

# NEXT IAS

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

### GENERAL STUDIES

Test Code: 02072125

Paper-I | Sectional Test-7

DATE : 21/09/2025

Economic, Social Development and  
Current Affairs (January 2025 - June 2025)

Test Booklet Series

# B

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

### सामान्य अध्ययन

पेपर-I | सेक्शनल टेस्ट-7

आर्थिक, सामाजिक विकास तथा  
समसामयिक घटनाक्रम ( जनवरी 2025 - जून 2025 )

*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।

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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 

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 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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1. फ़सलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) की सिफ़ारिश करते समय, कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग निम्नलिखित में से किन कारकों को ध्यान में रखता है?

1. वस्तु (फ़सल) के लिए आपूर्ति एवं माँग की स्थिति
2. उत्पादन लागत से कम-से-कम 50 प्रतिशत का लाभ
3. घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में मूल्य प्रवृत्तियाँ
4. वस्तु के उपभोक्ताओं पर MSP के संभावित निहितार्थ

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कारक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में लागत-जनित मुद्रास्फीति (Cost-push Inflation) की वृद्धि में प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव डालने की सर्वाधिक संभावना रखते हैं?

1. भारतीय रुपये का मूल्यहास (Depreciation)
2. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा नीतिगत रेपो दर में कटौती
3. अप्रत्यक्ष करों में वृद्धि
4. अकुशल श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी में वृद्धि

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हें डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना (Digital Public Infrastructure-DPI) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है?

1. खुले प्रोटोकॉल और मानक जो डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी को सक्षम बनाते हैं।
2. सेल टावर और भूमिगत इंटरनेट केबल जैसी भौतिक परिसंपत्तियाँ

3. ऐसे प्लेटफ़ॉर्म जो कई तृतीय पक्षों को सेवाएँ विकसित करने और नवाचार करने की अनुमति देते हैं

4. अनन्य रूप से आंतरिक विभागीय डेटा भंडारण के लिए प्रयुक्त सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले सर्वर

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

4. निम्नलिखित विधियों पर विचार कीजिए, जिनके द्वारा संघ सरकार अपने घाटे का वित्तपोषण कर सकती है:

1. जनता से उधार लेना
2. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के पास रखे नक़द धन की निकासी

3. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उधार लेना

उपर्युक्त में से किस विधि के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रा आपूर्ति (Money Supply) में वृद्धि होगी?

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

5. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

निरंतर उच्च राजकोषीय घाटा अर्थव्यवस्था में निजी निवेश को कम (Crowding out) कर सकता है।

**कथन-II:**

सरकारी उधारी में वृद्धि से ब्याज दरों में वृद्धि होती है।

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

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

1. While recommending the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for crops, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) takes into account which of the following factors?

1. Demand and supply conditions of the commodity
2. A margin of at least 50 percent over cost of production
3. Price trends in domestic and international markets
4. Likely implications of MSP on consumers of the commodity

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

2. Which of the following factors are most likely to have a direct impact on increasing cost-push inflation in the Indian economy?

1. Depreciation of the Indian Rupee
2. Reduction in the policy repo rate by the Reserve Bank of India
3. Increase in indirect taxes
4. Increase in minimum wages of unskilled workers

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. Which of the following can be classified as Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)?

1. Open protocols and standards that enable digital connectivity.
2. Physical assets such as cell towers and underground internet cables.

3. Platforms that allow multiple third parties to build services and innovate.
4. Government-owned servers used exclusively for internal departmental data storage.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. Consider the following ways by which the Union Government can finance its deficit:

1. Borrowing from the public
2. Withdrawing cash balances held with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
3. Borrowing directly from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Which of the above methods will increase the money supply in the economy?

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

5. Consider the following statements:

*Statement I:*

A sustained high fiscal deficit can lead to the crowding out of private investment in the economy.

*Statement II:*

An increase in government borrowing tends to raise interest rates.

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, 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

6. अर्थव्यवस्था पर मुद्रास्फीति के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. उच्च मुद्रास्फीति उधारकर्ताओं (Borrowers) के लिए ऋण भुगतान के वास्तविक बोझ को कम कर देती है।
2. बॉण्ड प्रतिफल (Bond yields) सामान्यतः तेजी से बढ़ती मुद्रास्फीति (Accelerating Inflation) के दौरान बढ़ता 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

7. भारत में यूरिया के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यूरिया का अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य (MRP) भारत सरकार द्वारा वैधानिक रूप से निर्धारित किया जाता है।
2. यूरिया पर सब्सिडी पोषक तत्व आधारित सब्सिडी (Nutrient-Based Subsidy) व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत शासित होती है।
3. यूरिया पर सब्सिडी केवल कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए दी जाती है, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए नहीं।

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

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

8. विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) और कृषि सब्सिडी के उसके वर्गीकरण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. ग्रीन बॉक्स सब्सिडी की बिना किसी सीमा के अनुमति है।
2. ब्लू बॉक्स सब्सिडी को डि मिनिमिस (De Minimis) स्तर के अंदर रखना आवश्यक है।
3. एम्बर बॉक्स में ऐसी सब्सिडी शामिल हैं, जो निषिद्ध हैं और जिन्हें समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो

- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई नहीं

9. भारत सरकार की प्राप्तियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ (Revenue Receipts) गैर-प्रतिदेय (Non-redeemable) हैं और सरकार के लिए देयता सृजित नहीं करती हैं।
2. पूँजीगत प्राप्तियाँ (Capital Receipts) या तो देयता सृजित करती हैं या वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों को कम करती हैं।
3. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से प्राप्त लाभांश और लाभ (Dividends and Profits) राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत आते हैं, जबकि विनिवेश से प्राप्त आय पूँजीगत प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत आती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

10. भारत में सार्वजनिक- निजी - भागीदारी (PPP) मॉडल के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. बिल्ड-ऑपरेट-ट्रांसफर (BOT) मॉडल के अंतर्गत परियोजना का वित्तपोषण और निर्माण निजी इकाई द्वारा किया जाता है।
2. हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मॉडल (HAM) के अंतर्गत सरकार परियोजना लागत का 40% किश्तों में देती है, जबकि शेष 60% डेवलपर द्वारा प्रदत्त किया जाता 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

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सार्वजनिक वित्त के संदर्भ में “कर व्यय (Tax Expenditures)” का सर्वोत्तम वर्णन करता है?

- (a) कर व्यय, कर कानूनों को लागू करने में सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाने वाली लागतें हैं।
- (b) कर व्यय, कर राहत या छूट के कारण छोड़ा गया राजस्व (Revenue Foregone) है।



6. With reference to the impact of inflation on the economy, consider the following statements:

1. High inflation reduces the real burden of debt repayment for borrowers.
2. Bond yields generally tend to rise during periods of accelerating inflation.

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

7. Consider the following statements regarding urea in India:

1. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of urea is statutorily fixed by the Government of India.
2. The subsidy on urea is governed under the Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) regime.
3. Subsidy on urea is provided only for agricultural purposes, and not for industrial use.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8. With reference to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its classification of agricultural subsidies, consider the following statements:

1. Green Box subsidies are permitted without any limits.
2. Blue Box subsidies are required to remain within the de minimis level.
3. Amber Box includes subsidies that are prohibited and must be eliminated.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

- (c) All three
- (d) None

9. With reference to the receipts of the Government of India, consider the following statements:

1. Revenue receipts are non-redeemable and do not create liability for the government.
2. Capital receipts either create liability or reduce financial assets.
3. Dividends and profits from PSUs fall under revenue receipts, while disinvestment proceeds fall under capital receipts.

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

10. With reference to Public–Private Partnership (PPP) models in India, consider the following statements:

1. Under the Build–Operate–Transfer (BOT) model, the private entity is responsible for financing and constructing the facility.
2. Under the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), the government provides 40% of the project cost in tranches, while the remaining 60% is mobilised by the developer.

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

11. Which of the following statements best describes “Tax Expenditures” in the context of public finance?

- (a) Tax Expenditures are the costs incurred by the government in enforcing tax laws.
- (b) Tax Expenditures are the revenue foregone due to tax reliefs or exemptions.

- (c) कर व्यय एक वित्तीय वर्ष में सभी करदाताओं से एकत्रित कुल राजस्व है।  
 (d) कर व्यय प्रत्यक्ष सब्सिडी है, जो व्यक्तियों और व्यवसायों को नकद में दी जाती है।

12. भारत सरकार की विनिवेश नीति (Disinvestment Policy) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- रणनीतिक विनिवेश (Strategic Disinvestment) में प्रबंधन नियंत्रण (Management Control) के हस्तांतरण के साथ केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम (CPSE) की संपूर्ण या पर्याप्त सरकारी शेयरधारिता की बिक्री शामिल है।
- निजीकरण एक प्रकार का रणनीतिक विनिवेश है, जिसमें CPSE की इक्विटी और प्रबंधन को निजी क्रेता को हस्तांतरित कर दिया जाता है।
- अल्पसंख्यक हिस्सेदारी बिक्री (Minority Stake Sale), आरंभिक सार्वजनिक प्रस्ताव (IPO), बिक्री के लिए प्रस्ताव (OFS), या शेयरों की पुनर्खरीद (Buyback) के माध्यम से प्रबंधन नियंत्रण को हस्तांतरित करती है।

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

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

13. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- मौद्रिक नीति मुख्य रूप से ब्याज दरों और मुद्रा की आपूर्ति को विनियमित करने से संबंधित है, और सामान्यतः इसका प्रबंधन केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा किया जाता है।
- राजकोषीय नीति से तात्पर्य, सरकार के कराधान और व्यय संबंधी निर्णयों से है, जो सामान्यतः कार्यपालिका और विधायिका द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।
- मौद्रिक नीति लागत-जनित मुद्रास्फीति (Cost-push Inflation) को नियंत्रित करने में अधिक प्रभावी है, जबकि राजकोषीय नीति माँग-प्रेरित मुद्रास्फीति (Demand-pull Inflation) को नियंत्रित करने में अधिक प्रभावी है।

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

- (a) केवल 1 और 2  
 (b) 1, 2 और 3

- (c) केवल 2 और 3  
 (d) केवल 1

14. भारत सरकार एक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए निम्नलिखित आँकड़े प्रस्तुत करती है:

- A. कुल व्यय = ₹40 लाख करोड़  
 B. राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ = ₹20 लाख करोड़  
 C. गैर-ऋण सृजनकारी (Non-debt Creating) पूँजीगत प्राप्तियाँ = ₹5 लाख करोड़  
 D. ब्याज भुगतान = ₹6 लाख करोड़  
 E. राजस्व व्यय = ₹28 लाख करोड़

उपर्युक्त आँकड़ों के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिए:

- राजकोषीय घाटा 15 लाख करोड़ रुपये है।
- प्राथमिक घाटा 9 लाख करोड़ रुपये है।
- राजस्व घाटा 8 लाख करोड़ रुपये है।

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

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

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'कृषि मजदूरों और ग्रामीण मजदूरों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक संख्या' जारी करता है?

- (a) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय  
 (b) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग  
 (c) श्रम ब्यूरो  
 (d) राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय

16. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक विशेषीकृत (Specialized) एजेंसी है।
- विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के महानिदेशक का चुनाव संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा द्वारा किया जाता है।
- संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और रूस विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के सदस्य देश नहीं हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

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



- (c) Tax Expenditures are the total revenue collected from all taxpayers in a financial year.
- (d) Tax Expenditures are direct subsidies paid in cash to individuals and businesses.

**12.** With reference to the Government of India's disinvestment policy, consider the following statements:

1. Strategic Disinvestment involves sale of entire or substantial Government shareholding of a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) with transfer of management control.
2. Privatization is a type of Strategic Disinvestment where CPSE equity and management are transferred to a private buyer.
3. Minority Stake Sale transfers management control through Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), or Buyback of shares.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**13.** Consider the following statements:

1. Monetary policy is primarily concerned with regulating interest rates and the supply of money, and is generally managed by the central bank.
2. Fiscal policy refers to the taxation and expenditure decisions of the government, usually determined by the executive and the legislature.
3. Monetary policy is more effective in controlling cost-push inflation, whereas fiscal policy is more effective in addressing demand-pull inflation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

**14.** The Government of India presents the following figures for a financial year:

- A. Total Expenditure = ₹40 lakh crore
- B. Revenue Receipts = ₹20 lakh crore
- C. Non-debt creating Capital Receipts = ₹5 lakh crore
- D. Interest Payments = ₹6 lakh crore
- E. Revenue Expenditure = ₹28 lakh crore

Based on the above data, consider the following:

1. The Fiscal Deficit is ₹15 lakh crore.
2. The Primary Deficit is ₹9 lakh crore.
3. The Revenue Deficit is ₹8 lakh crore.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**15.** Which of the following brings out the 'Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers'?

- (a) Ministry of Rural Development
- (b) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- (c) The Labour Bureau
- (d) National Statistical Office

**16.** With reference to the World Health Organization (WHO), consider the following statements:

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
2. The Director-General of WHO is elected by the UN General Assembly.
3. The United States of America and Russia are not member countries of WHO.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

17. ल्यूपेक्स (LUPEX) मिशन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO) और राष्ट्रीय वैमानिकी एवं अंतरिक्ष प्रशासन (NASA) का संयुक्त चंद्र मिशन है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव के निकट स्थायी छाया क्षेत्र (Permanently Shadowed Region) के आस-पास के अस्थिर पदार्थों (Volatile Materials) का अध्ययन करना 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

18. भारत द्वारा स्थापित निम्नलिखित अनुसंधान केंद्रों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. हिमाद्री
2. भारती
3. मैत्री

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित है/हैं?

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

19. हाल ही में, कर्नाटक ने गंभीर रूप से बीमार (Terminally ill) लोगों के लिए सम्मानजनक मृत्यु की अनुमति दी है। भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 'सम्मान के साथ मृत्यु के अधिकार (Right to die with dignity)' की व्याख्या संविधान के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित मौलिक अधिकारों में से किस एक के भाग के रूप में की है?

- (a) शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार
- (b) प्राण और दैहिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
- (c) वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
- (d) समता का अधिकार

20. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिए:

1. स्प्रेटली द्वीप
2. रियाउ द्वीप
3. सैंडी के रीफ़ (Sandy Cay Reef)
4. पैरासेल द्वीप

दक्षिण चीन सागर में उपर्युक्त भौगोलिक विशेषताओं को उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर व्यवस्थित कीजिए:

- (a) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2
- (b) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
- (c) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
- (d) 3 – 2 – 1 – 4

21. भारत में कृषि गणना (Agricultural Census) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह पाँच वर्ष के अंतराल पर कराई जाती है।
2. इसका कार्य सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है।
3. कृषि गणना में परिचालन जोत (Operational Holding) डेटा संग्रहण की मूल इकाई है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

22. राजकोषीय नीति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. विस्तारित राजकोषीय नीति (Expansionary Fiscal Policy) के कारण बजट घाटा होता है, जबकि संकुचनवादी राजकोषीय नीति (Contractionary Fiscal Policy) से बजट अधिशेष होता है।
2. विस्तारित राजकोषीय नीति का प्रयोग सामान्यतः मुद्रास्फीति के समय किया जाता है, जबकि संकुचनवादी राजकोषीय नीति का प्रयोग मंदी के समय किया जाता 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

23. भारत में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. WPI में सेवाएँ शामिल नहीं हैं, जबकि CPI में सेवाएँ शामिल हैं।
2. CPI की तुलना में ईंधन का भारांक WPI में अधिक है।
3. खाद्य पदार्थों का भारांक WPI की तुलना में CPI में अधिक है।

17. With reference to the LUPEX mission, consider the following statements:

1. It is a joint lunar mission of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
2. It aims to study volatile materials in the vicinity of a Permanently Shadowed Region (PSR) near the lunar South Pole.

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

18. Consider the following research stations established by India:

1. Himadri
2. Bharti
3. Maitri

Which of the above is/are located in the Arctic region?

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

19. Recently, Karnataka allowed dignified death for terminally ill persons. The 'right to die with dignity' has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of India as part of which one of the following fundamental rights under the Constitution?

- (a) Right against Exploitation
- (b) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- (c) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
- (d) Right to Equality

20. Consider the following:

1. Spratly Island
2. Riau Island
3. Sandy Cay Reef
4. Paracel Island

Arrange the above geographical features in the South China Sea from North to South?

