consolidate the stressed assets of banks for resolution.
2. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) hold a majority ownership in NARCL.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

62. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) अपने विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार को निम्नलिखित में से किनमें निवेश कर सकता है?

1. विदेशों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में जमा राशि
2. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निपटान बैंक (BIS) में जमा राशि
3. विदेशी निगमों के इक्विटी शेयर
4. सोना

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 2 और 4
- (b) केवल 1, 3 और 4
- (c) केवल 1, 2 और 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

63. प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए-

1. ये सहकारी समितियाँ होती हैं जो मुख्यतः कृषि की दीर्घकालिक ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करती हैं।
2. ये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विनियमित नहीं होती हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

64. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा प्रायः सुखियों में रहने वाले “व्हाइट लेबल एटीएम” को सर्वोत्तम रूप से परिभाषित करता है?

- (a) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की देख-रेख में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से स्थापित ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मशीनें।
- (b) एक ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मशीन, जिसमें एक सेवा प्रदाता हार्डवेयर और लीजिंग का प्रबंधन करता है, जबकि नकदी प्रबंधन की देख-रेख एक प्रायोजक बैंक द्वारा की जाती है।
- (c) एक ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मशीन, जो केवल शेष राशि की जानकारी और धन हस्तांतरण की अनुमति देती है, लेकिन नकद निकासी की नहीं।
- (d) एक ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मशीन, जिसका स्वामित्व और संचालन अधिकार गैर-बैंकिंग संस्थाओं के पास होता है।

65. भारत में ‘अर्थोपाय अग्रिम’ (Ways and Means Advances – WMA) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए-

1. ये सरकार को उसके राजकोषीय घाटे को पूरा करने हेतु दिए जाने वाले दीर्घकालिक वित्तपोषण का एक स्रोत हैं।
2. ये केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों – दोनों को उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

66. भारत में नियो-बैंकों (Neo-banks) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. नियो-बैंकों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ‘डिजिटल बैंक’ की श्रेणी में लाइसेंस दिया जाता है।
2. ये किसी भी भौतिक शाखा नेटवर्क के बिना कार्य करते हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

67. भारतीय वित्तीय प्रणाली के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन खाता समष्टिकर्ता (Account Aggregator) की भूमिका और कार्य का सही वर्णन करता है?

- (a) यह भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा विकसित एक ऐसा प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो व्यक्तियों और बैंकों के मध्य वित्तीय लेन-देन की निगरानी और प्रबंधन करता है।
- (b) यह एक वित्तीय संस्था है, जो बाजार डेटा को समेकित कर व्यक्तिगत सिफारिशें देते हुए निवेश परामर्श सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है।

**62.** Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is authorized to invest its foreign exchange reserves in which of the following instruments?

1. Deposits with commercial banks overseas.
2. Deposits with Bank for International Settlements.
3. Equity shares of foreign corporations.
4. Gold.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**63.** With reference to the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), consider the following statements:

1. They are cooperative societies that primarily cater to the long-term credit requirements of agriculture.
2. They are not regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**64.** Which of the following best defines the term “White Label ATMs” sometimes seen in the news?

- (a) Automated Teller Machines jointly set up by public sector banks under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.
- (b) An Automated Teller Machine in which a service provider manages the hardware and leasing, while cash management is overseen by a sponsor bank.
- (c) An Automated Teller Machine that allows only balance enquiry and fund transfer, but not cash withdrawal.
- (d) An Automated Teller Machine owned and operated by non-bank entities.

**65.** With reference to Ways and Means Advances (WMA) in India, consider the following statements:

1. They are a source of long-term financing for the Government to meet its fiscal deficit.
2. They are available to both the Central Government and the State Governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**66.** Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Neo-banks in India?

1. Neo-banks are licensed by the Reserve Bank of India under the category of ‘Digital Banks’.
2. They operate without any physical branch network.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**67.** In the context of the Indian financial system, which of the following statements accurately describes the role and function of an Account Aggregator?

- (a) It is a platform developed by the RBI to oversee and manage financial transactions between individuals and banks.
- (b) It is a financial institution that offers investment advisory services by consolidating market data and providing personalized recommendations.



- (c) यह एक प्रकार की गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनी (NBFC) है, जो वित्तीय संस्थानों के बीच किसी व्यक्ति के वित्तीय आँकड़ों को सुरक्षित रूप से साझा करने में सहायक होती है।
- (d) यह एक लाइसेंस प्राप्त संस्था है, जो समेकित वित्तीय डेटा के आधार पर ऋण रेटिंग सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है।

68. प्रोजेक्ट नेक्सस, जिसमें भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक हाल ही में शामिल हुआ है, के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निपटान बैंक (BIS) की एक पहल है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य निर्बाध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निपटान के लिए एक एकीकृत डिजिटल मुद्रा विकसित करना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

69. भारत में रोजगार और श्रम बल संकेतकों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. कर्मचारी जनसंख्या अनुपात (Worker Population Ratio - WPR) कुल जनसंख्या में रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत है।
2. श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (Labor Force Participation Rate - LFPR) जनसंख्या में उन लोगों का प्रतिशत है जो या तो रोजगार में हैं, रोजगार की तलाश में हैं, या काम के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

70. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सीमांत स्थायी सुविधा (Marginal Standing Facility - MSF) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए-

1. MSF के अंतर्गत, बैंक अपनी वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात (SLR) पोर्टफोलियो में से प्रतिभूतियों का उपयोग करते हुए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से रातोंरात धन उधार ले सकते हैं।
2. MSF दर, नीतिगत रेपो दर से अधिक रखी जाती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, न ही 2

71. वित्तीय स्थिरता और विकास परिषद् (FSDC), जो वित्तीय स्थिरता और अंतर-नियामक समन्वय को मजबूत करने के लिए स्थापित की गई है, की अध्यक्षता कौन करता है?

- (a) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर
- (b) केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री
- (c) प्रधानमंत्री
- (d) भारत सरकार के मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार

72. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी जमा राशियाँ, निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम (DICGC) की बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं?

1. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (RRBs) में बचत बैंक जमाएँ
2. अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (SCBs) में सावधि जमाएँ
3. वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में केंद्र सरकार की जमाएँ
4. गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (NBFCs) में सावधि जमाएँ

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

73. भारत में गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में 'गिग श्रमिकों' और 'प्लेटफॉर्म श्रमिकों' के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों का प्रावधान है।



- (c) It is a type of Non-Banking Financial Company that facilitates the secure sharing of an individual's financial data between financial institutions.
- (d) It is a licensed entity that provides credit rating services based on consolidated financial data.

**68.** Consider the following statements regarding Project Nexus, which the Reserve Bank of India has recently joined:

1. It is an initiative of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).
2. It seeks to develop a unified digital currency for seamless international trade settlements.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**69.** With reference to employment and labour force indicators in India, consider the following statements:

1. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the percentage of employed persons in the total population.
2. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the percentage of people in the population who are either employed, looking for work, or are available for work.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**70.** With reference to the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), consider the following statements:

1. Under the MSF, banks can borrow overnight funds from the RBI by dipping into their Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) portfolio.
2. The MSF rate is kept higher than the policy Repo rate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**71.** The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC), a body set up to strengthen financial stability and inter-regulatory coordination, is chaired by:

- (a) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Union Finance Minister
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India

**72.** Which of the following deposits are covered under the insurance scheme of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)?

1. Savings bank deposits in Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)
2. Fixed deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)
3. Deposits of the Central Government with commercial banks
4. Time deposits with Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**73.** With reference to the gig and platform economy in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Code on Social Security, 2020 provides social security measures for 'gig workers' and 'platform workers'.

2. केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म श्रमिकों के लिए आयुष्मान भारत - प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (AB-PMJAY) के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज की घोषणा की गई है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों  
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

74. भारत में लघु वित्त बैंकों (Small Finance Banks – SFBs) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. सार्वभौमिक बैंकों (Universal Banks) के विपरीत, इन्हें नकद आरक्षित अनुपात (CRR) और वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात (SLR) बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।  
2. इन्हें अपने समायोजित शुद्ध बैंक ऋण (ANBC) का 75% प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (Priority Sector) को आवंटित करना अनिवार्य होता है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए-

- (a) केवल 1  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों  
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

75. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. मुद्रा गुणक (Money Multiplier), केंद्रीय बैंक की मुद्रा की प्रत्येक इकाई से बैंकिंग प्रणाली द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाने वाली अधिकतम मुद्रा राशि को मापता है।  
2. बैंकों द्वारा केंद्रीय बैंक के पास अधिक आरक्षित निधि रखने से मुद्रा गुणक में वृद्धि होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों  
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

76. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'उत्पादन संभावना सेट' (Production Possibility Set) का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- (a) यह उस कुल उत्पादन को दर्शाता है, जिसे एक अर्थव्यवस्था तब उत्पन्न कर सकती है जब सभी संसाधनों का पूर्ण और कुशलतापूर्वक उपयोग किया जाए।  
(b) यह दो वस्तुओं के सभी संभावित संयोजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जिन्हें एक अर्थव्यवस्था अपने संसाधन प्रतिबंधों और तकनीकी स्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्पादन कर सकती है।  
(c) यह एक वस्तु का अधिकतम उत्पादन दर्शाता है, जब सभी संसाधनों को केवल उसके उत्पादन के लिए आवंटित किया गया हो।  
(d) यह एक अर्थव्यवस्था में वस्तुओं की माँग और आपूर्ति के मध्य संबंध का ग्राफिकल प्रतिनिधित्व है।

77. भारत में पेमेंट बैंकों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए-

1. वे माँग जमा (डिमांड डिपॉजिट) नहीं, बल्कि सावधि जमा (टाइम डिपॉजिट) स्वीकार कर सकते हैं।  
2. वे डेबिट कार्ड जारी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन क्रेडिट कार्ड नहीं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों  
(d) न तो 1, न ही 2

78. ग्रामीण विकास के संदर्भ में नाबार्ड द्वारा निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कार्य किए जाते हैं?

1. ग्रामीण ऋण संस्थाओं को पुनर्वित्त प्रदान करना  
2. ग्रामीण सहकारी बैंकों का पर्यवेक्षण करना  
3. ग्रामीण किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ऋण प्रदान करना  
4. ग्रामीण ऋण संस्थाओं के समन्वयक के रूप में कार्य करना

2. The Union Budget 2025–26 has announced healthcare coverage under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) for online platform workers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

74. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Small Finance Banks (SFBs) in India?

- 1. Unlike universal banks, they are not required to maintain the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).
- 2. They must allocate 75% of their adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) to the Priority Sector.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

75. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The money multiplier measures the maximum amount of money that a banking system generates with each unit of central bank money.
- 2. Higher reserves maintained by banks with the central bank lead to an increase in the money multiplier.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

76. Which of the following best describes the 'Production Possibility Set' of an economy?

- (a) It refers to the total output that an economy can produce when all resources are fully and efficiently employed.
- (b) It represents all possible combinations of two goods that can be produced in an economy, given its resource constraints and technology level.
- (c) It indicates the maximum production of one good when all resources are allocated exclusively to its production.
- (d) It is a graphical representation of the relationship between the demand and supply of goods in an economy.

77. With reference to Payments Banks in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. They can accept time deposits but not demand deposits.
- 2. They can issue debit cards but not credit cards.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

78. Which of the following functions are performed by NABARD in the context of rural development?

- 1. Providing refinance to rural lending institutions.
- 2. Supervising the Rural Cooperative Banks
- 3. Offering direct loans to rural farmers.
- 4. Acting as a coordinator for rural credit institutions.

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1, 2 और 4
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 3 और 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

79. “नोमैडिक एलीफेंट” (Nomadic Elephant), एक द्विपक्षीय सैन्य अभ्यास, भारत और निम्नलिखित में से किस देश के बीच आयोजित किया जाता है?

