

d . Neither 1 nor 2

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- NFSM-Pulses is one of the components of the centrally sponsored scheme of National Food Security Mission and is under implementation since Rabi 2007-08. This component has undergone a number of changes since its inception and finally has taken the shape of sole centrally sponsored scheme on pulses covering all the districts in 14 states by merging all the pulses components of another centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM). Ten districts of Assam and 15 districts of Jharkhand have also been included under NFSM-Pulses. Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is another step forward for vigorous implementation of the pulse development under the NFSM-Pulses. A3P has been conceptualized to take up the active propagation of key technologies such as Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in a manner

• 11) . What were the causes/reasons that led to 1991 economic reforms in India?

1. Unable to repay abroad borrowings
2. Low Forex reserves
3. High inflation
4. Bankruptcy

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
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- In 1991, India met with an economic crisis relating to its external debt — the government was not able to make repayments on its borrowings from abroad; foreign exchange reserves, which we generally maintain to import petrol and other important items, dropped to levels that were not sufficient for even a fortnight. The crisis was further compounded by rising prices of essential goods.

•

• 12) . Which of the following is **not** an objective of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

1. Enhancing recharge of aquifers
2. Attract greater private investments in irrigation

3. Enhancing the adoption of precision-irrigation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 0 mins 41 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

• 13) . Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog:

1. Promotes Cooperative and competitive federalism
2. Encourages decentralized Planning
3. Platform for dispute resolution on inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues.
4. Focus on Technology up gradation

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India):
 - To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives.
 - To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
 - To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
 - To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
 - To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
 - To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-

course corrections.

- To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders.
- To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
- To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
- To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

•

- 14) . Which of the following are the functions of foreign investment promotion board (FIPB)?

1. To ensure expeditious clearance of the proposals for foreign investment.
2. To review periodically the implementation of the proposals cleared by the board.
3. To undertake all other activities for promoting and other facilitating FDI as considered necessary from time to time.
4. To interact with the Foreign Investment Promotion Council (FIPC) being constituted separately by the Ministry of Industry.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 15) . Disinvestment in a PSU is approved by

- a . Ministry of Finance
- b . Parliament by law
- c . Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- d . Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

- 0 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 16) . Match the following:

List I	List II
A. Free Trade Agreement	1. It is a common market where member countries coordinate macro-economic and exchange rate policies.
B. Customs Union	2. It is a free-trade agreement in which members apply a common external tariff schedule to imports from nonmembers.
C. Common D. Market	3. It is a preferential arrangement in which members reduce tariffs on trade among themselves
E. Economic F. Union	4. It is a customs union where movement of factors of production is relatively free amongst member countries.

Codes

- a . A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1
- b . A-3 B-2 C-4 D-1
- c . A-3 B-2 C-1 D-4
- d . A-2 B-3 C-1 D-4

- 0 mins 59 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 17) . “Pashudhan Sanjivani” is a scheme related to
 - a . Animal wellness programme and provision of Animal Health Cards
 - b . Advanced breeding technology
 - c . e-market portal for connecting breeders and farmers
 - d . National Genomic Centre for indigenous breeds

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 18) . Which of the following was the effect on Indian economy due the devaluation of Chinese Yuan?

1. Increase in foreign direct investment in India.
2. The Indian currency plunged low against the dollar.
3. Exports from India reduced

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

Why China Devalued the Yuan

• China’s decision to devalue its currency for the first time in more than two decades came in response to a slowing domestic economy. China’s gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 7.3% in 2014, the slowest rate in 24 years. Growth is expected to slow again in 2015 and remain below the 7% mark for the foreseeable future as Beijing attempts to restructure the Chinese economy away from export dependence and toward consumption. The currency devaluation was one of many monetary policy tools the PBOC employed in 2015, including interest rate cuts and tighter financial market regulation.

• Although the PBOC described the yuan devaluation as a “one-off depreciation” after a series of poor economic data, the decision sparked fears about a global currency war between China and the West. For India, a weaker Chinese currency has several implications.

Rupee Volatility

China’s decision to let the yuan fall against the dollar raised the specter of more

depreciation in the near future. As a result, demand for the U.S. dollar surged around the globe, including in India, where investors bought into the safety of the greenback at the expense of the rupee. The Indian currency immediately plunged to a two-year low against the dollar and remained low throughout the latter half of 2015. The dollar-to-rupee exchange rate referenced by the global currency markets has strengthened more than 5% since mid-August. The threat of greater emerging market risk-off as a result of the yuan devaluation led to increased volatility in Indian bond markets, which triggered additional weakness for the rupee.

Declining Exports

India's export sector has been hit hard in 2015 by the global economic slowdown. The slowdown in China, which is among the top-five destinations for Indian products, is also weighing on Indian exporters. Normally a declining rupee would aid domestic manufacturers by making their products more affordable for international buyers. However, in the context of a weaker yuan and slowing demand in China, a more competitive rupee is unlikely to offset weaker demand. Additionally, China and India compete in a number of industries, including textiles, apparels, chemicals and metals. A weaker yuan means more competition and lower margins for Indian exporters; it also means Chinese producers will be able to dump goods into the Indian market, thereby undercutting domestic manufacturers. India has already seen its trade deficit with China nearly double between 2008-2009 and 2014-2015.

Lower Commodity Prices

- As the world's largest energy consumer, China plays a significant role in how global crude is priced. Slowing Chinese demand has been a principal factor behind the oil price collapse that began in June 2014, and the PBOC's decision to devalue the yuan signaled to investors that Chinese demand would continue to crumble. In fact, global benchmark Brent crude has declined more than 20% since China devalued its currency in mid-August. For India, every \$1 drop in oil prices results in a \$1 billion decline in the country's oil import bill, which stood at \$139 billion in fiscal year 2015.
- On the flip side, falling commodity prices are making it much more difficult for Indian producers to remain competitive, especially highly leveraged companies operating in the steel, mining and chemical industries. In addition, it is reasonable to expect the yuan depreciation will lead to further weakness in the price of other commodities that India imports from China, making it all the more difficult for India to remain competitive both domestically and internationally.

•

- 19) . Trade deficit is possibly affected by which of the following factors?

1. Domestic savings
2. Fiscal deficit
3. Investment in the economy

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 59 s
- Explanation
- Status

- When a country runs a trade deficit, it is important to look at the right side of equation to see whether there has been a decrease in saving, increase in investment or an increase in the budget deficit. There is reason to worry about a country's long-run prospects, if the trade deficit reflects smaller saving or a larger budget deficit (when the economy has both trade deficit and budget deficit, it is said to be facing twin deficits. The deficit could reflect higher private or government consumption.

•

- 20) . Which of the following is **not** a function to be performed by Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) under NRHM?

a . To provide primary medical care for minor ailments such as diarrhoea, fever and first aid for minor injuries.

b . To escort/accompany pregnant women and children requiring treatment/admission to the nearest pre-identified health facility and to carry on child deliveries in case of emergency situation.

c . To assist the village health and sanitation committee of the Gram Panchayat to develop a comprehensive village health plan.

d . To act as a depot older for essential provisions being made available to all habitations like Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), Iron Folic Acid Tablet (IFA), chloroquine, Disposable Delivery kits, oral trills and condoms etc.

- 0 mins 37 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Empowered with knowledge and a drug kit to deliver first contact healthcare, every ASHA is expected to be a foundational head of community participation in public health programmes in her village. ASHA will be the 1st port of call for any health related demands of deprived difficult to access health services.