- (a) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2
- (b) 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
- (c) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
- (d) 3 – 2 – 1 – 4

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Agricultural Census in India:

1. It is conducted at an interval of five years.
2. It is carried out by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
3. The operational holding is the basic unit of data collection in the Agricultural Census.

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

22. With reference to Fiscal Policy, consider the following statements:

1. Expansionary fiscal policy leads to budget deficits, whereas contractionary fiscal policy is characterized by budget surpluses.
2. Expansionary fiscal policy is generally used during inflation, whereas contractionary fiscal policy is used during a recession.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

23. With reference to the difference between the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in India, consider the following statements:

1. WPI excludes services, whereas CPI includes services.
2. Fuel has a higher weightage in WPI than in CPI.
3. Food has a higher weightage in CPI than in WPI.

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

24. भारत निम्नलिखित में से किस फ़सल का विश्व में सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है?

- 1. पटसन (Jute)
- 2. दलहन (Pulses)
- 3. चावल
- 4. गेहूँ

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

25. सरकारी घाटे के मापन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- 1. राजस्व घाटा राजस्व प्राप्तियों की तुलना में सरकार के कुल व्यय के अधिक होने की स्थिति को दर्शाता है।
- 2. राजकोषीय घाटा कुल व्यय में से उधारियों सहित कुल प्राप्तियों को घटाकर प्राप्त राशि के बराबर होता है।
- 3. प्राथमिक घाटा राजकोषीय घाटे में से पूँजीगत व्यय को घटाकर निकाला जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

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

26. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा निकाय भारत में लचीले मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्यीकरण ढाँचे (Flexible Inflation Targeting Framework) के अंतर्गत प्राप्त किए जाने वाले मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य को निर्धारित करता है?

- (a) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI)
- (b) मौद्रिक नीति समिति
- (c) RBI के परामर्श के बाद केंद्र सरकार
- (d) वित्तीय स्थिरता और विकास परिषद्

27. भारत के खाद्य तेल क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- 1. भारत के खाद्य तेल उत्पादन में ताड़ के तेल (Palm oil) की हिस्सेदारी सर्वाधिक है।
- 2. भारत की खाद्य तेल की 50% से अधिक माँग आयात के माध्यम से पूरी होती 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

28. भारत सरकार के निम्नलिखित व्ययों पर विचार कीजिए:

- 1. केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उधार लिए धन पर ब्याज का भुगतान
- 2. सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान
- 3. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण पर व्यय
- 4. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (PSUs) के शेयरों में निवेश

उपर्युक्त में से कितने को संघीय बजट के अंतर्गत राजस्व व्यय (Revenue Expenditure) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है?

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

29. हाल ही में, संसद की प्राक्कलन समिति (Estimates Committee) ने अपने गठन के 75 वर्ष पूरे किए। प्राक्कलन समिति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- 1. इसके सदस्य प्रत्येक वर्ष केवल लोक सभा द्वारा चुने जाते हैं।
- 2. लोक सभा अध्यक्ष समिति के पदेन अध्यक्ष होते हैं।
- 3. किसी मंत्री को समिति का सदस्य नहीं चुना जा सकता है।

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

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 1 और 3

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

**24.** India is the world's largest producer of which of the following crops?

- 1. Jute
- 2. Pulses
- 3. Rice
- 4. Wheat

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**25.** With reference to the measures of Government Deficit, consider the following statements:

- 1. Revenue deficit refers to the excess of the government's total expenditure over revenue receipts.
- 2. Fiscal deficit equals total expenditure minus total receipts including the borrowings.
- 3. Primary deficit is measured as fiscal deficit minus capital expenditure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**26.** Which of the following bodies sets the inflation target to be achieved under the flexible inflation targeting framework in India?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (b) Monetary Policy Committee
- (c) Central government in consultation with RBI
- (d) Financial Stability and Development Council

**27.** With reference to India's edible oil sector, consider the following statements:

- 1. Palm oil constitutes the largest share of India's edible oil production.
- 2. More than 50% of India's edible oil demand is met through imports.

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

**28.** Consider the following expenditures of the Government of India:

- 1. Payment of interest on borrowings by the Union government
- 2. Grants to state governments for social welfare schemes
- 3. Expenditure on construction of national highways
- 4. Investment in shares of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

How many of the above are classified as Revenue Expenditure (RE) under the Union Budget?

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

**29.** Recently, the Estimates Committee of Parliament completed 75 years of its formation. With reference to the Estimates Committee, consider the following statements:

- 1. Its members are elected every year by the Lok Sabha only.
- 2. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Committee.
- 3. A Minister cannot be elected as a member of the Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only

- (c) केवल 3  
(d) 1, 2 और 3

30. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	पर्वत शिखर	महाद्वीप
1.	एकांकागुआ पर्वत	उत्तर अमेरिका
2.	कोजिअस्को पर्वत	यूरोप
3.	विंसन पर्वत	अफ्रीका
4.	देनाली पर्वत	एशिया

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

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

31. मानव मेटान्यूमोवायरस (Human Metapneumovirus - HMPV) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- यह एक श्वसन रोगजनक है, जो विशेष रूप से बच्चों, बुजुर्गों और प्रतिरक्षाविहीन (Immunocompromised) व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित करता है।
- यह पशुओं से मनुष्यों में फैलता है।
- वर्तमान में, HMPV के लिए कोई विशिष्ट एंटीवायरल उपचार या टीका उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

32. राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन (FRBM) अधिनियम, 2003 के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- इसका उद्देश्य ऋण प्रबंधन में सुधार करके राजकोषीय प्रबंधन में अंतर-पीढ़ीगत समता सुनिश्चित करना है।
- केंद्र सरकार केवल निर्दिष्ट आधारों पर ही घाटे की सीमा का उल्लंघन कर सकती है, जिसकी सूचना संसद के दोनों सदनों को दी जाएगी।

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

33. ई-नाम (e-NAM) भारत में कृषि विपणन प्रणाली में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है?

- एकीकृत ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से APMCs को एकीकृत कर
  - वस्तुओं के लिए वास्तविक समय मूल्य खोज प्रदान कर
  - विपणन प्रक्रियाओं में एकरूपता को बढ़ावा देकर 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

34. संघीय बजट के संदर्भ में, प्रभावी राजस्व घाटा शब्द का तात्पर्य है:

- (a) राजकोषीय घाटे और प्राथमिक घाटे के बीच अंतर  
(b) पूँजीगत घाटे और राजस्व घाटे के बीच अंतर  
(c) सरकार के कुल व्यय और गैर-कर राजस्व के बीच का अंतर  
(d) राजस्व घाटा और पूँजीगत परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन के लिए अनुदान के बीच अंतर

35. ई-कॉमर्स मॉडलों के संदर्भ में, ड्रॉपशिपिंग (Dropshipping) का आशय होता है:

- (a) एक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला मॉडल, जिसमें खुदरा विक्रेता बिना स्टॉक रखे उत्पाद बेचते हैं, और ऑर्डर सीधे किसी तृतीय पक्ष आपूर्तिकर्ता द्वारा पूरे किए जाते हैं।
- (b) एक मॉडल, जिसमें विक्रेता किसी निर्माता से मौजूदा उत्पाद खरीदकर उसे अपने ब्रांड के तहत पुनः विक्रय करता है।
- (c) एक मूल्य निर्धारण रणनीति, जिसमें ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म बिना बिके स्टॉक को हटाने के लिए भारी छूट प्रदान करते हैं।
- (d) एक मॉडल, जिसमें विक्रेता थोक खरीदारों या कई छोटे खरीदारों की सेवा हेतु बड़े भंडार बनाए रखता है।



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

30. Consider the following pairs:

	<i>Mountain peak</i>	<i>Continent</i>
1.	Mt. Aconcagua	North America
2.	Mount Kosciuszko	Europe
3.	Mt. Vinson	Africa
4.	Mt. Denali	Asia

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

31. With reference to the Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV), consider the following statements:

- It is a respiratory pathogen that particularly affects children, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals.
- It spreads from animals to humans.
- At present, no specific antiviral treatment or vaccine is available for HMPV.

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

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003:

- It aims to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management by improving debt management.
- The Central Government may breach deficit limits only under specified grounds which shall be communicated to both houses of Parliament.

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. How does e-NAM contribute to the agricultural marketing system in India?

- By integrating APMCs through a unified online platform.
- By providing real-time price discovery for commodities.
- By promoting uniformity in marketing procedures.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

34. In the context of the Union Budget, the term Effective Revenue Deficit refers to:

- The difference between fiscal deficit and primary deficit
- The difference between capital deficit and revenue deficit.
- The gap between the government's total expenditure and non-tax revenue.
- The difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets.

35. In the context of e-commerce models, Dropshipping refers to:

- A supply chain model where retailers sell products without keeping them in stock, and orders are fulfilled directly by third-party suppliers.
- A model where the seller buys an existing product from a manufacturer and resells it under its own brand.
- A pricing strategy where online platforms offer heavy discounts to clear unsold inventory.
- A model where the seller maintains large inventories to serve bulk buyers or multiple smaller buyers.

36. रियल एस्टेट निवेश न्यासों (REITs) और आधारिक संरचना निवेश न्यासों (InvITs) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. REITs निवेशकों को, भौतिक संपत्ति के स्वामित्व के बिना रियल एस्टेट परिसंपत्तियों में भागीदारी करने की अनुमति देते हैं, जबकि InvITs अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं में निवेश की अनुमति देते हैं।
2. REITs और InvITs दोनों का कारोबार भारत में स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों पर होता है तथा ये भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (SEBI) द्वारा विनियमित होते 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

37. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) योजना के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. 2 हेक्टेयर तक कृषि योग्य भूमि के स्वामी सभी किसान परिवारों को प्रतिवर्ष ₹6,000 की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
2. यह सहायता प्रत्येक वर्ष तीन समान किस्तों में लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अंतरित की जाती है।
3. यह योजना पूर्णतः केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

38. भारत और मध्य-पूर्व तथा अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापारिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से प्रारंभ किए गए भारत मार्ट (Bharat Mart) परियोजना का हाल ही में किस देश में शुभारंभ किया गया है?

- (a) जिबूती
- (b) संयुक्त अरब अमीरात
- (c) सऊदी अरब
- (d) मिस्र

39. हाल ही में समाचारों में देखी गई टंकई (Tankai) पद्धति निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

- (a) प्राचीन भारतीय नाविकों द्वारा तारों और समुद्री धाराओं के आधार पर प्रयुक्त एक नौवहन प्रणाली
- (b) भारत के पूर्वी तट पर प्रचलित एक पारंपरिक मछली पकड़ने की पद्धति
- (c) तमिलनाडु के तटीय क्षेत्र में प्रचलित एक पारंपरिक नमक उत्पादन पद्धति
- (d) लकड़ी के तख्तों का उपयोग कर की जाने वाली पारंपरिक जहाज निर्माण की सिलाई वाली तकनीक

40. 'आपदा-रोधी अवसंरचना हेतु गठबंधन (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure-CDRI)' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह भारत द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई एक पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य जलवायु और आपदा जोखिमों के प्रति अवसंरचना तंत्र की सहनशीलता को बढ़ावा देना है।
2. इसका सचिवालय नई दिल्ली, भारत में स्थित है।
3. हाल ही में अफ्रीकी संघ (African Union) CDRI का सदस्य बना है।

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

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

41. भारत में तकनीकी वस्त्र उद्योग के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. तकनीकी वस्त्र वे वस्त्र उत्पाद हैं, जिनका उपयोग मुख्यतः उनके सौंदर्य के स्थान पर उनके कार्यात्मक गुणों के लिए किया जाता है।
2. भारत में पारंपरिक वस्त्र उद्योग के विपरीत, जो अत्यधिक निर्यातोन्मुख है, तकनीकी वस्त्र उद्योग काफ़ी हद तक आयात पर निर्भर 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

**36.** With reference to Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), consider the following statements:

1. REITs enable investors to participate in real estate assets without directly owning the physical property, whereas InvITs allow investment in infrastructure projects.
2. Both REITs and InvITs are traded on stock exchanges in India and are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

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

**37.** With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, consider the following statements:

1. All farmer families owning up to 2 hectares of cultivable land are provided financial assistance of ₹6,000 annually.
2. The assistance is transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries in three equal installments each year.
3. The scheme is fully funded by the Central Government.

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

**38.** The Bharat Mart project, aimed at boosting India's trade linkages with the Middle East and Africa, was recently launched in which country?

- (a) Djibouti
- (b) United Arab Emirates
- (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) Egypt

**39.** The Tankai method, recently seen in the news, refers to which one of the following?

- (a) A navigation system used by ancient Indian sailors based on stars and sea currents
- (b) A traditional fishing practice along the eastern coast of India
- (c) A traditional method of salt extraction practiced in coastal Tamil Nadu
- (d) A traditional stitched shipbuilding technique using wooden planks

**40.** Consider the following statements regarding the 'Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)':

1. It is an India-led initiative to promote the resilience of infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks.
2. Its Secretariat is located in New Delhi, India.
3. The African Union has recently joined the CDRI as a member.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**41.** Consider the following statements regarding the Technical Textile industry in India:

1. Technical textiles are textile products used primarily for their functional properties rather than their aesthetic value.
2. Unlike the conventional textile industry in India, which is highly export-oriented, the technical textile industry remains largely import-dependent.

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

42. भारत में आयात पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कर लगाए जाते हैं?
- सीमा शुल्क (Customs Duty) तथा एकीकृत वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (IGST) दोनों
  - केवल सीमा शुल्क (Customs Duty)
  - केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (CGST) तथा सीमा शुल्क (Customs Duty) दोनों
  - राज्य वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (SGST) तथा सीमा शुल्क (Customs Duty) दोनों
43. वधावन बंदरगाह, जिसे हाल ही में भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत एक आगामी प्रमुख बंदरगाह परियोजना के रूप में घोषित किया गया है, किस राज्य में अवस्थित है?
- कर्नाटक
  - गुजरात
  - महाराष्ट्र
  - गोवा
44. कराधान प्रणाली (Taxation System) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित करों पर विचार कीजिए:
- कार्बन उत्सर्जन पर कर
  - विलासिता वस्तुओं पर कर
  - तंबाकू और शराब जैसी हानिकारक वस्तुओं (sin goods) पर कर
- उपर्युक्त में से किन्हें पिगूवियन कर (Pigouvian Tax) माना जा सकता है?
- केवल 3
  - केवल 1 और 2
  - केवल 1 और 3
  - 1, 2 और 3
45. विश्व व्यापार संगठन का “शांति खंड (Peace Clause)”, जो प्रायः समाचारों में देखा जाता है, निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?
- बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार
  - सौर सेल से संबंधित विवाद
  - कृषि सब्सिडी
  - डॉपिंग-रोधी शुल्क (एंटी-डॉपिंग ड्यूटी)
46. नीति आयोग (NITI Aayog) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
- नीति आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष (Vice-Chairperson) की नियुक्ति प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा की जाती है।
  - नीति आयोग के शासी परिषद् (Governing Council) में राज्यों और विधानमंडल वाले केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों (UTs) के मुख्यमंत्री तथा अन्य केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों के उप-राज्यपाल (Lieutenant Governors) शामिल होते हैं।
  - भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) को प्राप्त करने हेतु नीति आयोग नोडल एजेंसी है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

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

47. केंद्र सरकार की निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी देनदारियाँ “सार्वजनिक ऋण (Public Debt)” का हिस्सा होती हैं?

- खुले बाजार में जारी की गई सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ (Government Securities)
- वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को जारी किए गए ट्रेजरी बिल (Treasury Bills)
- सरकार द्वारा लिया गया बाह्य ऋण (External Debt)
- सार्वजनिक खाता देनदारियाँ (Public Account Liabilities)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

48. हैरोड-डोमर मॉडल, जो आर्थिक विकास में निवेश और बचत की भूमिका पर बल देता है, का उपयोग भारत की निम्नलिखित में से किस पंचवर्षीय योजना के निर्माण में किया गया था?

- प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना
- तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना
- पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना
- सप्तम पंचवर्षीय योजना

49. हाल ही में समाचारों में देखी जाने वाली ‘कफ़ाला प्रणाली (Kafala system)’ का संबंध निम्नलिखित में से किससे है?