- (a) मंगोलिया
- (b) कजाख़स्तान
- (c) उज़्बेकिस्तान
- (d) किर्गिज़स्तान

80. PM-PRANAM योजना के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसका उद्देश्य जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देना है।
2. इसमें किसानों को रासायनिक उर्वरकों की जगह जैविक विकल्प अपनाने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (Direct Benefit Transfer) की व्यवस्था है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1, और न ही 2

81. भारत में निम्नलिखित प्रकार के बैंकों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. निजी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक
2. अनुसूचित शहरी सहकारी बैंक (UCBs)
3. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

उपर्युक्त में से कितने बैंक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की तरलता समायोजन सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

82. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प “बैंक रन” (Bank Run) शब्द का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- (a) ऐसी स्थिति जब बैंक अतिरिक्त नकदी आरक्षित रखता है।
- (b) ऐसी स्थिति जब बैंक धोखाधड़ी का दोषी पाए जाने पर अपनी शाखाएँ बंद कर देता है।
- (c) ऐसी स्थिति जब बैंक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा प्रदत्त त्वरित सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही (Prompt Corrective Action - PCA) दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन नहीं करता।
- (d) ऐसी स्थिति जब बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ग्राहक एक साथ बैंक से अपनी जमा राशि निकाल लेते हैं।

83. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की द्वितीय अनुसूची में किसी वाणिज्यिक बैंक को शामिल किए जाने पर उसे कौन-कौन से लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं?

1. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से ऋण लेने की पात्रता।
2. गैर-अनुसूचित बैंकों की तुलना में कम पूँजी पर्याप्तता अनुपात (Capital Adequacy Ratio) की आवश्यकता।
3. क्लियरिंग हाउस की स्वतः सदस्यता।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए-

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3 सभी

84. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन I:**

कम सीमांत पूँजी उत्पादन अनुपात (ICOR) को सामान्यतः अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लाभकारी माना जाता है।

**कथन II:**

ICOR में कमी का अर्थ है कि अतिरिक्त उत्पादन की एक इकाई उत्पन्न करने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कम निवेश की आवश्यकता है।

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

**79.** Nomadic Elephant, a bilateral military exercise, is conducted between India and which one of the following countries?

- (a) Mongolia
- (b) Kazakhstan
- (c) Uzbekistan
- (d) Kyrgyzstan

**80.** Consider the following statements regarding PM-PRANAM scheme:

1. It aims to promote organic and natural farming.
2. It has a provision of direct benefit transfers to farmers to promote the replacement of chemical fertilisers with organic alternatives.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**81.** Consider the following types of banks in India:

1. Private Scheduled Commercial Banks
2. Scheduled Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs)
3. Regional Rural Banks

How many of the above can access the Liquidity Adjustment Facility window of the Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**82.** Which of the following best describes the term "Bank Run"?

- (a) A situation where banks hold excess cash reserves.
- (b) A situation where a bank closes its branches after being convicted of fraud.
- (c) Non-compliance by banks with the guidelines provided by the RBI under Prompt Corrective Action (PCA).
- (d) A situation where a large number of customers withdraw their deposits simultaneously from a bank.

**83.** What are the advantages gained by a commercial bank if it is included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934?

1. Eligibility to borrow from the Reserve Bank of India
2. Lower capital adequacy ratio requirement than non-scheduled banks
3. Automatic membership of the clearing house.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**84.** Consider the following statements:

*Statement I:*

A lower Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) is generally considered beneficial for an economy.

*Statement II:*

A decrease in ICOR indicates that relatively less investment is required to generate an additional unit of output.

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या करता है।
- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या नहीं करता।
- कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है।
- कथन-I सही नहीं है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

85. नकद आरक्षित अनुपात (CRR) और वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात (SLR) के मध्य अंतर के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- CRR भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास बनाए रखा जाता है, जबकि SLR बैंकों द्वारा स्वयं अनुमोदित तरल संपत्तियों के रूप में बनाए रखा जाता है।
- बैंक CRR के रूप में रखी गई राशि पर कोई ब्याज नहीं कमाते हैं, जबकि वे SLR आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज कमाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- 1 और 2 दोनों
- न तो 1, न ही 2

86. निम्नलिखित द्वीपों पर विचार कीजिए:

- मालदीव (Maldives)
- लक्षद्वीप (Lakshadweep)
- मॉरिशस (Mauritius)

इनकी उत्तर से दक्षिण की दिशा में क्रमबद्धता निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही रूप से दर्शाती है?

- 2-1-3
- 1-2-3
- 2-3-1
- 1-3-2

87. Axiom-4 मिशन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन (ISS) के लिए एक निजी चालक दल वाला मिशन था।

- यह मिशन फ़्लोरिडा के केनेडी स्पेस सेंटर से स्पेसएक्स फाल्कन 9 रॉकेट द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया था।
- यह माइक्रोग्रैविटी का अध्ययन करने के लिए इसरो द्वारा डिज़ाइन की गई प्रयोग किट्स को ले जा रहा था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 2 और 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- 1, 2 और 3

88. भारत के उर्वरक क्षेत्र के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- भारत अपनी म्यूरिएट ऑफ़ पोटाश (MOP) की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पूरी तरह से आयात पर निर्भर है।
- MOP पोषण आधारित सब्सिडी (Nutrient-Based Subsidy - NBS) योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- 1 और 2 दोनों
- न तो 1, और न ही 2

89. वित्त के संदर्भ में, MIFOR, MMIFOR, और SOFR जैसे शब्द, जिन्हें प्रायः समाचारों में देखा जाता है, किससे संबंधित हैं?

- क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी और डिजिटल संपत्ति
- कमोडिटी फ्यूचर्स कॉन्ट्रैक्ट
- विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय दर
- ब्याज दर बेंचमार्क

90. यदि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) विस्तारित मौद्रिक नीति अपनाता है, तो वह सबसे अधिक संभावना के साथ निम्नलिखित उपाय करेगा:

- सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों की खुली बाजार में ख़रीद में वृद्धि
- सीमांत स्थायी सुविधा (MSF) दर में कमी
- नकद आरक्षित अनुपात (CRR) में कमी



Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**85.** With reference to the difference between the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), consider the following statements:

- 1. CRR is maintained with the Reserve Bank of India, while SLR is maintained by banks themselves in the form of approved liquid assets.
- 2. Banks do not earn any interest on the balances maintained as CRR, whereas they earn interest on the securities kept to meet the SLR requirement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**86.** Consider the following islands:

- 1. Maldives
- 2. Lakshadweep
- 3. Mauritius

Which of the following correctly represents their arrangement from North to South?

- (a) 2-1-3
- (b) 1-2-3
- (c) 2-3-1
- (d) 1-3-2

**87.** With reference to the Axiom-4 Mission, consider the following statements:

- 1. It was a private crewed mission to the International Space Station (ISS).

- 2. The mission was launched aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.
- 3. It carried experiment kits designed by ISRO to study microgravity.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**88.** Consider the following statements regarding India's fertilizer sector:

- 1. India is entirely dependent on imports to meet its Muriate of Potash (MOP) requirements.
- 2. MOP is included under the Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) regime.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**89.** In the context of Finance, the terms MIFOR, MMIFOR, and SOFR, often seen in news, are related to:

- (a) Cryptocurrencies and digital assets
- (b) Commodity futures contracts
- (c) Foreign currency exchange rates
- (d) Interest rate benchmarks

**90.** If the Reserve Bank of India adopts an expansionary monetary policy, which of the following measures would it most likely undertake?

- 1. Increase in open market purchases of government securities
- 2. Reduction in the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate
- 3. Reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

91. भारतीय मौद्रिक प्रणाली के संदर्भ में, 'सिग्नोरेज' शब्द को निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सर्वोत्तम रूप से परिभाषित करता है?

- (a) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नोट के मुद्रण में किया गया व्यय
- (b) तरलता प्रबंधन में प्रयुक्त नीतिगत रेपो दर और रिवर्स रेपो दर के बीच का अंतर
- (c) मुद्रा जारी करने के माध्यम से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अर्जित किया गया लाभ
- (d) सिक्के ढालने और उन्हें जनता को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लिया जाने वाला शुल्क

92. डिजिटल रुपया (e₹) और एकीकृत भुगतान इंटरफ़ेस (UPI) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. e₹ वैधानिक पत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला एक टोकन है, जबकि UPI वैधानिक पत्र नहीं है।
2. e₹ भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का दायित्व है, लेकिन UPI नहीं है।
3. UPI से भुगतान करने के लिए बैंक की मध्यस्थता की आवश्यकता होती है, जबकि e₹ के द्वारा भुगतान करने के लिए इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

93. जब किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में मंदी (Recession) या महामंदी (Depression) के दौरान वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की सामूहिक माँग (Aggregate demand) में गिरावट आती है, तो निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार की बेरोजगारी उत्पन्न होती है?

- (a) संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी (Structural Unemployment)
- (b) चक्रीय बेरोजगारी (Cyclical Unemployment)
- (c) घर्षणात्मक बेरोजगारी (Frictional Unemployment)
- (d) बाजार बेरोजगारी (Market Unemployment)

94. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए, जो सार्वजनिक वस्तुएँ (Public Goods) और निजी वस्तुएँ (Private Goods) के बीच अंतर को दर्शाते हैं:

1. सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं के लाभों तक पहुँच से व्यक्तियों को बाहर करना प्रायः कठिन होता है, जबकि निजी वस्तुओं को बाहर रखा जा सकता है।
2. सार्वजनिक वस्तुएँ केवल सरकार द्वारा उत्पादित की जाती हैं, जबकि निजी वस्तुएँ निजी फ़र्मों और सरकार दोनों द्वारा उत्पादित की जा सकती हैं।
3. सार्वजनिक वस्तुएँ सामान्य तौर पर सरकार के बजट के माध्यम से वित्तपोषित की जाती हैं, जबकि निजी वस्तुएँ उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से खरीदी जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) 1 और 3 दोनों

95. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अपनाई गई संकुचनकारी मौद्रिक नीति के निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से संभावित निहितार्थ हैं?

1. परिवारों और फ़र्मों के लिए उच्च ऋण लागत
2. विदेशी पोर्टफ़ोलियो निवेशकों द्वारा पूँजी बहिर्वाह
3. अल्पावधि में भारतीय रुपये का अवमूल्यन
4. मुद्रा गुणक में कमी

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 4
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

91. Which of the following best defines the term 'Seigniorage' in the context of the Indian monetary system?

- (a) Cost incurred by Reserve Bank of India in printing currency
- (b) The margin between the policy repo rate and the reverse repo rate used in liquidity management.
- (c) The profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India through the issue of currency.
- (d) The fee charged by the government for minting coins and supplying them to the public

92. With reference to the Digital Rupee (e₹) and Unified Payments Interface (UPI), consider the following statements:

- 1. e₹ is a token representing legal tender, whereas UPI is not a legal tender.
- 2. e₹ is a liability of the Reserve Bank of India, but UPI is not.
- 3. Payment using the UPI requires intermediation of a bank, whereas payment using e₹ does not.

How many of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

93. Which of the following types of unemployment occurs when there is an economy-wide decline in aggregate demand for goods and services during a recession or depression?

- (a) Structural Unemployment
- (b) Cyclical Unemployment
- (c) Frictional Unemployment
- (d) Market Unemployment

94. Consider the following statements regarding the difference between Public Goods and Private Goods:

- 1. Exclusion of individuals from accessing the benefits of public goods is often difficult, whereas private goods are excludable.
- 2. Public goods are produced only by the government, whereas private goods can be produced by both private firms and the government.
- 3. Public goods are generally financed through the government budget, whereas private goods are purchased individually by consumers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

95. Which of the following are likely implications of a contractionary monetary policy undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India?

- 1. Higher borrowing costs for households and firms
- 2. Capital outflows by foreign portfolio investors
- 3. Depreciation of the Indian rupee in the short run
- 4. Reduction in the money multiplier

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

96. “रिवर्स फ्लिपिंग” (Reverse Flipping) शब्द, जिसे प्रायः भारतीय स्टार्टअप्स के संदर्भ में देखा जाता है, किससे संबंधित है?

