

SSC GD Constable Exam : Indian Economy Practice Set

Instructions:

- Choose the correct option for each question.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 marks for each incorrect answer.
- Total Questions: 100 (covering Economic Development, Sectors, and Institutions/Policies).

Section 1: Economic Development and Planning (Questions 1–40)

1. The First Five-Year Plan in India was launched in which year?
A) 1951
B) 1947
C) 1950
D) 1955
2. The Planning Commission in India was replaced by which body in 2015?
A) Economic Advisory Council
B) Finance Commission
C) National Development Council
D) NITI Aayog
3. The main objective of the First Five-Year Plan was?
A) Agricultural Development
B) Industrial Growth
C) Poverty Alleviation
D) Export Promotion
4. The Green Revolution in India primarily increased the production of?
A) Tea and Coffee
B) Cotton and Jute
C) Wheat and Rice
D) Sugarcane and Pulses

5. The term "Mixed Economy" in India refers to?
 - A) Coexistence of public and private sectors
 - B) Only public sector dominance
 - C) Only private sector dominance
 - D) Foreign investment only
6. The Economic Reforms of 1991 in India focused on?
 - A) Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization
 - B) Nationalization of banks
 - C) Agricultural subsidies
 - D) Import restrictions
7. The poverty line in India is determined by?
 - A) NITI Aayog
 - B) Reserve Bank of India
 - C) Ministry of Finance
 - D) Planning Commission
8. The National Income of India is calculated by?
 - A) Central Statistical Office (CSO)
 - B) Reserve Bank of India
 - C) Ministry of Commerce
 - D) NITI Aayog
9. The Second Five-Year Plan emphasized which sector?
 - A) Agriculture
 - B) Heavy Industries
 - C) Education
 - D) Health
10. The concept of "Make in India" was launched in which year?
 - A) 2014
 - B) 2010
 - C) 2016
 - D) 2012

11. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented in India in?
- A) 2017
 - B) 2015
 - C) 2016
 - D) 2018
12. The main objective of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is?
- A) Rural employment
 - B) Urban development
 - C) Industrial growth
 - D) Export promotion
13. The term "GDP" stands for?
- A) Gross Domestic Product
 - B) Gross Development Product
 - C) General Domestic Product
 - D) Gross Demand Product
14. The Finance Commission is constituted every?
- A) 5 years
 - B) 6 years
 - C) 4 years
 - D) 7 years
15. The "Digital India" initiative was launched to promote?
- A) Digital infrastructure
 - B) Agricultural reforms
 - C) Industrial production
 - D) Export growth
16. The main source of revenue for the Government of India is?
- A) Taxes
 - B) Exports

- C) Foreign aid
- D) Subsidies

17. The National Food Security Act was passed in which year?

- A) 2013
- B) 2010
- C) 2015
- D) 2012

18. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is set for which sector?

- A) Agriculture
- B) Industry
- C) Services
- D) Exports

19. The term "FDI" stands for?

- A) Foreign Direct Investment
- B) Financial Development Index
- C) Foreign Debt Investment
- D) Fiscal Deficit Index

20. The "Atmanirbhar Bharat" campaign was launched in which year?

- A) 2020
- B) 2018
- C) 2019
- D) 2021

21. The primary sector of the Indian economy includes?

- A) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- B) Manufacturing
- C) Banking
- D) Information Technology

22. The Industrial Policy of 1991 aimed to?

- A) Reduce government control

- B) Increase nationalization
- C) Ban foreign investment
- D) Restrict private sector

23. The "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" was launched in which year?

- A) 2014
- B) 2012
- C) 2016
- D) 2010

24. The National Development Council was established in?

- A) 1952
- B) 1947
- C) 1950
- D) 1955

25. The concept of "Inclusive Growth" is associated with which Five-Year Plan?

- A) Eleventh Plan
- B) Tenth Plan
- C) Twelfth Plan
- D) Ninth Plan

26. The "Jan Dhan Yojana" was launched to promote?

- A) Financial inclusion
- B) Agricultural growth
- C) Industrial development
- D) Export promotion

27. The fiscal deficit refers to?

- A) Excess of government expenditure over revenue
- B) Excess of revenue over expenditure
- C) Balance of payments
- D) Foreign exchange reserves

28. The "Bharat Mala Project" focuses on?

- A) Road connectivity
- B) Railway expansion
- C) Port development
- D) Air connectivity

29. The "White Revolution" in India is associated with?

- A) Milk production
- B) Cotton production
- C) Wheat production
- D) Fish production