- एक प्रायोजन (Sponsorship) प्रणाली, जो कुछ खाड़ी देशों में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के रोजगार और निवास को नियंत्रित करती है
- इस्लामी उत्तराधिकार और संपत्ति विभाजन की पारंपरिक व्यवस्था
- दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में सूक्ष्म-वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा प्रयुक्त एक सहकारी वित्तपोषण मॉडल
- उत्तरी अफ्रीका के कुछ हिस्सों में प्रचलित एक जनजातीय न्याय प्रणाली

42. Which of the following taxes are levied on imports into India?
- Both Customs Duty and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)
  - Only Customs Duty
  - Both Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Customs Duty
  - Both State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) and Customs Duty
43. The Vadhvan Port, an upcoming major port project recently approved by the Government of India, is located in which state?
- Karnataka
  - Gujarat
  - Maharashtra
  - Goa
44. In the context of the taxation system, consider the following taxes:
- Tax on carbon emission
  - Tax on luxury goods
  - Tax on sin goods like tobacco and alcohol
- Which of the above can be considered as a Pigouvian Tax?
- 3 only
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
45. World Trade Organisation's "Peace Clause", often seen in the news, is related to which of the following:
- Intellectual property rights
  - Dispute related to solar cells
  - Agricultural subsidy
  - Anti dumping duty
46. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:
- The Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister.
  - The Governing Council of NITI Aayog includes Chief Ministers of States and UTs with legislature and Lieutenant Governors of other UTs.
  - NITI Aayog is the nodal agency for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
  - Only two
  - All three
  - None
47. Which of the following liabilities of the Central government are part of the "Public debt"?
- Government securities issued in the open market
  - Treasury bills issued to Commercial Banks
  - External debt raised by the government
  - Public Account Liabilities.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 only
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 1, 2 and 3 only
  - 1, 2, 3 and 4
48. The Harrod–Domar model, which emphasises the role of investment and savings in economic growth, was used in the formulation of which one of the following Five-Year Plans in India?
- First Five-Year Plan
  - Third Five-Year Plan
  - Fifth Five-Year Plan
  - Seventh Five-Year Plan
49. "Kafala system", sometimes seen in the news, refers to:
- A sponsorship system that governs the employment and residency of migrant workers in some Gulf countries
  - A traditional system of Islamic inheritance and property division
  - A cooperative financing model used by microfinance institutions in Southeast Asia
  - A tribal justice system prevalent in parts of North Africa



50. निम्नलिखित देशों के सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कारों और उनके संबंधित देशों की जोड़ी पर विचार कीजिए:

क्रम सं.	पुरस्कार का नाम	देश
1.	ऑर्डर ऑफ़ द स्टार एंड की ऑफ़ द इंडियन ओशन	मॉरीशस (Mauritius)
2.	मित्र विभूषण	श्रीलंका (Sri Lanka)
3.	ऑर्डर ऑफ़ द सर्जन क्रॉस	ब्राज़ील (Brazil)

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

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

51. भारत सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष निम्नलिखित में से किस फसल के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) की घोषणा करती है?

1. जूट  
2. कपास  
3. प्याज  
4. मूँगफली  
5. हल्दी

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 2 और 5  
(b) केवल 1, 2 और 4  
(c) केवल 1, 3 और 4  
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5

52. भारत सरकार की निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी प्राप्तियाँ गैर-राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ (Non-Tax Revenue Receipts) मानी जाती हैं?

1. सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त ब्याज (Interest receipts)  
2. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों (PSUs) के लाभ  
3. बाज़ार से लिया गया ऋण (Borrowings from the market)  
4. उत्पाद शुल्क (Excise duty)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

53. जब कोई व्यक्ति बिना वसीयत (Will) बनाए या किसी वैधानिक उत्तराधिकारी (Legal heir) को नामित किए बिना मर जाता है, तो सरकार जिस प्रावधान के तहत उसकी संपत्ति पर अधिकार जताती है, उसे क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) राजासत्करण/अधिरोहण अधिकार (Escheats)  
(b) उत्तराधिकार (Inheritance)  
(c) जब्ती (Confiscation)  
(d) अधिग्रहण दण्ड (Forfeitures)

54. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (Market Intervention Scheme - MIS) का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है, जो प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (PM-AASHA) का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है?

- (a) जब बाजार मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) से कम हो, तब किसानों को मूल्य में अंतर की प्रतिपूर्ति करना।  
(b) नाशवान और बागवानी फसलों के लिए मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करना  
(c) बफ़र स्टॉक प्रबंधन के माध्यम से दलहन और प्याज की खुदरा कीमतों को स्थिर करना  
(d) कृषि निवेश के लिए रियायती (सब्सिडी प्राप्त) ब्याज दरों पर दीर्घकालिक ऋण उपलब्ध कराना

55. भारत की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. प्रथम योजना ने, मुख्यतः अनुकूल कृषि उत्पादन के कारण अपने विकास लक्ष्य को पार कर लिया था।  
2. द्वितीय योजना में भारी उद्योगों के विकास पर बल दिया गया था।  
3. युद्धों और भयंकर सूखे के कारण तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में विफल रही।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

56. एक सेवा उद्यम के पास उपकरणों में ₹20 करोड़ का निवेश और वार्षिक कारोबार ₹90 करोड़ है। भारत में MSME वर्गीकरण मानदंड के तहत, इस उद्यम को किस श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा?

- (a) सूक्ष्म उद्यम  
(b) लघु उद्यम



50. Consider the following pairs of highest civilian awards and their respective countries:

	<i>Award</i>	<i>Country</i>
1.	Order of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean	Mauritius
2.	Mitra Vibhushana	Sri Lanka
3.	Order of the Southern Cross	Brazil

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

51. The Government of India announces the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for which of the following crops every year?

- Jute
- Cotton
- Onion
- Groundnut
- Turmeric

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 2 and 5 only
- 1, 2, and 4 only
- 1, 3, and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

52. Which of the following is/are classified as non-tax revenue receipt of the Government of India?

- Interest receipts by the government
- Profits of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)
- Borrowings from the market
- Excise duty

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

53. Which of the following best describes the provision under which governments claim ownership of an individual's property when they pass away without a will or any designated legal heirs?

- Escheats
- Inheritance
- Confiscation
- Forfeitures

54. Which of the following is the primary objective of the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), an important component of the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)?

- To provide deficiency price payments to farmers when market prices fall below Minimum Support Price (MSP)
- To provide price support for perishable and horticultural crops
- To stabilise the retail prices of pulses and onions through buffer stock management
- To provide long-term credit for agricultural investment at subsidised interest rates

55. With reference to India's Five-Year Plans, consider the following statements:

- The First Plan exceeded its growth target, largely due to favorable agricultural output.
- The Second Plan placed emphasis on the development of heavy industries.
- The Third Plan failed to achieve its targets due to wars and severe droughts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

56. A service enterprise has an investment of ₹20 crore in equipment and an annual turnover of ₹90 crore. Under the MSME classification criteria in India, this enterprise would be classified as:

- Micro Enterprise
- Small Enterprise

- (c) मध्यम उद्यम  
(d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

57. शून्य-आधारित बजट (Zero Based Budget - ZBB) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- यह व्ययकर्ताओं पर प्रत्येक बार पिछले वर्ष के आवंटन की परवाह किए बिना, प्रारंभ से ही व्यय को उचित ठहराने की जिम्मेदारी डालता है।
- ZBB के अंतर्गत बजट आवंटन को दक्षता और लागत बचत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पिछले बजट चक्र से कम रखा जाता 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

58. किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) योजना के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- इस योजना के अंतर्गत काश्तकार और बटाईदार किसान भी ऋण लेने के पात्र हैं।
- यह योजना न केवल फसल की खेती के लिए, बल्कि किसान परिवारों की उपभोग आवश्यकताओं के लिए भी ऋण प्रदान करती है।
- KCC के अंतर्गत 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए किसी संपाश्विक प्रतिभूति (Collateral Security) की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

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

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

59. इंटरपोल ने हाल ही में भारत के अनुरोध पर अपना पहला सिल्वर नोटिस जारी किया है। इस नोटिस का उद्देश्य क्या है?

- (a) प्रत्यर्पण के लिए किसी भगोड़े अपराधी की गिरफ्तारी करना  
(b) अपराध से संबंधित अवैध संपत्तियों का पता लगाना और जानकारी प्राप्त करना

- (c) सदस्य देशों में लापता व्यक्तियों की पहचान करना  
(d) आतंकवाद-रोधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग स्थापित करना

60. एकात्म मानववाद (Integral Humanism) का दर्शन निम्नलिखित में से किसने प्रतिपादित किया?

- (a) महात्मा गाँधी  
(b) दीनदयाल उपाध्याय  
(c) राम मनोहर लोहिया  
(d) विनोबा भावे

61. निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों पर विचार कीजिए:

- लॉटरी व्यवसाय
- निधि कंपनियाँ
- परमाणु ऊर्जा
- रियल एस्टेट व्यवसाय
- प्रिंट मीडिया

उपर्युक्त में से कितने क्षेत्रों में भारत में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) प्रतिबंधित है?

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

62. प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	उप-घटक	PMKSY का प्रमुख घटक
1.	कमांड क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन	त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम
2.	जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनरुद्धार	हर खेत को पानी
3.	भूजल विकास	हर खेत को पानी

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

- (a) केवल एक युग्म  
(b) केवल दो युग्म  
(c) तीनों युग्म  
(d) कोई भी युग्म नहीं

- (c) Medium Enterprise
- (d) None of the above

57. With reference to the Zero based Budget (ZBB), consider the following statements:

1. It puts accountability on spenders to justify expenses each time from scratch, regardless of the previous year's allocation.
2. The budget allocation under ZBB is designed to be lower than the previous budget cycle to promote efficiency and cost savings.

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

58. With reference to the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, consider the following statements:

1. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers are also eligible to avail loans under the scheme.
2. The scheme allows loans not only for crop cultivation but also for the consumption needs of farmer households.
3. No collateral security is required for loans up to ₹10 lakh under the KCC.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

59. Interpol has recently issued its first Silver Notice on India's request. What is the objective of this notice?

- (a) To seek the arrest of a fugitive criminal for extradition
- (b) To trace and obtain information about illicit assets linked to criminal activities

- (c) To identify missing persons across member countries
- (d) To establish international cooperation for counter-terrorism operations

60. The philosophy of Ekatma Manavvad or Integral Humanism was propounded by which one of the following?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Deendayal Upadhyaya
- (c) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (d) Vinoba Bhave

61. Consider the following activities:

1. Lottery business
2. Nidhi companies
3. Atomic energy
4. Real estate business
5. Print media

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is prohibited in India in how many of the above sectors?

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

62. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), consider the following pairs:

	Sub-component	Major component of PMKSY
1.	Command Area Development & Water Management	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
2.	Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	Har Khet Ko Pani
3.	Ground Water Development	Har Khet Ko Pani

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

63. केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में वर्ष 2025-30 के लिए द्वितीय परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण योजना प्रस्तावित की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण (Asset Monetisation) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसमें नई आधारभूत संरचना के विकास के लिए राजस्व उत्पन्न करने हेतु मौजूदा ब्राउनफील्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर संपत्तियों को निजी संस्थाओं को लीज पर देना शामिल है।
2. इसमें घाटे वाले कोर एसेट्स का स्वामित्व निजी खिलाड़ियों को स्थानांतरित करना शामिल 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

64. लिंग आधारित बजटिंग (Gender Budgeting) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह सार्वजनिक खर्च का पुरुषों और महिलाओं पर अलग-अलग प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने पर बल देता है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य दोनों लिंगों के लिए समान विकासात्मक परिणाम प्राप्त करने हेतु पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए समान बजटीय संसाधन आवंटित करना है।
3. भारत के केंद्रीय बजट में 2005-06 से लैंगिक बजट को शामिल किया गया है।

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

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

65. मुद्रास्फीतिजन्य अंतराल (Inflationary Gap) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. मुद्रास्फीतिजन्य अंतराल तब उत्पन्न होता है जब पूर्ण रोजगार की स्थिति पर अनुमानित GDP, अर्थव्यवस्था की वर्तमान GDP से अधिक होती है।
2. मुद्रास्फीतिजन्य अंतराल को संकुचनकारी मौद्रिक नीति (contractionary monetary policy) के माध्यम से ठीक किया जा सकता 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

66. सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (GeM) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह एक सरकारी स्वामित्व वाला प्लेटफॉर्म है जो निर्यात को बढ़ावा देता है और भारतीय व्यवसायों को अपने उत्पाद विदेश में बेचने में सक्षम बनाता है।
2. इसे वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय के तहत स्थापित किया गया है।

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

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

67. केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिए:

1. वर्ष 2023-24 के वास्तविक आँकड़े
2. वर्ष 2024-25 के अंतिम आँकड़े
3. वर्ष 2025-26 के बजटीय अनुमान

भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत हालिया केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में उपर्युक्त में से कितने डेटा सेट शामिल किए गए थे?

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

68. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) परिषद् के संबंध में सही है/हैं?

1. सभी राज्य सरकारों के वोटों का भार एक साथ लिया जाए तो यह केंद्रीय सरकार के वोट के भार से अधिक होता है।
2. GST परिषद् के निर्णयों के लिए उपस्थित और मतदान करने वाले सदस्यों के भारित वोटों में तीन-चौथाई बहुमत आवश्यक होता है।

**63.** Union Budget 2025-26 has proposed the second Asset Monetisation Plan for 2025-30. In this context, consider the following statements regarding the Asset Monetisation:

1. It involves leasing existing brownfield infrastructure assets to private entities to generate revenue for new infrastructure development.
2. It includes the transfer of ownership of loss-making core assets to private players.

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.** With reference to Gender Budgeting, consider the following statements:

1. It emphasizes assessing the differential impact of public spending on men and women.
2. Its objective is to allocate equal budgetary resources for men and women to achieve uniform developmental outcomes for both genders.
3. Gender Budget has been made a part of the Union Budget of India since 2005-06.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**65.** Consider the following statements regarding the inflationary gap:

1. An inflationary gap arises when the potential GDP at full employment is greater than the current GDP of the economy.
2. An inflationary gap can be corrected through contractionary monetary policy.

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.** With reference to the Government e-Marketplace (GeM), consider the following statements:

1. It is a government-owned platform for export promotion, enabling Indian businesses to sell their products abroad.
2. It has been set up under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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

**67.** In the context of the Union Budget 2025-26, consider the following:

1. Actual data of the year 2023-24
2. Provisional data of the year 2024-25
3. Budgetary estimates for the year 2025-26

How many of the above datasets were included in the recent Union Budget 2025-26 presented by the Government of India?

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

**68.** Which of the following statements is/are regarding the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council?

1. Weightage of the votes of all the State Governments taken together is more than the weightage of the vote of the Central Government.
2. The GST Council's decisions require a three-fourths majority of the weighted votes of members present and voting.

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

69. हाल ही में समाचारों में देखी गई वियाटिना-19 निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

- (a) कुपोषण से मुकाबले के लिए विकसित नई प्रकार की विटामिन-संपन्न गेहूँ की किस्म
- (b) नासा द्वारा प्रक्षेपित एक गहन अंतरिक्ष दूरबीन
- (c) वायुमंडलीय परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन करने के लिए लॉन्च किया गया एक उन्नत यूरोपीय उपग्रह
- (d) भारतीय मूल की उच्च मूल्य वाली शुद्ध नस्ल की ओंगोले गाय

70. कोणार्क के सूर्य मंदिर के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसे 13वीं शताब्दी में नागर शैली के मंदिर वास्तुकला में बनाया गया था।
2. इसका निर्माण गजपति शासकों की संरक्षा में किया गया था।
3. इसे UNESCO की विश्व धरोहर सूची में शामिल किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

71. भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) के माध्यम से केंद्रीय सरकार अनाज की खरीद और भंडारण के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
2. पात्र परिवारों की पहचान और राशन कार्ड जारी करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी 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

72. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (DDU-GKY) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसका उद्देश्य कौशल प्रशिक्षण और प्लेसमेंट के माध्यम से ग्रामीण युवाओं को सतत रोजगार प्रदान करना है।
2. यह मुख्य रूप से आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर परिवारों के 15 से 35 वर्ष आयु के ग्रामीण युवाओं पर केंद्रित है।
3. इस योजना को कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (MSDE) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

73. शहरी अवसंरचना विकास कोष (Urban Infrastructure Development Fund - UIDF) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसका उपयोग केवल टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में शहरी अवसंरचना बनाने के लिए किया जाएगा।
2. इस कोष का प्रबंधन नेशनल हाउसिंग बैंक द्वारा किया जाएगा।
3. UIDF को प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण की कमी (Priority sector lending shortfall) का उपयोग करके स्थापित किया जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

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

74. भारत में आर्थिक योजना के महालनोबिस मॉडल (Mahalanobis Model) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. महालनोबिस मॉडल ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए सैद्धांतिक आधार प्रदान किया।
2. इस मॉडल ने भारत में औद्योगिकीकरण को तेज करने के लिए भारी उद्योगों के विकास पर बल दिया।



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

69. Viatina-19, recently seen in the news, refers to which one of the following?

- (a) A newly developed variety of vitamin-enriched wheat for combating malnutrition.
- (b) A deep-space telescope launched by NASA
- (c) An advanced European satellite launched to study atmospheric changes
- (d) A high-value purebred Ongole cow of Indian origin

70. With reference to the Sun Temple at Konark, consider the following statements:

- 1. It was built in the Nagara style of temple architecture in the 13th century.
- 2. It was constructed under the patronage of the Gajapati rulers.
- 3. It is included in UNESCO's World Heritage List.