- वह प्रक्रिया, जिसके माध्यम से कोई विदेशी कंपनी भारतीय स्टार्टअप में बहुमत हिस्सेदारी लेकर बाजार तक पहुँच प्राप्त करती है।
- वह प्रक्रिया जिसके माध्यम से कोई भारतीय स्टार्टअप विदेश में एक संस्था स्थापित करके विदेशी पूँजी को FDI के माध्यम से भारत में लाता है।
- भारतीय स्टार्टअप्स, जो मूल रूप से विदेश में पंजीकृत हैं, अपने मुख्य संचालन को भारत में वापस स्थानांतरित करते हैं।
- शेल्ड कंपनियों के माध्यम से विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश को घरेलू निवेश में बदलने की रणनीति।

97. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) एक संचयी चर (Stock variable) है, जबकि मुद्रा आपूर्ति एक प्रवाह चर (Flow variable) है।

**कथन-II:**

संचयी चर किसी विशेष समय बिंदु पर मापा जाता है, जबकि प्रवाह चर को एक निश्चित समय अवधि में मापा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या करता है।
- कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या नहीं करता।
- कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है।
- कथन-I सही नहीं है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

98. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी गतिविधियाँ सरकार के बैंकर के रूप में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्य का हिस्सा हैं?

- केंद्र सरकार के खाते के लिए धनराशि स्वीकार करना और उनकी ओर से भुगतान करना।
- केंद्र सरकार की ओर से रेलवे निधि और रक्षा निधि जैसे खातों का रख-रखाव करना।

3. नकदी प्रवाह में अस्थायी असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अर्थोपाय अग्रिम प्रदान करना।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1 और 2
- केवल 2 और 3
- केवल 1 और 3
- 1, 2 और 3

99. मान लीजिए देश A का गिनी गुणांक (Gini Coefficient) 0.35 है, जबकि देश B का गिनी गुणांक 0.55 है। इस जानकारी से निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा निष्कर्ष सही रूप में निकाला जा सकता है?

- देश A में आय असमानता का स्तर देश B की तुलना में कम है।
- देश B में देश A की तुलना में निरपेक्ष गरीबी (Absolute poverty) की घटनाएँ कम हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- केवल 1
- केवल 2
- 1 और 2 दोनों
- न तो 1, न ही 2

100. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की उदारीकृत प्रेषण योजना (LRS) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित लेन-देन पर विचार कीजिए:

- एक निवासी व्यक्ति एक वित्तीय वर्ष में पूँजी खाता लेन-देन के लिए 2,00,000 अमेरिकी डॉलर का प्रेषण करता है।
- एक निगमित (कॉर्पोरेट) संस्था एक वित्तीय वर्ष में चालू खाता लेन-देन के लिए 2,00,000 अमेरिकी डॉलर का प्रेषण करती है।
- एक निवासी व्यक्ति एक वित्तीय वर्ष में चालू खाता लेन-देन के लिए 3,00,000 अमेरिकी डॉलर का प्रेषण करता है।

LRS के तहत उपर्युक्त में से कितने लेन-देन की अनुमति है?

- केवल एक
- केवल दो
- सभी तीन
- कोई नहीं

■■■■■

96. The term "reverse flipping," often seen in the context of Indian startups, refers to:
- The process by which a foreign company acquires a majority stake in an Indian startup to gain market access.
  - The process by which an Indian startup sets up an entity abroad to route foreign capital into India through FDI.
  - The movement of Indian startups originally incorporated abroad relocating their core operations back to India.
  - The strategy of converting foreign direct investment into domestic investment through shell companies.

97. Consider the following statements:

*Statement I:*

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a stock variable, whereas money supply is a flow variable.

*Statement II:*

A stock variable is measured at a particular point of time, whereas a flow variable is measured over a period of time.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I
- Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

98. Which of the following activities form part of the Reserve Bank of India's function as Banker to the Government?
- Accepting monies for the account of the Central Government and making payments on their behalf.
  - Maintaining accounts such as the Railway Fund and the Defence Fund on behalf of the Central Government.

- Providing Ways and Means Advances to State Governments to meet temporary mismatches in cash flow.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

99. Suppose Country A has a Gini coefficient of 0.35, while Country B has a Gini coefficient of 0.55. Which of the following conclusions can be correctly inferred from this information?

- Country A has a lower level of income inequality than Country B.
- Country B has a lower incidence of absolute poverty than Country A.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

100. With reference to the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) of the Reserve Bank of India, consider the following transactions:

- A resident individual remitting USD 2,00,000 in a financial year for a capital account transaction.
- A corporate entity remitting USD 2,00,000 in a financial year for a current account transaction.
- A resident individual remitting USD 3,00,000 in a financial year for a current account transaction.

How many of the above transactions are permitted under the LRS?

- Only one
- only two
- All three
- None



## *Space for Rough Work*



*Space for Rough Work*

## *Space for Rough Work*

## GENERAL STUDIES

### CSE Prelims Test Series (PTS): 2026

14<sup>th</sup> September, 2025 | Test-6 [Sectional Test]

#### Answer Key

1. (a)	21. (d)	41. (c)	61. (c)	81. (c)
2. (b)	22. (d)	42. (d)	62. (c)	82. (d)
3. (c)	23. (b)	43. (d)	63. (b)	83. (c)
4. (c)	24. (b)	44. (c)	64. (d)	84. (a)
5. (c)	25. (d)	45. (c)	65. (b)	85. (c)
6. (a)	26. (b)	46. (d)	66. (b)	86. (a)
7. (c)	27. (a)	47. (a)	67. (c)	87. (d)
8. (a)	28. (c)	48. (c)	68. (a)	88. (c)
9. (c)	29. (c)	49. (b)	69. (c)	89. (d)
10. (b)	30. (a)	50. (b)	70. (c)	90. (d)
11. (b)	31. (d)	51. (d)	71. (b)	91. (c)
12. (c)	32. (d)	52. (c)	72. (a)	92. (c)
13. (a)	33. (a)	53. (b)	73. (c)	93. (b)
14. (b)	34. (b)	54. (c)	74. (b)	94. (d)
15. (b)	35. (d)	55. (c)	75. (a)	95. (a)
16. (a)	36. (d)	56. (a)	76. (b)	96. (c)
17. (b)	37. (b)	57. (b)	77. (b)	97. (d)
18. (d)	38. (d)	58. (c)	78. (a)	98. (d)
19. (b)	39. (c)	59. (a)	79. (a)	99. (a)
20. (c)	40. (a)	60. (d)	80. (a)	100. (a)

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# General Studies

## Test-6

### Sectional Test:

Economic, Social Development  
and Current Affairs (June 2025)

1. (a)

• **Basic concepts involved:**

♦ **GDP (Gross Domestic Product)** is the total value of goods and services produced *within the geographical boundaries of India*, irrespective of whether the producers are Indian residents or foreigners.

♦ **GNP (Gross National Product):** It is the total income earned by *Indian residents*, irrespective of where they are located in the world. It is calculated as:

- $GNP = GDP + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA)}$
- where  $NFIA = \text{Income earned by Indians abroad} - \text{Income earned by foreigners in India}$ .

• **Statement 1 is correct:** Remittances sent by Indian citizens working abroad are considered factor income from abroad. Since this income is earned outside India's geographical boundary but by Indian nationals, it is included in India's GNP but not in GDP.

• **Statement 2 is not correct:** Salaries paid to Indian residents employed in government services within India are incomes generated inside the Indian territory. Therefore, they are included in both GDP and GNP, not exclusively in GNP.

• **Statement 3 is not correct:** Expenditure by foreign tourists visiting India creates income within India's geographical boundary. Hence, it is counted in **GDP**.

• **Statement 4 is not correct:** Salaries paid to foreign nationals working in India for Indian companies are counted in GDP,

since the production and income occur within India. However, this amount is subtracted while calculating GNP, because it accrues to non-residents.

2. (b)

• **Statement 1 is not correct:** In Situation I, the economy faces a liquidity crunch and slowing growth. In such a case, the RBI would **inject liquidity** into the system by **purchasing government securities through OMO**, not by selling them. An OMO sale would further absorb liquidity, worsening the crunch.

• **Statement 2 is correct:** During sharp increases in foreign portfolio inflows, demand for rupees rises as foreign investors convert foreign currency, causing rupee appreciation pressure. To maintain stability, the RBI typically sells rupees and buys dollars, which prevents excessive appreciation of the rupee.

3. (c)

• **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** It measures poverty not just by income, but by multiple deprivations in health, education, and standard of living.

• **Global MPI:** First launched in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford and the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme.

♦ **Global MPI uses 10 indicators across three dimensions to measure multidimensional poverty:** **Health** (Nutrition, Child Mortality), **Education** (Years of Schooling, School Attendance), and **Living Standards**

(Cooking Fuel, Sanitation, Drinking Water, Electricity, Housing, Assets)

● **India's National MPI:**

- ◆ It is released by NITI Aayog.
- ◆ India's National MPI also captures broad qualitative aspects of people's life across 3 equally weighted dimensions – Health, Education, and Standard of living.
- ◆ The national MPI largely follows the global methodology. India's national MPI retained 10 indicators from the Global MPI and **has added 2 new indicators, namely Maternal Health (in the dimension of Health) and Bank Account (in the dimension of Standard of Living). Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

4. (c)

- **Assertion (A) is correct: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):** It is a standard under the **Basel III framework** which requires banks to hold a sufficient stock of **High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)** that can be quickly converted into cash. The purpose is to ensure that banks can survive a 30-day stressed funding scenario and meet their **short-term obligations**.
- **Reason (R) is not correct:** The LCR does not deal with capital buffers against loan defaults. Instead, it deals with maintaining adequate liquid assets. The requirement for banks to maintain sufficient **capital buffers** against unexpected loan defaults is addressed by the **Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)**, not the LCR. While both are part of the Basel III framework, they serve different purposes

5. (c)

- **Option (c) is correct:** When growth is driven by capital-intensive sectors, output rises significantly due to automation and machinery, but employment does not rise

proportionately. This leads to rising GDP with stagnant or limited job creation, a feature of jobless growth.

- **Option (a) is not correct:** Growth concentrated in agriculture and allied activities generally leads to higher labour absorption (though often underemployment). It is not typically associated with jobless growth.
- **Option (b) is not correct:** A sharp rise in the labour force participation rate would indicate more people are seeking jobs. If GDP rises simultaneously without jobs, it would worsen unemployment, but this is not the direct cause of jobless growth.
- **Option (d) is not correct:** A demographic dividend means a larger working-age population, which can potentially create more jobs if harnessed properly. It does not explain rising GDP without employment growth.

6. (a)

- Form of money which cannot be refused by any citizen of the country for settlement of any kind of transaction is known as Legal tender.
- **1 is correct:** Every banknote issued by Reserve Bank of India (₹2, ₹5, ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹200, ₹500 and ₹2000), unless withdrawn from circulation, **is legal tender for any amount**. Therefore, this cannot be refused.
- **2 is not correct:** Coins are legal tender, but only for limited amounts. **Coin of any denomination not lower than one rupee is legal tender for any sum not exceeding ₹1000**. Beyond that, the payee may legally refuse.
  - ◆ **Note:** Fifty paise (half rupee) coins are legal tender for any sum not exceeding ₹10.
- **3 is not correct:** A bank cheque is not a legal tender, and hence can be refused. A

cheque is only a **payment instrument**, not legal tender. It can be refused by the payee. The creditor may accept it, but cannot be legally compelled to.