- 21) . “The Advantage Health Care India (AHCI) is an International Summit on Medical Value Travel”, It is an Initiative of the

a . Ministry of Tourism

b . Ministry of Health and family welfare

c . Ministry of Commerce and Industry

d . Ministry of Youth and Development

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation

- Status

-

- ‘Advantage Health Care India 2016 (AHCI 2016)’, an International Summit on Medical Value Travel with the aim of ‘Promoting Healthcare Services Exports from India.
- AHCI is an initiative of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India in association with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and Service Export Promotion Council (SEPC). The event is being supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and NABH. (Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=151312>)

-

- 22) . Consider the following statements Global Competitiveness Report 2016:

1. India stood at 39th position in the report.
2. Lack of infrastructure and ICT use remain bottlenecks for its development.

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

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- World Economic Forum (WEF) has released the Global Competitiveness Report for the year 2016-17.

India’s performance:

- India has risen rapidly among all countries in the global competitive stakes by climbing 16 notches to the 39th position during the past year.
- This marks the biggest scale of improvement in competitiveness among all countries and is the second year in a row India has gone up 16 ranks in the WEF index.
- India’s competitiveness has improved, particularly in goods market efficiency, business sophistication and innovation, while lower oil prices and improved monetary and fiscal policies have made the economy not only stable, but also the fastest growing among G20 countries.
- The report suggests that improvements in institutions and infrastructure have increased overall competitiveness along with recent reforms such as opening the economy to foreign investors and increasing transparency in the financial system.

Challenges ahead:

- According to the report, huge challenges lie ahead on India’s path to prosperity.
- Despite significant improvements in infrastructure and social indicators such as health

and education over the past decade, India lags other nations in various parameters.

- India's tax regulations, corruption, tax rates and poor public health are the most problematic factors for doing business.
- The labour market rigidities and the presence of large, public enterprises especially in the utilities and financial sector make the economy less efficient. The labour market is segmented between workers protected by rigid regulations and centralised wage determination, especially in the manufacturing sector, and millions of unprotected and informal workers.
- Lack of infrastructure and ICT use (where India is ranked 120th in the world) remain bottlenecks. Besides, progress in recent years has been slow and further investment is necessary to connect rural areas and ensure they equally benefit from and contribute to India's development.
- The country's biggest relative weakness today is in technological readiness, where initiatives such as Digital India could lead to significant improvements.
- The efficiency of the goods market in India has also deteriorated over the past decade, and the WEF reckons this would change once the GST regime is implemented.

Performance of other countries:

- Globally, Switzerland has retained its top position as the world's most competitive economy for seventh year in a row and is followed by Singapore, the US, Germany and the Netherlands in the top-five.
- These are followed by Japan, Hong Kong, Finland, Sweden and the UK in the top ten.
- Among emerging economies, South Africa is ranked higher and it has re-entered the top 50, progressing seven places to 49th.
- Elsewhere, macro economic instability and loss of trust in public institutions has dragged down Turkey (51st), as well as Brazil (75th), which posted one of the largest falls.
- China, holding steady at 28, remains by far the most competitive among large emerging economies, although its lack of progress moving up the ranking shows the challenges it faces in transitioning its economy.

•

- 23) . Recently the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have agreed to cut their oil production. What are its implications on India?

1. Rise in current account deficit
2. Demand pull Inflation will be seen
3. Appreciation of rupee

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 3 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 35 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Reduction in the production of oil will lead to higher prices. As oil is the India's major item in the import basket current account deficit will rise. This leads to Depreciation of rupee if the other exports and imports remain constant. Rise in the petrol and diesel costs will lead to cost push inflation (not demand pull inflation).

•

• 24) . Which of the following is the reason for considering insider trading as harmful to the domestic economy and illegal?

a . It hurts the economic growth of a nation, increases inflation and Current Account Deficit (CAD).

b . It results in crash of the security markets which are so vital for channeling savings in the domestic economy.

c . It distorts the level-playing field between investors in the stock market and makes the markets susceptible to heavy speculation.

d . Speculation by individual investors is illegal and hurts the retail investors.

- 13 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Insider trading is the trading of a public company's stock or other securities (such as bonds or stock options) by individuals with access to non-public information about the company. In various countries, insider trading based on inside information is illegal. This is because it is seen as unfair to other investors who do not have access to the information.

•

• 25) . One of the key features of many flagship schemes such as MGNREGA and NRLM is that they are 'Demand Driven'. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of a demand driven programme?

1. The process is driven from the grassroots of the society.

2. Highly centralized planning.

3. Implementation is largely done by the Central Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a . 1 only

b . 1 and 2 only

c . 2 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 58 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There are two systems, one is allocation based and another is demand driven. Allocation is also called supply driven. The demand driven implies that the scheme implementation is driven from below by the grassroots institutions of poor. The planning will be highly decentralised, it is driven by the institutions such as PRIs, SHGs etc.

•

- 26) . Druzhba-2016 is the first Military exercise between

- a . India and Pakistan
- b . US and China
- c . US and Russia
- d . Russia and Pakistan

- 2 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Druzhba-2016: It is the first military exercise between Russia and Pakistan which recently began in Pakistan. It aims at bolstering and building military cooperation between the two countries.

•

- 27) . Consider the following statements about ‘hot money’:

1. This is the fund which is dumped into a country to get the advantage of a favourable interest rate and hence brings higher returns.
2. This is the fund which is provided by a bank in US at very short notice and at a very high rate of interest and for a longer period of repayment.
3. This is the fund which is pushed into market through Hawala or some other such illegal methods and sometimes referred also as black money.

Which of the statement(s) given above is /are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1 and 3 only

- 0 mins 37 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Hot money is a term that is most commonly used in financial markets to refer to the flow of funds (or capital) from one country to another in order to earn a short-term profit on interest rate difference and/or anticipated exchange rate shifts. These speculative capital

flows are called 'hot money' because they can move very quickly in and out of markets, potentially leading to market instability.

-

- 28) . Consider the following statements:

1. Issue price is the price at which the Food Corporation of India (FCI) sells its food grains to the Government.
2. Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) is announced for Sugarcane only.
3. Market intervention Scheme is implemented for the procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities.

Which of the statements given above is/are true?

- a . 1 and 3 only
- b . 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 44 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

-

- 29) . Consider the following statements regarding Mitochondrial Replacement Therapy (MRT):

1. It is a special form of in-vitro fertilization in which the future baby's mitochondrial DNA comes from a third party.
2. Germany becomes the first country in the world to approve such a procedure.

Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Britain thus becomes the first country in the world to approve such a procedure, considered the only hope for women who carry defective mitochondria to have healthy children. The technique involves an IVF procedure in which the egg's defective mitochondrial DNA is replaced with healthy DNA from a female donor.

-

- 30) . Project SAKSHAM is approved recently by the Government.
 - a . For creation of a New Indirect Tax Network (Systems Integration) of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC).
 - b . To improve the minor ports in India for betterment of inland waterways and promotion of inland goods transportation.
 - c . For creation of integrated rural network to promote Digital India scheme.
 - d . To provide essential funds to those loss making electricity distribution companies (discoms).

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question

- 31) . Consider the following statements regarding Indus Water Treaty:
 - 1. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed by the then Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Sasthri and Pakistan's President Ayub Khan.
 - 2. According to the treaty, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej are to be governed by India, while, Indus, Chenab and Jhelum are to be taken care by Pakistan.
 - 3. A Permanent Indus Commission was set up as a bilateral commission to implement and manage the Treaty.Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?
 - a . 1 only
 - b . 1 and 2 only
 - c . 2 and 3 only
 - d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 21 s
- Explanation
- Status

-

- The Indus Waters Treaty was signed on September 19, 1960 by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan's President Ayub Khan.
- It was brokered by the World Bank. The treaty administers how river Indus and its tributaries that flow in both the countries will be utilised. According to the treaty, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej are to be governed by India, while, Indus, Chenab and Jhelum are to be taken care by Pakistan. However, since Indus flows from India, the country is allowed to use 20 per cent of its water for irrigation, power generation and transport purposes.
- A Permanent Indus Commission was set up as a bilateral commission to implement and manage the Treaty. The Commission solves disputes arising over water sharing. The Treaty also provides arbitration mechanism to solve disputes amicably. Though Indus

originates from Tibet, China has been kept out of the Treaty. If China decides to stop or change the flow of the river, it will affect both India and Pakistan. Climate change is causing melting of ice in Tibetan plateau, which scientists believe will affect the river in future.