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

71. With reference to the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Central Government, through the Food Corporation of India (FCI), is responsible for procurement and storage of foodgrains.
- 2. The identification of eligible families and issue of ration cards comes under the responsibility of 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

72. Consider the following statements regarding Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

- 1. It aims to provide sustainable employment to rural youth through skill training and placement.
- 2. It mainly focuses on rural youth from economically weaker households, between 15 and 35 years of age.
- 3. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

73. With reference to the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF), consider the following statements:

- 1. It will be used to create urban infrastructure in Tier 2 & Tier 3 cities only.
- 2. The fund will be managed by the National Housing Bank.
- 3. UIDF will be established through use of the priority sector lending shortfall.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahalanobis Model of economic planning in India:

- 1. The Mahalanobis model formed the theoretical basis for the Second Five Year Plan.
- 2. The model emphasized the development of heavy industries to accelerate industrialization in India.

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

75. 1991 में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का उदारीकरण (Liberalization) निम्नलिखित परिणाम लेकर आया:

1. अर्थव्यवस्था के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग को समाप्त करना।
2. विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रवाह में वृद्धि।
3. अर्थव्यवस्था के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों के लिए आयात लाइसेंसिंग को समाप्त करना।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

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

76. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. केंद्रीय बजट वित्त मंत्रालय के व्यय विभाग (Department of Expenditure) द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है।
2. भारत का आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण (Economic Survey of India) वित्त मंत्रालय के आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग (Department of Economic Affairs) द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता 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

77. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (Public Distribution System) के संदर्भ में, केंद्रीय निर्गम मूल्य (Central Issue Price) क्या है?

- (a) वह मूल्य, जिस पर सरकार बफ़र स्टॉक से खुले बाजार में खाद्यान्न जारी करती है।
- (b) वह मूल्य, जिस पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानें (Fair Price Shops) उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्यान्न बेचती हैं।

- (c) वह मूल्य, जिस पर भारत सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत वितरण के लिए राज्यों को खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति करती है।
- (d) अधिशेष खाद्यान्न की खरीद के लिए सरकार द्वारा किसानों को जारी किया गया मूल्य।

78. कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (Agriculture Infrastructure Fund - AIF) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए मध्यम से दीर्घकालिक ऋण वित्तपोषण प्रदान करता है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य फसल पश्चात् प्रबंधन (Post-harvest management) अवसंरचना को मजबूत करना है।
3. परियोजनाएँ ₹5 करोड़ तक के ऋण के लिए पात्र हैं।

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

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

79. फ्लोराइड (Fluoride) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह मिट्टी, पानी और हवा में प्राकृतिक रूप से पाया जाता है।
2. यह पर्यावरण में गैर-जैवनिम्नीकरणीय है।
3. इसका मानव दाँतों पर लाभकारी और हानिकारक दोनों प्रभाव होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

80. हाल ही में भारत सरकार द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया 'APAAR ID' निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्देश्य से है?

- (a) किसानों के लिए एक डिजिटल आईडी बनाना ताकि वे सब्सिडी और फसल बीमा तक पहुँच सकें
- (b) एक स्थायी स्वास्थ्य आईडी प्रदान करना, जो चिकित्सा रिकॉर्ड को अस्पतालों से जोड़े
- (c) एक अद्वितीय छात्र आईडी प्रदान करना ताकि विभिन्न संस्थानों में शैक्षणिक क्रेडिट और उपलब्धियों को ट्रैक किया जा सके
- (d) उद्यमों के लिए एक एकल डिजिटल व्यवसाय आईडी बनाना ताकि अनुपालन को सरल बनाया जा सके

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

75. Liberalization of Indian Economy in 1991 led to:

1. Abolition of Industrial Licensing for most of the sectors of the economy.
2. Increase in the inflow of foreign exchange.
3. Abolition of Import licensing for most of the sectors of the economy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

76. Consider the following statements in the context of Indian economy:

1. The Union Budget is prepared by the Department of Expenditure, Minister of Finance.
2. The Economic Survey of India is brought out by the Department of Economic Affairs under the Ministry of Finance.

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

77. What is the Central Issue Price (CIP) in the context of India's Public Distribution System (PDS)?

- (a) The price at which the government issues food grains from the buffer stock in the open market.
- (b) Price at which Fair Price Shops sell food grains to consumers.

(c) Price at which the Government of India supplies food grains to States for distribution under PDS.

(d) Price issued by the government to farmers for the procurement of surplus food grains.

78. Consider the following statements with respect to the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) :

1. It provides medium- to long-term debt financing for agricultural projects.
2. It aims to strengthen post-harvest management infrastructure.
3. The projects are eligible for loan up to ₹ 5 crore.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

79. With reference to fluoride, consider the following statements:

1. It occurs naturally in soil, water, and air.
2. It is non-biodegradable in the environment.
3. It has both beneficial and harmful effects on human teeth.

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

80. The 'APAAR ID', recently launched by the Government of India, aims to:

- (a) Create a digital ID for farmers to access subsidies and crop insurance
- (b) Provide a permanent health ID linking medical records with hospitals
- (c) Provide a unique student ID to track academic credits and achievements across institutions
- (d) Generate a single digital business ID to ease compliance for enterprises

81. विभिन्न प्रकार के सरकारी बजटों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	बजट का प्रकार	अर्थ	निहितार्थ/उद्देश्य
1.	संतुलित बजट	सरकार का व्यय उसके राजस्व के बराबर है	राजकोषीय अनुशासन सुनिश्चित करता है।
2.	अधिशेष बजट	सरकार का व्यय उसके राजस्व से अधिक है	मुद्रास्फीति के दबाव को कम करने या सार्वजनिक ऋण के भुगतान हेतु उपयोग किया जाता है।
3.	घाटे का बजट	सरकार का व्यय उसके राजस्व से अधिक है	मंदी के दौरान माँग और आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी पंक्तियों में सूचना सही सुमेलित है?

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

82. निम्नलिखित उपायों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नकद आरक्षित अनुपात (CRR) में वृद्धि करना
2. उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकारी व्यय में वृद्धि करना
3. किसानों को अधिक न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) प्रदान करना

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से उपाय अर्थव्यवस्था में मांग-जनित मुद्रास्फीति (demand-pull inflation) को नियंत्रित करने में सहायक हो सकते हैं?

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

83. किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (Farmer Producer Organisations - FPOs) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. FPO का स्वामित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के पास होता है।
2. FPO को कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत उत्पादक कंपनी के रूप में अनिवार्य रूप से पंजीकरण कराना होता है।
3. उत्पादक और कॉर्पोरेट संस्थाएँ, दोनों ही FPO के सदस्य हो सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

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

84. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

कोर मुद्रास्फीति सामान्यतः हेडलाइन मुद्रास्फीति की तुलना में कम अस्थिर होती है।

**कथन-II:**

कोर मुद्रास्फीति में खाद्यान्न और ईंधन की कीमतें शामिल नहीं होतीं, जबकि हेडलाइन मुद्रास्फीति में ये शामिल होती हैं।

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

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

85. वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए भारत में प्रमुख अनाजों के उत्पादन के अनुसार इन्हें उच्चतम से निम्नतम क्रम में लगाएँ:

1. चावल (Rice)
2. गेहूँ (Wheat)
3. पोषण/मोटे अनाज (Nutri/Coarse Cereals)
4. दालें (Pulses)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) 1-2-4-3  
(b) 1-2-3-4  
(c) 2-1-3-4  
(d) 2-1-4-3

81. Consider the following pairs regarding various types of government budgets:

	Type of Budget	Meaning	Implication / Objective
1.	Balanced Budget	Government's expenditure equals its revenue	Ensures fiscal discipline
2.	Surplus Budget	Government's revenue exceeds its expenditure	Used to reduce inflationary pressure or repay public debt
3.	Deficit Budget	Government's expenditure exceeds its revenue	Used to stimulate demand and economic growth during slowdown

In how many of the above pairs is the information correctly matched?

- Only one pair
- Only two pairs
- All three pairs
- None of the pairs

82. Consider the following measures:

- Increasing the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by the Reserve Bank of India
- Increasing government expenditure to boost production
- Providing higher Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) to farmers

Which of the above measures can help in controlling demand-pull inflation in the economy?

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

83. With reference to Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), consider the following statements:

- The ownership of an FPO lies with the respective State Governments.
- FPOs have to mandatorily register as a Producer Company under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Both producers and corporate entities can be members of an FPO.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

84. Consider the following statements:

*Statement I:*

Core inflation is generally less volatile than headline inflation.

*Statement II:*

Core inflation excludes the prices of food and fuel, whereas headline inflation includes them.

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

85. Arrange the following major food grains in descending order of their production in India for the year 2024-25:

- Rice
- Wheat
- Nutri/Coarse Cereals
- Pulses

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1-2-4-3
- 1-2-3-4
- 2-1-3-4
- 2-1-4-3

86. गन्ने के उचित एवं लाभकारी मूल्य (Fair and Remunerative Price - FRP) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. FRP वह न्यूनतम मूल्य है, जिस पर केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें किसानों से गन्ना खरीदती हैं।
2. FRP को आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाता 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

87. एक देश विस्तारित मौद्रिक नीति (Expansionary Monetary Policy) अपनाता है और अल्पावधि में मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ जाती है, जबकि बेरोजगारी कम हो जाती है। इस स्थिति को किस आर्थिक अवधारणा द्वारा सर्वोत्तम रूप से समझाया जा सकता है?

- (a) लाफ़र वक्र
- (b) फ़िलिप्स वक्र
- (c) कुजनेट्स वक्र
- (d) एंजेल का नियम

88. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	समाचार में क्षेत्र	देश
1.	जांगेजूर कॉरिडोर	इज़राइल (Israel)
2.	कुर्स्क	रूस (Russia)
3.	न्यू कैलेडोनिया	स्पेन (Spain)

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

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

89. भारत का पहला केबल-स्टेड रेलवे पुल, अंजी खड्ड (Anji Khad), निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी पर बनाया गया है?

- (a) पेरीयार (Periyar)
- (b) तापी (Tapi)
- (c) बराक (Barak)
- (d) चिनाब (Chenab)

90. भारत में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. स्थिर मूल्य पर कृषि एवं संबद्ध गतिविधियों से निर्गत का सकल मूल्य (Gross Value of Output - GVO) में वर्ष 2011-12 से 2023-24 की अवधि के दौरान लगातार वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।
2. स्थिर मूल्य पर, कृषि एवं संबद्ध गतिविधियों के कुल GVO में पशुधन क्षेत्र (Livestock Sector) का सर्वाधिक हिस्सा 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

91. विभिन्न मुद्रास्फीति सूचकांकों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:

	मुद्रास्फीति सूचकांक	प्राथमिक उपयोग
1.	उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (संयुक्त)	मौद्रिक नीति ढाँचे के अंतर्गत मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्यीकरण के लिए RBI द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है।
2.	उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक - औद्योगिक श्रमिक (CPI-IW)	केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन संशोधन और महंगाई भत्ते के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।
3.	थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI)	कई क्षेत्रों में जीडीपी अवस्फीतिक (GDP Deflator) के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

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

92. किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में गुणकों (Multipliers) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. मुद्रा गुणक (Money Multiplier) अर्थव्यवस्था में समग्र मुद्रा आपूर्ति पर मौद्रिक आधार (Monetary Base) में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को मापता है।



**86.** With reference to the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane, consider the following statements:

1. FRP is the minimum price at which the sugarcane is procured from farmers by the central and state governments.
2. FRP is approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

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

**87.** A country adopts an expansionary monetary policy and inflation rises while unemployment falls in the short run. This situation is best explained by which economic concept?

- (a) Laffer Curve
- (b) Phillips Curve
- (c) Kuznets Curve
- (d) Engel's Law

**88.** Consider the following pairs:

	Region in news	Country
1.	Zangezur Corridor	Israel
2.	Kursk	Russia
3.	New Caledonia	Spain

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**89.** India's first cable-stayed railway bridge, Anji Khad, has been constructed over which one of the following rivers?

- (a) Periyar
- (b) Tapi
- (c) Barak
- (d) Chenab

**90.** With reference to the agriculture and allied sectors in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Gross Value of Output (GVO) from agriculture and allied activities at constant prices has registered a steady increase during the period 2011–12 to 2023–24.
2. At constant prices, the livestock sector accounts for the largest share in the total GVO of agriculture and allied activities.

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

**91.** With reference to various inflation indices, consider the following pairs:

	Inflation Index	Primary usage
1.	Consumer Price Index (Combined)	Used by RBI for inflation targeting under monetary policy framework
2.	Consumer Price Index – Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)	Used for wage revision and dearness allowance for Central government employees
3.	Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	Used for GDP deflator in many sectors

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

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

**92.** Consider the following statements regarding multipliers in an economy:

1. The money multiplier measures the effect of changes in the monetary base on the overall money supply in the economy.

2. राजकोषीय गुणक (Fiscal Multiplier) किसी देश के आर्थिक उत्पादन पर सरकारी व्यय में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को मापता 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
93. भारत सरकार की निम्नलिखित में से किस योजना से किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित होता है और साथ ही खरीद और भंडारण से संबंधित लॉजिस्टिक लागत को समाप्त किया जाता है?  
(a) मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (Price Stabilization Fund)  
(b) मूल्य समर्थन योजना (Price Support Scheme)  
(c) मूल्य कमी भुगतान योजना (Price Deficiency Payment Scheme)  
(d) बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (Market Intervention Scheme)
94. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से दस्तावेज़, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन (FRBM) अधिनियम, 2003 के तहत दिए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष संसद में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं?  
1. अनुदान की मांगें  
2. बृहद् आर्थिक रूपरेखा विवरण (Macro-Economic Framework Statement)  
3. मध्यम अवधि राजकोषीय नीति सह राजकोषीय नीति रणनीति वक्तव्य (Medium-Term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement)  
4. वित्त विधेयक (Finance Bill)  
नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:  
(a) केवल 1, 2 और 3  
(b) केवल 2 और 3  
(c) केवल 2, 3 और 4  
(d) 1, 2, 3 और 4
95. किसी देश में मुद्रास्फीति की दर जुलाई 2025 में 8% से घटकर अगस्त 2025 में 7% हो गई। फिर भी वस्तुओं के समग्र मूल्य बढ़ते रहे। इस स्थिति को क्या कहा जाता है?  
(a) अपस्फीति  
(b) रेंगती हुई मुद्रास्फीति (Creeping inflation)  
(c) कोर मुद्रास्फीति  
(d) अवस्फीति
96. भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रों (SEZs) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:  
1. SEZ शुल्क-मुक्त परिसीमाएँ होती हैं और व्यापार संचालन, शुल्क तथा टैरिफ़ के उद्देश्यों हेतु इन्हें विदेशी क्षेत्र माना जाता है।  
2. SEZ के बाहर के सभी क्षेत्र, जिनमें प्रादेशिक जल और महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ भी शामिल हैं, घरेलू शुल्क क्षेत्र (DTA) का हिस्सा माने जाते हैं।  
3. SEZ इकाइयों द्वारा DTA को आपूर्ति की गई वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को भारत में आयात माना जाता है।  
उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?  
(a) केवल 1 और 3  
(b) केवल 2  
(c) केवल 1 और 2  
(d) 1, 2 और 3
97. मान लीजिए कि किसी वर्ष भारत सरकार उच्च राजकोषीय घाटा दर्ज करती है, लेकिन इसमें राजस्व घाटे की बहुत बड़ी हिस्सेदारी है। इस स्थिति का क्या अर्थ है?  
(a) सरकार मुख्यतः पूँजीगत व्यय और निवेश के वित्तपोषण के लिए ऋण ले रही है।  
(b) सरकार मुख्यतः अपने उपभोग व्यय के वित्तपोषण के लिए ऋण ले रही है।  
(c) सरकार अपने ऋण और ब्याज देनदारियों को कम कर रही है।  
(d) सरकार के ऋण का वित्तपोषण पूर्ण रूप से गैर-ऋण सृजनकारी पूँजीगत प्राप्तियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है।
98. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:  
**कथन-I:**  
विस्तारित मौद्रिक नीति (Expansionary Monetary Policy) सामान्यतः स्टैगफ्लेशन से निपटने के लिए सबसे प्रभावी उपकरण है, क्योंकि यह निवेश व्यय को बढ़ाने में सहायता करती है।  
**कथन-II:**  
स्टैगफ्लेशन की विशेषता मुद्रास्फीति और बढ़ती बेरोजगारी की एकसाथ उपस्थिति है।

2. The fiscal multiplier measures the effect of changes in government spending on a country's economic output.

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

93. Which of the following schemes of the Government of India ensures the remunerative price for farmers while eliminating the logistical costs associated with procurement and warehousing?