7. (c)

- **Statement I is correct:** The RBI Act, 1934 was amended in 2016 to introduce a formal inflation targeting framework. This framework mandates the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to maintain Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 4%, with a tolerance band of +/- 2% (i.e., 2% – 6%). This target was first set for 2016–21 and later renewed for 2021–26. This target is set to ensure price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
- **Statement II is incorrect:** The responsibility of determining the inflation target lies with the Central Government in consultation with RBI (not the Monetary Policy Committee). The Monetary Policy Committee's role is to set policy rates (like repo rate) to achieve the inflation target
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ **Failure to Maintain Inflation Target:** The Central Government has notified the following as the factors that constitute failure to achieve the inflation target: (a) the average inflation is more than the upper tolerance level of the inflation target for any three consecutive quarters; or (b) the average inflation is less than the lower tolerance level for any three consecutive quarters.
  - ◆ Where the Bank fails to meet the inflation target, it shall set out in a report to the Central Government:
    - a. the reasons for failure to achieve the inflation target;
    - b. remedial actions proposed to be taken by the Bank; and
    - c. an estimate of the time-period within which the inflation target

shall be achieved pursuant to timely implementation of proposed remedial actions.

8. (a)

- **Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES):** It collects data on household consumption patterns across rural and urban areas. The data is crucial for estimating poverty, inequality, and for revising the base year of GDP and CPI.
- **Option (a) is correct:** The **National Statistical Office (NSO)**, under the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)**, conducts the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey in India.
- **Important Findings of HCES: 2023-24**
  - ◆ The average MPCE in rural and urban India in 2023-24 has been estimated to be Rs. 4,122 and Rs. 6,996, respectively without taking into account the values of items received free of cost by the households through various social welfare programmes.
  - ◆ Considering the imputed values of items received free of cost through various social welfare programmes, these estimates become Rs. 4,247 and Rs. 7,078 respectively, for rural and urban areas.
  - ◆ In nominal prices, the average MPCE (without imputation) in 2023-24 increases by about 9% in rural areas and 8% in urban areas from the level of 2022-23.
  - ◆ The urban-rural gap in MPCE has declined to 71% in 2022-23 from 84% in 2011-12. It has further come down to 70% in 2023-24 that confirms sustained momentum of consumption growth in rural areas.
  - ◆ When ranked by MPCE, the increase in the average MPCE in 2023-24 from



the level of 2022-23 has been the maximum for the bottom 5 to 10 % of India's population, for both rural and urban areas.

9. (c)

● **Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF):**

The LAF refers to the Reserve Bank's operations through which it injects/absorbs liquidity into/from the banking system. It consists of overnight as well as term repo/ reverse repos (fixed as well as variable rates), Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDF) and Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) .

● **Option (c) is the correct answer: LAF Corridor** refers to the range within which the overnight call money market rates move.

◆ **Upper ceiling: Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate.**

◆ **Lower floor: Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) rate.**

◆ **Middle: Repo rate (policy rate).**

● **Additional information:**

◆ **Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate:** The penal rate at which banks can borrow, on an overnight basis, from the Reserve Bank by dipping into their Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) portfolio up to a predefined limit (2 per cent). This provides a safety valve against unanticipated liquidity shocks to the banking system. The MSF rate is placed at 25 basis points above the policy repo rate.

◆ **Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) Rate:** The rate at which the Reserve Bank accepts uncollateralised deposits, on an overnight basis, from all LAF participants. The SDF is also a financial stability tool in addition to its role in liquidity management. The SDF rate is placed at 25 basis points below the

policy repo rate. With introduction of SDF in 2022, the SDF rate replaced the fixed reverse repo rate as the floor of the LAF corridor.

◆ **Repo Rate:** The interest rate at which the Reserve Bank provides liquidity under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) to all LAF participants against the collateral of government and other approved securities.

◆ **Reverse Repo Rate:** The interest rate at which the Reserve Bank absorbs liquidity from banks against the collateral of eligible government securities under the LAF. Following the introduction of SDF, the fixed rate reverse repo operations will be at the discretion of the RBI for purposes specified from time to time.

◆ **Bank Rate:** The rate at which the Reserve Bank is ready to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial papers. The Bank Rate acts as the penal rate charged on banks for shortfalls in meeting their reserve requirements (cash reserve ratio and statutory liquidity ratio). This rate has been aligned with the MSF rate and changes automatically as and when the MSF rate changes alongside policy repo rate changes.

10. (b)

● **Opportunity Cost:** It refers to the value of the *next best alternative forgone* when a choice is made. In public finance, when the government allocates resources to one project, the opportunity cost is the benefits that could have been achieved had the same resources been allocated elsewhere.

● **Option (b) is correct:** By allocating funds to highway construction, the government forgoes the potential **healthcare improvements** (like better primary health centres, medicines, or rural

health infrastructure). This represents the **opportunity cost** of the decision.

### 11. (b)

- In a balance sheet, **liabilities** are obligations that the institution owes to others, whereas **assets** are resources it owns.
- **1 is correct:** Every banknote issued by RBI is a promise to pay the bearer. Hence, currency notes in circulation are shown as a liability on RBI's balance sheet.
- **2 is not correct:** Gold is an asset of the RBI. It strengthens reserves and provides backing for currency but is not something RBI "owes" to others.
- **3 is correct:** RBI holds the central government's deposits. These balances are RBI's **obligation to the Government**, and hence appear as a liability.
- **4 is not correct:** RBI's deposits with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is an **asset** of the RBI, not a liability.

### 12. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work).
- **Option (a) is not correct:** The unemployment rate is not measured against the **total population**, since many people (like children, elderly, students, etc.) are not in the labour force.
- **Option (d) is not correct:** It is not the ratio of unemployed to employed persons, but unemployed to total labour force.

### 13. (a)

- **Normal Good:** A good for which demand increases when consumer income increases (e.g., clothing, electronics, dining out).
- **Statement 1 is correct:** An increase in consumer income raises the demand for a **normal good**, shifting its demand curve rightward.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** If the price of a substitute good (e.g., tea vs coffee) rises, consumers will demand more of this good, shifting its demand curve rightward.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** If the price of a **complementary good** (e.g., car and petrol) rises, demand for both goods falls. Hence, demand curve shifts **leftward**, not rightward.

### 14. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Lorenz Curve is a graphical representation of the distribution of income or wealth in an economy. On the graph:
  - ♦ The x-axis represents the cumulative percentage of households (from poorest to richest).
  - ♦ The y-axis represents the cumulative percentage of income/wealth.
- The further the curve deviates from the line of perfect equality (45° line), the greater the inequality.
- The Gini coefficient is derived from the Lorenz Curve (ratio of the area between the line of equality and Lorenz curve to the total area under the line of equality).

### 15. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** China has formally established a new international dispute resolution body, the International Organisation for Mediation (IOMed), positioning it as a global alternative to traditional institutions such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Permanent Court of Arbitration.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** **Headquartered in Hong Kong**, IOMed is the first intergovernmental international legal organisation dedicated to resolving international disputes solely through mediation, according to China's state media. It aims to handle disputes between states, between a state and nationals of another

country, and international commercial disagreements, offering a more flexible alternative to traditional legal adjudication or arbitration.

**16. (a)**

- **Context:** The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has praised India's continued progress in environmental conservation as two more wetlands—Khichan in Phalodi and Menar in Udaipur, both in Rajasthan, have been added to the prestigious list of Ramsar Sites. With this addition, India now has a total of 91 Ramsar Sites.
- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Khichan wetland, located in the northern Thar Desert, comprises two water bodies, Ratri nadi (river) and Vijaysagar talab (pond), riparian habitat and scrub land. The Site is especially recognized for hosting large wintering flocks of migratory demoiselle cranes (*Anthropoides virgo*).
- **Pair 2 is not correctly matched:** Menar Wetland Complex is in Udaipur District, Rajasthan. Menar wetland complex is a freshwater monsoon wetland complex formed by three ponds, Braham talab, Dhand talab and Kheroda talab, and agricultural land that connects the latter two. The Site is recognized as one of the best examples of community-led conservation in Rajasthan, with residents of the nearby Menar village playing a key role in conserving wildlife by preventing poaching or fishing.
- **Pair 3 is not correctly matched:** Nagi Bird Sanctuary (also Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary / Nagi-Nakti) is in Jamui District, Bihar. Nagi Bird Sanctuary was created following the damming of the Nagi River, which enabled the gradual formation of water bodies with clear water and aquatic vegetation. Due to its importance for migratory bird species, the Site was recognized locally as a Bird Sanctuary in 1984, and internationally as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) by BirdLife International.

**17. (b)**

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Energy Transition Index (ETI), published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) is an annual report that ranks countries based on their current energy system performance and their readiness for a sustainable, secure, and equitable energy future.annual report that ranks countries based on their current energy system performance and their readiness for a sustainable, secure, and equitable energy future

**18. (d)**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Economic and Social Council is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialized agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies. **ECOSOC is one of the six principal organs established by the UN Charter, along with the General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, and Trusteeship Council**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It has 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms. It is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** India has been elected to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations for the period from 2026-28.

**19. (b)**

- **Option (B) is the correct answer:** The **United States of America (USA), United**

**Kingdom (UK) and France** are the members of both G20 and G7 groupings.

- The **G-7**, which includes Canada, **France**, Germany, Italy, Japan, the **United Kingdom** and the **United States**, has met regularly since the mid-1980s at the finance minister and central bank governor level.
- The members of the **G-20** are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, **France**, Germany, **India**, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the **U.K.** and the **U.S.**, as well as the European Union, represented by the rotating council presidency and the European Central Bank.
- **Additional Information:**
  - ◆ The G-20 has also met regularly since 1999 at the finance minister and central bank governor level. In 2008, the G-20 country leaders began meeting regularly to address the global financial crisis, and in 2009, the G-20 was elevated to the premier international economic forum.

20. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Forest officials in Arunachal Pradesh discovered a new flowering plant *Begonia nyishiorum*, endemic to the East Kameng district. The plant is named after the state's largest tribe, the Nyishi.

21. (d)

- **4 and 5 are correct: Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of RBI (as of 2025):**
  1. **Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)** – Provides deposit insurance to bank depositors.
  2. **Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Pvt. Ltd. (BRBNMPL)** – Prints Indian banknotes.

3. **Indian Financial Technology and Allied Services (IFTAS)** – Manages financial technology infrastructure like INFINET, SFMS.

4. **Reserve Bank Information Technology Pvt. Ltd. (ReBIT)** – Focuses on RBI's cybersecurity and IT needs.

- **1 is not correct:** Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd (SPMCIL) is under the **Ministry of Finance, Government of India**, not RBI
- **2 is not correct:** National Housing Bank (NHB) is fully owned by the **Government of India** since 2019, after RBI divested its stake.
- **3 is not correct:** NABARD is also **fully owned by the Government of India**; it is no longer an RBI subsidiary.

22. (d)

- **Option (d) is correct: Child mortality rate** is not a component of the Human Development Index. It refers to the probability a newborn would die before reaching exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.
- **Additional Information:** The HDI is a summary composite measure of a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge and standard of living. It is a measure of a country's average achievements in three dimensions of human development:
  - ◆ A long and healthy life, as measured by **life expectancy at birth**.
  - ◆ Knowledge, as measured by mean years of schooling and **expected years of schooling**.
  - ◆ A decent standard of living, as measured by **GNI per capita** in PPP terms in US\$.



- HDI is expressed as a value between 0 and 1. **The higher a country's human development, the higher its HDI value.**

23. (b)

- **1 is correct:** Bank nationalization aimed to promote financial inclusion and extend banking services to underserved areas, particularly in rural India.
- **2 is correct:** Before nationalization, a few private players controlled the banking sector, and nationalization aimed to reduce this concentration of economic power and ensure that banking served the needs of a broader section of society.
- **3 is not correct:** Controlling NPA was not a primary objective of nationalization. In fact, NPAs became a significant issue in later years after nationalization, partly due to directed lending practices after nationalization.
- **4 is not correct:** Profitability was not the primary focus of nationalization. The main goals were social and economic development

24. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** **Additional Tier-1 (AT1) Bonds:** These are **perpetual debt instruments** issued by banks under the **Basel III framework** to strengthen their **Tier-1 capital (core capital)**.
- **More about AT1 bonds:**
  - ♦ They are **unsecured bonds**.
  - ♦ They have no maturity date but can have a call option (usually after 5 or 10 years).
  - ♦ They carry higher risk: in times of stress, banks can skip interest payments or even write them down/convert to equity as per RBI approval.

25. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The MPC is constituted by the **Central Government** under Section 45ZB of the **RBI Act, 1934**.

- ♦ **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** was established in 2016 through amendments to the **RBI Act, 1934**.

- ♦ It is responsible for fixing the **benchmark policy rate (repo rate)** to achieve the inflation target under India's **flexible inflation targeting framework**.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per the Act, the MPC is required to meet at least **four times in a financial year**. In practice, it meets **bi-monthly (6 times a year)**.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Each of the six MPC members has **one vote**, and in the event of a tie, the **Governor of RBI has a casting vote**.

- **Additional information: Composition of MPC:** 6 members

- ♦ **3 from RBI:** Governor (Chairperson), Deputy Governor (in charge of monetary policy), and one RBI officer nominated by the Central Board.

- ♦ **3 appointed by the Central Government** (eminent persons with expertise in economics/finance).

26. (b)

- **Option (b) is correct:** Card tokenization is a process in which the actual debit or credit card details (like card number, CVV, expiry date) are replaced with a randomly generated unique code, called a token.

- ♦ This token is used for transactions instead of sharing the original card details, thereby enhancing security and reducing the risk of fraud or data theft.

- ♦ In India, RBI mandated tokenisation for online card transactions from October 2022 onwards.

27. (a)

- A perfectly competitive market is one where no single buyer or seller has market power, and prices are determined purely by supply and demand.

- **Key features include:**
  - ◆ Large number of buyers and sellers.
  - ◆ Homogeneous (identical) products.
  - ◆ Free entry and exit of firms.
  - ◆ Perfect information among buyers and sellers.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** A perfectly competitive market consists of a **large number of buyers and sellers**, so that no single participant can influence the market price.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Firms in perfect competition sell **homogeneous (identical) products**, not heterogeneous products. Homogeneity ensures that buyers treat products as perfect substitutes.

28. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer: Agency Banks are banks** that are authorized by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** to carry out certain banking functions **on behalf of the Central and State Governments**. RBI itself does not have branches for general public/government banking, so it appoints agency banks to handle such operations.

29. (c)

- **Statements 1 and 2 are correct:** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Index (also known as the Sustainable Development Report / SDG Index & Dashboards) is an annual **ranking & assessment of how countries are progressing on the 17 SDGs** adopted by the UN for achievement by 2030. It is **released by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)** in collaboration with other institutions.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** India has, for the first time, secured a position among the top 100 countries in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index, ranking 99th out of 167 nations in the 2025 edition. The latest report places India with a score of 67 on the SDG Index, a significant

improvement from its 109th rank in 2024. The report noted that since the adoption of the SDGs, India has steadily improved its standing: it ranked 112th in 2023, 121st in 2022, and 120th in 2021.

30. (a)

- **Context:** IFFCO to set up its first overseas nano fertiliser plant in Brazil via joint venture with NANOFERT.
- **About Nano urea:** It is a liquid fertilizer developed by **IFFCO** using nanotechnology. One 500 ml bottle of nano urea can replace one 45 kg bag of conventional urea.
  - ◆ It improves nitrogen use efficiency, reduces soil and water pollution, and lowers greenhouse gas emissions (especially nitrous oxide), thereby supporting sustainable agriculture.
- **Both statements are correct and Statement II correctly explains Statement I:** Nano urea helps in minimizing the environmental footprint by reducing the loss of nutrients from agriculture fields in the form of leaching and gaseous emissions which used to cause environmental pollution and climate change. Nano urea particles deliver nitrogen directly to plant leaves, thus reducing **nutrient loss from soil** (through leaching and volatilization). This helps in minimizing **gaseous emissions** (like  $N_2O$ , a potent greenhouse gas).

31. (d)

- **All the given options are correct:** Those economic activities in which people are directly dependent on nature to produce goods are known as primary activities or primary sector economic activities. The primary sector of our economy includes the following. (i) Agriculture and allied activities (including animal husbandry) (ii) Fishery (iii) Forestry (iv) Mining and Quarrying



• **Additional information:**

- ♦ **Secondary sector:** The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The Secondary sector includes Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services, and Construction, and the Tertiary sector includes Services.
- ♦ **Tertiary sector:** All those economic activities that provide support to people involved in primary and secondary activities are called tertiary activities or tertiary sector economic activities. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

32. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** India's banknotes are printed at four presses — **two** presses operated by Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (RBI's wholly-owned subsidiary) at Mysuru and Salboni and **two** presses operated by Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (a Government of India corporation) at Nashik and Dewas. Whereas, coins are minted by facilities owned by the Government of India.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** While banknotes are issued and put into circulation by the RBI. Under the Coinage Act of 2011, the Government of India is responsible for the design, and minting, of coins. Government mints coins and supplies them to the RBI, and the RBI places coins into circulation.

33. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A demand curve is a graphic presentation of various quantities of a commodity that a consumer is willing to buy at different prices of the same commodity while holding constant

prices of other related commodities and the income of the consumer. As per the Law of Demand, there is a negative relationship between the price of a commodity and the quantity demanded. Thus, the demand is a Demand Curve is downward sloping.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Marginal utility (MU) is the change in total utility due to the consumption of one additional unit of a commodity. The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility states that the marginal utility diminishes with an increase in consumption of the commodity. This happens because having obtained some amount of the commodity, the desire of the consumer to have still more of it becomes weaker.
- **Statement 2 explains Statement 1:** An explanation for a downward-sloping demand curve rests on the notion of diminishing marginal utility. The law of diminishing marginal utility states that each successive unit of a commodity provides lower marginal utility. Therefore the individual will not be willing to pay as much for each additional unit, and this results in a downward sloping demand curve.

34. (b)

- **About circular flow of income:** The circular flow model demonstrates how money moves through the economy. Households provide factors of production (like labor) to firms and receive income (like wages). Firms, in turn, produce goods and services, which households purchase, creating a cycle of income and expenditure. In the circular flow of income, injections are additions to the economy's income and expenditure, coming from outside the normal flow of households and firms.
- **1 is correct and 3 is not correct:** In a three-sector model, government sector cash flows are included. The **government**

**injects money into the circle through government spending (G)** on programs such as Social Security and the National Park Service. It also extracts money from households and businesses by way of taxes. Therefore, Government spending is considered as injection, whereas taxation is considered a leakage.

- **2 is correct:** In a four-sector model, money also flows into the circle through exports (X). Exports bring income into the economy from foreign markets, contributing to injections in the circular flow of income.
- **4 is correct:** In a five-sector model, cash flow from the financial sector is added. FDI brings external capital into the domestic economy, boosting production, employment, and infrastructure, categorizing it as an injection.

35. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer: UPI Lite** is a facility launched by the **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)** in 2022. It is designed to enable **low-value digital transactions** (up to ₹500 per transaction) to be processed **faster and without PIN authentication**, using an on-device wallet linked to the UPI ID.
  - ◆ UPI Lite X allows offline payments without internet connectivity, enhancing the existing UPI LITE functionalities in a much more effective manner.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ **UPI 123PAY** is an instant payment system for feature phone users who can use Unified Payments Interface (UPI) payment service in a safe and secure manner.
  - ◆ **UPI Circle** is a solution where a payer can extend the authorization to transact from their UPI account to an individual with required limits. It enables a secondary user to perform

transactions from the payer's account with minimum intervention and with adequate risk mitigations.

36. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer: Overdraft Facility** is a banking arrangement that allows an account holder to **withdraw more money than the balance available** in their current or savings account, up to a pre-approved limit set by the bank. The excess withdrawn is treated as a **short-term loan**, and interest is charged only on the amount actually overdrawn, for the period it is used.

37. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):** Launched in 2017 by the **National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)**. Its objective is to provide more frequent and comprehensive data on employment and unemployment in India.
- **Statement 2 is correct: PLFS provides:**
  - ◆ **Annual estimates** of employment and unemployment indicators (based on both rural and urban areas).
  - ◆ **Quarterly estimates** of key employment and unemployment indicators, but **only for urban areas**.

38. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer: Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index** is not part of the HDR. It is published separately by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Bertelsmann Stiftung, not by UNDP.
- **About Human Development Report (HDR):** It is published annually by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It includes the following indices:
  - ◆ **Human Development Index (HDI):** Measures long-term progress in **life**

expectancy, education, and per capita income.

- ◆ **Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI):** Adjusts HDI values for **inequalities in distribution** of health, education, and income.
- ◆ **Gender Development Index (GDI):** Ratio of female to male HDI; highlights gender gaps.
- ◆ **Gender Inequality Index (GII):** Captures gender-based disadvantages in **reproductive health, empowerment, and labour participation**.
- ◆ **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** Identifies multiple deprivations in **health, education, and living standards** at household level.
- ◆ **Planetary Pressures–Adjusted Human Development Index (PHDI):** It adjusts the traditional HDI by factoring in ecological sustainability (per-capita carbon dioxide emissions and per-capita material footprint).

**39. (c)**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** ECINET is a unified platform being developed by the Election Commission of India to integrate multiple existing mobile/web election-related applications and services into a single app/web portal. It integrates all existing applications of ECI (like Suvidha, Samadhan, cVIGIL, ENCORE, etc.) under one secure digital ecosystem.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The voting process in India is conducted through **EVMs and VVPATs** and not automated through ECINET.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Counting is conducted manually (with VVPAT verification) and is not digitalised by ECINET.

**40. (a)**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Adi Karmayogi Abhiyan / Adi Karmayogi Programme

is a programme recently launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. It is aimed at tribal grassroots leadership and responsive governance among tribal communities across many districts/villages.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** It is envisaged as the world's largest tribal grassroots leadership programme, aimed at empowering tribal communities, strengthening responsive governance, and creating local leadership opportunities across the country.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** There is no provision under the programme ensuring *33% participation of tribal communities in private sector jobs*.

● **Additional information:**

◆ **Objectives of the Adi Karmayogi Programme:**

- Promote **responsive, people-centric governance** at village and community levels.
- Conduct **multi-departmental Governance Lab Workshops/ Process Labs** from state to district, block, and village levels – ongoing since 10th July 2025 – For capacity Building of **State, District, and Block Master Trainers**.
- **Co-creation of development plans**, where tribal communities and government officers jointly formulate the “*1 Lakh Tribal Villages-Vision 2030*”, including detailed action plans and investment strategies.
- Build a **network of 20 lakh change leaders** across 550 districts and 30 States/UTs to implement grassroots development initiatives.

◆ **Outcome of the Abhiyan:**

- **Adi Sewa Kendra:** Proposed in all tribal-dominated villages, where government officers and

community members dedicate 1–2 hours fortnightly as ‘**Adi Sewa Samay**’ to collaboratively address local issues, mentor youth, and support governance initiatives.

- **Governance Lab Workshops:** Structured process labs from state to village levels, engaging multiple departments to co-create solutions for tribal development.
- **Tribal Village Action Plan:** Villagers and officers will co-create the **Tribal Village Vision 2030**, aligned with national and international commitments towards sustainable development goals and inclusive development.
- **Saturation of government schemes and interventions.**
- **Call for Volunteers:**
- **Adi Sahyogi:** Teachers, doctors, and professionals who mentor and mobilize communities.
- **Adi Saathi:** SHGs, NRLM members, tribal elders, Youth and local leaders supporting implementation and outreach.
  - **Community Leadership Training:** Capacity-building programs for tribal youth, women, and community leaders on governance, problem-solving, and social mobilization.

41. (c)

- **Different monetary aggregates published by RBI are as follows:**
  - (i)  $M1 = \text{Currency (notes and coins) with the public} + \text{Demand deposits} + \text{other deposits held with the Reserve Bank of India.}$
  - (ii)  $M2 = M1 + \text{Post Office saving deposits.}$
  - (iii)  $M3 = M1 + \text{Time deposits of all commercial banks and co-operative banks (excluding interbank time deposits).}$

(iv)  $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with the Post Office Saving Organisation (excluding National Saving Certificate).}$

- **Statement I is correct:** M2 is **more liquid than M3**. Liquidity decreases as we move from  $M1 \rightarrow M2 \rightarrow M3 \rightarrow M4$ . Since M2 includes M1 and post office savings, and M3 includes M1 plus time deposits (which are less liquid), M2 is more liquid than M3.
- **Statement II is incorrect:** It is M3 (not M2) that includes **time deposits held by commercial banks**. M2 only adds post office savings deposits to M1.

42. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** Financial Services Institutions Bureau has been constituted effective from July 01, 2022, by the Central Government for the purpose of recommending persons for appointment as whole-time directors and non-executive chairpersons on the Boards of financial services institutions and for advising on certain other matters relating to personnel management in these institutions. It **replaced the Bank Board Bureau (BBB)**.
- The functions of the Bureau as outlined in the Clause 2 of the Government Resolution are :-
- To recommend persons for appointment as whole-time directors (WTDs) and non-executive chairpersons (NECs) on the Boards of Directors in Public Sector Banks, financial institutions and Public Sector Insurers
- To advise the Government on matters relating to appointments, transfer or extension of term of office and termination of services of the said directors.

43. (d)

- Priority Sector means those sectors which the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India consider as important for the development of the basic needs of the



country and are to be given priority over other sectors. The banks are mandated to encourage the growth of such sectors with adequate and timely credit.

● **All the given options are correct:**

Categories of Priority Sector are as follows:

- ◆ Agriculture
- ◆ Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- ◆ Export Credit
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Social Infrastructure
- ◆ Renewable Energy
- ◆ Others

**44. (c)**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have been rationalized and amalgamated in the Code on Wages Act, 2019. Code on Wages, 2019, provides for universal minimum wage across employments in organized and unorganized sector and the existing provision, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to restrict applicability of minimum wages to Scheduled employments, has been dispensed with under the Code.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The minimum wage rates are categorized based on skill levels—unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and highly skilled—as well as by geographical area—A, B, and C.
- **Additional information:** A new concept of statutory floor wage has also been introduced in the Code on Wages. The Code also provides that the minimum wages are to be ordinarily reviewed and revised by the appropriate Governments in intervals not exceeding five years.

**45. (c)**

- National Disposable Income = Net National Product at market prices + Other current transfers from the rest of the world. The

idea behind National Disposable Income is that it gives an idea of what is the maximum amount of goods and services the domestic economy has at its disposal. Current transfers from the rest of the world include items such as gifts, aids, etc.

**46. (d)**

- **Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)** are established under the **RRB Act, 1976** to provide credit and banking facilities to rural areas, especially small and marginal farmers, artisans, and rural entrepreneurs.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Shareholding pattern of NABARD: **Central Government (50%), State Government (15%), Sponsor Bank (35%)**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** RRBs are regulated by RBI, but **supervised by NABARD**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** RRBs must allocate at least **75% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC)** to PSL (higher than the 40% requirement for commercial banks).

**47. (a)**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Certain NBFCs registered as **Deposit-taking NBFCs (NBFCs-D)** are permitted by RBI to accept **public deposits**, subject to regulatory limits. (However note that they can only accept time deposits and not demand deposits).
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business. It **does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods**

(other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** NBFCs cannot issue cheques drawn on themselves, since they are not part of the RBI's payment and settlement system.
- **Additional information:** Deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks.

48. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is compiled and published by the National Statistical Office (NSO), under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, on a monthly basis. The IIP provides insights into the growth and performance of various industrial sectors, including mining, manufacturing, and electricity.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The manufacturing sector holds the largest weightage in the IIP. As of the latest data, the manufacturing sector accounts for more than 70% of the total weightage in the IIP, making it the most significant component. Other sectors like mining and electricity contribute relatively smaller portions.

49. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The Union Budget 2025-26 announced that a SWAMIH Fund 2 will be established with ₹15000 crore allocation to help complete an additional 1 lakh housing units.
- **SWAMIH Fund** stands for the **Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) Fund**.
- Introduced on November 6, 2019, to provide priority debt financing for the completion of stalled residential projects, the first SWAMIH fund scheme is managed

by SBICAP Ventures Ltd, a State Bank Group company.

- The SWAMIH Fund 2 aims at helping middle-class families who are paying EMIs on loans taken for apartments and also paying rent for current dwelling units.

50. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The treaty between India and Pakistan was signed on September 19, 1960, for the use of water available in the Indus and its tributaries. It was signed in Karachi by then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and then Pakistan President Mohammed Ayub Khan after nine years of negotiations arranged by the World Bank.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** According to the IWT, India enjoys the "unrestricted use" of the three "Eastern Rivers [Beas, Ravi, Sutlej]... except as otherwise expressly provided" whereas Pakistan got control of the three "Western Rivers" [Indus, Chenab, Jhelum]. According to Article III (1) of the IWT, "India is under obligation to let flow" waters of the Western Rivers to Pakistan.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** According to the treaty, there is a sequential, three-level mechanism where disputes are first decided at the level of the Indus Commissioners of the two countries, then escalated to the Neutral Expert who is appointed by the World Bank, and only then escalated to the Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration.

51. (d)

- Sterilization is a process used by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to mitigate the impact of its actions in the foreign exchange market on the Indian Rupee's liquidity.
- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** Some existing instrument for sterilization of Forex inflows by Reserve Bank of India are as follows:



1. **Liquidity Adjustment Facility**

**(LAF):** Over the past two years LAF has served as the primary means for day-to-day liquidity management through the absorption or injection of liquidity by way of sale or purchase of securities followed by their repurchase or resale under the repo/reverse repo operations.

2. **Open Market Operations (OMO):**

The main instrument of sterilisation used by the Reserve Bank is Open Market Operations (OMO). The Reserve Bank has conducted OMO for absorbing excess liquidity in the system through outright sale of securities.

3. **Balances of the Government of India with the Reserve Bank:**

The surplus balances of the Government with the Reserve Bank effectively act as an instrument of sterilisation.

4. **Forex Swaps:**

Some central banks use foreign exchange swaps for sterilisation as it helps postponement of creation of liquidity generated by capital inflows and the consequent accretion to reserves.

5. **Cash Reserve Requirements:**

The use of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) as a direct method of monetary policy intervention has the ability of sterilising liquidity by raising the proportion of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) of banks to be kept impounded with the central bank.

52. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** The currency issued by the central bank can be held by the public or by the commercial banks, and is called the 'high-powered money' or 'reserve money' or 'monetary base' as it acts as a basis for credit creation.

It represents the total liability of RBI. Components of Reserve Money or High Powered Money :

- ♦ **Currency in Circulation:** Currency in Circulation includes notes in circulation, rupee coins and small coins.
- ♦ **Bankers' Deposits with the RBI:** Bankers' Deposits with the RBI represent balances maintained by banks in the current account with the Reserve Bank mainly for maintaining Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and as working funds for clearing adjustments.
- ♦ **Other Deposits with the Reserve Bank:** Other Deposits with the Reserve Bank for the purpose of monetary compilation includes deposits from foreign central banks, multilateral institutions, financial institutions and sundry deposits net of IMF.

53. (b)

- **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI):** Established in 2008 as an initiative of the **RBI and Indian Banks' Association (IBA)** under the provisions of the **Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007**.

- ♦ It functions as an **umbrella organisation for retail payment systems in India**, developing and managing payment infrastructure.

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** NPCI is **not 100% government-owned**. It is a **not-for-profit company** under the Companies Act, owned by a consortium of **major banks** (both public sector and private sector). Shareholders include SBI, PNB, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank, and others, with RBI and IBA support.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** NPCI **owns and operates the Unified Payments Interface (UPI)** platform, along with other systems like RuPay, IMPS, BHIM, Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS), and National Electronic Toll Collection (FASTag).

54. (c)

- **Option (c) is correct:** The “**Invisible Hand**” is a concept introduced by **Adam Smith** in his book *The Wealth of Nations* (1776). The invisible hand directly supports the idea of **laissez-faire and self-regulating markets**, where demand and supply balance without state interference. It provides the intellectual foundation for **laissez-faire economics**, advocating minimal government intervention.

55. (c)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Governor of RBI is **not appointed by the Financial Services Institutions Bureau (FSIB)**. He/She is **appointed by the Government of India** (formally by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister). FSIB deals with appointments in PSBs, insurers, and financial institutions, not RBI.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As per Section 8(4) of the **RBI Act, 1934**, the Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Governor is **eligible for reappointment**. Several Governors have served multiple terms.

56. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** **World Bank's International Poverty Line (IPL)** defines “extreme poverty” as living on less than a specified amount per person per day, adjusted for **Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)**. World Bank has recently announced a major revision to global poverty estimates, raising the International Poverty Line (IPL) from \$2.15/day (2017 PPP) to \$3.00/day (2021 PPP).
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** In 2022–23, poverty in India under the new \$3.00 line

stood at 5.25% (while under the older \$2.15 line it dropped further to 2.35%).

57. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** A Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) refers to a bank that is “too big to fail.” According to the RBI, some banks gain systemic importance due to factors such as size, cross-jurisdictional activities, complexity, and interconnections, with those having assets exceeding 2% of GDP classified in this group. Therefore, statement 1 is correct.
- **Statement 2 is correct :** These are recognized by the Reserve Bank of India in India.
- **Statement 3 is not correct :** As of now, RBI has recognized HDFC Bank (Private sector), ICICI (Private Sector) and SBI (Public Sector) under the category of D-SIBs.

58. (c)

- **Option (c) is correct:** Bihar is a major producer of makhana (fox nuts), and the establishment of a Makhana Board in the state aims to support the cultivation, processing, and marketing of this crop.
- **Additional Information:** Sometimes back, ‘Mithila Makhana’ was conferred a Geographical Indication (GI) tag, a certification that signifies that a product can only be grown in a particular geographical location, and as a result, has unique characteristics (like Darjeeling's tea or Mysore sandal soap).

59. (a)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer : M23, which refers to the March 23, 2009, accord that ended a previous Tutsi-led revolt in eastern Congo**, is the latest group of ethnic Tutsi-led insurgents to take up arms against Congolese forces. It launched the current rebellion in 2022. The group

has accused the government of Congo of not living up to the peace deal and fully integrating Congolese Tutsis into the army and administration. It also vows to defend Tutsi interests, particularly against ethnic Hutu militias such as the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). The FDLR was founded by Hutus who fled Rwanda after participating in the 1994 genocide of close to one million Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

60. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** The Blue Line is a **border demarcation established by the United Nations in 2000 following Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon**. It is intended to confirm Israeli withdrawal and to delineate the **boundary between Lebanon and Israel**, but it is not an official international border. The UNSC Resolution 1701 aims at ending hostilities between Hezbollah and Israel and calls for the creation of a buffer zone as well as a permanent ceasefire. The resolution meant to complete the withdrawal of Israeli forces in 2000 from southern Lebanon along the 'Blue Line' and the Israel-annexed Golan Heights.

61. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct: National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (NARCL):** It is a government-backed **asset reconstruction company (ARC)** set up in 2021 to address the problem of large non-performing assets (NPAs) in the banking sector. NARCL has indeed been set up to **aggregate and consolidate stressed assets of banks for resolution**. It works alongside the **India Debt Resolution Company Ltd. (IDRCL)**, which manages the resolution process.
- **Statement 2 is correct: Public Sector Banks (PSBs) collectively hold majority ownership (51% equity) in NARCL**, while

the remaining is held by private sector lenders. This ensures government-backed control.

62. (c)

- India's **Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER)** are managed by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** under the RBI Act, 1934. The reserves consist of **Foreign Currency Assets (FCA), Gold, SDRs, and India's reserve position with the IMF**.
- **1, 2 and 4 are correct:** In terms of Section 17 of the RBI Act, the forex reserves are generally invested in:
  - ♦ Deposits with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and other central banks
  - ♦ Deposits with foreign commercial banks
  - ♦ Debt instruments representing sovereign or sovereign-guaranteed liability of not more than 10 years of residual maturity
  - ♦ Gold
  - ♦ Other instruments and institutions as approved by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank in accordance with the provisions of the Act
  - ♦ Certain types of derivatives
- **3 is not correct:** RBI does **not invest its forex reserves in equity shares of foreign corporations**.

63. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** PACS constitute the lowest tier of the short-term cooperative credit structure at village level. Short-term rural credit co-operatives comprise of state co-operative banks (StCBs) at the state level, district central co-operative banks (DCCBs) at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) at the village level.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and

long-term co-operatives are outside the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and hence not regulated by RBI. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are regulated by the respective State Governments.

64. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) set up, owned and operated by non-bank entities are called “White Label ATMs” (WLAs). They provide the banking services to the customers of banks in India, based on the cards (debit/credit/prepaid) issued by banks.

65. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** WMAs are **temporary advances** given by the Reserve Bank of India to the central and state governments to tide over temporary mismatches in receipts and expenditure. They are not meant for long-term financing or for meeting fiscal deficit. RBI withdraws such advances after the stipulated time, and they must be repaid.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **RBI provides WMAs to both the central and state governments.** For states, WMAs are governed under Section 17(5) of the RBI Act, 1934. For the central government, they are governed under Section 17(4).

66. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Unlike traditional banks, Neo banks do not currently hold any banking license. Therefore, in order to provide financial products and services, they have to be involved with regulated banks and financial institutions.
  - ♦ Due to the current regulatory landscape in India, Neo-banks typically collaborate with traditional banks that hold the necessary licenses.

This partnership allows them to offer services like deposit accounts and lending, while the Neo-bank focuses on the digital interface and customer experience.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Neo Banks operate digitally without physical branches.

67. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** An Account Aggregator (AA) is a type of RBI regulated entity (with an NBFC-AA license) that helps an individual securely and digitally access and share information from one financial institution they have an account with to any other regulated financial institution in the AA network. Data cannot be shared without the consent of the individual.

• **Additional information:**

- ♦ Registering with an AA is fully voluntary for consumers.
- ♦ There will be many Account Aggregators an individual can choose between.
- ♦ Account Aggregators cannot see the data; they merely take it from one financial institution to another based on an individual's direction and consent. Contrary to the name, they cannot 'aggregate' your data. AAs are not like technology companies which aggregate your data and create detailed profiles of you.
- ♦ The data AAs share is encrypted by the sender and can be decrypted only by the recipient. The end to end encryption and use of technology like the 'digital signature' makes the process much more secure than sharing paper documents.

68. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Project Nexus is an initiative of the **Bank for International**



**Settlements (BIS) Innovation Hub.** Its objective is to link multiple countries' **fast payment systems (FPS)** into a single cross-border network. India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is being integrated under this project. RBI has recently joined the Project Nexus.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Project Nexus is not about creating a unified digital currency. Instead, it aims at **interconnecting existing fast payment systems** (like UPI in India, PromptPay in Thailand, etc.) to enable instant, low-cost cross-border retail payments. It does not involve the creation of a new currency — digital or otherwise.

69. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** WPR measures the proportion of employed persons in the total population. It tells us how many people in the population are actually working.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in labour force. The labour force includes both employed persons and unemployed persons who are seeking or available for work.

70. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The MSF was introduced in 2011–12 to provide banks a facility to borrow overnight funds from the RBI when they face acute liquidity shortages. Unlike the repo facility (where banks borrow by pledging excess securities), under MSF, banks are allowed to **dip into their Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) portfolio**—that is, the government securities they are normally required to hold as reserves. This makes MSF a last-resort facility for banks when all other borrowing options are exhausted.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The MSF rate is always set **above the repo rate**, usually by 25 basis points. For example, if the repo rate is 6.5%, the MSF rate will generally be 6.75%. This ensures that banks use MSF

only when absolutely necessary, as it is costlier than borrowing at the repo rate. The repo rate is the benchmark for short-term borrowing, while MSF acts as a ceiling for the interest rate corridor of RBI's Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF).

**Additional information:**

- **MSF vs Repo:** In repo, banks borrow funds from RBI by pledging securities over and above the SLR requirement, whereas in MSF, they can borrow by using SLR securities themselves.

71. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The **Union Finance Minister chairs the FSDC**. This ensures coordination across regulators (RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA) and the Ministry of Finance in addressing financial stability issues, macroprudential regulation, and inter-regulatory coordination.

**Additional information:**

- FSDC was set up in **2010** following the global financial crisis of 2008 to strengthen financial stability and macroprudential supervision.
- Members include RBI Governor, heads of SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA, Finance Secretary, Economic Affairs Secretary, and other key regulators.
- **Functions of FSDC:**
  - ◆ Strengthening inter-regulatory coordination.
  - ◆ Promoting financial sector development.
  - ◆ Monitoring systemic risks and financial stability.
  - ◆ Focusing on financial literacy and financial inclusion.

72. (a)

- **1 and 2 are correct:** Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) insures all deposits such as savings, fixed,

current, recurring, etc. in the following types of banks:

- ◆ **Commercial Banks** : All commercial banks including branches of foreign banks functioning in India, local area banks and **regional rural banks**
- ◆ **Cooperative Banks** : All State, Central and Primary cooperative banks, also called urban cooperative banks, functioning in States / Union Territories which have amended the local Cooperative Societies Act empowering the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to order the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the State / Union Territory to wind up a cooperative bank or to supersede its committee of management. (**Note: However, Primary cooperative societies are not insured by the DICGC.**)
- **3 is not correct:** DICGC does not insure the following types of deposits:
  - ◆ Deposits of foreign Governments;
  - ◆ Deposits of Central/State Governments;
  - ◆ Inter-bank deposits;
  - ◆ Any amount due on account of any deposit received outside India
  - ◆ Any amount, which has been specifically exempted by the corporation with the previous approval of Reserve Bank of India
- **4 is not correct:** DICGC only insures deposits in banks, not in NBFCs or other financial institutions.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ Each depositor in a bank is insured upto a maximum of ₹ 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakhs) for both principal and interest amount held by him in the same right and same capacity.
  - ◆ The deposits kept in different branches of a bank are aggregated for the purpose of insurance cover and a maximum

amount of upto Rupees five lakhs is paid.

- ◆ If a person has deposits with more than one bank, deposit insurance coverage limit is applied separately to the deposits in each bank.
- ◆ Deposit insurance premium is borne entirely by the insured bank.

### 73. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Code on Social Security, 2020 for the first time defines 'gig workers' and 'platform workers' and provides measures for their social security. This includes benefits such as life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, and old age protection.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In the **Union Budget 2025–26**, the Finance Minister announced that **online platform workers will be covered under AB-PMJAY**, extending health insurance coverage of ₹5 lakh per family per year to this segment of workers. Other announcements for platform workers in the Union budget includes:
  - ◆ Registration of online platform workers on e-Shram portal
  - ◆ Issue of identity cards
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ As per NITI Aayog's 2022 report *India's Booming Gig and Platform Economy*, India had about **7.7 million gig workers in 2020–21**, projected to rise to **23.5 million by 2029–30**.
  - ◆ Gig workers include freelancers, delivery partners, drivers, and others who work outside the traditional employer–employee relationship.
  - ◆ Platform-based workers are subset of gig workers whose work depends on online apps or digital platforms of the aggregator platforms.



74. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Small Finance Banks, like other scheduled commercial banks, are required to maintain both **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** and **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)** with the RBI. They operate under the same prudential norms as universal banks in this regard.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** SFBs are required to direct **75% of their ANBC** to the **Priority Sector Lending (PSL)**, which is higher than the 40% mandated for universal commercial banks. This is to ensure that SFBs remain focused on financial inclusion and lending to underserved sectors such as agriculture, MSMEs, and weaker sections.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ At least **50% of SFB loan portfolio** must consist of loans up to ₹25 lakh, ensuring focus on small borrowers.
  - ◆ SFBs are created to further financial inclusion by providing credit to small businesses, marginal farmers, micro and small industries, and unorganized sector entities.
  - ◆ First set of SFB licenses was issued by RBI in **2015**. Examples include **AU Small Finance Bank, Equitas Small Finance Bank, Ujjivan Small Finance Bank**.
  - ◆ Like universal banks, SFBs can accept deposits and provide basic banking services but cannot engage in complex financial products like large corporate lending in their early years.

75. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The money multiplier measures the maximum amount of money that a banking system generates with each unit of central bank money. A higher MM indicates that the banking system is generating a greater money supply from the money provided by the central bank.

◆ In India, recent efforts to promote financial inclusion have encouraged people to hold less cash in hand relative to their deposits, which partly explains the increase in the MM.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** If banks hold higher reserves (i.e., a higher Cash Reserve Ratio or excess reserves), they lend less to the public. This reduces the capacity of banks to create credit, and hence the money multiplier **decreases**, not increases.
- **Additional information:** Other factors that can increase money multiplier:
- **Higher banking penetration** in rural areas increases access to banking services, raising deposits and lending, which enhances the money multiplier.
- **Decrease in non-performing assets (NPAs) of banks** will result in good financial health of the banks, which allows them to lend more. This helps in the credit creation in the banking system, which ultimately increases the money multiplier in the Indian economy.

76. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The production possibility set (often shown as the Production Possibility Curve/Frontier) consists of all the combinations of two goods that an economy can produce using available resources and technology. It highlights opportunity cost and trade-offs — producing more of one good means producing less of another.

77. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Payments Banks are allowed to accept **demand deposits** (savings and current accounts), but only up to ₹2 lakh per customer (RBI limit). They **cannot accept time deposits** such as fixed or recurring deposits.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Payments Banks can issue **ATM/debit cards** for

withdrawals and payments. However, they are **not permitted to issue credit cards**, as they are not allowed to undertake lending activities.

● **Additional information:**

- ◆ Payments Banks were introduced by RBI on the recommendations of the **Nachiket Mor Committee (2014)** to improve financial inclusion.
- ◆ Examples: India Post Payments Bank, Airtel Payments Bank, Paytm Payments Bank, and Fino Payments Bank.
- ◆ They can also provide remittance, mobile payments, and utility bill payment services but with restrictions on lending.

78. (a)

- **About National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD):** It is India's apex development bank, established in **1982** under an Act of Parliament to **promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development**.
- **1, 2 and 4 are correct:** Functions of NABARD are as follows:
  - ◆ Provides **refinance to lending institutions in rural areas**.
  - ◆ Promotes institutional development in rural areas.
  - ◆ Evaluates, monitors, and inspects client banks.
  - ◆ **Acts as a coordinator in the operations of rural credit institutions.**
  - ◆ Extends assistance to the government, Reserve Bank of India, and other organizations in matters related to rural development.
  - ◆ Offers training and research facilities for banks, cooperatives, and organizations working in rural development.
  - ◆ Helps state governments achieve their targets of providing assistance to eligible institutions in agriculture and rural development.

◆ **Supervising the Rural Cooperative Banks**

- **3 is not correct:** Nabard **doesn't provide loans directly to individual farmers** but supports financial institutions and cooperatives in rural development.

79. (a)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** *Nomadic Elephant* is a **joint military exercise between India and Mongolia**, focusing on **counter-terrorism operations in semi-urban and mountainous terrain**. It aims to enhance interoperability and strengthen defense cooperation between the two nations.
- **Additional Information:**
  - ◆ The exercise involves both **Army and counter-terrorism units**.
  - ◆ It is part of India's strategy to **strengthen military ties with Central Asian and East Asian countries**.
  - ◆ The first edition of *Nomadic Elephant* was conducted in **2009**, and it has been held periodically since then.

80. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The PM-PRANAM scheme aims to promote sustainable and balanced fertilizer use, encouraging the adoption of organic and natural farming practices. It supports the use of biofertilizers, compost, and other eco-friendly alternatives to chemical fertilizers.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The PM-PRANAM scheme does not include direct benefit transfers (DBT) to farmers. Instead, it provides incentives to States/UTs for reducing chemical fertilizer consumption. These incentives are then utilized by the States for promoting sustainable agricultural practices, including the adoption of organic farming.
- **Additional Information:**
  - ◆ The PM-PRANAM scheme was launched in the Union Budget 2023-24

to incentivize States/UTs for reducing chemical fertilizer usage.