30. The Economic Survey is presented annually by?

- A) Ministry of Finance
- B) Reserve Bank of India
- C) NITI Aayog
- D) Central Statistical Office

31. The "Blue Revolution" in India focuses on?

- A) Fisheries
- B) Dairy
- C) Cotton
- D) Irrigation

32. The main objective of the "Start-up India" initiative is to?

- A) Promote entrepreneurship
- B) Increase agricultural production
- C) Develop infrastructure
- D) Reduce imports

33. The term "PPP" in economics stands for?

- A) Public-Private Partnership
- B) Private-Public Policy
- C) Public Payment Plan
- D) Private Profit Partnership

34. The "MGNREGA" guarantees how many days of employment per year?

- A) 100 days
- B) 150 days
- C) 120 days
- D) 200 days

35. The "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" is related to?

- A) Crop insurance
- B) Health insurance
- C) Life insurance
- D) Unemployment insurance

36. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established in?

- A) 1982
- B) 1975
- C) 1990
- D) 1980

37. The "Disinvestment" policy refers to?

- A) Selling government stakes in PSUs
- B) Increasing public expenditure
- C) Reducing taxes
- D) Borrowing from abroad

38. The "Skill India" initiative was launched in which year?

- A) 2015
- B) 2014
- C) 2016
- D) 2013

39. The term "Inflation" refers to?

- A) Rise in general price levels
- B) Fall in general price levels

- C) Increase in exports
- D) Decrease in taxes

40. The "Sagarmala Project" aims to develop?

- A) Port-led development
- B) Road connectivity
- C) Railway expansion
- D) Air connectivity

Section 2: Sectors of Indian Economy (Questions 41–70)

41. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP?

- A) Services
- B) Agriculture
- C) Industry
- D) Mining

42. The largest producer of rice in India is?

- A) West Bengal
- B) Uttar Pradesh
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Punjab

43. Which state is the largest producer of cotton in India?

- A) Gujarat
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Punjab

44. The largest coal-producing state in India is?

- A) Jharkhand
- B) Odisha
- C) Chhattisgarh
- D) All of the above

45. The "IT-BPM" industry is most prominent in which city?

- A) Bengaluru
- B) Mumbai
- C) Delhi
- D) Kolkata

46. The largest producer of tea in India is?

- A) Assam
- B) West Bengal
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) Kerala

47. The "Golden Revolution" in India is associated with?

- A) Horticulture
- B) Dairy
- C) Fisheries
- D) Cotton

48. The largest producer of sugarcane in India is?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Karnataka
- D) Tamil Nadu

49. Which state is known for its spice production?

- A) Kerala
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra Pradesh

50. The largest oil refinery in India is located in?

- A) Jamnagar
- B) Mumbai
- C) Kochi
- D) Mathura

51. The major iron ore-producing state in India is?

- A) Odisha
- B) Jharkhand
- C) Chhattisgarh
- D) All of the above

52. The "Silk City" of India is?

- A) Bhagalpur
- B) Varanasi
- C) Kanpur
- D) Surat

53. The largest producer of coffee in India is?

- A) Karnataka
- B) Kerala
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) Andhra Pradesh

54. The "Textile Capital" of India is?

- A) Ahmedabad
- B) Surat
- C) Mumbai
- D) Coimbatore

55. The major bauxite-producing state in India is?

- A) Odisha
- B) Jharkhand
- C) Chhattisgarh
- D) Gujarat

56. The largest producer of jute in India is?

- A) West Bengal
- B) Assam
- C) Bihar

D) Odisha

57. The "Diamond City" of India is?

- A) Surat
- B) Ahmedabad
- C) Mumbai
- D) Jaipur

58. The major manganese-producing state in India is?

- A) Odisha
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Maharashtra
- D) All of the above

59. The largest producer of tobacco in India is?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) Gujarat
- C) Karnataka
- D) Uttar Pradesh

60. The "Steel City" of India is?

- A) Jamshedpur
- B) Bhilai
- C) Rourkela
- D) All of the above

61. The major copper-producing state in India is?

- A) Rajasthan
- B) Jharkhand
- C) Madhya Pradesh
- D) Chhattisgarh

62. The "Manchester of South India" is?

- A) Coimbatore
- B) Chennai

- C) Bengaluru
- D) Hyderabad

63. The largest producer of wheat in India is?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Punjab
- C) Haryana
- D) Madhya Pradesh

64. The major mica-producing state in India is?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) Jharkhand
- C) Rajasthan
- D) All of the above

65. The "Sugar Bowl" of India is?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Bihar
- D) Punjab

66. The largest producer of silk in India is?

- A) Karnataka
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) All of the above