- (a) Price Stabilization Fund
- (b) Price Support scheme
- (c) Price Deficiency Payment Scheme
- (d) Market Intervention Scheme

94. Which of the following documents are presented to Parliament every year by the Union Government under the mandate of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003?

- 1. Demand for Grants
- 2. Macro-Economic Framework Statement
- 3. Medium-Term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement
- 4. Finance Bill

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

95. The rate of inflation in a country declined from 8% in July 2025 to 7% in August 2025. However, the overall prices of commodities kept rising. This situation is known as:

- (a) Deflation
- (b) Creeping inflation
- (c) Core inflation
- (d) Disinflation

96. With reference to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. SEZs are duty-free enclaves and are considered foreign territory for the purpose of trade operations, duties, and tariffs.
- 2. All areas outside SEZs, including territorial waters and the continental shelf, are considered part of the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA).
- 3. Goods and services supplied by SEZ units to the DTA are treated as imports into India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

97. Suppose in a particular year, the Government of India reports a high fiscal deficit, but the share of revenue deficit within it is very large. What does this situation imply?

- (a) The government is borrowing mainly to finance capital expenditure and investments.
- (b) The government is borrowing mainly to finance its consumption expenditure.
- (c) The government is reducing its stock of debt and interest liabilities.
- (d) The government's borrowing is being fully financed by non-debt creating capital receipts.

98. Consider the following statements:

*Statement I:*

Expansionary monetary policy is generally the most effective tool to combat stagflation as it helps boost investment expenditure.

*Statement II:*

Stagnation is characterised by simultaneous occurrence of inflation and rising unemployment.

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

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

99. किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में ऋण-जीडीपी अनुपात के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- 1. यह देश की आर्थिक उत्पादन के सापेक्ष ऋण भुगतान की क्षमता को मापता है।
- 2. यह किसी विशेष वर्ष में सरकार की ऋण की आवश्यकता को दर्शाता है।
- 3. उच्च अनुपात संभावित राजकोषीय तनाव को इंगित करता है और देश की ऋण लेने की लागत में वृद्धि कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

100. भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

**कथन-I:**

व्युत्क्रम कर संरचना (Inverted Duty Structure) का घरेलू विनिर्माण की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

**कथन-II:**

व्युत्क्रम कर संरचना उस स्थिति को संदर्भित करती है जहाँ कच्चे माल (Inputs) पर कर की दर, तैयार माल (Finished products) की तुलना में अधिक होती है।

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

- (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या करता है
- (b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, किन्तु कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या नहीं करता है
- (c) कथन-I सही है, किन्तु कथन-II सही नहीं है
- (d) कथन-I सही नहीं है, किन्तु कथन-II सही है

■■■■



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, 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

99. Consider the following statements regarding the Debt-to-GDP ratio in an economy:

- 1. It measures the country's ability to repay its debt relative to its economic output.
- 2. It indicates the borrowing requirement of the government in a particular year.
- 3. A higher ratio indicates potential fiscal stress and may increase the country's borrowing costs.

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

100. Consider the following statements in Indian context:

*Statement-I:*

The Inverted Duty Structure adversely affects the competitiveness of domestic manufacturing.

*Statement-II:*

The Inverted Duty Structure refers to a situation where the tax rate on inputs is higher than that on finished products.

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

■■■■

## *Space for Rough Work*



*Space for Rough Work*

## *Space for Rough Work*

## GENERAL STUDIES

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

21<sup>st</sup> September, 2025 | Test-7 [Sectional Test]

#### Answer Key

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

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# General Studies

## Test-7

### Sectional Test:

Economic, Social Development and  
Current Affairs (January 2025 - June 2025)

1. (d)

- Minimum Support Price (MSP) for crops is approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), chaired by the Prime Minister, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) and after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.
- **1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct:** While recommending price policy of various commodities under its mandate, CACP analyzes the following factors:
  - ◆ **Demand and supply**
  - ◆ Cost of production
  - ◆ **Price trends in the market, both domestic and international**
  - ◆ Inter-crop price parity
  - ◆ Terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture
  - ◆ **A minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production**
  - ◆ **Likely implications of MSP on consumers of that product**
- **Additional information:** About Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP):
  - ◆ It is an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.
  - ◆ It came into existence in January 1965.
  - ◆ Currently, the Commission comprises a Chairman, Member Secretary, one Member (Official) and two Members (Non-Official). The non-official members are representatives of the farming community.

2. (c)

- Inflation is the persistent rise in the general price level in the economy. Inflation can be

either: (a) Demand pull inflation, or (b) Cost push inflation.

- **Cost push inflation:** It is inflation caused by an increase in the cost of wages and raw materials. Higher costs of production can decrease the aggregate supply in the economy.
  - ◆ Whereas, Demand-pull inflation is caused when there is a rapid increase in aggregate demand, and aggregate supply is not able to keep pace with increasing demand.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Depreciation of the rupee makes imports like crude oil, raw materials, and machinery costlier. Since India depends heavily on imports, this increases production costs, leading to cost-push inflation.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Reduction in the repo rate makes borrowing cheaper, encouraging credit and demand. This leads to demand-pull inflation (higher demand raising prices), not cost-push inflation.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Increase in indirect taxes like GST, excise duty, or customs duty raises production and distribution costs. Producers usually pass this burden onto consumers, directly pushing up prices.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Increase in minimum wages raises labour costs for firms. Higher wage bills raise the cost of production, thereby increasing cost-push inflation.

3. (b)

- **About Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):** It refers to foundational digital systems that are accessible, secure, and interoperable, supporting essential public services. DPIs should be designed to be interoperable to allow different systems and institutions to interact with it in order to ensure scalability.

- ◆ It allows multiple players—government, private, and civil society—to innovate and provide services.
- ◆ DPI is not about physical assets or closed internal systems but about enabling frameworks and platforms.
- ◆ Technologies like digital identity (e.g., Aadhaar), real-time payments (UPI), consent-based data sharing, etc are examples of DPI.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Open protocols and standards (such as Aadhaar authentication, UPI, ONDC) are the backbone of DPI because they enable interoperability and allow different systems to connect and function seamlessly.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Physical assets like towers and cables are part of *digital infrastructure* (hardware support), but they do not qualify as Digital Public Infrastructure, which is more about protocols, platforms, and enabling ecosystems.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Platforms such as UPI or ONDC allow multiple third parties (banks, fintechs, e-commerce players) to build services and innovate on top of them. This is a core feature of DPI.
- **Statement 4 is not correct:** Government-owned servers used exclusively for internal departmental storage are *closed systems*. Since they are not open, interoperable, or accessible for innovation, they do not qualify as DPI.

4. (b)

- Money supply in the economy is the total stock of money in circulation at a particular point of time. Financing a fiscal deficit can either **reallocate existing money** (no net increase in supply) or **create new money/liquidity** (increasing supply).
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Borrowing from the public (via bonds) transfers money from households and businesses to the government. It does not increase overall money supply; it only reallocates existing funds.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** When the government withdraws its cash balances from the RBI, the RBI releases that money into the economy. This increases the liquidity and hence the money supply.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Borrowing directly from the RBI (monetisation of deficit) means the RBI prints new money (issues fresh currency) to finance the deficit. This directly increases the money supply in the economy.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ Borrowing from the public is called **market borrowing**—it is non-inflationary.
  - ◆ Borrowing from the RBI is called **deficit monetisation**—it is inflationary.
  - ◆ India discontinued ad hoc treasury bills (automatic RBI borrowing) in 1997 under the *FRBM* framework, but limited RBI borrowing can still happen under exceptional situations.

5. (a)

- **Crowding out effect:** It occurs when high government borrowing absorbs a large share of available financial resources, leaving less credit for the private sector. This generally raises interest rates, discouraging private investment.
- **Both statements are correct and Statement II explains Statement I:** A high fiscal deficit means the government borrows more to finance its expenditure. More government borrowing increases demand for loanable funds. Unless the supply of funds increases proportionately, this pushes interest rates upward. Higher interest rates caused by government borrowing makes loans more expensive and leads to the crowding out of private investment.
- **Additional information: Crowding in effect:**
  - ◆ It is an economic phenomenon where an increase in government spending leads to a rise, not a fall, in private sector investment and consumption.
  - ◆ Post-Keynesian economics suggests that **when an economy is underperforming or**

during recession, government borrowing can boost demand. It does so by generating employment and thereby stimulating private spending. This process is often referred to as “crowding in.”

- ◆ The crowding-in theory has attracted attention among economists in recent years, particularly after the Great Recession of 2007–2009, when large-scale federal spending on bonds and other securities was observed to actually lower interest rates rather than raise them.

#### 6. (c)

- Inflation affects purchasing power, debt servicing, and financial markets. It benefits some groups (borrowers, asset holders) while hurting others (lenders, savers).
- **Statement 1 is correct:** When inflation is high, the money repaid in the future has **less real value** compared to when it was borrowed. This reduces the real burden of debt repayment for borrowers. On the other hand, lenders are negatively affected as they are repaid with money that has less purchasing power than the money they lent out.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** A bond yield is the return an investor receives on a bond, expressed as a percentage of the bond’s current market price. Bond yields generally rise during inflationary periods. Investors expect higher returns to compensate for the **loss of purchasing power** due to inflation. This increased demand for higher returns drives down the price of existing bonds. Since yield moves inversely to price, falling bond prices lead to higher bond yields.
- **Summary:**
  - ◆ Inflation benefits borrowers and hurts lenders/savers.
  - ◆ Increase in inflation = Fall in Bond prices = Increase in bond yield

#### 7. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The MRP of urea is statutorily fixed by the Government of

India. Urea is provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP) irrespective of the cost of production. The difference between the delivered cost of urea at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as a subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) regime applies to non-urea fertilisers like **Diammonium phosphate (DAP)** and **muriate of potash — MOP** (i.e. Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers). Urea is **kept outside NBS**, and its subsidy is separately controlled by the government.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The subsidy on urea is provided only for agricultural purposes and not for industrial purposes. The Government of India actively prevents diversion of subsidised Urea from agricultural to non-agricultural purposes. Important steps taken to prevent diversion:
  - ◆ GOI has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955(ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 & Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act.
  - ◆ State Governments have been adequately empowered to check diversion of fertilizers and to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
  - ◆ Neem coating of Urea is one of the measures to prevent diversion.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ India is the second-largest consumer and third-largest producer of Fertilizers globally.
  - ◆ India is one of the world’s largest importers of urea.
  - ◆ Since 2015, the Department of Fertilizers has made it mandatory for all the domestic



producers of urea to produce 100% as Neem Coated Urea with an extra MRP of 5% to be charged by the fertilizer manufacturing entities from farmers. Entire quantity of indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being neem coated w.e.f 1st September, 2015 respectively.

**8. (a)**

- WTO classifies agricultural subsidies into three “boxes”: Green Box, Amber Box and Blue box.
  - ◆ There is no Red Box (completely forbidden) subsidy in case of agriculture.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** In order to qualify, green box subsidies must not distort trade, or at most cause minimal distortion. They have to be government-funded (not by charging consumers higher prices) and must not involve price support. They are generally not product-specific and include direct income support for farmers, which is not tied to current production or prices. They also include environmental protection and regional development programmes. **“Green box” subsidies are therefore allowed without limits.**
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Amber Box includes most trade-distorting domestic supports such as price support and production-linked subsidies. They are not prohibited but are subject to reduction commitments. Developing countries

are allowed a de minimis level of 10% of their total value of agricultural production, while developed countries have a 5% limit.

- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Blue Box is essentially “Amber Box with conditions,” requiring farmers to limit production. It covers support that would otherwise be in Amber Box but is linked to production limits. There are no spending limits on Blue Box, and they are not restricted to de minimis levels.

**9. (d)**

- Government receipts are broadly classified into Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Revenue receipts are the receipts which neither create any liability nor cause any reduction in the assets of the government. E.g. Tax and non-tax revenue, grants, interest, dividend etc. They are non-redeemable and do not create future repayment liability for the government.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Capital receipts either create liability (e.g., borrowings, loans) or reduce financial assets (e.g., disinvestment, recovery of loans).
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Dividends and profits from PSUs, RBI, and public sector banks are **revenue receipts**, while disinvestment proceeds are treated as **capital receipts** because they reduce the government’s financial assets.

**Additional information:**

Revenue Receipt	Capital receipt
<b>Tax revenue:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. All direct and indirect taxes</li> </ol> <b>Non-Tax revenue:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. PSU Profits and Dividends</li> <li>ii. Interest received on loans provided by Central govt</li> <li>iii. Fees, fines and other receipts for services provided by the govt</li> <li>iv. Grants from foreign countries or international organisations</li> </ol>	<b>Debt receipts:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. All internal and external borrowings including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Market borrowings through public (Gov bonds, T-bills etc)</li> <li>● Borrowing from RBI</li> <li>● Borrowing from financial institutions</li> <li>● Loans from other countries &amp; international organisations</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii. Receipts from small saving schemes, provident funds etc.</li> </ol>

	<b>Non-debt capital revenue:</b> i. Recovery of loans ii. Proceeds from disinvestment of PSUs.
Revenue expenditure	Capital expenditure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salaries, Pensions and provident fund contribution</li> <li>Subsidies, expenditure for defence, law &amp; order, social services like health, education etc.</li> <li>Interest payment on internal and external loans</li> <li>Grants extended to state government or local bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment on infrastructure</li> <li>Acquisition of land, machinery, purchase of shares by govt.</li> <li>Repayment of loans</li> <li>Loans extended to state government, government companies etc.</li> </ul>

10. (c)

- About Public Private Partnership (PPP):** It is a form of fixed-term contractual arrangement between a public entity on one side and a private entity on the other, for the provision of public assets and/or public services. Users may or may not pay a fee for using the service. The risks are clearly shared between the public and private partners, and the private partner must meet pre-decided performance standards.
  - Common models include BOT (Build–Operate–Transfer), Build Own Lease Transfer (BOLT), Build Own Operate (BOO), BOOT (Build–Own–Operate–Transfer), DBFOT (Design–Build–Finance–Operate–Transfer), and HAM (Hybrid Annuity Model).
- Statement 1 is correct: Build Operate Transfer (BOT)** is a framework where the private entity receives a franchise to finance, design, build and operate a facility (and to charge user fees) for a specified period, after which ownership is transferred back to the public sector. This type of arrangement involves the greatest level of private sector participation across a set of different functions and often covering a long period. The risk allocation to the private sector may be significant.
- Statement 2 is correct:** In the Hybrid Annuity model, 40% of the Project Cost is to be provided by the Government as ‘Construction Support’

to the private developer during the construction period. Concessionaires shall initially bear the balance 60% of the project cost through a combination of equity and debt.

11. (b)

- Option (b) is the correct answer:** Tax Expenditures, as the word might indicate, does not relate to the expenditures incurred by the Government in the collection of taxes. Rather it refers to the opportunity cost of taxing at concessional rates, or the opportunity cost of giving exemptions, deductions, rebates, deferrals credits etc. to the tax payers. Tax expenditures indicate how much more revenue could have been collected by the Government if not for such measures. In other words, it shows the extent of indirect subsidy enjoyed by the tax payers in the country.