- ◆ Under the scheme, 50% of the fertilizer subsidy saved by a State/UT in a particular financial year, compared to the average consumption over the previous three years, is passed on to that State/UT as a grant.
- ◆ The grant can be utilized for promoting balanced fertilizer use, adoption of alternative fertilizers, and organic farming practices.
- ◆ The scheme encourages the use of resource conservation technologies like integrated farming systems, micro-irrigation, mulching, no-tillage, and crop rotation.

**81. (c)**

- **1 and 3 are correct:** Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) is a monetary policy tool used by the Reserve Bank of India to manage liquidity and signal interest rates to the market. It helps banks address daily liquidity mismatches and consists of two components: the repo rate and the reverse repo rate. **All Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Regional Rural Banks, and Primary Dealers** can participate in LAF auctions.
- **2 is correct:** Scheduled UCBs are eligible to access the **LAF window**, provided they meet RBI's eligibility norms such as maintaining CRR/SLR and being a scheduled bank.
- **Additional Information:**
  - ◆ The **LAF window** consists of:
    - **Repo Rate** – for short-term borrowing by banks against approved government securities.
    - **Reverse Repo Rate** – for depositing surplus funds with the RBI.
    - **Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)** – overnight borrowing

against SLR securities at a higher rate.

- ◆ Only **scheduled banks** (commercial and cooperative) meeting RBI norms are eligible; unscheduled banks cannot access LAF.
- ◆ LAF helps **stabilize short-term money markets** and ensures smooth liquidity management in the banking system.

**82. (d)**

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** A **bank run** occurs when a large number of depositors rush to withdraw their money at the same time due to fears that the bank will become insolvent. This can create **liquidity crises** and potentially lead to bank failure.
- **Additional Information:**
  - ◆ Bank runs are often triggered by **loss of confidence** in a bank's solvency, rumors, or economic crises.
  - ◆ Modern banking systems use **deposit insurance (e.g., DICGC in India)** and central bank liquidity support to prevent bank runs.
  - ◆ Historical example: The 2008 financial crisis saw bank runs in some countries, highlighting the importance of regulatory safeguards.

**83. (c)**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Banks included in the **Second Schedule** are termed **scheduled banks**. They are eligible to borrow funds from the RBI under **various liquidity facilities** such as the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF).
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** There is **no provision for lower capital adequacy ratio** for scheduled banks. Both scheduled and non-scheduled banks must adhere to RBI-mandated **capital adequacy norms** (as per Basel III guidelines).
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Scheduled banks enjoy **automatic membership of**

clearing houses, which facilitates smooth interbank settlements and enhances operational efficiency.

- **Additional Information:** Inclusion in the Second Schedule requires banks to maintain a **minimum paid-up capital and reserves of ₹5 lakh** (as per RBI norms).

84. (a)

- **Both statements are correct and Statement II correctly explains Statement I:** Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) measures the additional units of capital (investment) required to produce an additional unit of output. A fall in ICOR means that less investment is needed to produce one more unit of output, which directly implies higher efficiency. Therefore, a lower ICOR is considered beneficial for the economy.

85. (c)

- **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):** The proportion of a bank's Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) that must be kept as **cash reserves with RBI**.
- **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR):** The proportion of NDTL that banks must maintain with **themselves**, in the form of **approved liquid assets** such as cash, gold, or approved government securities.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** CRR is maintained with the **RBI**. Whereas, SLR is maintained by **banks themselves** in the form of liquid assets.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Banks do **not earn any interest** on CRR balances kept with RBI. Whereas, Banks earn interest on government securities and other approved assets kept for SLR compliance.

86. (a)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** The arrangement of these islands from North to South is as follows: Lakshadweep - Maldives - Mauritius.

- ♦ **Lakshadweep:** Lakshadweep is located between **8° – 12°13" North latitude** and **71° – 74° East longitude**, 220 to 440 Km away from the coastal city of Kochi in Kerala.
- ♦ **Maldives:** The Maldivian Islands are located in the Indian Ocean between **7° 06'N to 00° 45' S** latitudes and **72° 13'E to 73° 45' Longitudes**.
- ♦ **Mauritius:** It is an Indian Ocean island, situated between **latitudes 19°50' south and 20°30' south** and between longitudes **57°18' east and 57°46' east**.





87. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Axiom-4 (Ax-4) is indeed a *private crewed mission* to the International Space Station (ISS), operated by Axiom Space in partnership with SpaceX and NASA.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It was launched aboard a *SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket* from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The mission carried experiment kits designed by ISRO (and Indian scientific institutions) to study various phenomena in microgravity. The experiments cover areas like *muscle regeneration, plant biology (sprouts, microalgae), cognitive studies, etc.* under microgravity.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ The mission features an international crew from the United States, India, Poland and Hungary
  - ◆ It carried the first astronauts from Hungary and Poland to the space station.
  - ◆ Indian astronaut on the mission is **Shubhanshu Shukla, who became second Indian to go to space\*\***, following the flight of Rakesh Sharma in 1984.

88. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** India is entirely dependent on imports to meet its Muriate of Potash (MOP) requirements. Muriate of potash, also known as potassium chloride contains 60% potash. Potash is essential for plant growth and quality. It plays a vital role in the production of proteins and sugars.
- ◆ Potassium Derived from Molasses (PDM) is a by-product of the sugar industry. PDM has a minimum 14.5% potash and can be used by farmers in the field as an alternative to MOP (Muriate of Potash with 60% potash

content). Thus, PDM can reduce the dependence on imported potash.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** All non-urea fertilisers, including MOP, are included under the Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) regime.

89. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** MIFOR (Mumbai Interbank Forward Offer Rate), MMIFOR (Modified MIFOR), and SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) are interest rate benchmarks. Financial markets use interest rate benchmarks to price loans, derivatives, and other financial instruments.

90. (d)

- **Expansionary monetary policy** is adopted by the RBI to **increase money supply and reduce interest rates**, thereby stimulating economic growth, investment, and consumption. It involves reducing the cost of borrowing and injecting more liquidity into the financial system.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** An **increase in open market purchases of government securities** by RBI injects liquidity into the system, as banks receive cash in exchange for selling securities.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** A **reduction in the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate** lowers the cost at which banks can borrow overnight from RBI, encouraging more borrowing and lending in the economy.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A **reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** frees up more funds with commercial banks for lending, increasing liquidity in the system.

91. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Seigniorage: It is the profit that accrues to the central bank (RBI in India) from issuing currency. It is calculated as the difference between the face value of money and the cost of producing and distributing it.

92. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Legal tender is a form of money that cannot be refused by any citizen of the country for settlement of any kind of transaction. The ₹ is in the form of a digital token that represents legal tender issued by a central bank. It is being issued in the same denominations as the paper currency and coins. Whereas, UPI is not a legal tender but simply a platform through which transactions happen digitally.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** ₹ is a digital currency issued by the RBI, and hence is the liability of RBI. Whereas, UPI being a payment medium is not a liability of RBI.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The bank acts as an intermediary in every UPI transaction. As a result, in the UPI transaction, the bank account is debited and money is sent to the bank of the recipient. Whereas, in the case of Digital rupee, if an individual makes a payment to another individual, it will move from one digital wallet to another digital wallet. There is no routing or intermediation of the bank.

93. (b)

- **Cyclical or demand deficient unemployment** occurs when the economy is in need of low workforce. When there is an economy-wide decline in aggregate demand for goods and services, employment declines and unemployment correspondingly increases. Cyclical unemployment mainly occurs during recession or depression. This form of unemployment is most commonly known as cyclical unemployment since unemployment moves with the trade cycle.

94. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Public goods are characterized by non-excludability, meaning it is difficult to exclude individuals from benefiting from them (e.g., national defense, clean air). On the other hand, private goods are excludable, meaning

producers can prevent people from using them unless they pay for them.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Public goods are not exclusively produced by the government. While the government typically provides many public goods, private firms can also provide goods that are non-excludable or non-rivalrous. When goods are produced directly by the government it is called public production.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** As there is no feasible way of excluding anyone from enjoying the benefits of the Public good, it makes it difficult to collect fees for their use and private enterprise will in general not provide these goods. Hence, they must be provided by the government. There is, however, a difference between public provision and public production. Public provision simply means that they are financed through the budget and can be used without any direct payment..

95. (a)

- **Contractionary monetary policy** is implemented by the central bank to curb inflation and slow down economic growth. This is typically achieved by increasing interest rates and reducing the money supply.
- **1 is correct:** The RBI raises key policy rates (like the repo rate), which leads to commercial banks increasing their lending rates. This makes it more expensive for households to take out loans for things like homes and cars, and for firms to borrow money for investment and expansion
- **2 is not correct:** A contractionary monetary policy in India, which involves raising interest rates, would make Indian financial assets (like bonds and deposits) more attractive to foreign investors. This is because they can earn a higher return on their investments. Therefore, rather than capital outflows, it would likely lead



to **capital inflows**, as foreign portfolio investors seek to take advantage of the higher interest rates.

- **3 is not correct:** As mentioned above, higher interest rates attract foreign capital. When foreign investors want to invest in India, they need to convert their foreign currency (e.g., US dollars) into Indian rupees. This increased demand for the rupee causes its value to appreciate (strengthen) relative to other currencies, not depreciate.
- **4 is correct:** The money multiplier is the ratio of the money supply to the monetary base. The RBI can influence the money multiplier by increasing the cash reserve ratio (CRR) or the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR). By increasing these ratios, banks are required to hold more of their deposits as reserves, which reduces the amount of money available for lending. A lower lending capacity reduces the money multiplier, thereby contracting the money supply.

**96. (c)**

- **Option (c) is correct: Flipping** (in the startup context), traditionally refers to an Indian startup shifting its domicile (legal headquarters) to a foreign jurisdiction, often for easier access to international capital and markets. **Reverse Flipping**, as the name suggests, is the opposite of Flipping. It involves startups that had previously flipped abroad now moving their core operations and legal structure back to India.

**97. (d)**

- **Statement II is correct, but Statement I is not correct:** A stock variable is measured at a particular point of time, whereas a flow variable is measured over a period of time.
  - ◆ **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is a **flow variable**. It measures the value of all final goods and services produced within a country's borders **over a specific period of time**.

- ◆ **Money supply is a stock variable. It is the total amount of money available in an economy at a particular point in time.**

**98. (d)**

- **1, 2 and 3 are correct:** All three of the listed activities are part of the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) function as the **Banker to the Government**. As Banker to the Govt, RBI performs the following functions:
  - ◆ Accepting monies for account of the Central Government and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of its account, and to carry out its exchange, remittance, and other banking operations.
  - ◆ Maintaining various accounts of the Central government like: i. Central Government - Civil; ii. Railway Fund; iii. Post Fund; iv. Telecommunication Fund; v. Defence Fund; and vi. Departmentalized Ministries.
  - ◆ Providing short-term credit (Ways and Means Advances) to both Centre and States to handle temporary mismatches in receipts and expenditures.

**99. (a)**

- The Gini coefficient measures income inequality in a country, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (maximum inequality).
- **Statement 1 is correct:** A lower Gini coefficient means less inequality. Thus, Country A (0.35) is more equal than Country B (0.55).
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Gini coefficient only captures the distribution of income, not its overall level. Absolute poverty depends on average income and social safety nets, not directly on inequality. Country B could, for instance, have higher average income but more unequal distribution, so incidence of absolute poverty may be higher or

lower than Country A. Therefore, no direct conclusion can be drawn about absolute poverty from Gini alone.

100. (a)

- **1 is correct:** Under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS), a **resident individual** can remit up to **USD 2,50,000 per financial year** for permitted current or capital account transactions. Since the amount (USD 2,00,000) is within the limit, this is allowed.

- **2 is not correct:** LRS is available **only to resident individuals**, not to corporates, partnership firms, HUFs, trusts, etc.
- **3 is not correct:** The permissible limit is **USD 2,50,000 per financial year**. Remitting USD 3,00,000 exceeds this limit, so it is not permitted.

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