- It may be noted that both India and Pakistan are still at loggerheads over various issues since Partition, but there has been no fight over water after the Treaty was ratified.

-

- 32) . Consider the following statements regarding Ken-Betwa interlinking project:

1. It aims to irrigate the drought prone Bundelkhand region.
2. It aims to transfer surplus water from Betwa river to Ken Basin
3. The project will also benefit Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?

- a . 1, 2 and 3
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1 and 3 only

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

-

- 33) . Arrange the following ports from West to East

1. Karachi
2. Gwadar
3. Chabahar
4. Mumbai

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 4 – 1 – 2 – 3
- b . 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
- c . 3 – 2 – 1 – 4
- d . 2 – 3 – 1 – 4

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

-
- 34) . High Melamine content in a sample of milk indicates?

- a . Adulteration of the milk sample
- b . Presence of high unsaturated fat in the sample
- c . Low calcium content in the sample
- d . None of the above

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - Why be concerned about Melamine in milk?
 - Melamine content of more than 1 ppm in infant formula and more than 2.5 ppm in other foods should be viewed with suspicion of adulteration.
 - What is melamine?
 - Melamine is an organic base chemical most commonly found in the form of white crystals rich in nitrogen.
 - What is melamine generally used for?
 - Melamine is widely used in plastics, adhesives, countertops, dishware, and whiteboards.
 - Why is melamine added into milk?
 - The addition of melamine increases the nitrogen content of the milk and therefore its apparent protein content.
 - However, addition of melamine into food is not approved by the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius (food standard commission), or by any national authorities.
 - What are the health effects of melamine consumptions in humans?
 - While there are no direct human studies on the effect of melamine data from animal studies can be used to predict adverse health effects. Melamine alone causes bladder stones in animal tests. When combined with cyanuric acid, which may also be present in melamine powder, melamine can form crystals that can give rise to kidney stones.
 - These small crystals can also block the small tubes in the kidney potentially stopping the production of urine, causing kidney failure and, in some cases, death. Melamine has also been shown to have carcinogenic effects in animals in certain circumstances, but there is insufficient evidence to make a judgment on carcinogenic risk in humans.

- - 35) . Which airport in India has become Asia-Pacific's only "Carbon neutral airport"?
- a . Indira Gandhi International airport
 - b . Dum Dum International airport
 - c . Chattrapathi Shivaji International airport
 - d . Chennai International airport

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- IGI becomes carbon neutral: The Indira Gandhi International Airport has become Asia-Pacific's only and one of the world's few airports to achieve a "carbon neutral" status. Less than 25 airports in the world, with most of them located in Europe, have earned carbon neutral status. IGI, managed by private operator Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL), boasts green buildings, solar power plants, rainwater harvesting system, etc., which have helped it reduce and offset its carbon emissions. The announcement was made by the Airports Council International during the Airport Carbon Accreditation certificate presentation ceremony held recently in Canada.

•

- 36) . Consider the following statements about Scrub Typhus:

1. The Disease is transmitted by Sand fly.
2. Scrub Typhus is an acute illness caused by a fungus called Orintia tsutsugamush.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- In view of the rising number of cases and reported deaths due to of Scrub Typhus in Himachal Pradesh, Shri J.P. Nadda, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare had sought a detailed report from the State Government.
- Having received the detailed report, the Union Health Minister has assured all support to the Himachal Pradesh Government in managing the endemic disease observed in this region.
- The government has decided to send an expert committee to the State on its request.
- It is also very closely monitoring the situation and is ready to provide all logistical and technical support to the Himachal Government to strengthen their capacity to effectively manage the situation.
- About Scrub Typhus:
- Scrub Typhus is an acute illness caused by a bacterium Orintia tsutsugamushi, which is transmitted by the bite of an infected mite larva present in the soil having scrub vegetation. Himachal is an endemic region as it has a large scrub vegetation.

-

- 37) . Which of the following measures were mentioned in Budget to re-vitalise the PPP in projects?

1. Introduction of Public Utility (Resolution of Disputes) Bill.
2. Issuing of guidelines for renegotiation of PPP concession agreements.
3. Introduction of new credit rating system for infrastructure projects.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- See Budget 2016-17.

-

- 38) . ‘Nakul Swasthya Patra’ scheme is related to

- a . Soil health card
- b . Animal health card
- c . Fisheries health card
- d . Horticulture

- 0 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

-

- Budget 2016-17 has granted 850 crore for four dairying projects - ‘Pashudhan Sanjivani’, ‘NakulSwasthyaPatra’, ‘E-PashudhanHaat’ and National Genomic Centre for indigenous breeds.
- Nakul Swasthyapatra is an Animal health card with UID identification helpful in animal wellness programme. The ‘health card’ can help the dairy farmer to keep a record of his livestock, as well as a priori information on the age and dates on which he should get his animals vaccinated and inseminated. The card would keep track of the veterinarian who has given the medicine, vaccination, artificial insemination and genetic background of the bull or semen used.

-

- 39) . In India, Clean Environment Cess is levied on

1. Iron
2. Tobacco
3. Coal

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It is levied on coal, lignite and peat. Earlier it was called clean energy cess and in this budget it was renamed as Clean Environment Cess. It was used to finance and promote clean environment initiatives, funding research in the area of clean environment or for any such related purposes.

•

- 40) . Consider the following statements:

1. WTO has trade provisions against the bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements.
2. China is a member of both RCEP and TTP.

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

- 0 mins 30 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Nairobi Ministerial Conference has affirmed that Regional Trade Agreements will remain as complementary to WTO.
- China is member of only RCEP but not TTP.

- 41) . Consider the following definitions:

1. Depreciation is the decrease in the value of domestic currency against the foreign currency due to market forces.
2. Revaluation means increasing the exchange rate of domestic currency against foreign currency due to market forces.

3. Appreciation means increasing the exchange rate of domestic currency against foreign currency by the government.
4. Devaluation is the decrease in the value of domestic currency against the foreign currency by the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 2 and 3 only
- b . 1 and 4 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 3 and 4 only

- 0 mins 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Appreciation means increasing the exchange rate of domestic currency against foreign currency due to market forces.
- Devaluation means increasing the exchange rate of domestic currency against foreign currency by the government.

•

- 42) . Consider the following statements regarding the Current account in external sector:

1. It is maintained by the RBI in India.
2. Current transactions of an economy in foreign currency include export, import, interest payments and foreign investment in shares.

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

- 0 mins 39 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Every government maintains the current account through which the transactions like export, import, interest payments and foreign investment in shares are done.
- Current account is either positive or negative depending on the transactions. Current account deficit means foreign currency outflow is exceeding the foreign currency inflows.

•

- 43) . Which of the following transactions are made in capital account of a country?

1. Issuing of external bonds
2. Exports and Imports
3. External lending or borrowings

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 2 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Capital account transactions include, issuing of external bonds, external lending or borrowings, private remittance's inflow or outflow etc.

•

- 44) . Which of the following country is **not** a member of New Development Bank?

- a . Mexico
- b . South Korea
- c . Egypt
- d . All of the above

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- NDB is a multilateral development bank established by BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa).
- It shall support public and private projects through loans and other financial instruments.
- The initial authorized capital of the bank is \$100 bn with equal voting powers to each member state.

•

- 45) . Which of the following are the challenges to develop and adopt the quality seeds in India?

1. Inadequate number of suppliers restricting competition.
2. Opposition to the adoption of GM crops.

3. High cost of seeds for small and marginal farmers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 31 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The other challenges include inadequate research inputs for development of new seeds especially early ripening and resistant (to pest, moisture variations etc).