12. (a)

- Government policy on disinvestment consists of: Strategic Disinvestment/Privatization and Minority Stake Sale in CPSEs
- Statement 1 is correct:** Strategic Disinvestment implies the entire or substantial sale of Government shareholding of a CPSE along with transfer of management control.
- Statement 2 is correct:** Privatization is a sub-set of strategic disinvestment. In case of privatisation, the Government equity in CPSE and its management control is transferred to

a private strategic buyer(s) and in other cases of strategic disinvestment, the Govt. equity is transferred to another CPSE along with control.

- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Minority Stake Sale in certain CPSE's are carried out **without transfer of management control** through various SEBI-approved methods like Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer for Sale (OFS), Buyback of shares etc.

13. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Monetary policy primarily deals with regulating interest rates and money supply, and is under the purview of the central bank (RBI in India).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Fiscal policy is a collective term for the taxing and spending actions of governments. It is generally framed by the Ministry of Finance and approved by Parliament.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Monetary policy is generally more effective in controlling demand-pull inflation (by reducing credit and demand), not cost-push inflation.

14. (d)

- **1 is correct:**
  - ♦  $\text{Fiscal Deficit} = \text{Total Expenditure} - (\text{Revenue Receipts} + \text{Non-debt Capital Receipts}) = ₹40 \text{ lakh crore} - (₹20 \text{ lakh crore} + ₹5 \text{ lakh crore}) = ₹15 \text{ lakh crore}$
- **2 is correct:**  $\text{Primary Deficit} = \text{Fiscal Deficit} - \text{Interest Payments} = ₹15 \text{ lakh crore} - ₹6 \text{ lakh crore} = ₹9 \text{ lakh crore}$
- **3 is correct:**  $\text{Revenue Deficit} = \text{Revenue Expenditure} - \text{Revenue Receipts} = ₹28 \text{ lakh crore} - ₹20 \text{ lakh crore} = ₹8 \text{ lakh crore}$

15. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) are compiled and released monthly by the Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour & Employment. The Base year for CPI – AL & RL was recently revised to 2019=100.

- **Additional information:** Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers is also released by the Labour Bureau.

16. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** World Health Organization (WHO) is the UN's specialized agency for international public health, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. It was established in 1948.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Director-General of WHO is appointed by the World Health Assembly (WHA) on the nomination of the Executive Board, not by the UN General Assembly.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** In Jan 2025, the United States government issued an executive order to withdraw from membership of the World Health Organization (WHO). Russia continues to be a member of WHO.

17. (b)

- **Context:** India and Japan are set to enter the design phase of the Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) mission, also referred to as Chandrayaan-5.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) mission is a proposed joint mission between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), not NASA.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Chandrayaan-5 / LUPEX (Lunar Polar EXploration) mission will be the fifth mission in the Chandrayaan series of lunar missions, in collaboration with JAXA, to study the lunar volatile materials, including lunar water, in the vicinity of a Permanently Shadowed Region (PSR) in the lunar South pole. **The mission will be launched by JAXA onboard its H3-24L launch vehicle, carrying the ISRO-made lunar lander, which will carry the MHI, Japan-made lunar rover.**

18. (a)

- **1 is correct:** HIMADRI 'the abode of snow' is India's first research station located at the

International Arctic Research base, NyÅlesund, Svalbard, Norway. National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research is the nodal agency to ensure availability of the requisite facilities at the Himadri.

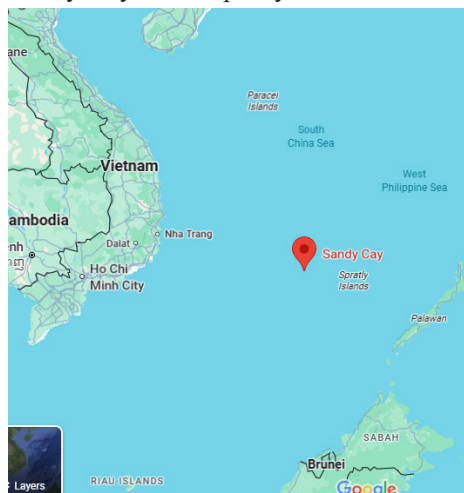
- **2 and 3 are not correct:** Maitri and Bharati are India's two operational research stations in Antarctica.
- **Additional information:** Dakshin Gangotri was India's first research station in Antarctica, established in 1984, was submerged in ice and decommissioned in 1989–1990

19. (b)

- **Context:** In a historic move, the Karnataka Health Department recently issued an order to implement the Supreme Court's ruling allowing terminally ill patients to die with dignity. Karnataka is the second State after Kerala to implement the directive.
- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The Supreme Court has recognized the right to die with dignity as part of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty). It allowed passive euthanasia and living wills under strict safeguards.

20. (a)

- **Context:** The South China Sea dispute has intensified as China and the Philippines assert claims over Tiexian Reef (Sandy Cay Reef).
- The correct order of the given geographical features from North to South is Paracel Island - Sandy clay reef - Spratly Island - Riau Island



21. (c)

- In India, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been organizing Agricultural Census, quinquennially, since 1970-71 in collaboration with the States and Union Territories as part of the programme of World Census of Agriculture.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Agricultural Census is conducted **every five years**. The latest one is the **11th Agricultural Census (2021–22)**.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The census is carried out by the **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**, not by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **operational holding** (the land used wholly or partly for agricultural production and operated as one technical unit) is the **basic unit of data collection**.

22. (a)

- Fiscal policy refers to the use of government spending and taxation to influence the economy. Expansionary fiscal policy involves increasing spending or reducing taxes, while contractionary fiscal policy involves reducing spending or increasing taxes.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Expansionary fiscal policy generally results in higher government expenditure or reduced tax revenue, which widens the fiscal deficit. On the other hand, contractionary fiscal policy reduces government expenditure or raises tax revenue, which helps create a budget surplus or at least reduces the fiscal deficit.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Expansionary fiscal policy is generally used during a recession to stimulate demand in the economy. Contractionary fiscal policy is usually employed during periods of high inflation to reduce demand and bring prices under control.

23. (d)

- The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the price changes at the wholesale or producer

level, whereas the Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in prices faced by consumers for a basket of goods and services. WPI is published by the Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, while CPI is published by the National Statistical Office (NSO).

- **Statement 1 is correct:** WPI includes only goods and excludes services. CPI, on the other hand, covers both goods and services.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Fuel and power have a much higher weight in WPI (about 13.2%) compared to CPI (about 6.8%). Hence, WPI is more sensitive to fuel price fluctuations.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Food has a higher weight in CPI compared to WPI. This makes CPI more reflective of the impact of food inflation on households.

● **Additional information:**

◆ **Consumer Price Index (CPI):**

- Includes both goods and services
- **Weightage:** Food and beverages (45.86 %) > Housing (10.07 %) > Fuel & light (6.84%).
- **Classification:** CPI-Rural, CPI-Urban, and CPI-Combined.
- **Base year:** 2011-2012.
- **Released by:** National Statistical Office (MoSPI) compiles and releases CPI for India.

◆ **Wholesale Price Index (WPI):**

- Covers goods in bulk like raw materials and intermediate goods.
- Does not cover services.
- **Weightage:** Manufactured Products (64.23%) > Primary Articles (22.62%) > Fuel and Power (13.51%).
- **Base year:** 2011-2012.
- **Released by:** Office of the Economic Adviser (MOCI) compiles and releases WPI.

24. (c)

- **1 and 2 are correct:** India is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and jute.
- **3 and 4 are not correct:** India ranks as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruit and cotton.

25. (d)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Revenue deficit is the **excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts**, not total expenditure. When the government incurs a revenue deficit, it implies that the government is dissaving and is using up the savings of the other sectors of the economy to finance a part of its consumption expenditure. This situation means that the government will have to borrow not only to finance its investment but also its consumption requirements.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts **excluding borrowing**. Fiscal deficit is the **excess of total expenditure over the sum of revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts**. Fiscal deficit essentially represents the borrowing requirement of the government.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Primary deficit is calculated as **Fiscal Deficit – Net Interest Liabilities**. Net interest liabilities consist of interest payments minus interest receipts by the government on net domestic lending.

● **Summary:**

- ◆ **Revenue Deficit = Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts**
- ◆ **Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts)**
- ◆ **Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments**

26. (c)

- In 2016, India adopted a Flexible Inflation Targeting Framework. The Finance Act of



2016 amended the Reserve Bank of India Act to provide price stability as the primary objective of monetary policy, Consumer Price Index (CPI) as the anchor, and an institutional framework in the form of a Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to set the policy rate to achieve the inflation target.

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Under the Flexible Inflation Targeting Framework adopted in India, the inflation target is set by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). This target is specified every five years under the provisions of the RBI Act, 1934 (as amended in 2016).
- The current inflation target is to achieve a headline CPI inflation in the range of  $4\% \pm 2\%$ .

27. (b)

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Palm oil constitutes the largest share of **India's edible oil imports (more than 50%)**, not production. The major contribution to domestic edible oil production comes from rapeseed mustard oil (45%), groundnut oil (25%) and soybean oil (25%). However, in terms of oilseed production, soybean leads with 34% of the total oilseed production, followed by rapeseed & mustard (31%) and groundnut (27%), contributing to more than 92% of total oilseeds production.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** India is presently a net importer of edible oil, with 57% of the total edible oil being imported from various countries.

28. (b)

- **Basic concepts:**
  - ◆ **Revenue Expenditure (RE):** Expenditures that do **not create assets** or **reduce liabilities**. They are recurring in nature, e.g. salaries, subsidies, interest payments, grants.
  - ◆ **Capital Expenditure (CE):** Expenditures that **create assets** (like roads, buildings, machinery) or **reduce liabilities** (like loan repayments).

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Payment of interest on borrowings does not create assets. It is a committed liability and hence treated as revenue expenditure.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Grants given to state governments for social welfare schemes do not create assets for the Union government. Therefore, they are classified as revenue expenditure.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Expenditure on construction of national highways creates a long-term asset. Hence, it falls under capital expenditure.
- **Statement 4 is not correct:** Investment in shares of PSUs creates financial assets for the Union government. Therefore, it is classified as capital expenditure.

29. (b)

- **Context:** A two-day national conference of Estimates Committees of Parliament and state/UT legislative bodies was recently held to mark the 75th anniversary of the Committee on Estimates
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Committee on Estimates, constituted for the first time in 1950, is a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 30 members, elected every year by the Lok Sabha from amongst its Members.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The Chairperson of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A Minister cannot be elected as a member of the Committee and if a member after selection to the Committee is appointed a Minister, the member ceases to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

30. (d)

- **Context:** Hyderabad teenager Vishwanath Karthikey Padakanti has become the youngest Indian and the second youngest person in the world to complete the legendary 7 Summits challenge.



- The Seven Summits are defined as the highest peaks on each of the seven continents; it ranks among the most prestigious in global mountaineering.
- The seven mountain peaks are **Mt. Everest (Asia), Mt. Kilimanjaro (Africa), Mt. Elbrus (Europe), Mt. Aconcagua (South America), Mount Kosciuszko (Australia), Mt. Vinson (Antarctica) and Mt. Denali (North America)**.
- Hence, none of the given pairs are correctly matched.

31. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV) is a respiratory pathogen that particularly affects **children, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals**.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** HMPV is **not a zoonotic virus**; it spreads from **human to human via respiratory droplets**, not from animals to humans.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** There is currently **no specific antiviral treatment or vaccine** for HMPV; only supportive care is given.

32. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 was enacted with the objective of **ensuring inter-generational equity in fiscal management and long-term macro-economic stability**. This objective was to be achieved by containing deficits, removing fiscal impediments in the effective conduct of monetary policy and through prudential debt management. The Act stipulates enhanced transparency in the fiscal operations of the Central Government and the conduct of fiscal policy in a Medium-Term Framework.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Act permits the Central Government to breach limits with respect to deficit only on specified grounds such as national security and national

**calamity, which shall be communicated to both houses of Parliament.** The amended Act limits this in the case of the FD target to 0.5 per cent of GDP.

33. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** e-NAM integrates the **Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs)** across India through a unified online platform, enabling farmers and traders to access markets across the country. This integration helps reduce regional barriers and provides farmers access to a larger pool of buyers.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** e-NAM provides **real-time price discovery** for various agricultural commodities by enabling transparent online trading. Farmers can see the prevailing market prices for their produce in different regions, allowing them to make informed decisions about where to sell their produce.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** e-NAM standardizes the **marketing procedures** across the various APMCs, promoting uniformity in the way commodities are sold, quality standards are maintained, and payment systems are handled. This helps to streamline the process and reduce inefficiencies in the agricultural marketing system.

34. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** Effective Revenue Deficit is the difference between revenue deficit and grants for creation of capital assets. It can be interpreted as the difference between the government's current expenditure (on revenue account) and revenue receipts less grants for creation of capital assets which is recorded as revenue expenditure.

35. (a)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** *Dropshipping* is a retail fulfillment method in which the seller does not maintain inventory. Instead, when a customer places an order, the retailer forwards the order details to a manufacturer, wholesaler, or third-party supplier, who then

ships the product directly to the customer. . The retailer acts as an intermediary and focuses on marketing and sales, while the supplier handles inventory and logistics.

36. (c)

- REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts) and INVITs (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) are investment vehicles that allow investors to invest in real estate and infrastructure assets respectively, **without owning the physical property.**
- **Statement 1 is correct:**
  - ♦ **Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) are pooled investment vehicles** like mutual funds. However, the **REITs, as the name suggests, invest in real estate.** Thus, it is another way to invest in real estate.
  - ♦ Infrastructure Investment Trusts (INVITs) are a type of investment vehicle that allows investors to invest in infrastructure projects. The main objective of INVITs is to provide retail investors with access to investment opportunities in infrastructure projects, which were previously only available to large institutional investors.
- **Statement 2 is correct:**
  - ♦ Both REITs and InvITs are listed and traded on Indian stock exchanges (like NSE and BSE). They are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

37. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Under the scheme an income support of 6,000/- per year in three equal installments will be provided to all land holding farmer families. Initially, the scheme was limited to small and marginal farmers owning up to 2 hectares of cultivable land. However, later, it was expanded to cover **all landholding farmer families**, irrespective of land size.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** State Government and UT administration will identify the

farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines. The fund will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** PM Kisan is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.

38. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The foundation stone of Bharat Mart was laid last year at Jebel Ali Free Trade Zone in Dubai, which is in the United Arab Emirates. The project is intended to serve as a marketplace that gives Indian traders, exporters, and manufacturers access to markets in the Middle East, Africa and Eurasia, leveraging Dubai's strategic logistics (including the strength of Jebel Ali Port).

39. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** The Tankai method is a traditional Indian shipbuilding technique, also known as the "stitched shipbuilding method," that involves stitching wooden planks together with cords or ropes instead of using nails. Recently, the Indian Navy and the Ministry of Culture have partnered to revive and preserve this significant cultural technique.

40. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct :** It is an **India-led initiative to promote the resilience of infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks.** The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is a multi-stakeholder global partnership of national governments, UN agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks and financing mechanisms, the private sector, and academic and knowledge institutions. It addresses the challenges of building resilience into infrastructure systems and development associated with it.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **CDRI Secretariat is based in New Delhi, India.**

- **Statement 3 is correct:** The African Union Commission (AUC) has recently joined the CDRI as a member.

41. (c)

- **About Technical Textiles:** Technical textiles are engineered products with a definite functionality. They are manufactured using natural as well as man-made fibres such as Nomex, Kevlar, Spandex, Twaron that exhibit enhanced functional properties such as higher tenacity, excellent insulation, improved thermal resistance etc.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Technical textiles are designed for performance and functional properties such as durability, strength, insulation, and resistance to moisture, rather than for decorative purposes. Examples include geotextiles, medical textiles, protective clothing, and agro-textiles.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** While India's conventional textile sector (cotton garments, home textiles) has a strong export base, the technical textile industry is still developing and relies on imports.

42. (a)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** Under the GST regime, all imports are deemed as inter-State supplies for the purposes of levy of GST. IGST is leviable on imports in addition to other duties of customs.
- **Additional information:** All exports are also deemed as inter-State supplies. Exports of goods and services are treated as zero rated supplies. The exporter has the option either to export under bond/Letter of Undertaking without payment of tax and claim refund of ITC or pay IGST by utilizing ITC or in cash at the time of export and claim refund of IGST paid.

43. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Union Cabinet has approved setting up a Major Port at Vadhavan near Dahanu in Maharashtra. The Project will be constructed by Vadhavan Port

Project Limited (VPPL), an SPV formed by Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) and Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) with a shareholding of 74% and 26%, respectively. The Vadhavan Port will be developed as an all-weather Greenfield deep draft major port in Vadhavan, Palghar District, Maharashtra.