67. The major port for exporting iron ore is?

- A) Visakhapatnam
- B) Mumbai
- C) Chennai
- D) Kandla

68. The "Pharma Capital" of India is?

- A) Hyderabad

- B) Bengaluru
- C) Mumbai
- D) Ahmedabad

69. The largest producer of rubber in India is?

- A) Kerala
- B) Assam
- C) Tripura
- D) All of the above

70. The "Rice Bowl" of India is?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) Punjab
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) West Bengal

Section 3: Economic Institutions and Policies (Questions 71–100)

71. The Reserve Bank of India was established in which year?

- A) 1935
- B) 1947
- C) 1950
- D) 1921

72. The monetary policy in India is controlled by?

- A) Reserve Bank of India
- B) Ministry of Finance
- C) NITI Aayog
- D) Finance Commission

73. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates?

- A) Stock markets
- B) Banking sector
- C) Agriculture
- D) Foreign trade

74. The "Fiscal Policy" in India is formulated by?

- A) Ministry of Finance
- B) Reserve Bank of India
- C) NITI Aayog
- D) Planning Commission

75. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was established to promote?

- A) MSMEs
- B) Large industries
- C) Agriculture
- D) Exports

76. The "Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana" provides loans to?

- A) Micro and small enterprises
- B) Large industries
- C) Agricultural farmers
- D) Exporters

77. The Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) was established in?

- A) 1982
- B) 1975
- C) 1990
- D) 1980

78. The "Food Corporation of India" was established to?

- A) Ensure food security
- B) Promote exports
- C) Regulate banks
- D) Develop industries

79. The "National Stock Exchange" (NSE) is located in?

- A) Mumbai
- B) Delhi

- C) Kolkata
- D) Chennai

80. The "Bank Nationalization" in India occurred in which year?

- A) 1969
- B) 1975
- C) 1980
- D) 1965

81. The "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" provides?

- A) LPG connections
- B) Health insurance
- C) Crop insurance
- D) Employment opportunities

82. The "Monetary Policy Committee" was established in?

- A) 2016
- B) 2014
- C) 2018
- D) 2012

83. The "Aadhaar" system is managed by?

- A) UIDAI
- B) RBI
- C) NITI Aayog
- D) Ministry of Finance

84. The "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana" aims to provide?

- A) Affordable housing
- B) Crop insurance
- C) Health insurance
- D) Employment

85. The "Balance of Payments" records?

- A) Transactions with the rest of the world

- B) Government expenditure
- C) Domestic production
- D) Tax revenue

86. The "BSE Sensex" is associated with which city?

- A) Mumbai
- B) Delhi
- C) Kolkata
- D) Chennai

87. The "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi" provides financial support to?

- A) Farmers
- B) Industrial workers
- C) Small traders
- D) Exporters

88. The "Inflation Targeting" framework in India was adopted in?

- A) 2016
- B) 2014
- C) 2018
- D) 2012

89. The "Foreign Exchange Management Act" (FEMA) was enacted in?

- A) 1999
- B) 1991
- C) 2000
- D) 1995

90. The "Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana" was launched in?

- A) 2016
- B) 2018
- C) 2020
- D) 2014

91. The "National Agricultural Market" (e-NAM) aims to?
- A) Connect agricultural markets
 - B) Promote industrial growth
 - C) Develop infrastructure
 - D) Increase exports
92. The "Microfinance Institutions" in India are regulated by?
- A) Reserve Bank of India
 - B) SEBI
 - C) NABARD
 - D) SIDBI
93. The "Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana" is for?
- A) Senior citizens
 - B) Farmers
 - C) Women entrepreneurs
 - D) Youth
94. The "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana" focuses on?
- A) Rural and urban poor
 - B) Industrial workers
 - C) Exporters
 - D) Bank employees
95. The "Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code" was enacted in?
- A) 2016
 - B) 2014
 - C) 2018
 - D) 2012
96. The "Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana" is related to?
- A) Health insurance
 - B) Crop insurance
 - C) Life insurance
 - D) Employment

97. The "RBI" acts as the banker to?
- A) Central and State Governments
 - B) Commercial banks only
 - C) Cooperative banks only
 - D) Foreign banks
98. The "National Rural Livelihood Mission" aims to?
- A) Promote self-employment
 - B) Develop industries
 - C) Increase exports
 - D) Improve infrastructure
99. The "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana" provides?
- A) Accident insurance
 - B) Health insurance
 - C) Crop insurance
 - D) Life insurance
100. The "Demonetization" in India was announced in which year?
- A) 2018
 - B) 2014
 - C) 2016
 - D) 2012

SSC GD Constable Exam: Indian Economy Practice Set - Answers and Explanations

Section 1: Economic Development and Planning

1. Answer: A

Explanation: The First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1951 to focus on economic development post-independence.