•

• 46) . Which of the following prerequisites are necessary to integrate State APMCs with National Agricultural Market (NAM)?

1. Single license to be valid across the state
2. Single point levy of market fee
3. Provision for electronic auction as a mode for price discovery.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 22 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Self Explanatory.

•

• 47) . Consider the following statements regarding the National Innovations in climate resilient Agriculture (NICRA)

1. It is a project of Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to enhance the resilience of agriculture to climate change and climate vulnerability.
2. It covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management.

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

- 0 mins 8 s
- Explanation
- Status

- It is a network project of ICAR (Indian Council for Agricultural Research), Ministry of Agriculture. The project consists of four components: Strategic Research, Technology Demonstration, Capacity Building and Sponsored/Competitive Grants.

•

• 48) . The words ‘retrofitting’ and ‘redevelopment’ are associated with:

- a . Smart City Mission
- b . Skill India Mission
- c . Make in India
- d . Modernization of Shipping Industry.

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- The strategy components of area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.
- Retrofitting will introduce planning in an existing built-up area to achieve smart city objectives, along with other objectives, to make the existing area more efficient and liveable. In retrofitting, an area consisting of more than 500 acres will be identified by the city in consultation with citizens.
- Redevelopment will effect a replacement of the existing built-up environment and enable co-creation of a new layout with enhanced infrastructure using mixed land use and increased density. Redevelopment envisages an area of more than 50 acres, identified by ULBs in consultation with citizens.
- Greenfield development will introduce most of the smart solutions in a previously vacant area (more than 250 acres) using innovative planning, plan financing and plan implementation tools (e.g. land pooling/ land reconstitution) with provision for affordable housing, especially for the poor.

•

• 49) . Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement will effect Indian economy by

1. Boosting India- ASEAN relations
2. Increase investment in India from Japan and South Korea.

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

- 0 mins 25 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 50) . Bharatmala programme
 - a . is an ambitious road project connecting all the borders of the country
 - b . is an ambitious road project connecting all the coastal towns in India.
 - c . builds roads along Himalayan states, Terai region and North Eastern States.
 - d . All of the above.

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Self Explanatory.

- 51) . Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership is an agreement between
 - a . European Union and North American Countries
 - b . European Union and Eurasian Economic Union
 - c . All Atlantic states in four continents
 - d . None of the above

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- TTIP is a FTA between European Union and US. US consider the TTIP a companion agreement to the TPP. The agreement is under the process and its main areas are: market access; specific regulation; and broader rules and principles and mode of cooperation.

•

- 52) . Which of the following statements is/are the complexities in the Indian power sector?

1. Average tariffs are set below the average cost of supplying electricity in some cases.
2. Price and non-price barriers come in the way of single-nationwide electricity prices through open access.
3. High industrial tariffs and variable quality of electricity adversely affects 'Make in India'.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Other challenges apart from the above are
 1. Complexity of tariff schedules prevents economic actors from responding sufficiently to price signals.
 2. Determination of progressive tariff schedules for domestic consumers

•

- 53) . Recently 'nitrobenzaldehyde' was in news. It is used for

- a . Cancer treatment
- b . Production of fuel from plants
- c . Reducing extreme water pollution.
- d . None of the above.

- 0 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Researchers have developed a new, non-invasive method that can kill cancer cells in two hours, an advance that may significantly help people with inoperable or hard-to-reach tumours as well as young children stricken with the deadly disease.
- The method involves injecting a chemical compound, nitrobenzaldehyde, into the tumour and allowing it to diffuse into the tissue.

•

- 54) . Fertilizer sector is ridden with problems. Which of the following reforms in fertilizer sector is/are in right direction?

- a . Neem coating of urea to prevent diversion of urea for other purposes.

b . Supply of gas at uniform delivered price to all fertilizer plants on the gas grid for urea production

c . Bringing urea under Nutrient Based Subsidy program.

d . All of the above

- 0 mins 48 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Other steps like
 1. DBT in fertilizer sector.
 2. Decanalising the urea imports would allow fertilizer supply to respond flexibly and quickly to changes in demand.

•

• 55) . With reference to infrastructure development in India, consider the following statements:

1. Investment in infrastructure in India is influenced by savings rate, taxation, inflation and interest rates prevailing in the economy.

2. Swiss Challenge is an infrastructure development model in which private player identifies, designs and approaches the government to get permission to execute it.

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

- 0 mins 26 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Swiss challenge or unsolicited proposals is recently in news for using this model to develop 400 railway stations in India.

- Swiss challenge method is a new process of giving contracts. Any person with credentials can submit a development proposal to the government. That proposal will be made online and a second person can give suggestions to improve and beat that proposal.

- Expert committee will accept the best proposal and the original proposer will get a chance to accept it if it is an improvement on his proposal.

- In case the original proposer is not able to match the more attractive and competing counter proposal, the project will be awarded to the counter-proposal.

Pros:

1. Cuts red tape

- 2. Shortens timelines
- 3. Promotes enterprises by rewarding the private sector for its ideas.

Cons:

- 1. Lack of transparency and competition
- 2. Can foster crony capitalism.

•

- 56) . Which of the following subsidies fall under Green Box of WTO?

- 1. Minimum support prices for agricultural products.
- 2. Direct payments to the farmers in the form of assistance programmes.
- 3. Government subsidies like public storage for food security.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Amber box subsidies include all subsidies which distort production and trade. It includes minimum support prices for agricultural products or any help directly related to production quantities.
- Blue box is the amber box with conditions. These subsidies are nothing but certain direct payment made to farmers by the government in the form of assistance programmes to encourage agriculture, rural development etc.
- Green box contains subsidies which cause no distortions to trade. These include all government subsidies like public storage for food security, pest and disease control, research and extension, and some direct payments to farmers that do not stimulate production like restructuring of agriculture, environmental protection, regional development, crop and income insurance, etc.

•

- 57) . Which of the following statements correctly explains the features of Special Purpose Vehicle in India?

- a . It is an entity to lend funds directly to eligible projects to supplement loans from banks and financial institutions.
- b . The assets of the sponsoring company and the SPV are the same.
- c . All Special Purpose vehicles come under the Companies Act, 2013.
- d . Special Purpose Vehicle will continue to exist even after the purpose for its establishment is finished.

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- A special purpose vehicle (SPV) as the name says, is formed for a special purpose. Its powers are limited to what might be required to attain that specific purpose and its life is destined to end when the purpose is attained. The operations are limited to the acquisition and financing of specific assets. SPVs are generally a subsidiary company whose obligations are secured even if the parent company goes bankrupt.
- It includes isolation of an activity, asset or operation from the rest of sponsor's business. The isolation is essential for external investors as they are not affected by the generic risks of the originating entity.
- SPV can be in the form of a company, trust (with or without company as a trustee), Mutual Fund, a Statutory Corporation, a society, a firm, etc. An SPV can be in all possible forms of a business entity that is capable of being formed. Accordingly the provisions of parent law for incorporation of such entity, i.e., the Companies Act, Trust Act, the Partnership Act, etc will apply to formation of such.

•

- 58) . Regarding Rupee denominated bonds in foreign market, which of the following statements is correct?
 - a . Buying of bonds, interest payments and repayments are all expressed in rupees.
 - b . These bonds are issued by International Monetary Fund.
 - c . The rupee denominated bonds have an lower interest rate compared to standard LIBOR.
 - d . The money from bond can be used for any type of financing.

- 0 mins 23 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- The International Finance Corporation- a World Bank affiliate is the first major issuer of rupee denominated bonds in the name tag- 'Masala Bond'. Later, RBI came out with detailed regulatory guidelines for the issue of rupee denominated bonds.
- Money can be used only for infrastructure financing purposes.
- For the foreign investor, the Masala bonds are attractive because they give him higher interest rate compared to the LIBOR.