44. (c)

- A **Pigovian tax** is a way of **discouraging negative externalities or activities that impose a cost on third parties and society**.
- **1 is correct:** One of the most widespread Pigovian taxes is the **carbon emissions tax**, as it is designed to address the negative externalities of carbon emissions, which contribute to climate change.
- **2 is not correct:** Taxes on luxury goods are generally not classified as Pigouvian because their purpose is not to address market failures or negative externalities. Instead, these taxes are primarily intended for revenue generation or wealth redistribution.
- **3 is correct:** **Sin Tax** or **taxes on "sin" items like tobacco, alcohol, etc, can also be construed as Pigovian taxes**. This is because they discourage behavior that can not only harm the individual user but also have damaging effects on others. Second-hand smoke is an obvious example, but so is the financial burden on the healthcare system from smokers who become ill with cancer or emphysema.

45. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** WTO's Agreement in Agriculture contains a "due restraint" or "peace clause" which regulates the application of other WTO agreements to subsidies in respect of agricultural products (Article 13). The provisions provide that Green Box domestic support measures cannot be the subject of countervailing duty action or other subsidy action under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, nor can they be subject to actions based on non-

violation nullification or impairment of tariff concessions under the GATT.

46. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The composition of NITI Aayog includes the Prime Minister as the Chairperson and a **Vice-Chairperson appointed by the Prime Minister**. Shri Suman Bery is currently Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog, in the rank and status of a Cabinet Minister.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Governing Council of NITI Aayog comprises the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories with legislature; Lt Governors of other UTs; Ex-Officio Members; Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog; Full-Time Members, NITI Aayog; and Special Invitees.**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Sustainable Development Goals lay out a uniquely ambitious and comprehensive agenda for global development by 2030**. NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for achieving SDGs in the country, leading the 2030 Agenda with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism.

47. (c)

- **1, 2, and 3 are correct:** Central Government Liabilities constitute the three categories: (a) Internal debt, (b) External debt, and (c) Public Account Liabilities. Public debt in India includes only that debt which is contracted against the Consolidated Fund of India. Hence, it includes only Internal and External Debt incurred by the Central Government. Whereas, the Public Account Liabilities are grouped under the "other liabilities".

48. (a)

- The **Harrod-Domar model** highlights that the growth rate of an economy depends on the savings rate and the capital-output ratio. Higher savings and investment lead to higher growth, provided capital is used efficiently.

- **Option (a) is correct:** India's **First Five-Year Plan (1951–56)** was based on the Harrod-Domar model. The focus was on increasing savings and investments to kick-start growth in the newly independent economy. The plan prioritized agriculture, irrigation, and energy to ensure food security and basic infrastructure.

49. (a)

- **Option (q) is correct:** The Kafala system ties a migrant worker's legal residency and employment status to a sponsoring employer (kafeel) in countries like Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, and Qatar. Under this system, the employer often has significant control over the worker's ability to change jobs, leave the country, or even obtain legal status.

50. (d)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** The **Order of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean (OSK)** is the highest civilian award of **Mauritius**, awarded for distinguished service to the nation.
- **Pair 2 is correctly matched:** The **Mitra Vibhushana** is one of the highest civilian honours of **Sri Lanka**, awarded to foreign nationals for exceptional friendship and cooperation with Sri Lanka.
- **Pair 3 is correctly matched:** The **Order of the Southern Cross (Ordem Nacional do Cruzeiro do Sul)** is the highest civilian award of **Brazil**, generally conferred upon foreigners who have rendered significant services to the nation.

51. (b)

- **Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the price at which the government buys crops from farmers to safeguard their interest if the market price falls below it.** It provides a minimum market price so that the farmers receive a certain "minimum" remuneration to recover their costs of cultivation (and some profit). The **Government fixes the MSP of 22 mandated agricultural crops** on the

recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP).

- **The 22 mandated crops include:**
  - ◆ 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, **groundnut**, soybean (yellow), sunflower seed, sesamum, niger seed, **cotton**.
  - ◆ 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed and mustard, safflower.
  - ◆ 2 commercial crops viz. **jute** and copra.
- In addition to that, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed & mustard and copra respectively.
- Hence, 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

52. (a)

- Government receipts are broadly classified into **Revenue Receipts** and **Capital Receipts**. Revenue receipts are current incomes of the government, which neither create liabilities nor cause any reduction in the assets of the government. These receipts can be further classified into (a) Tax Revenue and (b) Non-tax Revenue.
  - ◆ **Tax Revenue:** A tax is a legal compulsory payment by the people and firms to **the government of a country without reference to any direct benefit in return.**
  - ◆ **Non-Tax Revenue revenue receipt:** The incomes accruing to the government from sources other than taxes and they do not create liabilities.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Interest receipts by the government (for example, interest on loans given by the Centre to states or PSUs) are part of non-tax revenue.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Profits and dividends from PSUs, RBI, and public sector banks are classified as non-tax revenue.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Borrowings from the market are **capital receipts** because they create liabilities for the government.

- **Statement 4 is not correct:** Excise duty is an **indirect tax** and thus comes under **tax revenue**, not non-tax revenue.
- **Additional information:** The major sources of non-tax revenues of the central government of India are:
  - (i) **Commercial Revenue:** It is received by the government in the form of prices paid by people for goods and services that the government provides e.g. people pay for electricity and for services of Railways, postal stamps, toll etc.
  - (ii) **Administrative Revenue:** It arises on account of administrative services of the government. They are as follows: (a) fees in the form of passport fees, government hospital fees, education fees, court fees, etc. (b) fine and penalties: charged by the government on law-breakers for disobeying rules and regulations. (c) licence fee and permit (d) Escheat (e) Interest receipts (f) profits of public sector undertakings.

53. (a)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** Escheat refers to the legal provision under which the ownership of property reverts to the state if a person dies intestate (without a will) and leaves behind no legal heirs. Escheat is a type of non-tax revenue for the government.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ Inheritance means transfer of property to legal heirs, which does not apply if no heirs exist.
  - ◆ Confiscation refers to seizure of property by the state as a penalty for illegal activity.
  - ◆ Forfeiture is the loss of property or rights as a penalty for wrongdoing, often linked to contracts or legal violations.

54. (b)

- **About PM-AASHA:** Government of India is implementing the integrated Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) with the objective of ensuring



remunerative prices to farmers and making essential commodities available to consumers at affordable prices. The scheme components are Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF), along with Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS).

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is a component of PM-AASHA scheme. MIS is implemented on the request of State/UT Government for procurement of various perishable agricultural/horticultural commodities such as tomato, onion and potato etc. for which Minimum Support Price (MSP) is not applicable and there is a reduction of at least 10% in the market prices in the States/UTs as compared to the rates of the previous normal season, so that farmers are not forced to sell their produce under distress.

56. (b)

- The revised criterion for the classification of MSME by the Government of India is as follows:

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing Enterprises and Enterprises rendering Services	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs. 2.5 crore and Annual Turnover not more than Rs. 10 crore	<b>Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs. 25 crore and Annual Turnover not more than Rs. 100 crore</b>	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs. 125 crore and Annual Turnover not more than Rs. 500 crore

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:**
  - ♦ The enterprise in question has:
    - Investment: ₹20 crore
    - Turnover: ₹90 crore
  - ♦ Since its investment of ₹20 crore is below the ₹25 crore limit and its turnover of ₹90 crore is below the ₹100 crore limit, it meets both criteria for a Small Enterprise.

57. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct: Zero Base Budgeting is a management process that provides for systematic consideration of all programmes and activities in conjunction with the**

55. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **First Five-Year Plan (1951–56)** had a growth target of **2.1%**, but it achieved an actual growth of **3.6%**. This success was primarily due to **good harvests in the last two years**, which boosted agricultural production.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Second Five-Year Plan (1956–61)**, also called the **Mahalanobis Plan**, emphasized rapid industrialization, particularly the development of **basic and heavy industries**, supported by the Industrial Policy of 1956.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Third Five-Year Plan (1961–66)** targeted 5.6% growth but achieved only 2.8%. It failed mainly because of the **1962 war with China, the 1965 war with Pakistan, and severe droughts in 1965–66**, which diverted focus from development to defence

**formulation of budget requests.** It is a system whereby each governmental programme, regardless of whether it is new or existing programme, must be justified in its entirety each time a new budget is formulated.

- **Statement 2 is not correct: While ZBB seeks to optimize resource allocation and may result in cost savings, it does not necessarily reduce budgets compared to previous cycles.** Instead, it prioritizes funding based on current requirements, which can lead to budget allocations that are higher, lower, or the same as in previous periods.



58. (c)

- **About Kisan credit card scheme (KCC):**  
KCC Scheme was introduced with the objective of providing adequate and timely credit to the farmers for their agricultural operations. The Government of India provides interest subvention of 2% and Prompt Repayment Incentive of 3% to the farmers, thus making the credit available at a very subsidized rate of 4% per annum.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Eligibility for KCC is as follows:
  - ◆ Farmers - individual/joint borrowers who are owner cultivators;
  - ◆ Tenant farmers, oral lessees & sharecroppers;
  - ◆ Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of farmers including tenant farmers, sharecroppers etc
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Scheme provides credit support for various activities like- **To meet consumption requirements of farmer household**, Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Loans up to ₹2 lakh are extended on a collateral-free basis, ensuring hassle-free access to credit for small and marginal farmers. But collateral security may be obtained by the Bank for loans above this. (Note: The collateral-free loan limit was earlier ₹1.6 lakh, but was increased by RBI in December, 2024).

59. (b)

- **Context:** Interpol recently issued the first Silver notice on India's request to track the global assets of former French Embassy officer Shubham Shokeen.

● **Option (b) is the correct answer:** INTERPOL

Notices are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information. Silver notice is aimed at helping trace and recover criminal assets for combating transnational organised crime through enhanced international police cooperation.

● **Additional information:** Other notices of Interpol:

- ◆ Red Notice: To seek the arrest or provisional arrest of wanted persons for extradition.
- ◆ Blue Notice: To collect additional information about a person's identity, location, or activities.
- ◆ Green Notice: To provide warnings about criminal activities of persons likely to commit offences in other countries.
- ◆ Yellow Notice: To help locate missing persons or identify persons unable to identify themselves (such as children or mentally ill persons).
- ◆ Black Notice: To seek information on unidentified bodies.

60. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** *Deendayal Upadhyaya*, a leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, propounded the philosophy of *Integral Humanism*. Integral Humanism (Ekatma Manavvad) is a political philosophy that emphasizes the holistic development of human beings and society, balancing material progress with spiritual and cultural values.
  - ◆ The idea of integral humanism is not about individual versus society but the idea of integration in the society. It is not an idea of man versus nature but an idea of integration between man and nature.

61. (c)

- **1, 2, 3, and 4 are not correct:** List of sectors where FDI is prohibited in India re as follows:
  - ◆ **Lottery Business** including Government/ Private lottery, online lotteries etc.

- ◆ Chit Funds
- ◆ Trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDR)
- ◆ Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and cigarettes (tobacco or tobacco substitutes)
- ◆ Gambling and betting including casinos\*
- ◆ **Nidhi Company**
- ◆ **\*\*Real Estate Business** or Construction of Farm Houses
- ◆ Sectors not open to private sector investments – **atomic energy**, railway operations (other than permitted activities mentioned under the consolidated FDI Policy)
- ◆ **\*\*Note:** Real estate business shall not include the development of town shops, construction of residential/ commercial premises, roads or bridges and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) registered and regulated under the SEBI (REITs) Regulations, 2014
- **5 is not correct:**
  - ◆ FDI in print media ((publishing of newspaper, periodicals and Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news & current affairs) is permitted under the approval route with a ceiling of 26%.

62. (b)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP).

**HKKP**, in turn, consists of four sub-components, being **Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM)**, Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), **Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and Ground Water (GW) Development** component. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched but pair 2 and 3 are correct.**

63. (a)

- **About Asset Monetisation:** Asset monetisation, also commonly referred to as asset or capital recycling, is globally a widely used business practice. This consists of limited period transfer of performing assets (or disposing of non-strategic / underperforming assets) to unlock “idle” capital and reinvesting it in other assets or projects that deliver improved or additional benefits.
- **About National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP):** The Government of India has launched National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) for asset monetisation of potential core assets of Central Government Ministries/PSEs. The National Monetization Pipeline is a whole of a government initiative. It has been developed by NITI Aayog, in consultation with infrastructure line ministries, based on the mandate for ‘Asset Monetisation’ under the Union Budget 2021-22.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **NMP** is meant to serve as an essential roadmap for the **Asset Monetisation of various brownfield infrastructure assets across 13 sectors**, including roads, railways, shipping, aviation, power, telecom, oil & gas, and warehousing sectors. The revenue realised from Asset Monetisation from brownfield infrastructure will be used to create new infrastructures.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The assets identified to be monetised under the programme will be given to the private sectors on a lease for a certain period, without transferring the ownership. The **primary ownership of the assets** under these structures **continues to be with the Government** with the framework envisaging **hand back of assets to the public authority at the end of transaction life.**

64. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** **Gender budgeting** is about analyzing the different ways that **government spending affects women and men**. It recognizes that policies and programs

can have varying impacts on different genders. **Statement 2 is not correct:** The goal of gender budgeting is **not simply to allocate equal resources**. It is about allocating resources strategically to address the specific needs and inequalities faced by different genders, which might mean different amounts. The **aim is equitable outcomes**, not necessarily equal spending.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** India introduced a Gender Budget Statement as part of its Union Budget in 2005-06. This marked a significant step in institutionalizing gender-responsive budgeting.

65. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** An inflationary gap arises when **current GDP (actual demand)** is greater than **potential GDP at full employment**, not the other way around.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** An inflationary gap can be reduced by **contractionary monetary policy** such as raising interest rates, increasing CRR/SLR, or reducing liquidity. These measures reduce aggregate demand and help bring it closer to potential GDP.
- **Additional information:**
  - ♦ The opposite of the inflationary gap is the **deflationary gap**, where aggregate demand is less than full employment output.

66. (b)

- **Government e-Marketplace (GeM)** is an online platform launched in **2016** to facilitate procurement of goods and services required by government departments, organizations, and PSUs.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** GeM is not meant for **export promotion**. It is primarily a **domestic procurement platform** that allows government buyers to directly procure from registered sellers in India, ensuring transparency and efficiency.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** GeM was set up under the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**,

**Government of India**. It functions as a Section 8 (not-for-profit) company under the Companies Act, 2013, and is fully owned by the Government of India.

67. (c)

- In the Union Budget 2025-26 presented by the Government of India, the following datasets are typically included:
  1. **Actual data of the year 2023-24:** This includes the final audited figures of government receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 2023-24.
  2. **Revised estimates for the year 2024-25:** These are updated projections for the ongoing fiscal year, reflecting more accurate data than the initial budget estimates.
  3. **Budgetary estimates for the year 2025-26:** These are the proposed allocations and expected revenues for the upcoming fiscal year.

68. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:**
  - ♦ The weightage of the vote of the Central Government in the GST Council is **one-third** (33.33%), while the weightage of the votes of all State Governments taken together is **two-thirds** (66.67%).
  - ♦ Thus, the weightage of the State Governments collectively is more than the Central Government.
- **Statement 2 is correct:**
  - ♦ Decisions in the GST Council require a **three-fourths majority of the weighted votes** of members present and voting.
  - ♦ The **Central Government vote weightage** (one-third) and the **State Government vote weightage** (two-thirds) are factored into this calculation.
- **Additional information: Structure of GST Council is as follows:**
  - ♦ The GST Council is a constitutional body established under **Article 279A** of the Indian Constitution.

- ◆ It includes:
  - The Union Finance Minister (Chairperson),
  - The Union Minister of State for Revenue or Finance,
  - Finance Ministers of all the States.

69. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** Viatina-19 is a **purebred Nelore / Ongole (Indian origin) cow**, which was recently sold at auction in Brazil for a record price (most-expensive). The cow's genetics, size, and breeding potential made it extraordinarily valuable

70. (c)

- **Context:** Singapore President Tharman Shanmugaratnam visited the Sun Temple in Konark, located in Odisha's Puri district.
- **Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is not correct:** The Sun Temple at Konark in Odisha was built in the 13th century (around 1250 CE) by King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty. It is an example of the Nagara style of temple architecture, designed as a colossal chariot dedicated to the Sun God, Surya.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Konark Sun Temple is recognized as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** for its outstanding architecture and cultural significance.