2. Answer: D

Explanation: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015 to promote cooperative federalism.

3. Answer: A

Explanation: The First Five-Year Plan (1951–56) prioritized agricultural development to ensure food security.

4. Answer: C

Explanation: The Green Revolution (1960s) increased wheat and rice production through high-yield varieties.

5. Answer: A

Explanation: India's mixed economy involves both public and private sectors contributing to growth.

6. Answer: A

Explanation: The 1991 reforms introduced Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization to boost the economy.

7. Answer: A

Explanation: NITI Aayog, formerly the Planning Commission, determines the poverty line using consumption data.

8. Answer: A

Explanation: The Central Statistical Office (CSO) calculates National Income under the Ministry of Statistics.

9. Answer: B

Explanation: The Second Five-Year Plan (1956–61) focused on heavy industries under the Mahalanobis model.

10. Answer: A

Explanation: "Make in India" was launched in 2014 to promote manufacturing and investment.

11. Answer: A

Explanation: GST was implemented on 1st July 2017 to unify indirect taxes across India.

12. Answer: A

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

13. Answer: A

Explanation: GDP measures the total monetary value of goods and services produced in a country.

14. Answer: A

Explanation: The Finance Commission is constituted every 5 years to recommend revenue sharing.

15. Answer: A

Explanation: "Digital India" (2015) promotes digital infrastructure, literacy, and services.

16. Answer: A

Explanation: Taxes, including income tax and GST, are the primary revenue source for the government.

17. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Food Security Act (2013) ensures subsidized food grains for eligible citizens.

18. Answer: A

Explanation: MSP is set for agricultural crops to ensure farmers receive fair prices.

19. Answer: A

Explanation: FDI refers to foreign investment in Indian businesses or infrastructure.

20. Answer: A

Explanation: "Atmanirbhar Bharat" was launched in 2020 to promote self-reliance post-COVID-19.

21. Answer: A

Explanation: The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining.

22. Answer: A

Explanation: The 1991 Industrial Policy reduced government control, encouraging private sector growth.

23. Answer: A

Explanation: "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" was launched in 2014 to promote cleanliness and sanitation.

24. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Development Council was established in 1952 to approve Five-Year Plans.

25. Answer: A

Explanation: The Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–12) focused on inclusive growth.

26. Answer: A

Explanation: "Jan Dhan Yojana" (2014) promotes financial inclusion through bank accounts for all.

27. Answer: A

Explanation: Fiscal deficit occurs when government expenditure exceeds revenue, excluding borrowings.

28. Answer: A

Explanation: "Bharat Mala" focuses on improving road connectivity across India.

29. Answer: A

Explanation: The White Revolution, led by Operation Flood, boosted milk production in India.

30. Answer: A

Explanation: The Economic Survey is presented annually by the Ministry of Finance before the Union Budget.

31. Answer: A

Explanation: The Blue Revolution focuses on increasing fish production and aquaculture.

32. Answer: A

Explanation: "Start-up India" (2016) promotes entrepreneurship and innovation.

33. Answer: A

Explanation: PPP involves collaboration between public and private sectors for infrastructure projects.

34. Answer: A

Explanation: MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment per year to rural households.

35. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" (2016) provides crop insurance to farmers.

36. Answer: A

Explanation: NABARD was established in 1982 to promote rural and agricultural development.

37. Answer: A

Explanation: Disinvestment involves selling government stakes in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

38. Answer: A

Explanation: "Skill India" was launched in 2015 to enhance employability through skill development.

39. Answer: A

Explanation: Inflation is the sustained rise in the general price level of goods and services.

40. Answer: A

Explanation: The "Sagarmala Project" promotes port-led development and coastal infrastructure.

Section 2: Sectors of Indian Economy

41. Answer: A

Explanation: The services sector contributes over 50% to India's GDP, including IT and finance.

42. Answer: A

Explanation: West Bengal is the largest producer of rice, followed by Uttar Pradesh.

43. Answer: A

Explanation: Gujarat is the leading producer of cotton, especially in Saurashtra.

44. Answer: D

Explanation: Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh are major coal-producing states.

45. Answer: A

Explanation: Bengaluru is the hub of India's IT-BPM (Business Process Management) industry.

46. Answer: A

Explanation: Assam produces the most tea, particularly from regions like Assam and Darjeeling.

47. Answer: A

Explanation: The Golden Revolution refers to increased horticulture production, like fruits and vegetables.