•

- 59) . Consider the following Products/Programmes:
1. GUARDIAN

2. BGR34
3. Ksheer Scanner
4. Drishti system

Which of the following entities is associated with given above Products/Programmes?

- a . Department of science and Technology
- b . CSIR
- c . C-DAC
- d . DRDO

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - **GUaRDIAN:** CSIR-IGIB has initiated a unique program on this front, pioneering the application of genomics for **Precision Medicine** in clinics in India. One of the programmes initiated is “Genomics for Understanding Rare Disease, India Alliance Network”(GUaRDIAN), which is a large-scale collaborative network of clinicians from around India trying to use genomics in clinical practice.
 - As high levels of milk contamination came to notice, CSIR developed a system, Ksheer-Scanner which detects adulteration of milk by the use of urea, salt, detergent, liquid soap, boric acid.
 - CSIR has installed Drishti systems at Delhi’s busy IGI Airport for providing information to pilots on visibility for safe landing and take-off operations. In collaboration with the India Meteorological Department (IMD), CSIR will jointly produce 70 Drishti systems some of which are already deployed at the country’s five major airports.
 - CSIR has launched an anti-diabetic herbal formulation, namely, BGR-34 from a combination of natural extracts derived from six plant species mentioned in ancient Ayurveda texts. After extensive tests, BGR-34 stands approved by the Ministry of AYUSH.
- (Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/efeatures.aspx?relid=0>,
<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/efeatures.aspx?relid=0>)

- 60) . With respect to Foreign Contributions Regulation Act, consider the following statements:
 1. A foreign based organization which is not registered under FCRA and wishes to receive funds, needs to obtain a ‘prior permission’ from the government.
 2. NGOs registered under FCRA must mention the source of the funds and how the funds are used for.
 3. Government can prohibit an organization to get register with FCRA if it feels that organization is threat to sovereignty of the country.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 45 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

- 61) . Which of the following factors influence the Public debt to GDP?

1. Poor GDP growth rate
2. Interest rate of debt
3. Fiscal deficit

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 18 s
- Explanation
- Status

- If GDP growth rate is above interest rate on debt, then ratio tends to decline overtime.
Increase in fiscal deficit will increase the ratio.

-

- 62) . Which of the following consequences can be seen after SBI and its associate banks are merged?

1. Capital for lending will increase.
2. With the merging of banks, the base rate and MCLR rate will not be affected.
3. The promotional avenue for the employees will increase.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 2 and 3 only
- c . 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 59 s
- Explanation
- Status

- - Merging leads to common pooling of treasury and they can lend more and the amount of the loan will be high.
 - The associate banks staff will benefit from the merger because they will be getting good facilities and promotion as same as SBI.
 - With merger, SBI will become 45th world largest bank in the world.

•

- 63) . Consider the following reasons for the recent economic crisis in Saudi Arabia:
 1. Decline of crude oil prices by more than half has reduced the export value of the economy.
 2. Heavy subsidy on energy, food and other items in Saudi Arabia.
 3. Increase in the shale gas production of US.

Which of the statements given above is/are responsible for the economic crisis in Saudi Arabia?

- a . 3 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 58 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Reasons include:
 1. Decline of crude oil prices by more than half has reduced the export value of the economy (reduced from more than \$100 per barrel to about \$50 per barrel).
 2. Heavy subsidy on energy, food and other items in Saudi Arabia. This has increase the budget deficit.
 3. Increase in the shale gas production of US.
 4. Lifiting off the sanctions against the export of Iranian oil.

•

- 64) . Consider the following statements:
 1. All agreements under WTO are plurilateral agreements.
 2. Free Trade Agreements (FTA) have increased the trade on import than export side in case of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation

- Status

-

- All WTO nations except Mongolia have concluded at least one PTA.
- Though FTAs of India have increased both exports and imports, imports have increased more than the exports.
- Mega-regional's encompass a large share of world GDP and trade.

-

- 65) . Which of the following come under the Green Finance?

1. Greening the banking system
2. National Clean Energy Fund
3. Financial investments encouraging sustainable development

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Please refer Page No. 152 of Economic Survey 2015-16, Volume-2.

-

- 66) . The Global Education Monitoring report published by

- a . OECD
- b . World Bank
- c . Global Partnership for Education
- d . UNESCO

- 0 mins 4 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Global Education Monitoring Report (the GEM Report, formerly known as the Education for All Global Monitoring Report) is an editorially independent, authoritative and evidence-based annual report published by UNESCO. Its mandate is to monitor progress towards the education targets in the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework.

(source:<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/editorial-on-organisation-for-economiccooperation-and-development-falling-behindschedule/article9146983.ece>,
<http://en.unesco.org/gem-report/about>)

•

- 67) . In what ways does the government intervene in Urea sector?

1. It sets a MRP at which urea must be sold to farmers.
 2. Decanalizaition of urea imports.
 3. Directing manufacturers and importers on how much to import and where to sell their urea.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Urea imports are canalized that means only three agencies are allowed to import urea into India.

•

- 68) . Consider the following pairs:

• Government programmes	•	• Purpose
• 1. Jeevan Praman	-	Aadhar based digital life certificate
• 2. Prashikshak	-	Teachers portal
• 3. Anubhav	-	Platform for retiring employees

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 14 s
- Explanation
- Status

-
- You have Skipped this Question

- 69) . Regarding ‘Small Wind energy and Hybrid System’, consider the following statements:
1. It is implemented in urban clusters.
2. Installation of hybrid system consisting of both solar photovoltaic cell and small wind turbine technologies.

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

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Ministry of new renewable energy implements this programme in the remote areas not in urban clusters.

•

- 70) . White industries in India are
a . fully mechanized industries
b . industries which are non-polluting
c . industries established during British period
d . None of the above

- 0 mins 15 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- Government has released a new categorization of industries based on their pollution load.
- New category of **White industries** which is practically **non-polluting** will not require Environmental Clearance (EC) and Consent and will help in getting finance from lending institutions.

- 71) . The National Food Security Mission (NFSM), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in 2007. The Mission is being continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new targets of additional production. Which of the following components have included into the NFSM during 12th Five year Plan?

1. Rice
2. Wheat
3. Pulses
4. Coarse cereals
5. Commercial Crops

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

- 0 mins 40 s
- Explanation
- Status

- NFSM
 - The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission comprising rice, wheat and pulses to increase the production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'National Food Security Mission' (NFSM), was launched in October 2007. The Mission is being continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new targets of additional production of food grains of 25 million tons of food grains comprising of 10 million tons rice, 8 million tons of wheat, 4 million tons of pulses and 3 million tons of coarse cereals by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.
 - The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during the 12th Five Year Plan will have five components (i) N

•

- 72) . Mission Raftaar in Indian economy is associated with

- a . Civil Aviation
- b . Indian railways
- c . India Post
- d . Indian telecommunications

- 0 mins 6 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Mission Raftaar:** It targets doubling of average speeds of freights trains and increasing the average speed of superfast mail/express trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years. Loco hauled passenger trains will be replaced by DEMU/MEMU over the next five years. It will complement Mission 25 Tonne to increase throughput of the railway system.

•

- 73) . Consider the following statements regarding Price Stabilization Fund

1. The fund will be used to support market interventions for managing prices of perishable agri-horticultural commodities by procuring directly from farmers and later supplying at reasonable rates to consumers

2. The fund will be used to advance interest-free loans to State governments and Central agencies to support their working capital and other expenses on procurement and distribution interventions for such commodities

3. At present the Fund is managed by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Prize stabilization Fund

- In Feb, 2016 The Union Government had shifted Rs 500-crore Price Stabalisation Fund (PSF) to Consumer Affairs Ministry from Agriculture Ministry for effective control of price rise in essential commodities and provide relief to the consumers.