71. (c)

- Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments.
- **Statement 1 is correct: The Central Government, through Food Corporation of India (FCI), has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments.**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The operational responsibility including allocation within State, **identification of eligible families**, issue of Ration Cards and supervision of the functioning

of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc., **rest with the State Governments.**

72. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct and Statement 3 is not correct:** The scheme "**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**" is a skill training and placement program of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). The program focuses on the rural poor youth and its **emphasis on sustainable employment** through the prominence and **incentives given to post-placement tracking**, retention, and career progression. DDU-GKY is designed to **provide high-quality skill training opportunities** to the rural poor, and also to establish a larger ecosystem that supports trained candidates to secure a better future.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The target group for DDU-GKY is poor rural youth in the age **group 15-35.**
- ◆ The upper age limit for women candidates, and candidates belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), Transgender and other Special Groups like rehabilitated bonded labor, victims of trafficking, manual scavengers, trans-genders, HIV-positive persons, etc shall be 45 years.

73. (c)

- **Statements 1 and 3 are correct:** Government has set up the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) through use of priority sector lending shortfall for creating urban infrastructure in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** This fund has been operationalized with an initial corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore and will be managed by National Housing Bank.
- ◆ Eligible Activities for availing loans under the UIDF are aligned with the Missions and programmes of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, with a focus on basic

services like sewerage and Solid Waste Management, water supply and sanitation, construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains. The minimum size of a project is Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 1 crore for North-East & Hilly States) and the maximum size is Rs. 100 crore

74. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Second Five Year Plan (1956–61)** was based on the **Mahalanobis model of economic planning**, developed by statistician **P.C. Mahalanobis**. It aimed at building the long-term capacity of the Indian economy.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The model gave priority to the development of **heavy industries and capital goods industries** (like steel, machine tools, power). The logic was that building a strong capital goods sector would accelerate industrialization and create the foundation for future growth.

75. (c)

- Prior to 1991, the rules and laws which were aimed at regulating economic activities became major hindrances in growth and development of India. Liberalisation was introduced to put an end to these restrictions and open up various sectors of the economy.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Industrial licensing was abolished for almost all but product categories — alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, industrial explosives, electronics, aerospace and drugs and pharmaceuticals. The only industries which are now reserved for the public sector are defence equipments, atomic energy generation and railway transport.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In 1991, as an immediate measure to resolve the balance of payments crisis, the rupee was devalued against foreign currencies. This led to an increase in the inflow of foreign exchange. It also set the tone to free the determination of rupee value in the foreign exchange market from government control.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Import licensing was abolished except in case of hazardous and environmentally sensitive industries. Quantitative restrictions on imports of manufactured consumer goods and agricultural products were also fully removed from April 2001.

76. (b)

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** The **Union Budget** is prepared by the **Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)** in the Ministry of Finance, not by the Department of Expenditure.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Economic Survey of India** is brought out annually by the **Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)** under the Ministry of Finance, usually presented one day before the Union Budget. It is prepared under the guidance of the **Chief Economic Adviser (CEA)**.

77. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** **Food grains from the Central Pool are issued to States at Central Issue Price (CIP) for distribution** under TPDS to serve families of BPL, APL and AAY at rates fixed by the Government of India. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution Government of India, fixes the Central Issue Prices (CIP) of wheat and rice which is uniform throughout the country. Food Corporation of India (FCI) meets the requirements of National Food Security Act (NFSA) by procuring grains that are issued at the Central Issue Price to help the economically vulnerable sections of society. FCI delivers food grains to State Governments and agencies from its base depots for distribution through Fair Price Shops (FPS).

78. (b)

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) is designed to provide **medium- to long-term debt financing** to various agricultural and allied sectors. This financing helps in the development of



agricultural infrastructure, which includes facilities like cold storage, warehousing, and processing units.

- **Statement 2 is correct.** One of the main objectives of the AIF is to improve **post-harvest management infrastructure**, including the development of storage facilities, cold chains, and processing units. This helps in reducing post-harvest losses and improving value addition to agricultural produce.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** The beneficiaries receive a 3% interest subvention on loans up to Rs 2 crore, with a maximum repayment period of 7 years. The AIF provides financing for projects up to ₹ 2 crore for individual projects. Additionally, the scheme covers the reimbursement of credit guarantee fees paid by banks.

79. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Fluoride is a naturally occurring element found in **soil, water, rocks, plants, and even air** in trace amounts. Its concentration in groundwater depends on local geology.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Fluoride is a **non-biodegradable substance**. Once released into the environment, it persists and can accumulate in soil and water, leading to long-term exposure risks.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Fluoride has a **dual effect on teeth**. In small quantities, it prevents dental caries (tooth decay) by strengthening enamel. However, **excess fluoride intake** causes dental fluorosis (mottling of teeth) and, in severe cases, skeletal fluorosis (bone deformities).

80. (c)

- **APAAR assigns a unique and permanent 12-digit ID to every student, offering a comprehensive record of their academic achievements, including degrees, scholarships, awards, and other credits.**
- This identifier remains with the student throughout their educational career, fostering a

seamless transition from one level of education to another.

#### How APAAR Works:

- **Schools:** Record and manage students' academic data, achievements, and activities in APAAR.
- **Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and Skill Institutes:** Access students' academic history and records for admission and recruitment purposes.
- **Students:** Digitally store and retrieve comprehensive academic records, achievements, and co-curricular accomplishments.
- **HEIs/Skill Industries:** Access and verify students' complete academic data for admission or recruitment purposes.

81. (c)

- **Pair 1 is correct:** A **Balanced Budget** means government expenditure = revenue. It reflects fiscal discipline, though in practice, it is rarely achieved in developing countries because of developmental needs.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** A **Surplus Budget** means revenues exceed expenditures. It can be used to **reduce inflationary pressure** (by curbing demand) or to **repay existing public debt**.
- **Pair 3 is correct:** A **Deficit Budget** means expenditure exceeds revenues. It is often used during **economic slowdown or recession** to boost demand, create employment, and stimulate growth.

82. (a)

- **Demand-pull inflation** occurs when aggregate demand in the economy exceeds aggregate supply, pushing prices upward. To control it, contractionary monetary or fiscal measures are generally used to reduce demand.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Increasing the **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** reduces the lending capacity of banks. With less money available for borrowing, aggregate demand decreases, helping control demand-pull inflation.



- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Increasing government expenditure adds more money into the economy, boosting aggregate demand. This worsens demand-pull inflation rather than controlling it.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Providing higher MSPs raises the income of farmers, increasing their purchasing power and aggregate demand. This also fuels demand pull inflation instead of reducing it.

**83. (a)**

- **About FPOs** - A Producer Organisation (PO) is a legal entity formed by primary producers, viz. farmers, milk producers, fishermen, weavers, rural artisans, craftsmen. A PO can be a producer company, a cooperative society or any other legal form which provides for sharing of profits/benefits among the members. Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO) is one type of PO where the members are farmers.
- **Statement 1 is NOT correct** - The ownership of the PO is with its members. It is an organization of the producers, by the producers and for the producers. One or more institutions and/or individuals may have promoted the PO by way of assisting in mobilization, registration, business planning and operations. However, ownership control is always with members and management is through the representatives of the members.
- **Statement 2 is NOT correct** - Producer Organisation can be registered under any of the following legal provisions:
  - ♦ Cooperative Societies Act/ Autonomous or Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act of the respective State
  - ♦ Multi-State Cooperative Society Act, 2002
  - ♦ Producer Company under Section 581(C) of Indian Companies Act, 1956, as amended in 2013
  - ♦ Section 25 Company of Indian Companies Act, 1956, as amended as Section 8 in 2013

- ♦ Societies registered under Society Registration Act, 1860
- ♦ Public Trusts registered under Indian Trusts Act, 1882

- **Statement 3 is correct** - Producers and corporate entities can together float a producer company.

**84. (a)**

- **Both statements are correct and Statement II correctly explains Statement I:** Headline inflation measures the overall inflation in the economy, covering all goods and services, including volatile items like food and fuel. On the other hand, Core inflation excludes food and fuel prices because they fluctuate frequently due to supply shocks, weather conditions, and global oil price movements. Core inflation is less volatile compared to headline inflation because it removes highly fluctuating components (food and fuel).

**85. (b)**

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** Based on the Third Advance Estimates of production for the agricultural year 2024-25 released by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, the descending order of food grain production in India is:
  - ♦ **Rice** (1490.74 Lakh Metric Tonnes)
  - ♦ **Wheat** (1175.07 Lakh Metric Tonnes)
  - ♦ **Nutri/Coarse Cereals** (621.40 Lakh Metric Tonnes)
  - ♦ **Pulses** (252.38 Lakh Metric Tonnes)
- Therefore, the correct order is **1-2-3-4**.

**86. (b)**

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) is the **minimum price that sugar mills are required to pay to sugarcane farmers**, as determined by the Union Government. It is not the price at which the sugarcane is procured from farmers by the government.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)**,

chaired by the Prime Minister, approves the FRP of sugarcane on the recommendations of the **Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACAP)**.

• **Additional information:**

- ◆ States can announce a **State-Advised Price (SAP) for sugarcane**, which is usually higher than FRP.

87. (b)

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** The given situation is best explained by the Phillips curve. The Phillips Curve illustrates the short-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment. It shows that when aggregate demand is boosted (for example, through expansionary monetary policy), unemployment falls but inflation rises. In the short run, expansionary monetary policy increases demand, leading to higher output and employment. However, this also raises inflation.

88. (a)

- **Pair 1 is not correct:** The **Zangezur Corridor** is a proposed land corridor connecting **Azerbaijan to its Nakhchivan exclave through Armenia**. It is not related to Israel.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** **Kursk** is a region (and city) in **Russia**, recently in the news due to military developments related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
- **Pair 3 is not correct:** **New Caledonia** is a French overseas territory in the South Pacific, not Spain.

89. (d)

- **Option (d) is the correct answer:** The Anji Khad Bridge, built by Konkan Railway, is India's first cable-stayed railway bridge, located in the Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir. This engineering marvel spans 473 meters across the Anji River, a tributary of the Chenab. The bridge is part of the Udampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link project and was designed to withstand the region's challenging terrain and seismic activity.

90. (a)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Gross Value of Output (GVO) from the agriculture and allied sector at constant prices has shown steady growth from ₹1,908 thousand crore in 2011-12 to ₹2,949 thousand crore in 2023-24, marking an overall increase of approximately 54.6%.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Crop sector with GVO at 1,595 thousand crore remains the largest contributor to total GVO (at constant prices) of agriculture and allied sectors with share of 54.1% in 2023-24. Cereals and fruits & vegetables together accounted for 52.5% of total crop GVO in 2023-24.
  - ◆ GVO of livestock products has increased from ₹488 thousand crore in 2011-12 to ₹919 thousand crore in 2023-24, making it one of the fastest-growing components of agriculture & allied activities.

91. (c)

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched:** Under the RBI Act, 1934, the Central Government determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years in consultation with the RBI. Since 2014, the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** has officially adopted the **Consumer Price Index (Combined)** as the primary gauge for **inflation targeting under its monetary policy framework**.
- **Pair 2 is correctly matched:** The CPI-IW is specifically used to determine the **dearness allowance (DA) for Central Government employees**, as well as for **wage revisions** for industrial workers and employees in the organized sector.
- **Pair 3 is correctly matched:** The **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is **used as a deflator** for various nominal macroeconomic variables, including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), to arrive at real GDP figures in many sectors of the Indian economy.

92. (c)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **money multiplier** reflects how much the total money supply in

the economy increases with an increase in the **monetary base (high-powered money)**. It is determined by factors such as the **cash reserve ratio (CRR)**, **statutory liquidity ratio (SLR)**, and banks' lending behaviour.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **fiscal multiplier** measures the effect of changes in **government spending or taxation** on the overall **economic output (GDP)**.

93. (c)

- **Option (c) is the correct answer:** Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) is one the components of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA). PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. Under PDPS, **farmers are paid the difference between MSP and the modal price of the market without actual procurement**. It is the most efficient method as it **eliminates all logistic costs related to procurement, storage and offloading**.
- All other schemes - **Price Stabilisation Fund, Price Support Scheme, and Market Intervention Scheme** - involves procurement by the government bodies. Thus, though they ensure remunerative price for farmers, they **don't eliminate the logistical costs associated with procurement and warehousing**.

94. (b)

- The **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003** requires the Union Government to present specific documents to Parliament each year along with the budget, aimed at ensuring transparency and fiscal discipline.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** *Demand for Grants* is presented to Parliament, but it is part of the Union Budget process under **Article 113 of the Constitution**, not under the FRBM Act.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Macro-Economic Framework Statement** is mandated under the FRBM Act. It provides an overview of

the economy, including GDP growth, fiscal balance, and external sector outlook.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Medium-Term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement** is also mandated under the FRBM Act. It outlines fiscal policy objectives, targets for deficit, and debt management strategy.
- **Statement 4 is not correct:** The *Finance Bill* is presented as part of the budget process under **Article 110 of the Constitution**, not under the FRBM Act.

95. (d)

- **Option (a) is the correct answer:** **Disinflation** refers to a **decrease in the rate of inflation** (prices are still rising, but at a slower rate). **In this case, the inflation rate decreased from 8% to 7%, meaning the rate of inflation has slowed down, but prices continue to rise.** This situation fits the definition of disinflation.
- **Additional information:**
  - ◆ **Deflation** refers to a decrease in the general price level, which is not the case here as prices are still rising.
  - ◆ **Hyperinflation** refers to extremely high and accelerating inflation, usually at rates far higher than 6-7%. This is not applicable here as the inflation rate is relatively low.
  - ◆ **Creeping Inflation** typically refers to a low and steady inflation rate, often considered to be in the range of 1-3% annually. The given scenario does not suggest a very low inflation rate, so it's not "creeping inflation."

96. (d)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** SEZs are treated as **duty-free enclaves** and are considered **foreign territory** for the purposes of customs, trade operations, duties, and tariffs. This means that normal Indian customs laws do not apply inside an SEZ.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** All areas outside SEZs, including **territorial waters and continental shelf**, are part of the **Domestic Tariff Area**

(DTA). The DTA is subject to the normal duties and tariffs of India.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Supplies from SEZs to the DTA are treated as **imports into India**, and hence attract customs duties and other applicable taxes. Conversely, supplies from the DTA to SEZs are treated as **exports**.

97. (b)

- **Basic concept:**

- ♦  $\text{Fiscal Deficit} = \text{Total Expenditure} - (\text{Revenue Receipts} + \text{Non-debt Capital Receipts})$ .
- ♦  $\text{Revenue Deficit} = \text{Revenue Expenditure} - \text{Revenue Receipts}$ .

- **Option (b) is the correct answer:** A high revenue deficit means that a large portion of borrowings is being used for revenue expenditure (like salaries, subsidies, pensions, interest payments), which are consumption-oriented, not asset-creating. Therefore, a large revenue deficit within a high fiscal deficit implies that the government is borrowing primarily to finance consumption expenditure

98. (d)

- **Stagflation:** *Stagflation* is an economic situation where the economy experiences **stagnant or slow growth, high unemployment, and high inflation simultaneously**. It presents a policy dilemma because measures to reduce inflation may worsen unemployment, and measures to reduce unemployment may fuel inflation.
- **Statement I is incorrect:** Expansionary monetary policy (lowering interest rates, injecting liquidity) boosts demand but can further fuel inflation. Since stagflation is largely a **supply-side problem** (caused by shocks like oil price hikes), expansionary monetary policy is not the most effective tool to combat it.

- **Statement II is correct:** Stagflation is defined by the coexistence of **inflation and rising unemployment** along with stagnating output.

99. (c)

- The Debt-to-GDP ratio compares a country's total debt (public debt) with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It reflects how much debt the country owes relative to the size of its economy and is often used to assess debt sustainability.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The ratio measures a country's ability to service and repay its debt relative to its economic output. A lower ratio suggests better repayment capacity.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** The borrowing requirement of the government in a particular year is captured by the **Fiscal Deficit**, not the Debt-to-GDP ratio. Debt-to-GDP reflects the accumulated stock of debt, not annual flow.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A higher Debt-to-GDP ratio suggests potential fiscal stress, as the government may struggle to service debt. It also tends to **raise borrowing costs**, as lenders demand higher interest rates to compensate for higher risk.

100. (a)

- Both statements are correct and Statement II correctly explains Statement I: An Inverted Duty Structure arises when the **import duty or GST rate on raw materials and intermediate goods is higher than the duty on finished goods**. This makes domestic manufacturing costlier compared to imports of finished products. IDS reduces the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers because they face higher input costs, making their products less competitive in domestic and export markets.

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