48. Answer: A

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane, followed by Maharashtra.

49. Answer: A

Explanation: Kerala is known for spices like pepper, cardamom, and cloves.

50. Answer: A

Explanation: Jamnagar (Gujarat) hosts India's largest oil refinery, operated by Reliance Industries.

51. Answer: D

Explanation: Odisha, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh are major iron ore-producing states.

52. Answer: A

Explanation: Bhagalpur in Bihar is known as the "Silk City" for its silk production.

53. Answer: A

Explanation: Karnataka, especially Coorg, is the largest producer of coffee in India.

54. Answer: A

Explanation: Ahmedabad is known as the "Textile Capital" due to its textile industry.

55. Answer: A

Explanation: Odisha is the largest producer of bauxite, used in aluminum production.

56. Answer: A

Explanation: West Bengal is the leading producer of jute, a key cash crop.

57. Answer: A

Explanation: Surat is known as the "Diamond City" for its diamond trade and polishing.

58. Answer: D

Explanation: Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra are major manganese producers.

59. Answer: A

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh, particularly Guntur, is the largest producer of tobacco.

60. Answer: D

Explanation: Jamshedpur, Bhilai, and Rourkela are known as steel cities due to their steel plants.

61. Answer: A

Explanation: Rajasthan is the leading copper producer, especially from Khetri mines.

62. Answer: A

Explanation: Coimbatore is called the "Manchester of South India" for its textile industry.

63. Answer: A

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat, followed by Punjab.

64. Answer: D

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan are major mica producers.

65. Answer: A

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh is called the "Sugar Bowl" due to its high sugarcane production.

66. Answer: D

Explanation: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh are major silk producers.

67. Answer: A

Explanation: Visakhapatnam is a major port for exporting iron ore.

68. Answer: A

Explanation: Hyderabad is known as the "Pharma Capital" due to its pharmaceutical industry.

69. Answer: D

Explanation: Kerala, Assam, and Tripura are leading rubber-producing states.

70. Answer: A

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh is called the "Rice Bowl" for its high rice production.

Section 3: Economic Institutions and Policies

71. Answer: A

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935 under the RBI Act.

72. Answer: A

Explanation: The RBI controls monetary policy, including interest rates and money supply.

73. Answer: A

Explanation: SEBI regulates stock markets to protect investors and ensure transparency.

74. Answer: A

Explanation: The Ministry of Finance formulates fiscal policy, including taxation and expenditure.

75. Answer: A

Explanation: SIDBI was established to promote Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

76. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana" (2015) provides loans to micro and small enterprises.

77. Answer: A

Explanation: EXIM Bank was established in 1982 to promote international trade.

78. Answer: A

Explanation: The Food Corporation of India (1965) ensures food security through procurement and distribution.

79. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Stock Exchange (NSE) is located in Mumbai.

80. Answer: A

Explanation: 14 major banks were nationalized in 1969 to promote financial inclusion.

81. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" (2016) provides free LPG connections to poor households.

82. Answer: A

Explanation: The Monetary Policy Committee was established in 2016 for inflation targeting.

83. Answer: A

Explanation: The UIDAI manages the Aadhaar system for unique identification.

84. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana" (2015) aims to provide affordable housing.

85. Answer: A

Explanation: Balance of Payments records all economic transactions with the rest of the world.

86. Answer: A

Explanation: The BSE Sensex, a stock market index, is associated with Mumbai's Bombay Stock Exchange.

87. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi" (2019) provides Rs. 6,000 annually to farmers.

88. Answer: A

Explanation: Inflation targeting was adopted in 2016 under the RBI's monetary policy framework.

89. Answer: A

Explanation: FEMA (1999) regulates foreign exchange transactions in India.

90. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana" was launched in 2016, expanded in 2020.

91. Answer: A

Explanation: e-NAM (2016) connects agricultural markets for better price discovery.

92. Answer: A

Explanation: The RBI regulates microfinance institutions to ensure financial stability.

93. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana" provides pension benefits for senior citizens.

94. Answer: A

Explanation: "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana" focuses on poverty alleviation for rural and urban poor.

95. Answer: A

Explanation: The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (2016) streamlines corporate insolvency resolution.

96. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana" (2018) provides health insurance under Ayushman Bharat.

97. Answer: A

Explanation: The RBI acts as the banker to both Central and State Governments.

98. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Rural Livelihood Mission promotes self-employment through SHGs.

99. Answer: A

Explanation: "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana" (2015) provides accident insurance.

100. Answer: C

Explanation: Demonetization of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes was announced on 8th November 2016.

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