- The PSF will be used to advance interest-free loans to State governments and Central agencies to support their working capital and other expenses on procurement and distribution interventions for such commodities. This fund was used to support market interventions for managing prices of perishable agri-horticultural commodities by procuring directly from farmers and later supplying at reasonable rates to consumers. The scheme was aimed to provide relief to consumers but was mainly used to provide relief to farmers. Since farmers are already protected by Minimum Sport Price scheme, the Price Stabilization Fund was rightly moved to Ministry of Consumer affairs from ministry of Agriculture.

•

- 74) . Consider the following statements regarding National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

1. It seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry.

2. It is one of the important mission under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC)
3. Recommending the suitable Minimum support prices for crops is also one of the important function of this mission

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

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
 - NMSA is under the National Action Plan on Climate Change.
 - Accommodated in PM Council on climate change (PMCCC).
 - Operational from 1 April 2014.

Goal:

- To enhance the productivity and resilience of agriculture
- Reduce vulnerability to extremes of weather, long dry spells, flooding.
- Identify and develop new varieties of thermal resilient crops and alternative cropping pattern.

NMSA has four major program components.

Rainfed Area Development

- Soil Health Management
- On Farm Water Management
- Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture Modelling and Networking.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry.

•

- 75) . Organic farming is a method of crop and livestock production that involves much more than choosing not to use pesticides, fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, antibiotics and growth hormones. In this context, The Union Government is promoting organic farming through which of the following schemes/programmes?

1. Paramapragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
3. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
4. National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1, 3 and 4 only

- c . 3 and 4 only
- d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 33 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

Organic Farming

- Organic farming is a method of crop and livestock production that involves much more than choosing not to use pesticides, fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, antibiotics and growth hormones.
- Organic production is a holistic system designed to optimize the productivity and fitness of diverse communities within the agro-ecosystem, including soil organisms, plants, livestock and people. The principal goal of organic production is to develop enterprises that are sustainable and harmonious with the environment.
- Government is promoting organic farming through various schemes/ programmes under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)/ Paramapragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP), Network Project on Organic Farming of ICAR.

•

- 76) . Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been launched for which one of the following objective?
- a . To conserve and Develop poultry
- b . To conserve and Develop native Cattle Breeds
- c . To promote water conservancy in Rural Areas
- d . To create awareness about agriculture among the Youth

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- The “Rashtriya Gokul Mission” has been launched by the Government for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner. The mission also envisages establishment of integrated cattle development centres “Gokul Grams” to develop indigenous breeds including upto 40% nondescript breeds. Rashtriya Gokul Mission is a focused project under.
- National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore during the last three years of Twelfth Five Year Plan.
- The Mission will be implemented with the objectives to:
 - a) development and conservation of indigenous breeds

- b) undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds so as to improve the genetic makeup and increase the stock;
- c) enhance milk production and productivity;
- d) upgrade nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi and
- e) distribute disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.

•

- 77) . Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), one of the schemes of the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy of India (FTP 2015-20), mainly aims to

- a . Promote skill development in Rural Areas
- b . Augment FDI in Rural Areas
- c . Compensate high transport costs and offset other disadvantages to promote exports
- d . Establish industries in rural areas

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **VISHESH KRISHI AND GRAM UDYOG YOJANA (VKGUY) (SPECIAL AGRICULTURE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY SCHEME)**

- Objective of VKGUY is to compensate high transport costs and offset other disadvantages to promote exports of the following products:

- i. Agricultural Produce and their value added products;
- ii. Minor Forest Produce and their value added variants;
- iii. Gram Udyog Products;
- iv. Forest Based Products; and
- v. Other Products, as notified from time to time.

•

- 78) . Consider the following statements regarding e-Biz
- 1. eBiz is one of the integrated services projects and part of the 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National E-Governance Plan (NEGP) of the Government of India.
- 2. eBiz is being implemented by Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys) under the guidance and aegis of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.
- 3. The focus of eBiz is to improve the business environment in the country by enabling fast and efficient access to Government-to-Business (G2B) and Business-to-Business (B2B) services through an online portal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only

- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 9 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **e-Biz**

- eBiz is one of the integrated services projects and part of the 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National E-Governance Plan (NEGP) of the Government of India. eBiz is being implemented by Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys) under the guidance and aegis of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The focus of eBiz is to improve the business environment in the country by enabling fast and efficient access to Government-to-Business (G2B) services through an online portal. This will help in reducing unnecessary delays in various regulatory processes required to start and run businesses.
- This project aims at creating an investor-friendly business environment in India by making all regulatory information – starting from the establishment of a business, through its ongoing operations, and even its possible closure - easily available to the various stakeholders concerned. In effect, it aims to develop a transparent, efficient and convenient interface, through which the government and businesses can interact in a timely and cost effective manner, in the future.

-

- 79) . Consider the following statements regarding NIMZ and SEZ
 1. While SEZ is setup specifically for Export purposes, the NIMZ has been setup as the hub for any manufacturing units such as production units, public utilities, logistic, environmental protection mechanism, residential areas etc
 2. While the NIMZ has to procure some of its energy requirements from renewable resources there is no such obligation for SEZWhich of the statements given above is/are not correct?
 - a . 1 only
 - b . 2 only
 - c . Both 1 and 2
 - d . Neither 1 Nor 2

- 0 mins 16 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **NIMZ and SEZ**

- SEZ is specifically for export purpose where NMIZ is meant to be the hub for any manufacturing units such as production units, public utilities, logistic, environmental

protection mechanism, residential areas etc. NMIZ may include one or more SEZ in itself.

- The NIMZ are to be limited to government-acquired waste and infertile land, which seems to be logical and sensitive decision. The core idea of this seems to skirt land-related strife and conserve ecologically sensitive areas. But, we also note that the project viability rides on logistics, there would be a requirement of fast development of the integrated infrastructure. Further, these zones will not appear overnight. We have an experience of procedural over delays and missed timelines. There should be a rule based process for expeditious development of these mega Hubs.

- To promote manufacturing in the country, the Government in March 2013 issued norms for setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) with a host of benefits, including exemption from capital gains tax. NIMZs will be eligible for viability gap funding, which cannot exceed 20% of the project cost. As per the norms, the developers of NIMZs will be allowed to raise funds through external commercial borrowings (ECBs) for developing the internal infrastructure of NIMZs. A scheme for a job loss policy will be put in place to enable units to pay suitable worker compensation in the eventuality of closures, through insurance.

- * NIMZ would be different from SEZs in terms of size, level of infrastructure planning, and governance structures related to regulatory procedures and exit policies.

- * Size – An NIMZ would have an area of at least 5000 hectares in size.

- * Land Availability – The State Government will be responsible for selection of land suitable for development of the NIMZ including land acquisition if necessary.

- * Government owned land or Private Lands falling within the proposed NIMZ, to be acquired by the State Government or Land under existing industrial areas/estates/sick and defunct units including PSUs.

- * NIMZ would be preferably developed on waste lands; infertile and dry lands not suitable for cultivation.

- * The use of the agricultural land will be kept to minimum. There should be reasonable access to basic resources like water.

- * It should not be within any ecologically sensitive area or closer than the minimum distance specified for such an area.

NIMZ VS SEZ: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

-

- 80) . ‘Niryat Bandhu’ Scheme was launched with the objective of

- a . Providing skill development to youth population

- b . Mentoring first generation entrepreneurs in International business Enterprises

- c . Providing subsidies to promote agricultural exports

- d . Assisting to construct infrastructural facilities in ports of the country

- 0 mins 37 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Nirayat bandhu scheme**

‘Nirayat Bandhu’ scheme was first introduced in October 2011, by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), for international business mentoring first generation entrepreneurs in international business enterprises. Under this novel scheme the officer (Nirayat Bandhu) would function in mentoring arena and would be a ‘handholding’ experiment for the Young Turk entrepreneurs. According to the scheme officers of DGFT will be investing time and knowledge to mentor the interested individuals who want to conduct business in a legal way.

- 81) . Which of the following activities can be controlled by the Department of Industrial policy and Promotion (DIPP)?

1. Formulation of policies relating to Intellectual Property Rights in the fields of Patents, Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications of Goods
2. Formulation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and promotion
3. Formulation and implementation of industrial policy and strategies for industrial development
4. Processing of FDI proposals and making recommendations for Government approval

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 10 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **DIPP**

The role and functions of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion primarily include:

- Formulation and implementation of industrial policy and strategies for industrial development in conformity with the development needs and national objectives;
- Monitoring the industrial growth, in general, and performance of industries specifically assigned to it, in particular, including advice on all industrial and technical matters;
- Formulation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and promotion, approval and facilitation of FDI;
- Encouragement to foreign technology collaborations at enterprise level and formulating policy parameters for the same;
- Formulation of policies relating to Intellectual Property Rights in the fields of Patents, Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications of Goods and administration of regulations, rules made there under;
- Administration of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.
- Promoting industrial development of industrially backward areas and the North Eastern Region including International Co-operation for industrial partnerships and
- Promotion of productivity, quality and technical cooperation.

FIPB

- The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), housed in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, is an inter-ministerial body, responsible for processing of FDI proposals and making recommendations for Government approval. The extant FDI Policy, Press Notes and other related notified guidelines formulated by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are the bases of the FIPB decisions. In the process of making recommendations, the FIPB provides significant inputs for FDI policy-making.

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- 82) . Recently India ratified Trade Facilitation Agreement under WTO. What are the benefits India would attain by signing this agreement?

1. To boost economic growth by reducing trade costs
2. To improve border procedures for trade practices
3. To provide subsidies for Agricultural products

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 1 and 2 only
- c . 1 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 4 mins 45 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Trade Facilitation**

- Government said it has ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of the WTO and the pact aims to expedite the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.
- "India has ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of the World Trade Agreement (WTO) and the instrument of Acceptance for Trade Facilitation Agreement was handed over to WTO Director-General by India on April 22, 2016,"
- India is the 76th WTO member to accept the TFA.
- TFA sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues.
- "These objectives are in consonance with India's 'Ease of Doing Business' initiative,"
- The ratification of the WTO's TFA will help in improving border procedures, and also help further India to boost economic growth by reducing trade costs, improve trade flows and reap benefits from international trade.
- The TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. The Agreement will help improve transparency, increase possibilities to participate in global value chains, and reduce the scope for corruption.

•

- 83) . Consider the following statements regarding Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

1. Under this scheme, each Member of Parliament needs to choose one village each from the constituency that they represent including their own village and fix parameters and make it a model village by 2016
2. Villages will be offered smart schools, universal access to basic health facilities and Pucca housing to homeless villagers under this scheme
3. New funds will be allocated under the Ministry of Rural Development for the implementation of this scheme

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 3 mins 20 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **SAGY**

- Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was initiated to bring the member of parliament of all the political parties under the same umbrella while taking the responsibility of developing physical and institutional infrastructure in villages and turn them into model villages.
- Under this scheme, each Member of Parliament needs to choose one village each from the constituency that they represent, except their own village or their in-laws village and fix parameters and make it a model village by 2016
- Thereafter, they can take on two or three more villages and do the same by the time the next general elections come along in 2019, and thereafter, set themselves ten-year-long village or rural improvement projects.
- Villages will be offered smart schools, universal access to basic health facilities and Pucca housing to homeless villagers.
- No new funds are allocated to this Yojana and funds may be raised through:
 - * Funds from existing schemes, such as the Indira Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and Backward Regions Grant Fund, etc.,
 - * The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS),
 - * The gram panchayat's own revenue,
 - * Central and State Finance Commission Grants, and
 - * Corporate Social Responsibility funds.

•

- 84) . Consider the following statements regarding Aadhar

1. Aadhaar does not distribute a "card" and it is rather a 12 digit number that is provided against

your biometric data

2. The Aadhaar number on its own does not provide any rights, citizenship or guarantees.

3. Aadhaar assures that this is unique and belongs to you and you alone.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a . 1 and 2 only

b . 1 and 3 only

c . 2 and 3 only

d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 33 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Aadhaar**

- Aadhaar does not distribute a "card" in the classical definition of a card. It is rather a 12 digit number that is provided against your biometric data "after" the same has been reduplicated. This means that the number is unique and associated with you and you alone. The Aadhaar number on its own does NOT provide any rights, citizenship or guarantees. It only assures that this is unique and belongs to you and you alone.

- The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is a central government agency of India. Its objective is to collect the biometric and demographic data of residents, store them in a centralised database, and issue a 12-digit unique identity number called Aadhaar to each resident.

- On 3 March 2016, a new money bill was introduced in the Parliament for the purpose of giving legal backup to UIDAI. On 11 March 2016, the bill was passed in the Lok Sabha. On 26 March 2016, this Act was notified in the Gazette of India.

- In 11 August 2015, the Supreme Court of India ruled that "UIDAI/Aadhaar will not be used for any other purposes except PDS, kerosene and LPG distribution system", and made it clear that even for availing these facilities Aadhaar card will not be mandatory.

-

- 85) . The Government has launched National RURBAN Mission (NRM) aims to spur social, economic and infrastructure development in rural areas by developing a cluster of 300 Smart Villages over the next 3 years across the country in the first phase. The Rural Development Ministry selects the villages under which of the following parameters for developing such a cluster?

1. Decadal Growth in Rural Population

2. Decadal Growth in Non-Farm work participation

3. Presence of places of Tourism and Religious significance

4. Proximity to Transport Corridors

Select the correct answer using the code given below

a . 1 and 2 only

b . 1 and 4 only

c . 1, 2 and 4 only

d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **RURBAN Mission**

The Union Government has launched the National Rurban Mission (NRM) from Kurubhat in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh. The mission, also dubbed as “Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission” (SPMRM) aims to spur social, economic and infrastructure development in rural areas by developing a cluster of 300 Smart Villages over the next 3 years across the country in the first phase. More clusters will be identified depending upon the progress of the scheme. This mission was announced in the Union Budget 2014-15. NRuM is to be implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry of Rural development prepares a list of leading sub districts based on the following parameters:

- Decadal Growth in Rural Population,
- Decadal Growth in Non-Farm work participation,
- Presence of Economic Clusters,
- Presence of places of Tourism and Religious significance and
- Proximity to Transport Corridors.

-

- 86) . Consider the following statements

1. The Schemes AIM and SETU are launched to give substantial boost to the innovation ecosystem and to catalyse the entrepreneurial spirit in the country and both are established under NITI Aayog.

2. While AIM is a mission, SETU is an approach for the Techno-Financial, Incubation and Facilitation Programme to support all aspects of start-up businesses, and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology-driven areas.

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

- 0 mins 28 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **AIM and SETU**

- The Union Cabinet has given its approval for establishment of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) in NITI Aayog.

- This move seeks to give substantial boost to the innovation ecosystem and to catalyse the entrepreneurial spirit in the country.
- SETU will be a Techno-Financial, Incubation and Facilitation Programme to support all aspects of start up businesses, and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology-driven areas.
- It was observed that AIM is a Mission and SETU is an approach. Therefore, there should be one umbrella scheme titled as 'AIM' which will have two sub-components - i) Innovation; and ii) SETU, wherein the innovators would be supported and mentored as successful entrepreneurs.

•

- 87) . “NIDHI (National Initiative for Development and Harnessing Innovations), for nurturing ideas and innovations (knowledge-based and technology-driven) into successful startups”. It is an umbrella program pioneered by,
 - a . NITI Aayog
 - b . Ministry of Human resources and development
 - c . Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship
 - d . Department of Science and Technology

- 0 mins 3 s
- Explanation
- Status

- (source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=0>)

•

- 88) . Consider the following statements:
 1. It is an important pilgrimage destination for General Hindu and especially for Tantric worshippers.
 2. Being the centre for Tantra worship this temple attracts thousands of tantra devotees in an annual festival known as the Ambubachi Mela.
 3. The temple consists of four chambers: garbhagriha an three mandapas locally called calanta, pancharatna and nata mandira aligned from east to west.
 Which of the following Temples is correctly described by the above statements?
 - a . Jagannatha Temple, Puri
 - b . Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakal
 - c . Vishwanath Temple, Khajuraho
 - d . Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati

- 0 mins 24 s
- Explanation
- Status

- (source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=0>, wikipedia)

•

- 89) . Twin deficits in economics are:

1. Fiscal deficit
2. Primary deficit
3. Current account deficit
4. Capital account deficit

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a . 1 and 4 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 2 and 4 only

- 0 mins 55 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The twin deficits hypothesis, also called the double deficit hypothesis or twin deficits anomaly, is a macroeconomic proposition that there is a strong link between a national economy's current account balance and its government budget balance.

•

- 90) . “Mission Parivar Vikas” will be launched by the

- a . Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare
- b . Ministry of AYUSH
- c . Ministry of Health and Family welfare
- d . Ministry of Women and Child

- 0 mins 4 s
- Explanation
- Status

•

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will soon launch “Mission Parivar Vikas” in 145 high focus districts having the highest total fertility rates in the country. These 145 districts are in the seven high focus, high TFR states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam that constitute 44% of the country’s population. The main objective of ‘Mission Parivas Vikas’ will be to accelerate access to high quality family planning choices based on information, reliable services and supplies within a rights-based framework
- The key strategic focus of this initiative will be on improving access to contraceptives

through delivering assured services, dovetailing with new promotional schemes, ensuring commodity security, building capacity (service providers), creating an enabling environment along with close monitoring and implementation.

(source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=0>)

• 91) . Which of the following countries contribute more than 60 % of the FDI inflows into India?

- a . Netherlands and Mauritius
- b . Mauritius and Singapore
- c . Singapore and Netherlands
- d . USA and Mauritius

- 0 mins 12 s
- Explanation
- Status

- List of countries from which majority of FDI inflows flow into India.
 - 1. Singapore
 - 2. Mauritius
 - 3. Netherlands
 - 4. USA
 - 5. Japan

•

• 92) . Consider the following statements with respect to the Negative interest rates policy followed by Bank of Japan:

- 1. The depositors must pay regularly to keep their money with the bank.
- 2. It is intended to increase the spending of the people.

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

- 0 mins 33 s
- Explanation
- Status

- A negative interest rate means the central bank and perhaps private banks will charge negative interest: instead of receiving money on deposits, depositors must pay regularly to keep their money with the bank. This is intended to incentivize banks to lend money more freely and businesses and individuals to invest, lend, and spend money rather than pay a fee to keep it safe.

•

- 93) . Consider the following statements on MSMEs:

1. A micro enterprise is an enterprise where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 25 lakh.
2. A small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 25 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore.
3. A medium enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs.5 crore but does not exceed Rs.10 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

- 0 mins 37 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Government of India has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 in terms of which the definition of micro, small and medium enterprises is as under: (a) Enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production, processing or preservation of goods as specified below: (i) A micro enterprise is an enterprise where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 25 lakh; (ii) A small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 25 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore; and (iii) A medium enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs.5 crore but does not exceed Rs.10 crore.

•

- 94) . Consider the following statements about Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana:

1. There will be a uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops.
2. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy for this scheme.
3. There is a provision of capping the premium rate on the claims made by the farmers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 and 2 only
- b . 1 and 3 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 50 s
- Explanation
- Status

- There is no explanation for this question.

•

- 95) . Consider the following statements regarding Neeranchal Project:

1. This project was assisted by Asian Development Bank
2. This Project was introduced to improve watershed management in rural rainfed areas.
3. It supports Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) through technical assistance to improve agricultural yields for communities in selected sites

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a . 1 only
- b . 2 only
- c . 2 and 3 only
- d . 1, 2 and 3

- 0 mins 5 s
- Explanation
- Status

- Neeranchal project was assisted by **World Bank**.

•

- 96) . In the context of Indian Economy, What is PL-480?

- a . IMF reform measures during 1991 economic crisis.
- b . Funding avenue by which US food can be used for Overseas Aid.
- c . World Bank developmental assistance in Agriculture sector.
- d . Trade restrictive measures by US against India over Non Agricultural sector.

- 0 mins 29 s
- Explanation
- Status

- During mid-'60s, when after two successive years of savage drought, India desperately needed American wheat under the US Public Law 480 (PL-480) on rupee payment — and at relatively low prices because the country had no foreign exchange to buy food in the world market.

•

- 97) . Consider the following about Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

1. It offers a non-renewable one-year accidental-death-cum-disability cover to all subscribing bank account holders.
2. This scheme is applicable to the age group of 18-70 years.

3. This scheme covers a premium of Rs 12 per annum per subscriber.
4. The risk coverage available will be Rs 2 lakh for accidental death and permanent total disability and Rs. 1 lakh for permanent partial disability.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The PMSBY offers a renewable one-year accidental-death-cum-disability cover to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of R12 per annum per subscriber. The risk coverage available will be Rs two lakh for accidental death and permanent total disability and Rs one lakh for permanent partial disability, for a one-year period stretching from 1 June to 31 May.

•

- 98) . In the context of Indian Economy, Siricilla Tragedy refers to

- a . Power loom textile industry
- b . Famine in Bengal, 1943
- c . Drought in Andhra, 1972
- d . Chemical explosion in Orissa, 2005

- 0 mins 7 s
- Explanation
- Status

- **Siricilla Tragedy** - Power Sector reforms in many Indian states led to do away with the supply of electricity at subsidised rates and steep rise in power tariff. This has affected workers engaged in small industries. Powerloom textile industry in Andhra Pradesh is an example. Since the wages of the powerloom workers are linked to the production of cloth, power-cut means cut in wages of weavers who were already suffering from hike in tariff. This led to a crisis in the livelihood of the weavers and fifty powerloom workers committed suicide in a small town called 'Siricilla' in Andhra Pradesh.

•

- 99) . Which are the commodities proposed to be kept outside the purview of GST?

1. Pharmaceutical products
2. Alcohol for human consumption

3. Electricity

4. Natural gas

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a . 1, 2 and 3 only

b . 2, 3 and 4 only

c . 1 and 2 only

d . 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 0 mins 13 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The scheme was launched by Indian Government in July 2015 with an aim to provide 24 \times uninterrupted electricity supply to each rural household across the country by 2022. It replaces the existing RJGGVY and draws its inspiration from the similar pioneering scheme implemented by Gujarat Government. It focuses on feeder separation (rural households and agricultural) and strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure including metering at all levels in rural areas. It helps in providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power supply to agricultural consumers.

•

- 100) . Consider the following statements regarding Kisan Vikas Patra Scheme:

1. The scheme will provide facility of unlimited investment by the way of purchase of certificate from post office in various denominations.

2. The certificates can also be issued in single or joint names and can be transferred from one person to any other person.

3. The facility of transfer from one post office to another anywhere in India and of nomination will also be available under the scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

a . 1 only

b . 3 only

c . 2 and 3 only

d . None of the above

- 0 mins 27 s
- Explanation
- Status

- The Union Government on 18th November, 2014 relaunched Kisan Vikas Patra Scheme in New Delhi to encourage the habit of small savings among the citizen. The scheme will provide facility of unlimited investment by way of purchase of certificate from post office in various denominations.

